

 **Newsletter** 

O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture

April 1997 • No. 42



**OIC Summit Conference commemorated the fiftieth anniversary
of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
(Islamabad, 23 March 1997)

H.E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, visited IRCICA
(9 May 1997)

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patronage of H.E. Hafez al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic**
(Damascus, 4-10 January 1997)

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Institutions: The Islamic University of Uganda & The National Arts Museum of Iran

Cultural data on OIC countries: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan—statistics, list of institutions

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Newsletter

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Art and Culture*

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EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU
Director General, IRCICA

**Our readers will find
in this issue
an outline of IRCICA's
research project on
the history of
scientific literature,
in particular its first
phase, already
completed,
concerning
astronomy in the
Muslim world.**

This issue gives brief news about the recent visits of two important personalities of the Muslim world to IRCICA's headquarters: H.E. Haydar Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan, and H.R.H. Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor, on 9 May and 17 May respectively. We were most honoured to present the results of our latest activities to the distinguished guests and brief them on our plans for the near future.

We also include highlights of the First International Seminar on "Arabesque in Crafts of OIC Countries" which was held under the high patronage of H. E. Hafez al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Damascus, on 5-10 January 1997. This

International Seminar was jointly organised by the Ministry of Culture of the Syrian Arab Republic and IRCICA, in collaboration with UNESCO and in cooperation with MASHAREQ International Establishment. The seminar, and the related cultural and artistic activities, displayed an exemplary interaction of high-level official support to crafts and high-quality scholarly studies with the creative practices of the artisans.

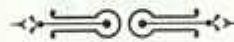
Our readers will find in this issue an outline of IRCICA's research project on the history of scientific literature, in particular its first phase, already completed, concerning astronomy in the Muslim world. The resulting two-volume compendium of the astronomical literature produced over the past centuries will soon become available. With this one, the total number of books published by IRCICA will rise to fifty. Meanwhile, we are taking new steps to publish editions of our books in languages other than that of their first edition, that is, to publish other editions especially in the national languages of the Member States. Our publications are generally in one of the three official languages of the OIC, namely English, Arabic or French; we also published a number of books in the Turkish and Bosnian languages. Some of the first editions of our publications are already bilingual, such as English-Arabic, English-Turkish, Bosnian-English. But our policy is to disseminate more of our research works to a

wider readership around the world by making their translations available in different languages than these. This policy also meets the many requests we receive from within and outside the Muslim world. A few examples of editions which have already been published for this purpose are: the Malay edition of the catalogue of *Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths* (1993), the Japanese edition of the book *The Art of Calligraphy* (1996), and the forthcoming Urdu edition of the book titled *A Short History of Turkish-Islamic States excluding the Ottoman State* (1994). More translations of IRCICA's books into different languages will become available in the near future.

As a matter of fact, the above publications are one side of IRCICA's general policy to orientate its activities towards the specific regions of the Muslim world. This policy also applies to the scholarly meetings addressing specific regional themes and organised in cooperation with national authorities, universities or research centres. A recent example is the International Symposium on *Islamic Civilisation in West Africa* (Dec. 1996) which was organised in cooperation with the "Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire" in Dakar, Senegal. Our work plans for the near

future include symposia and seminars to deal with various aspects of the Islamic culture, history and heritage of Central Asia, Caucasia and the Balkans, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Our readers would recall that IRCICA, in its capacity as the Executive Secretariat of ICPICH, had declared the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition open earlier this year. The Competition is dedicated to the memory of the illustrious calligrapher Sheikh Hamdullah (1429-1520). As usual, participants can submit entries in up to three of the fourteen styles of calligraphy included in the competition. The booklet containing the regulations of the competition and samples of writing has been distributed to more than three thousand institutions and individuals world-wide. Applications are being received at a growing rate. According to the program, applications have to reach the Secretariat by July 1997 and queries about the competition, not later than August 1997. Clarifications in answer to the queries will be sent by September 1997 to those who duly registered for the competition. We take this opportunity to wish success to all participants.



The OIC Summit Conference Commemorated the Foundation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Islamabad, 23 March 1997

"Forging a common vision of mankind's peace, progress and prosperity and ushering a new era of cooperation among nations"

An Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference of the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference assembled in Islamabad, on 23 March 1997, to commemorate the Fiftieth Independence Anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. On this occasion, the Kings, Heads of State and Government of the fifty-four Member States reviewed and discussed the political, economic, cultural and social issues of concern for the Muslim world. The Summit Conference issued the Islamabad Declaration, emphasizing "the need for forging a common vision of mankind's peace, progress and prosperity and ushering a new era of cooperation among nations to build a global society, based on shared values and founded on principles of equity, justice, law and respect for principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of states."

The Declaration reaffirmed the position of the Member States regarding the various issues on the OIC agenda, including: Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif

and the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in Afghanistan, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina to secure full implementation of the Dayton Agreements, humanitarian assistance to Albania, solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris, strengthening of the joint Islamic action in the humanitarian field to assist refugees and displaced persons; in the economic field, development of economic cooperation, according priority to the developmental needs of the African continent; in the cultural and social field, joining policies and efforts to preserve and promote the accomplishments, values and traditions of the Islamic civilisation.

In the cultural and social field, the Summit Conference also "resolved to project the true essence of Islam universally, especially its humane message of tolerance, justice, understanding, moderation, respect for human rights and dignity of the human person, and to cooperate with peoples of the other religious faiths to build a better and more peaceful world free from strife, poverty, injustice and exploitation."

The Summit Conference adopted a Declaration on Commemoration of the Fiftieth Independence Anniversary of Pakistan, whereby the Sovereigns, Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member States

—felicitate the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Fiftieth Anniversary of their independence and wish them peace and ever-increasing prosperity

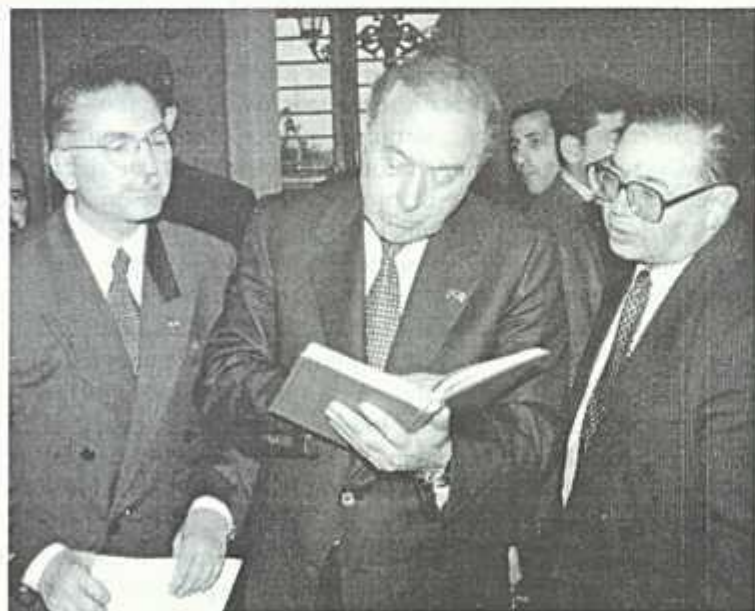
—affirm their complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity as well as achieve economic and social development

—reaffirm their support for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue in accordance with UN resolutions.

H. E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, visited IRCICA



President Aliyev met with IRCICA Director General. On the right of the President is State Minister of Turkey Mr. Namik Kemal Zeybek



The President of Azerbaijan examines the Centre's library collection; on the right, H.E. Mr. Hasan Hasanov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

The Centre was honoured by the visit of His Excellency Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to its headquarters on 9 May 1997, in the framework of the President's official visit to Turkey.

President Haydar Aliyev was received by the Director General and the Centre's staff at the entrance of Yıldız Palace. The meeting in the Director General's office in Seyir Köşk was an excellent opportunity to brief the President on the Centre's research projects and various cultural activities. During their talks, the President of Azerbaijan and the Director General of IRCICA laid emphasis on the steadily increasing relationship between the cultural institutions, universities and libraries of Azerbaijan and IRCICA. The President expressed satisfaction of the Centre's plans to organize scholarly activities in cooperation with these institutions. He was satisfied with the project to hold an international seminar on the history of Islamic civilisation in the region of Caucasia. After the meeting, the President visited the Centre's library at Çit Qasr, where he saw an exhibition of the library's collection of books printed in Azerbaijan and/or concerning Azerbaijan.

President Aliyev wrote his impressions in the Visitors Book (original: Azeri Turkish):

"The highly important activities I saw in the civilisational centre of the Islamic Conference Organisation based in Istanbul are a source of great pleasure. The rich library and the very valuable work offer big opportunities for the study of the history and the characteristics of the Islamic civilisation. I wish this Centre further success."

Haydar Aliyev
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
9 May 1997

The Sultan of Selangor (Malaysia) H.R.H. Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah at IRCICA



Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah meets with IRCICA Director General



The distinguished guests receive information from Dr. Amir Pasic on projects related to Bosnia and Hercegovina

The Sultan of Selangor (Malaysia) His Royal Highness Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, accompanied by Yang Teramat Mulia Siti Aishah, and other personalities from Malaysia, visited IRCICA.

H.R.H. Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan and Sovereign Ruler of the State and Territory of Selangor, is at the same time a personality of great Islamic culture. H.R.H. the Sultan is closely interested in scholarly research in Islamic studies and in the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage. Taking the opportunity of his visit to Istanbul, the Sultan paid a visit to IRCICA's headquarters on 17 May.

The esteemed guests were received by IRCICA Director General in his office at Seyir Köşk. They were briefed on the objectives, the past and current activities and future plans of the Centre. Afterwards, the guests visited the Centre's library, where they examined the books related to the history and cultural life of Malaysia which are part of the library's collection. They received information on the library's activities, its collection of books and computerized search system. Following the visit to the library, the Centre's staff was honoured to have a souvenir photo taken with the guests. Afterwards, H.R.H. the Sultan and Siti Aisha saw an exhibition of models of traditional Turkish houses on display in the Museum of Yıldız Palace.



Highlights of the first international seminar on "Arabesque in Crafts of OIC Countries"

jointly organised by IRCICA and the Ministry of Culture of the Syrian Arab Republic in collaboration with UNESCO and in cooperation with Mashareq International Establishment

Damascus, 5-10 January 1997



Delegates and participants at the inaugural ceremony.

Front seats, left to right: IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoğlu, Minister of Culture of Syria Dr. Najah al-Attar, Chairman of Mashareq Arch. Abdul Aziz Kamel, Deputy Minister of Culture Mr. Ali-al-Kayem, UNESCO representative Mr. I. Vencatachellum

The First International Seminar on "Arabesque in Crafts of OIC Countries" took place under the high patronage of H.E. Hafez al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Damascus, from 5 to 10 January 1997. The seminar was jointly organised by IRCICA and the Ministry of Culture of Syria, in collaboration with UNESCO and in cooperation with MASHAREQ International Establishment.

Experts of arabesque, scholars, representatives of specialized centres and councils, in total fifty-six institutions and authorities representing thirty-one countries, participated in the seminar. The participants deliberated on the methods implemented in the art of arabesque and the difficul-

ties encountered in its development. They tried to assess the present state of this sector and discussed the steps to be taken in order to develop a strategy for global cooperation on this subject.

They underlined important issues related to design, methods used, technical cooperation towards developing the skills, exchanging the techniques in use in order to improve product quality, education and training of skilled artisans, financing, economy, marketing and obstacles encountered, patronage and national policies.

The seminar's principal aims were to

- * assess the present state of arabesque in crafts in the Islamic world and to determine the economic, social and cultural measures that need to be taken for the future development of this sector;
- * discuss measures that can be taken to guard against the loss of Islamic values and traditions with a view towards maintaining the uniqueness of the Islamic crafts heritage;
- * give incentive prizes to young people with the aim of encouraging them to produce new works in arabesque.

The Inaugural Ceremony and accompanying folkloric performances for the "Revival and Preservation of Islamic Traditional Heritage" took place at Al-Cham Theater in Damascus.

H.E. Dr. Najah al-Attar, Minister of Culture, represented the President of the Syrian Arab Republic in inaugurating the opening ceremony. The

ceremony was attended by Dr. Mohamad al-Imadi, Minister of Economics and External Relations, Mr. Waheeb Fadil, Minister of the Presidency of the Republic, Mr. Nasir Qadour, State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mohamad Khalid al-Mahayni, Minister of Finance, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Ex-Petroleum Minister of Saudi Arabia and Patron of MASHAREQ International Establishment, Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoglu, Director General of IRCICA, and the Representative of the Director General of UNESCO.

Minister of Culture H.E. Dr. Najah al-Attar delivered the inaugural address on behalf of the President of Syria. She spoke of the artistic value of handicrafts and their place in the culture, the history and the future of Muslim countries. She underlined the importance of the role artisans play in ensuring the continuation of the human, cultural and aesthetic aspects of life. She commended the positive role IRCICA plays in developing the crafts sector. She underlined that President Hafez al-Asad extended high patronage to this event, as it carries a special importance in developing the relationship among Muslim people and promoting an important aspect of Islamic heritage and cultural life.

Then followed the address of IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, who expressed his gratitude to H.E. President Hafez al-Asad for extending high patronage to this event, to the Ministry of Culture and H.E. Dr. Najah al-Attar, Minister of Culture, for hosting the seminar in Damascus as well as for all the support and interest shown to IRCICA's activities in general since the time of its inception. IRCICA Director General commended the contributions of

MASHAREQ International Establishment through its Chairman, Architect Abdul Aziz Kamel, and the close support of Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Patron of MASHAREQ. He also thanked UNESCO for its continuous positive approach to cooperating with IRCICA.

Then H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani delivered an address, pointing out that MASHAREQ establishment was founded with the ambitious aim of providing training facilities for craftspeople and marketing their products. Sheikh Yamani called for the preservation of the Islamic identity through the preservation of the Islamic arts heritage, and recommended the establishment of an Islamic Crafts Center.

This was followed by the addresses of Mr. Indrasen Vencatachellum, representative of UNESCO, and Mr. Omar Amine Ben Abdallah, President of the World Crafts Council. Then,

Mr. Nazih Maarouf, Head, Crafts Development Program, IRCICA, and International Coordinator of the Damascus Seminar, introduced the delegates and participants, outlined IRCICA's activities in this





H.E. Dr. Najah al-Attar, Minister of Culture of Syria, inaugurating the exhibitions

field, and gave statistics underlining the importance of the crafts sector in Islamic countries.

The seminar was accompanied by Special Programmes comprising folkloric performances for the "Revival and Preservation of the Traditional Heritage", and various exhibitions on arts, crafts and cultural heritage, among them exhibitions of arabesque works; stucco glass, wood, mother-of-pearl, silver and leather works, miniatures, qishany, batik, carpets and kilims, ornamented plates, drawings on silk and textiles.

The program included site visits to see the artisans-at-work showing their skills and practices in design, form and applied styles. A number of craft authorities and institutions from different countries participated in the exhibitions together with participants from Syria.

There were sixteen working sessions over the four-day seminar period. Among the numerous topics dealt with, there were:

- Arabesque in the crafts of OIC countries: past, present and future
- Economic and financial aspects in the development of ornamental arts
- Revival and re-use of traditional designs
- Traditions in decorative appearance for interiors of medieval and modern architecture of Uzbekistan
- The geometric dimension of the decorative arts; familiar geometrical patterns
- Creativity in decorative botanical patterns used in crafts;
- Decorative designs and patterns in calligraphy
- The vehicle for the Islamic image
- The concept in decorating styles on metallic crafts
- Creativity in wooden decorations
- Perfection of wood carving
- Decorative wall panels in coloured ceramics
- Variety in the decorative patterns of carpets and kilims
- Arabesque in Islamic ceramics
- Education and training, a necessity for qualified skillful craftsmen
- Economic and financial aspects in the development of ornamental arts
- Patronage and government: their crucial role for developing arabesque in crafts
- Art of ornamentation and decoration
- The influence of the Islamic decorative art on European art
- An analysis of the meaning of arabesque in its



The Minister of Culture of Syria visits artisans-at-work

relation with unity, its development through ages and places and its effect on the contemporary European art

- Exploring new marketing opportunities for Islamic crafts in the world

The sessions also comprised brief presentations on specific topics by craft specialists, as well as country cases, followed by general discussions.

At the closing ceremony of the seminar, Mr. Nazih Maarouf, Head, Crafts Development Program, IRCICA, as Raporter of the Seminar, presented the report and the recommendations and the Damascus International Declaration. Addresses were given by Mrs. Noorjehan Bilgrami (Pakistan, Honorary Head of Fine Arts Dept., Indus Valley School of Art & Architecture) on behalf of the Asian delegates, Mr. Moh'd Touri, Director of UNIDO, Geneva Office, on behalf of the African group, Mr. Nabil Safwat (professor of calligraphy and Islamic art, University of London) for the Arab group, Mrs. Alexandra Soteriou (founder, president and owner of the World Paper Firm, U.S.A.) for the international organisations, Dr. Sami Angawi (founder and Director General of the Amar Center for Architectural Heritage, Saudi Arabia) on behalf of the participants, and Mr. Hikmet Barutçugil (Turkey, leading figure of marbled paper art) on behalf of the artisans. There were also speeches by Architect Abdul Aziz Kamel, Owner and Chairman of MASHAREQ International Establishment,

Mr. Indrasen Vencatachellum, representative of UNESCO, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Director General of IRCICA, and Mr. Ali al-Kayem, Deputy Minister of Culture of Syria on behalf of the Ministry.



Master artisan from Bahrain

During the seminar period, H.E. Mr. Mahmoud al-Zubi, Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, received a delegation representing the seminar organisers and participants. During the meeting, the Prime Minister stressed the concern of



Folkloric performances



Session chaired by Moh'd Touri, Director, UNIDO Office in Geneva. From left, Bourokar Ahmud (Mauritius), Salah al-Deen Mohamad (Syria), Nazih Maarouf, Moh'd Touri, Ali al-Kayem (Deputy Minister of Culture, Syria) and Abdul Rahim Ghaleb (Lebanon)

the host country for one of the most important recommendations, which calls for the establishment of an international training center in Damascus on arabesque in the crafts of the Muslim world, and his country's readiness to provide all the necessary moral and material facilities to implement this project.

Recommendations of the seminar include the following:

1- Creation of awareness and educating the society:

Our aim is to call attention, to arouse interest and to encourage the need to cherish handicrafts, to do all we can to preserve and to foster them, for they have occupied such a major role in our civilization. They bear an exquisite art form, they occupy a sublime role, and represent a precious and rare aesthetic value.

2- Tradition and Modernity: To find one's roots is a national and a cultural necessity. In order to protect our cultural identity, in this era of international opening up of countries to technology and urbanism on all levels and in all fields, we should not be mere imitators of Western art. The differentiating features between the various civilizations in all their aspects tend to disappear in front of this incursion. The time element and the striving toward rapid world development has made us lose some traditional values for some imported ones

that are threatening our heritage. The seriousness of the situation should lead us to the re-evaluation of our distinctive features and cultural identity in all the fields, to reject all that which is foreign to our culture and all that clashes with our religion and traditions. We must work as hard as possible to protect our traditional heritage, transmitted from one generation to the next in order, and its development, to rediscover the traditions and customs that differentiate us from other cultures and countries.

3- Government and Patronage: Our duty is to help the artists safeguard the craftsmanship and expertise inherited by the craftsmen in order to put forth beautiful works of art. The help of the government should be comprehensive, support the artists in their creativity, in their artistic expertise and in the transmission of their knowledge from one generation to the next in order to realize this artistic continuity between past and present. A national training centre should be established in Damascus for decorative arts. The centre would also patronize and help the artists in this field by providing them the necessary techniques, the required raw material, and offering them opportunities for the exhibition of their works.

4- Design and Islamic ornaments: Revival and Re-use of Traditional Designs; Call for encouraging and reviving the continuity of the contribution of Arabesque in Crafts through ages in order to preserve its traditional forms, in a way of providing a rich reference for the resources to be used by contemporary craftspeople.

*To define the technical fields that reflect the spirit of Islamic heritage and attempt to benefit

from Islamic art, and at the same time, to emphasize the necessity for setting up programs and taking measures which aim to ensure creativity, research and organizing a system of crafts qualification.

5- *Education and Training:* To reactivate the role of Arabesque artisans who are the proper tool for the contemporary original product through:

* Research, authentication of the sciences of Islamic ornamentation and education by distributing efforts among Colleges, Universities, Research Centers and the projects of the students who have specialized studies.

Design, promotion and innovation aiming to tie the crafted product with its actual intended function, in a framework of cost economics for different products in a way to introduce a developed product in which the factors of quality and variety are satisfied, hence, achieving a range that can meet all levels of purchasing abilities.

Inviting consultant offices to educate and train its staff and utilize the computer to help craftsman and artist to save time, perfect their crafts and control their quality.

6- *Marketing, Future Prospects:* Emphasize the increase of the components of hand-crafted products in a way to satisfy the different needs of price choices that appeals to different purchasing powers. It is worth noting here that the development of the production stage must be accompanied by efficient systems of quality and cost control. It may require professional training.

Well formulated promotional standards to be set-up by educating the society about the importance and the beauty of Arabesque craft of the Muslim world.

Identifying the market, the intended client, his purchasing-power, determining the specifications of the required product, its price range, desired quality and ways of suitable displays.

Studying the financiers' market aiming at gathering resources for production through preparation of convincing financial and marketing studies for

potential financing bodies.

Studying the competitive market aiming at stimulating different buying-powers, nature of the competitive products, their strengths and weaknesses, their prices, cost of their components, production cost, possible alternatives, etc., where artisans and artists could be educated to learn to use what suits them and maintain the quality and authenticity of their products, while trying to decrease the cost of production, and increase the value-added of their products.

Studying the legal, customs and tax systems with the aim at maintaining the product's price range by eliminating possible financial obstacles as traditional crafts today enjoy special tax and customs exemption in some countries, as this could be utilized to introduce and exchange these crafts between Muslim nations.

7- *Research and Documentation:* Call for encouraging research in the field of Arabesque crafts, and for its documenting and indexing through the establishment of a data bank about the information and designs available in Islamic Arabesque and then having it available for the services of an international training center for Arabesque as an important reference for craftspeople, researchers and trainees in this field.

8- *Directory of Arabesque Artisans of the Muslim world:* This list has not been compiled yet. It should include hundreds of names in all fields of creativity in Arabesque in a way that will serve researchers, architects, craftspeople and artists as well as enabling them to learn about the different aspects of these arts in various countries.

9- *Inter-Regional Program for Craft Development:* Appreciating the efforts of IRCICA, UNESCO and UNIDO in the field of crafts development, the seminar called the three bodies to cooperate among themselves along with the concerned authorities in OIC countries for launching an inter-regional program for the development of decorative Islamic Crafts.



Damascus International Declaration on Arabesque in Crafts of the Islamic World

The following future directions related to Arabesque in the Islamic World were issued as an outcome of the Damascus Seminar:

- * *Aware* of the importance for discussing measures to be taken to guard against the loss of Islamic values and traditions with a view towards maintaining the uniqueness of Islamic Crafts heritage;
- * *Realizing* the need for the preservation, protection and dissemination of Arabesque as a generous spiritual heritage,
- * *Recognizing* the importance of the availability of the necessary data for the enhancement of this field through collaborative efforts by all concerned – establishments, government authorities and local; official, international, bodies,
- * *Realizing* the necessity of financing for collective and collaborative patronage in financing project implementations desired for the development of Arabesque on a global scope,

We hereby declare the following:

- * Call for the establishment of an International Training Centre for Arabesque of OIC Countries for training, qualifying and educating craftspeople of the Islamic World in traditional and updated methods, techniques and styles in craft production.
- * Appeal to Member Countries and International Finance establishments and Organizations to support this Center with equipment and other needs which would support the craftspeople in their endeavor.
- * Call for establishing an international Fund to ensure a permanent income for the continuity of the activities of the Centre.
- * Encouraging young artisans through organized competitions and awards as an incentive for production of outstanding creative works.
- * We herewith request the Syrian Ministry of Culture in Syria and the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul, OIC to circulate this declaration to member organizations and use it as a reference in future conferences and seminars.
- * Call for improving the status of craftspeople and the creators of Arabesque, as well as putting measures for appreciating and respecting the role they play in society, their being an essential element in the preservation of the Islamic heritage and giving them the high status they deserve in the society.
- * Initiation of marketing channels through access to exhibitions at available exhibition halls.
- * Provision of due concern to the establishment of training and qualifying programs for craftspeople before and during activities in studios and workshops.
- * Appeal to communication media to reinforce awareness and appreciation towards craftspeople and the importance of their role in keeping the Arabesque heritage alive.

The First Islamic World Calligraphy Festival held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 February to 5 May 1997

The First Islamic World Calligraphy Festival was organised by the Visual Arts Center and the Iranian Calligraphers' Association in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 February to 5 May 1997. The main purpose of the festival was to introduce the creative talent of calligraphers from Iran and other Muslim countries and help promote knowledge and progress in this field. A great number of works of calligraphy were displayed during the festival period in four cultural centres of Tehran: the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art, the Niavaran Cultural Center, the Azadi Cultural Complex, and the Vahdat Hall.

The Festival was inaugurated by H.E. Ali Akbar Hashimi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 8 February. The ceremony was attended by Ministers, high officials, heads of diplomatic missions, art and cultural circles from various countries, and press representatives. The President delivered a speech emphasizing the importance of the art of calligraphy in Islamic civilisation. President Rafsanjani pointed out that the works contributed to the festival represented the outstanding moral virtues of calligraphers com-

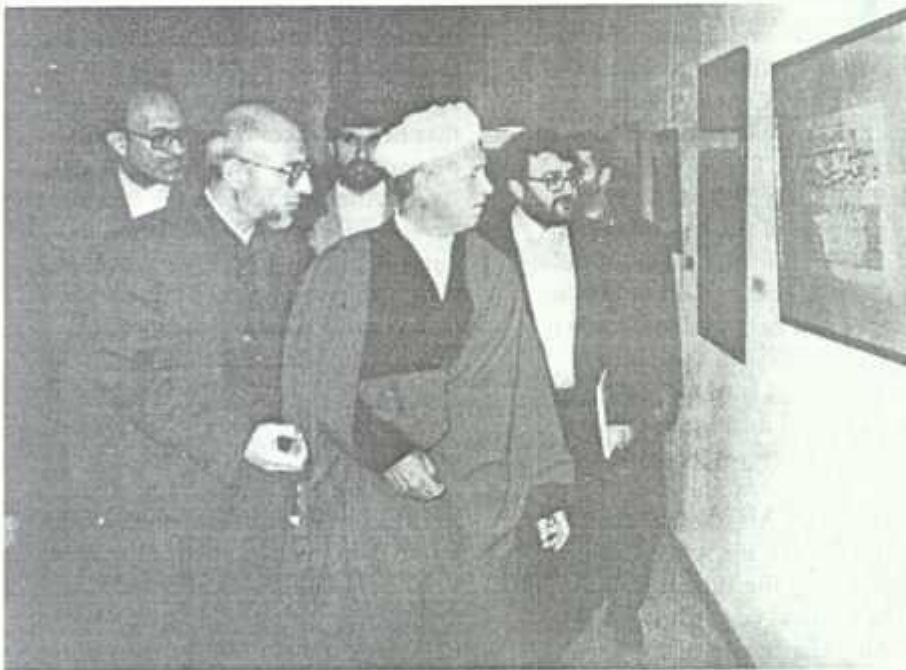
bined with their talent and skills. He expressed his personal interest in calligraphy and assured the audience that he would continue to support this art at both official and personal levels. After his speech, the President gave certificates of appreciation to outstanding calligraphers. Speeches were also given by the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance H.E. Sayyed Mustafa Mir Selim, the Deputy Minister for Arts H.E. Abdul Kassim Khoshro, and the Chairman of the Iranian Calligraphers' Association Mr. Gholam Khossein Amirkhani. After the ceremony, exhibitions were inaugurated, comprising 1200 calligraphies contributed by artists from various countries. Works of famous Iranian calligraphers of the past were also displayed, as well as samples of materials and instruments used in calligraphy and gilding. A jury was set up to select the best among the calligraphies. Ten works from eight countries and four works by Iranian calligraphers were given awards.

IRCICA and ICPICH participated in the festival with an exhibition of the award-winning works of the first three international calligraphy competitions organised by ICPICH. The

exhibition was arranged in one of the galleries of the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art. It comprised fifty-five works by forty-four calligraphers from twenty countries written in fifteen different styles of calligraphy. The Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance H.E. Sayyed Mustafa Mir Selim received the participants from abroad for a meeting in his office. Sayyed Mohamed Sohofi, Director of the Museum of Contemporary Art and Chairman of the Festival, was also present at the meeting. The focus of the talks was on the objectives of the festival, its significance in contributing to the development of the art of calligraphy, and the important place of this art in Islamic culture. During this meeting, Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Head of the Heritage Section, Secretary of the International Calligraphy Competitions, and repre-

sentative of IRCICA and ICPICH at the festival, gave information on the work that is being done by these two institutions in the field of Islamic art in general and calligraphy in particular. He outlined the research, publications and international competitions realised until the present and future activities envisaged.

An International Symposium was held on the occasion of the festival, on 21-25 April 1997. Scholars, researchers and artists from various countries exchanged knowledge on the history of development of the art of calligraphy, the important role it plays as a unifying factor among the other branches of art through its multifarious applications, the different styles of writing known in the Muslim world, the ways to promote cooperation among calligraphers, and future perspectives.



President Rafsanjani visits the exhibitions together with the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance

Research project on the history of Ottoman astronomical literature finalised

The Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies Visiting Fellowship programme 1998-99

The Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies (OCIS) invites applications for Visiting Fellowships tenable at the Centre from 1st October 1998. These include the Abdul Aziz Al-Mutawwa and Muhammad Bin-Ladin Visiting Fellowships.

The Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies is an associated institution of Oxford University and has links with universities and research centres throughout the Muslim world. Its primary purpose is to promote a more informed understanding of Islam and the Islamic world by means of research and advanced study. The Centre encourages multidisciplinary studies and its academic focus is not restricted to any one discipline or region. The Chairman of the Centre is Dr. S. A. A. Nadwi, the Vice-Chairman, Dr. A. O. Nasseef, and the Director, Dr. F. A. Nizami. The fellowships are offered to support study in any area of the arts, humanities or the social sciences (particularly anthropology, economics, geography, history, international relations, law, literature, philosophy, politics, religion and sociology) which has relevance to the study of Islam or the Muslim world. Fellows will be expected to devote most of their time to research and writing on their own

project and to participate in the Centre's academic and social activities.

Applicants would normally be scholars or writers at the post-doctoral or equivalent level. Senior and junior faculty members are eligible but an academic affiliation is not a necessary requirement. Selection will be based upon the merits and significance of the applicant's proposed or current research. The fellowship, which carries a stipend of £ 3,000, is intended as a supplementary award and may be held in conjunction with other research grants, sabbatical salaries or other research stipends. Fellows will be provided with office space and access to libraries. Fellowships are tenable for nine months, though shorter periods will be considered.

Application forms may be obtained from The Awards Secretary, Visiting Fellowship Programme, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, George Street, Oxford, OX1 2AR, UK. The closing date for application is 1st December 1997. Applications should include a brief description of research interests and letters of recommendation from two referees familiar with the applicant's work.

The Fourth International Marblers' Gathering in June, in Istanbul

The Fourth International Marblers' Gathering, placed under the theme "Beyond the Surface" will take place in Istanbul, on 1-8 June 1997.

The gathering and related artistic and cultural activities are steered by a committee of artists chaired by Mr. Hikmet Barutçugil, ebru artist (marbler), with the sponsorship and contributions of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey, the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul, the Municipality of Eyüp district, the Directorate of Yıldız Palace, and IRCICA.

The activities will be inaugurated with an International Marblers Exhibition to be opened at the Silahane building of Yıldız Palace on 1st June. This will be followed by the opening of an exhibition of Calligraphy on Ebru by IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu,

at the Centre's exhibition hall at Çit Qasr. The working sessions and paper presentations will begin the next day at the Atatürk Cultural Centre.

During the period of the gathering, marblers from various countries will visit the mosques, museums, palaces and other monuments of Istanbul which contain the works of masters of this art. Finally, a Seminar on the Traditional Turkish Art of Ebru, scheduled for 7-8 June, will involve exchanges of knowledge among the participants and practical applications on the following topics:

- preparation of ebru colours from natural earth pigments;
- making ebru brush using rose-wood branches and horsetail;
- traditional themes of ebru designs: "orator", "tulip", "carnation", "daisy", "hyacinth", "violet".



IRCICA Activities

Research project on the history of Ottoman astronomical literature finalised

is under print.

The project was conducted by the Centre's Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts, which carries out studies on history of science with the close scholarly supervision of Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoğlu and under the direction of the Department Head Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen. Research for this project started in 1985. The collections of libraries and archives all over the world containing the relevant printed and manuscript works were scanned. Once the necessary references were collected, they were grouped according to the different scientific disciplines they are connected with. In the first stage, studies were conducted on the works related to astronomy. Research, drafting, preparation of the indexes, the bibliography, etc. of the volume on astronomy were completed earlier this year.

The Introduction of the book reviews the scientific and cultural environment which prevailed under the Seljuks of Anatolia and the Beyliks (emirates), the activities of medreses, hospitals, statesmen's interest in science, important scientists, the state of astronomical sciences and works of some astronomers of the period, the influence of the Meragha school of astronomy on the Seljuks and the Ottomans, the works of astronomers who lived before or during the Ottoman era but outside of the Ottoman geography and influenced Ottoman astronomers' works, and the astronomical institutions of the Ottoman period.

The main part of the book is divided into two sections. The first section (pp. 1-735) covers the works whose authors are known, from the oldest to the most recent in the order of their dates of publication. 582 authors are cited here, ordered according to the period when they

The general objective of IRCICA's broad research project on the History of Science in the Muslim World is to highlight the activities that were carried out by scientists of the Muslim world throughout the past centuries and their contributions to advancement in different fields of science. The project, initiated in the early years of the Centre's activities, is planned to cover all disciplines of mathematical and natural sciences as extensively as possible and result in a series of bio-bibliographic compendia pertaining to the scientific activities accomplished and the scientific literature produced in these disciplines. The first stage of this project, dealing with the corpus of astronomical literature produced during the Ottoman period (1299-1922) and throughout its geography, is now finalised. The resulting compendium on the History of Ottoman Astronomical Literature

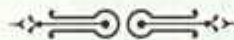
lived and worked. It has not been possible to determine dates for 26 of them. Among the earliest scientists whose lifetime is known are Muhammed b. Omar al-Baghdadi (d. 820 H/1417 AD) and Kadizade Musa b. Muhammed al-Rumi (d. ca. 835 H/1432 AD). In the listing of biographies and works of the scientists who lived in a particular century, those who are known to have lived in the said century but whose date of death is unknown are given at the end of the section. The entry for each scientist begins with a code number, the name with which he is most widely known and the date of his death. Then come his biography, an outline of his contributions to astronomy, his works in this field listed in alphabetical order, and a bibliography.

The total number of works on astronomy cited in the book is 2438. Most of them are in Arabic, closely followed in number by Turkish, and some in Persian. It is observed that the number of original works and translations in Turkish increased from the 15th century onwards, grew faster after the 16th century, and equalled the number of works in Arabic by the 19th century. Altogether, the number of works translated from Western languages into Turkish is higher than those translated into Arabic. The entry for each work begins with its title, printed in Arabic and in Latin script, with an indication of the language in which it was written. Then comes detailed information on the theme of the work, its different parts, its importance, whether its copies and editions are available. This is followed by a reproduction of the beginning of the work, in Arabic script, a listing of its copies indicating their locations, the type of calligraphy used, and all the necessary bibliographic data.

The second section of the book covers the works the authors of which are not known (pp. 736-940), over ten chapters: general astronomy books (pp. 736-791), astronomical tables - *zij* (pp. 791-813), works on the astrolabe - *rub al-muqantara* (pp. 813-830), the sine quadrant - *rub al-mujayyab* (pp. 830-846), the astrolabe (pp. 846-854), the other astronomical instruments (pp. 854-868), the altitudes of stars (pp. 868-874), calendars based on the first days of the moon's sight - *ghurraname* (pp. 874-876), ephemeris - *ruzname* (pp. 876-885), tables and calendars whose authors are not known (pp. 889-940). The bibliography includes lists of sources and catalogues. There are ten indexes, for authors, titles, places, names of institutions, copiers, places where the works were copied, institutions where the works were copied, and proprietors' names. The book is in two volumes. The main text is in the first volume, while the second volume contains the bibliography and indexes.

This in-depth study of the scientific activities carried out in astronomy during the Ottoman period is expected to fill a gap in studies on history of science and culture. It is hoped that researchers in this field would help the Centre complete any information that might have been omitted in the book.

The Centre carries on working with the literature related to other scientific disciplines in order to continue the series of compendia on the history of scientific literature in the Ottoman period. The main text of the volume on mathematics, including computation, algebra and geometry, has already been drafted, while preparation of a volume on geography is in progress.



Lectures

Public lectures were given at IRCICA during the period from January to April 1997 on the following topics:

- Westernization or becoming Orientalist? by Hilmi Yavuz, 4 Jan. 1997
- Decorative art in the Central Asian Turkish architecture, by Gözde Ramazanoglu, 22 Feb.
- Presentation of Engin Yenals book "Bir Masaldi Bursa" by Hidayet Nuhoglu, 19 Feb.
- Hüsvrev Hatemi, "Turkey's cultural identity", 1 March
- Nail Arıkdal, "Turkish culinary arts", 15 March
- Presentation by Atilla Bir of his book "Kitab al-Hiyal by Banu Musa", 19 March
- Ahmet Davutoğlu, "Methodology in historical studies and process of interpretation of traditions", 5 April
- Seminar on the famous philosopher and writer Abdülhak Hamid, 12 April

The program of lectures for the coming months include the following:

- "Positivism and its universal policy" by Erol Özbilgen, 3 May
- "Dede Efendi" (the famous classical music composer) by Orhan Nasuhioğlu, 10 May
- "Technology in Turkey on the eye of the 21st century" by Hikmet İçişik, 17 May
- "Studies on Nasreddin Hoja" (Nasreddin

Hoja – famous humorous popular philosopher of the 13th century) by Sabri Koz, 31 May.

Exhibitions

Gilding exhibition by students of Marmara University

Twenty-five students from the Atatürk Faculty of Education of Marmara University displayed their gilding works at an exhibition held at IRCICA from 3 to 19 January 1997. The exhibition included a total of forty works produced during the gilding courses that the Department of Drawing Arts of the Faculty of Education provides on an optional basis. Gilding is one of the five traditional arts which were included in the faculty's curriculum by decision of the Administrative Council in 1993.

Forthcoming exhibitions to be organised by IRCICA include:

- Exhibitions of historical photographs of Muslim countries, IRCICA's activities and handicrafts of Muslim countries, to be arranged in Çit Qasr and the Yıldız Palace courtyard on the occasion of the Ministerial meeting and Culture and Art Festival of the D8 Countries – Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey (10–15 June 1997)
- Hand-woven carpets and rugs, presented by C. Balaban and E. Eker and their students (20–29 June)
- Paintings by the Egyptian artist Mr. Omar Khaled (1–15 October)



President of Marmara University Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk Baturel receives information from Prof. Dr. Zeki Kuşoğlu, professor of graphic arts at the Atatürk Faculty of Education, on the students' works

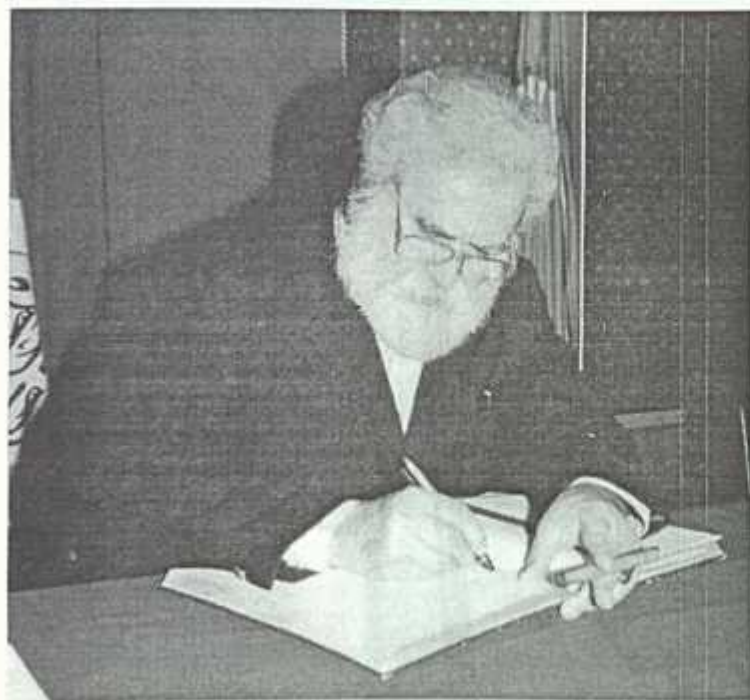
Distinguished visitors' impressions on IRCICA



"I had the opportunity to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture today, and was delighted to see in this place a house of knowledge active

in the service of the rich Islamic civilisation. No doubt, the general directorship of Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the devoted efforts of the specialists and researchers and their deep sense of responsibility towards this civilisation, have increased the productivity and scope of the work. On behalf of the Culture and Islamic Relations Organisation, I am ready to establish a full and continuous cooperation with this international Islamic organisation in its fields of specialisation. ... " (original: Arabic)

H.E. Muhammed Ali Tashhiri, President, Culture and Islamic Relations Organisation, Tehran, Islamic republic of Iran (15 Feb. 1997)



"This Centre is one of the most important institutions of the Muslim world. It is extremely relevant to our present age. The direction and administration of a centre as this one is no easy task. I must congratulate the Director General, who has painstakingly initiated the establishment of the Centre. May Allah continue to guide and grant him success in the fulfilment of the objectives of this Centre."

Prof. Syed Muhammed Naquib al-Attas, Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation (ISTAC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (25 Feb. 1997)

Institutions

The Islamic University of Uganda

The Islamic University of Uganda is one of the four universities which were established under the sponsorship of the OIC. The other three are the Islamic University of Niger, the Islamic University of Malaysia, and the Islamic University of Bangladesh. IRCICA expresses its thanks to Professor Mahdi Adamu, Rector of the Islamic University of Uganda, for the information provided.



The Second Islamic Summit Conference, which was held in Lahore, Pakistan in February 1974, decided to establish an Islamic university in Uganda in order to meet the educational needs of the Muslim populations in Central and East Africa. The University was officially opened on 15 February 1988 in the building of the Ishkoma Secondary School, with, at that time, two faculties: the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, and the Faculty of Education, with an enrolment of forty students for each college.

Currently, the University is composed of five faculties: the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, the Faculty of Education, the Faculty of Management Studies, the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. The University grants its graduates a Bachelor's

Degree. The total number of students is currently 750. With the help of Governments, institutions and private donors, the University makes efforts to begin the construction of premises for itself in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda.

The main organs of the University are the Board of Trustees and the Executive Board. The Board of Trustees lays down the policy of the University and takes all decisions related to its implementation. It deals with all academic, administrative and financial matters concerning the University. It comprises fifteen members, five of them appointed by the Government of the Republic of Uganda, another five appointed by the Secretary General of the OIC from among the academic and scientific personalities of the Muslim world, the Secretary General of the OIC or his representative, the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund or his representative, the President of the University, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Uganda Muslims or his Assistant, and the Secretary/Registrar of the University. As to the Executive Board, which is in charge of the day-to-day management of the University, it comprises the President of the University, two Vice-Presidents, the Deans of faculties, the Secretary/Registrar of the University, and two members of the teaching staff elected by their colleagues.

The faculties and departments of the University are:

1. Faculty of Islamic Heritage
 - (i) Department of Arabic Language
 - (ii) Department of Islamic Studies
 - (iii) Department of Sharia
 - (iv) Department of Sociology and Da'wah
2. Faculty of Education
 - (i) Department of Curriculum and Instruction
 - (ii) Department of Educational Planning and Administration
 - (iii) Department of Educational Psychology
 - (iv) Department of Foundation of Education
3. Faculty of Science
 - (i) Department of Mathematics and Statistics
 - (ii) Department of Physics
 - (iii) Department of Biological Sciences
(Botany, Zoology and Microbiology)

- (iv) Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry
- (v) Department of Computer Science
4. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
 - (i) Department of History
 - (ii) Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
 - (iii) Department of Languages, Literature and Linguistics
 - (iv) Department of Political Science
 - (v) Department of Mass Communication
5. Faculty of Management Studies
 - (i) Department of Business Studies
 - (ii) Department of Public Administration

The mailing address of the Islamic University of Uganda is: P. O. Box 2555, Mbale, Uganda
 phone numbers: (256-045) 3488 – (256-045) 2453
 – (256-045) 3417
 and fax numbers: (256-045) 3034, (256-045) 3544.



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The National Arts Museum of Iran Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The National Arts Museum of Iran is one of the major Tehran museums attached to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Among the others are the National Museum (history – archeology), the Decorative Arts Museum (introduced in Newsletter no. 26, August 1991), the Museum of Contemporary Arts, the Anthropological Museum, the Carpet Museum, the Glass and Ceramics Museum. All are known for their rich and varied collections. The below information on the National Arts Museum was excerpted from its brochure and combined with visitors' impressions.



Entrance of the Museum

(Iranian Museums, Compilation, by K. Saremi, A. R. Frahani, F. Amani, Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation, Tehran, 1993, p. 40)

The collection of the National Arts Museum reflects the historical cultural wealth and well-known distinctive grace of traditional Iranian arts. The Museum is located in Baharestan Square, on Kamal-ol-molk Avenue, in the Central Building of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. It was previously known as Howz-Khaneh, or fountain-hall, of Negarestan Garden.

The artifacts displayed in this museum essentially comprise enamelled paintings, textiles, carpets, and miniatures dating from the onset of the present century painted in the style which prevailed in the 16th century. Each of these works are a combination of several arts— painting, illumination, gold tracing, frame-making, inlaying and wood-carving. Most of these have been crafted in the workshops adjacent to the museum, which specialize in inlaying, woodcarving, ceramic crafting, painting (including miniature painting, illumination and carpet motif designing), brocade weaving and velvet weaving.

To enter the museum, one passes under an arch decorated with tessellated tileworks, through a large wooden door framing harmonious glass panels. Two doors, crafted some forty years ago, embellish the two sides of the entrance of the museum. Carved wooden curtain hangers above these doors and the relief velvet curtains hanging from them, which have all been crafted by artists working in the adjacent workshops, protect the doors.

At the beginning of his tour of the

museum, the visitor is greeted by the statue of Haj Moqbel, the cheerful flute player who used to hang around Baharestan Square some sixty years ago. With lips poised as though he were playing a tune, he vividly stares inside the museum, seemingly trying to take the visitor on a tour of the days when he used to play in the streets, of the artifacts bearing memories of those times.

On the right hand side of the entrance hall of the museum, a framed panel of tilework can be admired. Based on the familiar patterns of Iranian carpets, its design dates back to some forty years ago and it is a display of the fine craftsmanship of the artists active in the workshops adjacent to the museum. On the left, a frame introduces the various kinds of wood utilised in several artisanal fields.

Passing under the arch formed by a mihrab made of latticed wood; the visitor enters the main space of the museum. Here, under the azure roof framed with carved stucco decorations, a vast panorama of pure Iranian art is offered to his view.

In the early 19th century, during the reign of Fath-Ali-Shah, the Negarestan Garden was created as a complex comprising the Royal Palace and the governmental offices, by such prominent architects

of those days as Ostad Abdullah-Khan and Ostad Aqa-Jani Esfahani.

The pool-house of this garden, which was cross-shaped and had four alcoves, directly opened to the outdoor space of the garden, without any intermediary doors or windows. Its dome-shaped roof rested on four columns decorated with sixteen delicate torsades symbolizing flowery branches growing out of a vase.

The cross-shaped plan of the building erected during the 19th century was modified into a rectangle by contemporary artists, and handed over, in its enlarged form, to the Museum in 1930. Thus the abandoned pool-house was restored by such masters as Behzad and Kamal-ol-Molk. Beside it small rooms were built, to serve as workshops where students would be trained in different branches of Iranian arts. The present workshops neighbouring the museum are located in those rooms.

The addition of doors and windows to the building, the erection of walls around it, the completion of carved stucco panels similar to the original ones, and the filling up of the central pool (previously surrounded by four columns from which water used to pour in it) all date back to the early 20th century.



Rose-water sprinklers
and ceramic artifact by
Master Pasha'i
(Iranian Museums,
Compilation, by K.
Saremi, A. R. Frahani, F.
Amani, Iranian Cultural
Heritage Organisation,
Tehran, 1993, p. 41)



Cultural Data on OIC member countries

This section contains summary information reflecting the cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of information drawn from the Centre's data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published here as brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that is being collected in the framework of the Centre's projects titled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions and Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. Below are summary statistics concerning the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and a list of the cultural and academic institutions.

PAKISTAN

Summary information¹⁾

Area	796 095 sq. km.
Population	133 million (1993)
Annual population growth	3.3 %
Share of urban population	33.6 %
Share of Muslim population	97 %
Capital city	Islamabad
Major cities	Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi
Official language	Urdu
Adult literacy rate	Male: 50 % Female: 24.4 % Average: 37.2 %
School enrolment ratios (Gross)	First level 46 % Second level 22 % Third level 3 %
Student/teacher ratio	First level 40 Second level 19
Share of educational expenditure in Government budget	2 %
Share of educational expenditure in GNP	2.7 %
Number of daily newspapers	274
Circ. per 1000 inhabitants	8
Number of non-daily newspapers and periodical publications	92 719

¹⁾Sources: UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook 1995; SESRTCIC, Statistical Pocketbook of the OIC Countries 1995; IRCICA

Cultural institutions

Academies

Balochi Academy
Patel Rd., Quetta, Balochistan

The Islamic Research Academy
10-C-163 Mansura, F (B), Karachi 3805

Islamic Research Academy
Mansoorah, Lahore 18

Pakistan Academy of Letters
36, 48th St., F-8/4, Islamabad

Pashto Academy (Pukhto Academy)
University of Peshawar N.W.F.P.
Peshawar

Punjabi Adabi Academy
13/G Model Town, Lahore 14

Quaid-i-Azam Academy
297 M.A. Jinnah Rd.,
P.O. Box 894
Karachi 5

Shah Jamal Academy
12/24, Pak Nagar, Lahore 54900

Shah Wali Ullah Academy
Hyderabad (Sind)

Learned societies and research institutions

Society for International Development (SID)
100-A Satellite Town, Rawalpindi 46300

The Abasin Arts Council
Peshawar Cantt., Peshawar

Alhambra Art Council
Shahrah-e Quaid-e Azam, Lahore

All Pakistan Educational Conference
I.J. 45/10 (Near) Sir Syed Govt. Girls College
Chaurangi No. 1, Nazimabad, Karachi

Arts Council of Pakistan
M.R. Kayani Rd., Karachi

The Asia Foundation
P.O. Box 1165, Islamabad

Bahawalpur Arts Council
Bahawalpur

Bazam Saqafat
4, Mai Meharaba, Chowk Fowara, Multan

Centre for the Study of the Civilisations
of Central Asia, Qaid-i Azam University
P.O. Box 1090, Islamabad

Citizen Research Group
CA-23 Alfalah Society, Shah Faisal
Colony, No.1 Karachi 75230

Darul Urooba Luldawat-E-Islamia
Al Mansoorah, Lahore 18

The Educator's Club
Kashmir Rd., Sadar Market, Rawalpindi

Faisalabad Arts Council
People's Colony, Faisalabad

Hamdard Foundation
Hamdard Centre, Nazimabad
Karachi 74600

Ibn-e Sina Scientific and Cultural
Society of Pakistan
P.O. Box 16 GPO, Hyderabad (Sind)

Idarah-i-Yadgar-i Ghalib
(Ghalib Memorial Institute)
P.O. Box 2268, Nazimabad 2, Karachi 18

Imran Iqbal Zeeshan Vella
78- Hashmi Colony S.I.T.E.,
Area Post Code No. 71900, Hyderabad

Institute of Central and West Asian Studies
109 Faculty of Arts,
University of Karachi, Karachi 32

Institute of Islamic Culture
(Idarah-i Thaqa-fa-i Islamiyah)
Club Rd., Lahore 3

Institute of Policy Studies
3, Street 56, Shalimar 6/4, Islamabad

Iqbal Academy
139/A New Muslim Town
P.O. Box 1308, Lahore

Iqbal Arts Council
73-A Hussain Aghai Rd., Multan

Iran Cultural Centre
14, Seafield Road, Karachi 4

Cultural Center of the Islamic Republic of Iran
4-B, Bleak House Road Near Clifton Bridge,
Karachi

The Islamic Council for Asia
256 St., 52 F-10/4, Islamabad

Islamic Culture and Research Centre
ST-1/8, Block 6, Federal B. Area, Karachi 38
Islamic Documentation and
Information Centre (IDIC)
Karachi University Campus, Karachi 32

Islamic Research Institute
International Islamic University
P.O. Box 1035, Islamabad

Jamiyat ul Falah Islamic Cultural Centre
Akbar Rd., Sadar, P.O. Box 7141, Karachi

Jamiyat-ul-Falah Islamic Cultural Centre
P.O. Box 7141, Akbar Road, Karachi

Khalikdina Hall Library Association
M.A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi

The Lahore Arts Council
68, Sharah-e-Qaid-i-Azam, Lahore

Majlis-e Tahqiqat-e Islami
(Islamic Research Centre)
P.O. Box 1183, Islamabad

Majlis Taraqqi Adab
Narsinghdas Gardens, Club Rd., Lahore

Maktaba Ehyaul Uloom Alsharqiyya
(Institute for the Revival of Eastern Sciences)
Attasveer 62, Chamberlain Rd., Lahore

The Mehran Arts Council
Arya Mehar Rd., 7 Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad

Multan Arts Council
Sher Shah Road, Multan

Music Foundation of Pakistan
Bush Terrace, Preedy St., Karachi 3

National Book Council of Pakistan
Mouve Area, G1 - 8/I, Islamabad

National Craft Council
P.O. Box 1820, Islamabad

National Hijra Council
20-Masjid Road, F-6/4,
P.O. Box 1501, Islamabad

National Institute of Folk and
Traditional Heritage (Lok Virsa)
Garden Avenue, Shakarparian Hills
P.O. Box 1184, Islamabad

National Institute of Historical and
Cultural Research
Blue Area, P.O. Box 1230, Islamabad

Pakistan Arab Cultural Association
P.O. Box 5257, Karachi 2

Pakistan Arts Council
Baluchistan, Quetta

Rawalpindi Arts Council
Satellite Town, Rawalpindi

Pakistan Historical Society
30, New Karachi Cooperative Housing Society
Dr. Moinul Haq Rd., Karachi 5

Pakistan Institute of International Affairs
Aiwan-e Sadar Rd., Karachi 74200

Pakistan National Centre
Sharah-e Qaid-i-Azam, Lahore

Pakistan National Council of Arts
Block G-C, F-7, Merkaz, Islamabad

Punjab Council of the Arts
Shadmaan Colony, Lahore

Research Society of Pakistan
University of the Punjab
2 Narsinghdas Garden, Club Road, Lahore 3

Sayyed Maudoodi International
Islamic Educational Institute
Mansoorah, Lahore 18

Sind Abadi Board (Sindhi Literary Board)
P.O. Box 12, Hyderabad, Sind

Siraiki Adabi Board Multan
2526 B Shadnan Colony, High Court Rd.,
Multan

Society for the Preservation of Muslim Heritage
E/6, Fourth Gizri St., Defence Housing Society,
Karachi

Urdu Academy
33 C Model Town "A", Bahawalpur

Urdu Development Board
41 D Block, Nazimabad, Karachi 33

World Muslim Congress
224, Sharafabad, P.O. Box 5030
Karachi 74000

Libraries

National Library of Pakistan
Constitution Ave., Islamabad

National Archives of Pakistan
14/P, Al-Markaz F/5, Islamabad

Dr. Alidina Memorial Museum Library
and Islamic Archives
Blessed House, 178, Brito Road Garden
East Karachi

Allama Iqbal Open University, Library
Sector H-8, Islamabad

Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu, Library
Karachi

Apwa College for Women, Library
Lalukhet, Karachi

Archaeological Library
Western Pakistan Circle, Old Fort, Lahore

Archaeological Library
Taxila Mueum, Taxila, Rawalpindi

Bait Al-Hikmat (Hamdard University Library)
Madinat al-Hikmat, Bund Murad Khan
Muhammad Bin Qasim Ave., Karachi 74700

Central Archaeological Library
Department of Archaeology, Karachi

Central Government Teacher's Training College
All-Pakistan Educational Conference Library
Nazimabad Saeeda Manzil, Karachi 18

Central Library of Bahawalpur
Bahawalpur

College Library
Bahawalpur

City Arts College, Library
Hyderabad

Dial-Sing Public Library
Lahore

Divisional Public Library
The Mall, Khaipur Mir's, Sind

Fazi-i Omar Research Institute, Library
Rabwah

Gomal University, Library
Dera Ismail Khan, NWFP

Government College, Library
Link Rd., Abbottabad, NWFP

Government College, Library
Campbellpur

Government College Library
Dera Ismail Khan

Government College Library
Jhang

Government College Library
Civil Lines, Lahore

Government College Library
Mianwalli

Government College Library
Bosan Rd, Multan

Government College Library, Quetta

Government College Library
Asghar Mall, Rawalpindi

Government College for Women, Library
Gujrat

Government College of Education for Men,
Library, Lahore

Government Degree College Library
Nawabshah

G.overnment Islamia College Library
Larkana

Government Talim-ul-Islam College Library
Rabwah, Jhang

Hayat-e-Adab Library
Dio-jo-Pir, Hyderabad

International Book Exchange Centre
Government of Pakistan Central Secretariat
Library, M. A. Jinnah Road, Building B, Block
7-8 Karachi Central Commercial Area, Karachi

International Islamic
References Services
P.O. Box 8446, Karachi 32

Islamia College Library
Gujranwala

Islamia College Library
Clayton Rd., Karachi

Islamia College Library
Civil Lines, Lahore

Islamic Research Institute, Library
P.O. Box 1035, Islamabad

Islamic University Library
P.O. Box 1243, Islamabad

Jamia Talim-e-Milli Library
Malir City, Karachi

Karachi Teosophical Society, Library
M. A. Jinnah Road, Jamshed Memorial Hall
Karachi 1

Khilafat Library, Rabwah

Liaqat Hall Library
Bagh-e Jinnah, Abdullah Haroon Rd.
Karachi 4

Liaqat Memorial Library
Stadium Rd, Karachi 5

Lyallpur Government College, Library
Larkana

Mahmud Hussain Library
P.O. Box No. 8069, 331/1-C/2
PECH Society Karachi 2913

Muhammad Bin Qassim Library
Main Road, Sujawal, District Thatta, Sind

Nazareth College for Women, Library
Hyderabad

Pakistan National Centre Library and Culture
Centre, Hyderabad, Sind

Provincial Library Baluchistan Quetta

Public Library of Baghlangi Khan

Multan City, Punjab

Public Library
Iqbal Rd, Lahore

Punjab Public Library
Library Road, Lahore

Punjab University Library
1, Alboruni Rd., Lahore 2

Quaid-i-Azam Library
Bagh-e Jinnah, Lahore

Quaid-i-Azam University, Library
77-E, Satellite Town, P.O. Box 1090,
Islamabad

Sadiq Egerton College Library, Bahawalpur

Sandeman Public Library
Jinnah Rd, Quetta

Shah Abdul Latif Government College Library
Hyderabad Rd., Mirpurkhas

Shamsul Ulama Daudpota
Sind Government Library,
Hyderabad

Sind Government Library, Hyderabad

Sind Muslim Government College Library
Sharah-e Atatürk, Burns Gardens, Karachi

Sind University, Central Library
Jamshoro, Sind

Talim-ul-Islam College, Library,
Rabwah

Ulema Academy Awqaf Dept. Library
Shahi Mosque, Lahore

University of Baluchistan Main Library
Sariab Rd., Quetta, Baluchistan

University of Karachi, Library
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Karachi
Dr. Mahmud Hussain Library,
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Peshawar, Central Library
Peshawar, NWFP

Zamindar College Library, Gujrat

Museums

National Museum of Pakistan
Burns Garden, Karachi

Allama Iqbal Museum
Allama Iqbal Rd., Lahore

Archaeological Museum
Harappa, District Sahiwal, Punjab

Archaeological Museum
Mohenjodoro, Larkana Sind

Archaeological Museum
Taxila Museum, Taxila, Rawalpindi

Chughtai Museum Trust
Mian Salah Mimar Lane, 4 Garden Town
Lahore 16, 850733

Lahore Fort Museum
Mughal Gallery, Lahore

Lahore Museum
Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam
Opposite Punjab University old campus
Lahore 4

Peshawar Museum, Peshawar

Shakir Ali Museum
93, Tipu Block, New Garden Town, Lahore

Universities and educational institutions

Allama Iqbal Open University
Faculty of Education
Sector H-8, Islamabad

Allama Iqbal Open University
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Sector H-8, Islamabad

Youth Cultural Exchange and Study Circle
Kiri Nawab Khan
Shikarpur, 78100 Sind

Allama Iqbal Open University
Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies
Sector H-8, Islamabad

Allama Iqbal Open University
Institute of Education
Sector H-8, Islamabad

Bahauddin Zakariya University
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
University Campus, Bosan Rd., Multan

Bahauddin Zakariya University
Faculty of Islamic Studies and Languages
University Campus, Bosan Rd., Multan

Gomal University, Faculty of Arts
Dera Ismail Khan, NWFP

International Islamic University,
Da'wah Academy
P.O. Box 1485, Islamabad

International Islamic
University, Faculty of Shariah
P.O. Box 1243, Islamabad

International Islamic University Institute of
Historical and Cultural Research
P.O. Box 1243, Islamabad

International Islamic University
Islamic Research Institute
P.O. Box 1243, Islamabad

Islamia University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences,
Bahawalpur

Islamia University, Faculty of Islamic Learning,
Bahawalpur

National College of Arts
Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore

Quaid-e-Azam University Faculty of Arts
P.O. Box 1090, Islamabad
University of Baluchistan
Sariab Rd., Quetta

University of Baluchistan Faculty of Arts,
Sariab Rd., Quetta

University of Baluchistan
Pakistan Study Center
Sariab Rd., Quetta

University of Karachi, Faculty of Arts
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Karachi Faculty of Education
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Karachi Faculty of Islamic Studies
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Karachi Pakistan Studies Centre
University Campus, Karachi 32

University of Kashmir, Dept. of Arabic and
Islamic Studies
University Campus, Hazratbal
Srinagar 190006

University of Peshawar
Area Study Center (Central Asia)
Peshawar, NWFP

University of Peshawar, Faculty of Arts
Peshawar, NWFP

University of Peshawar, Faculty of Education
Peshawar, NWFP

University of Peshawar, Faculty of
Islamic Studies and Arabic,
Peshawar, NWFP

University of Peshawar, Faculty of
Oriental Languages,
Peshawar, NWFP

University of Peshawar, Islamia College
Peshawar, NWFP

University of the Punjab
Department of Fine Arts,
Lahore

University of the Punjab
Centre for South Asian Studies
New Campus, Lahore

University of the Punjab
Dept. of History
Government College, Lahore

University of the Punjab
Dept. of Social Work
Old Campus, Lahore
University of the Punjab Faculty of Islamic and
Oriental Learning
1, Shahrah-e-al-Beruni, Lahore 2

University of the Punjab Institute
of Education and Research
1, Shahrah-e-al-Beruni, Lahore 2

University of the Punjab Oriental College,
Lahore

University of Sind, Faculty of Arts
Jamshoro, District Dadu, Sind

University of Sind, Faculty of Education
Old Campus, Thandi Sarak,
Hyderabad - Sind

University of Sind, Institute of
Education and Research
Old Campus, Thandi Sarak,
Hyderabad, Sind

University of Sind, Institute of Sindhology,
Jamshoro, District Dadu, Sind

University of Sind, Pakistan Study Center
Jamshoro, District Dadu, Sind



Book Survey

Muhammad Nabil Kouatli, **Muhammad The Prophet, Modern Concise Genealogy**, revised and enlarged second edition, Dar al-Basha'er, Damascus, 1996, 3+741+336 p.

Presented by PROF. DR. R. SEŞEN

The author of this book examined the genealogy of Prophet Muhammad and the family descent of the Quraish tribe over thirty-nine generations, by means of modern genealogy concepts. The study shows the courses that various branches of the Quraish tribe followed starting with Fihir, the founder of Quraish, with particular emphasis on the Prophet's pedigree, and covering the ancestries of the Abbasid and Omeyyad caliphs until the last Abbasid caliph in Egypt.

The book has two main sections, in Arabic and English respectively, the latter intended as a supplement to the expanded Arabic section and an indicative translated guide. The Arabic section begins with a subject index, followed by the prefaces of the first and second editions, and a guide on how to use the book. Then follows a pedigree chart of the Quraish from Fihir to Adnan, and, over 146 pages, the line of descent of the Quraish for thirty-nine generations up to Mutasim and further up to the end of the Abbasid dynasty in Baghdad. An alphabetic index of this part facilitates its use, as do the listing of each person's mother, father, spouse and grand-father. These parts are followed by lists of the 16-generation descents of Fihir and Hashim bin Abdul Menaf. Other parts of the Arabic section include genealogies of well-known Quraish families and direct relatives of the Prophet, a genealogy of the Prophet's family from Huzayma until Mutawakkil, and a bibliography. As to the English section, it includes Prophet Muhammad's pedigree, the

descent of the Quraish starting from Fihir, a thirty-nine generation genealogy of the Quraish, with annotations under each name. As mentioned by the author, the accuracy of genealogical studies is bound to be limited by the availability of references. However, such studies are certainly of great benefit for research in the historical, legislative and medical fields. M. Nabil Kouatli deserves warm congratulations for his work.

Osmanlı Bilimi Araştırmaları (Studies on Ottoman Science), E. İhsanoğlu

Festschrift, Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Arts, Istanbul University, Feza Günergun (ed.), Istanbul, 1995, 378 p. (in Turkish with abstracts in English)

This book was published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University, and presented to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. The book is addressed to researchers in this field because it contains the latest studies made in the Department on the subject of Ottoman science. It is also a supplementary textbook for history of science students. The title of the book, "Studies on Ottoman Science", implies a scientific journal to appear periodically. This will in fact provide a specialized medium of dissemination for articles on Ottoman history of science which were found so far mainly in periodicals on general history. It is also the first time that the term "Ottoman science", which is gradually entering the scientific literature through E. İhsanoğlu's efforts, appears in the title of a journal.

The book consists of nine articles, the first two by F. Günergun, covering

the educational and research activities of the Department of History of Science and the works and contributions of E. Ihsanoğlu in this field. The third article by E. Ihsanoğlu reviews the studies carried out since the 19th century on the history of Ottoman astronomy, mathematics, medicine, engineering, natural sciences and on the Ottoman scientific institutions. The fourth article by İ. Fazlıoğlu examines the works of the 14th century mathematician İbn al-Hawwām. The article of C. İzgi, fifth in the book, studies the teaching of arithmetic and algebra in Ottoman madrasas and the textbooks used in these institutions. S. Aydı, in the sixth article, deals with the establishment and development of the institution of chief-astronomer in the Ottoman state. The last three articles focus on certain aspects of the modernisation period of the Ottoman state: in the first of these, M. Kaçar studies the period of military renovation. The second one, by S. İshakoğlu, looks into the teaching of mathematics in the Faculty of Science of Istanbul University at the beginning of the 20th century, and the third one, by E. Günergun, examines the Journal of the Darülfünun Faculty of Science and the articles which were published in this journal between 1916–1933 which reflect the faculty's activities.

Islam, Tradition and Change, the First International "Kutlu Doğum" Symposium, published by "İSAM – Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, İslam Araştırmaları Merkezi" (Turkish Religious Foundation, Center for Islamic Studies), Istanbul, 1996, 294 p.

The First International "Kutlu Doğum" Symposium was organized by the Center for Islamic Studies of the Turkish Religious Foundation, in commemoration of the birth of Prophet Muhammad. The symposium took place in Istanbul on 22–23 April 1996. The Center has now published the papers, and commentaries to these papers, that scholars from different countries had presented during the symposium. Two sessions were held under each of the two main themes of the symposium, each session comprising four papers and four commentaries. The themes were "Tradition and change up to the 19th century", and "The course of change in (the Islamic) tradition during the 19th and 20th centuries and contemporary approaches". The book contains all of the papers and commentaries, the texts of the discussions, the general comments of the participants, as well as the opening and closing speeches by Dr. Azmi Özcan, Chairman of the Center for Islamic Studies, which underline the aims of the symposium,

the activities of the Center and among them, the annual commemoration programs of the Prophet's birth.

The Center for Islamic Studies of the Turkish Religious Foundation was established eight years ago for the purpose of conducting research and publishing works in the field of Islamic studies and social sciences in general. A major project of the Center is the publication of the Islamic Encyclopedia. Over one thousand authors contributed to the preparation of the fourteen volumes issued until now. The Center also conducts educational activities, and has an extensive library specialized in the Center's fields of studies.

Maznah Mohamad, **The Malay Handloom Weavers, a study of the rise and decline of traditional manufacture**, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies – ISEAS, Singapore, 1996, 338 pages, illustrated

This is a historical study of the non-agricultural sector in Malay society, which, in the past, was characterized predominantly by agriculturalists. The publisher, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies – ISEAS, introduces the book emphasizing that "handloom weavers once played a decisive role in the economies of the eastern Malay states of Terengganu, Kelantan, and Pahang. In detailing the origins and vicissitudes of the handloom industry, its technology, its products, its people, and its turbulent relationship with both the colonial and modern nation-states, this book explores the diversity which colours the economic history of the Malays".

The book can be ordered from: The Managing Editor, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang Road, Singapore 119596, Fax: (65) 7756259, Phone: (65) 8702447, E-mail: pubsubunit@merlion.iseas.ac.sg

The Emirates by the First Photographers, by William Facey and Gillian Grant, published by Stacey International, London, 1996, 128 p.

This high-quality photograph album is published on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of independence of the State of the United Arab Emirates. The contents include, after the Foreword, "The Trucial States: Images from the Formation Years, 1900–1965", a map, the photographs related to the Emirates; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah and the Northern Emirates where each section is preceded by an informative text, a Bibliography, and an Index. The book covers the

period between 1900 and 1965, which represents the emergence of the State from independent sheikhdoms to the unification of the United Arab Emirates. It includes all the known photograph collections starting from the time of the first traveller-photographers. This is the first general work of its kind that includes early photographs of the country, some of them previously unpublished. It is an important resource for all those who are interested in the history of the State of the United Arab Emirates.

Saudi Arabia by the First Photographers, by William Facey and Gillian Grant, published by Stacey International, London, 1996, 128 p.

This publication is an extraordinary visual record of the history of Saudi Arabia during the period from the 1860's to the 1950's by means of all the known photograph collections from the time of the first traveller-photographers. The text part is written by William Facey, historian of the Arabian Peninsula and Gillian Grant, an archivist and specialist of the early photographs of the Middle East. This part contains two informative articles, by W. Facey on "Photography and Saudi Arabia's formative years (1861-1953)" and by G. Grant on "A century of images in a century of change", as well as a map, the photographs, a bibliography, and an index.

A Yemen Reality, architecture sculptured in mud and stone, by Salma Samar Damluji, Garnet Publishing Limited, Reading 1991, 355 p., 650 colour pictures

A fascinating voyage to Yemen in its architectural context. The architecture of Yemen has an important place in the history of architecture in Arabia. The building methods and styles have been kept alive for many centuries, with adaptations and additions to meet the requirements of modern life. The photographs in this book clearly demonstrate the aesthetical quality of the designs and the traditional building techniques. The author, a specialist of Arab and Islamic architecture, has travelled across southern Yemen to collect this pictorial record of great beauty. In the introduction, she explains the characteristics of each governorate of the southern part of Yemen. The photographs are accompanied by explanations. The first chapter is on the city of Aden, which can be considered as the focal point of southern Yemen. The second chapter covers a journey through the mountains of al-Dali; then come the following chapters: Upper

Yafi, homeland of al-Salah master buildings; the governorate of Abyan in the east of Aden; the governorate of Shabwah, which includes Bayhan along with some other areas; Wadi Hajr; passage into Hadramut; into Hadramut valley through al-Aqqubiyah and the villages of al-Ayn valley; the cities of Shibam and Tarim; al-Mukalla, the capital and major sea port of the governorate; al-Shehr directorate, which encompasses the cities of Ghayl Ba Wazir and al-Hami; and the governorate of al-Mahrah, originally known as Bilad al-Mahrah.

Turkish Carpets of the 13th-18th Centuries, published in conjunction with the Exhibition "Turkish Carpets from the 13th-18th Centuries" held in the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts, Istanbul, 16 Sept.-12 Nov. 1996, published by Ahmet Ertuğ, sponsored by Tekstilbank of Turkey, XLIII p. text, 224 colour plates, 12 p. technical analyses, bibliography and concordance.

A large-scale exhibition of Turkish carpets dating from the 13th-18th centuries was held in the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts, Istanbul, from 16 September to 12 November 1996. The rare and precious carpets on display were selected from the well-known collections of the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts, the Vakıflar Carpet Museum (Istanbul), the State Museums of Berlin - Museum of Islamic Arts, the Budapest Museum of Applied Arts, the Konya Mevlana Museum (Konya, Turkey), and the Heinrich Kirchheim collection. The two very rare Turkish carpets with animal figures which are part of the "Tibet group" in the Heinrich Kirchheim collection were displayed in Turkey for the first time on this occasion. The exhibition also included the works of famous painters such as Holbein and Osman Hamdi Bey, who painted Turkish carpets in their compositions. These paintings were lent for the exhibition by the State Museums of Berlin - National Gallery, the Warsaw National Museum, and the National Gallery in London.

This book published in conjunction with this exhibition has 224 illustrations of carpets, and the following articles in English: "Turkish carpets and their collections in Turkey" (by Nazan Ölçer), "Medieval carpets from Asia Minor (by Volkmar Enderlein)", "Turkish carpets from Budapest" (by Ferenc Batari), "The Turkish carpet in the paintings of Western Europe" (by John Mills). At the end of the book, there are sections titled "Technical Analyses" and "Concordance", and a bibliography, all of them prepared by Nils Rütters. A beautiful and high-quality publication.

Ijaza Ceremony

Calligraphers M. U. Zakariya and Jilani Gharbi Received Calligraphy diplomas

American calligrapher Mohammed Zakariya and Tunisian calligrapher Jilani Gharbi were presented calligraphy diplomas (Ijaza) at an international ceremony held on 29 March 1997 at Çit Qasr, on the premises of IRCICA, the Secretariat of ICPICH.

The ceremony was attended by the Ambassador of the U.S.A. H.E. Mr. Marc Grossman and the Consul General of Tunisia Mr. Béchir M'Sakni. There were many guests from artistic and academic circles, a great number of calligraphers and representatives of the local and international press.

An exhibition was organised in the ceremony hall, consisting of the works of Mr. Zakariya and Mr. Gharbi along with those of their professors. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Director General of IRCICA and Secretary of ICPICH welcomed the

guests, pointing out that presentation of Ijaza to calligraphers by their teachers was an important tradition in the art of calligraphy. He expressed his appreciation to Mohammed Zakariya and Jilani Gharbi for their outstanding performance and his thanks to their teachers, Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan and Dr. Hüseyin Öksüz. Prof. Ihsanoglu explained that according to Ottoman sources, this tradition was instituted by Zeynuddin Abdurrahman Ibn el-Saig (1368-1442) and observed with care for centuries, even by well-known calligraphers who had not received a diploma until an advanced age. In his address Prof. Ihsanoglu also outlined the activities undertaken by IRCICA and ICPICH to preserve, promote, encourage and make better known the Islamic arts.

American calligrapher Mohammed Zakariya received his diploma in the Taliq style from his professor Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan, while Tunisian calligrapher Jilani Gharbi was presented his Thuluth-Naskh diploma by his professor Dr. Hüseyin Öksüz. Mr. Zakariya had received a diploma in Thuluth-Naskh earlier, from his teacher Mr. Hasan Çelebi, at a ceremony which was held at IRCICA on 23 May 1988.

A Californian born in 1942, Mohammed Zakariya converted to Islam 35 years ago. He is a calligrapher, artist and maker of custom instruments from the history of science. He began his study of Arabic calligraphy

with A.S. Ali Nour in Tangiers and London. After continuing his studies independently at the British Museum until 1966, he was invited in 1984 by IRCICA to study in Istanbul with two master Turkish calligraphers. Thus, Mr. Zakariya studied the Thuluth and Naskh scripts with Hasan Çelebi and the Taliq script with Prof. Ali Alparslan. He has publications on calligraphy, including *The Calligraphy of Islam: Reflections on the State of the Art*, published in 1979 by the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Georgetown University, and *Observations on Islamic Calligraphy*, published in 1978 by the U.S. Library of Congress. His calligraphy and paintings have been exhibited in Los Angeles, London, Washington, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Abu Dhabi, and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Zakariya also designs and constructs functioning examples of antique-style scientific and navigational instruments. His works in this field include an astrolabe and celestial globe for a Saudia

Arabian science museum; a sundial for the National Museum of Qatar; an astrolabe for the International Airport in Jeddah, a standard-time sundial for the Time Museum in Rockford, Illinois; and a cross staff for the Adler Planetarium in Chicago.

Mr. Jilani Gharbi was born in Tunis in 1947. He graduated from the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1967. He began his studies in calligraphy in 1977, with masters Mohammed Salih Al-Hammami and Al-Munji Ammar. Later, he studied with Dr. Hüseyin Öksüz to develop his style. Jilani Gharbi published various articles and organised exhibitions in Tunisia. He participated in the 1988 Baghdad Calligraphy Festival, where he received a certificate of appreciation. In 1990, he organised a calligraphy exhibition in Ras al-Jebel, Tunisia. Mr. Gharbi received awards in the Second and Third International Calligraphy Competitions organised by ICPICH in 1989 and 1992.



Tunisian calligrapher Jilani Gharbi received his diploma from his professor Dr. Hüseyin Öksüz



American calligrapher Mohammed Zakariya received his diploma from Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan. Left to right: Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoğlu, Mr. M. Zakariya, Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan, Mr. M. Tamimi

Book on the life and the works of the famous calligrapher late Sayed Ibrahim to be published by ICPICH



Souvenir photograph with Mr. Khaled Sayed Ibrahim (first, left) and his father's works on the wall

Egyptian calligrapher late Sayed Ibrahim (1897–1994), who was considered as the Dean of Arab calligraphers, left numerous art treasures written in almost all the styles of calligraphy. A great number of these works decorate homes around the world. Others are the titles he wrote, over more than fifty years, on books and periodicals published in Egypt and other Arab countries. Still others decorate mosques, museums, public buildings, calligraphy exercise books, gravestones, etc. Sayed Ibrahim taught calligraphy to many students who later became well-known calligraphers in the Arab world.

As known, the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage organises International Calligraphy Competitions once every three years. Each of these competitions is devoted to one of the great calligraphers of the Muslim world, in order to commemorate their contributions to this art and encourage young artists to follow their examples. After finalisation of the recently announced

Fourth International Calligraphy Competition, the Commission will start preparations to organise the Fifth International Calligraphy Competition in the name of Sayed Ibrahim in the year 2000.

Furthermore, the Commission undertook a project to publish a book on the life and the works of Sayed Ibrahim, in order to keep his name alive, help preserve his legacy and transmit it to young generations, and at the same time, to meet the wish of his family and students. For this purpose, the Commission cooperates with Mr. Khaled Sayed Ibrahim, the late calligrapher's youngest son, who is collecting and reorganising his father's works. Mr. Khaled Sayed Ibrahim invited Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoglu, Secretary of ICPICH, to see the collection on the spot at the family home, in March 1997, during the period when Prof. Ihsanoglu was in Cairo to attend the meetings of the Arab Language Academy. Prof. Ihsanoglu visited Sayed Ibrahim's home, accompanied by Prof. M. Uğur Derman, calligraphy expert of IRCICA, and Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Head of Heritage Section of ICPICH, who are in charge of the project. The materials to be included in the book were examined. Mr. Derman and Mr. Tamimi continued the work in Cairo for one week, together with Mr. Khaled Sayed Ibrahim. They met with the late calligrapher's students, made interviews, collected references. At the end, the main sections to be included in the book were determined as follows: the life of Sayed Ibrahim, his training in art and literature, his occupations and workplaces, his artistic and literary career, his students, reproductions of his selected works, and photographs. The book is planned to be published by the year 2000, on the occasion of the Fifth International Calligraphy Competition.

Demise of the well-known Egyptian calligrapher Mohammed Abdul Kader Abdullah



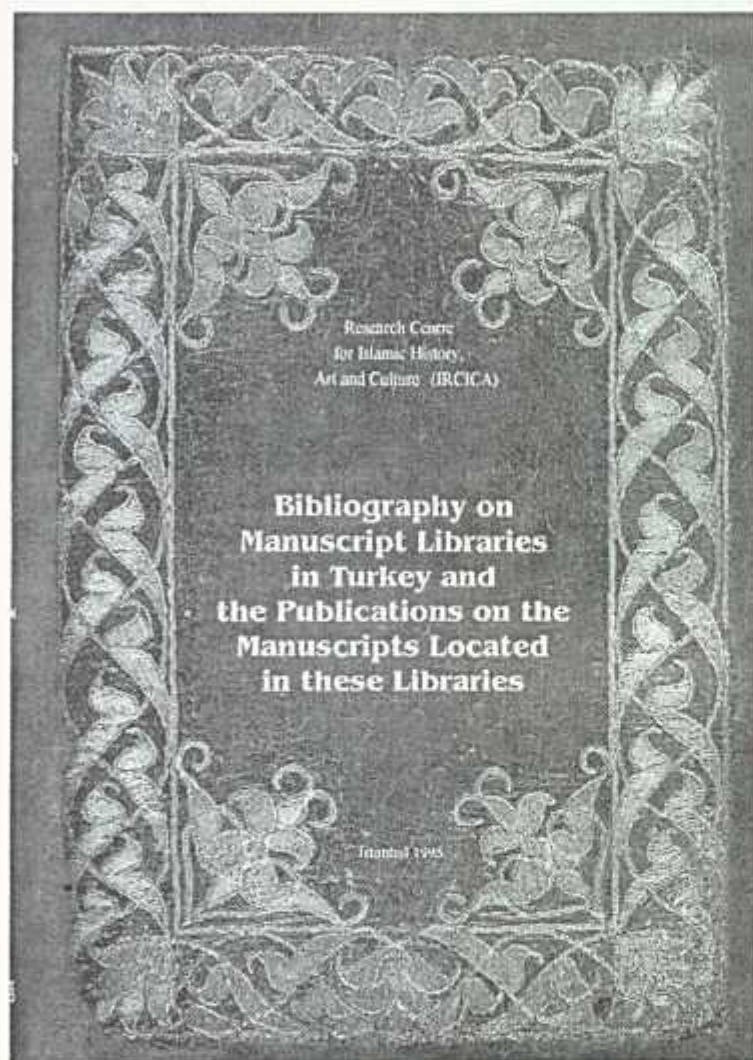
generations. He taught numerous students from Egypt and other countries. M. Abdul Kader Abdullah was a Jury member in the Second and Third International Calligraphy Competitions organised by ICPICH in 1989 and 1992 in the names of Yaqut al-Mustasimi and Ibn el-Bewwab respectively. He was an authority, known and respected for his accurate and objective observations.

Mohamed Abdul Kader Abdullah was born in Cairo on 24 March 1917. After his first-level education at Nazir Aga school, he entered the Khalil Aga Medrese. After this medrese was attached to the Calligraphic Art School established in 1920, he was taught calligraphy by Mohammed Ridwan Ali. He won the First Prize in the "First Among the Best" Calligraphy Competition in 1935, although he was the youngest participant. He received his diploma and was recruited by the Land Registry Office as calligrapher. He made fast progress in his career and was promoted to the post of Inspector by 1967. Among his teachers were Sheikh Ali Badawi, Mohammed Ridwan Ali, Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Efendi, Mohammed Gharib Al-Arabi, Najib Hawawini, Mohammed Ali Makkawi, and Sayed Ibrahim.



The International Commission is saddened to learn that well-known Egyptian calligrapher Mr. Mohammed Abdul Kader Abdullah passed away on 30 April 1997, after a long period of illness. The late Abdul Kader Abdullah rendered innumerable services to the advancement of classical calligraphy and its promotion among the young





Bibliography on Manuscript Libraries in Turkey and the Publications on the Manuscripts Located in these Libraries, prepared by Nimet Bayraktar and Mihir Lugal, Edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Istanbul 1996, 337p.

This book resulted from research conducted in the libraries of Turkey which have collections of manuscripts. Its purpose is two-fold: on the one hand, it is an extensive bibliography of the manuscripts, on the other hand, it is a guide book of manuscript libraries. In the section devoted

to each library, there is information on its address and affiliation, its collections, the number of manuscripts it contains and their distribution according to language, its catalogue, particularly already published handlists and catalogues as well as various publications and short histories about the library. The previous bibliographies that were published about persons or subjects or about the manuscripts located in a particular library, are also included in this bibliography.

The Introduction by the Editor reviews the development of libraries and librarianship in Turkey. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu traces the history of libraries established in the Ottoman period most of which were founded as waqfs, by referring to the deeds of these waqfs which are primary sources of information on this subject. He also reviews the development of librarianship in the period of the Turkish Republic, the accomplishments of the Cataloguing Commission established under the Ministry of Education, and the various catalogues of manuscripts published in Turkey until the present time.

The first part of the book consists of two main sections: the first is a guide to the libraries, and the second consists of a bibliography about these libraries. The second part of the book contains the bibliography of publications about the works located in the collections of these libraries, arranged in alphabetical order of the names of authors. Indexes have been prepared for names of authors, translators, compilers, personal names cited in titles, the titles of the articles and books and the titles of works cited in them. It is expected that this catalogue will be of great help to researchers concerned.



ISAR
BOSNA-HERSEK
FOÇA'DA YOK EDİLEN
TÜRK-İSLAM KÜLTÜR ESERLERİ

Candan Nemlioğlu

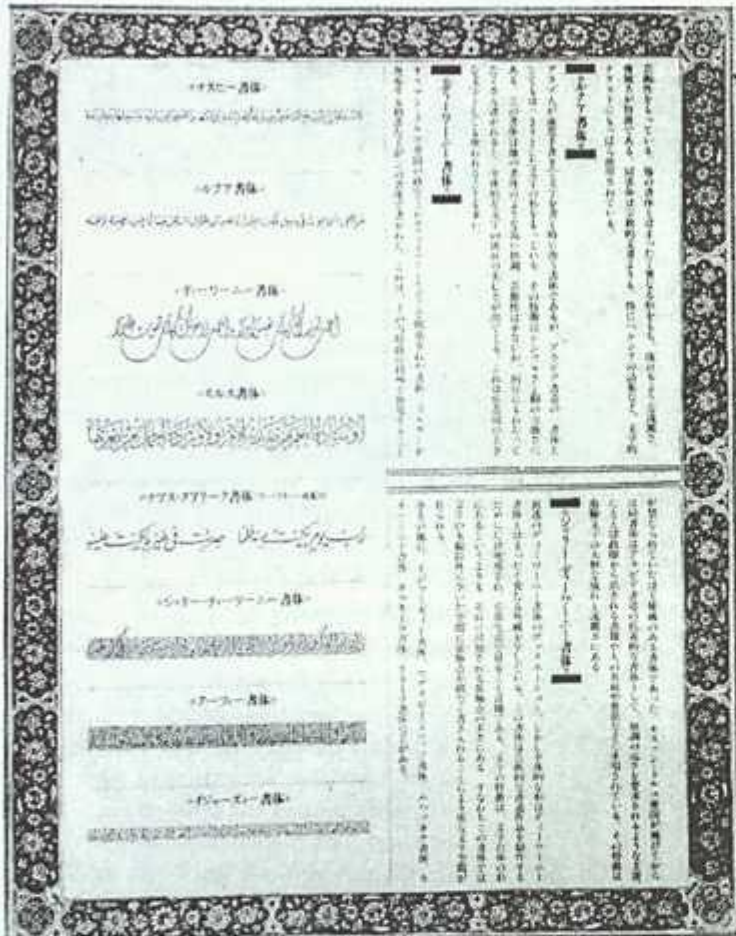


Candan Nemlioğlu, **Bosna-Hersek, Foça'da Yok Edilen Türk-İslâm Kültür Eserleri**, (Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Turkish-Islamic cultural works destroyed in Focha), published by the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul 1996 (in Turkish, summary in English)

Focha, one of the oldest towns of Bosnia and Hercegovina, possesses a rich architectural heritage that was built through continual public works over a period of 450 years from 1463 to 1878. However, the Austrian-Hungarian wars, later,

World Wars I and II, and finally, the 1992-1995 war, destroyed a great part of this architectural heritage and damaged the rest. On basis of mostly first-hand historical sources, the author of this book determines over two thousand structures including mosques, schools, towers, houses, shops, and other public buildings in Focha. Following introductory chapters on the geographical features and the history of the Focha region, she studies the buildings dating from the pre-Ottoman and Ottoman periods, classifying them according to type. This main part of the book is followed by a chapter where she examines the inscriptions found on monuments and gravestones and which are related to these buildings. The reader will also find a list of the destroyed monuments classified according to centuries, a review of news and articles published in the press about the cultural heritage destroyed in Focha during the war, a bibliography of references, and pictures and plans. Nemlioğlu had visited Focha before the war, in 1990, for a study on the Alaca mosque. She participated in the Mostar 2004 architectural workshop in 1995 to introduce the town of Focha to the participants. Over those years, as her research on the monuments of Focha continued, her sorrow in the face of their destruction grew continuously. This led her to prepare this book in an effort to contribute to making this historical heritage better known in the world.

The Art of Islamic Calligraphy in Japanese



Heibonsha Ltd., Publishers, Tokyo, produced the Japanese edition of the scholarly and artistic album *The Art of Islamic Calligraphy*.

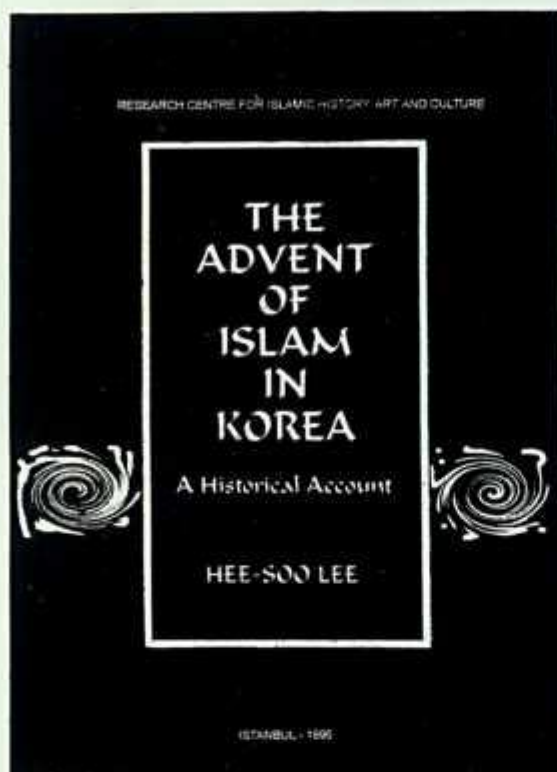
The book was translated into Japanese by Mr. Kouichi Honda, calligrapher and specialist in the Arabic language.

The album was originally published by IRCICA, first in Arabic (prepared by Ugur Derman, edited and introduced by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, historical overview prepared with the contributions of Nihat Cetin, translated into Arabic by Salih Sadawi Salih, Istanbul, 1990) and later in Turkish (Istanbul, 1992). An English edition is presently under print.

The Japanese edition, prepared and published by Heibonsha Ltd. in 1996, will certainly contribute in introducing the art of calligraphy to a large Japanese readership. It will also be a valuable addition to library collections:

The historical introduction extensively reviews the development of this art from the early times of the Arabic script until the twentieth century. The album part contains colour reproductions of 192 calligraphies dating from the first century Hijra to the present time, with annotations about the writing style, major characteristics of the works, and the calligraphers' biographies.

New IRCICA Publication



Hee-Soo Lee, Djemil, **The Advent of Islam in Korea: A Historical Account**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, IRCICA; Istanbul, 1997

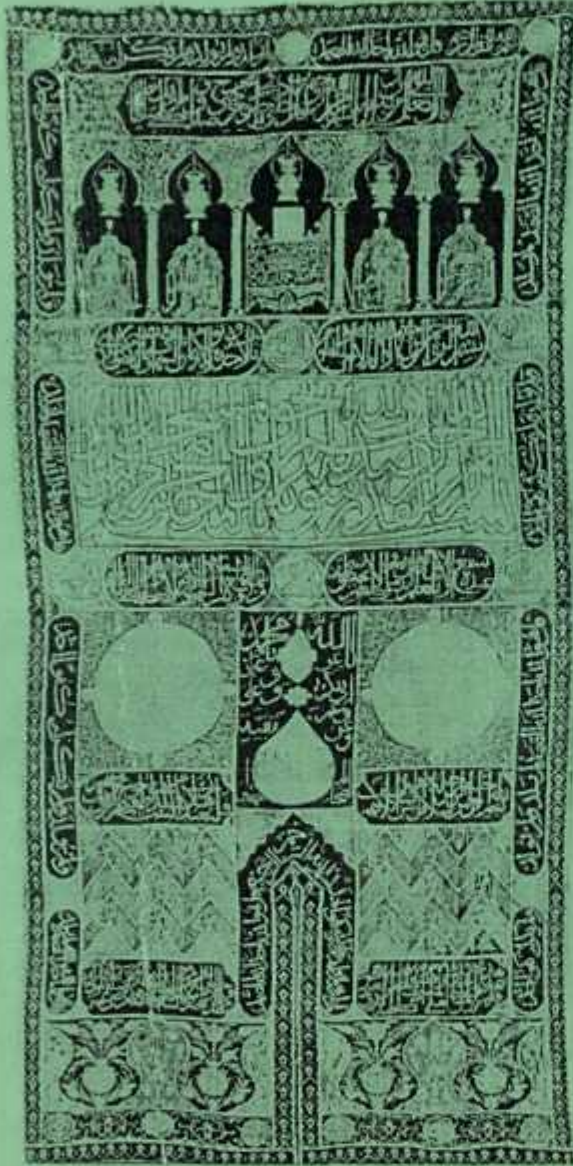
This book is a product of years of research conducted by the Korean scholar Dr. Djemil Lee Hee-Soo. During his doctorate studies in Turkey, Dr. Hee-Soo travelled across the country to collect references; he also visited Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and England to find materials relevant to his research. When completed, his doctorate thesis was first published in the Turkish language (1989). Upon IRCICA's proposal to publish an English edition, he translated his book into English. With its subject matter and geographic focus, the book is expected to be a useful contribution to Islamic studies and in particular to research on the history of Eastern Asian nations.

A contribution to Islamic studies and in particular to research on the history of Eastern Asian nations

The first chapter of the book deals

with the commercial and cultural relations between the Islamic world on one hand and China and Korea on the other through the Maritime Silk Road. Here, the author examines the Arabic and Persian sources on the Korean peninsula written by Muslim historians and geographers between the 9th–15th centuries, and Korean historical documents of the 11th century. The second chapter focuses on Korean-Islamic relations through the Oasis Silk Road between the 13–16th centuries. In this chapter, the wide range of Islamic cultural and scientific influences upon Korea are discussed in detail. The third chapter deals with socio-economic activities of the Turkic Muslim community which was formed in Korea in the 1920s by Turks who came from the U.S.S.R. The appendix gives summary information on the contemporary Muslim community of Korea which was formed starting from 1955 by Turkish soldiers who had participated in the Korean War (1950–1953).

New IRCICA Publication



Curtains of the Haremejn Sharifejn, prepared by Hülya Tezcan, edited by Ahmad Mohammad Issa, translated into Arabic by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoglu, preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, Istanbul, 1997

With a historical and technical introduction on the curtains of Haremejn Sharifejn in the first part,

and a catalogue of the curtains kept in the Topkapı Palace Museum in its second part, this book is expected to draw large readership. The catalogue in itself is divided into five sections. The first section is related to the curtains of the door of the Holy Ka'ba (entries no. 1-18), the second to the curtains covering its outer surface (no. 19-26), the third to the belts of the Holy Ka'ba (no. 27-44), the fourth to the covers of the tomb of the Prophet in the Garden of the Prophet (Rawda al-Mutahhara) (no. 45-59), and the fifth to the belts of these covers in the Garden of the Prophet (no. 60-67). These articles of highest historical and artistic value reflect the best of the weaving and embroidery arts of the Ottoman period. The oldest artifact in the collection is dated 950 H./1543-1544, corresponding to the period of Sultan Suleyman the Lawmaker's reign.

As known, starting from Yavuz Sultan Selim (1512-1520), the Caliphs sent curtains and many other articles and gifts to the Holy Ka'ba in Mecca and to the Garden of the Prophet in Medina every year, in order to protect, preserve and decorate these Holy Places. Annual Surra processions took place on this occasion. The curtains which were replaced by new ones were brought back to the Palace in Istanbul as a blessing, and again met with official ceremonies. In the period of the Turkish Republic, these curtains were placed among the rare artifacts in the Topkapı Palace Museum. In recent years, the Museum's specialists in cooperation with IRCICA have classified the collection: Dr. Hülya Tezcan, expert researcher in the Museum, prepared the catalogue. The book is expected to contribute in making this particular aspect of Islamic history better known.