



# NEWSLETTER



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# IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



*The following IRCICA publications and documentary films can be ordered from the Centre by a letter addressed to the attention of the "Book Sales Section":*

**CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARIES OF TURKEY**, edited by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU; prepared by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEMİL AKPINAR and CEVAT İZGİ, *History of Science Series no. 1, Istanbul, 1984; 24, 525 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$30 post included.*

*This catalogue has been published on the occasion of the Third Congress on Islamic Medicine (Istanbul, 1984). It presents approximately 1000 original manuscripts and lists their copies available in the collections of 129 major libraries of Turkey. About 5000 items are covered.*

**THE MUSLIM PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND REAL ESTATES IN PALESTINE**, by MEHMED İPŞİRLİ, MOHAMMED AL-TAMIMI, *Istanbul, 1982; 30, 235, 4 p.; 27 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$50 post included.*

*A publication containing information deciphered and processed from a 16th Century Ottoman State Tahrir Register pertaining to Waqfs and Muslim properties in five regions of Palestine: Al-Quds, Gaza, Safad, Nablus and Ajlun. There are indexes for names, places and terms.*

**INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS**, Prepared by ACAR TANLAK and AHMED LAJIMI, *Istanbul, 1984; VII, 337, 4 p.; 24 cm. (English) Price: US \$10 post included.*

*The Directory gives the addresses of 3579 institutions in 106 countries working in the field of Islamic culture, civilisation, history and art.*

**L'ENSEIGNEMENT ARABO-ISLAMIQUE AU SENEGAL (ARAB-ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN SENEGAL)**, by MAMADOU NDIAYE, *Istanbul, 1985; VII, 253, 9 p.; 24 cm. (French) Price: US \$10 post included.*

*This work is one of the first objective studies on the introduction and preservation of the Arabic language in Black Africa and especially in Senegal. It also sheds light on the archive documents belonging to the colonial period and which restricted the teaching of the language of the Holy Qur'an in these countries. Enriched with statistics, the book gives the history of the evolution of the teaching of this language and the difficulties and problems encountered during this process.*

## EDITORIAL

Twenty years have elapsed since the establishment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, upon the decision of the First Islamic Summit Conference in September 1969. This decision expressed the resolve of the Heads of State and Government of twenty-five Islamic countries convened at the Summit to lay solid grounds for cooperation among themselves. And today, the OIC brings together forty-six Member States, in a forum of solidarity endowed with the necessary institutional set-up in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. The OIC's Twentieth Anniversary this year coincides with the Tenth Anniversary of IRCICA, its first subsidiary organ working in the field of culture. IRCICA is presently preparing to celebrate this happy event.

This issue of the Newsletter communicates to you news of the International Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World, a scholarly activity our Centre had the pleasure to organise with the cooperation of Brunei Darussalam, one of the oldest nations in the Malay world and newest Member States of the OIC. The seminar provided an opportunity for scholars of the region and abroad to communicate research findings on the coming and spread of Islam in this part of the world. It also allowed a discourse on the state of research and academic activity in the area of Malay studies. IRCICA is grateful for the high patronage extended by His Majesty Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam and the exemplary collaboration provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and other relevant Ministries and authorities of Brunei.

This activity was a manifestation of the emphasis given by the OIC and IRCICA to programs and studies focusing on different regions of the Islamic world. It is hoped that it will be a beginning for further activities in this field and arouse interest in new areas of research.

In the last couple of months, there were also other important scholarly meetings concerning researches in Islamic civilisation. In our section on cultural events, you will have brief information on these meetings. The same section also includes, among others, two conferences held in the field of history of science, the Thirteenth Annual

Conference on the History of Arabic Science in Syria and the 18th International Congress of History of Science in West Germany. Again concerning Islamic studies, book surveys in this issue include a selection of works published in Yugoslavia and Hungary, to give an idea about research conducted in this region of the world to those who were not able to follow. IRCICA will be pleased to introduce in its Newsletter works published in various countries. Authors, researchers and institutions are invited to send copies of works published in the fields of Islamic culture, history and arts, and information about them, so that they may be presented in this periodical which is distributed to around ten thousand addresses around the world.

The International Photography Competition organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year 1410 H./1989 A.D. was finalised end of August and winners announced. Various visual interpretations of the concept of Islamic heritage were conveyed through the hundreds of photographic works submitted to the competition. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the winners and thank the participants for their interest in the competition. The list of the winners of the competition is given in our section concerning ICPICH activities. The regular feature on museums in the same section introduces to you the Museum of Brunei Darussalam.

This is the second issue of the Newsletter published at IRCICA's printing unit which has now become fully operational. The printing quality becomes better as the Centre gains experience in running the unit, as a comparison of this issue with the previous one mailed together will reflect. The printing unit will also allow the Centre to publish books more frequently and make a greater contribution to the dissemination of research results and information.

**Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu**

سمینار انتارا بڠسا تمڠورن اسلام دعالم ملايو

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN THE MALAY WORLD

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN  
NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

1-5 JUNE 1989/27 SYAWAL-1 ZULKAEDAII 1409

*IRCICA is pleased to present the highlights of the International Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World (INTERSEM) held on 1-5 June 1989 in Bandar Seri Begawan, capital city of Negara Brunei Darussalam. The Seminar was organised jointly by IRCICA and the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Brunei Darussalam as the host country, under the high patronage of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam. The presence of H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference gave added impulse and effect to the event.*

*The seminar took place in the Conference Hall of Pusat Dakwah Islamiyah (Islamic Dawah Centre) in Bandar Seri Begawan. 31 papers were presented by scholars and researchers from around the world. The Seminar was attended by about 300 participants.*

*An important document was issued by the seminar, containing suggestions and recommendations concerning research activities. The warm hospitality extended by the host country and the audience granted by His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam to a group of participants on the last day, were among the unforgettable memories of the seminar.*

The **Inaugural Ceremony** on 1st June 1989 started with the recitation of the Holy Quran. Dato Abdul Saman bin Kahar, Chairman of the National Organising Committee and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Religious Affairs gave the welcome address. IRCICA Director General in his speech underlined that the seminar was a manifestation of the will and support towards scholarly and intellectual development in the Muslim world; he explained the policy of the OIC and IRCICA, giving emphasis to studies about different regions of the Islamic world.

H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC thanked His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam for having graciously agreed to patron the seminar. The Secretary General of the OIC emphasized and expressed appreciation of the exemplary cooperation established between Brunei



*Minister of Religious Affairs H.E. Pehin Dato Dr. Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Serudin gives the Inaugural Speech*

Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, OIC Member States in the Malay region, and IRCICA, which led to an important research project and to the organisation of this seminar. Giving an overview of the OIC's activities in various fields and the institutions it established, the Secretary General expressed appreciation of the role played by IRCICA in the field of culture and praised the initiative taken in convening the seminar.

The official opening speech by The Honourable Pehin Dato Dr. Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Serudin, Minister of Religious Affairs, Negara Brunei Darussalam, highlighted the theme of the seminar.

Then, H.E. the Minister gave the Inaugural Lecture, which was a general survey of the history of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world. The lecture emphasized the following points:

- \* the Jawi script [Arabic alphabet used in writing the Malay language] introduced in the Malay language with the coming of Islam and its role in the spread of Islamic faith and civilisation;
- \* the role played by the Holy Quran and the Hadith in the expansion of Islam and the civilisation of the Malay World;
- \* Islam as the basis of national administration, judicial community and social cultures;
- \* the role played by the religious education centres;
- \* the role of Heads of State in the expansion of Islam and the establishment of harmony and strength among Muslims;
- \* the influence of Islam in the politics, Sultanate, administration, culture, traditions, guidelines, morals, literature and philosophy;
- \* avoidance of attempts to weaken unity and harmony among Muslims by making use of Islamic teachings.

**Working Sessions** of the seminar started in the afternoon of 1st June and ended with the morning session on 4th June. The topics of the sessions

were: Coming and Spread of Islam in the Malay World; The Arts; Economic Life; Religious Life; Social Life; Architecture; Intellectual Life; State and Administration. The following papers were presented under the above themes:

#### 1st June

##### Session I : "Coming and Spread of Islam in the Malay World"

- Uka Tjandrasasmita, "Reflection on the Process of Islamisation in the Malay World"
- H.A. Mattulada, "The Coming and Spread of Islam in Sulawesi, Indonesia"
- Siti Baroroh Baried, "The Coming and Spread of Islam in Indonesia observed through Malay manuscripts"
- Abdul Rahman Al-Ahmadi, "The Coming and Spread of Islam: A case study of Kelantan and Patani"
- Caesar Adib Majul, "Islam's Advent and Spread in the Philippines"
- Pehin Haji Mohd. Jamil al-Sufri, "The Coming and Spread of Islam in Brunei Darussalam"



*The stage at the inauguration (left to right): Co-chairman of National Organising Committee Dato Hj. Abd. Saman bin Kahar; Secretary General of OIC H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid; H.E. the Minister of Religious Affairs Pehin Dato Dr. Hj. Mohd. Zain; Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs Pehin Dato Hj. Yahya; IRCICA Director General*



## 2nd June

### Session I: "The Arts"

- Mohd. Taib Osman, "Traditional Arts of the Malay World"
- Edi Sedyawati, "Muslim Da'wah in Indonesian Dances"
- Yusof Talib, "Jawi Script: its contribution and significance to the Malay world"
- Matussin Omar, "The Islamic Influence on the Material Culture of the Brunei Malays"

### Session II: "Economic Life"

- Djoko Suryo, "Commercialisation in Pasisir Culture"
- Dennys Lombard's paper on "Economic Life in the Malay World" could not be presented.

### Session III: "Religious Life"

- T. Ibrahim Alfian, "Religious Life: the Reaction of the Malay World Towards Western Penetration in the 19th Century"
- Pehin Dato Haji Yahya bin Haji Ibrahim, "Pehin Manteris as an 'Institution' and Their Roles in the Administration and Government of Brunei Darussalam"
- Hamdan Hassan, "Effects of Theologians and Mystics Thoughts in the Field of Writing in the Malay World"
- Othman Haji Ishak, "The Influence of Mazhab Shafii in the Islamic Civilisation in the Administration of Islamic Law in the Malay World, Malaysia Case"
- Abd. Latif bin Hj. Ibrahim, "The Preception of Brunei's Malays"

## 3rd June

### Session I: "Social Life"

- Syed Hussein Al-Attas, "Social Life in the Malay World"
- Zainal Kling, "The Socio-Religious Life of a Malay Community in Sarawak"
- Nakamura Mitsuo, "Kraton and Social life in Jogjakarta"

### Session II: "Architecture"

- Hasan Muarif Ambary, "Islamic City in Indonesia: a case study on Banten"
- Kamaruddin bin Mohd. Ali, "Islamic Architecture in the Malay world: the Mosque and Other Religious Buildings"

Farid Wardi Sudin's paper on "The Malay House as a Manifestation of Islamic Principles" could not be presented.

### Session III: "Intellectual Life"

- Mohd. Kamal Hassan, "Intellectual Life in the Malay world"
- A. H. Johns, "Nawawi al-Banteni: A Case Study in the Transmission of Muslim Learning"
- Mohd. Nor bin Ngah, "World Views of the Kitab Literature"
- Zamakhshari Dhofier, "Traditional Islamic Education, its Contribution to the Integration of the Malay World"
- Yusof Abdul Rauf Shelebi, "Al-Azhar's Contribution to the Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World"

4th June

**Session I: "State and Administration"**

- Taufik Abdullah, "State and Islam in Pre-Colonial South East Asia"
- Anthony Reid, "Islam and the State in 17th century South East Asia"
- Ahmad Ibrahim, "The Role of the Sultan in Government and Administration in the Malay World"
- Zainal Abidin bin Abdul Wahid, "The Malacca Sultanate"
- Mukhlis, "To Manurong, the Structure of State in the Buginese World".

The papers presented at the seminar will be published as a book.

The final **Plenary Session** of the Seminar took place in the afternoon of 4 June 1989. After discussions, and a recapitulation of the seminar proceedings, the participants adopted the following **suggestions and recommendations**:

1. The Seminar is of the view that the convening of the Seminar had given scholars and participants the unique opportunity to deliberate on the subject and scope relating to Islamic Civilisation in the Malay world. At the same time it created interest and opened a new dimension in the study of the subject matter.
2. The Seminar thus wishes to record its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam and for the initiative taken by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), the Istanbul based research centre of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in convening this international Seminar. The Seminar further requests The Minister of Religious Affairs, Brunei Darussalam, to convey its highest respects and most sincere thanks to His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan, Negara Brunei Darussalam for the patronage extended to this unique scholarly event taking place for the first time in the Malay world.
3. The Seminar acknowledges and takes note of the inaugural address of H.E. the Minister of Religious Affairs of Brunei Darussalam and the ideas proposed. Recognising the importance of the matters raised, the Seminar urges that appropriate measures be adopted accordingly.



*Paper presentations; from left to right, Prof. Zainal Kling from the University of Malaya, and Prof. Nakamura Mitsuo from Chiba University in Japan*

4. The Seminar concurs with the findings of the deliberations and wishes to emphasise the importance of the subject of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world. It recognises that there is an urgent need for further research in this field. In this respect, it suggests that special attention be given to the following issues, namely,
  - a. The need to re-evaluate and reinterpret existing materials.
  - b. To encourage an inter-disciplinary and inter-cultural approach to the study of Islamisation.
  - c. To promote information exchanges.
5. Recognising the success of this Seminar and the opportunity it provided for the inter-action and mutual exchange of ideas and experiences, on one hand, between the scholars, and on the other hand, among the participants, it is perceived that much benefit could be derived from future discourses of this nature.
6. As a long term measure, the Seminar proposes that in view of the cooperation and coordination that exists between the Government of Brunei Darussalam and IRCICA, this relationship be further manifested and strengthened towards the development of a tangible programme to realise the objectives of establishing a serious research programme for the study of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world, and to explore the feasibility of institutionalising the cooperation.

7. In terms of the overall objective for a joint Islamic action, more cooperation should be explored to assist in enhancing Islamic solidarity. It would also fulfill the aim of promoting a better understanding of the Malay world within and outside of the Islamic world.

On the basis of these suggestions and recommendations, the Seminar issued the following resolutions:

### **1. Research and Methodology**

Recognising that further research in Islamic civilisation in the Malay world is of urgent need, the Seminar recommends that facilities and assistance should be provided to facilitate the planning and implementation of programmes and activities to realise this objective. Specifically, the Seminar proposes the creation of research grants, fellowship and scholarship to assist scholars and researchers in pursuit of this study.

### **2. Publication**

Recognising that there is a scarcity of documents and materials on Islamic civilisation in the Malay

world, the Seminar recommends the publication of bibliographies, on works of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world, be compiled and published. It also proposed the preparation of a directory of institutions and list of scholars and research undertaken in this field, with a view to facilitate the availability of data and information on the subject. It also recommended the reprinting and translation of major scholarly works previously undertaken.

### **3. External Relations and Network**

Recognising that there is a need to develop a close co-operation and co-ordination amongst scholars in the region and abroad, the Seminar recommends that measures to step up and strengthen the existing relations between institutions, scholars, researchers and relevant bodies and authorities, governmental and non-governmental, be explored and developed. Specifically, it proposes regular discourses and periodic meetings such as the holding of seminars, workshops and exchange programmes. The scholars of the Malay world should also aim at the creation of a body similar to other international congresses.



*Question-and-answer discussion. Commenting: Prof. Yusof Talib  
from National University of Singapore*

#### 4. Organisation

Recognising that the study of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world needs to be developed in the region, efforts towards institutionalising a base for the development of a research programme should be made and initiated by IRCICA in cooperation with the Government of Negara Brunei Darussalam. Towards this end, a structural framework and organisation for the planning and implementation of this program should be envisaged.

#### 5. The Jawi Script

Recognising the importance and significance of the Jawi script as a manifestation of the Islamisation process, as an instrument of recording Malay literature and as an expression of artistic creation, the Seminar recommends the study of its history, to undertake a comparative study of its development drawing upon the experiences of other Muslim nations who have adopted the Arabic script, and to endeavour to standardise it methodically.

The **Closing Ceremony** of the Seminar in the afternoon of 5 June 1989 was officiated by Pehin Dato Haji Yahya bin Haji Ibrahim, Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs, with The Honourable Pehin Dato Dr. Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Serudin, Minister of Religious Affairs as the Guest of Honour. Certificates were presented to the participants who presented papers.

**Cultural Activities** organised during the seminar period included an exhibition of books published in Brunei, next to the Conference Hall at the Islamic Dawa Centre. Participants and guests at the meeting could also see a display of IRCICA's publications near the same hall.

An important event on the occasion of INTERSEM was the "**Exhibition of Textiles, Calligraphy and Islamic Books**" organised in the halls and galleries of Brunei Museum, by the courtesy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and under the Direction of Awang Haji Matussin bin Omar, Director of Brunei Museum. The exhibition was inaugurated in the morning of 5th June, for a period of two weeks. In the large hall on the ground floor of the Museum building, there was an exhibition of Islamic books by publishers of the region, coordinated by the "Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka" (Language and Literature Bureau); hundreds of books, handbooks and brochures were displayed while one stand was devoted to IRCICA's publications. On the first floor, an exhibition of traditional textiles and calligraphies by artists in the region

was organised by the Brunei Museum. IRCICA Director General opened the exhibition which included outstanding works representing the centuries-long art and craft heritage of the Malay world. After the visit to the exhibition at the Museum, the seminar participants enjoyed a programme of visit to the Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre, organised by the Head of the Centre Awang Haji Mustafa bin Haji Ahmad. This Centre and other cultural institutions of Brunei Darussalam will be introduced in the next issue of the Newsletter.

#### Observations of seminar participants...

"INTERSEM was a significant event in that it brought together scholars from the Malay world, from which emerged Sultanates, States and systems of government, literature, culture and the arts in its widest sense incorporating architecture, music and the decorative arts, Islamic in character. From these, we can see how through the teachings of Islam there evolved a new culture in the Malay world... As for the Malay language, the advent of Islam introduced a new dimension of its usage. The Malay language was used to acquire and disseminate knowledge and religious teachings and became the factor uniting the peoples of the Malay Archipelago. Malay no longer remained solely the language of commerce. And, in the decorative arts, Islam brought forth an invigorating aesthetic tradition. Whilst in the past, creative expressions emphasised the depiction of fauna, in its place, the flora of the region became symbolically the impetus around which emerged not only new creative expressions and interpretations but also, through it, a philosophy of life."(Original: Malay)

*Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Ahmadi  
Cultural Division, Ministry of Culture and  
Tourism, Malaysia*

"The conference provided a forum for scholars of diverse backgrounds and in different disciplines to pool their knowledge and understanding of Islam in Southeast Asia. It was an opportunity to meet old friends in the region, often not seen for a number of years, and to make new ones. It showed a warmth and openness towards a variety of views. By bringing together Southeast Asians and non-Southeast Asians, Muslims and non-Muslims it contributed to the recognition of Islam in Southeast Asia (and one in five Muslims is a Southeast Asian) as a valid, rich, and viable field of study in its own right,

a recognition long overdue. Personally speaking, it provided an ideal forum to present some of the results of my own research on the participation of Southeast Asians in the development of the Islamic disciplines in the Middle East, and the use of Arabic as a language of intellectual discourse in Southeast Asia."

*Prof. A.H. Johns*  
*Dean, Faculty of Asian Studies*  
*Australian National University, Canberra,*  
*Australia*

"I am certainly most impressed with the Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World, held in Brunei Darussalam, 1 - 5 June 1989. Indeed, the Brunei Government and IRCICA had successfully brought together scholars from the Southeast Asian region, other parts of the Islamic world and beyond in Bandar Seri Begawan to present and discuss papers on the entire range of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world. It is by and large the biggest and most comprehensive meeting of experts in the field ever held in the region.

The seminar placed special scholarly emphasis on the fact that studies on Islamic civilisation in the Malay world can no longer be relegated to a marginal position and are now an essential part of efforts to present inter-related studies on salient aspects of the Islamic cultural heritage. This can be given concrete form in the initial publication of selected seminar papers preferably to be undertaken by IRCICA, and to be followed up with the establishment of a co-ordinating body or a research institute in Brunei".

*Assoc. Prof. Yusof A. Talib*  
*Head, Department of Malay Studies*  
*National University of Singapore, Singapore*

"Getting a comprehensive picture of aspects of Islam in the region in a conference which had as its orbit a diverse coverage, was difficult, compared to a seminar discussing a specific topic. This can perhaps be done when the papers are edited for publication in order to draw up a picture of Islamic civilisation in the Malay world".

*Prof. Mohd. Taib Osman*  
*Head, Department of Malay Studies*  
*University of Malaya, Malaysia*



## **TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) celebrates this year its Twentieth Anniversary.

The foundations of the OIC were laid at the First Islamic Summit Conference which convened in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 9-12 Rajab 1389 H./22-25 September 1969, upon the threat posed to the Islamic world by the sacrilege of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

In the two decades that have elapsed, the OIC has established itself as a forum for solidarity and cooperation in the Islamic world in various fields.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Organisation will be celebrated in cooperation with the headquarters country of the OIC General Secretariat, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the participation of the Member States and all subsidiary and specialised organs and affiliated institutions of the OIC.

## SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL EVENTS

### SYRIA

#### Thirteenth Annual Conference on the History of Arabic Science

The city of Tartus hosted the Thirteenth Annual Conference on the History of Arabic Science, organised by the Institute on the History of Arabic Science of Aleppo University. The conference was held in the Cultural Centre of Tartus on 16-18 May 1989, in the presence of H.E. Mr. Mahmoud az-Zouabi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, H.E. Mr. Walid Hamamiya, Governor of Tartus, the Rector of Aleppo University Prof. Dr. Ali Houria and other high-level authorities of Syria.

Around 50 scholars and researchers from various countries (France, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) participated in the conference. Papers were presented about the history of the development of various branches of science. Following the welcoming speech of Prof. Dr. Khaled Maghout, Director of the Institute for the History of Arabic Science and Vice Rector of Aleppo University, IRCICA Director General was invited to give the inaugural lecture, consisting of an overview of studies conducted in the field of the history of Islamic sciences.



The first working session was devoted to the history of astronomy and astronomical observations in the Muslim world. Papers presented at the second session focused on Ibn Nafis and his work "el-Fihrist". On the second day of the meeting, the participants heard papers on the history of medicine and medical treatments, the history of agriculture and agricultural techniques, and the classification of scientific disciplines in Islamic sciences; sessions

of the third day concentrated on architecture and engineering. IRCICA Director General, attending the conference together with researcher Mr. Mustafa Kaçar, presented a research paper on the medical establishments in Syria in the past century.

### TURKEY

#### Third Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists (COMLIS III)

COMLIS III was organised at Atatürk Cultural Centre in Istanbul on 24-26 May 1989, by the Organizing Committee chaired by Mr. Hasan Duman, Director General of Libraries and Publications, Ministry of Culture of Turkey. The main theme was "Planning an Information Strategy for the Muslim World".

The Congress was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Namık Kemal Zeybek, Minister of Culture of Turkey. 28 papers were presented to a wide audience of librarians, computer and information scientists and researchers from various Muslim and non-Muslim countries. The topics of the sessions were:

- \* The International Muslim Information Network (IMIN): A Conceptual Framework
- \* Networking Models
- \* Systems Interconnection and Networks
- \* Compatibility and Standardisation
- \* Establishing Centres of Excellence in the Muslim World
- \* Telecommunication Requirements for IMIN
- \* Library Cooperation and Information Exchange in the Muslim World: Problems, Prospects and Proposals

The papers contributed to COMLIS III were published by the General Directorate of Libraries and Publications of the Turkish Ministry of Culture. The book contains 48 research articles.

The Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists is a forum of specialists which meets once every three years. Its work is coordinated by an Executive Committee headed by Dr. Oli Mohamed Abdul Hamid, Director of the Library of Universiti Utara Malaysia. It is hoped that COMLIS will be able to establish the organisational set-up necessary for it to concretize the desired cooperation at inter-Islamic and international levels.

## **Fifth International Congress on Social and Economic History of Turkey**

149 scholars and researchers from 20 countries presented papers at the Fifth International Congress on Social and Economic History of Turkey held on 21 - 25 August 1989 at Marmara University in Istanbul. The Congress was organised by a Steering Committee composed of scholars, chaired by Prof. Dr. Hakki Dursun Yildiz, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Letters.

H.E. Mr. Namık Kemal Zeybek, Minister of Culture of Turkey officiated the inaugural ceremony. Working sessions of the Congress were held in five sections. Papers about the social and economic history of the Ottoman period dealt with subjects related to industry, guilds, rural areas, public health, education, etc. The second day's sessions were devoted to papers about the Tanzimat period, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Tanzimat. IRCICA Director General presented a study on "Science in the Tanzimat Period". Another subject emphasized at the Congress was the history of the Muslim presence in Bulgaria; studies on this subject were presented, based on archive documents.

The first Congress in the series was held in 1977 at Hacettepe University in Ankara; this was followed by the Congresses of Strasbourg (1980), Princeton (1983) and Munich (1986). The International Congress on Social and Economic History of Turkey is an important scholarly event attended by academic authorities in the field of study.

## **JORDAN**

### **Seminar on the Sunna of the Prophet**

A seminar on "The Word of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) and His Method in Building Knowledge and Civilization" was organised in Amman on 12-22 June 1989 by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research on the occasion of its 7th Annual Congress, in cooperation with the International Institute of Islamic Thought (Washington, D.C.). Members of both institutions, honorary members of the Royal Academy, scholars and guests, 126 participants in total, attended the Seminar, which was held under the patronage of H.M. King Hussain Bin Tallal of Jordan. In his inaugural speech, His Majesty the King touched on the issues facing the Islamic world and called upon the Muslim communities to prepare and reinforce themselves intellectually in the face of contemporary challenges.

The Seminar mainly focused on three subjects. It first made a recapitulation of the work realised and meetings held recently by the Royal Academy. This was followed by a discussion of activities undertaken in order to collect, explain, and publish the sayings of the Prophet (P.B.U.H). Nine studies on the following topics were presented and discussed: definition of the Sunna, their guidance in reflection and argumentation; their interpretation and application in the past and today; the importance of the Sunna as a source of wisdom and knowledge in all fields and in building the civilisation of a nation. Three studies focused on the use of the computer in the collection and dissemination of the Sunna. In brief, the seminar recommended,

1. The study of the results reached by previous working meetings and seminars on the subject of the Sunna
2. The assessment of efforts made for a better understanding of the Sunna and of its role, together with the Holy Quran, in shaping the Islamic way of life,
3. In order to realise the objectives foreseen in the study and dissemination of the Sunna, the need to:

- i) prepare and publish new editions of classical collections of the Sunna by facilitating the usage of these works
- ii) publish encyclopaedias about the Hadith and the studies related to their understanding and application, for the use of learners
- iii) publish analytical encyclopaedias about the vocabulary of the sunna, comprising especially the modern social science terminology
- iv) publish a collection of the Hadith comprising their scholarly interpretation
- v) establish a data bank on the subjects related to the Holy Quran, the Sunna and the Seera of the Prophet, for the use of researchers
- vi) constitute a cadre of specialists to realise the project envisaged.

4. To convene a conference of representatives of cultural institutions
5. To teach the Sunna of the Prophet at different levels of education in Islamic countries, highlighting their role in shaping the Islamic way of life and in ensuring progress in various fields of knowledge
6. The seminar emphasized and expressed recognition of the significant efforts made by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research and the International Institute of Islamic Thought in the study and dissemination of the Sunna.

## LIBYA

### Symposium on "Scholarly Researches in Islamic Studies"

The Call to Islam College in Tripoli hosted an international symposium on "Scholarly Researches in Islamic Studies" on 20 - 22 June 1989. The opening ceremony was held in the presence of Mr. Nuri Fotouri al-Madani, Secretary of the General People's Congress for scientific research, and officials of the Call to Islam College; Mr. Al-Mabrouk Osman Ahmad, Secretary (Dean) of the College inaugurated the seminar and Prof. Dr. Abdul Azim al-Dib from Qatar University spoke on behalf of the participants. Scholars and researchers from Algeria, Egypt, India, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey presented papers.

The papers dealt with issues of research methodology in general, the methodology of research on Islamic culture and in studies on the Holy Quran and the Seera, literary criticism, Islamic studies conducted in the West, among others. The discussions focused especially on Islamic studies made outside of the Muslim world. Concerning research methodologies applied in the Muslim world, reference was made to the methodologies established by eminent Muslim scholars and thinkers of the past. IRCICA contributed to the symposium a paper on "Scholarly Research in the Muslim World and Problems Encountered", presented by Mr. Halit Eren. Recommendations were made at the closing session of the symposium, for increased cooperation among researchers working in the field of Islamic studies and encouragement of the publication of references such as bibliographies and catalogues; on the subject of methodology, it was recommended that the research methodologies followed by eminent Muslim scholars of the past be highlighted and taken as examples.

## GERMANY, F. R.

### 18th International Congress of History of Science

The 18th International Congress of History of Science was held on 1-9 August 1989 in Hamburg and Munich. The series was initiated in 1929, with the first meeting held in Paris.

The 18th Congress was organised by the Division of History of Science of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science in cooperation with the German National Committee of the Union. The Congress theme was "Science and Political Order". Over 900 papers were presented by participants from 48 countries. The scientific sessions addressed to all

aspects of the historical relationship between sciences on one hand, and the State and Government on the other and mutual influences and interactions between the two. The influence and control exercised by various scientific and professional organisations over science and technology was also dealt with. Among other topics of discussion were political developments resulting from scientific theories and technologic innovations, the interaction of various forms of power and decision-making with science and scientific activities, as well as the position of the scientist in today's world. IRCICA Director General participated in the Congress and presented two studies, one on the "Development of the Ottoman approach towards science" and the other about progress in the teaching of history of science in Turkey.

On the other hand, the General Assembly of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science which met during the Congress period adopted the decision of the establishment of a *Commission on Science and Technology in Islamic Civilisation*, within the Division of History of Science of the International Union. Prof. Dr. Edward S. Kennedy (U.S.A.) was elected Chairman of this Commission, with Prof. Dr. S.M. Razaullah Ansari (India) as Vice-Chairman and Dr. Jan P. Hogendijk (Netherlands) as the Secretary. The International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science elected its new President, Prof. Dr. William R. Shea (Canada). It was decided that the next Congress be held in 1993 in Zaragoza (Spain).

## FRANCE

### Colloquium on the History of Arabic Sciences and Philosophy soon

"Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique" (CNRS, Paris), "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes" (5th Section, Paris) and the "Institut du Monde Arabe" (Paris) will jointly organise an International Colloquium on the History of Arabic Sciences and Philosophy, on 22-25 November 1989. An interdisciplinary approach is adopted in convening researchers from around the world working in the history of science and philosophy for this meeting. They are encouraged to share opinions and experiences on the state and findings of studies in their respective areas of specialisation. The aim is to synthesize their observations towards an appraisal of scholarly research activity in the history of science and history of philosophy. Researches in both fields have in fact shown progress in different parts of

the world; the joint effort to be initiated through this colloquium is expected to provide a framework for regular interaction among researchers, for further development and improvement of research in these fields. The colloquium will also provide the opportunity to lay the foundations of a "Society of History of Arabic Sciences and Philosophy" to bring together researchers of different countries.

Topics for discussion included in the provisional programme of the colloquium can be grouped as follows:

- \* The state of research and future prospects in:
  - the history of Arabic mathematics
  - the history of Arabic astronomical sciences
  - the history of physics, technology and biological sciences
- \* Processes of transmission of Greek, Arabic and European science through ages and civilisations
- \* History of philosophy and "rational theology" and recent progress in the study of the history of philosophy
- \* Establishment and statute of the "Society of History of Arabic Sciences and Philosophy".

**Dr. Justice Javid Iqbal of Pakistan  
awarded Honorary Doctorate  
by Villanova University, U.S.A.**

Dr. Javid Iqbal, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Islamabad and member of the Governing Council of IRCICA and the OIC International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Villanova University, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., on its 146th Convocation. The title was conferred upon Dr. Javid Iqbal in recognition of his contributions as an Islamic jurist of Pakistan and a promoter of human rights and friendship and understanding among nations of the world.

The citation for Dr. Justice Javid Iqbal, read at the Convocation by the Dean of Arts and Sciences of the University, underlined that Dr. Iqbal's activities were not confined to the practice of law and that through his writings and active participation in international conferences, he had promoted friendship between Islamic and non-Islamic countries and endeavoured to present Islam as a religion of tolerance and understanding. The citation also mentioned that through his contributions Dr. Justice Javid Iqbal had carried on the legacy of his father Dr. Mohammed Iqbal, illustrious thinker, poet and statesman.

On this occasion, IRCICA would like to express its warm congratulations to Dr. Justice Javid Iqbal and wish him continual success in his efforts in the service of jurisprudence and international peace and harmony.





## ISLAMIC HERITAGE YEAR 1410H

The last issue of the Newsletter communicated to our readers the message of H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H.

We are honoured to publish in this issue the message of His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H. It is our confident hope that these two important messages will highlight the spirit and significance of the event and contribute to the realisation of the objectives it aims for.

*"It is no secret that one of the prime factors that have enabled our Ummah to enjoy a distinctive personality and to maintain a unique existence among nations, is the noble Shari'ah which the Holy Prophet -prayer and peace be upon him- has transmitted to mankind as a source of guidance and a beacon, and which has been a torch and an eternal message to the sons of this Ummah for over fourteen centuries.*

*While Muslims are to celebrate, next September, the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which during the past two decades has to its credit a number of achievements in the framework of joint Islamic action, there is another aspect which characterizes the year 1410 H. (corresponding to 1989 A.D.). Indeed, that year was designated by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as "Islamic Heritage Year" under a resolution of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held six years ago, in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh.*

*In the name of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, I appeal to the sons of this Ummah in each and every region and homeland, to work, by all available means, for the preservation of the*

*heritage transmitted by their fathers and forefathers, a legacy which is the sum total of the creative efforts made by the peoples of this Ummah in all Islamic countries, and is truly the joint property and collective wealth of each and every Muslim.*

*There is no doubt that the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the OIC organs, institutions and centres will pay special attention to the Islamic Heritage Year and will do their utmost to make the meaning of our glorious and treasure-filled civilizational heritage better known through coordination with one of the most brilliant institutions of the OIC, namely "the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage" which is headquartered at the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul, and enjoys the gracious patronage of its Chairman, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz who has constantly devoted his attentive care to the Commission so that it can carry out its mission in the best possible manner.*

*It goes without saying that our Islamic heritage today appears in various forms including magnificent buildings and architecture, priceless manuscripts and books, valuable engravings and ornaments, and great masterpieces of art. It is indeed a heritage which points to the authenticity of this Ummah, a heritage which links our glorious past with our present, showing clearly the might of our forefathers as regards the amazing progress and civilization whose pillars they had built making it the greatest civilization in the world.*

*The Islamic heritage whose value is known to friends and adversaries alike and which today stands as an eloquent testimony to the progress and development achieved by our Islamic Ummah through its glorious ages, should serve as a powerful incentive to stimulate the ardour of this Ummah's rising generation and to motivate youth to start action for a brighter tomorrow.*



*We are faced today with the heavy responsibility of preserving and protecting our heritage from plunder, loss, aggression, oblivion or any other forms of jeopardy.*

*As this is a responsibility which we must shoulder, I feel duty bound to recall that all civilizational heritage is human heritage and responsibility for its preservation falls, in a wider scope, on each and every human being.*

*Accordingly, I would seize this opportunity to appeal to all civilized peoples who believe in authentic cultural values, as well as to all international and regional organisations, to strongly oppose all the Zionist aggressions committed against Islamic Holy Places and historical landmarks in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and in the occupied Palestinian territories which have been subjected, for many years, to a systematic Judaization process. This operation is being carried out according to aggressive plans that flout all the values and ideals professed by civilized people. It is my confident hope that the Islamic Heritage Year will achieve its purpose".*

**Dr. Hamid Algabid**  
Secretary General  
Organisation of Islamic Conference

## INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION TO COMMEMORATE THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE YEAR 1410 H.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

The International Photography Competition to Commemorate the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H/1989, organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) on the theme of "Islamic Cultural Heritage" is finalised.

A total of 229 photographers participated in the competition, from the following 36 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Belgium, Canada, People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.



*The Jury extensively discussed on the entries*

The Competition Jury met at the Commission Secretariat (IRCICA) in Istanbul on 28-30 August 1989. The Director of ICPICH Liaison and Coordination Bureau Dr. Mohammed S. Gazdar, together with his assistant Mr. W. al-Mani'i al-Kahtani, participated in the Jury meeting and contributed to the work of the Secretariat. The Jury consisted of: Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General and Secretary of ICPICH (Chairman of Jury); Mr. Ergun Çağatay, photographer, Turkey; Dr. Gulzar Haider, Professor of Architecture, Carlton University, Canada; Mrs. Khalida Rahman, Head of Photography, Department of Applied Science, North East Surrey College of Technology, United Kingdom; Dr. Muhammed Sijelmassi, Expert of Islamic Arts, Morocco; Mr. Sami Güner, photographer, Turkey and Prof. Dr. Semavi Eyice, Head of History of Art Department, Istanbul University, Faculty of Letters. The winners were announced at a press conference on 31 August.

A total of 1500 works entered in the competition were evaluated and prizes totalling US\$9,600.- were distributed among the winners. The entries comprised 550 colour prints, 250 black and white prints, 700 transparencies. The amounts of awards allocated were US\$2,000.- for the Grand Prize and in each category, US\$800.- for the First Prize, US\$600.- for the Second Prize, US\$400.- for the Third Prize and US\$200.- for the Mentions. In addition, the Jury decided to award one entrant with a special prize of US\$200.- in the name of Associate Professor Aliğül Ayverdi, researcher at the Commission Secretariat who passed away in 1986, who had proposed the idea of this competition.



**List of Winners of the International Photography Competition  
to Commemorate the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H/1989**

<b>PRIZE</b>	<b>WINNER</b>	<b>TITLE OF ENTRY</b>
<b>Grand Prize</b>	Not Given	
<b>First Prizes</b>		
<b>Colour Print</b>	Sabit Kalfagil (Turkey)	Hüsrev Paşa Mosque, Van
<b>B/W Print</b>	Not Given	
<b>Transparent</b>	Faruk Aksoy (Saudi Arabia)	Necklace of Haram Shareef
<b>Second Prizes</b>		
<b>Colour Print</b>	Ibrahim Zaman (Turkey)	Forest of Minarets
<b>B/W Print</b>	Nuraga Softic (Yugoslavia)	Dogovor
<b>Transparent</b>	Adli Zeki Mustafa (Egypt)	Arabesque balustrades
<b>Aliğül Ayverdi Special Prize</b>		
<b>Colour Print</b>	Muhammed el-Dakhkhny (Egypt)	Noon prayer at Petra mountains, Jordan
<b>Mentions</b>		
<b>Colour Print</b>	Emin Hakarar (Turkey)	A view from "Uç Şerefeli" minaret to the domes
<b>Colour Print</b>	Akram Midani (USA)	Blue door
<b>Colour Print</b>	Alain Bonnamy (France)	View
<b>Colour Print</b>	Jong Tze Kiong (Malaysia)	Praying at the Graveyard
<b>Colour Print</b>	Adnan Ataç (Turkey)	New Mosque and gull
<b>Colour Print</b>	Sitki Fırat (Turkey)	Ishak Paşa Complex
<b>Colour Print</b>	Vesam Emin Mehna (Egypt)	Effect of light in Islamic architecture
<b>Colour Print</b>	Muhammad Sabit Salim el-Hasul (Qatar)	Islamic Culture from civilized point of view
<b>Colour Print</b>	Muhammad Bin Salim Bin Ali el Vedami (Oman)	Islamic decorative art at Iman Yarin Castle
<b>B/W Print</b>	Cemal Emden (Turkey)	Architecture
<b>B/W Print</b>	Sembin Marat Karaiulil (USSR)	Girls' Mauseloum
<b>B/W Print</b>	Mahmood Zahradini (Iran)	Religious Ceremony in Tahran
<b>B/W Print</b>	Alain Bonnamy (France)	Wood carving
<b>Transparent</b>	Sitki Fırat (Turkey)	Ceiling of Ulu Mosque
<b>Transparent</b>	Nuzrat Yar Khan (Canada)	Taw at Dawn
<b>Transparent</b>	H. Shamsuddin Idris (Negara Brunei Darussalam)	Generation of Islam
<b>Transparent</b>	Celal Ofıaz (Turkey)	Beyazit Mosque and winter
<b>Transparent</b>	Susan M. Hill (England)	Decorative detail
<b>Transparent</b>	Ayten Erden (Turkey)	Kula Bekirbeyler House
<b>Transparent</b>	Sema Erkan (Turkey)	Woman feeding birds
<b>Transparent</b>	Muzaffer Sütluoğlu (Turkey)	Ulu Mosque IV
<b>Transparent</b>	Kâzım Zâim (Turkey)	Ankara Kocatepe Mosque (Interior)
<b>Transparent</b>	Kâzım Zâim (Turkey)	Yugoslavia Mosta Bridge and environment
<b>Transparent</b>	Butabe Şemseddin (Algeria)	Nobility of Islamic civilization

The jury issued a set of suggestions and recommendations about the competition. Jury members were of the opinion that the competition provided a remarkable opportunity to arouse world-wide interest in issues related to Islamic cultural heritage. It allowed the use of the medium of photography to express the multi-faceted manifestations of this heritage. Through this competition, the Commission was also able to put together a documentation of the living heritage of the Islamic world. The Jury suggested that the competition be instituted as a periodical event and that specific

themes be defined for future competitions. It also opined that apart from this, the Commission might consider focusing on specific issues relating to the preservation of endangered Islamic cultural heritage.

As observed by the Jury, the photographic works submitted to the competition provided a documentation reflecting the understanding, vision and interpretation of Islamic cultural heritage among people around the world. ICPICH will prepare a colour publication containing the reproductions of the award-winning photographs.



## MUSEUMS



*Brunei Museum*

*We are pleased to introduce here the Brunei Museum in Bandar Seri Begawan, Negara Brunei Darussalam, an institution representing the Malay Islamic cultural heritage of Brunei Darussalam and the Malay region.*

### THE BRUNEI MUSEUM

Situated at Kota Batu, a historic location about three kilometers from the capital city Bandar Seri Begawan, the "Muzium Brunei" is a three-winged structure on three floors. The building is considered to be one of the finest in Asia; it displays many engravings and designs reflecting typical Brunei Malay patterns.

The exhibition of the museum is of general nature, covering the material culture and arts of Brunei and Borneo, as well as natural history and the flora and fauna of the region. The lower ground floor of the museum houses the library and archives, storing areas, conference and lecture rooms, art and photographic studios and

the administration. The ground and first floors consist entirely of exhibition galleries. There are six galleries for different types of exhibits:

- \* Gallery 1 exhibits representative scenes and materials related to ethnography; various styles of housing, fishing and trapping equipment among others.
- \* Gallery 2 is devoted to the development of the history of oil and gas production, presented by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited.
- \* Gallery 3 displays natural history. Diorama techniques are used for some of the exhibits to emphasize and create the background environment, where creatures are displayed in a realistic presentation of their natural habitat.
- \* Gallery 4 provides an insight into the material culture of the people of the region. Its vast collection depicts the customs and culture of the people and illustrates the various processes of adaptation of the local people to the environment. There is also a fine collection of traditional Brunei brasswares.



*An old brass measure from the Museum's collection (photo from Brunei Museum Report 1965-1970)*

\* Gallery 5 houses the fine art collection, consisting of porcelains and stoneware dating back over thirteen centuries.

\* Gallery 6 is for temporary displays.

On the occasion of the International Seminar on "Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World", the Brunei Museum organised special exhibitions of textiles from its own collections, calligraphies collected by the "Pusat Dakwah Islamiah" (Islamic Dawa Centre) and Islamic books, the latter in conjunction with the "Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka" (Language and Literature Bureau) from 5 - 19 June 1989.

The Brunei Museum has a considerable publication programme. It includes special publications on the arts and culture of Brunei, monographs on a variety of subjects and the "Brunei Museum Journal" which contains research articles. This academic journal will soon start to be published in English in addition to the Malay version.

Governed by the Museums Department of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, the Brunei Museum works under the able Direction of Awang Haji Matussin bin Omar.

## ACTIVITIES ON ISLAMIC HERITAGE

### Conference on Islamic Architecture in Italy

The Centre of Islamic Studies of the University of Rome, Italy and the Egyptian Academy jointly organised the Fifth International Conference on Islamic Architecture on the theme of "History and Vision". The conference held on 24-27 June 1989 was attended by around 60 architects, engineers, scholars and researchers from Algeria, England, France, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and the U.S.A. Research papers were presented dealing with issues such as the relation of man with his environment, urbanism, cities between heritage and modernism seen from the perspective of the philosophy of Islamic architecture.

### Doctoral thesis on the Alhambra Palaces in Spain

Spanish architect Josep Cerda has made a remarkable contribution to the study of the Islamic architectural heritage. His doctoral thesis at the University of Barcelona, titled "Teoria i pràctica de la trama: traçats harmònics i reguladors de l'Alhambra de Granada" (Theory and practice of patterns: Harmonic and regulating lines of the Alhambra in Granada) demonstrates that the distribution of forms and spaces in the Royal Palaces of the Alhambra of Granada is based on a complex geometric arrangement. Through an analysis centered on the underlying geometric patterns in the plans, elevations and sections of the palace, the research justifies the correlation between the architectural elements of the Alhambra complex and the regulatory structures proposed. It also demonstrates that both the ornamentation and the architecture share the same composition models. As explained by the author Dr. Cerda in the abstract of the thesis, "..... *If we place conveniently an ornamental module and superimpose it over the floor plan of the building, we find concordance in their primary aspects, proving thus that in the origin and execution of the monument there existed a unity in the concept used. The roots of this universalizing concept must doubtless be sought in the concepts expressed by the philosophy and mysticism of Islam which were able to fill it with significance*". Dr. Cerda will welcome any contact with researchers interested in his work. The address of his workshop is "Dr. Josep Cerda i Ferre, c/Tenor Massini, 63 b.izq., 08024 Barcelona, Spain"

### The demise of Prof. Dr. Mihail Guboğlu, eminent historian and turcologist

Academic circles around the world deplore the decease of Mihail Guboğlu, famous scholar. Prof. Guboğlu made valuable contributions to historical research at various levels, from the deciphering of archive documents to the training of young historians.

Born in Ceader Lunga (Romania) in 1911, Mihail Guboğlu came from the Gagaus Turks. He graduated from the Department of History of Cernaut University in 1938. After having completed his doctorate studies, he joined the Turcology Institute at Iasi University, where he started to work on Ottoman Archive documents. In 1945, he was appointed as lecturer to the Balkan Institute in Bucarest. From 1947 to 1963, he worked in the Nicolae Iorga Institute of History of the Romanian Academy of Sciences as chief researcher and consultant; during this period, he accomplished a remarkable work by inventorying the Oriental Documents in the Library of the Academy and archive collections in other libraries including the Kolarof V Library

in Sofia, Bulgaria. He also wrote a great number of articles and biographies concerning Oriental Studies in Romania, the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the region. Until his retirement in 1977, he performed productive research work at the State Archives in Bucarest, the South-East European Research Institute and the Faculty of History of Bucarest University, where he was the Assistant Head of the Research Laboratory on Ottoman History. He never stopped working after his retirement; he participated in all Turcology Congresses and gave lectures in various countries. In appreciation of his services to scholarship in Turcology, the Turkish Institute of History conferred the title of Honorary Membership on him. Prof. Guboğlu was deceased on 12 May 1989, while he was in Turkey to participate at a congress.

Prof. Dr. Mihail Guboğlu wrote a number of books all voluminous and hundreds of articles and conference papers. Below is a very small selection from among his works.

- **Tabele sincronice. Datele Hegirei și datele erei noastre** (Synchronic tables. Dates of the Hijra and dates of the Christian era), Bucarest, 1955
- **Catalogul documentelor turcești** (Catalogue of Turkish Documents), 2 vol., Bucarest, 1960, 1965
- **Crestomatie turca 1263-1683** (Turkish narrative sources concerning the History of Eastern and Central Europe), Bucarest, 1977
- "Remarks on Turkish-Romanian economic relations until the middle of the century", **First International Congress on the Social and Economic History of Turkey 1071-1920, Abstracts of papers**, Ankara 1977, p.17-18
- "Contributii la paleografia și diplomatica turca", (Contributions to Turkish paleography and diplomacy), **Revista Arhivelor**, LV, vol. XL, no. 2/1978, p. 207-214.



*Dr. Mihail Guboğlu addressing a symposium at IRCICA*

Prof. Dr. Mihail Guboğlu is considered in academic circles as one of the founders of Oriental Studies in Romania. He is also known and appreciated for his contributions to the publication of **Studia et Acta Orientalia** and the establishment of the Research Laboratory on Ottoman History at Bucarest University. Prof. Dr. Mihail Guboğlu was a dear friend of IRCICA. Lastly, he participated in the International Symposium on Modern Techniques of Transport and Communication on 3-5 April 1989 with a valuable research paper. His outstanding contributions to historical research will always be respected, and his memory kept in our hearts.

## MUSLIM CULTURE IN BULGARIA THREATENED BY DISPARITION

After more than five centuries, the presence of Muslims in the Balkans offers no bright prospects any more. The obstinate and ruthless policies currently being applied by the Bulgarian Government to eliminate the Turkish Muslim presence in Bulgaria are known to the world public opinion, as are the historical facts briefly recapitulated below:

The conquest of the Balkans by Ottoman Turks in the 14th century had brought justice and civilisation to the region and saved its inhabitants from oppression. The Ottoman State gave full freedom and protection to the people of the region with respect to religious belief and practice and the preservation of their culture, languages and social traditions. Turks who are the ancestors of today's minority community were moved from Anatolia and settled in these areas, in accordance with a general practice. At the same time, a regional development program was undertaken in the Balkans, including land improvement and the construction of mosques, schools, public and commercial buildings. Great importance was attached by the State to the development of this region. But this favourable situation ended with the Turkish-Russian War of 1876 - 77 after which started the process of withdrawal of the Ottomans from these lands. This was a turning point in the destiny of the Muslim community, from where started sufferings, migrations and despair. Since that time, the Muslim community in Bulgaria passed through various periods of oppression.

The first act of the current play was in the early 1970's when the Muslims' names in the South of Bulgaria were converted into Bulgarian Islamic names. The world was not informed of these events. The stage for the final act was set in 1984, when the Bulgarian Government started to change forcibly the names of about three million Muslims; this process continued through 1985. Those who refused were put in prison and some were murdered. These acts were condemned around the world and Amnesty International took up the issue in a series of reports; however, this open violation of human rights could not be stopped. And in the face of these acts of violence, the Muslim community's suffering was so much

that the destruction of mosques, schools and other monuments was a matter of less concern compared to the brutal assimilation policies. Even names on gravestones were changed.

The issue was taken up by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Affairs Ministers and a Contact Group was formed to examine the situation of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria. Most recently, the 18th Islamic Conference held in Riyadh in March 1989 adopted the Resolution No. 39/18-P on the "Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria". The operational paragraphs of this Resolution are reproduced below, by which the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity),

1. Expresses its full support for the rights of Turkish and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and heartfelt sympathy with their legitimate objective of securing respect for their religious, ethnic and cultural identity.
2. Deplores the continuing repression and all inhuman practices aiming to eradicate Islam and Turkish ethnicity in Bulgaria.
3. Requests the Bulgarian Government to restore the minority, religious, ethnic and cultural rights of Muslims, and to lift all bans and restrictions on Islamic practices, and all manifestations of their identity, in compliance with its obligations under the Turkish-Bulgarian agreements and international instruments.
4. Appeals to the Bulgarian Government to settle promptly all existing and future cases of family reunification, to authorize Muslim Turks to emigrate, if they so wish, to the country of their choice.
5. Invites the Bulgarian Government to put an end to the anti-Islamic campaign of slander in the Bulgarian press.
6. Urges Bulgaria to accord the international press and visiting delegations full and unimpeded access to the predominantly Muslim areas.
7. Calls upon all Islamic countries to sustain and enhance their invaluable support for the rightful cause of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities and to take appropriate measures for inducing the Bulgarian Government to put an end to the sufferings of Muslims.

8. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor on a permanent basis the situation of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria and to report to future Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

9. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

10. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved".

Unfortunately, neither the efforts of the OIC, nor the reaction of the world public opinion could put an end to the forced assimilation policies. The Muslim community in Bulgaria went into a hunger strike and demonstrations in April-May 1989, which were suppressed by brute force; many were killed. On the other hand, the Bulgarian Government did not respond to Turkey's proposals for an immigration agreement. In a prompt decision, it gave passports to the Muslims and deported them. With Turkey's opening its borders at the beginning of June 1989, a massive immigration started. The deportees were temporarily settled in areas neighbouring the border.

By the end of August, over 300,000 Turkish Muslims came to Turkey, leaving their personal properties behind. This forced migration created serious reactions all over the world but the Bulgarian Government did not give up its deportation practices. Families broke up, as often some of the family members and young people in the 17 - 22 age group are not allowed to emigrate.

H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC visited Turkey from 6 - 8 July to examine the issue; on 7 July, the Secretary General accompanied by Mr. Ahmed S. Taieb, Advisor, Dr. Ali Zawawi, Director of Muslim Minority Affairs and Mr. Nureddine Mazni, Assistant Director of the Information Department at the OIC General Secretariat, visited the Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the refugee tent cities. In the press conference given on the spot, the Secretary General identified the situation of the deported Turks as dramatic and regrettable and said they should be helped and their rights supported politically and morally. The visit of the

Secretary General to Turkey was a source of great support and encouragement for the cause of the deported Turks and the Muslim community living in Bulgaria.

Various Islamic countries condemned the violation of human rights by the Bulgarian Government. The Muslim World League did the same in a declaration rendered public on 25 July. On the other hand, Secretary General of the League and Head of the OIC Contact Group H.E. Dr. Abdullah Omar Nasseef paid a visit to Turkey mid-August to discuss with Turkish authorities and affirmed his support for the cause of the Muslim community in Bulgaria.

While reactions expressed and action taken by States and international organisations did not arouse any favourable response from the Bulgarian side, the issue continues to be a matter of serious concern on the agenda of various fora, hopes being shared by all for a better future for the Muslim presence in Bulgaria. As an example, we reproduce below a declaration signed by an international group of scholars and researchers which met in Istanbul on 21-25 August 1989:

*"We the social and economic historians of the Ottoman period, are now in Istanbul to participate in the 5th International Congress on Social and Economic History of Turkey. As scholars who work on documents to evaluate the issues that lie in the depths of history, we cannot be impartial to the cultural genocide and violation of rights that we are witnessing today.*

*Bulgaria was a state of the Ottoman Empire for five centuries and has been the motherland for a large number of Turks. Claiming that there is no Turkish minority in the country, Bulgaria has, for some time, been oppressing the Turks. We have come across concrete and deplorable evidence of this oppression. We are certain that our colleagues in the future will study the results of this horrifying deportation with due emphasis.*

*At the end of the twentieth century, it is unbelievable that these innocent people should be punished solely for their religious beliefs by being forced to leave their motherland. We the participants of this Congress, take it as a moral obligation to express our abhorrence and deep sorrow in the face of this tragedy". (42 signatures)*

## BOOK SURVEY

\* *Averroes, Nesuvislost Nesuvislosti*, Translation of *Tahafut at-Tahafut* ("The Incoherence of Incoherence") into Croatian by Daniel Bucan, Naprijed, Zagreb, 1988, 470 + 17 p., 19x12 cm.

*Tahafut at-Tahafut*, one of the major works of the Muslim philosopher Ibn Rushd/Averroes (1189-1226) represents a monumentally conceived and equally monumentally realized answer to al-Gazali's critique of philosophy from the theological point of view. In his polemical work *Tahafut al-falasifa* (The Incoherence of the Philosophers) al-Gazali discusses twenty philosophical theses (namely those of Ibn Sina / Avicenna and al-Farabi), refuting them and aiming to show that they are contradictory and incoherent. In his defense of philosophy, Ibn Rushd, on the other hand, is trying to show that al-Gazali, while inducing his proofs against philosophy, made more contradictory arguments than philosophers did, and that his arguments are in fact incoherent. Thus arguing with al-Gazali, Ibn Rushd takes up al-Gazali's objections to philosophy issue by issue, and replies to them by quoting them first and then giving his contra-arguments. In fact, Ibn Rushd's work contains about four fifths of al-Gazali's original text which is the subject of Ibn Rushd's polemical dialogue.

As a dialogue between two great thinkers of Arab, and in fact of the whole medieval thought, Ibn Rushd's work *Tahafut at-Tahafut* reflects in a remarkable way the essential debate concerning the overall Islamic medieval spiritual issues, namely, the debate in which religion is on the one side and philosophy and science on the other. The consistent aristotelianism of Ibn Rushd, which had a great influence on the development of medieval European philosophy, is applied in this polemical dialogue in defense of rational thought and knowledge, and consistency of Ibn Rushd's thought is a real testimony to the fact that his aristotelianism is not a mere compilation of Aristotle's ideas but a creatively applied philosophical theory.

The translation of *Tahafut at-Tahafut* into Latin and Hebrew was made in the middle ages. In 1954, Dutch orientalist Simon van den Bergh made an excellent translation of it into English. This Croatian translation by the Yugoslav scholar Daniel Bucan is based on the original Arabic text

edited by Maurice Bouyges (*Averroes, Tahafut at-Tahafut*, Beyrouth, Imprimerie catholique, 1930), is the second complete modern translation of this great philosophical work.

The translation of Daniel Bucan is preceded by the biography of Ibn Rushd, a bibliography of works about him, an elaborate introduction about his role and place in Islamic philosophy and in European philosophy, and a commentary on the relationship between philosophy and religion. At the end of the book is a two-way Croatian-Arabic-Greek-Latin dictionary of the most important philosophical terms. IRCICA greatly appreciates the contribution made by Mr. Daniel Bucan through this work and expresses the wish that the scholar would also translate into Croatian al-Gazali's *Tahafut al-falasifa* which incited Ibn Rushd to write *Tahafut at-Tahafut*.

**Below is brief a information on other valuable works in Islamic studies, published in Yugoslavia. IRCICA is grateful to the Islamic Community, Zagreb for donating these valuable books to IRCICA Library.**

\* *Omar Nakicevic, Hasan Kafija Pruscak, Pionir Arapsko - Islamskih Nauka u Bosni i Hercegovini* (Hasan Kafija Pruscak, Pioneer of Arabic-Islamic Sciences in Bosnia - Hercegovina), Sarajevo, 1977, 159 + 30 p., 24x17 cm. (Croatian)

Biography of Hasan Kafija Pruscak, information on his personality, his works, his involvement in social issues, his concept of criticism, bibliography, toponymic index, index of names.

\* *Enver Mulahalilovic, Vjerski Obicaji Muslimana u Bosna i Hercegovini* (Religious Customs of Muslims in Bosnia - Hercegovina), Sarajevo, 1988, 141 + 16 p., 19.5 x 12.5 cm. (Croatian)

Explanations on the religious customs and practices of Muslims, glossary of terms, bibliography.

\* Muhamed Seid Serdarevic, *Fikh-ul-Ibadat* (Islamic Catechism), Sarajevo, 1968, 130 p., 20 x 14 cm. (Croatian)

Detailed explanations on the five pillars of Islam and related religious practices.

\* *Arapsko-Islamski Uticaj na Evropsku Renesansu* (Arabic-Islamic Influence on European Renaissance) by a group of authors, Sarajevo, 1987, 304 p., 24 x 16 cm. (Croatian)

Prepared by the UNESCO and the Egyptian National Commission of UNESCO. Analytical study on the influence of Arabic-Islamic knowledge and sciences in the following fields: literature, philosophy, mathematical and natural sciences, medicine and pharmacology, geography, history, architecture and arts, music.

\* *Lamija Hadziosmanovic; Salih Trako, Tragom Poezije (Chronogramic poetry)*, Sarajevo, 1985, 119+17 p., 24x17 cm. (Croatian)

Poets of Bosnia-Herzegovina and their poems about Islamic monuments, events, important personalities and the dates of their death; index of terms.

\* *Translation of the meaning of the Holy Quran in Hungarian and interpretation: A Koran* (1st volume) 493 p.; *A Koran Vilaga* (The World of the Holy Quran) (2nd Volume), 558 p., translated and interpreted by Robert Simon, Budapest, 1987.

This translation of the meaning of the Holy Quran in Hungarian (1st volume) and interpretation (2nd volume) are the outcome and synthesis of Dr. Simon's postgraduate studies at Al-Azhar University (Egypt), his work on the original Arabic and modern literature in Quranic studies and his researches based on Tafsir and Seera Literature (Ibn Ishaq, Ibn Hisham, al-Tabari, al-Zamahshari, al-Razi, al-Baydawi, al-Galalain), Hadith literature (al-Bukhari, Abu Daud, al-Nasai, Ibn Magha, al-Tirmizi), pre-Islamic poetry and historical and geographical sources referring to early Islamic history. Among the works published previously by Dr. Robert Simon are *A Koran Szemelvényekben*, a partial translation of the meaning of the Holy Quran (Budapest, 1947) and *Az Iszlam Keletkezese* ("The Origin of Islam", Budapest, 1967).

\* Suad Mahir Mohammed, "*Al-'Imara Al-Islamiya A'la Marri Al-'Usur*" (Islamic Architecture Through the Ages), Dar Al-Bayan Al-Arabi, Jeddah, 1985, 2 volumes (528 p., 21 tables, 319 photographs; 470 p., 61 tables, 526 photographs) (Arabic)

This is a comprehensive study of Islamic arts and architecture, their characteristics, major elements and various manifestations in different periods of history. The author defines and describes various types of artistic expressions as they appeared in the Sassanid architecture, in the school buildings and other cultural monuments of Bilad al Sham or in Morocco or Egypt. He divides fine arts into two groups: dynamic arts, which are perceived by sight and/or by hearing, such as music, poetry and dance, and formal arts such as architecture, sculpture, photography, which convey the artist's creation for visual and tangible perception. Islamic fine arts comprise both these categories, but formal arts in Islam are limited to a few branches. The author divides this category of art into four groups as architecture, sculpture, painting and decorative arts and explains that in Islam, only two are practiced: architecture and decorative arts. Sculpture developed as an artistic technique applied on metals and other solid substances such as wood, mother-of-pearl, marble and glass while painting appeared in miniatures, not earlier than the sixth century Hijra, and in association with another decorative art, the art of the book. The work of Professor Suad Mahir Mohammed provides a very informative overview of Islamic arts and architecture with respect to their development in time and space. It is a useful contribution to the scholarly study of Islamic arts and architecture.

\* Muhammad Adnan Bakhit, *Tapu Defteri No. 275, Detailed Register of the Private - Khāṣṣ of the Governor in the Province of Damascus, 958 A.H./1551 - 2 A.D., a study, edition and translation of the text*, Petra Bank Printing Press, Amman, 1989, 29 x 21.5 cm., 145 p.

The register No. 275 of the Governor of Damascus in 1551 - 52 A.D. is a valuable historical reference providing information on the revenues of the Governorate of Sham. The register was written upon the order of Sultan Suleyman the Lawmaker. It consists of about 123 pages of big format. This book is the reproduction, translation, editing and presentation of the register, by Prof. Dr. M. Adnan Bakhit, Dean of Scientific Research at the University of Jordan.

In the Introduction to the book, the author explains the importance and usefulness of the register and gives detailed statistical information about agricultural production, animal husbandry and other productive activities carried out in the province. There are also demographic data, such as the urban-rural distribution of the population and household statistics. The Introduction is followed by the translation of the register, over 105 pages. A special part is devoted to the presentation of the villages and other settlements mentioned in the register. A bibliography and useful indexes are also provided. Prof. Bakhit's important work contributes to historical research by shedding light on an reference document about the Sham region.

The first institution we briefly introduce in this issue is an outstanding organization of the Arab world, the Arab Thought Forum in Jordan.

We are pleased to present in the second place an academic institution which contributes significantly to the promotion of Islamic studies in the West, namely the Department of History of Ohio State University, and announce opportunities of graduate studies it offers.

### **THE ARAB THOUGHT FORUM AMMAN, JORDAN**

The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) is a non-governmental organisation concerned with intellectual, cultural and developmental issues. Brief information is provided here on the objectives and activities of the ATF, based on its introductory brochure.

The foundation of this institution was decided at a meeting of twenty five Arab intellectuals and development scientists convened in Aqaba, Jordan, in March 1981 upon the invitation of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Bin Tallal of Jordan. The meeting discussed developmental and intellectual issues related to the future outlook and prospects of the Arab world in the rapidly changing international environment. It was concluded that the Arab Thought was in need of a forum to address the problems and issues of the Arab world, examine human achievements on the international scene and look into the possible contributions of Arab thought to the world heritage and civilisation.

In the light of these findings, the Arab Thought Forum was entrusted to realise the following objectives:

1. Development of contemporary Arab thought with regard to basic issues of the world, and intensifying public awareness of and concern with these issues. Particular attention is to be focused on Arab unity and common Arab concerns, within a framework that synthesizes cultural heritage and modern values.

2. Study of economic, social and cultural links within the Arab nation and with other developing regions, with the object of strengthening dialogue with them, promoting cooperation, and serving common interests.

3. Formulation of a well-thought out Arab point of view towards international development issues that are addressed by international fora and organisations. The ATF will attempt to make a distinct contribution to efforts to establish a new international order which would set international relations on just and equitable bases and foster close economic complementarity.

4. Building of communication bridges between intellectuals and decision-makers in the Arab world so as to ensure that public policies are based on sound and solid grounds and to facilitate popular participation in the implementation of these policies.

The Arab Thought Forum tries to achieve these objectives by various means, including the following:

- Gathering a leading group of Arab intellectuals and decision-makers to study the current problems and challenges.
- Undertaking studies, research and lectures, by forum members or by other scholars on assignment, and the dissemination of the results on a wide scale.
- Holding conferences and symposia.
- Establishing strong ties with clubs, universities, and other institutions which undertake similar intellectual activities and place special emphasis on future issues, and
- Offering technical advice on various aspects of development in the Arab world.

The Arab Thought Forum promotes dialogues between the Arab and other regions of the world, as well as by inter-Arab dialogues, through continuous contacts and by organising conferences, seminars and workshops together with institutions and organisations. It also undertook scientific research in a futuristic vision, directed to developmental issues such as education

and economic prospects of the Arab world. Another activity of the ATF is related to the translation of selected works from other languages into Arabic and their publication. The ATF issues a monthly newsletter titled "Al-Muntada", in Arabic, and four series of publications, each dealing with one of its major activities (i.e. international dialogues, inter-Arab dialogues, strategic research and translations of international works).

The Chairman of ATF is H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Bin Tallal of Jordan. The Secretary General Dr. Saadeddin Ibrahim is from Egypt. ATF's organisational structure consists of the General Assembly, the Board of Trustees, the Administrative Committee, the Secretariat and the Executive Organs.

Among the important world-wide activities of the ATF is the series of Inter-Religious Dialogues which are organised since 1984. Below is the address of ATF:

"Arab Thought Forum,  
Housing Bank Building, Shmeisani,  
P.O.Box 925418, Amman, Jordan  
Telex: 23649 jo; Phone: 678 707-678 708"

#### **ISLAMIC STUDIES AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, U.S.A. Opportunities for graduate studies**

Ohio State University, History Department has a long tradition in Islamic studies, going back to the 1930's. It is chaired since 1972 by Prof. Carter Findley, who is responsible for the courses on Ottoman and modern Middle Eastern history. Among other members of the department are Islamic art historian Prof. Howard Crane,

classical Islamic historian Prof. Marilyn Waldman, expert in Iranian and Indian Islamic history Prof. Stephen Dale and assistant professor of Turkish Victoria R. Holbrook. The library of the department is among the best university libraries in the U.S.A. The collection grows rapidly under the expert supervision of Islamic bibliographer Dr. Dona Straley and supports research in a number of areas.

A variety of fields are available at the History Department for graduate studies. Apart from possibilities of specialisation in fields such as Middle Eastern, South Asian, East Asian, African, Latin American, as well as European and U.S. history, the department also offers topically defined fields such as women's history and military history. Graduate courses on world history will be added to the curriculum next academic year.

The PhD program at the History Department has two main requirements: the general examination, and the dissertation. The History Department accepts international students who have their own financing; the university has some fellowships for those needing financial support. Ohio State University emphasizes training graduate students to teach by employing them as teaching associates; the History Department employs suitably qualified international students in this capacity.

Students wishing to apply for graduate studies should address their inquiries to: "*The Graduate Chair, Department of History, Ohio State University, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.*" Those wishing to apply in history of art should write to: "*The Graduate Chair, Department of History of Art, 100 Hayes Hall, 108 North Oval, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.*"

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

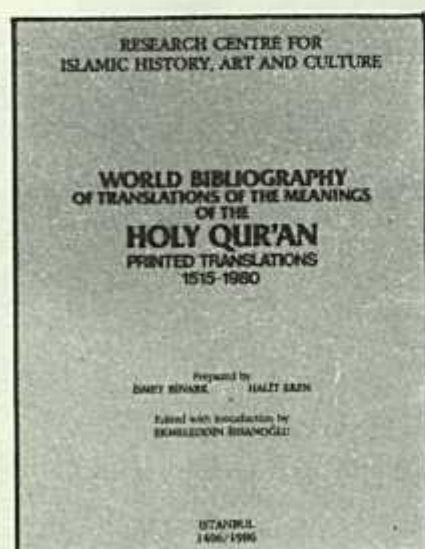
### RECORDINGS OF ORAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE QURAN

The research project of IRCICA on translations of the Quran into world languages has three facets: it covers printed, manuscript and oral translations of the Holy Quran.

Concerning oral translations, a complete translation of the Quran in Wolof language was recorded previously in cooperation with the "Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire" of Senegal.

Recently, the recordings of oral translations in Tamasheq and Songhay, two other widely spoken local African languages were completed with the valuable collaboration of the Centre for Documentation and Historical Research (Ahmed Baba Research Centre) in Timbuktu, Mali.

The practice of translating the Quran orally is a tradition carried out during the month of Ramadan in the mosques of West African countries. The Centre gives particular emphasis to recording these translations in order to preserve the products of this tradition. It shall proceed with the recording of translations in other African languages, in order to form a complete collection.



### IRCICA lost a dear staff member: Researcher Mr. Salih Şaban deceased



IRCICA staff deeply regrets the demise of its dear colleague Mr. Salih Şaban, researcher and translator. Mr. Şaban was appreciated and esteemed by everybody for his serious work and kind and calm personality.

Mr. Salih Şaban was born in 1920 in the town of Çayniçe in Yugoslavia. In 1943 he graduated from the Higher School of Islamic Theology in Sarajevo. During World War II he was a prisoner of war in Germany and Italy. After the war, he worked in Munich and published the journal "Der Gerade Weg" which later appeared under the direction of the Muslim social association in Vienna. He immigrated to Turkey in 1959. From 1962 - 1982, he worked as translator and speaker for programmes in German in the Turkish radio broadcast "Voice of Turkey". From mid-1986 until his death in January 1989, he worked at IRCICA as a researcher and contributed to the studies in the framework of the research project on "Islamic Culture in the Balkans".

Mr. Şaban had an excellent knowledge of Arabic, English, German, Italian, Turkish and Serbo-Croatian. He translated a number of works on Islamic culture from these languages into Turkish. Lastly, his translation of "Islam Izmetu Istoka, Zapada Ireca Alternativa" (Islam between the East and West) by Ali İzzetbegović from its original in Serbo-Croatian was published in 1987.

His colleagues at IRCICA will always have a warm memory of him. May his soul rest in peace.

## NEW IRCICA PUBLICATION

**ISLAMIC ART Common Principles, Forms and Themes**, Proceedings of the International Symposium held in Istanbul in April 1983, Printed by Dar al-Fikr, Damascus, 1989, 27,5x20 cm., 454 p. (289p. in English and French, 165p. in Arabic).

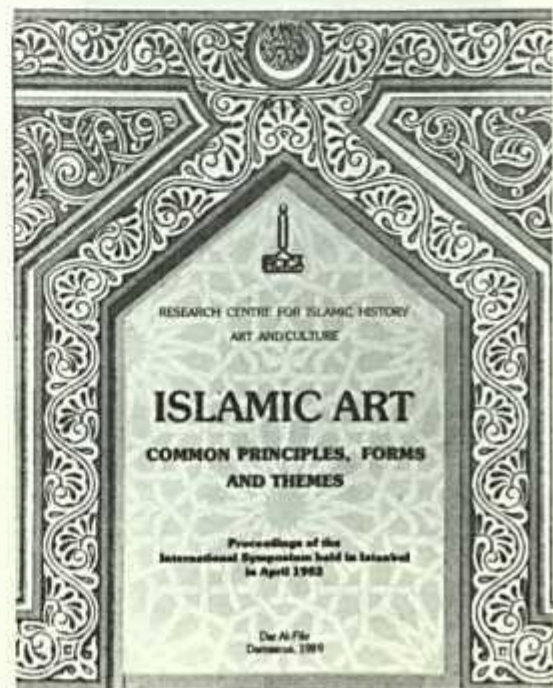
An International Symposium on the "Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Arts" was organised by IRCICA in Istanbul on 18-22 April 1983, as a contribution to the celebration programmes on the occasion of the 15th Century Hijra. 44 specialists, researchers in Islamic arts and artists participated in the symposium; valuable research papers were presented and discussed, about different branches of Islamic arts, their history and characteristics, Islamic architecture, the philosophy, and theoretical and aesthetical elements of Islamic arts.

The symposium issued the "Istanbul Declaration on Islamic Art", recording the broad outlines agreed upon by the participants and recommending measures for the advancement of Islamic arts and encouragement of the artists.

The editing of the papers by their authors and supplementing them with illustrations for publication took time after the symposium. Assistance was secured through the initiative of Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria), Chairman of the

Governing Council of IRCICA, who proposed that the proceedings be printed at Dar al-Fikr publishing house, in Damascus, Syria, under his guidance. IRCICA is grateful to Dr. Afif Bahnassi for his assistance and to Dar al-Fikr for the precious cooperation extended to the Centre.

The book contains 17 papers in English, 10 papers in French and 12 in Arabic, printed in their original language of presentation. The preface is by Prof. Dr. Ekmeladdin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General; inaugural speeches at the symposium by the OIC Secretary General and the Minister of Culture of Turkey, host country of the symposium, are followed by an introduction by Prof. Ahmad Issa (Egypt), expert in Islamic arts, who supervised the preparation of the book. The book also contains the Recommendations and Resolutions of the symposium, the "Istanbul Declaration on Islamic Art" and the closing speech by Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, President of the Royal Society of Fine Arts of Jordan. There are 139 illustrations and facsimiles of 49 manuscripts.



## VISITORS AT IRCICA

\* "I am happy to have seen the efforts made by this Centre in the service of Islamic civilisation, to better make known its principles, its arts and to disseminate its values among the youth. Muslims should be proud of this Centre and the important role it plays in the promotion of Islamic culture. I thank all the staff of the Centre and especially the Director General. I hope their efforts will all be successful.,, (Original:Arabic)

*H.H. Prince Saud bin Salman  
bin Muhammed Al Saud  
27 July 1989*

\* A group of 29 faculty members and graduate students of the Islamic Call College of Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya paid a visit to IRCICA on 10 August 1989. The delegation, on a study visit to Turkey, spent half a day at the Centre, to receive detailed information on its activities. The group was particularly interested in the

Centre's publications. Possibilities of cooperation between the Islamic Call College and IRCICA were discussed; it was agreed in principle, among others, that two faculty members of the College would spend their sabbatical leave at the Centre. IRCICA hopes that this and other forms of cooperation with the College will give fruitful results. Below are the impressions recorded on the Centre's book by the Head of the delegation:

"The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, consisting of faculty members and graduate students of the Islamic Call College, is pleased to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA). The delegation was received with a warm hospitality and given information on the objectives and activities of the Centre, its fields of interest, its projects and the material it accumulated. This was a successful and useful visit." (Original: Arabic)

*Dr. Yusuf Ahmed al-Thalb  
Head of the Delegation  
10 August 1989*



*Guests from Libya in front of Yaveran Building at Yıldız Palace*

# IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



**WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THE HOLY QUR'AN: PRINTED TRANSLATIONS 1515 - 1980**, prepared by İSMET BİNARK, HALİT EREN; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, Istanbul, 1986; XCIX, 880, 34 p.; 24 cm. (English) Price: US \$80 plus postage (US \$20 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$10 all others).

*Gives information about 2672 works which are the originals, copies and different editions of 551 complete and 883 incomplete translations and selections in 65 languages. The Preface gives the history of Quran translations from the beginnings of Islam to our time.*

**UNION CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS IN ARABIC SCRIPT IN THE LIBRARIES OF ISTANBUL (1828-1928)**, Compiled by HASAN DUMAN, Istanbul, 1986; 664 p.; 24 cm. Price: US \$25 plus postage (US\$ 10 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$5 all others).

*Contains information about 1804 titles of periodicals in different languages printed in Arabic script. The preface, the bibliographical explanations and indications for indexes are trilingual in English, Arabic and Turkish.*

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY TURKISH WORKS ON CHEMISTRY (Printed works, 1830-1923)**, Prepared by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, History of Science Series no.2, Istanbul, 1985; IX, 148 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US \$10 post included.

*Gives the results of researches conducted on more than 250 references assessed through the scanning of numerous sources and about 20 library collections. There are 259 entries of works published between 1830-1923 given in chronological order according to the dates of publication and indexes of authors, educational institutions and the names of printers and publishers.*

**OTTOMAN ARCHIVES**, Prepared by NECATİ AKTAŞ, İSMET BİNARK; Translated by SALİH SADAVİ SALİH; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts, University of Jordan, Amman, 1986; 14, 251 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic). Price: US \$30 post included.

*The Ottoman Archives is a unique and authentic source for the history of many Islamic countries. This work contains a brief history of the Ottoman Archives, a description of the present classification system used in the archives and explanations of archive regulations and procedures. A glossary of Ottoman archival terms and a bibliography are included.*

# IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



**CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KÖPRÜLÜ LIBRARY** by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEVAT İZGİ, CEMİL AKPINAR, Istanbul, 1986; 3 vols. (XII, 609, 34; 647, XII; 639, XII, 22 p.); 24 cm. (Ar.) Price: US \$60 plus postage (US\$ 10 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$5 all others).

*The Köprülü Library in Istanbul contains an important collection of manuscripts: nearly 2773 volumes under 3500 titles in the fields of history, philosophy, natural sciences, mathematics, etc. The catalogue provides full bibliographic information about them. The Preface gives the history of the collection.*

**THE OTTOMAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**, 1st National Symposium on Turkish History of Science, 3-5 April 1987, edited by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University; History of Science Series 3, 1987; VIII, 264 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US \$5 post included.

*A collection of papers presented at the symposium which was jointly organised in Istanbul by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, University of Istanbul. The introduction and papers give information on one of the scientific and professional associations which were established in the Ottoman State. Some scientific and professional associations not known before are introduced. The papers deal with various aspects of the associations, including the process of their establishment, their problems, activities and accomplishments.*

**ISTANBUL, A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST** (Photo-Album) Edited by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, Istanbul, 1987; 97 p., 1 map; 22 cm. (English, Arabic and Turkish) Price: US \$20 post included.

*This album contains a collection of the rare photographs of Istanbul almost one hundred years ago, which were chosen from the archive of the Centre. The photographs introduce different sectors of life in Istanbul at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Each photograph has an explanation. This album was published by the Centre in cooperation with the Arab-Turkish Bank in Istanbul on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of their foundation.*

## IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



**TURKISH ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE** by Prof. Dr. Oktay ASLANAPA, translated by Ahmed ISSA, Istanbul, 1987; 21, 442, 282 p.; pictures, 1 map; 28 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$ 60 post included.

*A comprehensive encyclopaedic work covering the history of Turkish-Islamic architecture and various branches of art such as carpet-making, the arts of the book including calligraphy, miniatures and binding, etc. Originally published in English. A glossary of 600 art terms has been added.*

**ISLAMIC SWORDS AND SWORDMITHS**, by Ünsal YÜCEL, translated by Tahsin TAHAOĞLU, IRCICA and the Ministry of Information of Kuwait, 1988; 145 p., pictures, 28x21.5 cm. (Arabic), Price: US \$15 post included.

*Descriptive catalogue of 114 swords kept at the Topkapı Palace Museum and the Military Museum in Istanbul, with 186 photographs. These swords were used from the first to the tenth century Hijra (7th-16th centuries A.D.). Chapters deal with: Blessed swords related to the Prophet (P.B.U.H.), the four Khalifas and the companions of the Prophet; Characteristics of the Islamic swords and developments in their forms; Muslim swordsmiths.*

**ISLAMIC ART, COMMON PRINCIPLES, FORMS AND THEMES**, Proceedings of the International Symposium held in Istanbul in April 1983, Printed by Dar al-Fikr, Damascus, 1989, 27x20 cm., 454 p. (289 p. in English and French, 165 p. in Arabic), Price: US\$15 surface mail included.

*This book contains thirty-nine research papers presented by scholars from various countries at the International Symposium on the Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Art organised by IRCICA in April 1983. The papers are in Arabic, English and French and deal with architecture, decoration, calligraphy, miniature painting and other fields of Islamic arts.*

### BOOKS IN THE PRESS

**HOLY KA'BA KEYS AND LOCKS**, prepared by Tercan Yılmaz

*The catalogue describes 56 pieces of locks and keys kept in Topkapı Palace Museum in Istanbul, with colour photographs. The introduction gives information on the method of manufacturing of the keys and locks and materials used as well as explanations on their inscriptions and decorations.*

### VIDEO CASSETTES

*The following documentary films prepared by the Centre are available on a single cassette in Arabic. Diffusion system is PAL. Cassette type to be specified (VHS/BETAMAX). Price: US \$30.-.*

- ★ "Life and Works of Calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi and Calligraphic Arts"
- ★ "Arts of Illumination and Gilding".