

*al-nuzha al-saniyya fi dhikr al-khulafā' wa al-mulūk al-Miṣriyya*) since the first part of the text is an adaptation of the chronicle that Ḥasan b. al-Ṭūlūnī (d. 923/1517) wrote in Arabic in 882/1477–8. For the years 923/1517 to 930/1524, Abdussamed adapted and translated *Badā'ī' al-zuhūr fi waqā'ī' al-duhūr*, by Ibn Iyās (d. after 930/1524), and he used the twelfth and last part (*juz'*) of this work, which is now lost, for the period 929–30/1522–4. The narrative is much terser from 931/1525 onward.

He also composed a Turkish-language adaptation of the Pseudo-Wāqidi's *Futūḥ al-Shām* and wrote a treatise on Hanafi *fiqh*, in Arabic.

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Fakih Osman

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Fakih Usman, K. H.

**Kyai Haji Fakih Usman** (1904–68) was a leader of the Muhammadiyah modernist reformist Islamic social and educational movement in Indonesia from the mid-1920s until his death, and a politician of the Masyumi party from its foundation in 1945 until it was banned, in 1960.

Fakih Usman was born in Gresik, East Java, and educated at Islamic boarding schools (*pesantrens*), but had no secular schooling. Following in his father's business, he became a successful textile and timber trader and shipbuilder by the mid-1920s. He joined the Muhammadiyah movement in 1925 and was elected chair of its Council for Deliberation (Majelis Tarjih) of East Java for 1932–6, and then chairman of its regional council of East Java, in 1936. From 1953 until his death, in 1968, he was continuously elected to the central leadership of the Muhammadiyah. From 1937 through the Japanese occupation (1942–5), he represented the Muhammadiyah in the Majelis Islam A'laa Indonesia (MIAI), the Supreme Islamic Council of Indonesia, a federation of Islamic organisations, and then in

the Masyumi (a reorganised version of the MIAI created by the Japanese military). After Indonesia's declaration of independence in 1945, he remained in Masyumi, which by then had become a political party. Fakih Usman occupied the position of Minister of Religious Affairs in the A. Halim cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia (capital in Yogyakarta), one of the sixteen regional states constituting the United States of Indonesia (RIS), in 1950, and in the Wilopo Cabinet in the re-unified Republic of Indonesia (capital in Jakarta), in 1952–3. The latter appointment triggered the withdrawal of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU, an association of traditionalist *ulama*) from Masyumi, since the minister's position in the central government had by then become a virtual monopoly for NU. As Minister of Religious Affairs, Fakih Usman brought a number of innovations, such as the training of religious teachers for government schools and of religious judges for Islamic courts. In 1958, after a stalemate in the Constituent Assembly, a majority of national leaders of the Masyumi party rebelled against the central government and formed the PRRI (Revolutionary Government of the Republic of