



# Newsletter



O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture  
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No. 55

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held in Bamako**

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**Kazan Symposium: "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region"**

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### Cultural events

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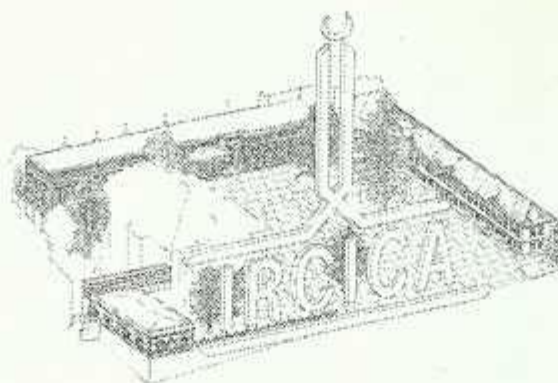
- \* The National Center for Archives, Presidency of the Republic of Yemen
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## Newsletter

*Research Centre for Islamic  
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(IRCICA)*

August 2001, No. 55

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### **Book Survey**

**IRCICA Activities**

As is known to the readers of the Newsletter, the 2000-2001 period carried landmark events for the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Some of them were directly related to IRCICA: OIC's thirtieth anniversary and IRCICA's twentieth anniversary were both commemorated in 2000 and highlighted in several international forums. Commemoration of these anniversaries was an occasion for the Member States and OIC institutions to review the Organisation's evolution during the past decades, re-affirm its goals and objectives and draw up guidelines for future activities. This has created an atmosphere of renewed enthusiasm for cooperation among the Member States. Their Foreign Ministers came together last June on their Twenty-eighth annual conference held in Bamako, Mali to discuss collective and national issues of common concern. They also discussed some organisational aspects of the OIC's activities and evaluated the reform measures put to effect to strengthen its structure and increase its efficiency. The policies and priorities which were formulated by OIC Secretary General H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz earlier this year gave a fresh stimulus to this reform process. The present issue of the Newsletter outlines the proceedings of the Foreign Ministers Conference and some salient points of the OIC's agenda.

A similarly conducive environment surrounds IRCICA. In this new period of its development and expansion, IRCICA will continue to fulfill its tasks in conformity with the priorities set forth by the OIC. Building cultural links between the member countries and other nations and communities across the world will remain as one of its top objectives. For this purpose, it will continue to do research on the history of peoples within and outside the OIC countries and their cultural relations - past and present. The symposium on Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans, held in Sofia in April 2000, was the first

of a series of meetings focusing on the progress of Islamic civilisation outside the OIC countries. The second symposium in this series was held recently in Kazan, capital city of Tatarstan, its geographical focus was the Volga-Ural region, a cradle of multi-cultural coexistence where a rich cultural heritage has taken root since more than ten centuries ago. Participants in this symposium pooled their research findings on various aspects and periods of the history of Volga-Ural region into an instructive and constructive scholarly discussion. This was the first large-scale meeting organised by IRCICA in cooperation with the academic institutions of Tatarstan and the Russian Federation. We shall continue to establish cooperation with more countries and institutions within and outside the OIC's realm. We believe that such activities contribute in translating the OIC's universal outlook into a concrete international dialogue in various cultural fields.

I am pleased to note that the Seventh Architectural Workshop "Mostar 2004" held during the summer 2001 was successful in all its theoretical and practical aspects. The architects, professors and students who have participated in the annual workshops implemented since 1994 have produced a considerable amount of technical drawings, analyses and restoration plans relating to monuments, districts and cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This documentation is used as a reference by institutions and individuals engaged in restoration activities all over the world.

The present issue contains outlines of the above activities, in addition to brief news on cultural events taking place around the world, new publications, research, studies and teaching programs in fields relating to Islamic history, art and culture.

*E. Ihsanoglu*

## OIC SECRETARY GENERAL H.E. DR. ABDELOUAHED BELKÉZIZ UNDERScores THE OIC'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, took up his office at the head of the General Secretariat as of the beginning of 2001. As soon as he assumed his mission,



the Secretary General set out the principles and guidelines of a multi-dimensional development policy that is aimed, primarily, at energising the OIC's structure and reinforcing its institutions, in conformity with the decisions of Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences. In the implementation of this policy, the Organisation emphasises the necessity of enhancing the joint Islamic action in all the fields it covers, strengthening solidarity among the Member States, and coordinating the OIC's internal mechanisms and external relations. As the Secretary General underlined in the first days after his taking the office<sup>1</sup> and later in his statements delivered on various occasions, the OIC attaches high priority to representing a correct image of the Muslim world, of its past and its present state, in order to make sure that "the tolerant voice and radiant image of Islam be given prominence and the role of the Organisation to be revitalised in using its good offices to resolve differences between the Member States, in addressing the economic,

cultural, scientific and technological issues, and in striving to be present right in the thick of action with its media message where events of interest to the Islamic world are concerned."<sup>2</sup> Many other salient aspects of the OIC's activities also acquire prominence in this new period, such as: its participation in international efforts aimed at strengthening dialogue between civilizations; its relations with other international organisations. In this context, H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz pointed out, in his address delivered at the opening of the Twenty-eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Bamako, 25-27 June 2001)<sup>3</sup>, the importance of reinforcing Islamic solidarity in the face of rampant globalisation and the need to ensure an effective participation of the OIC in the Dialogue between Civilisations. The Secretary General also underlined the necessity of coordinating the political positions of the Member States in international fora in order to make their voices heard, safeguard their vital interests and promote their causes. He said: "Our joint efforts enabled us to foil many projects and decisions prejudicial to our common interests." Along with the aforementioned issues, the OIC takes concrete steps in dealing with other chief priorities of the joint action, including, among others, the reinforcement of solidarity with Muslim minorities and communities living outside the Member States.

Before taking up the office at the head of the General Secretariat, H.E. Dr. Belkéziz pursued his scholarly career as a professor of law and performed high-level state services as Minister of Information and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and also as Ambassador of His Majesty the King. Having obtained his license diploma from the Faculty of Law, Rabat, Abdelouahed Belkéziz completed his PhD in law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Rennes, France. From 1963 onwards, Dr. Belkéziz fulfilled the following missions, among others: Secretary General of the University Mohammed V Council; member of the National Commission of Education Reforms, Dean of the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Social Sciences at the Moroccan University (Rabat, Casablanca, Fez); member of the Moroccan Award Commission for Social Sciences (1988-1974); President of High Studies Reform Commission; member of American Association of Comparative Law; member of Permanent Royal Commission for Judicial Reforms, Trade Codification, Penal and Civil Procedures; professor of law at faculties, juridical adviser of the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the UN; Ambassador of Morocco to Baghdad (1977-1979); Minister of Information (1979-1981); Minister of Information, Youth and Sports, President of the Moroccan delegation in the Commission in charge with the preparation of the Human and People's Rights Charter of the Organisation of African Unity (1981-1983); Minister of Foreign Affairs (1983-1985); Dean of Hassan II University in Casablanca, member of the National Council for Youth and Future; Dean of the University of Ibn Tofail in Qonaitra; Dean of the University Mohammed V in Rabat, President of the Executive Committee of the Islamic World Universities Federation, President of the Council of Maghreb Universities, Chairman of the National Conference of Moroccan Universities Deans. Dr. Belkéziz holds the following decorations: Commander of the Throne Order (1994), King Abdulaziz decoration of the second rank, the Great Spanish Civil Merit Cordon (1979), Commander of the Civil Division of the Order of British Empire (1980), Great Officer of the Merit Order of Senegal (1981), Great Officer of the National Merit Order of France (1983), Great Cross of the Order of Rio Branco, Brasil (1984).

<sup>1</sup> *Al-Mootamar*, published by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Jeddah, no. 10, May 2001, pp. 38-39

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 39

<sup>3</sup> *Draft Final Communiqué of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers*, OIC, pp. 2-3

## THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN BAMAKO

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its Twenty-eighth annual session in Bamako, the capital city of the Republic of Mali, on 25-27 June 2001. H.E. Mr. Mande Sidibe, Prime Minister and Head of Government of the Republic of Mali, delivered the speech of H.E. Alpha Oumar Konare, President of the Republic of Mali, at the inaugural session of the conference. In his speech, President Konare commended the unity of the Member States and underlined the role played by the OIC as an instrument ensuring their participation in world politics. Following the report of H.E. Datuk Said Hamid Al-Bar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and Chairman of the 27<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of OIC concerning the OIC's activities carried out during the 2000-2001 activity year, the conference heard the representatives of the UN Secretary General, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Secretary General of the Arab League, who successively addressed the conference and expressed satisfaction at the significant improvement of the cooperation between the OIC and their respective organizations. The motto "Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa" was adopted for the current session. Working sessions of the conference were chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mali H.E. El Mudibou Sidibe. The conference's work on the agenda items was distributed among the plenary and the following four committees: the Political Affairs Committee, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee, the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee, and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. On the fringe of the conference, the following OIC bodies held meetings: the Six-member Committee on the Situation of the Muslims in Southern Philippines, the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, the Contact Group on Sierra Leone, the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund for the urgent return of refugees and displaced persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the African Sahel Committee.

The conference considered the latest developments in international relations. It took decisions and resolutions on subjects of common concern for the OIC Member States, namely: in the political field, the issue of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the

Arab-Israeli conflict; the situation in Afghanistan; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo; the situation in Somalia; the situation in Jammu and Kashmir; the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan; the situation in Cyprus; lifting of UN sanctions on Libya; the political situation in Sierra Leone; solidarity with Sudan for national reconciliation; solidarity with Comoros in its efforts towards peace and national unity; the economic situation in Africa; solidarity with the people of Sahel; assistance to Mali and Niger; assistance to Guinea; creation of a World Fund for Solidarity against Poverty; the problem of refugees in the Muslim world; the Muslim world and challenges of globalisation; active participation in the UN reform process; preservation of the security of the Member States and solidarity among them; protection of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States; follow-up of the agreement reached between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front; problems faced by the Turkish Muslim minority of Western Thrace. The conference also examined the activities implemented and plans of action envisaged for the coming years, in the areas of communication and information, economic cooperation, science and technology.

In the field of cultural affairs, the conference stressed, and also included in its final communique, the importance of consolidating the unity and cultural coherence of the Muslim world, coordinating its efforts in all the spheres of its general action while taking into account the national and local cultural specificities, and providing support to institutions operating in the fields of culture, education and scholarly research, in order to ensure the implementation of relevant projects, particularly in the field of Islamic culture and civilisation. The conference requested the Secretary General to conduct, in coordination with the member countries, an in-depth study on the cultural dimensions of globalisation. Furthermore, it called for convening specialised symposia on this subject. The conference expressed its appreciation for IRCICA's activities aimed at sensitising the world opinion to Islamic cultural heritage and for its efforts to protect and preserve that heritage. In the operative paragraphs of Resolution no. 36/28-C concerning IRCICA, the conference

1. **Lauds** the efforts made by the Centre and particularly its Governing Board for the implementation of the Resolution of the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faisal ibn Fahd ibn Abdelaziz – may Allah rest his soul in peace - to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic heritage, in appreciation of His Highness' unflagging support, during the chairmanship of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage; to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf ibn Faisal ibn Fahd, to present him with the plate or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion and commends the activity of the Director General of the Centre in this respect and his meeting recently with H.R.H. Prince Nawaf ibn Faisal ibn Fahd to crystallise the project.
2. a) **Expresses** its pleasure and pride for the passage of 20 years since the establishment of the Centre and the high standard it has achieved. Welcomes its celebration organised under the patronage of H.E. Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey.
- b) **Expresses** its pleasure and pride for the distribution of the third group of the IRCICA Awards for Excellence in Research and for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Research.
- c) **Expresses** its appreciation and gratitude to the Centre for carrying the Fifth International Calligraphy Competition in the name of the dean of the Arab calligraphers the late Sayed Ibrahim, as well as the IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy, which were successfully implemented and their results announced.
- d) **Congratulates** the Centre for the successful symposium on Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans organised in Sofia, Bulgaria, in April 2000, in cooperation with a number of Bulgarian academic institutions and ISAR Foundation.
- e) **Commends** the organisation of a series of successful international workshops on architectural heritage today, which continued through the 6<sup>th</sup> workshop on architecture "Mostar 2004" held in Mostar from 14 to 28 July 2000. Welcomes the 7<sup>th</sup> architectural work session to be held in Mostar from 23 July to 1 August 2001.
- f) **Welcomes** the project of the Centre to organise an international meeting on the "Role of Islamic Civilisation in Building World Civilisation" in Sharjah, U.A.E. in the fall of 2002 under the patronage of H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qassimi, member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharjah.
3. **Expresses its appreciation** for the Centre's efforts aiming to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage and identity of the Islamic communities in non-member countries of the OIC; requests the Centre to continue these efforts, and asks the Member States and the Islamic institutions and personalities to provide the Centre with the necessary support to be able to achieve this noble task.
4. **Requests** the Centre to continue extending its valuable support to activating dialogue among civilisations by implementing one of the program of activities that the OIC intends to implement during the international year for dialogue among civilisations.
5. **Welcomes** the decision of the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, June 2000) and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha, Qatar, November 2000) integrating the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) with IRCICA and adopts the functions of IRCICA expanded to incorporate the tasks previously undertaken by ICPICH. **Approves** the text of the annexed statute defining the new tasks of the Centre which cover all activities formerly undertaken by both the Centre and the Commission.
6. **Appeals** to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**Under the high patronage of H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev  
President of the Republic of Tatarstan**

**KAZAN SYMPOSIUM:  
ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN VOLGA-URAL REGION**

The historical, multicultural scenery of Kazan, the capital city of Tatarstan, offered a venue perfectly concordant with the general theme of this international symposium: "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region". The symposium took place under the patronage of H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev, President of Tatarstan, on 8-11 June 2001. It was organised jointly by IRCICA and the following academic institutions: the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences (Kazan); the State University of Kazan; the Oriental Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow); the Union of Orientalists of the Russian Federation (St. Petersburg); the Foundation for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture (Istanbul). Thirty-seven papers were presented, and over sixty scholars, researchers, authors and representatives of cultural and academic journals participated in the symposium, from various countries in Asia, Europe and the U.S.A. and the region itself. The symposium was held at the National Cultural Centre "Kazan".

H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev, President of Tatarstan, inaugurated the symposium with a comprehensive and instructive address. The President evoked the introduction and spread of Islam in Russia in general and the Volga-Ural region in particular, the development of Islamic culture over the centuries, and some contemporary issues which, more than ever, call for a universal dissemination of thorough knowledge and learning on the Islamic civilisation. H.E. the President said that Islam spread in the territory of Russia about 1400 years ago and that it appeared on the bank of Volga river at the beginning of the 10th century; therefore, Russia has strong traditions related to the co-existence of two great faiths. Referring particularly to the Volga-Ural region, the President said that by adopting Islam as its official religion (in 922) the State of Bulgar, whose people were the ancestors of Tatars, joined the most advanced civilisation of that time. President Shaimiev spoke of the reforms which were implemented in the region from the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Then, he drew attention to the need for a renewed effort to study and make better known the Islamic culture and civilisation all over the world.

H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, was represented by Prof. E. İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA. In his message addressed to the symposium, the Secretary General underlined that the holding of this meeting under the patronage of President

Shaimiev and in cooperation with the academic establishments of the Russian Federation was a manifestation of the care being devoted by Tatarstan to culture and scholarship and that it represented at the same time an important step towards strengthening the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the region and the whole of the Russian Federation on one hand and the OIC as representative of the Muslim world on the other. IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu then delivered his address, in which he outlined IRCICA's activities related to this field of study. He emphasised that the importance of this meeting was enhanced by the fact that it was a concrete result of the fruitful cooperation established between IRCICA and the academic institutions of the Russian Federation in general and Volga-Ural in particular.

The opening ceremony then heard the addresses of Mr. Kamil Iskhakov, Mayor of Kazan City, Chairman of Kazan Council of People's Deputies; Dr. Rafael Khakimov, State Advisor to the President, Director of the Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of Tatarstan; Prof. Dr. Mansur Khasanov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan; Prof. Dr. Anatoly Egorin, Deputy Director of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Russian Federation; Mr. Gousman-Hazrat Ishakov, Mufti of Tatarstan. The available texts of the addresses are quoted in this section in the order of presentation.

The Volga-Ural region historically includes the territories of the modern Republic of Tatarstan, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Chuvashia, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Udmurtia, Republic of Mordovia, the areas situated on Volga and in Ural. A number of important cities of Islamic culture and learning, such as Kazan, Astrakhan, Ufa, Orenburg and Trotsk are located in this region. A particular feature of this region is its historical experience in the multicultural coexistence of peoples from different religions and ethnic origins.

This symposium comes under IRCICA's series of international symposia relating to the history of Islamic civilisation in the various regions of the world. The previous ones were devoted to the study of Islamic civilisation in South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, Caucasia, and the Balkans and were held in Pakistan, Brunei, Senegal, Azerbaijan and Sofia over the period from 1986 to 2000.

**Address delivered by His Excellency Mintimer Shaimiev, President of the Republic Tatarstan, at the opening session of the international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region", 8 June 2001**

Dear participants, dear guests,

Today the scientists, diplomats, politicians from Russia and other countries have gathered to discuss the problems facing Islamic culture of the Volga-Ural region, to exchange opinions on the role of Islam in the past and the present. In opening this conference, let me wish all of you success in the noble task of studying the bright pages of the history of Islam in Tatarstan and Russia. As known, the Prophet has said once: "If someone follows the path of a science, God will open for him a road to paradise". Let our scholarly conference become one more step towards peace and mutual understanding between different peoples, cultures and religions.

Russia is a multinational country where Muslims number more than 20 million persons. Islam appeared in the territory of Russia about 1400 years ago. On the bank of Volga river, it appeared at the beginning of the 10th century. Therefore, it can be said confidently that Russia was formed not only as an Orthodox, but also as a Muslim country; it is a State having strong traditions related to the joint residence of two great faiths.

The ancestors of Tatars, the Bulgars, adopted Islam as official religion in 922 year when the embassy of the Baghdad caliph arrived to capital of the State of Bulgar. Simultaneously this event became the act of the international recognition of Volga Bulgaria as an independent state. In a such way, the ancestors of Tatars joined the most advanced civilisation of that time. Acceptance of Islam gave a push to rapid development of education, culture, science and society as a whole. Growth of cities began on the Kama and the Volga. The Bulgar state became one of the most influential in Eastern Europe.

The formation of the Mongolian empire, and then the Golden Horde, did not change the position of Islam in the Volga region. According to the "Yassa" (Code of laws) of Chengis Khan, all religions were admitted as equal, exempted from taxes, and oppression of any existing church and the clergy was considered as a crime subject to punishment. Therefore both Islam and Christianity developed freely in the Golden Horde era. Even when, in the year 1312, Uzbek Khan has declared Islam as the state religion, it did not touch the Russian principedoms that remained Orthodox. As we see, already in the Middle Ages, tolerance was implanted in the culture of the Tatars and it found continuity in the next centuries.

The epoch of baptising Kazan territory in the 16th-17th centuries was the most difficult period in the history of Tatars. It was accompanied by continuous revolts of the Muslim population until Katherine II issued in 1773 the "Decree on tolerance of all confessions"... The rights of Muslims were recognised officially and since that moment the revival of Islam and all Tatar culture began.

The development of Islam in the Volga-Ural region has reached a bloom in the 19th and the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Mosques were constructed, and religious and secular literature were issued in huge quantities, education became practically full, vigorous activity of the Tatar businessmen made it possible to sponsor many public structures. Due to the development of a network of medreses, there appeared a number of advanced centres of Islamic learning in Kazan, Ufa, Orenburg, and other cities of Russia which offered reformatory ideas. Kursavi, Shigabeddin Mardjani, Ismail Gasprinsky, Galimzhan Barudi, Riza Fahretdin, Musa Bigiev and others have designated a new current in Islamic theology and a system of education which named Djadidism. We shall, today and tomorrow, hear many reports on the features of development of Islam in the Volga-Ural region, but I would like to pay attention to one important period. With a recognition of the outstanding theologians and taking into consideration the passage of centuries, Djadidism searched for answers to the questions put by time. Prophet Muhammad said: "Truly, Allah in the beginning of each century will send the Umma a man to update the religion". Such people, really, have appeared. At the centre of their activity they drew attention to the questions of education and enlightenment of peoples, openly proclaiming the necessity of studying not only the East, but also the Western culture.

Today at the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century, destiny calls us to undertake the similar task of searching answers to complex problems of the epoch of democracy and the market, informational, technical and technological revolutions. Globalisation, openness of borders, modern means of communications make the world closer and at the same time more vulnerable. Due to mass media, any idea becomes today more accessible and effective. This is the good, but it demands increased responsibility. Presently, it is extremely important to have traditions that might resist destabilisations of a society but at the same time would give answers to burning problems. Islam is dynamical, it is deep in content and flexible enough to

take into account the changes taking place in the world. The task of the Tatarstan society, in my opinion is to preserve and continue those traditions which had already developed in the Republic and in Russia. Presently, the establishment of the Russian Islamic university can be considered as an important step in the direction of the ideas which were formulated by Djadidism.

2001 is a significant year that it was declared by the United Nations Organisation the Year of International Dialogue between Civilisations. We for our part, may and should make a worthy contribution to this truly noble task.

Kazan, whose thousandth-year anniversary will be commemorated in 2005, is located at a common point of civilisations - Islamic and Christian. In the Kazan Kremlin, alongside with the restoration of the Blagoveshchensky cathedral, there goes on the restoration of Kul Sharif Mosque, thus creating in the Kremlin an original symbol of mutual respect and peaceful co-existence of two religions on the land of

Tatarstan.

Islam in essence is a peaceful, tolerant religion. In the Koran it is said that not only those who believed in Islam, but also those who follow Judaism and Christianity, those who believe in Lord, in the Domsday, and make the good, the generous award, Allah waits for him. It is difficult to pick up more convincing words for the proof of tolerance of Islam to other religions.

Today in the world, there developed a negative image of Islam. To some extent it was provoked by extreme political organisations cloaked under a name of Islam but actually discrediting it. And not the least, the spread of such an image is promoted also by some political circles fearing the influence of Islam. I see our task in telling people the truth on the essence of Islam, in forming a new image of Islam as a religion of peace, a modern, tolerant one capable to react positively to the calls of time. I am convinced that our conference will manage to make a feasible contribution to this noble task. I wish all of you success.

**Message of His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, addressed to the opening session of the international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region", 8 June 2001**

Your Excellency the President of the Republic of Tatarstan,

I am honoured to greet you on the occasion of the international symposium on Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region that the Republic of Tatarstan is hosting in its historically dignified capital Kazan. I would like to express my gratitude for the kind invitation you have extended to me for the opening ceremony. I deeply regret not being able to attend due to my ongoing series of visits to African Member States the dates of which coincide with those of the symposium.

I am grateful to Your Excellency for having graciously extended your high patronage to this symposium, especially taking into consideration that it is the first international meeting to be held by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference jointly with the Republic of Tatarstan and within the Volga-Ural

region. This high patronage, an eloquent manifestation of the care being devoted by your country to learning, culture and scholarship, represents at the same time an important step towards strengthening the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the region and the whole of the Russian Federation on one hand and the OIC representing the Muslim world on the other. The OIC welcomes the fruitful cooperation established between the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture – IRCICA and the academic institutions of the Russian Federation and in particular, of Tatarstan, which made the convening of this meeting a reality.

Having not been able to attend this important event, I wish to visit the Republic of Tatarstan to meet Your Excellency at the earliest convenient time. I also take this opportunity to wish success to all the co-organisers and the participants. With my high regards,

**Address of Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu,  
Director General of IRCICA**

Your Excellency the President, distinguished guests,

We are proud that the symposium convenes under the highest auspices a scholarly gathering can be granted, as His Excellency President Mintimer Shaimiev, President of the Republic of Tatarstan has honoured the symposium with his high patronage and his presence. This symposium has a special importance for us and in the history of our institutions, because the initiative to organise it brought IRCICA together with such select institutions as the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, the State University of Kazan, the Oriental Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Union of Orientalists of the Russian Federation. It is also meaningful that this impressive new National Cultural Centre of Kazan offered its premises for this meeting. I believe that this high patronage and this collaborative institutional environment surrounding the symposium will contribute in increasing its effect and make of it a landmark scholarly event.

These structural features of the symposium, coupled with the authenticity of the theme, have increased the general enthusiasm towards this meeting. I believe this enthusiasm is shared equally by all participants. Rare are those scholarly initiatives which bring forth themes to be studied for their own sake and for pure academic interests while at the same time promise to yield benefits for the wider community and evoke the spirit of international closeness in the public opinion. The present symposium is certainly one.

The title of the symposium by itself reflects a pivotal aspect of this theme, that is, the peaceful coexistence that has been achieved in this region among a variety of nations. For more than 1110 years now, Muslims and Christians have lived together peacefully in this multi-national and multi-cultural context. Located centrally at a crossroads between East and West, the area bridged together peoples from the Far East to Europe and played the role of a cultural and intellectual, as well as commercial and economic intermediary. In particular, the Muslim peoples of this area played a unique role and contributed to the Islamic civilisation with the benefits gained from their relations with Christian peoples and other cultures far and near. Another special trait of the region is that in the 19th century, the Tatar Jadidism movement emerged as an authentic example of religious, cultural and educational reformation. Though very much peculiar to the region, it was influenced by the trends of modernisation taking place in the Ottoman State

and by the innovative reforms implemented in Russia, which resulted in the establishment of modern European-type educational institutions. With the ethnic and cultural variety of its resident populations and through these cross-cultural exchanges, the region has been a meeting place of civilisations. The hospitality offered by Kazan for the present meeting is also a manifestation of this civilisational role it assumed.

This meeting is the first of its kind to deal with the theme of Islamic civilisation in the Volga-Ural and to be held within the region itself. From the standpoint of IRCICA's activities, it comes under a series of symposia which focus on the history of Islamic civilisation in various specific regions within and outside the OIC Member States. As is known to some of the honourable participants present, IRCICA is in charge of activities relating to research, publishing, documentation and information on a wide range of subjects, including the history of Muslim nations, arts and sciences. It acts as a catalyst of cooperation between governments, universities, researchers, artists and the interested public. On the whole, its activities help to introduce the Islamic culture and civilisation in the world, reinforce relations between its Member States and other nations, and create an atmosphere conducive to mutual understanding between cultures and civilisations. With these objectives, IRCICA published until today eighty books in total. The present symposium is the forty-first international meeting undertaken by IRCICA jointly with other cultural and scholarly institutions. I am also pleased to mention that the Centre commemorated its twentieth anniversary in 2000, with a ceremony and cultural activities held under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Turkey and with the participation of Ministers of the OIC Member States and representatives of international organisations.

Previously, the Centre organised international symposia dealing with the history of Islamic culture and civilisation in South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, Caucasia, and the Balkans. Their proceedings were published in the form of books. The present symposium on the Volga-Ural dimension builds a formal link in IRCICA's network of institutional relations with the countries of the region. I am pleased to mention that relations between the Volga-Ural academic institutions and IRCICA have been going on for many years. Members of the cultural and artistic circles, especially from Tatarstan, participated in the various scholarly seminars, art competitions

and festivals organised by IRCICA. University rectors and scholars, in particular from Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, and professionals engaged in arts and museology, visited our Centre. Moreover, a Russian edition of the Centre's comprehensive two-volume book on the History of the Ottoman State and Civilisation is being prepared with the cooperation of academicians of the Russian Federation. We hope that this relationship will continue to grow in future. For our part, we will make efforts to keep the cooperation with this region in progress. This symposium is a major step in this direction. As the program of sessions and the papers will show it, the present field of research is vast, lively and productive.

On this significant occasion, I would like to renew our gratitude to His Excellency President Shaimiev for having graciously given his patronage to this event

**Address of H.E. Kamil Iskhakov, Mayor of Kazan,  
Chairman of Kazan Council of People's Deputies**

Dear Mr. President of the Republic of Tatarstan, Dear Director General of IRCICA, dear guests,

It's not by chance that the city of Kazan has become the hosting party for the Conference. Tatarstan is the northernmost area of the spread of Islam and Kazan is historically the center of this region. The pleiad of bright scientists: theologians, historians and writers emerged in Volga-Ural region. The names of imams, scientists and enlighteners are respected here. Unfortunately, in latter times a lot from the Muslim heritage and experience of Islam were lost in our country. Today we are trying to revive interest in the Islamic religion, to promote its study, and we also make efforts to strengthen relations with Muslim peoples. We are restoring the mosques of Kazan; the Kazan Kremlin Kul-Sharif mosque is being restored at the moment. The Russian Islamic University was recently opened in Kazan. The scientists of the city led by the Russian Academy of Sciences conduct work towards the study of Islam. With the purpose of reviving Islamic studies and Oriental studies, the Institute for Oriental studies was opened within the framework of Kazan State University. With the assistance of the leaders of the Republic we annually

and honoured this ceremony with his presence. I would also like to convey our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Presidency of the Republic of Tatarstan for the high-level support and close assistance they have extended. Our special gratitude and appreciation are due for His Excellency the Mayor and the Municipality of Kazan for their crucial contribution in making this meeting a reality. May I also take this opportunity to thank once again the co-organisers of the symposium for their positive approach and productive cooperation, namely the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, the State University of Kazan, the Oriental Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Union of Orientalists of the Russian Federation. I also express my warm greetings and appreciation to the distinguished participants for their interest in this event and wish them success. I greet you and thank you all.

hold international scholarly conferences, dedicated to subjects relating to the study of the history and the culture of nations across the Volga-Ural region. We hope that this conference will give the opportunity to highlight the riches of Islamic culture existing in our region. Today we are holding one of the important events in the course of the preparations for the celebration of the millennium of the foundation of Kazan city. For the first time in its history, the Heads of State V. Putin and M. Shaimiev are chairing the Commissions in charge of preparing the commemorative events. The program of the preparations and the federal program of preservation and development of Kazan were adopted by Governmental Decrees. Today's event is part of the federal program for the preparation of the celebration of 1000 Years of the Foundation of Kazan and it covers various aspects of the Islamic heritage of Volga-Ural region. We are most grateful that the International Symposium "Islamic Culture in Volga-Ural Region" is conducted under high patronage of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan M. Shaimiev and under the aegis of OIC and IRCICA. On behalf of the Organising Committee, I wish you a fruitful work and a pleasant stay in our city.

**Address of Prof. Dr. Anatoly Egorin, Deputy Director of the  
Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Russian Federation**

Dear Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, members of the Presidium, colleagues, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

We, the delegation of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Russian Federation, have brought you an expression of Moscow's warmth and best wishes of success, from the scientists and orientologists of Russia's oldest scholarly institute in humanities which will soon celebrate its 183<sup>rd</sup> anniversary.

In the history of Russia, Islam played and plays a more important role than it was officially admitted. It influenced and still influences peoples' faiths in the country, the ethnic, cultural and social processes, inter-ethnic and ideological conflicts, economic and political developments relating to the international position and international affairs of Russia. It is necessary to take this fact into consideration, especially due to the fact that the Muslim world consists of about 1 billion of people. In 40 countries, including the countries which are bordered upon Russia and situated close to it, the majority population are Muslims, and in about 30 countries, including

**Address of Mufti Gousman-Hazrat Ishakov,  
Mufti of Tatarstan**

The conducting of such a conference is an event that pleases God very much. The Quran says that the truth always wins. We are very glad that the conference is dedicated to Islam. I recently returned from Egypt, where I took part in the congress dedicated to the problems of renovation in the application of Islam. There were the representatives of religious and scholarly circles from more than seventy countries. It was a surprise for me that the scientists discussed problems which had been raised by our scientists 100 years ago. At that time we were already thinking of how to live in multinational society, how to deal with issues as to what is permitted and what is forbidden and what to do to preserve our national life and religious traditions. And they managed to find the answers to these questions. And now, 100 years later, the people of the world are facing these problems again.

Russia itself, Muslims make up a considerable part of the population. There are 9 Muslim republics in the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tatarstan is one of the largest among them. Within the New Independent States, there are 6 republics, in which more than 60 different nations profess Islam and where the total number of the population is more than 60 million people. Volga-Ural region is one of the largest clusters of Muslims. It represents a historical miracle resulting from the complex interactions of Russia with the Muslim world. Therefore, it is important that during this conference we are going to discuss such questions as posed by the historical-philosophical and cultural aspects of Islamic heritage, Muslim enlightenment, reformation, Jadidism, issues concerning Muslim-Christian relations, and perspectives of Islamic civilization in the new age and the new millennium. It is impossible to give complete answers to these questions. But by putting them in the wide context of the inter-cultural contacts between Europe and Asia, the process of inter-ethnic and inter-regional communications, of cultural synthesis and socio-political links, we will hopefully get near the true answers.

We don't need to invent something anew, we should study our own heritage. We should return to our sources, find the forgotten works, translate them into modern language, not only into our native languages but into the others for the world to learn about these works. Not long ago, an American journalist visited Kazan. He lived here for three days, communicated with students and professors of the Russian Islam University and visited parishes. He said: "You are to tell to everybody: Islam should be just like this. We picture it in the image of the person bearded with green bandage, with sub-machine-gun, cried "Allah is Great", killing people". That is not true. Islam is a religion of peace and good nature. We - the Moslems of Tatarstan - today should present the true face of Islam.

The themes of the working sessions were as follows: "Historical, philosophical and cultural aspects of Muslim heritage in Volga-Ural region"; "Muslim enlightenment, reformation and Jadidism in Volga-Ural region"; "The question of relations between Islam and Christianity in the past and present"; "Islam in the new millennium, problems and perspectives". The paper presentations were followed by discussions. The papers, to be published later in the form of a book, are listed below.

The papers presented

Session I: Historical, Philosophical and Cultural Aspects of Muslim Heritage in Volga-Ural Region.

*Chairmen:* Mansur Khasanov, Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

Mansur Khasanov, *Muslim Heritage in Volga-Ural Region*

Devin DeWeese, *Problems of Islamisation in the Volga-Ural Region: Traditions about Berke Khan*

Michael Kemper, *The History of Sufism in Volga-Ural Region*

İsenbike Togan, *Second Wave of Islamization of Turkic Nation and Özbek Khan*

Frederick De Jong, *The Transmission of Islamic Learning between Egypt and the Volga-Ural Region*

Hayrani Altıntaş, *Ottoman Ulema in Tatar Religious Thought*

Session II: Muslim Enlightenment, Reformation and Jadidism in Volga-Ural Region

*Chairmen:* Nadir Devlet, Dimitri Vasiliev

Nadir Devlet, *Jadidi Movement and the Islamic Educational Institutions in Volga-Ural Region*

Raphic Mouhametshin, *Jadidism in the Middle Volga Region: Dissemination and Forms of Display*

İbrahim Maraş, *Sources of the Jadidi Movement and the Problems of Tatar Religious Renaissance*

Azade-Ayşe Rorlich, *Ijtihad and the Press of the Volga-Ural Muslims in 1908-1917*

İsmail Türkoğlu, *The Contributions of Yusuf Akçura to the Jadidism Movement among the İdil-Ural Tatars*

Dimitri Vasiliev, *Formation of State System and Islamization of Early Medieval among the İdil-Ural Tatars*

Ali Arslan, *The Influence of Tatar New Methodological Education on Turkey*

Ahmet Kanlıdere, *The Tatar Religious Reform Movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*

Danil Azamatov, *Waqfs in the European part of Russia and Siberia in the beginning of the 20th century*

Hakan Kırımlı, *The 1921-1922 Starvation in the İdil-Ural Region and the Aid from Turkey*

Session III: The Problem of Relations between Islam and Christianity in the Past and Present

*Chairman:* Raphael Khakimov

Sergey Kapitsa, *Dialogue of Civilizations: Modern Dimension*

Paul Werth, *Some Thoughts on Islam and Religious Toleration in Russia, a Comparative Perspective*

Khaled Akasheh, *The Problem of Relations between Islam and Christianity in the Past and Present*

Archbishop Anastasy, *Orthodoxy and Islam in Tatarstan: the Experience of Interaction*

Damir Iskhakov, *Some Aspects of Islamisation of Eastern Groups of Tatars (Ural Region, West Siberia)*

Rozalinda Musina, *Islam in the Context of Ethno-Religious Relations: Contemporary Situation*

Efim Rezvan, *Kazan Korans: Insufficiently Explored Pages of the History*

Grigory Kosach, *Orenburg Region: Political Aspect of Christian-Muslim Frontier*

Ildus Zagidullin, *Czarism and Muslim Question in Volga-Ural Region in the second half of the 19th century*

Diliara Usmanova, *Restrictive Regulations in Russian Law and the Muslims of Volga-Ural Region (the early 20<sup>th</sup> century)*

Nikandr Popov, *The Influence of Islam on the Traditional Belief of Mari*

Rafik Usmanov, *Modern Tendencies in International Relations in Volga Region*

Session IV: Islam in New Millennium. Problems and Perspectives

*Chairmen:* Mansur Khasanov, Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

Raphael Khakimov, *Euro-Islam in the Inter-Civilisational Relations*

Shireen Hunter, *Globalisation and the Islamic World: Challenges and Opportunities*

Renat Nabiev, *Inter-Religious Relations in Tatarstan*

Aislu Yunusova, *Revival of Islam in Russia: Myths and Reality*

Stanislav Prozorov, *A New Methodological Approach to Islamic Studies in Russia*

Oktay Aslanapa, *The Role of Kazan Scientists in the Formation of the Educational System of Republican Turkey*

Anas Khalidov, *The Problems of Tatar Translation of Koran*

Ahmet Taşağıl, *The Beginning of the Spreading of Islam in Volga-Ural Region*

Guzel Saifullina, *Muslim Culture in Volga-Ural Region on the Junction of the 20<sup>th</sup>-21st Centuries*

Concluding Remarks of the President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan  
Mansur Khasanov and IRCICA Director General Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu



*H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev opened the symposium with a comprehensive address. Above, on the President's left side: Mr. Kamil Iskhakov, Kazan City Mayor; Prof. Dr. Mansur Khasanov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan; Prof. Dr. Anatoly Egorin, Deputy Director of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Russian Federation; on his right: Prof. İhsanoğlu and Dr. Rafael Khakimov, State Advisor to the President on Political Issues*

## Seventh Workshop and Symposium

July 23-August 1, 2001



*The National Cultural Centre «Kazan» which hosted the Symposium*

This symposium was the first of its kind to be held in the region. The Centre envisages to give it a continuation, as a series of symposia which would deepen the analysis by focusing on certain specific aspects of the theme. For example, as mentioned by Prof. İhsanoğlu in his concluding remarks at the last session, one of the future meetings can concentrate on the works of the outstanding intellectuals of the region who emerged at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>, and look into how they interacted with their Russian and Ottoman contemporaries.

H.E. President Mintimer Shaimiev received the Director General at the Presidential Palace. A highly constructive and fruitful meeting was held, during which the President evaluated the symposium, commending its aims and objectives, and emphasised the need to disseminate its highlights widely in order to inform the world academic community and the public opinion on its themes and topics. Subsequently, the President invited IRCICA to plan to participate actively in the commemoration of the millennium of Kazan City, scheduled to take place as a large-scale international cultural event in 2005. The President welcomed Prof. İhsanoğlu's proposal that IRCICA coordinate the preparation of a comprehensive reference book to cover various aspects of the history and culture of the Volga-Ural region in general and Tatarstan in particular.

During the symposium period, IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu, accompanied by Deputy Director General Dr. Halit Eren and Senior Researcher Mrs. Zeynep Durukal, had several meetings with the authorities of Tatarstan and the various cultural institutions which were all fruitful in paving the way towards a continuous cooperation and future joint activities. IRCICA's delegation was also received by H.E. Mr. İldus Tarkhanov, Minister of Culture of Tatarstan. The meeting addressed the general and specific aspects of the collaboration going on between the Ministry and IRCICA, particularly IRCICA's prospective contributions in coordinating scholarly research on the history and culture of Tatarstan and the cooperation it can offer for the preparation of catalogues of the collections of manuscripts contained in the libraries and archives of Tatarstan. Other forms of collaboration were also discussed, all aimed at making better known, within and outside the Muslim world, the assets of cultural and intellectual heritage existing in this region.

The delegation visited the National Library of Tatarstan, where the Library's Director Mr. Naili Akramovic Kambiev and his colleagues gave information on its rich and varied collections, its classification and service systems. Possibilities of cooperation were discussed, and it was agreed that the National Library and IRCICA shall remain in continuous correspondence and regularly exchange publications, data and information.

Kazan City Mayor H.E. Mr. Kamil Sh. Ishakov received Prof. İhsanoğlu in his office, where extensive talks were held on activities to be undertaken jointly by the two parties, mainly: IRCICA's participation in the State Program for the preparation of the 1000<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of Kazan city, the program of which has been approved by the Government of the Russian Federation; studies in the fields of history, culture and art; IRCICA's taking part in the conference "The Great Volga Way" (5-16 August 2001); and, an exhibition on "Arts in Islam" from the collection of the State Hermitage to be held in Kazan under the auspices of IRCICA.

#### Visit of Kazan City Mayor Mr. Kamil Iskhakov to IRCICA

Shortly after the meeting which was held with Mayor Mr. Iskhakov in Kazan during the period of the symposium, a second meeting took place, this time at the Centre's headquarters in Istanbul, on 4 July 2001. Kazan City Mayor Iskhakov and IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu had lengthy talks during which they further elaborated upon the proposals formulated during the Kazan meeting.

This was also an excellent opportunity to present the Mayor and his colleagues with information on the activities of the Centre's department. A memorandum of cooperation was signed by H.E. the Mayor and IRCICA Director General in presence of the Centre's staff assembled in the conference hall, where each side expressed its appreciation of the collaboration that was established and strengthened on the occasion of the Kazan symposium.



*Signing of the memorandum of cooperation at IRCICA's hall*

**MOSTAR 2004 PROGRAM**  
**Seventh Workshop and Symposium**  
**July 23-August 1, 2001**  
**Mostar in New Millennium**  
**Prospects and Challenges for Conservation**

At the turn of the millennium, Mostar is facing the same economic, political and demographic changes as all other Balkan nations—but Mostar remains a special case. Challenging under the best circumstances, this transition is unusually demanding in the context of post-war reconstruction and massive population displacement. Mostar's assets are now inseparable from its liabilities: the city with the greatest multi-cultural heritage in the whole region became the main target of ultra-nationalist policies of total demolition, and now is the emblem of successful revitalisation and the sanctity of cultural values.

Professionals and scholars with an interest in the built environment's relationship with social and economic development have a significant role to play in the process of recovery, transition, and revitalisation. Mostar proves, in a most visceral way, that historic places are of the utmost importance to security, identity, and the health of local communities. Today, with the help of international community, Mostar is in a continuing battle to preserve its character. The Mostar 2004 annual workshops are opportunities for all interested individuals and organisations to participate directly in this important process.

The Mostar 2004 Program was started by IRCICA in 1994 as a pilot project for rebuilding of the multicultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During last seven years, workshop participants - more than five hundreds representing 25 universities and other institutions - joined hands in the different activities related to the planning, design, and restoration of the city's cultural heritage. More than one hundred academic projects have been completed in a form of studio works, master theses, and doctorates; many of these designs were later integrated into funded conservation projects.

The Mostar 2004 annual workshop has emerged as the pre-eminent regional professional forum for scholars, students, and professionals to meet, exchange ideas, and coordinate the develop new practical proposals; the solutions developed here are applicable to many other historic urban centers in the Balkans, and the ideas which underlie the solutions have wide relevance to the field of architecture, planning, and preservation in general.

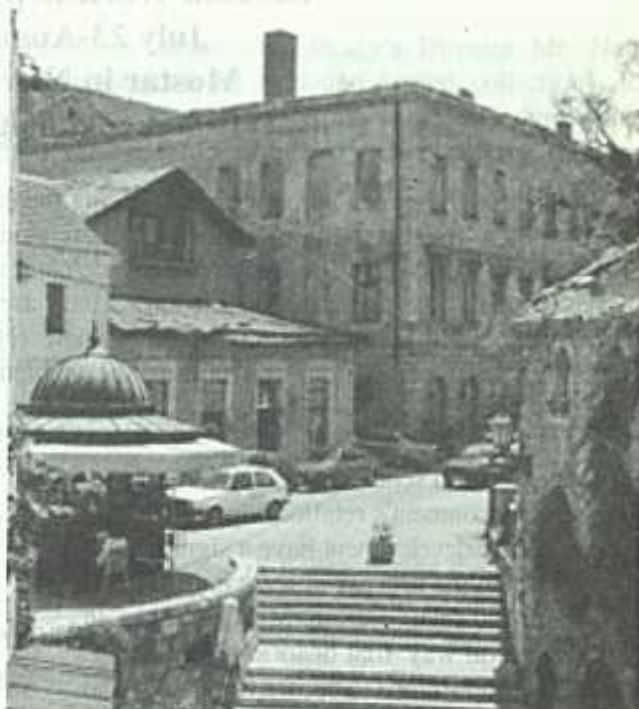


In July 2001, the seventh gathering provided conditions for hundred people to participate in distinct workshop and symposium components.

The workshop component involved graduate and diploma students with their professors from several architectural schools like Melbourne University, Pristine University, Temple University, University of Sarajevo, University of Zagreb, Cornell University, University of Bari, University of Stuttgart, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul Technical University and Poznan. Students focused on the built heritage of Mostar's main street created during five historic periods, its conservation, and prospects for sustainable future development. The program started with an exhibition of the academic work conducted after the 2000 meeting.

The symposium component focused on prospects and challenges for conservation in the new millennium. During the ten sessions, the following topics were discussed: Preservation and Development of the Historic City of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina since the Romans, Approach to the Restoration of Monuments Destroyed in the War, Managing Heritage in the Context of Political Disturbance, Dubrovnik and Mostar—Modern Design Concepts in Historic Fabric, Toward Revised Strategy for Inter-institutional Collaboration in Mostar, Role of Planning in Preservation of Building Heritage, and last, the program closing session summarising the 2001 activities.

Leading scholars from the allied fields of history, art, architecture, planning, economy discussed key aspects of the topic: Noman Ahmed, Zeynep Ahunbay, Ivo Banac, Judith Bing, Tom Blinkhorn, Niksa Božić, Jon Calame, Esther Charlesworth, Rusmir Čišić, Mihajlo Crnobrnja, Birgül Çolakoglu, Jerylind Dodds, Hilary Ferrone, Amra Hadžimuhamedović, Brooke Harrington, Rick Hill, Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Mustafa Imamovic, Dino Karabeg, Enes Karić, Franz Loranzi, Shqipe Nixha, Bratislav Pantelic, Amir Pašić, Srećko Pegan, Zeljko Peković, Attilio Petruccioli, Boris Podrecca, Richard Plunz, and Paul Somogyi.



Workshop participants also participated in the Symposium as respondents. Invited speakers prepared papers, which were posted on the Mostar 2004 web site moderated sessions, each with three to five invited speakers were conducted in different venues in Mostar and Dubrovnik, two cities with rich common history and five centuries long collaboration, especially in building activities.

More details can be accessed at [www.mostar2004-ircica.org](http://www.mostar2004-ircica.org).



Symposium participants

### "Islam and Science" international conference held in Amman

Under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan, a three-day conference was organised end of August by the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies, Amman in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, on the theme "Science and Islam: Past Legacies, Present Challenges". The conference discussed the importance of science in Islamic societies and the Islamic perspective on science and religion. The conference gathered leading experts from around the world; of them was Professor Edward Stewart Kennedy, on whom H.M. King Abdullah of Jordan conferred Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order, in appreciation of his research and contributions to the field of the history of Islamic sciences. In presenting the medal to Prof. Kennedy, Prince Hassan praised the American professor's works as "meticulous and impeccable scholarship". Edward S. Kennedy is a professor of history of the exact sciences in the Islamic Middle Ages and the founder of the history of Islamic sciences in western circles. He was the

first scholar to produce a large body of in-depth systematic research on the subject and draw guidelines to establish it as a field of academic study. Research on the history of science in Islam has benefited considerably from his work and the methodology he developed and taught. Professor Kennedy spent the major part of his life in the Middle East: in Iran and Lebanon.

Professor Kamal Salibi, Director of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies, stressed the importance of the conference in providing the west with a right and clear image of Islam, in addition to its emphasis on the key role that Islam played in the progress of human civilisation. The papers delivered in the conference varied in their subjects, and are to be published by the Institute in a book. A summary of them will appear in the Institute's English Bulletin (BRIIFS) and Arabic Bulletin (*Al-Nashrah*). IRCICA Director General Professor İhsanoğlu chaired one of the working sessions of the conference.



*H.R.H. Prince Hassan met with the conference participants at a ceremony where he presented the Grand Cordon to Prof. Edward S. Kennedy*

The Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies (RIIFS), established in 1994, focuses on the interdisciplinary study of religion and religious issues, particularly as they relate to Arab and Islamic society. RIIFS also provides a focus for scholarly discussion on all matters directly and indirectly relating to religion and religious diversity at regional or global levels. The

Institute's work involves research, publication, and the organisation of lectures, conferences and workshops. RIIFS is governed by a Board of Trustees chaired by H.R.H. Prince Hassan bin Talal. The Director of RIIFS, the eminent Arab historian Professor Kamal Salibi, is Professor Emeritus in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, American University of Beirut.

### International Scientific and Technical Conference "The Great Volga Route"

An international conference entitled the International Scientific - Practical Conference "The Great Volga Route" was carried out from 6-16 August 2001, within the framework of the State Program of Preparation for the Celebration of 1000 Years of the Foundation of Kazan and in connection with the Year of Dialogue between Civilisations declared by the UN General Assembly. The conference was conducted under patronage of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan – and opened by the President - and the Mayor of Kazan, under the aegis of: UNESCO, Council of Europe - Department of Cultural Heritage, IRCICA/OIC, with participation of the Personal Representative of the UN Secretary General on the Year of Dialogue between Civilisations, and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation and the Plenipotentiary Representation of the President of the Russian Federation in Volga Region Federal District. The first stage of the conference was implemented on the route "Kazan - Bulgar - Ulyanovsk - Samara - Saratov - Volgograd - Astrakhan". Ministries, academies and universities of the Russian Federation and Tatarstan collaborated in organising this large-scale conference.

The work of the conference proceeded in three sections:

- The Great Volga Route, a history of formation and development. 38 papers presented by speakers from Europe and Russia dealt with the following subjects: historic archaeological heritage of the Great Volga Route; sources on the history of the Great Volga Route; ecological situation in the basin of Volga River; importance

of the Great Volga Route in the history and culture of the peoples of Russia.

- Great Volga Route, development of cultural and ethnic confessional contacts. 32 papers were presented, dealing with: the development of social cultural space within the framework of the cities of Volga Region, the role of regions in formation of the Russian culture, the social problems of modern Russian society and the experience of Volga region, interaction of cultures and ethnic constituents.

- Great Volga Route, trade and economic relations. 27 papers and reports were presented on various topics including the current socio-economic development of Russia, economic problems of Volga region, economy and its influence on ecology; trade, transport, economic relations of Tatarstan with other regions of the Volga.

The final plenary and the closing sessions of the conference took place in the city of Astrakhan, with speeches delivered by national and regional authorities and members of universities and academic institutions. This large-scale conference was one of the main activities marking the celebration of 1000 years of the foundation of Kazan, capital city of Tatarstan. Its themes converged in highlighting the spirit of multicultural coexistence attained along the Great Volga Route since centuries ago. The cross-cultural and cross-regional aspect of the conference was also reflected in the sites and cities of multicultural importance chosen as venues along Volga River and to which the conference participants traveled.

### 7<sup>th</sup> Maghrebian Colloquium on the History of Arab Mathematics

In continuation of the colloquia held in Algeria (1986), Tunisia (1988), Algeria (1990), Morocco (1992), Tunisia (1994) and Algeria (2000), the Seventh Maghrebian Colloquium on the History of Arab Mathematics (COMHISMA) will be held

on 30 May-2 June 2002 in Marakesh, Morocco. It will be organised by the Groupe de Recherche en Didactique de l'Informatique et des Mathématiques (GREDIM) of the Ecolé Normale Supérieure of Marakesh. In addition to

promoting interest in the study of the history of Arab mathematics as one of the principal stages of the history of mathematics in general, these meetings underscore the pedagogical role that the history of mathematics plays as a training and teaching tool. This subject has been added to the list of themes adopted for the 7<sup>th</sup> colloquium, to be treated along with the more or less established themes taken up at previous meetings. Thus, the colloquium will cover the following subjects: Mathematics, Astronomy, Applied Mathematics, Mathematics and Society, History and Teaching

### Exhibition of Islamic glass in New York: "Glass of the Sultans"

The Corning Museum of Glass (CmoG) in New York held a major exhibition of Islamic glass works entitled "Glass of the Sultans". The exhibition was organised in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and ran from 24 May to 3 September. More than 150 glass works dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were displayed, representing the variety of glassmaking techniques used in the Muslim world. The collection demonstrated that the Islamic glass art is one of the oldest and most advanced glass making traditions of the world. Most of the objects were produced in the lands of modern day Iraq, Iran, Syria and Egypt; they include luxurious objects made for the sultans, as well as objects for everyday use. Reporting on this exhibition, Mr. Oğuzhan Tuğrul, an art historian and stained-glass artist from Istanbul,

of Mathematics. The deadline for inscriptions is 31 October 2001 and the abstracts of the papers have to reach the secretariat by 30 November 2001. Applicants will be notified on whether they are accepted or not by the end of 2001.

Inscriptions can be made through the following website: [www.ensma.ac.ma/comhisma](http://www.ensma.ac.ma/comhisma). Other addresses: Dr. Ezzaim Laabid or Dr. Abdellah Al Idrissi, ENS, BP 2400, Marrakech, Morocco, fax: 212 44 34 22 87, e-mail: [comhisma@ensma.ac.ma](mailto:comhisma@ensma.ac.ma).

said that studies on old collections such as this one bring to light some unknown aspects of the history of arts; for example, that techniques of staining and decorating with gilding were invented by Muslim glass makers from the 8<sup>th</sup> century onwards. There are unknown facts relating to other Islamic arts as well: in paper-making, for example, another art in which Muslims made important contributions, he said that he shall present his documentation of the 2000 year-old history of Central Asian paper-making, referring specially to Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region in northwest China, to participants at the Dard Hunter Paper Historians Conference to be held in conjunction with the Crane Paper Mill in Springfield, MA, USA on 24-28 October 2001.

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

*The present section contains an outline of the activities of the National Center for Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Yemen (Sana'a), followed by introductory information on two separate academic programs in Islamic studies, one from within and the other from outside the Muslim world: the distance learning programs of the International Islamic University Malaysia, and the courses offered by the Faculty of Islamic Studies of the Markfield Institute of Higher Education, a subsidiary of the Islamic Foundation (UK). The information below was extracted from their publications.*

### **The National Center for Archives, Presidency of the Republic of Yemen**

The National Center for Archives of Yemen has achieved development and acquired importance during the last two decades as a result of the growing interest accorded by the State to documents and their safekeeping. The first step was the formation of the Committee for Collecting and Keeping of the State Documents in accordance with a Republican Decree issued in 1984. The Committee collected a large amount of historical documents. Later on, the National Center for Archives was established by a Republican Decree issued in 1991, as the first specialised archive institution in charge of collecting and keeping government documents. According to the Decree, the Center shall collect, organise, classify, maintain and safe-keep state documents of all sorts and shapes wherever they are found and of any era. In order to establish the framework for collecting, organising, classifying and keeping the state documents, a Republican Decree was issued in 1994 and later amended by Decree in 1997.

Within this statutory framework, the Center has the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Gathering public documents from government offices, persons and entities.
- Organising and maintaining public documents and publishing catalogues and references to facilitate research.
- Raising consciousness on the importance of the documents.
- Undertaking studies on the activities of the Center and encouraging scientific research on subjects related to the available documents.
- Providing assistance to Government Ministries and agencies in organising and

caring for current and intermediate archives, in preparing lists for the destruction of unneeded documents and for keeping current and intermediate archives.

The Center collects archival documents from other government institutions and from persons and entities and prepares them for reading and research. It organises seminars and exhibits, participates in international and regional activities, cooperates with international and regional organisations and exchanges experiences with them.

According to the regulations of the Center, the definition of a document is as follows: a document is any written paper, photograph, film or any material for storing information in writing, recording or painting, etc., that was created by a person, an entity or a public or a private agency. The categories of the Center's archives are as follows:

- **Current Archives:** These are documents that are continuously used by their initiators. They are subject to a management system supervised by the Center.
- **Intermediate Archives:** These are all current archives the use of which by their initiators or owners has been completed. They are kept by the institutions for a certain time as required by the nature of the work of the institutions. They are subjected to evaluation as to their conservation or elimination.

- Permanent Archives: The permanent archives are those intermediate archives designated for continuous conservation. All government institutions have to transfer documents aged twenty years or more to the Center except what is necessary for their work.

The documents kept at the Center are now arranged in 11500 carton boxes, 950 steel trunks, 1140 volumes and 588 files. The oldest documents date from the Ottoman period. The Center offers its services to Ministries and government agencies, researchers, students and other interested parties.

The Center provides assistance to other offices and institutions in establishing and maintaining their archives. It held a number of training courses for the employees of different government offices since 1993. 440 employees from 36 offices were trained until the end of 2000. The Center maintains and repairs

documents that are exposed to humidity and other damage. The branch at Seyoun has more than ten thousand documents classified and catalogued according to their subjects. The Center plans to establish branches in other governorships.

The Center's address is as follows: National Center for Archives, Al Zubeiri St., P.O. Box 846, Sana'a; tel: 276818, fax: 288161; email: [ncary@y.net.ye](mailto:ncary@y.net.ye)

IRCICA is most pleased to have laid the foundations of a promising cooperation with the National Center for Archives of Yemen. Themes suggested for possible joint activities crystallised into definite guidelines during a visit of Deputy Director General Mr. Ali Saad Tawwaf and his colleagues to IRCICA. The two parties agreed to further develop their existing cooperation; on this occasion, a set of historical photographs of Yemen chosen from the Centre's archives, was presented to the distinguished guests.

### **International Islamic University Malaysia: Distance Learning and Continuing Education Programs**

The International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) was founded in 1983 by the Government of Malaysia and co-sponsored by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The University has three campuses: in Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, and Gombak. Its reputed departments and schools offer a wide range of academic programs in law, economics and management sciences, Islamic revealed knowledge and humanities, engineering and medicine. IIUM's academic programs, curricula and administrative structure were introduced comprehensively in IRCICA's *Newsletter* no. 45, April 1998 (pp. 22-24).

In 1999, the International Islamic University Malaysia set up a Centre for Excellence in Continuing Education and Distance Learning,

abbreviated as C-ExCel. The Centre came into being following the University's decision to serve a larger community within and beyond the confines of its campus. It offers study programs in various fields: Certificate in Islamic Studies, Executive Bachelor in Business Management, Bachelor in Accounting, Bachelor in Communications. Instruction is by means of four major technology options: "video", "audio", "data" and "print". The medium of instruction is English. Interested applicants can contact the Centre for Excellence in Continuing Education and Distance learning (C-ExCel), Tel.: 03.2056 4151; Fax: 03.2056 4156; e-mail: [c-excel@iiu.edu.my](mailto:c-excel@iiu.edu.my) or visit the web site <http://C-excel.iiu.edu.my/>.

### Islamic Studies at Markfield Institute of Higher Education, UK

The Markfield Institute of Higher Education (MIHE), Markfield, Leicestershire is affiliated to the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom, and sponsored by The Islamic Foundation. The Institute offers opportunities for research and learning in Islamic studies: to students from the UK and overseas, to pursue MA, MPhil and PhD degrees in various areas of Islamic studies.

The Institute represents an academic project of The Islamic Foundation, which is active since 1973 towards promoting a better understanding of Islam in the western world. The Foundation published more than two hundred books and is regularly publishing the following journals: the *Muslim World Book Review & Index* and *Encounters: Journal of Inter-Cultural Perspectives* (web site: <http://www.islamic-foundation.org.uk>).

Markfield Institute is an autonomous academic institution under the supervision of its Board of Governors, Academic Board and International Advisory Council, working in close association with the University of Portsmouth. The Institute provides opportunities for studies in the following areas:

- Islamic Thought and Sources
- Major Trends in Islamic Thought
- Islamic History
- Islamic Economics
- Islamic Banking and Finance
- Muslim Political Thought
- Islam in Europe
- Islam, Women and Feminism
- Islamic Movements and Revival
- Islam and Pluralism

The Faculty is comprised of scholars distinguished in their respective fields. MIHE has also enlisted the cooperation of academic staff in British universities and in the Muslim world. Scholars from around the world contribute as visiting lecturers. The Institute has a rich library specialised in Islamic studies. For more information, please contact the Markfield Institute of Higher Education (MIHE), Ratby Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire LE67 9SY, UK; Tel.: 44.1530.244944; Fax: 44.1530.244946, or visit the web site [www.islamic-foundation.org.uk/mihe/](http://www.islamic-foundation.org.uk/mihe/).

### Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in history of science to be awarded by the University of Oklahoma

Two Rockefeller Foundation fellowships will be awarded in 2002-2003 under the Program in History of Science of the University of Oklahoma, USA. The fellowships will be granted to scholars with doctorates or equivalent background in appropriate fields whose research deals with scientific interrelations between Europe and Islam during the period 1300-1800 and/or with comparisons between their respective scientific traditions. The 9-month fellowship carries a stipend up to \$32,000, with benefits

including a budget for travel and research expenses. Applications are due 1 February 2002. For further information and application forms, please contact Prof. Jamil Ragep, Department of History of Science, The University of Oklahoma, 601 Elm, Room 622, Norman, OK 73019-3106; Tel.: (405) 3252213; Fax: (405) 3252363; e-mail: [jragep@ou.edu](mailto:jragep@ou.edu); website: <http://www.ou.edu/islamsci/Roeckefeller.htm>.

J. M. N. Jeffries, **Palestine: the Reality**, translated by Ahmed Khalil Al-Haj, edited by Mohammed Ahmed Anis, and published in Arabic by the Division for Unity of Culture and Information, Government of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2000, 4 volumes, 1358 p. (in Arabic)

This is the Arabic edition of the British journalist Jeffries' voluminous book which consists of a comprehensive and detailed history of the evolution of the Palestine question starting from its early years until 1939, when the book was published. It gives a picture of the events of the region, especially the conflicts that arouse there at regional and international scales, and particularly, a first-hand account of the situation at the beginning of World War II: the author then served in the region as an official of the British mandate government. The information he provides is compiled from a vast number of official documents, as well as articles and press reports relating to the period of the British mandate in Palestine. The book has forty sections which thoroughly cover the process of emergence of the Palestine issue as a political problem of international scope, the beginning of armed struggles, the attitudes and policies of the big powers, national movements, international relations and treaties, the plans and strategies of the British mandate administration, the socio-political movements and political parties. It also offers vast information on the reports of the various international conferences and committees that were established to monitor the situation in the region, particularly the meetings of the League of Nations where the subject was brought up.

Mark Mazower, **The Balkans**, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London, 2000, ix+160 pp., maps

The eastern-European region designated as "the Balkans" is viewed by many observers as a source of conflicts that plagued Europe throughout history. This rich and concise history by Mark Mazower offers an original insight that challenges many established views and stereotypes concerning the processes that shaped contemporary Balkan politics. The book covers the region's history from the Roman period up to the present; it closely examines the Byzantine and Ottoman periods and refers to travellers' and observers' accounts of the different periods. Throughout, it depicts the social fabric of the land and describes the co-habitation of numerous ethnic and religious communities under successive empires. The Epilogue, titled "On

Violence", explains the current tensions and critical issues, including the wars in former Yugoslavia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Albania, etc., in the light of European history. While the narrative enlarges the reader's knowledge of each period, the analysis provokes new reflection towards a deeper understanding of the facts and events by putting them in their wider European perspective. Thus for example, such movements as ethnic nationalism that sway the region are to be ascribed not simply and directly to ethnic and religious diversity, but to such more general, complex trends as a drive towards nation-building in line with the western idea of "nation-state". Similarly, this part of Europe must not necessarily be considered to be peculiarly prone to violence as compared to others, since there were times in history where it was able to peacefully accommodate a variety of cultures. On the whole, this informative book provides new approaches and interpretations relevant to present and future political analysis as well as to historical study. Mark Mazower, a reputed historian of Europe, currently teaches at Birkbeck College, London. He is the author of *Dark Continent: Europe's Twentieth Century* (1998) and *Inside Hitler's Greece: The Experience of Occupation, 1941-44* (1993).

Jacob Landau and Barbara Kellner-Heinkele, **The Politics of Language in the Ex-Soviet Muslim States**, C. Hurst & Co. Publishers, xii+256 pp., illustrations

With a focus on national language policies, this book provides an integrated approach to the current socio-political trends and cultural development processes in the following six predominantly Muslim-populated states of Central Asia: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Language policies adopted by these states within the framework of their post-Soviet era nation-building efforts indicate their choices and orientations regarding the definition of their national identities in a multi-lingual environment. An integral part of these policies consists of an effort at de-russification of the languages and is conditioned by domestic political pressures and social problems. This solid research examines the situation on basis of primary documentary materials, field surveys and interviews, close monitoring of public debates, and press reports. It looks into questions of language and script from the viewpoint of the broader

political and cultural setting of each country. Researchers will draw great profit from the considerable data and information this book provides on a wide range of directly and indirectly connected issues, including national legislations and development planning policies, ethnic composition of the populations, indicators of society's assimilation of the changes introduced, alphabet change and its implementation, press publications, lexical and orthographic intervention by governments, and language education. The book contains thirty-two tables and an extensive bibliography. It is an indispensable source for both professional and general readers who wish to know more on the newly independent republics.

**Ibn Sînâ, Lettre au vizir Abû Sa'd** (Ibn Sînâ, letter to Vizier Abû Sa'd), *Editio princeps* d'après le manuscrit de Bursa, traduction de l'arabe, introduction, notes et lexique par Yahya Michot, *Sagesses musulmanes* 4, Dar Al-Bouraq, Beyrouth, 1421/2000, xii+186 pp. (in French)

This book is the first edition, and complete translation from Arabic into French, of Ibn Sina's (Avicenna, 980-1037 AD) letter to Vizier Abu Sa'd al-Hamadhani. Having discovered, in the General Library of Bursa (Turkey), this text that was authored by Ibn Sina in his youth, Yahya Michot was tempted to study it in its historical setting, finding it likely to reveal interesting facts about the illustrious philosopher and his work environment. Thus Michot undertook to translate and study this philosophical work of high scholarly and documentary value. His 130-page introduction is followed by the translation and edition of the Letter, after which he gives an Arabic-French lexicon for it. Then follow, in appendices, the translation, edition, and lexicon of Ibn Sina's *Decree (Divine)* and *Engagement ('Ahd)*. A bibliography, the facsimile of the letter, and detailed indexes complete the book. Having arrived to the city of Hamadhan in the year 405 H/1015, Ibn Sina was confronted by the rivalry of philosopher Abu'l Qasim al-Kirmani from the entourage of Vizier Abu Sa'd al-Hamadhani. With this Letter, Ibn Sina complains to the Vizier about al-Kirmani and requests his arbitration and/or *fatwa* (religious opinion) on their intellectual, and underlying personal, disputes by asking his opinions over a range of philosophical questions. In the introduction of his Letter, Ibn Sina traces the background of his

request, and exposes his questions in chapters grouped under the following titles: "On the unessential finiteness of the body"; "On the reality of the infinite"; "On the body, its dimensions, its continuity". This is followed by the Conclusion: "Avicenna's and al-Kirmani's judgments of each other" and an annex: "A last drollness of al-Kirmani". This new study by Yahya Michot, founder and director of the series *Sagesses musulmanes*, sheds light on many aspects of Ibn Sina's social and professional career, his philosophical evolution, his relations and his personality.

Michel Tuchscherer, **Le commerce du café avant l'ère des plantations coloniales. Espaces, réseaux, sociétés** (Coffee trade before the era of colonial plantations. Spaces, networks, societies), French Institute for Oriental Archeology, Cairo, 2001 (in French)

Coffee is certainly one of those key commodities whose production and trade have affected societal organisation and international relations throughout history. This book by Michel Tuchscherer, published by the French Institute for Oriental Archeology in Cairo, will appeal to a large number of readers. It looks into the early period of the history of coffee, which extends from the beginnings of the 15<sup>th</sup> century until the 18<sup>th</sup>. This rather long first phase is related to a wide area extending throughout southern Asia, from the Red Sea across Arabia up to Sumatra. The book brings together the contributions of researchers in a variety of subject areas within the economic and social history of the Ottoman Empire, the Arab world, Ethiopia, India, Southeast Asia and Europe. It traces the developments related to the trade of coffee and the social, political and cultural conditions which surrounded its consumption and which varied greatly from place to place and time to time. It also looks into how its production and trade responded to the demand trends. For more information and orders, please write to the "Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, 37 Rue El-Cheikh Aly Youssef (Mounira) / P.O.B. Qasr El-Ayni no. 11562, Cairo, Egypt", Tel.: 20.2.797 16 22; Fax: 20.2.794 46 35; e-mail: [ventes@ifao.egnet.net](mailto:ventes@ifao.egnet.net). For more information on the publications and the activities of the Institute, the site is at: <http://www.ifao.egnet.net>.

### **IRCICA Director General elected President of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science, Division of History of Science**

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu has been elected President of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science, Division of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS). Elections for Presidency were held during the Twenty-first International Congress on History of Science (Mexico City, 8-14 July 2001). The congress, devoted to the theme "Science and Cultural Diversity", brought together about 900 participants from 50 countries. Prof. İhsanoğlu, who was Vice-President for the last four-year period, will hold the Presidency for a term of four years, after which he shall be "Past-President" for another term of four, according to the Union's statute, in order to put in his experience and contribute in coordinating the Union's congresses and activities. Prof. İhsanoğlu is the first Muslim scholar to be elected to this post.

The International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS) was formed by the merger, in 1956, of the International Union of History of Science (founded in 1947) and the International Union of Philosophy of Science (founded in 1949), and was thus created with its two divisions: the Division of History of Science (DHS) and the Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science (DLMPS). The Union is a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU, founded in 1931), a partner of UNESCO. The previous Presidents, all eminent historians of science, were: Ch. Singer (UK), G. Sarton (USA), L. De Broglie (France), R. J. Forbes (Netherlands), V. Ronchi (Italy), I. B. Cohen (USA), J. Needham (UK), R. Taton (France), A. T. Grigorian (USSR), E. Hiebert (USA), P. Galluzzi (Italy), W. Shea (Canada), R. Fox (UK), B. V. Subbarayapa (India).

### **Turkish History Society's 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Award to IRCICA and Prof. İhsanoğlu**



*Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Devlet Bahçeli (at left) and Vice-Speaker of the Parliament Mr. Murat Sökmenoğlu presenting the award to IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu*

On the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment, the Turkish History Society presented plaques of appreciation to a number of institutions and individuals in recognition of their contributions to studies on Turkish history. A wide range of research works and reference publications relating to the political, social, legal, administrative, intellectual and military history of Turkey were considered for selection. While the first award was withheld, the second award was given to two publications by

IRCICA, both prepared under the editorship of Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu: *History of Ottoman Mathematical Literature* (two volumes, edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu with the participation of Ramazan Şeşen, Cevat İzgi, 1999)) and *History of Ottoman Geographical Literature* (two volumes, edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu with the participation of Ramazan Şeşen, M. Serdar Bekar, Gülcan Gündüz, A. Hamdi Furat, 2000), numbering 2 and 3, respectively, in the *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature Series* after the first two volumes on astronomical literature.

This prestigious certificate of appreciation presented to IRCICA by the Turkish History Society has been a source of encouragement for the Centre in carrying on this project. Forthcoming books in this series will be devoted to literature produced in the following fields: music, military arts, natural sciences - physics and chemistry - and scientific works that were translated from Western languages into languages of the Muslim nations.

## Art exhibitions

### Fine Art from Kuwait: Architect and Painter Mr. Farid Al-Ali's Exhibition at IRCICA

A calligraphy and painting exhibition by Mr. Farid Al-Ali, a reputed professional architect and painter from the State of Kuwait, brought a large number of visitors to IRCICA during the period from 22 to 30 June 2001. The exhibition was organised jointly by the Ministry of Information of Kuwait and the Embassy of Kuwait in Ankara within the framework of the activities connected with the designation of Kuwait City as the Capital of Arab Culture for the Year 2001.

Arch. Mr. Farid Al-Ali has been practicing in several fields of the fine arts. He has developed a

modern style of gilding based on calligraphic ornamentation which has been applied in mosques in China, Egypt and Iran. His works displayed in this exhibition reflected a mutually enriching combination of the techniques of calligraphy and painting. They included black and white calligraphic works and colour paintings representing a distinctive style in its thematic applications. The exhibition aroused interest in artistic circles. Its coverage by the press was a good opportunity to inform the public in Turkey and abroad on the classical and modern arts of Kuwait.

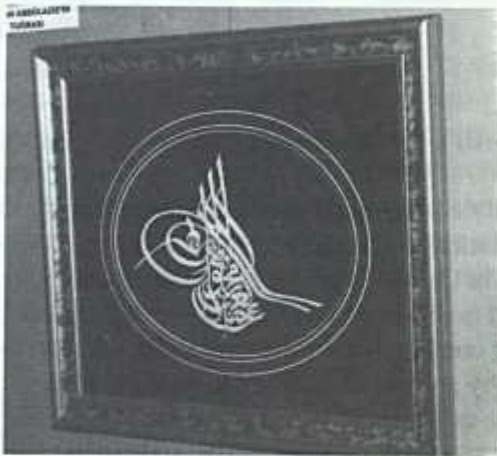


*Mr. Farid Al-Ali explains his style to H.E. Mr. Khalaf A. Khalaf Al-Foudari, Ambassador of Kuwait to Ankara, and Prof. İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General*

**Stalk-drawing: outlines of historical buildings by Arch. Zihni Kuşalan**

This exhibition featured delicate, subtly detailed outlines of some historical buildings of Istanbul and other figures and motifs, drawn with an unusual material: rye and wheat stalks. Architect Mr. Zihni Kuşalan has applied this authentic method to architectural drawings and figurative reproductions, perfecting it into a beautiful art.

Mr. Kuşalan gave the following information on his technique: first, the material has to be treated to soften it for flexibility and flatten it into long plaques that would make straight or curved lines. Then comes the composition stage, which requires a refined skill to arrange and affix the material on a board and shape it into precise drawings depicting the minute architectural details of complex historical structures or motifs. The exhibition ran from 1-16 June 2001 and aroused interest for its originality.



*A reproduction of the Tugra (monogram) of Sultan Abdulaziz  
By Zihni Kuşalan*

**Exhibitions of Classical Arts**

Two exhibitions of classical arts were held at IRCICA during May 2001. The first one, titled "Classical arts - past to present" comprised gildings by Mrs. Zehra Durmuş, her teacher Ms. Nilüfer Kurfeyz, and their students, a group from Istanbul, and also included marbled paper works by the well-known marbled paper artist Mr. Hikmet Barutçugil. The Arabic word for gilding, also used in Turkish, is "Tezhib", meaning ornamentation by means of gold. Gilding is

generally associated with calligraphy. Various styles of gilding were created over the centuries. In its Ottoman context, the history of this art can be traced back to Central Asia, from where it originated as a decorative art and was later introduced to Asia Minor by the Seljuks. It reached the peak of its development during the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. 56 works were displayed at this exhibition, from 11-20 May 2001.



The second exhibition featured 55 works by Ms. Zeynep Güney and Ms. Nihan Güney, two gilders from Turkey. They had previously participated in several exhibitions abroad. They both practice in the classical style. Among their works displayed

at IRCICA included Nihan Güney's gildings on silk. The last known works produced with this classical technique date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The exhibition ran from 20 to 30 May 2001.

## Lectures

### Two lectures by Prof. Al-Qaysi, specialist in numismatics



*Professor N. A. D. Al-Qaysi from the University of Baghdad gave two lectures at IRCICA: at right, Dr. Tahsin Tahaoglu (IRCICA)*

Prof. Dr. Nahid Abdul-Razaq Deftter Al-Qaysi, specialist in numismatics and member of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Letters, University of Baghdad, gave two lectures at IRCICA, on 3 and 5 July 2001 respectively. The first lecture was entitled "The informational role of the coins minted during the early Abbasid period". The lecturer spoke of the minting of gold, silver and copper coins in Baghdad during the period from 763-833. He analysed the inscriptions found on coins dating from the reign of different caliphs. These coins can be rightly considered as valuable documentary sources on the history of the period. Prof. Al-Qaysi's studies in this field contributed in revealing previously unknown or unexplored facts. The second lecture dealt with "Ottoman coins minted in Iraq". It began with a brief review of the Ottoman rule in

Iraq. The lecturer then spoke of the Ottoman coins in gold, silver and copper which were minted in the capital but circulated in Iraq and those coins minted in Iraq itself (especially in Baghdad, Basra, Mosul and Hella) during this period. He examined their inscriptions – calligraphies, monograms, ornamental figures, texts, etc. The guest lecturer is a scholar and author in numismatics, particularly on old Islamic coins. The findings of research and the bibliographic information he communicated were received with interest by an audience of specialists and students. Prof. Al-Qaysi's lectures were delivered in Arabic and translated consecutively into Turkish by Dr. Tahsin Tahaoglu, researcher at IRCICA. A question-answer session followed each lecture.

Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu, researcher at IRCICA, gave a lecture on 2 June about "The Kadızadeli Movement"- a social movement that took place in 17<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman society during the reigns of sultans Murad IV, Ibrahim and Mehmed IV. This movement took its name from the mosque preacher Kadızade Mehmed Efendi and centered around the clashes between the followers of Kadızade, known as the Kadızadeli, and the Halveti Sufis whose leader was Abdulmecid Sivasî Efendi. The disputes between the two sides occurred mainly in the mosques, but also in the presence of the Sultan and dignitaries of the state. The lecturer stated that the two sides also expressed their opposing views in various treatises. She pointed out that the Kadızadeli opposed all practices that emerged after the time of the Prophet as innovations which should be rejected. Among such practices were music, melodic recitation of the Holy Qur'an, Sufi practices such as *sema* and *devran*, which were considered as dancing, coffee-drinking, tobacco-smoking, visiting tombs, performance of the supererogatory prayers in congregation, etc. The lecturer presented the movement in three stages during which the Kadızadeli and the Halveti Sufi sheikhs had their own leaders and followers. From the second stage onwards, the Kadızadeli, who were supported by certain powerful groups in the Palace, became influential upon the appointments and dismissals of some officials by resorting to bribery. They also began to treat the Sufis aggressively. They saw the Sufis as the perpetrators of innovations and attacked them with the aim of demolishing their lodges. Thus, the movement, which began with the alleged claim of returning to the practices that were valid during the age of the Prophet, turned into a threat against the state. Eventually, the movement was suppressed and its leaders were exiled to Cyprus. The lecturer concluded her lecture by saying that the influences of the movement on Ottoman society were seen in later periods after its suppression.



Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu

#### Distinguished visitors at IRCICA



\* Her Excellency Ambassador May M. Aboul-Dahab, Assistant Foreign Minister for International Cultural and Scientific Relations and Technical Cooperation, Arab Republic of Egypt, visited IRCICA (31 May 2001). The Assistant Foreign Minister received information from the Director General and his colleagues about the Centre's accomplishments, current activities and future plans. The talks focused on the developments achieved and progress anticipated in the various areas of the close and productive cooperation that is going on between the cultural institutions of the Arab Republic of Egypt and IRCICA.

\* \* His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Shawqi Binebine, Director of the Royal Library at the Royal Palace, Kingdom of Morocco, paid a visit to IRCICA on 2 July 2001. The distinguished visitor received information from the Director General of IRCICA on the Centre's current and future work, its international cooperation, particularly the relations and exchanges it has established with the cultural institutions, especially the libraries of Morocco. The benefits already drawn and to be expected from this cooperation were underscored during the talks.

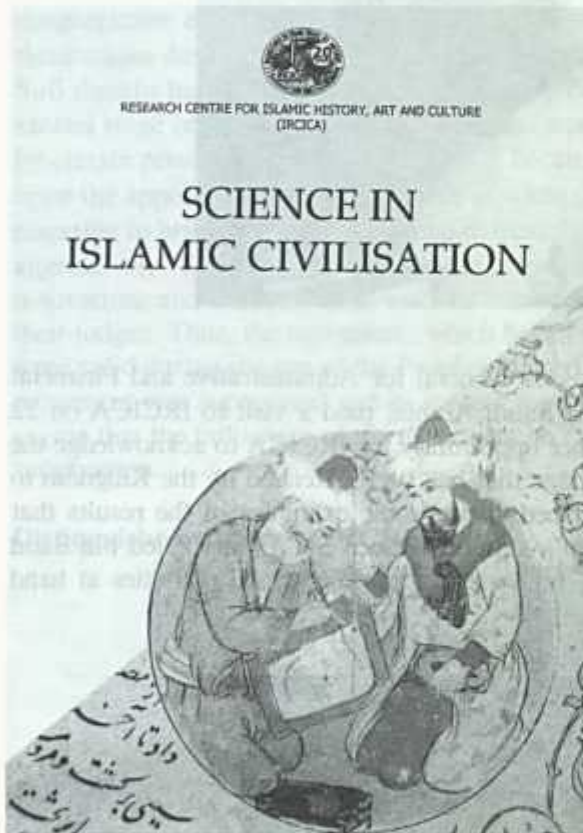


\* His Highness Prince Saud bin Khaled bin Saud, Director General for Administrative and Financial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, paid a visit to IRCICA on 22 August 2001. Prince Saud bin Khaled's visit was another opportunity for IRCICA to acknowledge the benefits gained from the continuous support and patronage that has been extended by the Kingdom to the Centre. The Director General showed the distinguished visitor some examples of the results that were achieved and facilities acquired with the Kingdom's support. Prince Saud bin Khaled bin Saud also received information from the Centre's senior researchers on the projects and activities at hand and those envisaged for the coming years.



Prince Saud bin Khaled bin Saud signs the Visitors' Book. At right, Mr. Mustafa I. Al-Mubarak, Consul General of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Istanbul

**Science in Islamic Civilisation**, Proceedings of the international symposia "Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation" and "Science and Technology in the Turkish and Islamic World", edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Feza Günergun, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science no. 9, Istanbul, 2000, 288 p.  
Price: US\$ 40



This volume comprises the proceedings of two symposia which were organised in recent years on themes related to history of science. The first symposium, concerning "Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation", was organised with the cooperation of the Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTK), UNESCO and the Third World Academy of Science (TWAS), at IRCICA's headquarters, in 1991. The second one was the international symposium on "Science and Technology in the Turkish and Islamic World" organised in 1994 with the collaboration of the Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTK), Bosphorus and Marmara Universities (Istanbul) and the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, on the occasion of the 600<sup>th</sup> birthday of Ulugh Bey and the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of Kandilli Observatory (Istanbul). The book contains twenty-three papers reflecting valuable research findings and innovative assessments by leading scholars and researchers of the field. In the preface, E. İhsanoğlu underlines that because the two meetings looked into inter-related topics from different viewpoints, collecting their papers within a single volume will serve a variety of research interests. The papers are grouped according to their subject of focus: first, a group of six papers dealing with science institutions, then four on astronomy, followed by six papers on mathematics, three papers on engineering technology and cartography, and four papers on medical sciences.

**History of Ottoman Geographical Literature**, 2 vols., prepared by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, M. Serdar Bekar, Gülcan Gündüz, A. Hamdi Furat, edited by E. İhsanoğlu, *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature* Series no. 3, Istanbul, 2000, lxxxix+912 p.  
Price: set of 2 vols.: US\$ 80

This two-volume work is third in the series titled *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature* after the *History of Ottoman Astronomy Literature* (1997) and the *History of Ottoman Mathematical Literature* (1999). It follows the same methodology as the first two works. It contains entries for 1629 printed and manuscript works produced on Ottoman lands, during the Ottoman period, on scientific subjects relating to geography, cosmography and cartography. The authors of 727 of these works are known, whereas those of 901 are not. The latter figure is inflated by the printed maps numbering 741. The number of authors whose identity is not known is 441. Of these, 6 are known to have been produced in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, 29 in the 16<sup>th</sup>, 20 in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 30 in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 176 in the 19<sup>th</sup> (almost 230 including those written by authors who died in early 20<sup>th</sup> century), and 167 in the 20<sup>th</sup>. As to the works whose authors are known, 4 were written in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, 42 in the 16<sup>th</sup>, 24 in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 47 in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 244 in the 19<sup>th</sup> (the majority of works written by authors who died at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century were written in the 19<sup>th</sup>), and 335 in the 20<sup>th</sup>. Except a few, the works produced between the years 1398 and 1800 are manuscripts and those produced between 1800 and 1923 are printed. The number of copies of manuscripts covered in this bibliographical compendium is 969. There are 941 maps, atlases and plans, 255 works on the geography of continents, 81 travelogues, 73 works on the Ottoman lands, 61 on the geography of regions, 39 land surveys, 32 works on navigation, 32 on economic geography, 18 on cosmography, 16 on military geography, 11 ambassadorial reports, and 9 dictionaries and glossaries of geographical terms. The number of translated works is 75; 39 were translated from French, 24 from Arabic, 14 from English, 3 from Latin and 3 from Persian, into Turkish. The findings of this comprehensive survey show that advances were made in both Western- and Eastern-oriented geographical sciences throughout the Ottoman period. Their parallel progress continued until Western-type geographical science became dominant in the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the establishment of universities which included geography in their curricula. The main centre of geographical research was Istanbul. Future volumes to appear in the *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature* series will deal with the literature produced in natural sciences and translations of scientific works from Western languages into languages of Muslim nations.

#### **Views of some scholars on the *History of Ottoman Geographical Literature***

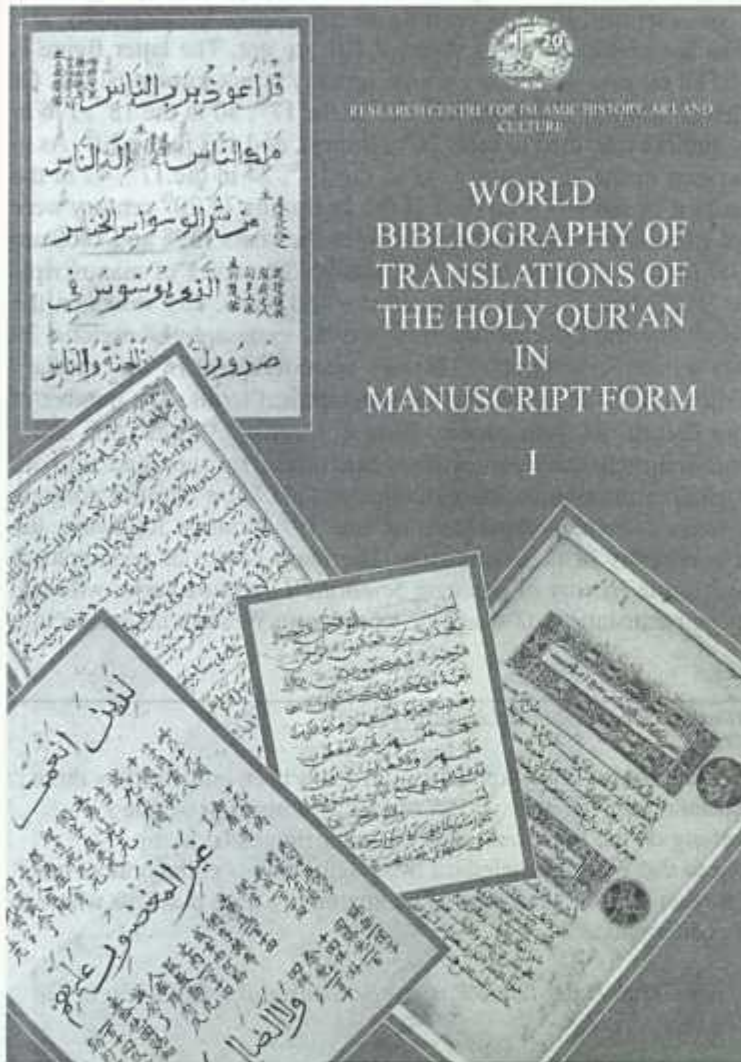
"The excellent series, *History of Scientific Literature during the Ottoman Empire*, has been enhanced by these two new volumes on the history of geographical literature. They provide a remarkable insight into the achievements of a great civilization and they belong on the bookshelf of any scholar interested in the development of Ottoman science and its relation to the West. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and his collaborators have produced an essential tool that will encourage further research and may be compared to a map that tells where to go and how to get there. It cannot be too highly commended."

*Prof. William Shea, Institut d'Histoire des Sciences, Université Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg, President of the International Academy of History of Science, France*

"Worthy successors to the splendid bio-bibliographical reference works on Ottoman astronomical and mathematical literature already published by Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and his colleagues at IRCICA, these two volumes cover in the same meticulous fashion the geographical literature of the Ottomans. They deal with approximately 1000 treatises on descriptive geography, cosmography and cartography attributed to over 450 authors and anonymous works, and they include reports of Ottoman ambassadors and travel literature, as well as Turkish translations of Arabic, Persian and European works. They document yet another aspect of the highly literate Ottoman society, and together with the earlier volumes dealing with astronomy and mathematics, they constitute a major contribution both to Ottoman studies and to the history of science. The authors are to be commended for their dedication, insights, thoroughness and tenacity, for they have produced an indispensable key to future research in a much neglected subject."

*Prof. David A. King, Institute of History of Science, Frankfurt University, Germany*

**World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Quran in Manuscript Form, Vol. I, compiled by Dr. M. Nejat Sefercioglu, edited and introduction by E. Ihsanoğlu, Istanbul, 2000**

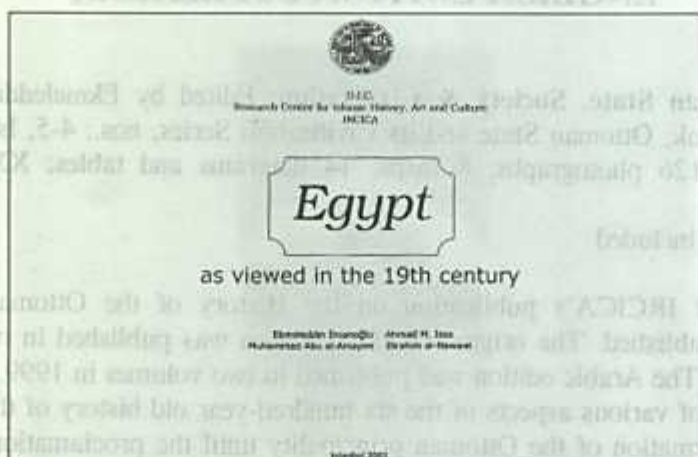


One of the major research projects of IRCICA is aimed at compiling and publishing bibliographic data on translations of the Holy Quran in all languages of the world. The project is carried out in three parallel sections, covering printed, manuscript and oral translations and interpretations of the Holy Quran. The first bibliography resulting from this project, the *World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Quran. Printed Translations 1515-1980*, was published in 1986.

The Centre now has the pleasure and pride of presenting the first volume of the *World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Quran in Manuscript Form*. It contains the data and information that has been collected and collated by Dr. M. Nejat Sefercioglu, an eminent specialist and IRCICA's expert in bibliography. On the whole, about 5,000 manuscript translations and exegeses of the Quran in 61 languages and dialects have been recorded until now within the framework of this project. This first volume contains entries for 293 translations and exegeses found in manuscript form in 58 languages and

dialects. Translations and exegeses in Persian, Urdu and Turkish are not included, because they are too numerous to fit into a single volume. The volume has indexes of personal names, book titles and place names. The second volume, planned to appear in 2001, will contain entries for 1,600 manuscript translations and exegeses in Turkish. It will be followed by a third volume to cover the manuscript works in Persian and Urdu numbering slightly more than 2,500 according to the present estimates.

**Egypt As Viewed in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**, prepared by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ahmad M. Issa, Mohammed Abu Al-Amayim, Ibrahim Al-Nawawi, edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, XIII, 223 [6] p., 140 illustrations, IRCICA, Istanbul, 2001 (in English and Arabic)



This elegant annotated album contains 140 historical photographs of architectural monuments, namely mosques, madrasas, palaces, fountains, citadels, gardens and cemeteries, as well as some of the landmarks of ancient Egypt such as pyramids, temples and sphinx statues. 100 of the monuments date from the early Islamic, Tulunid, Fatimid, Ayyubi, Mamluk and Ottoman periods, while 40 are from Pharaonic times. The majority of the photographs are related to Cairo, an eleven-century old city of universal importance, but there are also a number of photographs that duly reflect the historical significance of cities such as Alexandria and Port Said. These pictures were selected from the Yıldız Photograph Albums which were put together in Istanbul during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II, at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The nucleus of the collection contains 35,000 photographs taken by a number of professional photographers such as P. Sabah, H. Béchar, H. Arnox, J. Sandoz, Abdullah Frères, T. R. Dumas, L. C. Müller, as well as amateurs and travelers aiming to record the important scenes in the vast Ottoman scene.

The Centre is grateful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt for the assistance extended during the preparation of this book. With the contributions of all those who joined their efforts and helped in producing it, the book has come out as an informative reference that would be useful for researchers interested in history and cultural heritage. Under the editorship of Prof. E. İhsanoğlu, Architect M. Abu Al-Amayim drafted the texts on Islamic monuments and Prof. Dr. I. Al-Nawawi, those on the Pharaonic antiquities; Dr. Tahsin Ö. Tahaoğlu prepared the book for publication. The late Prof. Ahmad Issa, member of IRCICA Governing Board, contributed during the first stages of its preparation. At the end of the book, there is a list of the monuments and sites, with their code numbers in IRCICA's archive and the names of the photographers. This is the third volume issued by IRCICA in the series of its publications from the archives of the Yıldız Palace Albums, the previous ones being the first and second editions of an album containing selected historical photographs of Istanbul.

Some of the illustrious monuments shown in this volume are the Amr b. al-As Mosque, Ahmed b. Tulun Mosque, Al-Hakim Mosque and Al-Gyushi Mosque from early Islamic periods, the Sultan Hasan Madrasa and the Qaytbay Mosque from Mamluk times; there are a number of fountains and palaces dating from the Ottoman period, such as the Sabil-Kuttab of Abd Al-Rahman Katkhuda and the Shubra Palace. Also noteworthy are the city walls, marketplaces and views of various districts illustrating the panorama of Cairo.

**HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN STATE, SOCIETY & CIVILISATION**  
**ENGLISH EDITION PUBLISHED**

**History of the Ottoman State, Society & Civilisation**; Edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu; vol. 1  
 Foreword by Halil İnalcık; Ottoman State and its Civilisation Series, nos.: 4-5, İstanbul 2001. 2 vols.  
 (XXXVIII + 827 p.: 126 photographs, 8 maps, 14 diagrams and tables; XXVI + 809 p.: 238  
 photographs)  
 Price: US\$ 60.- postage included

The English edition of IRCICA's publication on the History of the Ottoman State, Society & Civilisation has been published. The original Turkish edition was published in two volumes in 1994 and 1998, respectively. The Arabic edition was published in two volumes in 1999. The present book is a comprehensive study of various aspects of the six hundred-year old history of the Ottoman state and civilisation from the formation of the Ottoman principality until the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923. The book resulted from part of a large-scale research project of IRCICA titled "History of Muslim Nations". It aims to give an objective account of the history of the Ottoman state and civilisation on the basis of the Ottoman archival sources, chronicles, and works published by contemporary scholars worldwide. *History of the Ottoman State, Society & Civilisation* comprises articles written by distinguished academicians and specialists who are experts in their fields. Volume one focuses on the history of the Ottoman state and society while volume two deals with history of the Ottoman culture and civilisation. The authors try to depict the analytical connections between historical facts and developments instead of presenting them with a purely descriptive approach.

The first volume includes the following articles: I. *From the Founding to Küçük Kaynarca* by Feridun Emecen, II. *From Küçük Kaynarca to the Collapse* by Kemal Beydilli; III. *Ottoman State Organization* by Mehmet İpşirli; A. The Palace, B. The Central administration, C. The Provincial administration, D. The Learned Institution (İlmiye); IV. *Administrative Organization during the Tanzimat Period* by İlber Ortaylı; V. *Ottoman Military Establishment* by Abdülkadir Özcan; VI. *The Ottoman Legal System* by M. Akif Aydın; VII. *Ottoman Society* by Bahaeddin Yediyıldız; VIII. *The Structure of the Ottoman Economy* by Mübahat S. Kütükoğlu: I. Ottoman Finance, II. Precious Metals, and Monetary and Price Policies, III. Commerce, IV. Communications and Postal Services, V. Industry.

The second volume contains articles on the following subjects: I. *Ottoman Turkish* by Nuri Yüce, II. *The Turkish Literature in Anatolia* by Günay Kut, III. *Turkish Literature During the Period of Westernization* by Orhan Okay, IV. *An Exploration into Intellectual Life During the Period of Westernization* by Orhan Okay, V. *The Literature of Muslim Peoples in Europe During the Ottoman Period* by Nimetullah Hafız, VI. *Religion* by Ahmet Yaşar Ocak, VII. *Aspects of Intellectual Life in the Arab Provinces During the Ottoman Period* by Leila Sabbagh, VIII. *Ottoman Educational and Scholarly-Scientific Institutions* by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IX. *The Ottoman Scientific-Scholarly Literature* by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, X. *Art and Architecture* by Esin Atıl, XI. *The Art of Calligraphy in the Ottoman Empire* by M. Uğur Derman, XII. *The Art of Illumination in the Ottoman Empire* by Çiçek Derman.

The book also contains a rich bibliography, a chronology, and a detailed index. It is hoped that *History of the Ottoman State, Society & Civilisation* will attract as much interest in scholarly circles as did the Turkish and the Arabic editions and that it will be a beneficial contribution to the field of Ottoman history.

## *HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN STATE, SOCIETY & CIVILISATION* ENGLISH EDITION PUBLISHED



### Views of scholars in Ottoman history about this book:

"I was delighted to hear that the two volumes on *Ottoman State and Civilization* are to be published in English. During the last two years I have often consulted your work, always with profit, and read it with pleasure. An English translation will be a major resource for scholars. I continue to be astonished at the achievements and output of your organization. Please continue- the world of scholarship is heavily in your debt."

*Bernard Lewis*

"*The History of Ottoman State, Society and Civilization*, produced and edited by E. İhsanoğlu, provides a major integrated approach to the political, administrative, and social life of a major power located between East and West. It is especially important in its highlighting of the complex Ottoman cultural achievements in the six centuries of its presence. This work, in addition to offering detailed information on subjects as diverse as systems of taxation, legislation, justice, finance, and industrial activity, is a unique invitation to scholars of comparative history to see institutions and issues in a world historical perspective."

*Stanford-Ezel Shaw*

"No doubt, for many years the need was felt for a work on Ottoman history in several volumes; written by experts and penned within scholarly boundaries but read without difficulty by the general public. This work published under the supervision of E. İhsanoğlu – with its articles and perfect visual materials – "... within its scholarly identity, it is an exemplary book that contains the history of Ottoman political and administrative institutions and the history of Ottoman civilisation." It deserves every praise.

*Nejat Göyünç*

"The writers represent the third generation of Republican historians. Several of them received their PhDs from a European country and continued their academic careers in Turkey. Whoever is dealing with the subject will welcome its translation into one of the Western languages. Readers in the West can depend on and benefit from this work, as it possesses high quality writings."

*Klaus Kreiser*

"This comprehensive publication on the history of Ottoman State and Civilization constitutes a basic reference and a highly useful resource that provides an accurate and in-depth understanding of that State."

*Abdul-Rahim Abuhusayn*

"In this work, for the first time, in addition to the political, administrative and economic history, Ottoman culture is given a place of equal value that it deserved. ... an important work comprising monographs; a collective work rich in content."

*Gottfried Hagen*

## IRCICA PUBLICATION

**Traditional Carpets and Kilims in the Muslim World – past, present, and future prospects,** prepared for publication by Nazih Maaruf, Introduction by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Istanbul, 2001, 439 p., 196 colour photographs  
Price: US\$ 50,- post included

This book contains the papers which were presented during the international seminar on "Traditional Carpets and Kilims in the Muslim World", which was held in under the patronage of H.E. Zine El Abidin ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia on 19-25 November 1999. The seminar was organised in cooperation with the "Office National de l'Artisanat" of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, Tunisia with the collaboration of Mashareq international establishment, Jeddah, and the International Centre for the Development of Handicrafts (CIPA), Fez. The book is a comprehensive study of the carpets and kilims sector as part of cultural, economic and social life. It illustrates the characteristics and the beauty of the carpets and kilims produced in the Muslim countries and other regions of the world, east and west. It looks into the raw materials, their treatment, and the traditional tools used in carpet-weaving. It deals with such particular, technical aspects of the subject as the use of natural dyes and the new methods used in analysing them chemically to determine the age of the carpets. Some chapters deal with the motifs and designs applied on carpets, their symbolic meanings and interpretations, while other parts of the book are devoted to detailed studies on technical aspects of carpet weaving, such as the various types of looms, tools, inputs and methods used in carpet-weaving. The reader will also find in it reports on field surveys and statistical studies relating to the carpet and kilim markets, problems and challenges encountered, imports and exports of traditional carpets and their country-wise distribution, trends observed in buyers' preferences, demand and supply, price trends, and many other aspects and issues relating to the crafts sector.

