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Constraints for the Understanding of “Sunna”
According to Sheikh Mohamed El-Ghazali

Dr. Abdelkarim Hamidi

Sheikh Mohamed El-Ghazali deals with one of the most important issues which requires and necessitates a great effort and research in the Islamic cultural heritage. Till today this subject has a great importance and significance for the Muslims, Sheikh El-ghazali points to the malpractices of some Muslims towards the “Sunna”, (ie the prophets verbal and behavioral instructions) based on their misunderstanding and superficial interpretation of the “Hadith” (the prophets citations) (PBUH). These misinterpretations are completely isolated and unrelated to the koranic spirit and concepts.

Therefore El-Ghazali emphasizes the need to understand and interpret the Sunna under the koranic concepts and values explained by the “Aimah” ie : Muslim scientists.

To rectify the misunderstanding of “Sunna”, sheikh El-ghazali suggests a set of constraints and criteria to remedy the understanding and interpretation of citations leading thus to the accurate practice of the “Sunna” as illustrated in this study.

The Evaluation of Cultural Dialogue Level in Arab Universities

Prof. Dr. Mohammed Saleh Al-Ajili

Dialogue is the best means of co-living between the nations and peoples of the universe to avoid tension and struggle which may cause crises and then wars. Dialogue between civilizations is a human need and strategic choice imposed by the grave challenges faced by the international community, so, it has become necessary to work together to adopt effective initiatives toward activating the role of universities in the field of cultural dialogue considering that a university represents the cultural gent of any community as it has the ability to face others effectively and practically.

As regards evaluation of Arab universities, science, technology and societies` willing to develop them are the three sides of triangle necessary for achieving any scientific and then economic, political and cultural progress. More then 260 Arab universities and 138000 post-graduates as well as other scientific degrees have not got sufficient support (moral and
financial) by the community to develop the science which is considered the essential base of dialogue strength with others. As a result, laziness and underdevelopment have become the most obvious features of Arab universities.

Misunderstanding of the community to the cultural huge benefit of adopting science and technology is the most dangerous factor which obstructs the scientific progress. These misunderstanding of the community is attributed to the great numbers of illiterates resulted by the political autocracy which the contemporary Arab person is suffering.

**The Impact of Sebawayh (died 180 A.H.) in the Book of “Al Ighfal” to Abi Ali Al-Farisi (died 377 A.H.)**

Dr. Halim Hammad Suleiman

The first book in Arabic syntax is Sebwayh’s book known as “The book” the author is professional in this field, he has collected many of the Arabic language Sciences as grammar, syntax, phonetic etc..., therefore all authors in Arabic language rely on his book as a reference which is considered as a great impact on the succedents scholars. This study shows this impact in the book of “Al Ighfal” to Abi Ali Al-Farisi which clearly shows the following aspects: phonetic, grammar and syntax. This research expands in the last section with twelve grammatical paragraphs.

**Semiotic of Symbol and Icon**

**A Poem to Ibn Al-Altaf in Praise of Cat as an Example**

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Ali Mohamed

The famous poem to Ibn Al-Altaf "praise of the cat" contains indicatives and shown a lot of inspiration which is rare in the poems of Arabic literature. The novelty of the subject is sufficient to occupy a large space in Arabic memory... It is known that semiotics in terms of communication has three basic ways: the Indicator, the symbol and the icon. This research illustrate the poem of Ibn Al-Altaf "praise of the cat" as an example; the explanation of the poem start with symbols then icons and after that indicators as well as the clarification of the cat icon in heritage, also he appointed the symbols with these interpretations which clarify the signification of the icons.
The Preacher, the Reformer and the Traveler, the Algerian Al-Sheikh Al-Khatib Al-Fadil Al-Wartilani AL-Azhari (1900 - 1959).

Dr. Ahmed Isawi

This research reveals a biography of a unique person in advocacy and religious reform in Algeria; he is the most important person in advocacy, reform, political and religious activity in Algeria during the modern era. The research includes a statement of the environment and the circumstances of his era, political and cultural state of Algeria during twentieth century revealing the origins of this preacher, his birth, his learn, and factors of his genius, his advocacy and reform activity, his political activity; and his methods and means of advocacy, reform included: political action, press and travels. The research reveals the compilations of Al-Sheikh, how he neglects his health and dies, and the characteristics of his personality, and his reforms impact.

Andalusian manuscript industry:
Al-Biadi the last calligrapher in Andalusia

Abdul Aziz Alsawri

This research encloses one of the great calligraphers in Andalusia, whom the history almost missed if the traces of his work and beautiful handwriting were not found. Therefore, this research is the first attempt to assembling all work and information about this great calligrapher, the researcher illustrates in this study the genealogy of the calligrapher as well as he mentions some of his beautiful handwriting work, (some copies of his work were added at the end of this study), the research shows also his interest to the classification of writings of some authors such as Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd the grandchild and Suyooti, etc....

Manuscript Stores in Touat Districts (Algeria)
Reality and Perspectives

Dr. Ahmed Djaafri

Touat’s district consists of different stores and thousands of manuscripts and for this it is considered as a real stock for the manuscripts in Algeria in general. Recent statistics in this field shows that until 1962 there were about 20000 manuscripts found in 100 stocks and local library in addition to other copies found in other countries such as Mali, Niger,
Mauritania, Ghana, Nigeria, morocco, Egypt.....

Thus, it seems difficult to find all this manuscripts intact nowadays due to weather conditions and human effects. We all believe that we are responsible for preserving the heritage of our society and nation and memorize the real life of our ancestors and their civilization. Throughout these papers I intend to expose the different scientific symbols from different manuscripts and libraries discovered in the district of Touat in addition to their works during eight centuries in order to make it closer to researchers and scholars.

**Samples of Precious Heritage in “Al Dur Al Thamin Fi Asma’a Al Musannafin” to Ibn Anjab Al Saai**

D. Mohammed Saeed Hanshi

The book “Al Dur Al Thamin Fi Asma’a Al Musannafin” to Ibn Anjab Al Saai which was known as "Akhbar Al Musannafin" “The news of Authors” it is considered one of the most important works of this great scholar, it was believed that this book was missed, but fortunately the first part of this book was found in Morocco’s library. It is one of the rare Arabic sources which contain the news of authors and the classification of the Arabic heritage. The interesting aspect of this book, which is the subject of this research, is the existence of some information about Ibn Anjab itself and some of his missed work, as well as the other books from which he acquires some information about authors.

**Foreign Bodies’ Accidents of Arab and Muslim Doctors**

Dr. Mahmood Al-Haj Qasim Mohammed

Foreign bodies' accidents of children are very familiar since the past and till now. These accidents are different and of great number and they usually happen to children at the age of one or two years. Foreign bodies are different due to the difference of the bodies found in children. In what follows we talk about the opinions of Arab and Muslim doctors about this subject:

**First: Foreign Bodies in the Ear**: Arab and Muslim doctors extracted foreign bodies by using simple instruments. For example: Albucasis describes different ways to extract foreign bodies, especially the solid ones. If he fails to extract these bodies, he uses surgical instruments, and if this does not work, he resorts to surgery. The research also contains the opinions of Rhazes and Avicenna about the insects and worms that enter the ear and how to get rid of them.

**Secondly: Foreign Bodies that Enter the Pharynx**: In this part we talk about the
opinions of Albuscasis and about extracting thorns and what sticks to the throat like bones or leech.

**Thirdly: Thorns and Glass:** This part contains the opinions of Rhazes about thorns and glass that enter the body and how to extract them.

**Fourthly: Extracting Arrows:** Albuscasis reviews types of arrows, the organs injured by them and how to extract them. He also talks about many abnormal cases of people injured by arrows and how he treated them.

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**Poems of Abu Jaafar Alraeini Alghrnati (779 A.H.) –**

**With Some of His Collected Scripts Verified and Studied**

Dr. Firas Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Al-Najjar

The research includes a study of Abu Jaafar Alraeini’s life, his scientific background, the views of scholars on him, the mention of some of his students, his teachers and his scientific works. With the description of his poetry purpose in detail, the research shows some of the technical aspects which were cited after studying the poetry of Abu Jaafar Alraeini, then collected as a biography arranged according to the alphabetical order with references and comments; in conclusion the researcher writes about the talent of Abu Jaafar Alraeini.