- Gername

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Sulaymān shows himself as a reformer, following the path blazed by his predecessors, and he expresses, in a clear and direct style, his ideas concerning different styles of government, liberty, tyranny, and the means of exploiting the resources of the Ottoman caliphate, as well as various procedures to be adopted for the modernisation of the state. In addition, a number of manuscript works are attributed to him, including l'Histoire des Arabes, and a book of Memoirs in English. In the Lebanese civil war of 1975-6, the house where Sulayman was born in Ibkishtin was not spared; it was plundered and partially destroyed, and his library suffered the same fate.

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8. Wadī' al-Bustānī (1836-1954), born at Dibbiyya, studied at the American school of Suk al-Gharb, then at the American University of Beirut where he obtained his B.A. in 1907. He was involved in an astonishing range of activities. Following in the tracks of previous and contemporary members of the Bustani family, he applied himself to literature and to travels in Arabia, especially to the Yemen (1909) and to the Far East (1912) where he became a friend of Tagore. He returned to Egypt, then, after 1917, occupied some very important administrative posts in Palestine, at that time under British Mandate. In 1953, he left Haifa to return to his native country and there he spent the last year of his life. Two major principles dominated his long career. The first was reflected in his participation in all the efforts to preserve the Arab identity of Palestine. The second, more important, and more fortunate in its results, consisted essentially in a long list of Hindu or Western books translated from English, a language which he knew thoroughly. Thanks to him, the major works of Lord Avebury came to be known in Arabic, notably The pleasures of life (Khartoum 1904), The meaning of life (Beirut 1909), The fruits of life (Cairo 1910) and The beauties of nature (Cairo, 1913). Other authors, too, attracted his attention; he translated The Quatrains of Khayyam (Cairo 1912), and some poems of Tagore which he published under the title The sardine fisher (Cairo 1917). His most remarkable and successful achievement was without doubt the translation of the Sanskrit epic of the Mahābhārarata (Beirut 1952), as well as other epic or semi-epic works from ancient India.

Other than translations, his principal works are: (a) Lyrics of the War (Poems, Johannesburg 1915); (b) The absurdity of the Palestine Mandate (Beirut 1936);

(c) Palestinian poems (Beirut 1940);

(d) The Quatrains of Abu 'l-'Ala' (manuscript).

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C BUTRUS KARĀMA, Christian Arab official and writer, the son of Ibrāhīm Karāma, was born in Hims in 1774. Together with his father he was converted from the Greek Orthodox faith of the Karāma family to Greek Catholicism. As a result they were forced to migrate to Acre, where Butrus entered the service of the Pasha 'Ali al-Ascad (1806). In 1811 he moved to Lebanon, where he was employed by the amīr Bashīr al-Shihābī [see BASHIR SHIHĀB II] as a tutor to his sons and as head of his chancellery. After Bashīr's deposition in 1840, Butrus accompanied him to Malta, and later to Constantinople, where he became a secretary of the Sultan and court interpreter, thanks to his mastery of both Arabic and Turkish. He died in Istanbul in 1851.

Butrus composed many poems in Arabic, the majority of which were collected in his diwan entitled Sadi^c al-hamāma fī Dīwān al-Mu^callim Buļrus Karāma.

When one of his Arabic compositions was attacked by a Muslim critic, he replied with a spirited makama in which he maintained the proposition that excellence in Arabic letters and mastery of the Arabic language was not dependent on being a Muslim. Notwithstanding the point of this dispute, it was conducted along thoroughly Islamic lines, with opposing views being expressed in verse, and Butrus himself uses forms of expression which differ very little from standard Islamic formulae, e.g. his makama begins "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Praise be to God, the Lord of the worlds: Ruler of the Day of Judgement ..."

Fair-minded Muslim critics appreciated the worth of Butrus's poetry, and one, 'Abd al-Djalil al-Başrī (1776-1854), composed a poem in which he adjudicated between Butrus and his chief detractor, finding in favour of the former.

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(R. Y. EBIED and M. J. L. YOUNG) BUZZARD [see BAYZARA].

¿ ČAČ-NĀMA, a Persian history of the Arab incursions into Sind in the 1st/7th and 8th centuries,

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چچنامه

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جنگ در دیگر مناطق چچن، به ویژه در جنوب، ادامه یافت. با کشته شدن دودایف در حملهٔ موشکی روسیه در آوریل ۱۹۹۶، جانشین وی، یاندار بایف، در اواخر مه ۱۹۹۶ موافقت نامهٔ صلح با دولت روسیه را امضا کرد. در ماه مرداد/اوت نیروهای چچنی گروزنی را پس گرفتند. پس از این پیروزی، در ۳۱ اوت ۱۹۹۶ در خاساو یورت داغستان دوطرف موافقت نامهٔ آتش بس را امضا کردند. آتش بس از ماه شهریور/ سپتامبر به اجرا در آمد و بنا شد تعیین سرنوشت استقلال چچن تا ۳۱ دسامبر ۲۰۰۱ به تعویق زانویهٔ ۷۹۱ حاک چچن را ترک کنند. جنگهای ۱۹۹۲ به ۱۹۹۶ ژانویهٔ تو روسیه، دستکم شصت هزار کشته برجای گذاشت «حجن و روسیه، دستکم شصت هزار کشته برجای گذاشت همکاران، ص ۲۸).

جمهوری حجن، اصلان مسخدوف، از فرماندهان نیروهای چیچنی، به پیروزی دست یافت. در ۲۲ اردیبهشت ۱۳۷۷/ ۱۲ مه ۱۹۹۸، بین روسیه و چیچن پیمان صلح امضا شد (حقلم وهای فدراسیون روسیه>، ص ۵۲؛ ترنین و همکاران، ص ۳۰)، اما حملهٔ نیروهای باسایف در مرداد ۱۳۷۸/ اوت ۱۹۹۹ به جمهوری خودمختار داغستان در روسیه، موجب شد ارتش روسیه در اول مهر ۱۳۷۸/ اکتبر ۱۹۹۹ وارد خاک چپچن شود (ب ترنین و همکاران، ص ۳۵، ۳۸ـ۴۶؛ سیلی"، ص ۳۰۴_۳۱۰) و در اواخر ۱۳۷۸ش/ اوایل ۲۰۰۰ گروزنی را تصرف کند. با این حال جنگ میان استقلالطلبان چیچنی و ارتش روسیه ادامه یافت (م جایموخا، ص ۷۰) و حتی باکشته شدن اصلان مسخدوف، رهبر جدایی خواهان چین، در اسفند ۱۳۸۴/مارس ۲۰۰۵، جنگ پراکنده میان چچنها و ارتش روسیه تاكنون (۱۳۸۶ ش/۲۰۰۷) ادامه دارد (ــــه مالاشنكو ، ص ۶۷). منابع: عباسقلي أفاباكيخانوف، كالمستان ارم، تهران ١٣٨٢ ش؛ على يورصفر، حكومتهاى محلى قفقاز در عصر قاجار، تهران ۱۳۷۷ ش؛ جمال گوگچه، قفقاز و سیاست امپراتوری عثمانی، ترجمهٔ وهابولى، تهران ١٣٧٣ ش؛ فيتس روى مكلين، شيخ شامل داغستاني،

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/ حسن سعيد كلاهي /

چیچ نامه، کتابی در تاریخ سند و فتح آن به دست مسلمانان، که علی بن حاملبن ابی بکر کوفی آن را از عربی به فارسی ترجمه کرده است. از نام مؤلف و عنوان اثر وی اطلاع دقیقی نداریم؛ احتمال داده شده است که تألیف شخصی به نام خواجه امام ابراهیم باشد (ب فتحنامهٔ سند، ۱۳۵۸، ص ۱۵۱، مقدمهٔ داود پوته، ص «یز»). اگر زمان تألیف چیچنامه (نسخهٔ عربی) را سدهٔ سوم یا چهارم بدانیم، این کتاب را باید کهن ترین اثری دانست که دربارهٔ تاریخ مسلمانان در شبهقارهٔ هند تألیف شخه مست (همان، ۱۴۰۳، مقدمهٔ بلوچ، ص «یه»)، ولی چون نسخهٔ عربی آن در دست نیست، چیزامهٔ فارسی نخستین کتاب در تاریخ سند است که به دست ما رسیده است (قانع، ج ۳، بخش ۱، ص ۱۰۹؛ بگری، مقدمهٔ داود پوته، ص «و»؛ آفتاب اصغر، ص ۱۹۶۷.

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2. Trenin

^{1.} The Territories of the Russian Federation

^{3.} Seely