



# Newsletter



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



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*Research Centre for Islamic  
History, Art and Culture  
(IRCICA)*

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## EDITORIAL

The Foreign Ministers of the Islamic countries convened last June for their Twenty-ninth annual session, in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. The present issue of the *Newsletter* begins with an outline of this session, where a wide range of subjects of international, regional or national scope were discussed. The diversified agenda of the Foreign Ministers conference clearly reflected the year-by-year expansion of the OIC's activities. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which is the second largest international organisation, is called upon to deal with a growing number of political, cultural, and economic affairs of common interest for its Member States. In addition to discussing these issues, the Twenty-ninth conference examined and reviewed, as usual, the activities which were accomplished by its subsidiary organs – including IRCICA, and its affiliated and specialized institutions, during the period since last year's session, i.e. the Twenty-eighth conference that was held in Bamako, Mali. The Khartoum conference was the first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to convene after the 11 September attacks; therefore, it was an occasion for the Ministers to jointly review the aftermath of the event and evaluate its repercussions on the OIC Member States. During the period of the conference, we had the opportunity of meeting with the Ministers and the representatives of cultural institutions of some Member States to jointly review progress achieved in IRCICA's cooperation with them and/or establish new liaisons.

IRCICA was heavily involved this summer in implementing the eighth program in the series of architectural workshops entitled "Mostar 2004". These workshops were held every year since 1994 either in Istanbul or in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the participation of architects from around the world. They yielded a considerable amount of architectural studies, plans and designs. Part of this output is already being used as reference in restoration projects and the remaining will serve in future works to be undertaken in war-torn areas around the world. This summer's workshop was attended by seventy-three professionals from thirteen countries. Until now, the workshops brought together close to six hundred professional architects, scholars and students in total from twenty-

five universities and centres in fifteen countries. Simultaneously with these workshops, we carried out some re-construction and restoration activities in various parts of the region: Neziraga Mosque, Smajkic Mosque and a "Sabil" (fountain) were rebuilt and reopened in the course of the last three years, and we recently launched the re-construction of Karadzobey Mosque, one of the masterpieces of Mimar Sinan in the region. We are pleased to see that in addition to all these tangible results obtained, our activities in this field also contributed in reinforcing public consciousness on the preservation of cultural heritage and particularly multicultural heritage, in whatever form and wherever they may be found - architectural, written, tangible or intangible, in Bosnia and Herzegovina or elsewhere. These workshops have become the focus of interest of the architectural community world-wide and are generating international cooperation, which is indispensable for the success of the program. At the same time, they serve as examples to other architectural preservation activities, given that the ideas, designs and project guidelines produced are relevant for damaged or destroyed cities and architectural structures throughout the world.

Ahead of us for the coming months is a heavy schedule of activities, including preparations for symposia and congresses we plan to organise at different venues: the international congress on "Islamic Arts and Crafts" to be held in Isfahan, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance of Iran, in October 2002; the international congress on "Culture Contacts in Building Universal Civilisation: A Basis of Understanding" to take place in Sharjah, under the patronage of H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, Emir of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates, in February 2003; the symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in East Africa" to be organised in cooperation with the Islamic University of Uganda, in April 2003; and the symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" to be held in Albania at the end of 2003. Those interested can find details on these and other activities of the Centre on the web site of IRCICA. Thank you in advance for your interest.

*Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu*

**THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
HELD IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN  
25-27 June 2002**

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The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue) was inaugurated by His Excellency President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan, in the capital Khartoum, on 25 June 2002. In his address, the President described the Conference as a large unified international gathering, where the OIC members should strive incessantly to strengthen solidarity and consolidate ties until achieving a living experience of relations as states, nations, regimes and governments. President Al Bashir pointed out that in today's world, the new challenges are multifarious, and all countries of the world including the large industrial countries affirm they can no longer face these challenges alone. He stressed that the Conference had an enormous responsibility in restoring the balance in the shaken international relations and invited the Member States to participate effectively in reforming the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to enable it to assume the momentous role entrusted to it.

H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, delivered a comprehensive address, in which he stressed that the challenges facing the Muslim world are grave and unprecedented, of a type that Muslims have not faced before. These challenges are extremely complex, intricate and daunting, and consequently require exceptional efforts and effective, well-thought measures to stop this trend. To meet these challenges, the first and foremost need is a unified political will to mobilise the public. This can be achieved only through common, sincere and purposeful action, and the power and incentive to respect the resolutions and

recommendations adopted and to implement the agreements ratified. The Secretary General also called for tackling the real causes of terrorism and holding an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to arrive at an agreement on the definition of the concept of terrorism and to seek a common and systematic response to this phenomenon. H.E. Dr. Belkéziz emphasised the Palestine problem as the foremost issue, all the more so in the face of the escalation of events in Palestine due to the Israeli aggression and the non-respect by Israel of the UN resolutions. Speaking of the consequences of 11 September, he said that one of the negative repercussions of this event on the Muslim world has been that regrettably, as a result of campaigns associating Islam with terrorism, the word "Islam" has become, in the minds of many people, synonymous with terrorism, causing that Muslims are persistently the object of apprehensions. The Secretary General underlined the necessity for the Muslim countries to adopt a common stance and develop a joint action to clearly show where they stand in the contemporary world along with their stance towards the great challenges the globe is facing in the framework of the current "unipolar" world order. In this respect, he recalled that the OIC Member States had aligned their stances on terrorism at two extraordinary conferences held for the purpose, the first one in Doha, Qatar on 10 October 2001, to discuss the war in Afghanistan, and the second one in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 1 April 2002, which recommended the holding of an international conference under UN auspices to formulate an internationally agreed definition of terrorism and a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Conference elected H.E. Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sudan, Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Islamic Conference. It then proceeded with the points on its agenda, distributing them into the plenary and four committees: the Political Affairs Committee, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee, the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. On the fringe of the Conference, the Eight-member Committee on the situation of Muslims in Southern Philippines, the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, the Contact Group on Sierra Leone, the African Sahel Committee and the Task Group on Somalia held meetings.

In its deliberations and resolutions on political affairs, the Conference dealt with the following major issues: the problem of Palestine, where it stressed the need to implement the international resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002), and 1403 (2002); matters relating to the situation in Afghanistan; the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; tension between India and Pakistan; Somalia; the question of Cyprus; the dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan; problems in Sierra Leone, among others. On the protection of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities living in non-Member States, the Conference reaffirmed the need to help Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States to preserve their religious and cultural identity and enjoy equal treatment in terms of rights and duties and exercise their civil, religious and other rights without discrimination.

In the context of matters related to legal affairs, the Conference discussed the question of human rights and underlined the importance of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam. It expressed its deep concern over the repeated and wrongful association between Islam and human rights violations, and over the use of the written and audiovisual media to propagate such

misrepresentation. It called on the Member States to continue to cooperate in coordination in this field, in order to convey the positions of the Organisation on human rights issues, including the rights of Muslim minorities, to the concerned international organs and agencies of the United Nations.

The Conference underlined the urgency of minimizing the adverse effects of globalisation on the economy of the OIC countries and called for sharing of the benefits of globalisation by all countries on an equal footing. It also stressed the need for universal participation of all countries in the international decision-making process concerning international economic and financial policies. The Conference called on the Member States to increase their share of the world trade by sustained improvement of their competitiveness at the international level. It underscored the fundamental importance of expanding intra-OIC trade. Expressing concern over the acute poverty in the Least Developed Countries leading to their marginalisation in the global economy, it renewed its appeal to the international community to fully implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in May 2001. On issues related to the environment, science and technology, the Conference adopted the decisions and the Declaration of the First Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers (Jeddah, 10-12 June 2002), and emphasised that environmental considerations must be tied to development efforts in each country. Concerning the implementation of development strategies in the field of science and technology, the Conference reaffirmed that science and technology must be harnessed for peaceful purposes for the good of humanity and for the socio-economic development of states. It called for the initiation of negotiations among countries concerned to lay down universal non-discriminatory guidelines on the transfer of advanced technology and equipment.

In the cultural field, the 29<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference stressed the importance of consolidating the unity and cultural coherence of the Muslim world, of coordinating its efforts in its general action while taking into account the national and local cultural specificities of Muslim peoples, and providing support to institutions operating in the fields of culture, education and scientific research, particularly in the field of Islamic culture and civilization. It commended the success achieved of the Joint Forum of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the European Union which was held in Istanbul in February 2002 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Turkey (see *Newsletter*, IRCICA, no. 57, April 2002). In this respect, it expressed its appreciation for the Emir of Qatar, current Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit, to host the follow-up meeting of the OIC-EU Joint Forum. Forty-three resolutions were taken by the Conference on various cultural matters, including the resolutions titled: "Cultural Aspects of the Phenomenon of Globalisation", "The Universal Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilisations", "Provision of Assistance to the Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak", "Education and Rehabilitation of the Muslim Youth", "Challenges Faced by the Islamic Community in the Twenty-first Century", among others. The Conference also examined and took resolutions on the activities of its subsidiary organs working in fields of culture (IRCICA, the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf), its affiliated institutions (the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation – ISESCO, the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent – Benghazi, the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation – Riyadh, the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools) and the universities and schools functioning under its aegis, including the Islamic University in Niger, the Islamic University in Uganda, the International Islamic University in Malaysia, the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau, the

proposed new project for a new campus for the Zeitouna university in Tunisia, and the project to establish an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Comoros. In the operative paragraphs of its resolution concerning IRCICA; the 29<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference

1. Lauds the efforts made by the Centre and particularly its Governing Board for the implementation of the Resolution of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faysal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz – may Allah rest his soul in peace – to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic Heritage in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support, during the Chairmanship of the Islamic Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Ibn Faysal Ibn Fahd, to present him with the plate, or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion, and commends the activity of the Director General of the Centre in this respect and his meeting with HRH Prince Nawaf Ibn Faisal Ibn Fahd to crystallise this project.
2. Congratulates the Centre for the successful symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Volga-Ural Region" in Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, on 8-11 June 2001, organised under the patronage of H.E. the President of the Republic of Tatarstan, in collaboration with academic institutions in the Russian Federation and in the Republic of Tatarstan.
3. Commends the organisation of a series of successful international workshops on "Architectural heritage today" which continued through the seventh workshop on architecture "Mostar 2004" held in Mostar from 23 July to 1 August 2001.
4. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Centre for carrying the 5th International Competition on Calligraphy in the name of the dean of the Arab Calligraphers the late Sayed Ibrahim, as well as the IRCICA award for distinction in calligraphy, which were successfully executed and their results announced.
5. Welcomes the project of the Centre to organise an International Congress on "Islamic Arts and Crafts" jointly with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic guidance, Islamic Republic of Iran, in Isfahan on 4-9 October 2002.

6. Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organize an International congress on "Culture Contacts in Building Universal Civilisation: A Basis of Understanding" in Sharjah, UAE in the beginning of 2003, under the patronage of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qassimi, Member of Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharjah.

7. Welcomes the project of the Centre to organise an International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa" jointly with the Islamic University in Uganda, in Kampala in April 2003.

8. Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organise the second International symposium on "Islamic Civilization in the Balkans" in Tirana, capital of Albania, in Spring 2003.

9. Expresses its appreciation for the Centre's efforts aiming to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage and identity of the Islamic communities in non-member countries of the OIC; requests the Centre to continue these efforts and asks the Member States and the Islamic institutions and personalities to provide the Centre with the necessary support to be able to achieve this noble task.

10. Requests the Centre to continue extending its valuable contributions to activate dialogue among civilizations by implementing one of the programmes of activities that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference intends to execute in this respect.

11. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

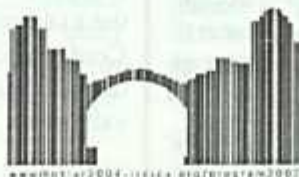
During the period of the Conference, IRCICA presented an exhibition of illustrations and samples of its publications, in the "Friendship Hall" within the Congress Palace where the sessions were held. The illustrations gave a pictorial outline of the Centre's activities, visitors received and cultural events organised. Documents and publications of other subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions of the OIC were also

included. H.E. President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan, opened the exhibition right after the opening session of the Conference. Member States' ministerial delegations present at the Conference visited the exhibition.

On the occasion of the Conference, IRCICA Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and the Centre's officials in his company made fruitful contacts with Ministers and high officials of the Government of Sudan. H.E. Dr. Eltigani S. Fidail, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan, received the Director General in his office. The talks centered on the cooperation existing between the Ministry and the various cultural and academic institutions of Sudan on one side, and the Centre on the other, and possible ways of promoting and diversifying it. Possibilities of enhancing the rate of participation from Sudan to the congresses, seminars, art competitions and exhibitions being organised by IRCICA were also explored.

The Director General and his colleagues also visited the University of Khartoum, in particular the Institute of African and Asian Studies, where it was met by Prof. Dr. Yusuf Fadl Hasan, Director of the Institute. During the talks, some specific subjects of study likely to open avenues of cooperation between the Institute and the Centre were considered. In this framework, the international symposium to be organised by IRCICA jointly with the Islamic University of Uganda (Kampala, April 2003) was mentioned, as an occasion for Sudanese scholars to take part in the Centre's activities. It was also decided that an exchange of publications will take place between the Institute and IRCICA.

**MOSTAR 2004,  
8<sup>th</sup> Program: IRCICA's EIGHTH ARCHITECTURAL WORKSHOP  
HELD IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
9 July-2 August 2002**



**“Integrating Cultural Asset Rehabilitation with Post-War Redevelopment”**

The opening session of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mostar 2004 architectural workshop was held on 9 July at the Youth Center in Mostar, in presence of H.E. Beriz Belkić, President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also present were Mr. Šefkija Džih, Governor of Mostar, Mr. Neven Tomić, Deputy Mayor, representatives of architectural academic and cultural circles, the press and public media. The ceremony was fully covered by the local television.

The first to address the audience was the Governor of Mostar Mr. Šefkija Džih. He welcomed all participants to what he referred to as the ‘wounded city’ of Mostar. Next on stage was Deputy Mayor Mr. Neven Tomić. Mr. Tomić informed the audience that contracts for the reconstruction of the Mostar Bridge had been signed, and that in two years the bridge would be complete. He expressed the importance attached to the Mostar 2004 workshop as a “gathering” that foreshadowed the expected outcomes of this reconstruction, i.e. connection between people, institutions, and states.



*H.E. Mr. Šefkija Džih, Governor of Mostar*



*H.E. Mr. Neven Tomić, Deputy Mayor of Mostar (at left), with Prof. Amir Pasić (IRCICA), Coordinator of the Mostar 2004 program*



*Prof. Brooke Harrington, Prof. İhsanoğlu and Prof. Ahunbay (from left)*

Then, Professor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, provided quantitative data regarding the number of participants who took part in the Mostar 2004 workshops to date - some 500 participants representing 25 different universities from 15 different countries. He regarded the work produced thus far as "exemplary" and referred those who had taken part in these workshops as "the Mostar 2004 family." He mentioned plans regarding the establishment of alumni of Mostar 2004. He announced that IRCICA had made preliminary arrangements to begin the restoration of the Karadzozbegova Mosque - widely acclaimed as the best mosque in Mostar which was designed by the famous Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan. He also announced that the ceremony in the year 2004 would be especially impressive, because it would coincide with the 20<sup>th</sup> year of the death of scholar Ekrem Ayverdi, who had pioneered work in the field of history of architecture in the Balkans and authored many books in his lifetime.

Professor Brooke Harrington, who is one of the most faithful participants in the program starting from the first workshop (Istanbul, 1994), was the next speaker. He stressed that since that time, over 100 students had produced varied projects on various sites in Mostar in studios led by him. He presented some of these projects to the audience.



*Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, addressed the opening session*

H.E. Beriz Belkić, President of Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, delivered an address in which he expressed the pleasure he felt for being invited to the opening ceremony of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mostar 2004 workshop. The President pledged full support of the Presidency for reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, with the caveat that the amounts the state could offer were hardly sufficient. He entertained the thought that Bosnia and Herzegovina could one day, again, nurture a multicultural society, and said that such workshops provided hope that this line of thought might be realised. He also pledged full support to all non-governmental organizations, and regarded these as important actors in rebuilding efforts.

*H.E. Beriz Belkić, President of Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, delivered an address at the opening session*

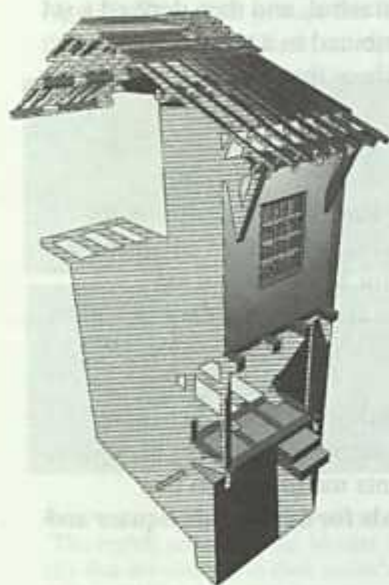


*H.E. Beriz Belkić (at left), Prof. İhsanoğlu and Prof. Aysu*

After the session, Prof. İhsanoğlu paid a short visit to the Sevri Hadzi Hasanova Mosque where restoration work is near completion, and expressed his pleasure in seeing such key monuments being brought back to life. Project supervisor Prof. Zeynep Ahunbay (Istanbul Technical University) gave explanations on the project's details to Prof. İhsanoğlu.

A round-table discussion followed, regarding preservation problems in the states of the former Yugoslav Federation in general, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular. Prof. Zeynep Ahunbay gave a lecture by outlining some general problems related to preservation, most notably, how preservation activities can or should be handled in charged political situations and in war-torn communities. She then gave specific examples in the city of Mostar, and spoke of her experiences regarding the Neziraga and Sevri Hadzi Hasanova Mosques, and the so-called Magaza on Onescukova Street. The key participants of the round-table discussion, which was mediated by Professor Amir Pašić, were Prof. Ahunbay, Ms. Amra Hadžimuhammedović, Prof. Željko Peković and Prof. Tina Wik. Of these, Professors Ahunbay, Wik, and Ms. Hadžimuhammedović are members of the Commission to Protect National Monuments, mandated by Annex 8 of the Dayton Peace Agreement. Ms. Hadžimuhammedović spoke of how the Commission came into being, and its legislative structure. She later spoke of the necessity to reconstruct historic monuments in order to institute a national identity for Bosnians. Professor Peković, who recently has signed an

agreement to supervise the reconstruction of the Old Bridge's vault, spoke about the difficulties of undertaking such a mission. Then, Prof. Michael Sells from Haverford University took the stage and gave a lecture about cultural genocide taken place in the former Yugoslav lands. Among the many terms he used, the one phrase that came across particularly forcefully was 'demographic engineering', for indeed it was this that the masterminds of the recent war were doing.



The workshop was implemented over a period of twenty-six days, with studio sessions, field work and seminars involving the presentation of works accomplished by participating universities. Throughout the period, *lectures* were given by the participating professors, titled as follows:

"Reading of the City Fabric", by Attilio Petruccioli (University of Bari, Italy)

"Rehabilitation of the Historic Part of the Split", by Jerko Marasovic (Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage, Croatia)

"History of the city of Dubrovnik", by Ivo Banac (Yale University, U.S.A.)

"Marketing of cultural resources in Bosnia», by Boris Tihi (Sarajevo University, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

"Architectural History of Sarajevo", by Nedžad Kurto (Sarajevo University, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

"Authentic Mostar", by Dino Karabeg (Oslo University, Norway)

"The Process of the Transformation of the Models: Influences of Austro- Hungarian Urban and Architectural Models in the Southern Parts of the Monarchy", by Karin Serman (Zagreb University, Croatia)

"Globalisation and Cultural Heritage: The Case of Split", by Niksa Bozic (Zagreb University, Croatia)

"Proposal for A Transportation System of The City of Mostar", by Emir Fezic (Sarajevo University, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

«Cultural Interfaces in the Old City of Jerusalem", by Maria Bianca Nardella (Roger Williams University of Architecture, U.S.A.)

"European Union - The Destiny of Balkan Countries, by Mihajlo Crnobrbja (Belgrade University)

«Heritage On Agenda: A Time To Prioritise», by Anila Naeem (NED University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan)

"On Incrementalism: Melbourne's Urban Design Strategy", by Esther Charlesworth (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

"Enviroment for Education", by Jon Fien (Griffith University, Australia)

"Mostar Within Iconoclastic Tradition", by Jon Calame (Minevra Partners, U.S.A.).

Presentations by the faculty and students of some participating universities were as below, each followed by discussion sessions:

#### *Yıldız Technical University Presentation*

Birgül Çolakoğlu presented her work on Ottoman *hayat* houses in Sarajevo and Mostar, analysing the houses by using algorithmic design to recombine these basic units to create new buildings which fit contemporary needs, but at the same time are visually coherent with the traditional fabric.

Tuğrul Yazar presented his work titled "The Formal Analysis of Sinan's Mosques." Yazar analyzed the shape vocabulary of these mosques - using computers like his professor Çolakoğlu - to single out what he called 'primary elements', 'secondary elements', and 'emergent shapes'. He then created typologies regarding the ways in which these shapes came together in Sinan's mosques.

Pınar Aydın, another student, presented her work titled "Façade Design in Kumkapı." Aydın analysed the typical elements to be found on historic houses in the Kumkapı district of Istanbul, and then derived a set of rules, which seemed to dictate the way in which these elements were combined in a typical building. Using these derived rules and new rules which she introduced, she tried to show that a new streetscape could be designed in congruence with the old fabric.

#### *Bari University Presentation*

Groups of students from Bari Technical University presented the work they had completed during the academic year 2001-2002. The first presentation was titled "The Reconstruction of Mostar: Proposed Project for the 'Central Zone'". This project proposed a new traffic bypass for Mostar using the Boulevard, and introduced new development along this important route. The architectural language used presented an attempt to reconcile the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian heritages of Mostar.

The next presentation was titled "Urban Tissue, Architectural Types, and Building Techniques in the Balkans: Mostar". This group undertook analyses in the Cernica Mahala to determine lot sizes and other urban features. Next, they analyzed Ottoman houses to find the basic elements manifested in this traditional architecture. Based on these analyses, they came up with proposals for the Musala Square and the area surrounding the former Razvitak shopping mall.

#### *Temple University Presentation*

Professor Brooke Harrington presented work done by students in his studio regarding the area known as "North Campus". The project involved designing housing for some 15,000 inhabitants - no less than 5,000 families. Community and recreation centers were also incorporated into the designs.

#### *Zagreb University Presentation*

Following the exhibition of their studio works, three students (Nenad Ravnić, Martina Ljubičić, Hrvoje Bota) presented their group's work. Nikša Božić, associate assistant of Prof. Srećko Pegan made a quick power point presentation of students' works accomplished during a one-term Urban Planning studio guided by Professor Pegan.

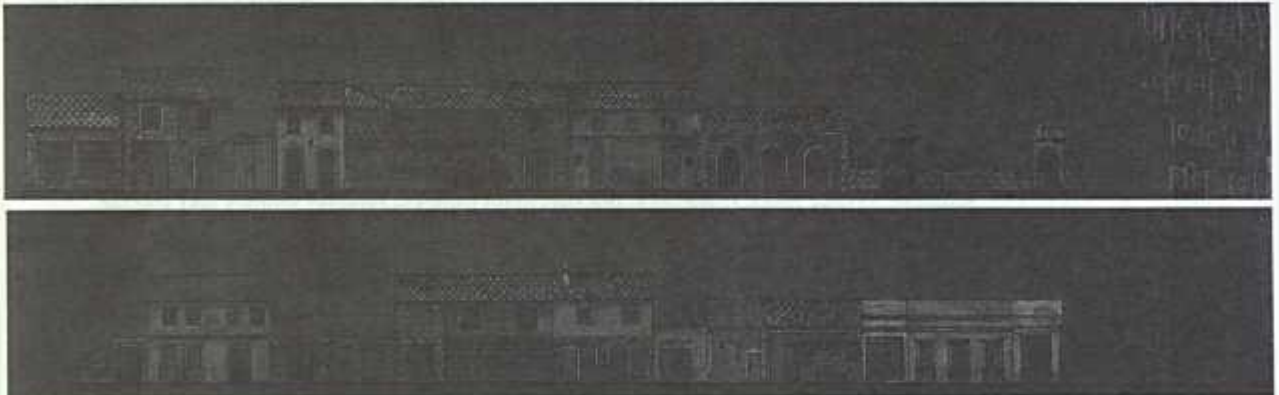
#### *Pristine University Presentation*

Ten students from Pristine University had taken Mostar as project area. They worked on Mostar for one semester. From this group, three students (Albana Rexhepi, Visar Salihu, Kreshnik Sada), presented their group's one semester studio works. They compared Mostar with a small city called Prizren. They reached the conclusion that 'Water is a prominent feature in Islamic architecture'. For the ruined cultural heritage, they mentioned the possibility of using buildings of historic value as housing complex for tourists, and creating open spaces for cultural and artistic space.

During the *studio sessions*, Prof. Amir Pašić, Program Coordinator, presented a short history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, continuing with a history of Mostar where he focused on architectural and urban developments of the city. More specifically, he focused on both pre and post-war preservation and rehabilitation efforts in the city. He also outlined past and present projects which were being funded by various institutions, including IRCICA, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the World Monuments Fund, the

World Bank and others. Following Professor Pašić, Lejla Tuzlak, Maida Karahasanović, Senada Demirović, and Aida Idrizbegović presented the work they had developed in preparation of their master theses at the Faculty of Architecture at Sarajevo University, titled: "Maršala Tita Street: Streetscape Design", "Fejić Street: Urban Design" "Guidelines for Interventions in the Old Town" respectively.

Four groups were formed to work on different projects during the workshop: the Train Station group, the Musala-Razvitak group, the Mejdan-Biščevića group, the Authentic Mostar group. Each group reported their work in detail and made several suggestions and recommendations.



Below is an outline and evaluation of the results by Professor Dr. Amir Pašić, Coordinator of the Mostar 2004 program:

"The eighth session of the Mostar 2004 summer workshop has generated ideas and design schemes for the rehabilitation of the city that are unusual in their scope and sophistication. This fact is not difficult to explain: the students convened from a diversity of cultural and educational backgrounds; they profited directly from the company of more than 72 international colleagues from 13 countries, enjoyed enough time for observation and discussion, benefited from the products of the seven previous workshops, and their thought process was shaped by a large number of current, active architectural and conservation field projects underway during their stay in Mostar.

The results and proposals produced by four working groups, each focused on specific themes and sectors of the city (the western part of *čaršija*, Mejdan –Biščevića neighborhood, Musala-Razvitak area, and Train Station area), typically reach far beyond individual sites and structures; they embrace the complexities of urban development, potential commercial investment, and the social needs of a changing city. Reflecting the accumulation of investigative methods and data from eight years of continuous study, these recommendations are grounded firmly in an understanding of the pressures and opportunities that come with post-war revitalisation and ongoing international support. These student groups were led by graduate students from Sarajevo University whose familiarity with the city is unparalleled, in addition to the positive effect of lectures by 16 guest speakers from around the world. In short, an ideal learning environment has produced a series of highly relevant and comprehensive designs. Though broad in scope, the proposals generated by the participants in this workshop are not deficient in detail or site-specificity. The ideas formulated show sensitivity to pedestrian movement, parking crises, water quality in the Neretva, and the transportation needs of a growing urban population. Of obvious value to local planners and policy-makers in Mostar, these proposals also provide a model - of process and content- for urban design professionals everywhere.

On the last day of the workshop program, architects Jon Calame and Amir Pašić took the stage for final speeches. Calame underlined how important it was for him to have been a part of this workshop for eight years and talked about the upcoming plans that will be prepared for the last two years of the Mostar workshop program. Prof. Pašić expressed his appreciation of the students' works and thanked all those who had helped him to realise the program.

The ceremony ended with the presentation of certificates to the participants.

Those interested can access the full report of the program through IRCICA's web site.

### The Muslim World Second Biennial of Contemporary Painting – Tehran, December 2002

The Art Academy in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, will organise the Muslim World Second Biennial of Contemporary Painting in December 2002. This large-scale art event aims to encourage dialogue and cooperation among artists towards promoting plastic arts in the Muslim world. The program consists of two sections: the Exhibition and the Seminar, involving competitions each. The Exhibition will bring together recent drawings and paintings by an international group of participating artists, to be selected from among the applicants according to their expectable contribution to the biennial's objectives, while no restriction is imposed as to theme and style. The Seminar, to take place from 22 December 2002 to 20 January 2003, will have the following themes: in the basic research category, "The foundations of figurative arts in the Muslim world", "Mutual influences between figurative arts of the Muslim world and the arts of other cultures", "Arts in the Muslim world: tradition and modernism", "The state of contemporary painting arts in Muslim societies", "The unknown fundamental texts relating to Islamic arts"; in the applied research category, "Introducing the Islamic art sections and collections of the world's major museums", "Assessment and study of the systems of painting education in the Muslim world and its schools of art", "The history of contemporary painting art in the Muslim world", "Introducing the important contemporary painters of the Muslim world". Papers relating to these themes and written in Persian, English, Arabic and French will be presented during the seminar. A jury of specialists will select five award-winners from among them. The papers will later be presented in the form of a book. The Secretariat of the Biennial can be reached at: Tel.: 98.21.272 29 93, Fax: 98.21.271 92 83, e-mail: [islamworldpainting@honar.ac.ir](mailto:islamworldpainting@honar.ac.ir)

### The World Prize for the Book of the Year of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its tenth course

The tenth course of the World Prize for the Book of the Year of the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently in implementation, with the on-going selection process on books published in 2001. This Prize is organised in a way that books published in the preceding year around the world and in different languages are taken into consideration and evaluation annually, in the following two categories of fields: Islamic studies, and Iranian Studies. Thus in the tenth course, the first editions of books published in 2001 are surveyed. The descriptions and selection criteria relating to the topics and characteristics of the books are as follows: each one of the two main topics – Islamic Studies and Iranian Studies – include a few subdivisions; in Islamic studies: general/Islamic history and civilization/Quranic studies and Islamic narration/discourse and sects/philosophy and mysticism/religious jurisprudence Islamic principles; in Iranian Studies: general/Iranian history/Iranian languages/Iranian geography/Ancient Iranian religions/Persian literature/Iranian arts/history of science and knowledge in Iran. The works to be considered must possess a high order of innovation and creativity in presenting an Islamic point of view and research in Islamic studies; the contents of the book should possess a high cultural value worthy of attention, conforming to standard research criteria, derived from creditable sources and references; translated books and edited books must follow the respective generally accepted rules. The address of the Secretariat of the World Prize for the Book of the Year is: P.O. Box 11365/1599, Tehran, Iran, Fax: 021.390 53 18; also, the Office of Cultural Counselor, Embassy of Iran in Ankara, can be contacted, at the following address: Reşit Galip Caddesi, No. 77, Gaziosmanpaşa, Ankara, Turkey; Fax: 90.312.448 00 52, e-mail: [iran-cultural-house@tr.net](mailto:iran-cultural-house@tr.net)

A special feature of this year's program is that in addition to the prizes to be allocated to the best books published in 2001, prizes will also be granted to the best books published over the last ten years in the same fields, i.e. Islamic Studies and Iranian Studies. Furthermore, selected research institutions working in these and connected fields will be awarded prizes. The Secretariat also planned to hold an exhibition, this year, to display the books which were granted the World Prize during the last ten years. IRCICA was granted the World Prize for the Book of the Year in the year 2000, in the Islamic Studies category.

### 38th International Congress on the History of Medicine, Istanbul

The International Congress on the History of Medicine is held biennially by the International Union for the History of Medicine. The congress encompasses all fields of inquiry relating to the historical, cultural and social study of medicine and connected sciences. The 38<sup>th</sup> congress is organised this year by the Turkish Society for History of Medicine and Istanbul University, Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine, Deontology and History of Medicine Chair, on 1-6 September 2002 in Istanbul. The Ministry of Culture of Turkey is extending its support to the congress. The main objective is to trace the development of health sciences and search for their roots in the near and distant medical theories and practices – conventional or alternative. Addresses will be delivered at the opening ceremony by H.E. Mr. Reşat Doğru, Minister of State of Turkey, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and President of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science/Division of History of Science, Prof. Dr. Jean-Pierre Tricot, President of the International Union for the History of Medicine, Prof. Dr. Taylan Akkaya, Vice-President of Istanbul University, and the Congress President Prof. Dr. Nil Sarı. The participants will discuss the role of social values, activities and relations in the development of medical sciences, and in return, the reflection of medical sciences on social development. The papers are grouped under the following topics: "Medieval medicine and influences", "Medicine of the ancient Near East", "Asclepius cult", "Calinos", "Antiquity and psychology", "Surgery of Antiquity", "Paracelsus and influences", "Turkish-Islamic Medieval Hospitals", "The history of medical philosophy", "History of the infectious diseases", "History of illnesses", "Alternative approaches to medicine", "Culture, art and medicine", "Nursing", "Medical history of different districts", "Medical ethics", "Paleopathology", "War and medicine", "Women and medicine", "Medicine and politics", "Central Asian Turkish medicine", "Byzantine medicine", "Indian, Turco-Mughal and Islamic medicine", "Near East medicine", "Islamic medicine", "Contributions of Islamic medicine", "History of pharmacy in North-Eastern Mediterranean", "Ottoman medical jurisprudence and morality", "Islamic-Ottoman medicine", "Ottoman health institutions", "Medicine in Ottoman Europe", "19<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman medical

practice", "Ottoman medical manuscripts", "Sultan Abdülhamid II's reign and medical institutionalisation", "Epidemics during the Ottoman period", "Foreign physicians during the Ottoman reign", "Ottoman medicine", "Health politics of the Republic of Turkey", "Medical education", "Medical manuscripts and prints", "Traditional medicine", "Hygiene policy and State", "History of hospitals", "Medical-social institutions", "Medical terminology and translations", "19-20<sup>th</sup> century surgery", "20<sup>th</sup> century medical education", "Materia Medica-Codex", "Widening horizons in contemporary medical practice: alternative, integrative, or complementary?", "Medical equipment and technology", "Medicine, faith and art", "Medicine and religion", "The social function of the physician", "19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century psychiatry", "Illness and death of famous personalities", "Pharmacopeias and drug therapy", "Turkish-Italian medical relations", "Medical ethics", "Ancient treatment techniques", "Dentistry", "Medicine in literature", "Sanitation". Concurrently with this congress, Turkish Society for History of Medicine and Istanbul University, Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine, Deontology and History of Medicine Chair will organise the 7th Congress on the History of Turkish Medicine, on 4 September 2002.

### 14th Congress of Turkish History to take place in Ankara

The 14th Congress of Turkish History, to be organised by the Turkish Historical Society, will be held on 9-13 September 2002 in Ankara. 320 scholars from 41 countries will participate in the congress. The sessions of the congress will address topics dating from the earliest period of the history of Turks and will cover the period of the Turkish Republic as well. On the occasion of the 1450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its foundation, a separate session will be devoted to the "Göktürk State". The congress will consist of six sessions, devoted to: "Ancient Anatolian History and Civilisations", "History of Central Asia and Caucasia", "History of the Seljuks and the Period of the Principalities", "Ottoman history", "History of the Turkish Republic", "The Göktürks". The sessions will be held in the premises of Turkish Historical Society. The proceedings of the congress will later be published.

### Conference on "Islam and Contemporary Issues" to be held in Amman, Jordan

On the occasion of the declaration of the capital Amman as the Arab Cultural Capital for 2002, a Conference on "Islam and Contemporary Issues" will be organised by the National Higher Committee under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah, at the Royal Cultural Center on 16-17 December 2002. The sessions of the conference will center upon the following issues: First Session: "Islam and Democracy, Freedom and Human Rights." Second Session: "Islam and Women Issues." Third Session: "New World Order: An Islamic Perspective." Fourth Session: "Dialogue with the Other." More information on the conference can be obtained from: Al-Hussein Cultural Center, Greater Amman Municipality Ras Al Ain, General Coordinator Office, P.O. Box: 132. e-mail: [amman2002@index.com.jo](mailto:amman2002@index.com.jo)

### The winners of the 2002 King Faisal International Prizes announced

The winners of the King Faisal International Prizes for 2002, corresponding to the 24<sup>th</sup> term of the award, were announced and the prizes were presented to the awardees on 9 March 2002 in Riyadh, at a ceremony held under the patronage of His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia. The ceremony took place at the headquarters of King Faisal Charitable Foundation, in presence of the members of the royal family, the Government, high officials, academics and faculty members from various universities. In his address to the ceremony, H.R.H. Prince Khaled el-Faisal bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Asir region, Director General of the Foundation and Chairman of the award competition jury, informed the audience that this award was granted to outstanding scholars, men of learning and pioneering personalities regardless of their personal opinions or national origin; he said that as such, the award constituted an invitation to the whole world to learn more about the values of Islamic civilisation, which upholds advancement in science and learning, honours scientists and scholars and respects cultural progress and modernism. During the ceremony, Dr. Abdullah al-Saleh al-'Otheimin, Secretary General of the Award, briefed the audience on the awardees' biographies. His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al Qassimi, member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharjah, received the King Faisal International Award for Service to Islam. During the ceremony, H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Second

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation of Saudi Arabia, presented Sheikh Al Qassimi with the award. The other awardees are: in recognition of their contributions to the study of contemporary Palestinian Arabic literature, Prof. Husam al-din al-Khateeb (Damascus University, Syria) and Prof. Husni Mahmoud Hussain (Yarmouk University, Jordan); in the field of medicine (topic: pathophysiology of chronic heart failure) Prof. Finn Waagstein (Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Sweden) and Dr. Eugene Braunwald (Harvard Medical School, U.S.A.); in science, Prof. Yuri I. Manin (Russian, Director of the Max-Planck Institute for Mathematics) and Dr. Peter Willistone Shor (AT&T Shannon Research Laboratory, U.S.A.). Sheikh Dr. Al Qassimi was granted the award in recognition of his numerous deeds in fostering educational, social, health care and housing projects that have benefited Muslim communities throughout the world, including the provision of housing facilities for



students, establishment of schools and universities, provision of scholarships to students, construction of housing for victims of natural disasters, roads, dams, power plants, water distribution and sewage systems, and also, his continuous emphasis of the values of Islam and his authoring important books on the history of the Gulf region. Sheikh Al Qassimi has obtained a PhD in history from Exeter University, UK (1985) and a PhD in political geography in the Gulf region from Durham University, UK (1999). He also received honorary doctorates, in literature from Exeter University (1985), in law from Khartoum University, Sudan (1985), in education from the International Islamic University Malaysia. He wrote sixteen books in humanities, history and literature and received many prizes and certificates of appreciation, including the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship (2000).

### Museum of calligraphy and gilding opened in Sharjah

His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al Qassimi, member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharjah, has opened the Sharjah Museum of Arabic Calligraphy. The museum consists of three main galleries, for the works of leading Arab and other Muslim artists of the classical, contemporary, and present periods respectively. The opening ceremony on 12 June 2002 was attended by state officials, university rectors and the artistic community. Appreciation was expressed for the large number of artists included in the collection, among them famous masters such as Hamid Al Amidi, Hashim Bagdadi and Badawi al- Dirani, and the variety of the writing styles which were displayed. The Sharjah Centre for Arabic Calligraphy and Gilding and the Calligraphers' House, both affiliated to the museum complex, were also opened the same day. The Centre will organise training courses to be given by a select group of calligraphy teachers, while the Calligraphers' House will serve as a meeting and exhibition place for professional calligraphers.



*Opening of the Sharjah Museum of Arabic Calligraphy by H.H. Sheikh Al Qassimi, the Ruler of Sharjah*

### **The Omani Centre of Folk Music won the Prize of the International Music Centre**

The Omani Centre of Folk Music has been presented with the 2002 Prize of the International Music Centre on 23 June 2002. This Centre is an organism affiliated to UNESCO. This year's prize was granted to the Omani Centre in recognition of the important role it is playing for the preservation of the Omani musical heritage. Its activities consist of doing research on folkloric music, introducing it to the people by highlighting its importance, conserving and recording it and diffusing it to the wider public. IRCICA would like to thank H.E. Mr. Mohamed bin Nasr Al-Wahibi, Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Ankara, Turkey, for providing this information. It is noteworthy that the Omani Centre of Folk Music is the first institution specialized in Arab music to be granted this prize.

### **Book on the OIC launched at the International Islamic University, Islamabad**

*Reasserting International Islam: A Focus on the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and Other Islamic Institutions*, a book written by Saad S. Khan, a prominent Pakistani scholar in international relations, has been published by Oxford University Press, UK. A book launching ceremony was held at the International Islamic University, Islamabad, in October 2001, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mehmud A. Ghazi, Minister of Islamic Affairs, Pakistan, with the participation of Dr. Khalil Ibrahim Said, Permanent Representative of the OIC Mission for Afghanistan, Islamabad, representing the Secretary General of the OIC. The book is an objective review and evaluation of the role of Islam and the Muslim world as regards various international issues and regional conflicts in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East. It elaborately describes, highlights and discusses the role and activities of the OIC and its subsidiaries, together with a total of thirty international or regional Islamic institutions and centers. In addition to providing a complete picture of the OIC's structure, activities and cooperation programs undertaken by its Member States, the author critically examines the Organisation's action taken in relation with international conflicts, pointing to its achievements and failures in different cases and analyzing its performances in the context of the prevailing international circumstances and developments. The author has worked as a member of the Civil Service of Pakistan. He is the President of the Amal Club, Islamabad. IRCICA is pleased to recall the author's correspondence during the preparation of his book a few years ago and to note that he has comprehensively covered IRCICA, the OIC's subsidiary for cultural research (based mainly on the book *IRCICA 1980-2000*, compiled and edited by Zeynep Durukal, with an Introduction by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, 2000). His excellent book is a fresh contribution to studies in international relations and contemporary Islamic studies and a valuable reference for scholars and advanced researchers. *Reasserting International Islam*, by Saad Khan, with a Foreword by John L. Esposito [Oxford University Press, 2001, pp. 360+xxv; hardcover, ISBN 0195794117] is available from the publisher directly or leading booksellers.

### **The Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World published in Japan**

A new encyclopedia entitled *The Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World*, prepared by a leading Japanese scholar in Islamic studies - Prof. Dr. Motoko Katakura, has been published this year by Akashi Shoten (publishing) Co. Ltd., Tokyo (*The Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World*, edited by Motoko Katakura, Akashi Shoten Co. Ltd., 2002, pp. 475 A/5 size, ISBN 4-7503-1547-8). The encyclopedia contains definitions, explanations and illustrations on the elements and terminology of Islamic culture. In a review of this book, Dr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Chairman, International Muslim Center - Japan, points out that it is characterized by its focus on the modern Muslim world in its multiple regional dimensions, reflecting the unity versus the diversities in the understanding and the realization of Islam in different geographical contexts - by African, Asian and also Japanese and American Muslim communities. In the Introduction, Dr. Katakura traces the process of introduction of Islam in Japan. She points out that Islam is to be taken as a whole code of approach to life. She depicts and explains the contributions of Islam to world civilization in different fields of knowledge by its inter-communications across nationalities and ideologies. The encyclopedia contains entries contributed by 120 specialists and scholars on Islam, Islamic architecture, literature, traditions, arts, etc. The Editor, Prof. Motoko Katakura, currently teaches in the Faculty of Policy Studies in Chuo University. She is Professor Emeritus of the National Museum of Ethnography and Professor Emeritus of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies. This encyclopedia in Japanese can be requested from Akashi Shoten Co. Ltd., 2-14-11 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo, 113-0034, Fax: 81 3 5818 1174, home page: <http://www.akashi.co.jp>. IRCICA expresses its thanks to Dr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Chairman, International Muslim Center - Japan [address: 4-22-16. (202) Haramachida, Machida City, Tokyo, 194-0013, Tel./Fax: 81 42 732 8170, 81 44 955 6194] for providing the above information.

## Professor Nasrullah Mubashir Al-Tirazi, a distinguished scholar of Islamic culture from Turkistan and Egypt, deceased



*Prof. Tirazi speaking at Marmara University where he received the Honorary Doctorate (1995)*

IRCICA is saddened by the death of its dear friend Professor Nasrullah Mubashir Al-Tirazi, a scholar of Islamic culture from Egypt (originally from Western Turkistan – Kazakhstan). He was the son of Mubashir Al-Tirazi, the head of Turkistan ulema and one of the leaders of Turkistan's struggle for independence during the Soviet rule (1917-1930). Having emigrated to Afghanistan with his father in 1930, he studied at Kabul University and learnt Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish. The family settled in Egypt in 1950. He started to work in the Oriental Studies Department of the National Library of Egypt, and became the head of that department in 1958, where he served until 1984. He compiled the catalogues of a total of 23,000 printed and manuscript works in Turkish, Persian, Urdu and Afghani. At the same time, he taught Persian and Turkish language and literature at the universities of Cairo, Ain Shams and Al-Azhar.

During the summer months of 1983 and 1984, Nasrullah Al-Tirazi worked in the library of IRCICA as consultant and expert in bibliographies, together with Prof. Ahmad M. Issa, another scholar from Egypt (later Vice-Chairman of IRCICA Governing Board, d. 1996), providing advice and guidance for the development and re-organisation of the library.

Prof. Tirazi was granted the Honorary Doctorate degree by Marmara University, Istanbul, in recognition of his valuable contributions to research and scholarship. The degree was conferred upon him, together with his colleague Ahmad M. Issa, at a ceremony which was held on 9 September 1995 at Marmara University.

Nasrullah Tirazi wrote, edited and translated books and articles, compiled catalogues and bibliographies. Some of his books other than the seven catalogues he prepared in the National Library of Egypt are:

- The Arabic translation of *Tarikh-i Bukhara* of Nershani, with the late Amin Abdulmagid Badawi (1968, 1976)
- Persian Grammar, Cairo, 1978 (in Arabic)
- Concise Ottoman Grammar, Cairo, 1986 (in Arabic)
- Ottoman Documents, Cairo, 1985, 1986 (in Arabic)
- New Literary Styles in Persian, Cairo, 1981 (in Arabic)
- A Glimpse at Turkistan History, Cairo (in Arabic)
- Influences of Arabic Language and Literature to Ottoman Language and Literature, Cairo, 1986 (in Arabic)
- Manuscripts in Turkish: A Guide to Their Reading, Cataloguing and Study, Cairo, 1986 (in Arabic)
- Manuscripts in Persian: A Guide to Their Reading, Cataloguing and Study, Cairo (in Arabic)

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

### Visit of IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu to the Sultanate of Oman

At the kind invitation of H.E. Mr. Yusuf bin Abdullah bin Alawi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, IRCICA Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu has visited the Sultanate's capital Muscat on 18-19 May 2002. The purpose of the visit was to hold official contacts aimed at promoting cultural cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman and IRCICA and deliver two lectures on subjects of both scholarly as well as topical importance. During the period of the visit, the Director General was received by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Yusuf bin Abdullah bin Alawi. H.E. Mr. Haytam bin Tareq bin Timur Al-Said, Minister of Culture and Heritage of Oman, also received Prof. İhsanoğlu; the talks centered around the cooperation between IRCICA and the cultural institutions of Oman. The first lecture, delivered at the Diplomatic Institute affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 18 May, was about "Turkish-Arab relations: in the past and in the future". The second lecture, given the next day at the Press Society, was entitled "Would civilisations clash or converge?" The lectures were attended by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, faculty members from various universities, representatives of the Omani and international press, and guests from cultural circles. They were followed by lively question-and-answer sessions.

Speaking of "Turkish-Arab relations: in the past and in the future", Prof. İhsanoğlu underlined that the historical ties existing between nations acquire growing importance in today's world where encounters on bilateral level as well as within the framework of multilateral organisations have become vital so that countries may participate and maintain positions in world affairs. He gave an overview of the progress of relations between Turkish and Arab nations, in particular between Turks and the peoples of the Gulf region. He said that these relations started in the pre-Islamic period and developed rapidly after the advent of Islam. Among the many indicators of the strong cultural ties which were established in this period, he mentioned that a number of fundamental treatises were written by Turkish scholars in the

Arabic language; furthermore, both sides borrowed and assimilated various social traditions and practices from each other, especially during the Abbasid period. The relations were further reinforced during the period of the Seljuks, which was reflected in the use of Arabic language in administration and bureaucracy as well as in literature and intellectual activities. Prof. İhsanoğlu also reviewed the influence of Turkish cultural and scholarly developments on the intellectual and scholarly activities in the Arab lands, which started to be felt from the 16th century onwards. As to the relations between the nations of the Gulf region and the Turks, he referred to the political, commercial/economic and cultural fields in which they took place starting from the 17th century and throughout the Ottoman period. He also cited indicators of the steady progress achieved in these relations during the period of the Republic of Turkey, which was promoted by the establishment of multidimensional relations especially since the 1960s and the expansion of economic and commercial relations over the past decades.

The lecture titled "Would civilisations clash or converge?" consisted of a review and discussion of the themes involved, and recent developments recorded, in the international academic debate related to the "clash of civilisations" hypothesis. This debate, which arose in the mid-1990s after the publication, in the USA, of the theses on "The End of History" (Dr. Francis Fukuyama) and "The Clash of Civilisations" (Prof. Samuel Huntington), was seminal on various scores: it created intellectual and public concern, yielded a considerable amount of literature, and generated a multitude of international forums for "dialogue" between cultures or civilizations. At a stage where the diverse standpoints, views and opinions over the issue had more or less stabilised, the debate was re-activated in the aftermath of 11 September, when new expressions of mistrust, suspicion and prejudice against Islam and the Muslim world came to the fore. Such negative views, formulated by politicians, intellectuals, writers, etc. went, in a number of cases, as far as associating terrorism

with Islam. During his lecture Prof. İhsanoğlu mentioned a number of specific points of misunderstandings and wrong assumptions about Islam. He also recalled the positive attitudes displayed, instances where efforts emanated from the Western as well as the Muslim world towards creating understanding and sincere dialogue and correcting the prejudices. In this context, he spoke of the experiences acquired during the Joint Forum of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the European Union (Istanbul, February 2002), the first meeting of its kind in international relations, which was held at the initiative of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey. The forum brought together the Member States of the two organizations in their qualities as members of two major civilizations, the European and the Islamic. Prof. İhsanoğlu gave highlights of the debates of that forum and made remarks on either sides' approaches to the dialogue process as they were displayed during that meeting and in various other forums of international dialogue.

### Lectures

IRCICA hosts public lectures on Saturdays twice a month, from September to June inclusive, and also at other times on the occasion of visits of scholars, researchers, artists etc. from abroad who are specialised in the Centre's fields of activities. These lectures address a wide range of themes related to culture, art, history of art, history of science, language, literature, the Muslim world, Islamic studies, and connected subjects. They are recorded on cassettes and serve as reference materials. The titles of the lectures planned for the coming period are:

- "Types of Ottoman historical literature", by Abdülkadir Özcan, 7 September 2002
- "Tension in society", by Mim Kemal Öke, 21 September 2002
- "Booksellers", by Sami Önal, 5 October 2002
- "The relationship of Divan poetry with real life", by Nejat Sefercioğlu, 19 October 2002
- "The historical Selimiye district of Istanbul", by Gözde Ramazanoğlu, 2 November 2002
- "Sufism during the Ottoman period", by Necdet Yılmaz, 21 December 2002.

### IRCICA Publications available on CD-ROM

The Centre produced revised and updated CD-ROM copies of its following publications which are now out of stock:

- \**International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* (fourth edition published in 1991)
- \**Ottoman Yearbooks (Salnames and Nevvals)* (published in 1982)
- \* the Guidebook to *Ottoman Archives* (published in 1986)
- \* *The Muslim Pious Foundations and Real Estates in Palestine* (published in 1982), and
- \* the issues no. 20 – 40 of the Newsletter.

CD-ROM copies of the above publications can be obtained at request from IRCICA for US\$ 10.- each.

Visit of a delegation from the Academy of Sciences and the State Archives of Albania to IRCICA



*Prof. Ylli Popa (at right), President, Academy of Sciences of Albania during the meeting with Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and Dr. Halit Eren*

IRCICA was honoured to receive Prof. Dr. Ylli Popa, President, Academy of Sciences, Albania, Prof. Dr. Luan Omari, Vice President, and Dr. Shaban Sinani, Director General, General Directorate of Archives, Albania, for a series of meetings, on 26-28 August 2002. The meetings focused on the themes and modalities of an international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans", to be organised jointly by these Albanian institutions and IRCICA in Tirana, end of 2003. This will be the second symposium to cover the history of the Balkan region, after the first symposium which was organised in Sofia in 2000. During the meetings held with the distinguished visitors from Albania, a number of subjects relating to the cooperation established between Albanian institutions and IRCICA were also addressed, and the parties agreed on the steps to be taken for further progress.



*From left, Prof. Dr. Luan Omari, Vice President of the Academy, Dr. Shaban Sinani, Director General of Archives, Albania, and Mr. Saadetin Ibrahim, interpreter*

## CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

*This section contains brief information reflecting some aspects of cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of data drawn from the Centre's data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published here as brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that is collected for the publications titled International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions and Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States. The statistical authorities of the countries concerned are invited to provide updated information to IRCICA. Summary culture indicators relating to the Republic of Uganda are given below, followed by a list of cultural institutions.*

### ----- UGANDA -----

#### Summary information\*

Area	200,000 sq. km.
Population	21,500,000 (1999)
Population density	108 per sq. km. (1999)
Av. annual rate of growth of pop.	2.7 %
Share of urban population	13 % (1997)
Main languages	In daily use: Swahili, Ganda, Nyankore, Chiga, Soga; Official: English
Adult literacy rate	Total: 67 %, Male: 78 %, Female: 57 % (1999)
School enrolment ratios	First level: Male: 64 %, Female: 58 % (net) Second level: Male: 15%, Female: 9 % (net) Third level: Male: 3%, Female: 1% (1998)
Student/teacher ratios	Second level: 18; Third level: 10.2 (1997)
Expenditure on education as % of public expenditure	21.4 % (1995-97)
Expenditure on education as % of GNP	3.6 % (1995-97)
Radio receivers per 1000 people	130 (1997)
Televisions per 1000 people	16 (1997)
Major libraries	Public libraries: Kampala Library (Uganda Library Service), Kampala; Public Libraries Board, Kampala; Kaparole Public Library, Fort Portal. University libraries: Makerere University, Main Library; Makerere Institute of Social Research, library; Institute of Teacher Education, library. African Research Center, library, Kampala.

\* Sources: IRCICA, UNESCO, OIC-SESRTCIC

**Cultural institutions**

**LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS**

**African Research Centre for**

**The Preservation of Islamic Heritage (Turath),**

3 Nakivubo News/ Nakivubo Green

P.O.Box 9312, Kampala

**Islamic foundation for education and development (ifed)**

P.O.Box 9304, Kampala

**Makerere Institute for Social Research (MISR)**

P.O.Box 16022,

Kampala

**Public Library Board**

11-13 Buganda rd.,

P.O.Box 4262,

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**Makerere University,**

**Main Library**

P.O.Box 16002, Kampala

**Makerere University, National Institute of Education, Library**

P.O.Box 7062, Kampala

**National Teachers**

**College, Library**

Kyambogo, P.O.Box 7284, Kampala

**Organisation of African Unity Inter African Bureau Of Langues, Library**

Portal av, P.O.Box 7284, Kampala

**Secretariat Library**

The Secretariat, P.O.Box 5, Kampala

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**Uganda Museum**

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**Makerere University**

**School of Fine Arts**

P.O.Box 7062, Kampala

## BOOK SURVEY

*Selected publications of Alexandria Library, Egypt:*

**Rare Manuscripts in Alexandria Governorate Library (Manucrits Rare dans la Bibliothèque Municipale d'Alexandrie- Maktabat al Baladia)**, prepared by Youssef Zeidan, presented by Prof. Dr. Mohsen M. Zahran, sponsored by UNDP/United Nations Development Programme/UNESCO, Dar Al-Ameen, Cairo, 1416/1995  
(in English, French and Arabic)

This catalogue was prepared within the framework of the project entitled General Organisation of Alexandria Library (GOAL), which was undertaken in 1988. UNDP, UNESCO and a great number of countries in the East and the West soon supported the project of reviving the ancient library of Alexandria (Bibliotheca Alexandrina). UNESCO signed an agreement with Egypt concerning the implementation of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina project. Accordingly, the library will be re-erected on the site that is situated in the royal quarter where the ancient historical library was established twenty-three centuries ago. The project involves a process of the revitalization and resurrection of the old library. It aims, among others, to realise the cataloguing, conservation and restoration of the manuscript collections in the library. These collections, mostly the rare ones, are characterized by being unique copies and some of them have remarkable decorations. A new general index and a new catalogue of the manuscripts will be published. Within this framework, the catalogue presented here contains 59 samples of rare manuscripts with detailed annotations in Arabic and shorter ones in English and French. Titles and names are written in Latin characters.

In addition, the following publications of Alexandria Library were recently acquired by IRCICA: **Quranic Manuscripts in Alexandria, Municipal Library, Al Morsi Library, 1417 H.-1997 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in**

**Abu'l'Abbas Almorsi Library, Part I, 1418 H.-1997 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in Abu'l'Abbas Almorsi Library, Part II: Usul' al Fiqh & Its Branches, 1421 H.-2000 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in The Islamic Institute/Somouha (Al Ma'ahad ad Deni), Part I: Logic, Mathematics, Physics, 1421 H.-2000 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in The Municipal Library of Alexandria (Maktabat Al Baladia), Part I: Sciences (Physics-Mathematics-Astronomy-Medicine), 1417 H.-1996 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in The Municipal Library of Alexandria (Maktabat Al Baladia), Part II: Sufism and Related Subjects, 1419 H.-1998 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in The Municipal Library of Alexandria (Maktabat Al Baladia), Part III: History and Related Subjects, 1420 H.-1999 A.D.; Catalogue of Manuscripts in (Maktabat Al Baladia), Part IV: Logic, 1422 H./2001 A.D., all prepared by Dr. Youssef Zeidan, introduced by Dr. Mohsen Zahran and published in Alexandria; and also, **Catalogue of Manuscripts in Alexandria Municipal Library, Part V: Hadith, prefaced by Prof. Ismail Serageldin, prepared & introduced by Prof. Youssef Zeidan, Alexandria, 1422 H./2001 A.D.; al-Ihtifaliyya al-ula li takrim Ashab al-Madjmuat al-Muhdah, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, 2001** (about the ceremony held for the individuals who donated part of their collections to Alexandria Library; gives information about the lives of the donors and includes the photographs of some of the books that were donated). (*Introduced by Semiramis Cavuşoğlu*)**

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## BOOK SURVEY

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*Selected publications from Hungary in Turkish studies and Arabic studies:*

János Sipos, **Kazakh Folksongs from the Two Ends of the Steppe**, Contributors: Dávid Somfai Kara and Éva Csáki, English translation by Judit Pokoly, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2001, 302 pp.

This attractive publication is another product of Hungarian academic circles' interest in Turkish and Turkic studies, an interest that is promoted by the fact that Turkic people played a significant part in the cultural history of the Hungarians. The author explains in his Foreword that the book presents the results of the several field researches conducted on the folk music of two Kazakh ethnic groups living about 3000 km. apart: Mongolian Kazakhs and other Kazakh people who moved to Turkmenistan and then moved back to Kazakhstan in recent decades. The study and analysis is preceded by a review of the previous Hungarian attempts to collect materials on the music of the Chuvash, Tatar and Bashkir peoples in the north and the Azeri, Turkmen, Kazakh and Anatolian Turks towards the south and the west, among others. The comparisons, and especially the similarities found between some layers of their music and Hungarian music, are intriguing. The book contains the transcriptions of 248 songs with their detailed analyses and the English translation of their texts. Narratives of social traditions associated with various types of songs add flavour to it. The reader will find in it a brief account of the history of the Kazakh people, descriptions of the collecting trips, a systematic presentation of the types of southwestern Kazakh tunes and Mongolian Kazakh tunes, indexes, a survey note on the references and bibliography, and a CD-supplement with most characteristic examples of songs. To this book compiled and authored by János Sipos, Dávid Somfai Kara contributed sections on Kazakh folk songs and their texts; he and Éva Csáki contributed one section each on trips to Mongolian Kazakh regions. Pleasant to read and beautifully produced, the book not only gives an insight into the Kazakh music but it also assesses the present state of ethnomusical research and literature relating to the various Turkic peoples.

**Essays in Honour of Alexander Fodor on His Sixtieth Birthday**, Edited by K. Dévényi and T. Iványi, *The Arabist*, Budapest Studies in Arabic 23, Eötvös Loránd University Chair for Arabic Studies & Csoma de Korös Society Section of Islamic Studies, Budapest, 2001, xix+224 pp.

This *Festschrift* was prepared in honour of the Hungarian scholar Prof. Dr. A. Fodor, who has been the Head of the Department of Arabic of the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest since 1984. He has founded the journal *The Arabist (Budapest Studies in Arabic)* in 1988 and been its series editor since then. He is mainly interested in studying popular Islam and, in general, popular religion in the Middle East. Prof. Fodor has become an internationally renowned expert on Islamic talismans and amulets, and particularly, talismanic charts and amulet scrolls. He also has one of the richest collections of such material. The book begins with a Preface by the editors, followed by "A Personal Introduction" by Géza Fehérvári, Professor Emeritus in Islamic Art and Archaeology at the University of London, and Tareq Sayid Rajab, Director of the Tareq Rajab Museum, Kuwait. Then come an Introduction in Arabic by Abd al-Mun'im Mukhtar who retired from the Arabic Language Department of Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, and "A Biographical Notice" by Tamás Iványi, who points up Fodor's main scholarly endeavour in his studies on religion, i.e. "to demonstrate the identical features of Muslim, Christian and Jewish popular religions in the Middle East; to show the survival and continuity of ancient ideas and practices in the Islamic world...". A bibliography of Fodor's publications follows. The twenty essays included in this volume comprise the contributions from Prof. Fodor's closest Hungarian and foreign friends as well as from the representatives of the youngest generation of Arabists from Hungary. They are on various subjects, as the following titles indicate: "The Prophet Noah in Islamic Tradition" by Giovanni Canova; "Le Salaud malheureux: Rire et dérision dans un texte oriental du moyen âge" by Francesca Corrao; "Omani Proverbs: Date Palms and Dates" by Kinga Dévényi; "an-Na's" by Saber El-Adly;

"Mysterious Alloys in Early Muslim Metallurgy" by Bence Fehér; "Baytar: Enigma of a Fatimid Potter" by Géza Fehérvári; "Demons, Scribes, and Exorcists in Qumran" by Ida Fröhlich; "De l'achat des esclaves: entre examen medical et physiognomie. Le chapitre 46 du *Kitab ad-dala'il* d'Ibn Bahlul (Xe s.)" by Antonella Gherseti; "Kutub al-aga'ib wa-l-gara'ib" by Shawki Abd El-Kawi Uthman Habib; "On the History of the Isma'ili <Hidden Imams> as Reflected in the *Kitab at-taratib as-sab'a*" by István Hajnal; "<Ilayka l-mustaka la minka rabbi ...>. The Young Goldziher at Work" by Tamás Iványi; "The Real Satanic Verses?" by Alan Jones; "The Illusion of Wealth" by László Kákosy; "References to Animals in the *Diwan of al-Hansa*" by Gertrúd Kovács; "The Horse as Seen by a Medieval Arab Scholar" by Zsuzsanna Kutasi; "Burg 'Arab – A Crusader Tower in the Country of Tripoli" by Balázs Major; "Ignaz Goldziher's Invitation to the Egyptian University" by István Ormos; "An Unknown Message by Maimonides (T-S NS 327.44)" by Avihai Shivtiel; "Some Notes on Spirit Possession and Islam" by Zoltán Szombathy; "Ibn Tabataba's poetics" by László Tüske. The volume also contains reviews of seven books in Islamic studies. (Introduced by *Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

*IRCICA Library's recent acquisitions in the Urdu language:*

\*Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, **Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar. Seerat-o-Afkaar** (Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar. His Life and Thoughts), published by Idara-e-Ilm-o-Fun, Karachi, 2001, 672 p. (in Urdu)

Pakistani religious scholar and writer Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi (1892-1977), who is well-known especially for his annotated translation of the Holy Quran, wrote this book about Muhammad Ali Johar. The latter, the founder and leader of the "Khilafat Movement", conducted international activities through which he tried, in the early part of 20<sup>th</sup> century, to promote cooperation between

Muslims all over the world. He participated in the inaugural conference of the Muslim World League in Mecca, in 1926. The author of this book, Daryabadi, was a close friend of Maulana Muhammad Ali. He also worked as Editor at Muhammad Ali's famous newspaper *Hamdard*. Based on his relationship with and memoirs of Muhammad Ali, he wrote, in great detail, on the latter's life from 1912 until his death in 1931, presenting all the important events in his life in an interesting manner. The book is a source of information for those who would like to know more on the Islamic movements and currents in Pakistan and its region in the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The book can be requested from: Idara-e-Ilm-o-Fun, B-108, Al-Falah, Malir Halt, Karachi, Pakistan, e-mail: [ras24pk@yahoo.com](mailto:ras24pk@yahoo.com)

\* **Siyahat-e-Majidi** (Travelogue of Abdul Majid Daryabadi), compiled by Muhammad Rashid Shaikh, published by Idara-e-Ilm-o-Fun, Karachi, 2001, 360 p. (in Urdu)

The Pakistani author Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi was not only a great religious scholar but also a literary figure. He showed his qualities in writing books on various subjects like Quranic studies, philosophy, biographies, translations, Urdu literature. He was also the Editor of his famous weekly magazine *Sidq-e-Jadeed*, from 1925 until his death in 1977. Between 1952 and 1973, he traveled to different parts of Pakistan and India. After each travel, he used to write a travelogue in an interesting and unique style. Muhammad Rashid Shaikh compiled his entire travelogue, which came out as a beautiful volume. In this interesting book the reader will find details of travels to places including Lahore, Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Aligarh, Agra, Jaipur, etc. The book gives ample information about these places and the important figures Maulana Daryabadi met with. It can be requested from Idara-e-Ilm-o-Fun, B-108, Al-Falah, Malir Halt, Karachi, Pakistan, e-mail: [ras24pk@yahoo.com](mailto:ras24pk@yahoo.com)

Fatos Lubonja, Artan Shkreli, **Albania's Heritage in Danger. Trashëgimia Kulturore e Shqipërisë ne Rrezik**, Editions du Tricorne, Geneva, 2000, 86 p., illustrated (in English and Albanian)

This book introduces the historical sites and architectural heritage of Albania which are under the threat of destruction, plunder and disappearance. In the Introduction, the Minister of Culture of Albania Mr. Edi Rama emphasizes the importance of preserving their cultural patrimony as sources and as evidence of their people's identity. He points out that the country currently faces a crisis on this score and needs assistance in order to be able to protect its heritage. The book consists of two parts, written by Fatos Lubonja and Artan Shkreli respectively. The authors describe the Albanian towns, villages and monuments which are under the threat of destruction and the excavation works already conducted in various sites. They tell Fatos Lubonja takes the reader to a tour in the southern parts of the country, telling the story of each town and monument. Artan Shkreli classifies and describes the types of sites and assets that should be preserved and offers solutions for preventing further harm and destruction. The book is amply illustrated with beautiful photographs. It was published by the Directorate of Culture and Cultural Heritage of the Council of Europe, as part of a campaign within the framework of the Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Program relating to the integrated conservation of cultural heritage.

*Al-Mawa'iz wal-I'tibar fi Dikr al-Hitat wal-Atar de Maqrizi Taqiyy al-Din Ahmad b. Ali b. Abd al-Qadir*, edited and presented by Ayman Fu'ad Sayyid, Vol. I, Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London, 2002 (in Arabic)

Al-Maqrizi's *Mawa'iz*, known as his *al-Khitat* (Geography), is considered as the most significant

and most complete source existing on the history, architecture and topography of Egypt during the Islamic period – the Fatimid period, and the author's own, the Mamluk period. The work, compiled by al-Maqrizi from his personal observations and also from some contemporary sources, is a full record of the evolution of Cairo from the Muslim conquest until the 9<sup>th</sup> century H./ 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. It describes the foundation of palaces, mosques, convents, town quarters, caravanserais and other monuments of al-Fustat and Cairo over a period of nine centuries. The book has been published in an elegant, large-size edition by Al-Furqan Foundation (London) as the first of its series of editions of Arabic manuscripts. It has four sections: the Editor's Introduction, the Arabic edition, a bibliography, and fifteen different indexes. The edition is based on the original draft copy that is kept in the Topkapı Palace Library in Istanbul; the study is complemented with the help of the Bulaq edition (1853) and other sources. The Introduction, a comprehensive and informative study in itself, highlights the importance of Maqrizi's book by situating it within the process of development of the *khitat* genre. In it the reader finds detailed information on the life of Maqrizi, a list of his publications which updates and completes what was already known, and a review of the state of research on his works. The Introduction also has a section where the Editor describes and discusses the contents and coverage of the work. Then comes the edition of the manuscript. The editor has used two types of footnotes, one for matters concerning the text of the manuscript and the other for annotations on historical and other matters. Dr. Ayman Fu'ad Sayyid, who succeeded his father Fu'ad Sayyid as Head of the manuscripts section in the National Library, Cairo, and also as editor of Arabic manuscripts and bibliographies, is indeed a most worthy editor for this important publication.

Yücel Güçlü, **The Question of the Sanjak of Alexandretta. A Study in Turkish-French-Syrian Relations**, Turkish Historical Society, Serial XVI, No. 87 Ankara 2001, xxiv+368 p., maps

The aim of this historical study is to analyse the evolution and the solution of the question of the Alexandretta district (Hatay today) which became part of the territory of Syria under the French mandate (1936-1939) after the dissolution of the Ottoman State and was restituted to Turkey in 1939. The book basically aims to explain why the Alexandretta question has emerged and how it was eventually settled. In his Introduction, the author outlines that he examines the subject in the following way: in Part One he explains the prelude to the question; Chapter I provides relevant details about the geographical, physical, early historical, strategic and economic features of the region of Alexandretta. Chapter II focuses attention on the important changes that occurred in the population structure of the district after the First World War and attempts to analyze these changes against the background of the domestic and international spheres. Chapter III focuses on the events that occurred after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the First World War in 1918, relating the developments that led to the signature of the Ankara Agreement (20 October 1921) between Turkey and France and pointing out the particular significance of this agreement concerning the status of Alexandretta. This chapter also analyses the relevant articles of the Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923), evaluating their results and impact on the development of the dispute. Chapter IV discusses the Syrian mandate and studies the regulation and application of the Sanjak's special administrative regime by the French mandatory. Part Two reviews the essence of the problem thoroughly, discussing, at length and in the light of international instruments and politics, the Turkish and French legal positions, the Franco-Turkish negotiations and the handling of the issue by the League of Nations, with a focus on divergent views of the parties concerned. Part Three mainly

emphasises the implementation of the resolutions of the League of Nations and its influences on official and public opinion in the countries concerned. It also extensively deals with the impact of Anglo-Turkish rapprochement on the eve of the Second World War on Franco-Turkish relations in general and on the return of Alexandretta to Turkey by France in particular. Part Four gives a summary of the general observations and conclusions about different aspects of the issue. The book has a rich bibliography including unpublished and published primary sources (official and private ones), newspapers and secondary sources. It also includes nine appendices and an index. Given the lack of even a single scholarly study in English that discusses the question in detail, this book is considered as the first comprehensive scholarly study and reference on the subject. (*Introduced by Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Erdogan Merçil, **Türkiye Selçukluları'nda Meslekler** (Occupations of the Seljuks of Turkey), Türk Tarih Kurumu (Turkish History Society), Ankara, 2000, viii+ 233 pp., illustrated (in Turkish)

This book aims to fill the dearth of studies on professions and occupations practiced during the period of the Seljuks of Anatolia. The author first investigated the subject in a paper titled "Occupations of the Self-Employed in the Anatolian Seljuq Period" which was presented at the 12<sup>th</sup> Symposium of CIEPO (International Committee for Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies) held in Prague (1996). The present book covers the same subject, but it is also based on more recent and extensive research. It focuses on three aspects of the tradesmen and artisans in Anatolia: a) Occupations that are directly mentioned in the sources such as those related to the *kazzâz* (silk manufacturer), *zer-ger* (goldsmith), etc., b) Shops, khans and market places where the occupations are carried out such as the market of ironsmiths, c) Nicknames of artisans and tradesmen

such as Ahmed Debbağ (tanner) and Mehmed Hayyât (tailor). The author classifies the tradesmen and artisans who pursue self-employed occupations in eleven groups. Among them are those concerning clothing and textile, stock-breeding and leather manufacturing, construction, health and cleaning, entertainment, trade, transportation and communication. He gives the names of occupations as they appear in the sources, namely in Arabic and Persian. Their equivalents in modern Turkish and English are also given. There is a table at the end of the book providing the names of occupations during the period of the Seljuks of Anatolia, the principalities, and in the second half of the 15th century during the Ottoman period. The author has detected about 250 titles related to self-employed occupations. The various sources consulted in order to trace the titles of tradesmen and artisans are also mentioned. These are *vekayinâmes* (chronicles), literary works, letters, *menakibnames* (biographies of dignitaries), books on *inşa* (literary composition), *fütüvvetnâmes* (books of futuwwa), *vakfiyes* (deeds of pious foundations), books of travel and geographical works. Judging from the large number of names of occupations in the Seljuk period, we may say that this book highlights the leading role of the guilds as well as of the tradesmen and craftsmen in Anatolia. The book has a bibliography, an index, and thirteen photographs displaying crafts items and artisans and tradesmen at work. (Introduced by Semiramis Çavuşoğlu)

**Manisa Müzesi Hat Koleksiyonu** (The calligraphy collection of Manisa Museum), Publication of the Governership of Manisa, prepared by Hasan Dedeoğlu and Necdet Okumuş, İzmir, 1999, 96 p., illustrated

This work, which was published by the Governership of Manisa, introduces some selected samples of calligraphy located at Manisa Museum. These samples were transferred to the Museum from institutions such as mosques, *medreses* and dervish lodges. The book first gives concise information on the art of calligraphy. Then comes a section on definitions and descriptions of the types of documents and materials in which calligraphy is employed, such as *hilyes* (descriptions of the personal characteristics of Prophet Mohammed), *levhas* (large-size writings on plates), *tuğras* (monograms), *kit'as* (middle-sized plates), *murakkas* (cardboard on which paper sheets were fixed), *icâzetnâmes* (diplomas), books, and inscriptions in mosques. There is also information on the forms of calligraphic compositions, such as in the form of drawings and *müsennâ* compositions (mirror images), as well as on the teaching of calligraphy, and the tools and materials used, among which are the pen, *kubûr-kalemdân* (cylindrical penholder), *kalemtraş* (penknife) and *mürekkeblig* (portable inkwell and penholder). The book has 67 colored illustrations of calligraphy including *hilyes*, *levhâs* and *tuğrâs*, *kit'as* and *icâzetnâmes*, copies of the Holy Qur'an, etc. There is a bibliography and an index at the end of the book. (Introduced by Semiramis Çavuşoğlu)

## IRCICA PUBLICATIONS

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

Price: US\$ 50,- post included

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

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

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

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

Price: US\$ 50,- post included

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

The Centre is most pleased and proud to be presenting the first volume of the *World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Quran in Manuscript Form*. This volume contains the data and information that was collected and collated by Dr. M. Nejat Sefercioğlu, an eminent specialist and IRCICA's expert in bibliography. On the whole, roughly 5,000 manuscript translations and exegeses of the Quran in 61 languages and dialects have been recorded until now within the framework of this project. This first volume contains bibliographic entries for 293 translations and exegeses found in manuscript form in 58 languages and dialects. Translations and exegeses in Persian, Urdu and Turkish are not included, because they are too numerous to fit into a single volume. The volume has indexes of personal names, book titles and place names. The second volume, planned to appear in 2002, will contain entries for 1,600 manuscript translations and exegeses in Turkish. It will be followed by a third volume to cover the manuscript works in Persian and Urdu numbering slightly more than 2,500 according to the present estimates.

## IRCICA PUBLICATION

### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON *LEARNING AND EDUCATION IN THE OTTOMAN WORLD*

**International Congress on Learning and Education in the Ottoman World. Istanbul, 12-15 April 1999, Proceedings** (papers in English), edited by Ali Çaksu, preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Studies and sources on Ottoman history series 6, x+406 p., ill., Istanbul, 2001

Price: US\$ 30.- postage included

The international congress on "Learning and Education in the Ottoman World" was held in Istanbul, on 12-15 April 1999, on the occasion of the 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Ottoman State. Under the patronage of the President of Turkey H.E. Süleyman Demirel, the congress was organised by IRCICA with the cooperation of the Turkish Historical Society (Ankara) and the Turkish Society for History of Science (Istanbul). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Commemoration Committee of the Seventh Centennial chaired by the Ministry of State, gave support to the congress. One hundred and seventy-five scholars and researchers from twenty-eight countries actively participated in the congress. In addition, about one hundred interested researchers attended the sessions.

This volume contains the papers which were presented in the English language. Those papers in Arabic were published earlier, in a first volume dated 2000. A third volume, to contain the papers presented in Turkish, is in preparation. There are twenty-eight papers in total, contributed to the congress by scholars from around the world. The papers were revised by their authors before publication. Most of them deal directly with issues of education such as primary education, literacy, women's education, medical education, religious education, Sufi education, modern and secular education, educational reform as well as foreign schools in the Ottoman lands. Others address a wide range of topics including the Islamic lunar calendar, development of medical terminology, military education and technology. In the field of architecture, several aspects of Ottoman and pre-Ottoman architectures are studied. For instance, Ottoman architecture in different regions of the empire is examined. The relationship between mathematics and architectural design are explored. While some articles discuss Ottoman-European relations, some others examine relations between Ottomans and other Muslim lands. Apart from these, some others deal with various aspects of the relationship between religious or ethnic communities within the boundaries of the Ottoman State. A few articles study the influence of various ideas on Ottomans and their reaction to them. These ideas include constitutionalism, national identity formation, educational and administrative reforms.

These articles reveal many facts about the real nature and magnitude of the scientific, cultural and educational activities carried out during the Ottoman period. They give evidence to the richness and variety of the cultural heritage which was produced in the Ottoman realm. This richness and variety was created due to the fact that Ottoman civilisation assimilated elements from the cultures of peoples living in its lands and established a particular kind of active and dynamic cultural symbiosis. The study of this collective experience of the peoples in different regions of Ottoman territory contributes in highlighting many common elements of culture that link together the descendants of those peoples to each other and to the neighbouring civilisations.

The introductory article by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu is entitled "Modern Turkey and the Ottoman Legacy". It examines the roots and different aspects of the multi-faceted Ottoman legacy, the misinterpretation of this legacy on the basis of political and ideological interests as factors that contributed in creating international conflicts, the effects of the modernisation process upon the worldview of Ottoman intellectuals, language as an important element of the Ottoman legacy, the problem of the transmission of the legacy of the past into posterity.

IRCICA has the pleasure to present this collection of valuable articles by scholars of Ottoman history from around the world.