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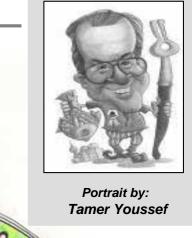


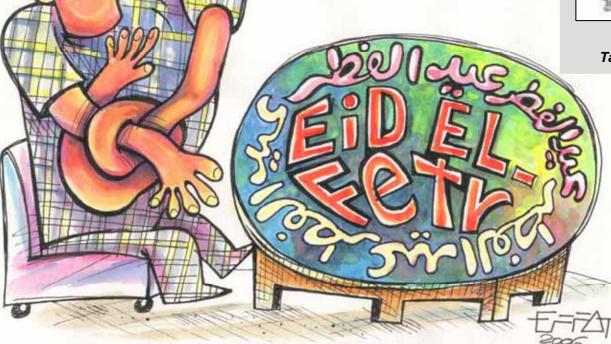
• Greeting from World cartoonists	P. 2, 3
• Effat in Korea – Seoul Festival	P. 4, 5
• KHOREZM MAMUN ACADEMY	P. 6, 7
•Semih Balc Oglu pass away	P. 8

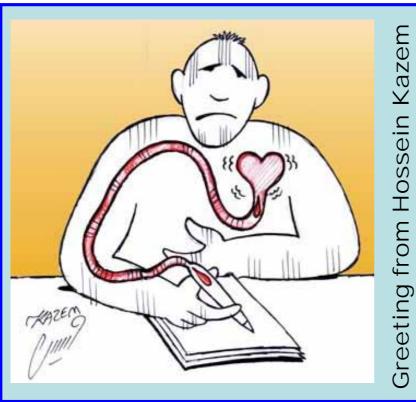
How to find Pharaohs on the web? http://members.lycos.co.uk/pharaohegypt



Greeting from Effat







Greeting from Hossein Kazem kazicature@yahoo.com







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Greeting from World Cartoonists



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Effat in Korea - Seoul From 7/10/2006 till 17/10/2006

عفت في كوريا ٢٠٠٦/١٠/٧٠ ٢٠٠٦/١٠/٧

During the exhibition in **Korea-Seoul**

In the left

Dr. Han Deck Kyu President of Korea-Middle East Association

In middle:

Effat

In the right:

Dr. Choi, Jin Young Secretary General Korea-Middle East Association





One of the Effat's cartoons which show in the Exhibit in Korea - Seoul



Effat in front of screen show the Egyptian Movie "Gaavar" during the festival

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Some photos for Effat while he dancing & with Dr. Hamdy and his wife, and some visitors During the festival in Korea _ Seoul festival









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KHOREZM MAMUN ACADEMY

أكاديمية خوارزم مأمون

In history of human civilization people of the whole world had contributed to the creation and development of science and culture. Central Asian region had also made significant contribution for the development of human civilization. During medieval times there were many scholars and scientific schools in Central Asia and Mamun Academy in Khorezm is one of the bright examples. The resolution 32-session of the General Conference of UNESCO in 2003 and decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 9 November 2004 on «Celebration of 1000-Anniversary of Khorezm Mamun Academy» had promoted worldwide studies on famous medieval academic school and raised broad public awareness on rich scientific and ultural legacy of Uzbekistan. Political stability, economical and social development of Khorezm at the end of 10th and the beginning of 11th centuries as well as fruitful relations with Mamun Academy in Baghdad created favorable conditions for creation of scientific school in Gurganch (present Urganch). In 992 new ruler of Gurganch Aby Ali Ma'mun came to the power. During his ruling many scholars were invited to the court for creative activity. The tradition in Khorezmshakh's court had been continued and favorable conditions for scholars were developed by his son Abu Khasan Ali b. Mamun (999-1009) and Abu Abbas Mamun b. Mamun. The minister (vazir) of the court, Abu Husain Akhmad b. Mukhammad as-Sakhli, who was very found of science, literature and poetry, made a decision on institulization of scientific gathering into form of Khorezm Mamun Academy. There is no precise information in medieval sources on exact date of creation

Khorezm Mamun Academy. However, there are evident facts in medieval sources that Abu Ravkhan al-Biruni and Abu Ali b. Sina (Avicenna) came together for scientific studies in Gurganch in 1004. That is why we could suggest that Academy was existed even before thanks to the favorable conditions provided by the Khorezmshakh rulers. Despite to the fact that Khorezm Mamun Academy functioned till 1017, many academic studies in the field of astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, geography, physics, mineralogy, history, philosophy, literature. linguistics, jurisprudence and other fields were developed. Particularly in astronomy, corrected astronomic tables on stars and planets movements and new astronomic equipments were elaborated. Having used such new equipment al-Biruni forecasted and observed lunar eclipse in 1004. Studies in mathematics were carried out by Abu Mansur b. Iraq, al-Biruni and Abu al-Khair al-Khammar. Ibn Iraq, teacher of Biruni, wrote about 30 academic books in mathematics and astronomy. Al-Biruni himself, among his 150 books, wrote treatises in mathematics and astronomy. Theorem on properties of isosceles triangle was proved by Abu al-Khair Khammar and it was well known as «Theorem of Khammari» («Ash-Shakl Khammari»). The both al-Biruni and Ibn Sina had contributed to the development of chemistry. Al-Biruni proved links between comparative weight of substance and its chemical properties in his treatise **«Comparative** on Weights». Ibn Sina carried out experiences chemical transmutation of substances and its results were reflected in article «Tractate on Philosophy Stone».

It is well known that article was appeared in Khorezm in 1005. Abu Sakhl al-Masihi, Abu al-Khair al-Khammar, Ibn Sina and ai-Biruni were carried out studies in medicine. In particularly, Abu al-Khair al-Khammar well-known as «Second his **Hippocrates**» for innovative theoretical studies in following fields of medicine: human anatomy, diets of elderly people, methods of medical experiment, food substances epilepsy. Abu Sakhl al-Masikhi was famous for his practical studies in medicine. Ibn Sina, despite of his short five year stay in Khorezm (1005-1010), wrote very important article in medicine on «Injuries Treatment» («Daf al-madar»). Researches in geography were mainly related with name of al-Biruni. From the age of 16 he has spent time for measuring of geographic latitude of various sites and for example, he calculated geographical latitude of Kath town in Khorezm. In 994 he succeeded to measure precise deflection value of ecliptic plane of Bushkanz village (in between western bank of Amudarva river and Kath town) in respect of equator. In 995 al-Biruni had started studies on creating of image of the Earth in form of globe. It was the first imagination of the Earth as globe with relief. Al-Biruni wrote scientific article in various fields of geography such natural as geography, hydrology and mineralogy. Khorezm Mamun Academy was famous also by its academic studies in social sciences. Philosophy was deeply studied durina correspondence between al-Biruni and Ibn Sina. Both scholars expressed their views on philosophical ideas of Aristotle on the limitation of the world. Al-Biruni was in favor of existence of other worlds.

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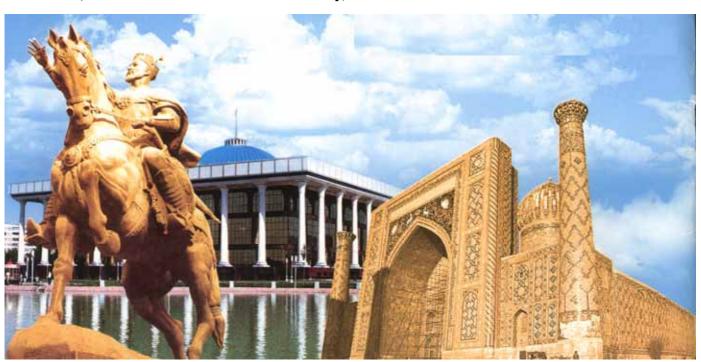


KHOREZM MAMUN ACADEMY

Ibn Sina rejected it. Researches in historical science were broadly presented in Khorezm Mamun Academy. In order to continue academic traditions al-Biruni wrote the book on «Famous Personalities of Khorezm» or «History of Khorezm». Unfortunately, book was not preserved and main part of the book was reflected in the book of Abu Fadl al-Baihaqi «Canon of Mas'udi», which was devoted to the sultan Makhud Gaznawi. Moreover, we could find out information on history in other books of ai-Biruni, such as «al-Asar alBagiya», «At-Tafhim» and «India». According to the books of as-Sa'labi «Amazing Information» («Lataif alma'arif», 10th - 11th century), as-Sam'ani «Book on Predecessors» («Kitab al-ansab», 12th century), Yaqut al-Khamawi «Encyclopedia of Writers» («Mu'jam al-'udaba») and others. Khwrazm Ma'mun Academy was also well-known as center of literature and arts. There were many poets and writers who performed in Khorezm Mamun Academy, such as Akhmad b.

أكاديمية خوارزم مأمون

Mukhammad b. Sakhri, AbduHakh b. Khamid, Abu Sayid b. Shabib, Abu Khasan b. Ma'mun, Abu AbduHakh at-Tajir, Ibrahim Raqqani. Minister at the court of Khorezmshakhs as-Sakhli himself wrote poems and regularly organized contests in literature in the **Khorezm Mamun Academy During this** epoch linguistic-scholars of Khorezm Mamun Academy developed grammar of Arabic language and vocabulary, which was considered as important tool of scientific communication.



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Semih Balc Oglu pass away

Who is Semih Balcoglu?

Born in Istanbul in 1928, he studied graphics at the Fine Arts Academy. He published his first cartoon in 1943. Then he worked for several newspapers and magazines. He received 41 national and international awards and selected as one of the best 106 cartoonists of the world. He Cartoonists established the Association in 1969 and has served as the president for many years. He was also the President of the Turkish Journalists' Syndicate between 1973 1979. Balcoglu, and works whose have been displayed in several museums in Italy, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Poland is the first applier of three dimension cartoon in Turkev. He held 71 solo exhitions, of which are international. He published 28 cartoon books and received the first prize of cartoon books award in Pescara, Italy.

Semih Balcoglu By Ferhat Demirba

وفاة فنان الكاريكاتير التركي سميح بالك أوغلو



Semih Balcoglu



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