

O.I.C.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY,
ART AND CULTURE



NEWSLETTER



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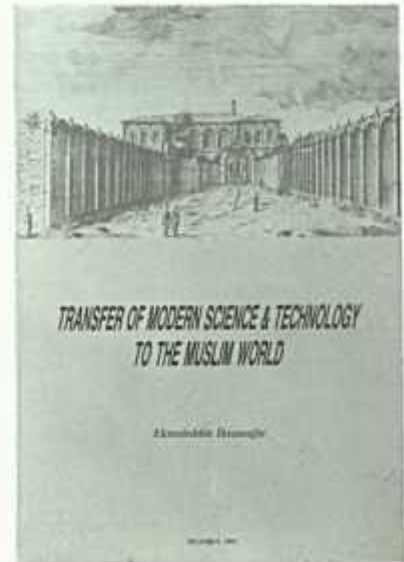
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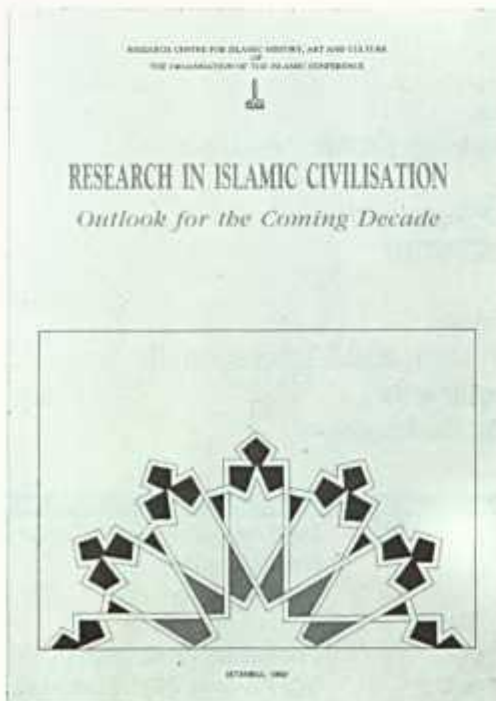
TRANSFER OF MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE MUSLIM WORLD, Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (ed.), Proceedings of the International Symposium on Modern Sciences and the Muslim World, "Science and Technology Transfer from the West to the Muslim World from the Renaissance to the Beginning of the XXth Century" (Istanbul, 2-4 September 1987), Studies and Sources on the History of Science Series no.5, 442 p. (in English); Price: US\$ 30.-

Contains twenty-three research papers analysing different aspects of the introduction and application of modern Western science and technology to the Muslim world. The Introduction by Prof.Dr.Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu reviews recent studies on the subject; it also describes the state of science in the classical period of the Ottoman Empire which then covered the greater part of the Muslim world and looks into the first encounters with Western science and technology.



RESEARCH IN ISLAMIC CIVILISATION, Outlook for the Coming Decade, Proceedings of the International Seminar held on 26-29 September 1988, Edited with Introduction by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Studies on Cultural Development no.2, 112+183 p. (in English and Arabic); Price: US\$ 20.-

The seminar organised by IRCICA in 1988 dealt with the present state and future prospects of academic research in various fields of Islamic culture and suggested ways and means to foster communication and cooperation among researchers concerned. Four main topics relevant for the development of research activity were taken up: research methodology, data and information, research programs, resources: funding and manpower needs. This book contains the thirteen papers which were presented in connection with these topics, as well as the report and recommendations of the seminar.



EDITORIAL

After the Special Issue on Bosnia-Herzegovina published last April, the Newsletter resumes its usual features. In addition to various cultural and academic news, readers will find in this issue summary proceedings of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in April 1993 with the participation of the fifty-one Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. The conference agenda reflected new dimensions added to the OIC's issues of concern and scope of activities in the face of recent transformations in world politics, economy and international relations. Reaffirming the importance of maintaining ties of friendship and cooperation between the Muslim world and other countries based on the principle of mutual interest, the conference gave special attention to developments regarding the North-South dialogue between industrialised countries and the Third World, cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe and prospects of relations with the new independent States. In the cultural field, a top agenda item was the protection of the Islamic identity and cultural heritage of Muslim communities and minorities living in Eastern and Western Europe and other regions of the world. With the same spirit and understanding, the conference took a resolution on the destruction of mosques and Islamic monuments in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Recalling the cultural and architectural history of the country showing a harmonious diversity in the Bosnia-Herzegovina identity, the conference noted that wilful and massive destruction of mosques and monuments by the Serbs, which aims at ethnic cleansing, constitutes a genocidal act. The conference also requested IRCICA to continue its efforts and initiatives to document and publicize the cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Accordingly, IRCICA is now enlarging its studies in this field. The interest and demand that the Special Issue created in intellectual milieus and institutions worldwide is an encouraging factor. In these studies, the Centre aims to emphasize, as it did on various occasions in the past, the fundamental rights of all peoples to preserve their cultural, ethnic and religious identity and their human and intellectual heritage. In this respect, unfortunately, increasing wars and conflicts seem to shape up a grim environment for the coming generations. As early as five centuries ago, Bosnia-Herzegovina was a land of tolerance, respect and understanding between different religions and this peaceful atmosphere was preserved for centuries. Regrettably, mankind was incapable of carrying this ethic and understanding into the civilised world of late 20th century.

We are pleased to receive news releases and announcements on academic awards, art competitions, training courses, etc. from around the world and include them in relevant sections of the Newsletter. Though, in some cases, receipt of information by our Centre and application deadlines for programs and competitions both fall into the period covered by a given issue, we still publish them in order to reflect the activities in the world as fully as possible. For the same purpose, we are willing to further expand our correspondence and exchange of information with other journals and bulletins. Such collaboration is useful in many respects and helps to increase the dissemination of news to a larger readership. Therefore, we welcome information exchange with editors of periodicals whose field of interest correspond to that of IRCICA Newsletter. On the other hand, from now on, a fourth issue of the Newsletter in Turkish language will be published in January every year, as a cumulative summary of the previous three issues. In this way, we hope to meet the request of numerous cultural institutions and scholars of the Centre's host country.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 25-29 April 1993



At the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Karachi, on 25-29 April 1993, under the high patronage of H.E. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

In his inaugural address, Prime Minister Mir Mazari touched upon many issues facing the Muslim world, including the genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Palestine question, the struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Armenia's attack on Azerbaijan and the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, the question of Cyprus and the problems of the people of Afghanistan in the current period of political transition. He stated that the OIC needs to promote greater cooperation and understanding among Muslim countries and also called on the OIC to protect the rights and welfare of Muslim minorities.

The conference recited Fatiha for the departed soul of the late Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) and sent a message of condolences to the Government and people of Turkey. Then, the Foreign Ministers of the

Republic of Mali, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Republic of Bangladesh addressed the conference on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively. This was followed by the statement delivered by H.E. Mr. Hikmet Çetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers who pointed out that the conference was being held at a critical period in history, with all the challenges that are facing the transformation processes in Russia and Central Asia. The Minister stated that the OIC should make greater efforts to promote peace and subdue aggression in the world. He also emphasized the significant role of OIC in stimulating the international opinion and mobilising support to alleviate sufferings of the Bosnian people. He deeply regretted that the agreed principles and norms of civilized international behaviour and inter-state relations have not been effectively upheld either in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Azerbaijan. Addressing the inaugural session, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC referred to the peace process initiated in Madrid to negotiate the settlement of the Middle East and Palestine issue. He underlined that in the Balkans, another

tragedy similar to that of the Palestine people was unfolding, with regard to the plight of the Bosnian people. The Secretary General expressed deep regret that the procrastination within the Security Council, the evasions and hesitations hampered the adoption of vigorous and effective measures that could have prevented such an insane and criminal act committed by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina against a whole nation. He also referred to the situation in Somalia, in Afghanistan, in Jammu and Kashmir as well as to the situation of Islamic communities, minorities and peoples in Cyprus and in Southern Philippines. Furthermore, recalling the economic crisis affecting many Member States, external debt, drought in the Sahel countries and illiteracy, Secretary General emphasized the need for further intensifying cooperation among the Member states for development.

H.E.Mr. Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was elected Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In his statement as the Chairman, H.E.Mr. Leghari stressed the challenges facing the Muslim world and said it was important to have a clear perspective of global trends, and then develop a coherent and coordinated response. He said that the Muslim world must make sustained efforts to strengthen the global and regional institutions which have acquired new roles and significance. Referring to the various problems facing the Member States, he said that the African Sahel deserves the full attention of the OIC and called for the establishment of an OIC Fund for Aid to Africa.

The conference heard the message of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. In his message the President of Senegal expressed satisfaction over the resolve of Member States to honour their commitments as expressed in the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit and based on the Mecca Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit. He emphasized the pioneering role played by the OIC in the search of just and durable solutions to global questions, such as the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the crisis in Somalia and the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, by a constructive concer-

tion of efforts with the other components of the international community. He further emphasized the necessity of strengthening the Islamic solidarity in favour of the Sahelian countries in particular and the African countries in general.

The conference decided to designate the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as the "Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress". The conference heard the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, who called for the strengthening of relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

The conference also heard with fraternal sentiments the moving statement of H.E.Mr. Haris Silajdzic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who expressed his Government's gratitude for the firm support given by the OIC Member States. He dealt with the sufferings of the Bosnian people resulting from the barbaric Serbian aggression at length and indicated that Bosnia-Herzegovina wanted peace and already made several concessions aimed at facilitating the settlement of the Bosnian problem, but the international community failed to protect his people from Serbian aggression and genocide.

The conference also heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of H.E.Dr. Kenan Atakol who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, and a statement made by H.E.Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

The conference, on the recommendation of the Secretary General, designated the following Assistant Secretaries General: H.E.Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), H.E.Mr. Mohamed Mohsin (People's Republic of Bangladesh), H.E.Mr. Ousman Nasirou Othman (Republic of the Gambia) and H.E.Mr. Ibrahim Auf (Arab Republic of Egypt).

The conference welcomed the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to host the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1994.

The working sessions were held in four separate committees in charge with political affairs, economic affairs, cultural and social affairs, financial and administrative affairs, respectively. The Cultural and Social Affairs Committee examined and discussed, among others, the report submitted by IRCICA on its activities and future programs. The Financial and Administrative Affairs Committee approved the Centre's proposed budgets for financial years 1992-93 and 1993-94. IRCICA was represented at the conference by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Executive Bureau members Messrs. Ahmed Lajimi, Halit Eren and Nazih Marouf.

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers took Resolution no.24/21-C on IRCICA. In the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the conference

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its accomplishments of pioneering nature
2. Approves the Report on the activities and Plan of Action of the Centre

3. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (Republic of Turkey) for the financial, material and moral support constantly extended, enabling the Centre to fulfill its functions in a satisfactory manner

4. Expresses appreciation for the scholarly initiatives taken by the Centre to document and publicize the Islamic identity and the cultural heritage of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina

5. Recommends the member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and calls upon the settlement of their arrears in order that the Centre can implement its current and future plans of action

6. Calls upon Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities to extend moral, financial and material assistance to the Waqf established by the Centre to ensure the continuity and efficiency of its activities and conveys its thanks to the Governments of Turkey, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman for their contributions to the Waqf.

IRCICA's exhibition on Bosnia-Herzegovina and other activities:

On the occasion of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, IRCICA organised a photography exhibition showing cities and monuments of Bosnia-herzegovina before and during the war. On display were photographs of mosques, churches, synagogues, schools, bridges, houses, public buildings, hospitals, libraries, universities and residential districts totally destroyed or severely damaged by shells and missiles. Among them were many monuments dating from the 16th century located in Sarajevo, Mostar, Banja Luka, Focha, Aladza, Tuzla and other cities, some of the photographs were war scenes and views of concentration

camp. Among those present at the inauguration of the exhibition were H.E.Mr. Sardar Farouq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and Chairman of the Conference, H.E.Dr. Hamid Algabid, OIC Secretary General, H.E.Mr. Haris Silajdzic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States, high officials, and representatives of the Pakistan and international press. Special issue of IRCICA Newsletter on Bosnia-Herzegovina was distributed to the visitors.



(Right to left) H.E.Dr. Hamid Aigabid, Secretary General of OIC; H.E.Mr.S.F. Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs a.i. of Pakistan; H.E.Mr. Inamul Haque, Ambassador of Pakistan in Turkey at the Centre's exhibition

The conference was an opportunity for IRCICA Director General and his colleagues to meet the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and delegates from OIC States, to discuss matters related to the Centre's field of activities and other current issues. The Centre's representatives visited some cultural and academic institutions in Karachi for the purpose of strengthening

IRCICA's cooperation with these institutions. A visit was also paid to Lok Virsa in Islamabad, to discuss the preparations of the First International Islamic Artisans-At-Work Festival and the International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts" to be organised jointly by Lok Virsa and IRCICA in Islamabad, on October 7-15, 1994.

NEW MEMBER STATES OF THE OIC

Basic data introducing the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkmenistan, two States who joined the Organisation of Islamic Conference recently, were published in the Newsletter no. 30 (Dec. 1992). below is basic information on two other new Member States, the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

BRIEF INFORMATION

THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Area :28,748 sq.km.

Demography:

Population :3,255,900

Population density :113 persons/sq.km.

Population growth rate :3.02 % per year

Religious composition :65-70 % Muslim
20 % Orthodox
10-15 % Catholic

Urban population : 34.8 %

Capital city :Tirana (243,000 inhabitants)

Major cities: Durres 85,400
Elbasan 83,300
Shkodra 81,800
Vlora 73,800
Korça 65,300
Berat 43,800
Gjirokastra 25,000

Economic life:

Labour force : 1,433,000

Unemployment rate : 10 %

Sectoral distribution of

labour force: Agriculture 46.8 %
Industry 23.6 %
Services 18.3 %
Building 6.6 %
Trade 4.6 %

Currency : Lek (1 US\$ = 110 Lek)

GNP : app. 35 billion Lek

Sectoral distribution
of GNP:

Industry & Mining	58.3 %
Agriculture	24.3 %
Building	8.8 %
Transport & Commun.	2.7 %
Domestic trade	2.6 %
Foreign trade	2.1 %
Other	1.2 %

Income per head:	400-450 US\$ in 1991 (estimate)
Inflation rate:	Announced at 104 % for 1991, but later reduced to much lower levels
Budget deficit:	5.5 billion Lek in 1991
Export receipts (fob):	2,273 million Lek (1990)
Main export commodities:	Chromium ore and concentrate, iron ore, nickel ore, petroleum, bitumen, electrolytic copper, fish, tobacco, cigarettes, leather
Import expenditure (cif):	3,795 million Lek (1990)
Main import commodities:	Industrial products, machinery, various raw materials, foodstuffs, cars, TV sets, refrigerators, cleaning materials

Cultural life:

A priority of the national development efforts is the improvement and generalisation of education at all levels, and the promotion of scientific research centres. Major universities are the University of Tirana, the Technical University of Tirana, the Tirana University of Agriculture, the Luigi Gurakuqi University in Shkoder, the Aleksander Xhuvani University in Elbasan, the University of Korça and the University of Gjirokastra. The Academy of Sciences, Tirana founded in 1972 has several attached institutes, centres and laboratories. There are many other governmental research institutes working in various fields of engineering sciences, agricultural, mining, mechanical and geological technology. Major museums are the Albanian National culture Museum attached to the Institute of National Culture (Tirana), the Fine Arts Gallery (Tirana and Korça), the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography (Tirana), the Natural Science Museum attached to the University of Tirana, the Archaeological Museum and Ethnographic Museum in Durres, the Ethnographic Museum and Architecture Museum in Berat, the District Historical Museums in Berat and Gjirokastra, among others.

THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGHYZSTAN

Area: 198,500 sq.km.
Mountainous; altitudes rarely below 3000 m.

Demography:

Population: 4,400,000 (1990, est.)

Population density: 22 persons/sq.km.

Population growth rate: 1.8 % per year

Urban population: 38 %

Ethnic composition: 51.9 % Kyrgyz
21.9 % Russian
11.9 % Uzbek
14.3 % Others (Ukranian, Tatar, German, Uygur, kazak)

Capital city : Bishkek (630,000 inhabitants)

Provinces : Jelilabad, Issikul, Narin, Osh, Talas and Çuy (Chuy)

Independence process

Declared sovereignty on December 15, 1990 and independence, on August 31, 1991. The proclamation of independence was promulgated by Parliamentary decision on December 11, 1991. The new Constitution was adopted by the Parliament on May 5, 1993.

Political leaders

President of the Republic : Askar Akayev
Chairman of the Parliament: Melektan Serimkulov
Prime Minister: Tursunbek Çingişev
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ednan Karabayev

Economic life:

Currency: Som (the national currency Som was put out into circulation as of May 10, 1993 in the place of the Ruble)

Unemployment rate : app. 10 %
80 % of the economically active population is employed.

Agriculture and animal husbandry:

Almost the whole territory being mountainous, animal husbandry has an important place in the economy. Sheep have a considerable share in the total number of livestock and are in demand for their fur. The country provided 61 % of ex-USSR's production of wool and hair. Apiculture is also part of animal husbandry. Meat production barely meets domestic needs, with approximately 105,000 tons in 1990. Agriculture is important too. 90 % of the cultivable land is in the valleys and the greater part is irrigated. Major crops cultivated in these fertile areas are wheat, cotton, tobacco, hemp, oil seeds, sugar beet, grapes, corn, fruits and vegetables. The country has a considerable potential in sericulture and hide production. In nominal terms, agriculture and animal husbandry provides nearly 58% of the economy's total production.

Industry:

Main manufacturing industries are electronic and electrical industries, non-ferrous metal industries, manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances, manufacture of silk and silk products, foodstuffs and preserves.

Mining:

Major mineral resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, antimony, mercury, zinc and tungsten.

Energy:

Abundant flows of the Chu, Narin and other rivers allow for the production of electricity power.

Cultural life

From the standpoint of educational and scientific development, Kyrgyzstan can be considered as an advanced country. The rate of literacy is 100 %. There are nine major universities; the Academy of Science has several affiliated research institutes and centres. major technological progress is achieved in engineering and environmental sciences. The country has more than 1700 libraries and 33 museums. The State provides education at all levels; in addition, the legislative reforms of 1992 allowed for the establishment of private schools.

CULTURAL EVENTS

King Faisal International Prize 1993 for Service to Islam awarded to Alija Izzetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

The General Secretariat of the King Faisal International Prize, having held its 16th Annual Session on February 13-16, 1993, declared this year's prize winners in five fields: Service to Islam, Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, Medicine and Science. The Selection Committee for Service to Islam decided to award the 1993 prize to Mr. Alija Izzetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in recognition of his following contributions to Islam:

- a. Alija Izzetbegovic demonstrated in his many writings the role Islam plays in the advancement of individuals and societies. These writings have been translated into various languages and were beneficial to Muslims throughout the world;
- b. Since his early youth, he bravely stood up for the rights of Muslims who were oppressed in his country, despite being jailed and persecuted by the communist authorities;
- c. He founded a political party that led the Bosnian Muslim people toward independence, in defiance of ethnic cleansing and enemy aggression;
- d. In addition to reinforcing the bonds between his people and Muslims throughout the world, he won the support of Muslim leaders for the just struggle of his nation;
- e. He acted with moderation and wisdom in dealing with the challenges facing Bosnia-Herzegovina.



H.E. Alija Izzetbegovic during his visit to IRCICA on July 17, 1991

President Izzetbegovic was born in Bosanski in 1925. He completed his law studies in 1962 and worked as a legal counsellor for a number of academic and commercial institutions, including the University of Sarajevo. He joined the Muslim Youth Society in 1940 and was imprisoned in 1946 for three years because of his Islamic activities. He was jailed again in 1982. In 1989, Izzetbegovic established the Democratic Labour Party and was chosen as its chairman in 1990. In November of that year he was elected President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Never were his leadership qualities more needed than at the present time as his fellow Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina are uprooted from their ancestral land, exposed to a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing, organised mass rapes, genocide, and concentration camps. (News Release: the King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam)

King Faisal International Prize 1993 for Islamic Studies, Medicine, and Science

This year, the King Faisal International Prize for Islamic Studies (Studies Dealing with Muslim Achievements in Sociology or Original Sociological Studies from an Islamic Perspective) has been awarded to the Egyptian scholar, Professor Hassan Al-Saati Abdul Aziz (Ain Shams University, Cairo). The prize was given in recognition of his contribution to the professional study of sociology from an Islamic perspective, especially in the area of terminology, definitions and concepts. The 1993 prize for Arabic Literature (The Play in Standard Arabic: poetry and Prose) was withheld. A French research team (Professor Luc Montagnier, Dr. Jean-Claude Chermann and Dr. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi) received the prize for Medicine (Acquired Immunodeficiency Diseases). German physics Professor Dr. Herbert Walther and American scholar Dr. Steven Chu shared the prize for Science (Physics). The General Secretariat of the King Faisal International Prize announced that the topics for 1994 will be as follows: Islamic studies (Studies in Islamic Jurisprudence: Authorship, Analysis, and Simplification), Arabic Literature (Studies in the Art of Ancient Arabic Prose), Medicine (Medical Applications of Genetic Engineering), Science (Mathematics).

International Conference on Science and Technology, Istanbul 1994 to be organised by Institute for the History of European Expansion, University of Leiden and the Turkish Society for History of Science

The Institute for the History of European Expansion, University of Leiden (The Netherlands) and the Turkish Society for History of Science, Istanbul will jointly organise the Third Conference on Science and Technology in Istanbul, Turkey, in September 1994, in the framework of the series titled "The Transfer of Science and Technology Between Europe and Asia since Vasco de Gama (1498-1998)".

According to the decision of the Steering Committee of the conference, the third meeting will cover the transfer of science and technology in the 1880-1950 period, in the following four main fields:

- a) Education and Health
- b) Modern Industry including Mining and Agriculture
- c) Military Technology
- d) Transport and Infrastructure

The first conference in the series, held in Amsterdam and Leiden in June 1991, covered the period between

1498 and 1780. Papers presented at the first conference were published the same year by the Japan-Netherlands Institute, Tokyo. The second conference took place in Kyoto, Japan on November 4-6, 1992. Participants discussed the introduction, application and effects of European science and technology in countries of Asia and the Far East, Japan, China, India and Indonesia in particular, during the 1780-1880 period corresponding to the Industrial Revolution and its aftermath. Proceedings of the second conference will also be published.

The Steering Committee chaired by Prof. Dr. H.L. Wesseling (University of Leiden) will prepare the programme of the third conference in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Chairman of the Turkish Society for History of Science.

Interested scholars and specialists wishing to participate in the conference with papers are invited to contact Dr. L. Blussé, Secretary of the Steering Committee, Institute for the History of European Expansion, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands, Fax (31) 71 272615, or Dr. Feza Günergun, Secretary of the Turkish Society for History of Science, P.O. Box 234, 80692 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey, Fax (90) 1 258 43 65.

Ninth General Conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, Amman, Jordan held mid-July 1993

The Ninth Conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation) was held in Amman on 13-15 July 1993. The conference opened with the Royal Address of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hasan bin Tallal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Main theme of the conference was: "The future of mankind and civilisation: evaluation from an Islamic perspective". Members of the Foundation presented papers dealing with contemporary global issues, with particular reference to the position and role of Muslim countries in world affairs. They discussed the challenges facing mankind at the threshold of a new world order, in relation with such questions as "mankind and urbanism", "progress vs. regression", "revival and cultural identity". They underlined the importance of inter-cultural dialogue as a necessary condition to build a better future for mankind. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General and member of the Royal Academy participated in the conference with a paper titled "Contribution of the Muslim world to a new world order: some thoughts and ideas".

**Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage
Foundation to organise
Training Course for Cataloguers
next year in Cairo, Egypt**

Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation plans to organise a series of courses to train cataloguers. The first course will be held in Cairo, the second in Istanbul and the third in London. The First Training of Cataloguers Course will start on January 3, 1994 and continue for six-weeks. 15 trainees already engaged in various fields of manuscripts studies will be enrolled in the course. Expenses of prospective trainees' travels to and from Cairo and their accommodation will be met by the Foundation. The following conditions are required for participation in the course:

1. Perfect knowledge of Arabic and preferably, additional knowledge of one of the major European languages (English and/or French and/or German) and general notion of Ottoman Turkish and/or Persian
2. University education (in Islamic studies or librarianship) is a must and an M.A. or PhD degree is an advantage
3. The candidates must have a personal interest and ambition to work in this field and must have previously been directly involved in work related to Islamic manuscripts, either in the preparation of critical editions or in publishing, cataloguing, etc. of manuscripts
4. Graduates in librarianship must have a sufficient knowledge of Islamic sciences and culture
5. The candidates must have engaged in library work, be the actual or future supervisor or executive of a library or a manuscript collection in his/her country, such as the second administrator of a library or the chief of its manuscripts section
6. The candidates must have the intention to work actively in this field on their return to their country after the course

Those wishing to apply for the course are expected to forward their application to the Foundation not later than September 15, 1993 together with copies of their diplomas, certificates, etc., and listing the names of three reference persons who work in this field. The address for correspondence is as follows: "Admissions (Cairo Training Course), Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, Eagle House, High Street, Wimbledon, London SW19 5EF, U.K."

**International Congress for the
Advancement of Science and
Technology in the Islamic World
held at Tehran University, May 1993**

The International Congress for the Advancement of Science and Technology in the Islamic World was held on May 17-19, 1993 under the auspices of President Hashemi Rafsanjani of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Congress was jointly organised by Tehran University, the Third World Academy of Sciences (Trieste, Italy) and the Islamic Republic of Iran Academy of Sciences. Inaugurating the Congress, President Hashemi Rafsanjani called for cooperation among Muslim countries to ensure advancement in science and technology. Pointing to the problem of the brain drain of talented manpower from Muslim countries, the President said that ways to prepare the ground for their return home must be explored. He also gave information on the scientific and educational policies being implemented by Iran to increase the number of universities and research centers and to promote scientific and technological advancement. Also addressing the inaugural ceremony, Minister of Culture and Higher Education and Chairman of the Congress Dr. Mostafa Moin said that the share of developing countries in the total investment made in science and technology in the world was 3% only and that within this percentage, Muslim countries shared less than one percent. The Minister said the projects for the establishment and strengthening of national, regional and international organisations in educational and research fields and development of data processing networks were carried with considerable speed.

179 papers in the following areas were presented during the congress, by specialists from various countries: the historical trend of science in Islamic countries and the contributions of great Muslim scholars to various fields of human knowledge; the future of science and technology in the Muslim world and the need for related investments; considering science and technology in its broader perspective to improve living standards in the developing world; correlation of science and technology with the political, economic, cultural, artistic and environmental conditions; analyzing human developmental programs in the area of technology and collaborative research activities under suitable conditions; barriers to research in science and technology; the scope of basic and applied research-development in the Muslim world; transfer of science, technology and

collaborative research activities under suitable conditions; barriers to research in science and technology; the scope of basic and applied research-development in the Muslim world; transfer of science, technology and accommodating it with the living conditions, culture and tradition of Islamic countries; analyzing factors leading to the progress of the Third World states on the road to new technological advancement and the role of national policy in this regard; cooperation among Islamic countries to elevate science and technology. A number of cultural and scientific exhibitions were organised on the occasion of the Congress, including an Exhibition of Holy Quran in 100 Languages, an Exhibition of Technical and National Projects, a Book Fair, and Exhibition of Manuscripts and an Exhibition of History of Science Narrated by Picture.

ICCROM Japanese Paper Conservation Course 1993

ICCROM, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome), organised the First Japanese Paper Conservation Course from October 26 to November 13, 1992 in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan, jointly with the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP), the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, and in collaboration with the Kyoto National Museum. Trainees from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, U.K. and U.S.A. participated in the course. Taking into account the successful results obtained from that first project, ICCROM and the Japanese partners planned a second international course on Japanese paper conservation, to be held in Tokyo and Kyoto in November-december 1993, for three weeks, with a maximum of 14 participants. The course aims to introduce participants to a variety of paper conservation techniques based on Japanese scroll mounting. The programme will offer theoretical lectures and demonstrations but will focus on practical sessions.

In the Report of the first course, Gabriela Krist, Coordinator of Paper Conservation Courses, ICCROM, explains that traditional Japanese paper conservation methods are based on mounting techniques, the Japanese term for mounting being *Hyogu*, a term which also includes conservation and restoration procedures as applied to works of art on paper and textile support. Today, these methods are increasingly introduced into conservation studios throughout the world. The application of different types of *Washi*, Japanese hand-made paper, and natural adhesives such as wheat starch paste and animal glue in mounting procedures, have contributed to their reputation. *Washi*, as the traditional carrier and support of Japanese paintings and calligraphy and as the main material applied in their conservation, is used worldwide for mounting and repair of paper artifacts but also as an indispensable material in all fields of conservation. These factors, added to the fact that conservators of Far Eastern collections all over the world often lack the knowledge and skills for their handling and treatment, led ICCROM to organise courses on Japanese mounting and paper conservation procedures.

ICCROM offers specialised international training courses in various fields of conservation. Long-term (4-5 months)

courses run annually at its headquarters in Rome include the Architectural Conservation Course, the Mural Paintings Conservation Course and the Scientific Principles of Conservation Course. Other training activities are offered on biennial basis, such as the paper Conservation Course or the Stone Conservation Course. Still others, mostly short-term seminars covering specific topics relevant to conservation practice are occasionally organised depending on the specific requests from ICCROM Member States.

Numismatist Ibrahim Artuk passed away



Mr. Ibrahim Artuk, Turkish numismatist of international renown passed away on February 23, 1993. With a lifetime's work involving extensive research and publications on Islamic coins, Mr. Artuk contributed to the science of numismatics as well as to studies on the cultural, artistic and economic history of the Muslim world. He won special appreciation for a method that he developed to locate historic cities by examining old coins.

Born in 1915 in Havran, Syria, Ibrahim Artuk graduated from the Department of History, Istanbul University in 1944. He worked in the Islamic Coins Department of the Istanbul Archeology Museum for years, where he organised the gallery of Islamic coins, placing samples of Ottoman seals, decorations, medals and coin dies in separate show-cases and arranging the coins of various Islamic States in chronological order, together with his wife Mrs. Cevriye Artuk, who is also a numismatist and a philologist, he prepared the two-volume "Catalogue of Islamic Coins on Display in the Istanbul Archeology Museum" which is a valuable source of information for numismatists. The Artuks took the initiative of founding the Turkish Numismatic Society which now completes its 25th year. Besides his membership in various Turkish societies, Ibrahim Artuk was also member of the American Numismatic Society, New York, the Royal Numismatic Society and the Oriental Numismatic Society, London. He participated with communications in many national and international conferences. At the London Coin Seminar in 1976, he declared that he had found the location of the city of Harunabad. At the international congress at Hacettepe University, Ankara in 1977, he stated that he had found an *akche* which belonged to Osman Gazi, founder of the Ottoman Empire, and his statement was credited by the attending numismatists. His discovery of some unique samples of old Anatolian coins, his books and numerous articles published in academic journals helped to increase the knowledge and improve the methodology in numismatic studies. May God bless his soul.

* Seyyid Muhammed Bakr Hujjeti, **Fihrist-i Nushaha-i Hatti-i Arabi-i Kitabhaneha-i Cumhuri-i Islami-i Iran** (Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of the Islamic Republic of Iran According to Subjects), Volume I: the Quranic sciences of Qiraat (recitation) and Tejwid (rules of recitation), Surush Publishers, Tehran 1991, xi+600 p. (in Persian)

This catalogue is the result of more than twenty years' work by Seyyid Muhammed Bakr Hujjeti, well-known Iranian specialist in manuscripts and scholar of Quranic sciences. The work was undertaken under the auspices of the Committee in charge of the preparation of dictionaries and catalogues attached to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. This is the first volume in a series aiming to provide for the use of researchers comprehensive references on manuscripts in Arabic language found in the libraries of Iran. It is understood from the preface and contents of the first volume that the outcome will be much more than a catalogue. In fact, each part of the book dealing with one field of science starts with the history of development of that science and gives explanations on its characteristics. This is followed by entries of the titles of manuscripts arranged in alphabetical order.

In the preface of the first volume published in 1991, Hujjeti explains the methodology of his work and the characteristics of the book. An important section where he studies the existing catalogues of Arabic manuscripts found in the libraries of Iran continues until page 123. This section also mentions a few of the libraries in other countries which hold Arabic manuscripts; the author gives a special importance to the Zahiriya Library in Damascus and its catalogues, and in the catalogue part of the book, he also cites those copies of manuscripts that are found in the same library. From page 125 to 204 is a section titled "Introduction to the history of Qiraat" which is another important study composed of seven chapters. The first chapter reviews the emergence and development of different styles of recitation; the second chapter describes and explains these styles and the third chapter states their origins and sources. The fourth chapter points to the differences between these styles of recitation and their causes; the fifth chapter deals with the choice of the style of recitation, the sixth explains the criteria used in the choice of style and the seventh, the rules of recitation (Tejwid). The section ends with a reference list. This is followed by pages 205-465 which comprise the presentation of manuscript works in Arabic on the subjects of Qiraat and Tejwid which are found in the libraries of Iran. In each entry, the title of the work is followed by the

name of the author, information concerning the manuscript, the beginning and the end of the manuscript, a list of references about the work and the author, a list of various copies of the manuscript arranged chronologically according to the date of the copy, and references to entries of these copies in other catalogues. Copies existing in the Zahiriya Library are also mentioned. From page 467 to 600 are the different indexes.

The book informs the reader about some very important manuscript works on Qiraat and Tejwid which are found in the libraries of Iran, among them "El-Tenzil we'l-Tahrif" by Abu Abdullah Ahmed b. Muhammed b. Seyyar el-Basri (d. 978 AD) (p.275-278), "Minhaj el-Neshr fi'l-Qiraat el-ashr" by Huseyn b. Osman b. Ali b. Sabit el-Baghdadi (d. 988 AD) (p.436-437), "El-Safi fi'l-Qiraat" by Abu Muhammed Ismail b. Ibrahim el-Serahsi el-Karrab (d. after 1023 AD) (p.326), "Sherhu Kitab el-Gaye fi'l Qiraat el-Ashr li Abu Bakr b. Mihran" by Tajulkurra Mahmud b. Hamza (d. around 1111 AD) (p.340-341), "Risale fi Qiraet el-Quran" by Abu Nasr Muhammed b. Ali Zeshki (1st half of 12th c.) (p.370). These are either unique or rare copies. On the other hand, the author of the work "El-Jami fi Zikri Qiraat el-Kurra el-Ashera" cited on p. 287-288 must be abu Mashar Abdulkerim b. Abdussamed el-Kattan el-Taberi (d. 1085). Another copy of this work is found in the Hasan Hüsnü collection at Suleymaniye Library in Istanbul (no.42); a comparison of these two copies with the one in Nuruosmaniye Library in Istanbul (no.52/2) would confirm the name of the author.

* Gülrü Necipoğlu, **Architecture, Ceremonial, And Power, The Topkapı Palace in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries**, The Architectural History Foundation, New York and MIT Press, Cambridge and London, 1991, 258 + 78 p. (in English)

This work was originally prepared as a doctoral dissertation and completed at Harvard University in 1986. It was awarded the King Fahd Grand Prize for Excellence of Research in Islamic Architecture 1986, following the competition carried out by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) under the patronage of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia. Later, the manuscript was restructured by the author and published as a book, in a deluxe illustrated edition. In this extensive study of the evolution of Topkapı Palace in Istanbul during the 15th and 16th

centuries, the author interprets the architectural program of the palace within its historical context. In addition to tracing the building history systematically, she enlightens the reader about the palace's overall imperial symbolism and ceremonial. Topkapı Palace served as the royal residence and the seat of Ottoman imperial administration for nearly four centuries. In the second half of the 15th century, Sultan Mehmed II (the Conqueror) conceived its layout and had its major sections built. In the 16th century, at the height of Ottoman power under Süleyman the Magnificent and his successors, the palace reached its definitive form which was preserved thereafter despite continuous restoration and rebuilding. The palace embodies the Ottoman imperial spirit at its peak, reflecting the concepts of imperial power and the State. The author reviews the building chronology and takes the reader on an admirable tour of the palace complex, describing each building as regards to the architecture, decorations, epigraphy, functions, rituals and symbols. In her analysis, she refers to numerous sources about the palace, such as 15th and 16th-century chronicles, anthologies of poems involving chronograms, law codes of the sultans, documents on the administration of the court, miniature paintings, as well European archival documents and travel accounts. The book includes numerous maps, plans, photographs, engravings, paintings and miniatures, a rich bibliography and an index. Necipoğlu's work, original in its theme, its approach and its sources, is an excellent contribution to studies on Ottoman history, art and architecture. With the wealth of information it contains, it appeals not only to the researcher, but also to interested readers who wish to learn more about the Topkapı Palace and reconstruct its old picture in their minds.

* Sabahaddin Zaim, **Türk ve İslam Dünyasının Yeniden Yapılanması** (Restructuration of the Turkish and Islamic World), İstanbul, 1993, publ. by Yeni Asya Yayınları, 256 p. (in turkish)

After the end of the socialist systems and dissolution of the Soviet Union, a restructuring process is taking place in world politics. This process leading to a new world order has ideological and political dimensions. While the free market system spreads all over the world, there started a search for ideology, as well as a transition towards new political arrangements and structural adjustments in international relations. In particular, the new independent states in Caucasia and Central Asia are going through a complex and difficult transition period, from an authoritarian regime

to a democratic system and from a socialist economy to the free market system. In this book, Prof.Dr. Sabahaddin Zaim looks into the political, economic, socio-cultural and religious aspects of the transition in the new independent states, analyzing the positive and negative factors affecting their development efforts, such as demography, labour force, natural resources, heavy dependence on the ex-USSR, etc. In the light of these observations, the author argues the prospective relations of Muslim countries with the new independent states, i.e. "the new Muslim world", on multilateral basis and in the framework of international organisations. He thoroughly discusses the present trends in international cooperation and makes suggestions for future action. As a whole, the book enlightens the reader on international political developments regarding the new independent states and brings an insight into the prospects of international and inter-Islamic cooperation in the context of the new world order.

* Atila Artam, **Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Analizleri ve Türkiye İlişkileri** (Socio-Economic Analysis of the Turkic Republics and Turkey's Relations), Türkiye Millî Kültür Vakfı (Turkish National Culture Waqf), İstanbul, 1993, xvi + 205 p. (in turkish)

This book by Dr.Atila Artam won the First Prize in research on "The Turkic republics and Turkic communities which emerged after the dissolution of the Soviet Union- problems and solutions" in the competition organised by the Turkish National Culture Waqf (established in 1969). It provides concise information on the new independent states, their populations, economic and cultural development issues and future prospects.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union and foundation of new independent states brought drastic changes in world politics and international relations. An important aspect of these transformations is the emergence of new states with predominant or partial Muslim populations in Caucasia and Turkistan (Central Asia); namely, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. These nations have ethnic, linguistic, religious and historical links with Turkey. All except Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan became members of the OIC. With this overview of their recent history and socio-economic characteristics, Dr. Artam helps to fill a gap of information about various aspects of these countries. In the first part of the book, the author reviews Gorbachev's reforms and their results, the dissolution

of the USSR and foundation of new independent states. The second part is an analysis of the demographic, economic and social indicators pertaining to each of these states. In the third part, the author looks into the existing and potential problems facing these countries, both political and economic, and suggests solutions. The fourth part focuses on their political, economic and cultural relations with the Republic of Turkey. The book is commendable for its future-oriented outlook as well as for bringing together statistics collected from numerous sources.

* Juan Bta. Vilar, **Mapas, Planos y Fortificaciones Hispánicas de Marruecos (s.XVI-XX)** [Spanish Maps, Plans and Fortifications of Morocco, 16th-20th centuries], Preface by Jose Antonio Calderón Quijano, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional-Instituto de Cooperación con El Mundo Árabe, Madrid, 1992, 605 p. (in Spanish, preface and introduction in Spanish and French)

This book resulted from extensive studies that the author undertook upon the proposal of the *Instituto de Cooperación con El Mundo Árabe* (Institute of cooperation with the Arab World) which published, previously, similar books about the Spanish cartography on Algeria and Tunisia. The book about the Spanish cartographic documentation on Morocco covers a vast archival material including the manuscripts and the most important printed works on cartography which are kept in the libraries and archives of Spain. The aim of the publication is to facilitate the access of researchers from Spain and other countries, especially Moroccan researchers and students, to the abundant documentary sources which will surely be useful for studies on Moroccan history. This implies a wish to contribute to the preservation of the monuments of Spanish origin located in Morocco, which are the silent representatives of an "aggressive past" and evidences of the Moroccan, Spanish and Portuguese historical and artistic heritage.

The book begins with the history of Spanish-Moroccan relations, taking into account influential factors such as geographical proximity, various political, social and ethnic developments, which also helped the production of cartographic materials and created parallel trends in the architecture of the two countries. The analytical catalogue section comprises 510 maps, 207 plans and 125 other documents. The material is presented in two categories: first, the general and sectoral maps of Morocco drawn from the 16th-20th centuries and second, the thematic maps of the 19th and 20th centuries which are concerned with the wars

and interventions in Morocco. The author gives detailed explanations on each, stressing their characteristics and relevance from urbanistic, military, commercial, economic, etc. points of view. Dr. Vilar also explains the original text of each map or plan and refers to similar ones, a methodology which not only allows an examination of the contents of the document in hand but also an evaluation in the framework of the whole cartographic documentation. As a whole, the book gives an insight into the art of cartography and its development over the centuries.

* Muhammed Hassan Al-Touhami, **Suyuf-ur-Rasuli wa Iddetu Harbeh** (The Prophet's Swords and War Equipment), Hajr printing, publication, Distribution and Advertisement, Cairo, 1992, 444 p. (in Arabic)

This work is, basically, a catalogue of swords and other war equipment (such as arrows and bows, armours, helmets, standards, etc.) of Prophet Mohammed and his companions, but it has a separate section on the Prophet's saddle horses and camels, horse riding, the system of war, the army's structure and training, annual military inspection and other related subjects. The catalogue fully describes the swords and other equipment, giving information on battles where they served and their characteristics. Six swords of the Prophet are included in the book. The first sword the Prophet inherited from his father and a sword similar to it, are kept today in the Topkapı Palace Museum in Istanbul. Another sword described in the catalogue is at Imam Hussein's Mosque in Cairo. There are also detailed descriptions of a number of swords used by the Prophet's companions Abu Bakr, Omar, Osman, Halid bin Walid, his scribe Shuranbil, Ammar bin Yasir and Al-Zubeyr bin Al-Awwam. This book is a valuable addition to sources on the subject, after IRCICA's book *Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths* published in 1988. Its author M. Hassan Al-Touhami, high-level military officer and later Minister of State at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in 1974-75.

* {Nasrullah Mubeshir al-Tirazi, Muhammed Ihsan Abdulaziz}, **Fihris al-Makhtutat al-Turkiyyat al-Othmaniyya** (Catalogue of Manuscripts in Ottoman Turkish), four volumes, Dar al-Kutub al-Qawmiyya (National Library), Cairo, 1987-1992, 373+346+ 325+ 279 p. (in Arabic)

This catalogue covers all the manuscripts in the Turkish language collected in the National Library,

Cairo (previously named Hidiviye Library) from its establishment in the second half of 19th century until 1980. It is known that a catalogue of Turkish manuscripts in the library collection was published by Hilmi al-Daghestani in 1889. But since then, the collections of Mustafa Fazıl Paşa, Talat Paşa, Teymuriye, Zekiye, Kavala, Halil Aga, Al-Guri and Al-Huseyni were added to the library. Taking into consideration that these collections were not included in the previous catalogue, the library administration decided to publish an exhaustive catalogue of the Turkish manuscripts. The work was entrusted to Prof. Nasrullah Mubeshir Al-Tirazi and his colleague Prof. Muhammed Ihsan Abdulaziz.

The four-volume catalogue includes 5154 manuscript works, arranged in alphabetical order according to their titles. The first volume (373 pages) was published in 1987, the second (346 pages) in 1989, the third (325 pages) in 1990 and the fourth (279 pages) in 1992. A fifth volume comprising the index is presently under print. The authors, eminent scholars in Islamic culture and Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages and literature, prepared an excellent catalogue which cites all existing manuscript copies of the works. Each bibliographic entry includes the title, the author, brief explanations about the work, the characteristics of the manuscript, reference numbers showing its location in the library, indexes included in the work, as well as footnotes indicating its copies mentioned in other catalogues.

The catalogue is an important reference for those involved in the study of the Turkish language, literature, history and culture, given that the National Library has one of the richest Turkish manuscripts collection in the world. On the other hand, it is surprising that the names of the authors are not indicated in the front and inside covers; the preface only gives the information. This is also the case for two other catalogues prepared previously by Al-Tirazi, namely the Catalogue of Manuscripts in Persian and the Catalogue of Printed Works in Ottoman Turkish.

* İsmail Yakıt, **Türk-İslam Kültüründe Ebcad Hesabı ve Tarih Düşürme** (Enumeration and composition of chronograms by letters in the Turkish-Islamic culture), Ötüken, Publ. no. 245, Cultural series: 65, Istanbul, 1992, 452 p. (in Turkish)

Enumeration by letters is an important element in the Turkish-Islamic literature and culture. This practice of assigning values to combinations of letters on basis of the numerical values of Arabic letters was commonly

used "for daily needs, in communications, as symbols instead of words, while giving a name to a child, in books and articles, in official records, in various fields of science and to indicate dates". Though the art is not practiced anymore, texts with chronograms preserved their value as historical documents. In particular, poems reflecting relevant dates, or those written on specific occasions, are not only sources of information but also admirably crafted literary products.

This book is a comprehensive study of the art, its technique, its various forms, its origins, and the different contexts where it was used. It contains numerous illustrative examples which reflect the author's extensive survey of the literature.

* **Osmanlılar ve Batı Teknolojisi-Yeni Araştırmalar, Yeni Görüşler** (Ottomans and European Technology - new researches and opinions), Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (ed.), Istanbul, 1992, 147 p., distributed by IRCICA (in Turkish)

Majority of studies on history of science and technology in the Ottoman State focus primarily on pre-*Tanzimat* and *Tanzimat* periods, generally ignoring developments of the classical period. This book tries to fill in this gap. It brings together five recent research papers which study the Ottoman approach and attitude towards European science and technology with reference to much earlier periods of Ottoman history. The studies also bring a new perspective into the analysis, by taking into account the social and economic factors and the international environment which influenced the Ottomans' relations with Europe. The first paper is by Rhoads Murphey: "The Ottoman Attitude Towards the Adoption of Western Technology: The Role of the Efrenci Technicians in Civil and Military Applications". With emphasis on the role of the *Taife-i Efrenciyan*, the group of foreign civil experts, Murphey reviews the technological developments brought in the military field, mining and the manufacture of clocks. Analyzing the process of regression the country went through from late 17th century onwards, he states that its real causes were the gradual obstruction of the Ottomans' channels of contact with Europe, the decrease of their economic and technological exchanges and the consequent decline of the availability of basic materials and other inputs used in production. The second paper titled "The Introduction of Machinery in the Ottoman Mint", by Prof. Dr. Halil Sahillioğlu, looks into the minting techniques used by Ottomans, the simple, labour-intensive technology of early times and

resulting defects, and the introduction of machinery to the mints. The third paper, Edward C. Clark's "The Ottoman Industrial Revolution" reviews the attempt by which industries dependent upon Europe were established around Istanbul in the 1840's and analyses the causes of its failure. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Müller-Wiener's paper "Manufactures and Factories in Istanbul between the 15th-19th Centuries" is a comprehensive study of the industrialisation process of the Ottoman economy over centuries, supplemented by maps and photographs, which also looks into the problems of urbanisation in the 19th century. Finally, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu's paper titled "The Ottomans' Approach to Some Technological Innovations Made in the West" reviews the transfer of Western technologies to the Ottoman State for the manufacture of arms, clocks and compasses and for use in cartography, and points out the selective attitude in their transfers of technology, which led them to transfer new techniques primarily in fields where such modernisation was most necessary. Investigating the factors which prevented the country's participation in the Industrial Revolution, the paper also underlines that Ottoman economy's failure in this respect must be explained not only by the lack of the necessary scientific and intellectual background but also in terms of several other economic and social factors.

* **A 19th Century Album of Ottoman Sultans' Portraits**, İnan and Suna Kırac Collection, Text by Günsel Renda, Istanbul, 1992, 102 p. (in Turkish and English)

By publishing the reproduction of a historical portrait album of Ottoman Sultans which is part of their private collection, İnan and Suna Kırac made it available to the public view and to the interested reader. The original early 19th-century portrait album is one of the largest, with 30 full-page portraits measuring 35.7 by 26.5 cms., done in gouache and coated with varnish. It has no title, no text; only the names of the Sultans are given. The painter is not known. Before it was added to the Kırac collection, the album belonged to the heirs of Auguste Boppe, a French diplomat and art historian who came to Istanbul on three missions between 1890 and 1905 and collected several paintings from Turkey.

This reproduction contains a scholarly introduction by art historian Günsel Renda (pp.22-37) which makes it an instructive reference on the Ottoman tradition of royal portraiture in addition to being a pictorial record of the Sultans. The album includes the portraits of all Sultans from Osman I (reigned 1299-1326) to Mahmud II (reigned 1808-1839). Based on the

observation that the last Sultan in the album is still dressed in a robe and kaftan, Prof. Renda states that the album must have been done before 1829, when Mahmud II's costume reform took place, probably earlier during that decade. The album has a great documentary value as a source of information on the development of the costumes and headgear over the centuries, other features and attributes of different Sultans.

* **Yehia Gouda, Dreams and Their Meanings in the Old Arab Tradition**, Vantage Press, New York, 1990, 473 p. (in English)

In this interesting book, Yehia Gouda, Egyptian trilingual news announcer and interpreter at the OIC General Secretariat, focuses on the subject of dream interpretation from an original perspective: that of the ancient Arab system. The ancient Arabs considered the interpretation of dreams as a very serious and highly esteemed branch of human knowledge. Furthermore, about 1500 years ago, the Arabs knew very well the interaction between the condition of the body and dreams, as well as the mechanism of the subconscious. On the other hand, the practice of interpreting dreams followed many common lines among adherents of the heavenly religions.

In the introduction, the author points to the important rules pertaining to the ethics and procedures of dream interpretation. He describes the *Istikhara*, by which any current or future issue can be probed in one's dreams following the recitation of certain prayers. He also examines the three major sources which inspired Arab oneiromancy (the science of interpreting dreams): the writings of Ibn Sireen (653-728 AD), Ibn Shaheen (1410-1468 AD) and al-Nabulsi (1641-1731 AD). In the chapter titled "Biographies of Some of the Major Arab Interpreters of Dreams in Ancient Times", he gives the biographies of Ibn Sireen, Jaafar al-Sadeq (699-765 AD), Abu Sa'id al-Wa'ez (d. 1016 AD), al-Dinawri (d. 1020 AD), Ibn Shaheen and al-Nabulsi. The following chapters make very pleasant and interesting reading, as their titles indicate: "Good and Bad Days of the Moon for Dreams Occurring from the First to the Thirtieth of Each Islamic (Arabic) Month", "The Relevance of Dreams According to the Days of the Week", "Concise Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Dreams". The author deals mainly with dreams related to nature, death, religion, daily life, birth, marriage, the significance of numbers, chapters of the Holy Qur'an, twelve signs of the Zodiac, etc. There are Notes and a Bibliography at the end of the book. It is illustrated by Mario Mercier, France's visionary poet, writer and painter.

**INSTITUT KEFAHAMAN ISLAM MALAYSIA (IKIM)
- THE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC UNDERSTANDING, MALAYSIA**

With its philosophy and purview, the Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia- IKIM newly established in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, sets the example of an Islamic cultural institution possessing the global outlook and future-oriented perspective required to meet the challenges of the contemporary world. The information below basically quoted from the Institute's brochures introduces its objectives and activities.

The world is continuously experiencing rapid and unprecedented changes owing to the technological, industrial, economic and political developments. Increasing relationships and inter-dependencies between communities of different cultural, religious and social bases arouse new tasks and responsibilities for all nations. In order to actively participate, play a

role and preserve their place in world politics and economy, nations and communities must better learn about each other, develop affinities and endeavour towards mutual respect and understanding. This implies that all nations and communities must also keep a check on themselves as well as on their image, position and impact on others.



An artist impression of IKIM's premises presently under construction

Muslims, which form a sub-group of today's developing countries, constitute a sizeable portion of mankind, but their share in world politics and trade is not commensurate with their share in world population. Similarly, their culture and civilisation are not known and recognised well enough. In consequence of various historical circumstances, and either consciously or by lack of knowledge, Muslims and their culture have often been portrayed in an incorrect manner. Some inaccurate opinions raised about Muslims have distorted their image in the eyes of the others. No doubt, this can undermine the international relations and development efforts of the Muslim nations, at present and in future. Therefore, Muslims ought to assume the responsibility in mobilising their common available strengths and resources towards correcting the misunderstandings and misconceptions confronting them. They must reassess and re-adapt themselves in facing the

challenges of the twenty-first century and participate actively in determining their common positions in life.

Taking into consideration the above requirements, the Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia was formed with the essential idea to mobilise the potential available in the fields of research, training, consultancy for the purpose, and to encourage sustainable growth and progress for all Muslims in line with contemporary needs.

In brief, the Institute's activities are as follows:

- to carry out independent and collaborative researches as well as consultancy activities that probe issues at hand from both the holistic and integrated Islamic viewpoints. Much of these activities are directed at dealing with contemporary challenges that arise out of the changes enveloping the world;

- to function as a forum for scholars, both Muslims and non-Muslims, to discuss and to analyze issues that concern both sides;
- to create awareness and understanding of international issues that will likely affect the Muslims, whether directly or indirectly;
- to be the source of information concerning Muslims' affairs globally, and to contribute towards policy formulation at national, regional and international levels.

The Institute is diversifying its activities along the following *research* interests:

- * Strategic issues,
- * Global issues,
- * Implementation of the economic system in the modern age,
- * Inter-faith relationships,
- * Mass media functions and the portrayal of Islam and its Ummah,
- * Technological development and technological transfer
- * Environmental issues,
- * Human rights,
- * Socio-economic and political issues.

Consultancy section: this section serves to address the Muslim nations about global matters and it will attend to consultancy works commissioned by other research-based institutes, financial institutions, multinational organisations or governments.

Training section: The main concern of this section is to provide training and orientation programmes to both Muslims and non-Muslims. The programmes offered also include positive understanding of Islam and the Muslim affairs; handling and appreciating the economic, political, cultural and social activities of the modern world within the Islamic norms.

Media and Publication section: This section houses a publishing unit and a resource centre which collectively facilitate the dissemination of information on Islam and the Muslims through various print and non-print media. Among its many activities is the preparation of the ground work for an international news broadcasting network. To complement this role, it will undertake to create a data bank consisting of information on resources available within the Muslim world and those relevant to the Muslims' needs, comprising the list of available specialists, relevant organisations, educational facilities, etc. These are meant to spur long-term networking between Muslims, especially in areas involving joint ventures between government agencies or the academic community.

Inter-institution linkages: From time to time, the Institute will keep fostering close association with other institutions or organisations with which experiences can be shared and resources be enriched through mutual agreements and close liaisons. In this way, the Institute will be able to find avenues in presenting Islam as a way of life.

Funding: the Institute was founded under the auspices of the Malaysian Government. It is a non-profit-making organisation whereby its operational costs are derived from grants, donations, sponsorship, commissioned researches and other resources of identical nature.

Organisational structure: The Chairman of the Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia is Tan Sri Dato' Seri A.H. Ahmad Sarji. The Director General, Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Haji Ibrahim, is the Institute's Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for its day-to-day running, assisted by the Deputy Director General. The rest of the staff are in the executive management services. The staff are carefully selected based on their qualification, experience, competence and track record of success. The Institute is governed by a Board of Directors that comprises distinguished members of the public and the private sectors.

Membership: The Institute offers membership to the general public. Each accepted member will have to pay an annual subscription fee. The benefits include access to the Institute's library cum resource centre, free newsletters and other publications. Members will also be able to take part in the Institute's activities such as discussions, seminars and workshops.

The Institute will publish a biannual journal, *Jurnal IKIM*, in Malay and English. It will aim to focus on the contribution of knowledge from Islamic perspectives and to bring forth research findings of Muslim scholars, current issues that affect Muslims, and the Islamic approach to all branches of intellectual discourse.

Authors are invited to provide articles, research reports and book reviews in Malay and English for publication. Information on the modalities of submission can be obtained from the Editor, *Jurnal IKIM*, at the following address: "Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia, IKIM, Level 5, Block G South, Pusat Bandar Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; fax: 03-2530884, phone: 03-2530885/2530886".

**The First International Islamic Artisans-At-Work Festival
and International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts"
to take place in Islamabad, Pakistan on October 7-15, 1994**

IRCICA and the Lok Virsa Institute, Ministry of Culture, Pakistan, will jointly organise the First International Islamic Artisans-At-Work Festival and the International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts" in Islamabad on October 7-15, 1994. Other events on the subject of crafts will take place in

Islamabad concurrently with the festival, including the 18th Asian Assembly of the World Crafts Council and a meeting of Unesco Experts to review the progress in the implementation of the 10-year plan of Action for Craft Development in connection with the UN 1988-1997 World Decade for Cultural Development.



Photograph by Jean-Louis Michon

The International Seminar on "Crafts: Prospects of Development" which was organised by IRCICA and Ribat Al-Fath Association in Rabat, Morocco, October 1991 (pls. see Newsletter no.27, Dec. 1991) had recommended, among others, "to raise regional and international interest in Islamic crafts and to display its real image on the international scope by organising in-

ternational festivals, programs of artisans-at-work ...". In the light of this recommendation, it was decided that the first international festival on Islamic crafts would be organised by IRCICA in Pakistan, in October 1994, in cooperation with Lok Virsa Institute of the Ministry of Culture, Pakistan.

The *objectives* of the First International Islamic Artisans-At-Work Festival are:

- * to create an inter-regional awareness on the Islamic crafts, to show its actual image by presenting works of crafts and the different styles and techniques applied in their production;
- * to enhance relations and cooperation among craftsmen of Islamic countries and promote exchange of information and experience;
- * to define the technical fields which reflect the spirit of Islamic heritage, attempt to benefit from the Islamic arts and at the same time, to emphasize the necessity of setting up programs and measures to upgrade creativity, research and qualifications;
- * to highlight the fact that Islamic arts and crafts are products of cultural innovation and accumulation and able to keep pace with contemporary life; their preservation is a matter that demands, in the present time, awareness of the conservation of their innovative vision.

Keynotes of the festival:

- Exhibition of Artisans-at-Work
- Exhibition of Folk Arts and Crafts
- National Pavillions of Arts and Crafts
- Display stalls of the organising institutions
- Crafts Bazaar
- Folk Shows, Folk Dances and many other events.

The International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts" to take place in the period of the festival will focus on different aspects of craft development in the Islamic countries. Deliberations will be made on the problems and prospects of the sector, to be highlighted by country presentations and specialised papers. Researchers, experts and institutions concerned with traditional crafts are expected to address the issue of creativity, discuss

the level of development of crafts as well as the methods applied in different countries to identify and handle issues regarding crafts. The seminar will be an opportunity for policy-makers, planners, executives, professionals, experts and artisans to exchange ideas and experiences on the possibilities and obstacles of fostering creativity in crafts and to determine a policy for the purpose. The aims of the seminar are, specifically,

- * to assess the present state of creativity in traditional crafts in the Islamic world and to determine the economic, social and cultural measures to be taken for the future development of traditional crafts;
- * to discuss measures that can be taken to maintain the uniqueness of the Islamic craft heritage against the loss of values and traditions;
- * to provide, by publishing the seminar proceedings, comparative regional overviews of the state of crafts which can serve as background documents in determining policies and programs;
- * to develop a strategy for global cooperation on this subject;
- * to lay the foundations of an international centre for creativity in Pakistan for the purpose of educating and training craftsmen of Islamic countries on new styles and methods in different fields of crafts;
- * to prepare a catalogue of selected masterpieces of traditional arts to include new, creative and original works, which would constitute a comprehensive and instructive reference on these arts, their practice and methods;
- * to encourage the organisation of competitions and the distribution of incentive prizes in order to promote crafts and foster creativity among young artists.

Topics of the seminar are:

1. *Keynote address:* Creativity in Traditional Islamic Arts: historical perspectives
2. Crafts and Islamic Architecture: illustration of the creativity of crafts people
3. Creativity in the Art of Calligraphy
4. Creative Vision in the Art of Miniature
5. Arabesque Design and Creative Expressions
6. Sufi Vision and its Contribution to Islamic Crafts
7. Richness and Diversity in Weaving Crafts: carpets and kilims
8. Employment and New Techniques for the Promotion of Traditional Crafts
9. Modern Modes of Education and Training in Crafts - role of Governments
10. Changing Perspectives of Crafts in New Economic Realities - economic and financial factors
11. Innovation in Crafts.

Working languages of the seminar will be English, Arabic and French.

Calendar of the Festival and the Seminar**October 7-15, 1994****Oct. 7**

Inaugural ceremony "Rasm-e-Dastar Bandi"

Oct. 8-9

18th Asian Assembly of the World Crafts Council, Asia-Pacific Zone

Oct. 10-12

International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts"-

Oct. 13-14

Unesco Experts Meeting

Oct. 15

Award ceremony

Venue: Lok Virsa Complex, Garden Avenue, Shakarparian Hills, Islamabad, Pakistan

Participation:

The participants will be:- Representatives of the Member States of the OIC

- International organisations and institutions working in this field
- Policy-makers, planners, craft administrators, craftpersons, specialists and traders dealing in crafts
- Artisans who will exhibit their own works at the festival
- Eleven researchers and specialists who will be invited to present papers on the seminar topics, which will also be the subject of discussions and summary presentations by craft experts from various countries and the other participants.

Each participating country will send two to three master artisans with their tools, workshops and exhibits; as well as photographs, colour slides, posters, books on crafts, for display during the festival. Each country will also send one scholar or specialist in arts and crafts to participate in the seminar.

Lok Virsa will provide local hospitality for the following participants:

- two craftsmen from each country
- one craft expert from each country
- official delegates to the international seminar
- official delegates of the Unesco Experts Meeting
- official delegates of the World Crafts Council.

All other participants, visitors and observers will be welcome, provided they pay a registration fee to cover their hotel, transport, food, lodging and entrance expenses. They are kindly requested to contact the coordinators at the addresses below:

International coordinator: Mr.Nazih Maarouf, IRCICA, P.O.Box 24, Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey; fax: (90-212) 258 43 65, telex: 26484 isam tr

National coordinator: Dr.Uxi Mufti, Executive Director, Lok Virsa, Garden Avenue, Shakarparian, P.O.Box 1184, Islamabad, Pakistan; fax:51-813756, telex:54468 sol pk.

Application deadline: Application forms to be obtained from the coordinators must be completed and returned by September 30, 1993 at the latest.

"Photographs of Bosnia-Herzegovina" exhibition and conference on "Architecture in Bosnia-Herzegovina" held at IRCICA - June 12-25, 1993



An exhibition of "Photographs of Bosnia-Herzegovina" was opened on IRCICA's premises on June 12, 1993. The exhibition, organised with the contributions of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey, was composed of the photographic documentation previously exhibited in Pakistan during the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. An international audience participated in the inaugural program which included a conference on "Architecture in Bosnia-Herzegovina" given by Dr. Amir Pasic from IRCICA. H.E. Mr. Hajruddin Somun, Ambassador of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Turkey was present at the inaugural ceremony, together with the Consul General of Bosnia-Herzegovina Mr. Mustafa Conlagiç. The inauguration was attended by Consul Generals and members of consular missions in Istanbul, representatives of the Turkish press and television and the international press, Bosnians living in Turkey and a great number of researchers and interested personalities. The participants deplored the plight of the Bosnian people and the destruction of its cultural and architectural heritage. Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, in his speech, emphasized that the tragic war in Bosnia-Herzegovina was the worst consequence of the 1990s increasing ethnic and religious enmities which aroused conflicts in different regions of the world. He said that the international community's failure to stop the Serbian aggression reduced the hopes for a peaceful global order based on mutual respect and understanding. Pointing to the multicultural and multireligious characteristics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Director General said that the country's cultural and architectural heritage testified to the centuries-long harmonious coexistence of people of different ethnic and cultural origins. Explaining the photographs on display showing part of this heritage under destruction, he said that the exhibition was a by-product of the Centre's research and publication project concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina. He also briefed the audience on other activities envisaged by the Centre in cooperation with pertinent institutions, including the publication of research works on the

cultural history and architectural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and encouragement of research on the country's history and culture.

H.E. Mr. Hajruddin Somun, Ambassador of Bosnia-Herzegovina addressed the meeting, expressing thanks to IRCICA for its continuous support and active engagement in the cultural aspects of the Bosnian cause. He also thanked the participants for their interest and support. He said that the aggressors aim was to annihilate the products of Bosnia-Herzegovina's cultural and architectural heritage as part of their deliberate policy to exterminate the Bosnian nation, because a people without history cannot be considered as a nation. The Ambassador communicated his observations on a recent visit to his country, and said that it was difficult to describe by words the scenes of horror and destruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The conference given by Architect Dr. Amir Pasic started with a brief history of Bosnia-Herzegovina and a description of its basic geographic and economic characteristics. Then came an overview of the country's architectural history, followed by a presentation of one hundred slides showing the state of various cities, bridges, mosques, churches, schools and other buildings before and during the war. The lecturer gave explanations on the history of each monument. He concluded with a slide taken in the peaceful times, showing children swimming in Neretva river in front of the Old Bridge in Mostar built by Mimar Sinan, and expressed the hope that one day, Bosnia-Herzegovina will be reconstructed and life will continue there as before.

The exhibition comprised sixty panels with one-hundred-and-twenty scenes of war and destruction. A video film on the city of Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina before and during the war was also shown to the visitors.

Exhibition of the Art Friends of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council

IRCICA was pleased to contribute, with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey, in the organisation of a plastic arts exhibition by the Art Friends of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC). The exhibition took place at the Atatürk Cultural Centre, from July 28 to August 6, 1993. It was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Saad Al-Kubeisi, Ambassador of Qatar in Turkey, Prof. Dr. Bülent Özer, Vice-President of Mimar Sinan University and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, in the presence of members of the consular corps, academic, artistic and press circles and the

majority of artists whose works were displayed, namely: Abdullatif Mufiz (Bahrain), Abdurrahman Al-Sulaiman (Saudi Arabia), Abdurrahman Salman (Kuwait), Anwar bin Sunia (Oman), Balkis Fahro (Bahrain), Fahd Al-Rubeg (Saudi Arabia), Fuad Al-Mugharbil (Saudi Arabia), Hasan Al-Mulla (Qatar), Isa Sakr (Kuwait), Jasim Buhamed (Kuwait), Mohammed Ali Abdullah (Qatar), Najat Hasan Mekki (United Arab Emirates), Nebil Najdi (Saudi Arabia), Thuraya Al-Baqsami (Kuwait), Wafa Al-Sabbagh (United Arab Emirates), Yusuf Ahmed (Qatar).



Kuwaiti artist Thuraya Al-Baqsami briefs the guests: from left to right, the Vice-Consul of Saudi Arabia in Istanbul, the Ambassador of Qatar, the Consul of Egypt, IRCICA Director General, and the Vice-President of Mimar Sinan University

The exhibition comprised more than seventy paintings representing the different styles and techniques practiced in the framework of the Art Friends of the AGCC, and three bronze statues. The works won the appreciation of visitors and art critics. During the exhibition period, participating artists visited the Faculty of Arts of Mimar Sinan University, museums and some painting studios. The exhibition was an opportunity for artists and art lovers of Turkey and the Gulf countries to communicate and better learn about each other. Stressing the need to promote such encounters between artists of different countries, Prof.Dr. Bülent Özer said that they would be pleased

to host a similar exhibition in the Mimar Sinan University campus.

In the framework of its cooperation with member countries of the AGCC, IRCICA had previously organised a series of calligraphy exhibitions in various Gulf countries, under the coordination of the Governments and the Turkish Embassies. The Centre gives special importance to such artistic events because they help to build affinities and cultural dialogues between peoples.



Artists Abdurrahman Al-Sulaiman, Saudi Arabia (right) and Hasan Al-Mulla, Qatar (left) presenting their works to the visitors

Exhibition of carpets designed by Azerbaijani artist Haji Eldar Hidayatoğlu

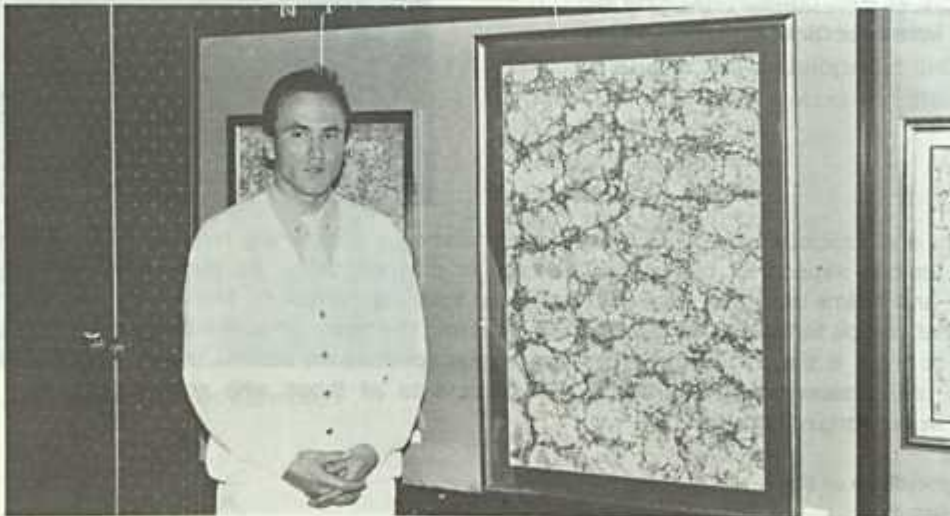
IRCICA hosted the exhibition organised jointly by the Municipality of Baku, Azerbaijan and Horhor Art Gallery, Istanbul, displaying the carpets designed by well-known Azerbaijani artist Haji Eldar Hidayatoğlu. This exhibition of "Mythological Carpets" comprised fifteen masterpieces each having a story of its own inspired by famous pieces of the classical Turkish and Islamic literature. These carpets, "Infinity", "Myths", "Birth"- Gold Medal winner in Germany, 1987, "Nizami" as some of them were titled, depict the artist's philosophic interpretation of major literary and historical themes with delicate and intricate compositions. They convey messages from the cultural history of Azerbaijan, with motifs inspired by traditional and heroic stories excerpted from philosopher poets such as Nizami and Fuzuli (16th century), by main themes of the folkloric music, by the history of some cities and places, etc. Carpet-making is a major art in Azerbaijan, where it progressed from the 7th century onwards. Each province of the country has its particular motifs and designs; the majority of the female population possess the skill and carpets have an important place in daily life.



Ebru Exhibition by Ahmet Çoktan: "Whispers in the Water"

Ahmet Çoktan's marbled paper works were exhibited at IRCICA from April 20-May 2, 1993. The artist, who is the author of a book on the marbled paper technique, gave a lecture reviewing the history and

present state of the art. The lecture accompanied by a presentation of slides aroused interest, as did the rich and varied patterns of his colourful works.



Ahmet Çoktan at his ebru exhibition

Remarks on IRCICA by Distinguished Visitors



Foreign Minister Mr. Haris Silajdzic (right) in IRCICA's library, meeting Mr. Adem Handzic, researcher from Bosnia-Herzegovina

* "It is my special privilege to visit this Centre and particularly Professor Ihsanoğlu, the distinguished scholar of culture and Islamic heritage. My sincere congratulations for the services this Centre has done for the heritage of mankind and the Islamic contribution to it in particular. May God help you in your noble endeavours."

*Haris Silajdzic
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina
Feb. 17, 1993*

* "Dear Prof. Dr. Ihsanoğlu, it is a great pleasure to be your guest for this day and to learn about the centre IRCICA, its successes and challenges. Your dedication to fulfil the Centre's objectives and mission is a great stimulance to the OIC member countries, and to your staff. I wish you will have all the success in the future."

*S. Abdulrahman
Ambassador of Indonesia in Turkey
April 12, 1993*

The Ambassador of Indonesia (left) receives information from Mr. Nejat Sefercioğlu, researcher in charge of the bibliography of manuscript Quran translations



* "An immense and judicious work. The Centre accomplishes a task which requires great efforts in order to highlight the various aspects of the Islamic heritage in different fields. Its purview is not only Islamic but humanitarian, and it aims to spread values of justice and liberty to everybody, Muslim and non-Muslim. Here lies a challenge that can be faced only by seeking and stressing the truth. What remains from any work done, and keeps it alive forever, is the cultural heritage. The regular activities we saw here, including the documentation and archives, are praiseworthy. May Allah give success to all those who contribute to this cultural and humanitarian work." (original: Arabic)

*Esad Mustafa
Minister of Agriculture of the
Syrian Arab Republic
July 1st, 1993*

* "I am honoured to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture. The Centre's work on the eternal Islamic cultural heritage and the contents of the library are absorbing. They reflect the importance attached by the Centre's officials to the Islamic cultural heritage. I wish that the benefits of these studies will be disseminated to all of the OIC member countries and Muslim communities in the world. I would like to reiterate that the Government and the people of Sudan firmly support these noble activities in the service of the Muslim Ummah, with a high spirit and morality. We also wish to contribute materially to develop and expand this monumental establishment. I express my appreciation to the Centre's officials for their accomplishments and hope that the member countries will make the necessary moral and material contributions to the Centre." (Original: Arabic)

Omar Shouna
Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan in Turkey
Sept. 8, 1992



Ambassador of Sudan Mr. Omar Shouna
on his second visit to the Centre (April 20, 1993)



Governor of Istanbul Mr. Hayri Kozakçioğlu

* "I visited the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture with great admiration. I was impressed by what I saw and what I learnt here. This Centre is very valuable both for the Turkish and the Islamic history and culture. I sincerely congratulate those who established this institution and developed it until today and wish for the continuation of their success." (original: Turkish)

Hayri Kozakçioğlu
Governor of Istanbul
April 13, 1993

* "I came to visit this Centre to forge institutional relationship with the Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia. We hope that through this relationship, the spirit of Islam will continue to light the hearts and minds of Muslims in the world. We thank Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu for the support and understanding. He is a good friend of Malaysia, and hopefully will help IKIM. Thank you."

Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid

Chairman, Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia (IKIM)

and Chief Secretary to the Government, Malaysia

June 16, 1993



A cooperation agreement was signed between IKIM and IRCICA.

Above: Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid, Chairman of IKIM shaking hands with IRCICA Director General; on his left are Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Haji Ibrahim, Director General of IKIM, and Ms. H.A. Zaibedah, Ambassador of Malaysia in Turkey

* "It is indeed a great pleasure to see from nearby the activities of this major centre of research in Islamic culture whose influence is beginning to be felt far and wide. Nothing is more important at the present moment for Islamic countries than the preservation of their tradition and culture. May this institute prosper and continue its valuable activities with Allah's blessings and guidance. And may it become a major centre for the meeting of various scholars from all over the Islamic world in this beautiful palace at the heart of the incomparable city of Istanbul."

Seyyed Hossein Nasr

Professor of Islamic Studies,

The George Washington University, U.S.A.

Dec. 12, 1992



* "My most sincere congratulations to Prof. İhsanoğlu and his dynamic and committed team who do an excellent work at the Centre keeping the Islamic ideal high, although their means are limited. My best wishes for a continuous success in the performance of the mission assigned to the Centre, for the good of Islam and the Muslims."

(original:French)

Moutari Ousmane

Director of the Cabinet, General Secretariat of the OIC, Jeddah

June 16, 1993

* I was honoured to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture located in the historical Yıldız Palace established by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. I was expecting to make this visit since the time I first met my brother the Director General prof.Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, who is scholarship personified and carries the honour of his ancestors. With a warm hospitality, he briefed me on the Centre's achievements in the service of our history and culture. May God bless him and help him advance in the right path leading to success."

(original:Arabic)

Ahmed Al-Jalluli

{Well-known Tunisian art collector and bibliophile}

June 14, 1993

**The book "Turkish Art and Architecture" won the
1993 Award of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities**

Prof.Dr. Oktay Aslanapa's book "Turkish Art and Architecture", Arabic edition of which was published by IRCICA, shared the Award of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities 1403/1993 in the field of Editorship in Architecture with Mr. Mohammed Jasim Al-Khuleifi's book on "Traditional Architecture in Qatar".

The book "Turkish Art and Architecture" by Prof.Dr.Oktay Aslanapa was first published in English in 1971. In the mid-1980's, IRCICA decided to publish an Arabic edition of the book, taking into account the lack of references on this subject in the Arabic language. Prof. Ahmed Mohammed Issa, expert in Islamic arts translated the book into Arabic after having revised and enlarged it in cooperation with the author. The translator also added an Arabic-English glossary of over 600 art terms to the book. The Arabic edition titled "*Funun al-Turk wa 'Ama'iruhum*" appeared in 1987. It is a comprehensive reference on Turkish art and architecture and in general terms, Islamic arts and architecture. The book is distributed by IRCICA, for US\$ 60.- postage included.



IRCICA staff lost two dear colleagues

The Centre's archive expert Rt. Col. Edip Özkale passed away

Edip Özkale's inexhaustible memory and knowledge filled everybody with amazement and admiration. He could identify persons, a place or a monument in a creased, yellowish photograph as soon as he glanced at it. Tens of thousands of old pictures came back to light under his magnifying glass. He worked with great passion, patience and diligence. Edip Özkale worked for years without cease to compose the Yıldız Albums at IRCICA until death took him away from his family, his friends and his archive, where his photograph rests, together with the hundreds of albums he prepared. Present and future generations of archivists, researchers and architects will use these historical references which were made available thanks to the late Edip Özkale's unique services.

Born in 1925, Edip Özkale graduated from the military college in 1948 and from the Artillery School in 1950. In 1951, he completed his higher education and graduated as Topography Engineer. He worked in the Army until his retirement with the grade of grade of Colonel in 1977. During that period, he was awarded the four-band rosette of the Land Forces, a certificate of appreciation (1972) and a certificate of honour (1977) of the General Directorate of Cartography. Though he was an expert in topography and cartography and rendered important services in this field by his studies on the history of cartography and his collection of maps and plans, Col. Edip Özkale

had another interest: deciphering photographs. He retired from the army when he was invited to join the Turkish History Society to arrange and classify the photograph archives. He scanned, identified and classified the Society's extensive collection within two months. Then he moved to Istanbul together with his family, where he became acquainted with a large circle of historians, bibliographers, collectors and bibliophiles. In 1985, when IRCICA launched a project to reproduce and classify the 35000 historical photographs of the 19th-century Yıldız Palace collection, Edip Özkale was invited to join the Centre to conduct the work of collecting

them in albums. Thanks to his tireless efforts, the collection was rearranged, each and every photograph was annotated with information on the photographer, the date and place where it was taken, persons in the photographs, views of monuments and cities, construction activities, ceremonies, different types of transport, etc. On the basis of his studies, the Centre published albums and organised exhibitions of selected historical photographs; a catalogue of the collection was also prepared. His contribution

was monumental to studies on the history, art and architecture of the Muslim world by rendering this collection available for use as a visual documentation. It is with deep sadness that his friends at IRCICA learned his death on October 17, 1992, of an illness that had kept him at the hospital for some time. The memory of our esteemed colleague will always be kept alive.



**Bekir Sadak, lawyer, and specialist of
Islamic culture in the Balkans, deceased**

The sorrow of the centre's staff doubled with the death of Bekir Sadak, another respected colleague, following Edip Özkale. Bekir Sadak used to work at Çit Qasr, in the library, reading books and drafting texts for the Centre's research project on Islamic culture and history in the Balkans.

Bekir Sadak was born in 1923 in Üsküp (Skopia), ex-Yugoslavia. He studied in Turkish during the first two years of primary school and later, in Serbo-Croatian. He completed his secondary education at the Meddah Medrese and his higher studies, at the Faculty of Law of Zagreb University. Bekir Sadak immigrated to Turkey in 1957. The same year, he started to work at Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul as member of the committee in charge of classifying historical documents. Later, he was on a similar assignment in the Beyazıt Library. During those years, he taught courses at the



religious college. In 1959, he was appointed one of the first faculty members of the Higher institute of Islamic Studies. He also gave courses at the Faculty of Theology, Istanbul University. He retired in 1983 and started to work at IRCICA in

1986, as researcher. With his experience and his knowledge of the history of Muslim communities in the Balkans as well as several languages of the region, he contributed in the collection, utilisation and presentation of a number of references and an extensive documentation on the subject. There was always a certain sadness in Bekir Sadak's smile. He never forgot his native land, his relatives and the Muslim community in Yugoslavia. He fol-

lowed the political events and developments in his native land with deep concern. And lastly, the outbreak of war in Bosnia-Herzegovina distressed him immensely; many of his friends say his anguished heart could not bear it. He passed away on July 5, 1993. May God bless his soul.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE - ICPICH

ICPICH represented at the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 25-29 April 1993

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), subsidiary of the OIC, submitted its report of activities and future plan of action to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 25-29 April 1993. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Secretary of the Commission, and Dr. Mohammed Saleh Gazdar, Director of the Liaison and Coordination Bureau at the Chairman's Office in Riyadh attended the conference, representing H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Commission.

The report of the Commission was reviewed by the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee of the conference, while the Financial and Administrative Affairs Committee examined its budget proposals for 1992-93 and 1993-94. The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopted Resolution no.25/21-C on the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH). With this resolution, the conference approved the report comprising the Commission's plan of action and invited the Member States to continue to give attention to the Islamic cultural heritage.

Second Training Programme on the "Conservation and Restoration of Manuscripts and Historical Documents"

ICPICH's second training programme on the "Conservation and Restoration of Manuscripts and Historical Documents" will be or-

ganised jointly by its Executive Secretariat (IRCICA) and the Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul, from September 20 to October 15, 1993. One trainee from each of the new independent states in Caucasia and Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) as well as from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia are expected to attend the course. Each programme in the series addresses to specific regions: the first programme (Sept. 10-Oct. 12, 1990) was attended mainly by trainees from West Africa, together with some participants from other member countries. Announcements have already been dispatched to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, inviting nominations for the second programme by August 15, 1993.

The training programme will cover the theoretical and practical aspects of the preservation and restoration of manuscripts, old books and documents, including cleaning, disinfection, prevention of humidity, repairs and maintenance, binding, preparation of ink and marbled paper. Teaching will be in English and Turkish. Successful trainees will receive certificates at the end of the course. Accommodation and tuition fees will be provided by the organisers, while travel expenses and pocket money of the participants will be met by their institutions.

A promising start for the Third International Calligraphy Competition

The Third International Calligraphy Competition in commemoration of calligrapher Ibn El-Bawwab on the occasion of the millenium of his death (1013 H./1022 AD) was announced in the Newsletter no.29 (August

1992), the Commission Secretariat circulated announcements to Ministries and institutions concerned in the OIC member countries and all over the world, as well as to the international press media, calligraphers and interested personalities. Around 900 application forms were received from 40 countries until the present, which shows that there is a growing interest in this artistic event. In accordance with the

competition programme, the Jury met on April 15-16, 1993 to draft a communication comprising answers to questions received and some additional guidelines and explanations, that was later distributed to participants by the Commission Secretariat. Some entries have already been received by the Secretariat. The Jury's evaluation and announcement of the results are scheduled for November.

Commemorating Al-Khammasi, dean of Tunisian calligraphers on the first year of his death

Muhammed Salih Al-Khammasi, dean of Tunisian calligraphers and representative of the Maghreb's contemporary calligraphic

arts passed away on May 15, 1992. He was a well-known figure in modern Tunisia's cultural life.



Al-Khammasi (middle) with a group of his students

Al-Khammasi was born in 1910. He obtained his *baccalaureat* from the Jamia Al-Zeytunia in 1932. He learned calligraphy by imitating calligraphers of the past, especially Turkish calligraphers. He was appointed to teach calligraphy in Al-

Zeytunia institutes in 1936, at Sadiki College in 1941 and later, in the Teacher Training School. During these years, he also wrote inscriptions, titles for journals and books. Together with his friend Dr. Salah Mehdi then Director of Fine Arts at the

Ministry of Education, Al-Khammasi established the Department of Arabic Calligraphy of the Fine Arts Institute where he taught for many years. In 1945, he started to publish his famous and popular Pocket Diary, an almanac supplemented with a political and cultural update and general information on various subjects, which he continued until 1979 when he could no more afford to publish it. Al-

Khammasi also wrote exercise books to teach calligraphy in the nesih, Thuluth and Riq'a styles, as well as a guidebook for teachers. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia in 1989. His perfect mastery of this art and devoted efforts to impart knowledge to others are always remembered by his fellow calligraphers and students.

The Commission Secretariat thanks Mr. Mohammed Al-Sadik Abdullatif for the information given on the late Al-Khammasi.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE CODE NUMBERS

Telephone code numbers for long-distance calls in Turkey have changed.
To call the Centre, please dial the following area code number
before phone number:

(90)-212

NEW PUBLICATION

ISTANBUL, A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST

(Photograph album), Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (ed.), 2nd edition, IRCICA, 1992,
130 p., 124 photos, text in English, Arabic and Turkish
(Price: US\$ 25, postage included)

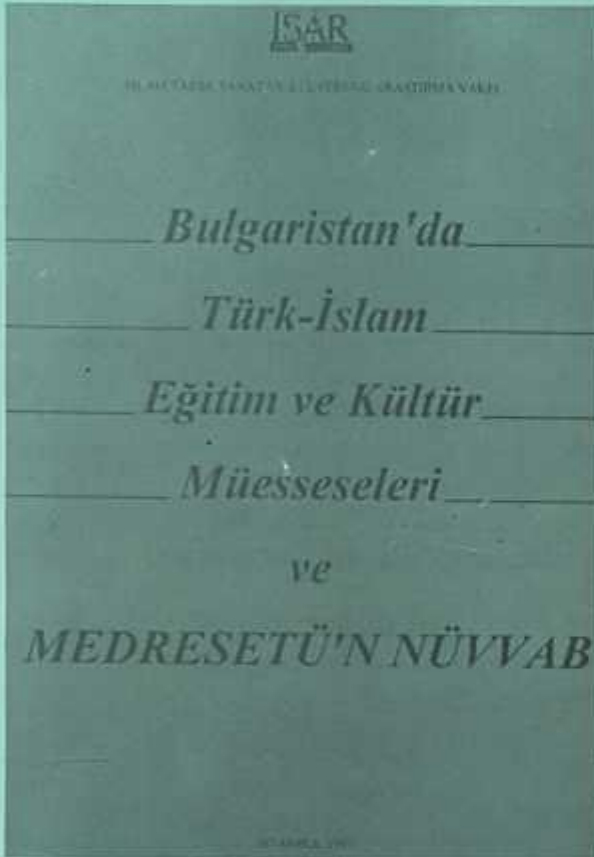


A visual documentation of Istanbul in the 19th century... A nostalgic visit to its palaces, mosques and fountains, a tour on the Bosphorus, a promenade on quayside places This album presents photographs of Istanbul selected from the Photograph Albums of Yıldız Palace. These albums comprise a collection of nearly 35000 photographs covering a period of approximately forty-five years, from 1865 to 1908. The whole collection was reproduced by IRCICA and formed the basis of its archives of historical photographs. In addition to preparing catalogues of these archives for the use of researchers, the Centre undertook the publication of thematic albums. This is the second, enlarged edition of the Istanbul album which was printed in 1987 under the same title. It provides cross sections of life in old Istanbul, views of monuments, streets and districts, accompanied by explanatory texts in three languages.



BULGARİSTAN'DA TÜRK-İSLAM EĞİTİM MÜESSESELERİ VE MEDRESETÜ'N-NÜVVAB

... Turkish-Islamic Educational Establishments in Bulgaria and the "Medresetü'n-Nüvvab" (School of Religious Studies), edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, prepared by Haşim Ertürk and Rasim Eminoğlu, published by the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, 1993, 111 p., in Turkish



This study done by Haşim Ertürk and Rasim Eminoğlu, two researchers at IRCICA, and published by the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture reviews the Turkish-Islamic cultural and educational establishments in Bulgaria with particular emphasis on the "Medresetü'n-Nüvvab" set up

in 1922. The authors, both graduates of this school, immigrated in Turkey a few years ago. Chapters of the book dealing with the "Medresetü'n-Nüvvab" are based on an important document kept at the office of the Chief Mufti in Sofia. The document, copied by Haşim Ertürk years ago, gives detailed information about the activities, curricula and graduates of the school from its establishment until it was closed in 1947.-

The book consists of two parts. The first part gives information about the Muslim population in Bulgaria, its religious, cultural and social institutions, Muftis' offices Chief Muftis, Islamic associations, various schools and their teaching program, as well as the cultural and educational transformations which were enforced after the adoption of the socialist regime in 1944. The second part gives the history of the "Medresetü'n-Nüvvab" which was the unique centre of religious education for Muslims in Bulgaria. The whole text is based on personal accounts and archival documents. It is a review of the establishment of the school, its teaching system, academic staff, students' associations, various activities, and how it was closed. There are also lists of the graduates and their degrees and more important, the Turkish and Bulgarian names of native towns and villages.

Interested readers will find the recent history of education of Muslim Turks in Bulgaria in this book, as well as a review of the official policies aimed to prevent Islamic education, and consequent reactions. Indexes of personal names and names of places facilitate the use of the book.