

TASG NEWS

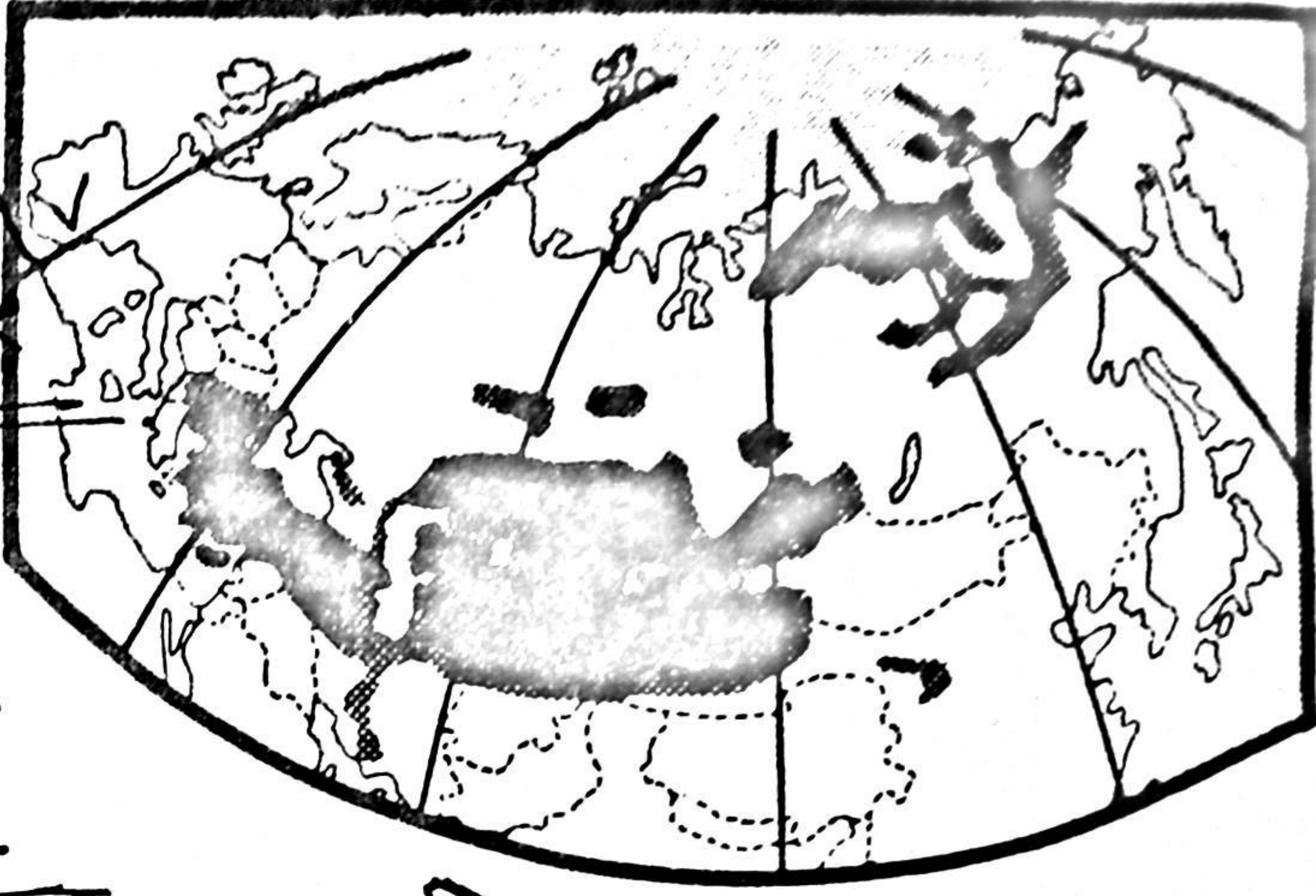
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Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 18

May, 1985

After a difficult period during which the study of Turkish, in common with that of all other lesser-taught languages, was under threat in British universities, present indications seem to suggest that the tide is turning. Instead of any of the six Turkish departments in Britain being closed, as seemed likely at one time, all continue; indeed the number has been increased, for Birmingham now has a turcologist in its Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, while Kent teaches the language to post-graduate trainee interpreters. Others have been strengthened: Manchester has an additional Ottoman historian, SOAS (London) a new specialist in Ottoman language and literature and another in the Turkic languages of Central Asia, languages shortly to be added to the curriculum. SOAS will shortly have a professor who combines Turkish studies with Persian. In the remaining departments of Turkish, namely, Edinburgh, Durham, Cambridge, Oxford, courses continue as before. Accordingly, we may say - with relief - that Turkish studies have now been reprieved in British universities.

This is not the end of our problems, however. Teachers of Turkish are in most cases the sole representatives of their subject in their university, working in isolation because separated from their fellows by many miles, unable to find the time (and the money!) to meet often enough. TASG has not provided the opportunity needed since its meetings occupy a whole day and do not leave time or energy for discussion of other matters.

That is why the teachers of Turkish language and literature in UK universities have set up a Standing Committee of University Teachers of Turkish (SCOUTT). This will meet two or three times a year to discuss matters of mutual concern. Anthropologists, economists, geographers, historians, etc., as well as teachers of Turkish in other types of institution, will also be involved to ensure the best possible use of limited and scattered resources. May its efforts be fruitful and beneficial!

The next TASG symposium was due to be held on the 22 November 1985. Unfortunately this has had to be cancelled.

For information on future activities in TASG please turn to page 2.

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In response to requests for the sheet of population figures which was handed out at a previous meeting, this is reproduced opposite, on page 3.

Please note that all the figures in the list are approximate and some even conjectural.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

On 16th March 1985 the Turkish Education Group in London held a one-day conference, supported by the Inner London Education Authority, on the educational needs of the Turkish community in Britain.

The conference attracted a large number of participants; indeed some applicants could not be accommodated. Lectures and working parties ensured that the occasion was an illuminating one.

The TEG can be contacted c/o Islington Adult Education Institute, Shepperton Road, London N1.

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The Anglo-Turkish Society announces the following lectures, to take place at 43 Montrose Place, London SW1 at 6.45 pm.

- on 12 June 1985, Godfrey Goodwin on 'The Golden Age of the Bosphorus'.
- on 13 July 1985, Şevket Sabancı on the economic situation in Turkey and business prospects there.

* * * *

The Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology has announced its programme of lectures for 1985-6:

- on 25 October 1985: 'Topkapı Sarayı, architecture and function in an Islamic palace', by H. Kennedy;
- on 15 November 1985: 'Medieval castles and forts in western Anatolia', by Robin Fursdon;
- on 13 December: 'The Hittites in the Bible', by J. F. Sawyer.

These will take place at the Department of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.

* * * *

The 1985 Summer School on Islam and Christianity will be held at the Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham B29 6LQ, U.K. from the 18 to 27 July.

Further information from The Secretary at the above address.

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The 10th Turkish Congress of History is to be held in Ankara from the 22 to 26 September 1986.

Information from: Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, Turkey.

* * * *

The 17th International Byzantine Congress, arranged by the United States National Committee for Byzantine Studies, is to take place in Washington, D.C., from the 3rd to the 8th August 1986.

Further information from DETAILS Inc., 1100, 17th Street, NW Suite 330, Washington, D.C. 20036.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

It is with regret that we have to announce the cancellation of the meeting planned for 22 November '85 on the subject of 'Medicine and magic', already postponed twice. It is obvious that the Evil Eye has been on this project from the start!

We hope to be able to resume our programme of meetings in March 1986.

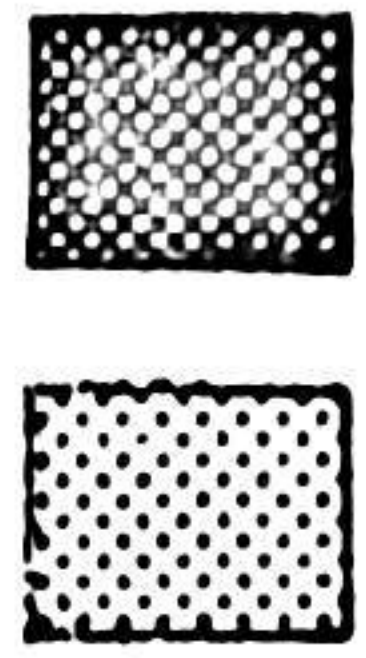
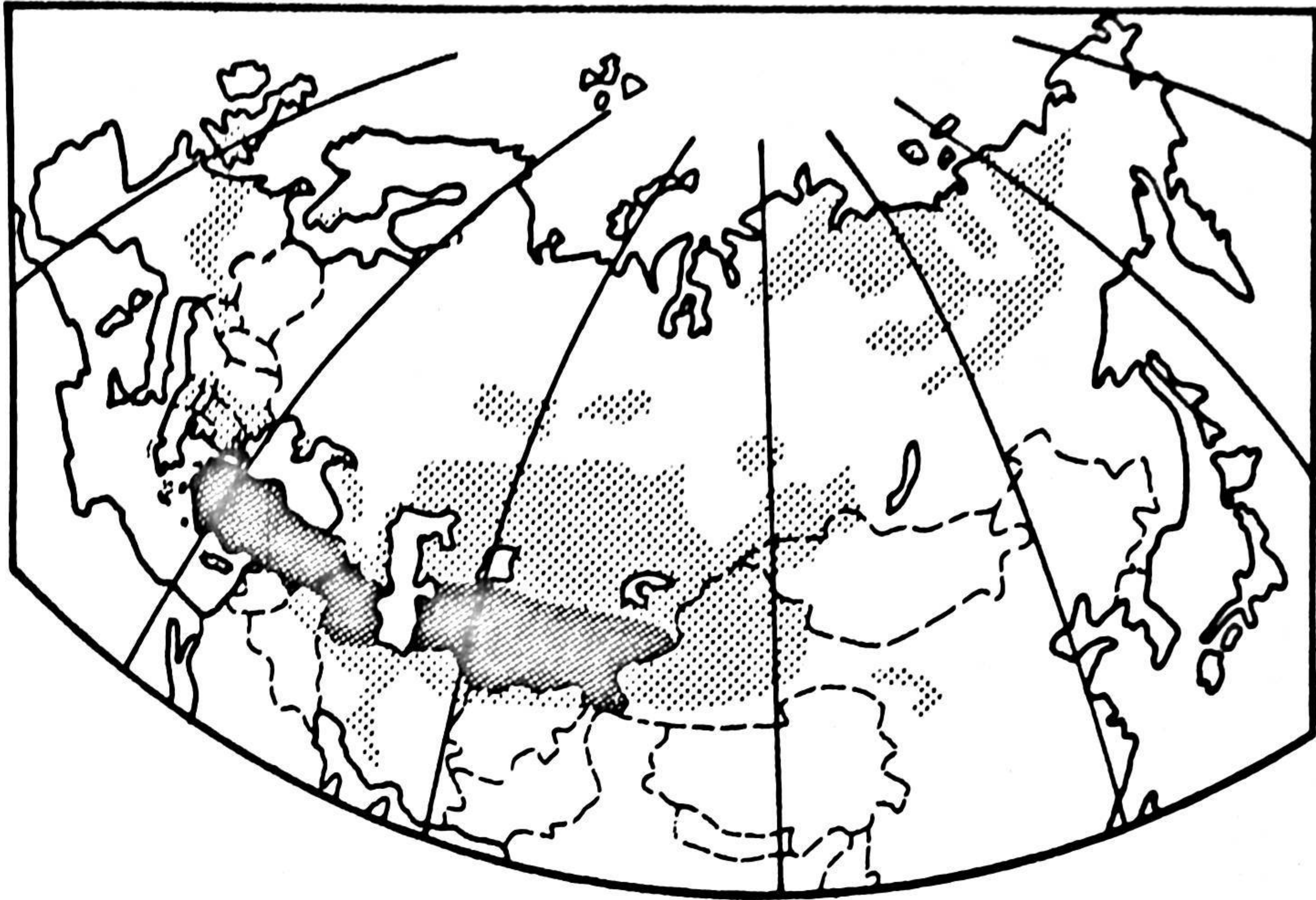
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THE TASG 1986 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM will deal with constitutional, demographic and party political matters in Turkey.

Date: Friday, 11th March,

It is hoped to arrange further meetings for the 21st November 1986 and in March 1987. 'Turkey in the 19th century', 'The Turkic peoples of China', 'Ancient Anatolia' and 'Turkish fiction writing' are topics under consideration.

TASG wishes to thank the British Academy for financial assistance given in connection with its symposium on 'Pre- and Early Ottoman Anatolia and Rumeli' held on the 15th March 1985.



TURKIC SPEAKERS FORMING THE MAJORITY.
 TURKIC SPEAKERS FORMING A MINORITY OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Turkic as mother tongue:-

World total 100 million

Turkic speakers form the majority in:-

		<u>percentage of</u>
		<u>total population</u>
Turkey	44,000,000	
Soviet Central Asia	20,000,000	= 80

Turkic speakers form a minority in:-

USSR outside Soviet Central Asia	20,000,000	= 8
China	6,500,000	= 1% of 6
(but in Xinjiang province		55)
Iran	5,500,000	= 25
(but in Azerbaijan))
Afghanistan	1,500,000	= 10
Bulgaria	700,000	= 8
Iraq	700,000	= 5
Mongolia	104,000	= 6
Yugoslavia	128,000	= 0.6
(but in Macedonia	109,000	= 6.6)
Cyprus	145,000	= 18
Greece	100,000	= 0.6
(but in Western Thrace		20)
Syria	94,000	= 2
Rumania	50,000	= 0.03

Turkic speakers are not native:-

Western and Northern Europe 1,500,000
 Australia 40,000

ALL FIGURES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SOME ARE CONJECTURAL

COURSES

The External Services Division of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, has organised a Summer School in Islamic Art and Architecture.

This takes place between the 1st and 19th July 1985. The cost is £730 or \$800, which covers tuition, study-visits and light refreshments.

Applications should be made to the above address.

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The following Turkish language courses are being offered in Turkey:

- At Ankara University Turkish language Teaching Seminar, two courses: 1st to 9th August and 1st to 9th September 1985.
Fee and accommodation: DM 500.
- At Side/Antalya, 20-day courses repeated during the period 1st June to 17th October 1985.
Fee and accommodation: DM 1100.
- At Istanbul University Foreign Languages Dept., 20-day courses. DM 500.

Applications should be addressed to: Türk Dili ve Kültürü Yaz Kursları, Kirazlı Mescit Sokağı 31, Beyazıt, Istanbul, Turkey.

PUBLICATIONS

The Equipe de Recherches sur la Turquie founded in 1983 under the aegis of the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Internationale of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (address: 27 rue Saint Guillaume, 75431 Paris Cedex 07) has published its first Bulletin de Liaison:

LA PROBLEME CHYPRIOTE

This contains four articles, a chronology and a bibliography. 68 pp.

EXHIBITIONSThe people and places of Constantinople,

an exhibition of watercolours by Amadeo Count Prezioso (1816-1882) and others, to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, for 3 months ending 9th June 1985
Catalogue: £3.96.

* * * *

An exhibition of archaeological photographs from the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, entitled:

Archaeology in Turkey - the British contribution

was held in the foyer of St. Pancras Library and the Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1, between 17 April and 4 May 1985.

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İŞÇİNİN SESİ LIBRARY

In 1978 a number of volunteers came together to create a library to provide for the needs of the Turkish community in London. They succeeded, and in May 1984 this library, still run by volunteers, moved to new premises at 391 City Road, London EC1, formerly a factory.

The library now holds some 10,000 books, mostly donated, and has a newspaper archive. Its premises are also used by many community organisations for meetings and exhibitions, and also by other organisations which run courses there.

Donations of books are welcome, as are offers of help in running the centre. The membership fee is £2 p.a.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

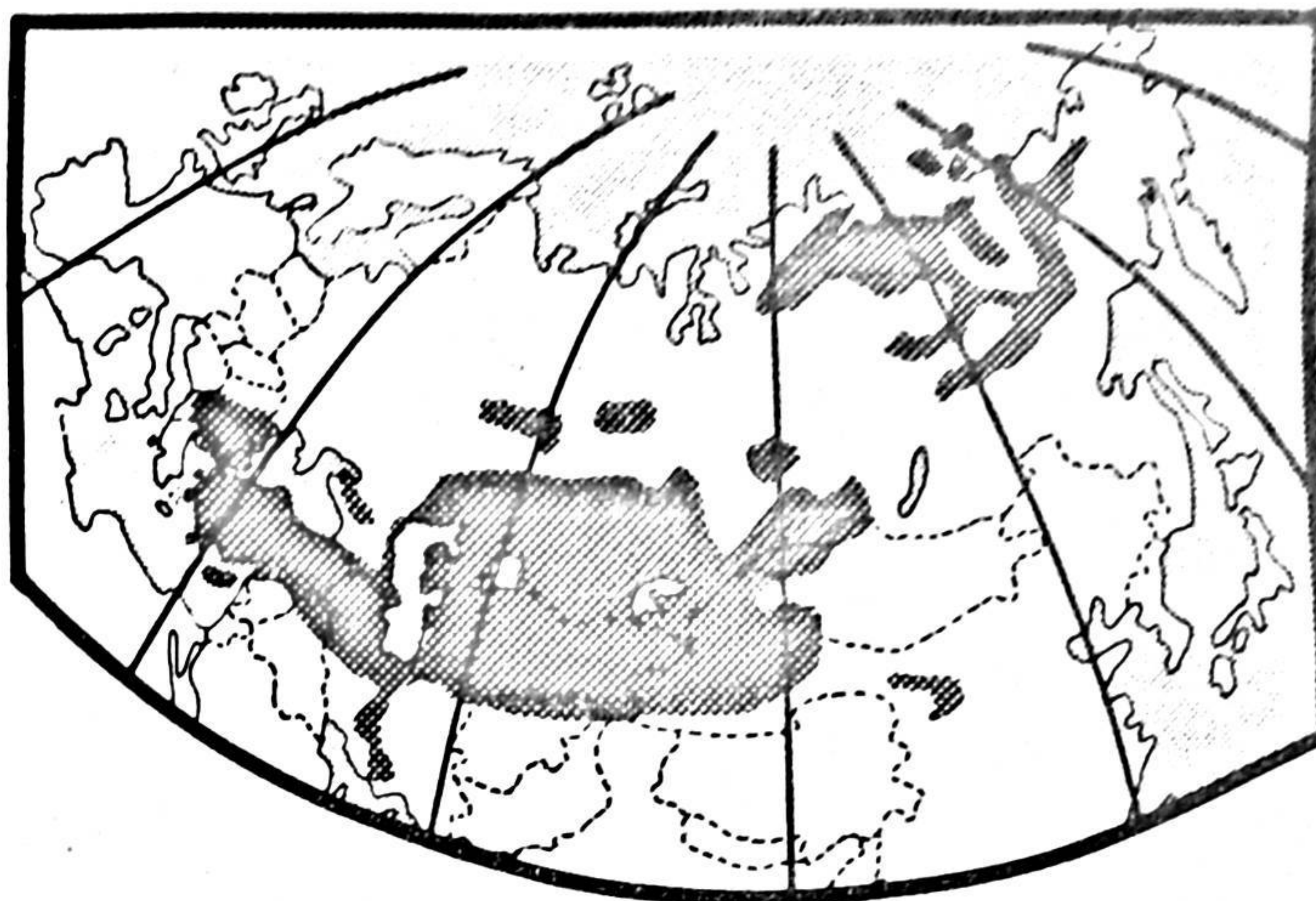
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP. Telephone: 01 637 2388.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433 Ext.493)

Centre Chairman: Dr J. A. Allan (Room 264 Ext. 359)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY and MAY.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 19

May 1986

This year TASG has been having a "sabbatical". It was not planned as such. Originally it was intended to hold one-day meetings in November 1985 and March 1986 as usual.

However, a series of setbacks made it impossible to have all the speakers we wanted. What could we do? The choice was between lowering our standards and having no meetings. Ever mindful of those who regularly travel from the other end of the country, even from Europe, in order to be present, we decided to postpone them: such expenditure of time and energy on their part must be worthwhile.

As to the newsletter, without meetings to advertise there was not enough information earlier this year to justify publication. Our regular features, "publications", "lectures and courses", "congresses and conferences", "exhibitions", "bursaries and prizes", "work in progress", all depend upon notices sent to the editor. To go out and seek information for ourselves needs resources we do not possess. True, surveys have been undertaken in the past, e.g. in nos. 2 and 3 (January and April 1980) we published a list of current postgraduate work in the U.K., and in no. 4 (November 1980) details of broadcasts in Turkish in or to western Europe. But these required considerable expenditure of time and money neither of which are available at present.

So TASG NEWS depends upon the news YOU send in. We need much more! It has to reach us by 15th October for the November issue, by 15th January for the February issue and by 15th April for the May issue.

TASG starts up again in October 1986 with a full programme of meetings and with the usual three newsletters per year, full - we hope - of announcements of things Turkish/Turkic that YOU are going to send!

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THE NEXT TASG SYMPOSIUM

Topic: ANCIENT ANATOLIA

DATE: Friday, 21st November 1986

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS

Further details will appear in the next number of TASG NEWS.

PUBLICATIONSTURKEY AND THE WEST

by
David Barchard

(Chatham House Papers, no. 27) is published by Routledge and Kegan Paul for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1958. Price £5.95

* * *

THE STATE TRADITION IN TURKEY

by
Metin Heper

The Eothen Press, 42 Northgate, Walkington, Beverley, N. Humberside, HU17 8ST, U.K. Price £15.00

* * *

FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- Afghanistan Iraq, Turkey, Morocco

ed. Richard Lawless

is Occasional Paper no.28 of the Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Durham, whose address is South End House, South Road, Durham City DH1 3TG. Price: £3.50 plus postage.

* * *

THE BYZANTINE MONUMENTS
AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PONTOS

by
Anthony Bryer and David Winfield

in two volumes, (Dumbarton Oaks Studies XX). Price, including postage, \$80 from Dumbarton Oaks Publishing, P.O. Box 4866, Hampden Station, Baltimore, Maryland 21211, USA.

* * *

The ISIS Press (address:- Kuyumcu Irfan Sok. 22/2, Nisantasi, Istanbul, 80220 Turkey) has informed us of the forthcoming publication of

THE INTERNATIONAL MONITOR
OF ANATOLIAN STUDIES

sponsored jointly by the French Institute of Anatolian Studies of Istanbul, the Netherlands Institute of the Middle East of Leiden and the Isis Press itself.

This publication "will encompass the whole spectre of Anatolian studies ranging from classical archeology to contemporary Turkish studies". It is to appear quarterly with Dr Bilge Kunalalp as editor.

* * *

The ISIS Press of Istanbul also announces a new journal:

JOURNAL OF OTTOMAN
DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

Price, for the two issues to appear each year \$15 + postage.

* * *

WORK IN PROGRESS

A collection of Turkish short stories in English translation has been prepared by the (British) teachers of Turkish in the UK and their past students, under the editorship of Nermin Menemencioglu.

It is now seeking a publisher.

* *

TEACHING POSTS IN TURKEY

DILMER, a recently founded private school of English language teaching in Bursa, seeks graduates with a TEFL qualification. The salary offered is: 100,000 TL per month, plus return flight, travel expenses, and accommodation.

Enquiries to DILMER, Yabancı Dil Öğretim Merkezi, Osmangazi Cad. Yılmaz-Özemre İşhanı no. 48 BURSA, Turkey.

COURSES, LECTURES

Daytime and evening courses in Turkish language as well as individual and intensive tuition are available at the



London Institute of Turkish Studies

32 Coborn Street
Bow
London E3 2AB
Tel: 01-981 3170

Director of studies: Dr Bengisu Rona

A course in Ottoman Turkish Art and Architecture is also available.

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THE CONTEMPORARY MIDDLE EAST

Summer School - 1986
30 June-29 July 1986
at the University of London

Fees: residential £1150, non-residential £600

Enquiries to Middle East Summer School,
Room 338, SOAS, Malet St., London WC1E 7HP

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DEVELOPMENT IN TURKISH/TURKIC STUDIES IN THE UK

Following the appointment of a lecturer in Central Inner Asian Studies at the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London, the School is gradually introducing courses in the languages and cultures of that area. At present a course in Uzbek language is available; others will be added in the coming years.

TURKISH DEGREE COURSES AT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

This is the title of a guide for applicants wishing to study Turkish but uncertain as to which university offers the types of course most appropriate to his/her needs. The title is slightly misleading since courses which lead to a certificate or diploma rather than a degree are also included.

Obtainable from the Registry of any of the universities teaching Turkish: Durham, Edinburgh, Kent, London (SOAS), Manchester, Oxford.



LONDON INSTITUTE OF TURKISH STUDIES

FLOWERS
and the
OTTOMAN TURKS

Two Lectures by Dr. Yıldız Demiriz
History of Art Department - University of Istanbul

Flowers in Ottoman Art
11th June 1986 4.30 p.m.
Lecture Theatre,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
University of London,
Malet Street
London WC1

The Importance of
Flowers in Ottoman Society
12th June 1986 2.30 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society
Vincent Square
London SW1

STANDING COMMITTEE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS OF TURKISH

This Standing Committee (acronym SCOUTT) has been set up to promote the interest of Turkish in the UK universities, to act as a forum for the collection and dissemination of relevant information, and to encourage co-operation amongst persons and organisations concerned with Turkish studies. (The term "Turkish studies" is interpreted as including the study of all "Turkic-speaking" peoples.)

Currently its chairman is Mr J D Norton of the School of Oriental Studies, University of Durham, its secretary Dr C M Woodhead of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The British Society for Middle East Studies is to hold its next annual conference between 6 and 9 July 1986 at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
Details from the Chairman, Middle East Centre, SOAS, Malet Street, LONDON WC1E 7HP.

* * *

The First International Congress on Turkish Tiles and Ceramics will be held on 6-11 July, 1986 in Kütahya, Turkey. It will be followed by a post-congress tour to Ephesus, Pergamum and Izmir on 12-14 July.

All arrangements c/o VIP Tourism Piriñçiođlu Inc., Cumhuriyet Cad. 269/2, Harbiye, ISTANBUL, Turkey.

* * *

The Third Conference on Turkish Linguistics is to be held at Tilburg University from 13 to 15 August 1986. Its theme is to be

The structure and use of modern Turkish

Details from H Boeschoten and L Verhoeven, Postbox 90153, 5000 LE TILBURG, The Netherlands.

* * *

BRISMES with SOAS's Centre for Middle Eastern Studies and Department Nr & Middle Eastern Studies is planning three symposia

on
Modern Literature in the Middle East

This will take place on Tuesday 8th July, Thursday 20th November 1986 and in the Spring of 1987. Turkish literature is of course included.

Enquiries: Dr R Ostle SOAS Malet St London WC1

The International Committee of Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies is holding its seventh symposium from 7 - 11 September 1986, at Pecs, under the sponsorship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The main theme is:

Ottoman domination in Europe in the 16th-17th centuries

Organising secretary: György Hazai, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Oriental Studies, Országház u. 30. I. 48, H-1014 BUDAPEST, Hungary.

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The European Seminar on Central Asian Studies is to hold its second conference at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London from 7 - 9 April 1987.

The theme will be:

Central Asia: tradition and change

Enquiries should be addressed to The Centre of Near and Middle Eastern Studies SOAS, Malet Street, LONDON, WC1E 7HP.

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The Society for the Study of Caucasia (SSC) a new association devoted to advancing and co-ordinating research into the Caucasian region of the Soviet Union has been established.

Further information: Professor Howard I Aronson, Center for Balkan and Slavic Studies, University of Chicago, CHICAGO, IL 60637.

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TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

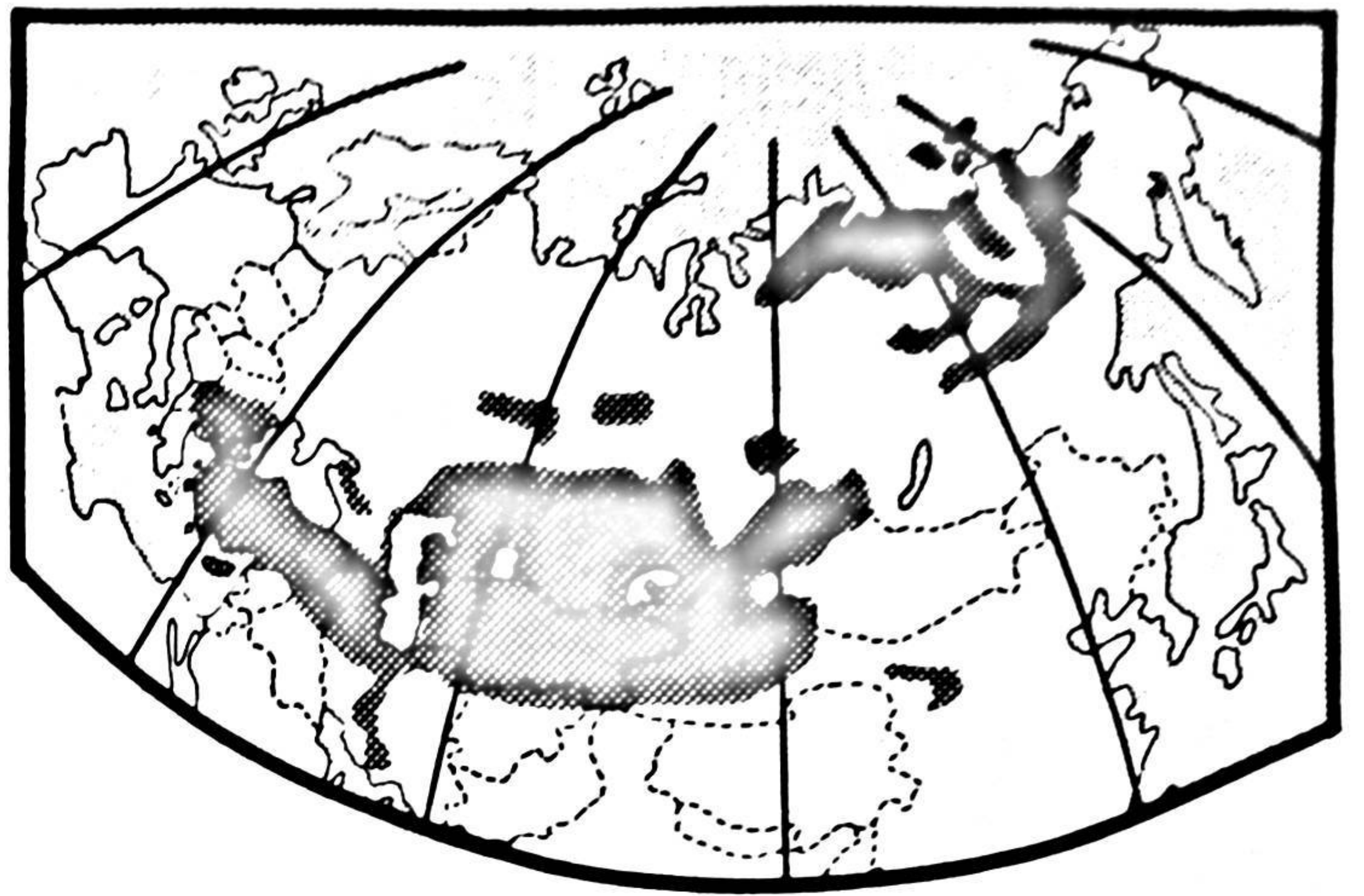
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TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 3

April, 1980

TASG NEWS No. 3 is mainly given up to the second part of the survey of postgraduate research now in progress in U.K. universities, the part devoted to universities other than London.

As with any survey based solely upon questionnaires, it is unlikely that the list published here is a complete one. Nevertheless, the research projects that have come to light are numerous - perhaps surprisingly so - and that is cheering news.

Another point to emerge is this: it is evident that there are also academics working on the area in unexpected disciplines who would like colleagues elsewhere to know of this particular interest of theirs. Thus a third part to the survey, devoted to post-doctoral and other research, would also be useful. But this raises a problem: how are researchers working in isolation who have not yet published to be contacted? The only possibility seems to be for readers to let the editor know of anyone so engaged. Please do so.

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The TASG Spring Term Symposium on the subject of language was held on March 14th and astonished philologists and teachers of Turkish language, who are used to being told that theirs is a minority interest, by attracting an audience of more than 80. It will be interesting to see if the Summer Term Symposium, which is on geography, will attract more!

THE TASG 1980 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

Subject: The Geography of Turkey
Date: Wednesday, 7th May 1980
Time: 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Place: the Lecture Theatre, SOAS

Further details on pages 8 and 9.

TURCOPHONE AREA STUDIES

SURVEY OF CURRENT POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH

(2) U.K. excluding the University of London

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

Department of Geography

Student: Miss S. Erkonak Supervisor: Mr. E.L. Naylor
Field: The industrialisation of the rural areas of Turkey.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Centre for Russian and East European Studies

arb
X Student: Miss J. Baker Supervisor: Dr. N. Lampert
Field: Effects of industrialisation on the social structure of
Kazakhstan, 1917-1940.

X Student: Miss J. Peers Supervisor: Mr. C. Davis
Field: A comparison of demographic policy in the Russian Republic and
Soviet Central Asia.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Faculty of Classics

Student: Mr. K.R. Hopwood Supervisor: Miss J.M. Reynolds
Field: The maintenance of law and order in Roman Asia Minor.

Faculty of History

ud
Student: Mr. K.B.M. Öke Supervisor: Dr. Langhorne
Field: Ottoman policy towards Zionism after the Young Turk revolution.

Student: Mr. N.S. Shack Supervisor:
Field: The role of interests and opinion in the formulation of British
policy towards Turkey-in-Asia, 1903-1923.

Faculty of Law

Student: Mr. R. Versan Supervisor: Professor R.V. Jennings
Field: The history of the Capitulations in Turkey.

Faculty of Social Anthropology

Student: Mr. Ridvan Tiğrek Supervisor: Professor J. Goody
Field: The socio-economic consequences of large-scale technological change in Taşucu,
Turkey.

Faculty of Mineralogy and Petrology

Student: A. Okay Supervisor: Dr. S.O. Agrell
Field: The blueschist rocks of north-west Turkey.

Faculty of Oriental Studies

Student: Miss V.M. Shepherd Supervisor: Dr. S.A. Skilliter
Field: The Turkish mystical poet Gülşehrî with particular reference to his Mantiq al-Tayr.

Scott Polar Research Institute

Student: Miss F. Cooley Supervisor: Dr. T. Armstrong
Field: The Yakuts

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURYBoard of Studies in Sociology and Social Anthropology

Student: Mr. O. Abdul-Wahab Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: Turkish migrant workers in Stuttgart

Student: Ms. A. Ayata Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: The organisation of the Republican People's Party in Develi (Kayseri) and Gebze (Kocaeli), Turkey.

Student: Mr. S. Ayata Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: Small-scale industries in Kayseri, Turkey (carpets and metal working).

Student: Mr. M. Ecevit Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: The production of tobacco by small growers in Samsun, Turkey.

Student: Ms. Y. Ecevit Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: Women workers in Bursa (Turkey) factories.

Student: Ms. S. Kalaycioğlu Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: Workers and Trade Unions in new small industries, Bolu (Turkey).

Student: Mr. D. Üser Supervisor: Professor P. Stirling
Field: Capital accumulation, economic development and the State, 1961-1975.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFFDepartment of Geology

Student: Mr. K. Sarkarinejad Supervisor: Dr. G.D. Williams
Field: The structure and geochemistry of the ophiolites of the Zagros thrust belt, Iran.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEEDepartment of Economics

Student: Mr. H.E. Mumcuoğlu Supervisor: Professor C. Blake
Field: The effect of corporate taxation on the private sector of Turkish industry.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Department of Anthropology

Student: Mr. T.J.M. Holman Supervisor: Mr. D.H.M. Brooks
Field: A study of the visual arts in Turkey, with special reference to contemporary activity in conjunction with tourist markets.

Department of Geological Sciences

Student: Mr. M. Özçelik Supervisor: Mr. R. Phillips
Field: The volcanogenic sulphide deposits of the Taurid belt, Malatya area, south-eastern Turkey.

Student: Mr. R. Doğan Supervisors: Mr. R. Phillips.
Dr. D.M.Hirst
Field: The granite rocks and related molybdenite mineralisation of the Emeksan area, Aspiye, North-eastern Turkey.

School of Oriental Studies

(rb) Student: Miss B.J. Browning Supervisor: Mr. J.D.Norton
Field: The portrayal of women in modern Turkish literature.

Student: Mr. A. Mermer Supervisor: Mr. J.D.Norton
Field: Religious movements in modern Turkey.

Department of Politics

Student: Mr. A. Finkel Supervisor: Dr. W.M. Hale
Field: Socio-economic and political change in Turkey since 1960.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

School of Development Studies

(ud) Student: Mrs. G.Nott Supervisor: Dr. B.H. Kinsey
Field: The political economy of rural development and social change in Çorum-Çankırı (Turkey).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Department of Arabic

Student: Mr. S. Has Supervisor: Mr. J.R. Walsh
Field: Ibrāhīm Halebī's 'The Multaqā al-Abhūr' its sources and importance in Ottoman law.

Student: Mr. N. Öztürk Supervisor: Mr. J.R. Walsh
Field: Islamic orthodoxy among the Ottomans in the 17th century, with special reference to the Kadizade movement.

Department of Botany

Student: Mr. M. Doğan Supervisor: Professor Davis
Field: The taxonomy of Turkish gramineae.

Department of Geology

Student: Mr. G. Aktas Supervisors: Dr. A.H.F. Robertson, Dr. K.R. Gill.
Field: The mineralisation of the Tauride mountain range, south-eastern Turkey.

Student: Mr. A. Haywood Supervisor: Dr. A.H.F. Robertson
Field: The sedimentology of the Tertiary rocks in the Tauride range south-eastern Turkey.

Student: Mr. J.W.F. Waldron Supervisor: Dr. A.H.F. Robertson
Field: The sedimentary and structural geology of the Mesozoic rocks in the Tauride range, south-eastern Turkey.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEXDepartment of Language and Linguistics

Student: Mr. A. Konrot Supervisors: Dr. L. Shockey
 Professor M.A.A. Tatham
Field: The acoustic correlates of Turkish stress (Turkish of Turkey).

UNIVERSITY OF EXETERDepartment of Sociology

Student: Dr. E. Oskalp Supervisor: Dr. R.W. Witkin
Field: An enquiry into the early effects of industrialisation on communal and intra-familial relationships and their impact on traditional rural society: a case study of Elmadağ (Turkey)

UNIVERSITY OF KEELEDepartment of Geology

Student: Mr. E. Kerey Supervisor: Professor G. Kelling
Field: The sedimentology of the Upper Cretaceous rocks of the Zonguldak area (Turkey).

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDSSchool of History

Student: Mr. A.D.W. Forbes Supervisor: Professor D.N. Dilks
Field: Muslim secessionist movements in north-west China during the Kuomintang period: the Hui rising of Ma Chung-yin and the 'Republic of Eastern Turkestan' of Akhmedjan Kasim.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOLDepartment of Classical ArchaeologyStudent: Dr. D.F. EastonSupervisor: Dr. J. Mellaart
(Univ. of London)Field: Troy in the Bronze Age.UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNEDepartment of ArchaeologyStudent: J. CrowSupervisor: Professor R.M.HarrisonField: Late Roman and early Byzantine military defences in south-east Europe and the Near East.Student: S.J.HillSupervisor: Professor R.M.HarrisonField: Early Christian architecture and settlement in Cilicia and Cappadocia.

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Student: L.RobertsSupervisor: Professor R.M.HarrisonField: The excavation of Byzantine and Turkish material in Istanbul.UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAMDepartment of EconomicsStudent: Mr. M. KaytazSupervisors: Professor J.R.Parkinson
Mr. G.V. ReedField: The potential effects of income redistribution on economic growth: a simulation based upon the Turkish economy 1968-1972.Student: Mr. M. SarımeseliSupervisors: Mr. G.V.Reed
Dr. A.J.RaynerField: An analysis of regional sugar-pricing policy in Turkey.

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THE OPEN UNIVERSITYDepartment of Educational StudiesStudent: Mrs. A.BayraktaroğluSupervisors: Dr. D.Graddol (Open U.)
Dr.S.C.Levinson (Cambridge)Field: The ethnography of speaking in Turkish: an ethnomethodological approach to conversational openings.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORDFaculty of Oriental StudiesStudent: Mr. T.C. StanleySupervisors: Dr. G.L. Lewis (Oxford)
Professor V.L.Ménage(London)Field: A study of the Kavānīn-i 'Örfiyye-i 'Osmanī.Student: Miss P.M. ThomasSupervisor: Dr. G.L.LewisField: The life of Kösem Sultan (1589-1651).Faculty of Social AnthropologyStudent: Miss C.M.B. JohnsonSupervisors: Dr.J.K. Campbell
Dr. G.L.LewisField: Women and social change in Turkey.UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTONDepartment of ArchaeologyStudent: Mr. R. CribbSupervisor: Professor A.C.RenfrewField: The archaeological study of nomadic pastoralism (Anatolia).Department of GeologyStudent: Mr. F. ÖnderSupervisors: Dr. R.L.Austin
Dr. D. MooreField: The sedimentology and micro palaeontology of Turkish rocks.UNIVERSITY OF SURREYDepartment of SociologyStudent: Mr. E. TatlıdılSupervisor: Professor Asher TrappField: Turkish migration and the reintegration into the home society
of the migrants on their return.UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEXDepartment of SociologyStudent: Mr. M. DikerdemSupervisor: Professor T.B.BottomoreField: Economic development and social stratification in south-eastern
Turkey: a case study.UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORDSchool of Yugoslav StudiesStudent: Mr. C.N.O. BartlettSupervisor: Mr. F.B. SingletonField: Nationalities out of the 'Umma'.

THE TASG SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

'THE GEOGRAPHY OF TURKEY'

Three of the speakers, and both chairmen, are geographers. The first speaker and the last are from other, related, disciplines.

Dr. Mason, who is a geologist, has been instrumental in analysing metamorphic rocks in Turkey. He will demonstrate, with illustrations, that, as the Arabian lithospheric plate moves northwards against the Asian plate, the country between is subject to severe earthquakes and changes in topography. This collision, which the geological record of Turkey shows to have been continuing for the last 72 million years, is the dominating process controlling the distribution of mineral resources.

Dr. Beeley's subject is the spatial distribution of recent social and economic change in Turkey and the differing local, national and international perspectives of Turkish development.

Mr. Roberts examines 20th century agricultural expansion in the Konya plain and some of the environmental problems that have resulted from it. He will look in detail at the Çumra irrigation scheme, where careful soil and water management is necessary for salinisation and waterlogging to be avoided.

Professor Bowen-Jones will discuss the Mediterranean coastlands of Turkey, and Antalya in particular, which have long been regarded as possessing considerable but under-utilized agricultural resources for high-value production based on irrigation. Whilst there has been considerable investment in the relevant physical infrastructures, the response in agriculture has been disappointing. How can we identify the reasons for this, given Turkey's position vis-à-vis other Mediterranean members of the EEC, present and future?

Professor Suna Kili is a professor of politics in Istanbul. The modernisation of Turkey has been a steady process of secularisation. Its people are Muslim, the State is not. It has a western legal system. It has parliamentary democracy. But it also has one of the world's highest rates of population growth, massive unemployment and inflation currently running at 60%. Can Turkey's cherished democracy survive the strain of the present economic crisis and the violence of the last few years, particularly in view of recent events in neighbouring Iran?

Professor C.H. Dodd's

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY

is a comprehensive analysis of the Turkish liberal-democratic system made in the light of the problems posed by economic and social development, the continuing influence of the Islamic tradition and the dominant socio-political attitudes of the peoples of Turkey.

Although designed as an introduction to Turkish politics for those undertaking serious study of modern Turkey, the work would also be of interest to the general reader. It is based upon lectures given in the University of Hull, where the author is professor of politics.

The publishers are The Eothen Press of Beverley, North Humberside.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TURKEY

A symposium

to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS

on Wednesday, 7th May, 1980

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMMEMorning session (chairman: Dr. J.C. Dewdney (Durham))

- 10.00 - 10.15 Opening remarks
- 10.15 - 11.15 Dr. R. Mason (UCL): 'Earthquake hazards and mineral resources in Turkey: consequences of continental collision.'
- 11.15 - 11.45 Coffee
- 11.45 - 12.45 Dr. B.W. Beeley (Open University): 'The pattern of development in Turkey.'
- 12.45 - 2.00 Lunch break (lunch is not provided)

Afternoon session (chairman: Mr. W.C. Brice (Manchester))

- 2.15 - 3.15 Professor H. Bowen Jones (Durham): 'Southern Turkish agriculture: promise not fulfilled.'
- 3.15 - 3.45 Tea
- 3.45 - 4.45 Mr. N. Roberts: 'Salt and settlement: agricultural development and environmental change in the Konya basin.'

Additional item

- 4.45 - 5.45 Professor S. Kili (University of the Bosphorus): 'Crisis in the Turkish modernisation processes.'
- 6.00 Close

ADMISSION FREE, WITHOUT TICKET

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

Middle Asian Studies Association. This new association has been set up to facilitate the exchange of news and information and to encourage and co-ordinate research into 'Middle Asia', that is, primarily Central Asia, the Caucasus and the middle Volga region, but also the whole of the belt stretching from Turkey through Iran and Afghanistan to the Far East, including the entire Inner Asian area from the Himalayas northwards.

With the help of a grant from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies it has started to bring out a Communiqué which is to be published 4 times a year. No. 1 appeared in February 1980. News on any topic likely to be of interest to those concerned with the area is requested - publications, research projects, meetings, societies, travel and language-learning opportunities are among the items specified.

The editor is Mr. S. Enders Wimbush and his address: 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406, U.S.A.

* * * * *

The Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Birmingham, is to hold a second residential summer school this year, again on an international and inter-religious (Muslim and Christian) basis.

Dates: Monday 23 June - Friday 4 July 1980

Place: Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham.

Further information from: The Secretary, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Bristol Road, Birmingham B29 9LE.

* * * * *

The School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia is building up a research group on 'capitalism and the peasantry in the Mediterranean'. The group would like to make contact with others interested, so as to form a wider network. Those interested should contact Dr. D. Seddon at the above address.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Despondent that 'the Ottoman achievement' is so often absent from text-books on European, even world, history, Professor ALAN FISHER of Michigan State University has conducted a 'census' throughout the academic world to determine what today constitutes 'Ottoman studies'. Encouraged - and surprised - by the response, he has been able to bring out an Ottoman Studies Directory. This lists scholars working in that field, giving details of papers delivered, research in progress, publications, and also of postgraduate research being supervised.

Professor Fisher's hope is that this is merely the first of a regular series; questionnaires have already been sent out to collect information about activities during 1979 and 1980.

Anyone interested may care to contact Professor Fisher at: Department of History, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

A TASG AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM is being planned on the subject of 'the education of a Turkish- (or Turkic-) speaking minority'. The aim is to bring together information about any country having such a minority, immigrant as well as native. Such countries have one problem in common:- since the Turkish/Turkic languages constitute a group unrelated to any other, and have a syntactic system different from that of any other, then no matter what the language of the majority in the country may be, Turkish/Turkic-speakers have a problem in learning it that is greater than that experienced by any other minority group. Friday 28th November 1980 is the probable date of this meeting.

* * * * *

Next year's TASG SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM is planned for Friday 15th May 1981. The field will be 'art and material culture' but details are not yet available.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

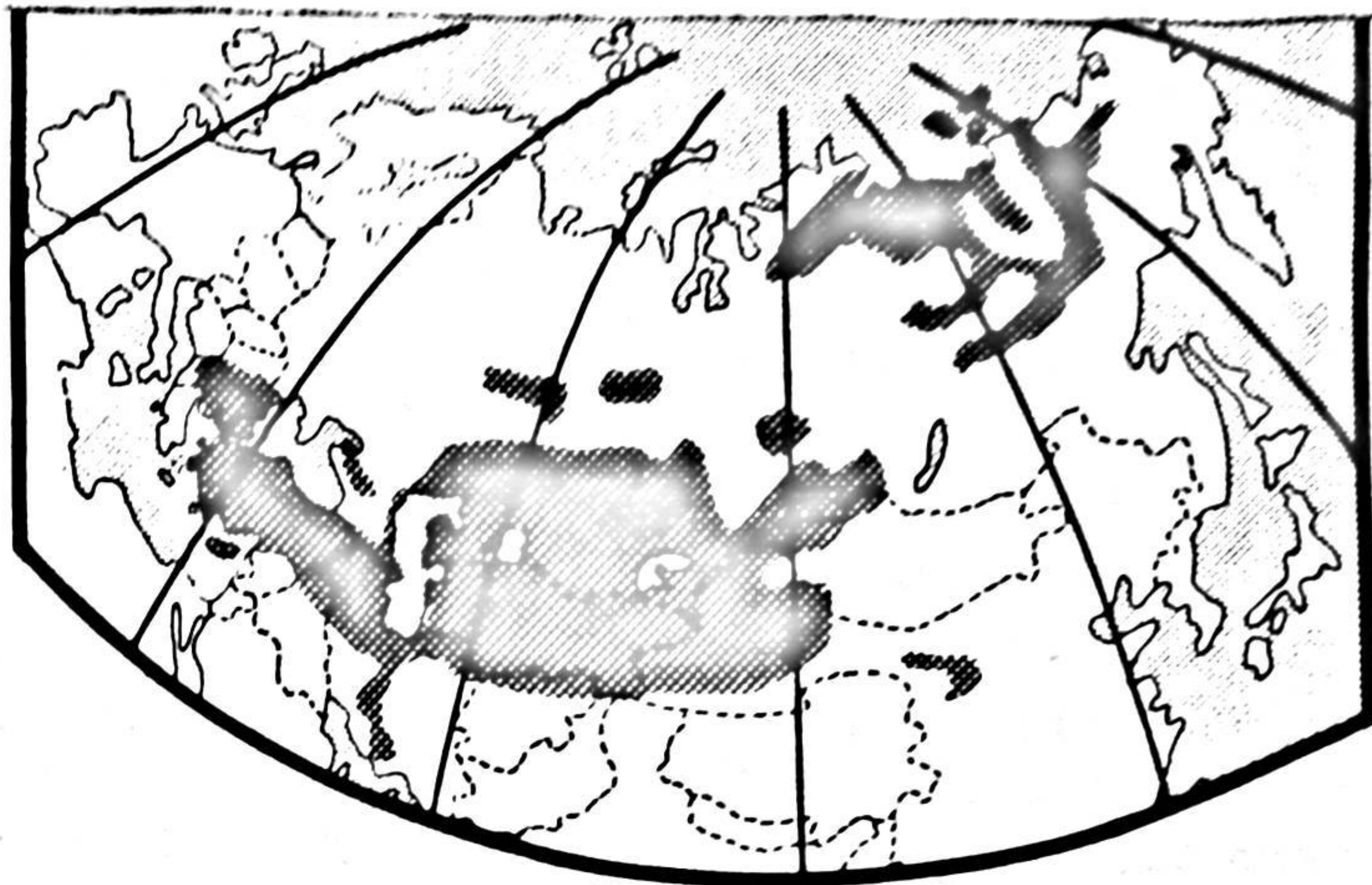
Telephone: 01-637 2388
Telegrams: SOASUL, LONDON, W.C.1.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493)
Centre Chairman: Dr. Keith McLachlan (Room 265, Ext. 360)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED ONCE A TERM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TERM.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 9

May 1982

TASG has now been in existence for three years. Since that first exploratory meeting in May 1979 many new members have joined the original band of pioneers. Perhaps, therefore, this is the time for a re-statement of its aims.

TASG was started with the object of helping scholars with similar interests - and laymen also - to learn of each other's existence, in the hope of stimulating research and increasing knowledge of a vast area of the world with 100 million Turkish speakers about which outsiders know very little. It is particularly anxious to encourage interdisciplinary and inter-collegiate exercises, in order to cross the lines of demarcation in our educational and other institutions which were originally drawn simply for administrative convenience, with scant regard for the realities on the ground. In our meetings, therefore, we try to study topics in which specialists in different regions and disciplines can pool their expertise and exchange ideas - to the benefit of all.

This term's meeting does that, for Ottoman studies and SE European Studies are almost completely divorced from each other in our universities - surely a ridiculous state of affairs, when SE Europe was part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries, some parts as many as 5 centuries.

That TASG meets a need is clearly proved by the attendance at its meetings, which averages about 70, and the circulation of its newsletter which, even after the recent revision of its mailing list, is about 400.

Yet, despite the support it receives from SOAS - without which it could not exist - what TASG can do is little enough. It is good therefore, to see that another newsletter (Southeast European Newsletter) and a new seminar (the British Universities Siberian Studies Seminar) have been started. (See pages 5 and 6). The interests of both overlap those of TASG. Perhaps together we may succeed in making a tiny break in the clouds of ignorance that hang over our area.

THE TASG 1982 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: OTTOMAN INFLUENCES

ON

BALKAN

LITERATURE AND MUSIC

Date: Friday, 7th May

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

The School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London

plans to institute a

CERTIFICATE IN TURKISH (the Turkish of Turkey).

If the plans are approved, the course leading to the award of the Certificate will be given annually, beginning in October 1982.

It will be a full-time course lasting for one academic year of three terms. As the course will be an intensive one, the student will be expected to devote some 30 hours per week to the study of the language. 8 to 10 of these hours will be 'contact' hours during term time, the remainder will be for private preparation which should continue throughout the Christmas and Easter vacations.

Instruction will be by means of a programmed course specially designed for use in the language laboratory by students whose object is to reach the highest degree of proficiency in the language in the shortest possible time.

In addition to the language work, there will also be background lectures on the history of the Near and Middle East with particular emphasis on Turkey and the Ottoman Empire.

If the plans do go through, the Certificate will be awarded upon a satisfactory performance in an examination held in June, consisting of three 3-hour papers, two of them on language (including oral), the other on background. A pass 'with distinction' will be possible.

Admission requirements: Applicants should be able to satisfy the School that they have the ability to undertake the course successfully.

Fees: For UK and EEC students, £480. This includes the loan of some 90 tapes but not the cost of the text books.
For other students the fee is £3,000.

(NB: It is also possible for suitably gifted learners to attend for a shorter period, at a cost of £160 (or £1,000) per term. Such a curtailed course would not lead to the award of a Certificate, of course, but after two terms' study (i.e. ending at Easter) the learner would have had a sufficiently thorough grounding in the language to be able to continue on his/her own.

In theory, attendance for only one term (i.e. 10 weeks) is also possible but this is not recommended: Turkish is a difficult language and it is impossible to cover even the basic grammar with the thoroughness of this course in under two terms.)

(Unfortunately, the course - when approved by the School - can only be offered for full-time study: facilities are not available for a course designed for part-time, or evening, study.)

Further information from: The Registrar, SOAS. (See page 6 for the address)

WORK IN TURKEY

The School of Journalism and Public Relations in Istanbul invites graduates whose mother tongue is English to work at the School as English-language tutors for 12 hours per week in return for accommodation and board in central Istanbul, plus instruction in the Turkish language.

For further details contact: Aynur Güngör,
Gazetecilik ve Halkla İlişkiler Yüksek Okulu,
Dolapdere, Küçükbayır Sokak No.129,
Istanbul. Turkey.

OTTOMAN INFLUENCES
ON
BALKAN
LITERATURE AND MUSIC

A Symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session - chairmen: Sir Donald Logan (GB/E European Centre),
Mrs C. Hawkesworth (SSEES).

10.00 - 10.50 Dr P. Mackridge (Oxford): 'Turkish linguistic and literary influences on Greek'.

10.50 - 11.05 - Break for Coffee.

11.05 - 12.00 Professor Cushing (SSEES): 'Ottoman influences on Hungarian literature'.

12.00 - 1.00 Mr D. Puvacic (Lancaster): 'The struggle with love: the theme of sevda in Bosnian folk songs'.

1.00 - 2.30 - Break for lunch (lunch is not provided.)

Afternoon session - chairmen: Professor V.L. Ménage (SOAS)
Dr O. Wright (SOAS)

2.30 - 3.30 Dr R. Beaton (King's): 'Turkish and Greek rural folk music in the Ottoman Empire'.

3.30 - 4.30 Mr R. Conway-Morris: 'Ottoman influences on Greek café music and song'.

4.45 - Close

ADMISSION 50p

THE TASG SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

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OTTOMAN INFLUENCES ON BALKAN LITERATURE AND MUSIC

Even before the Ottoman Turks crossed the Bosphorus from Asia Minor in the mid-14th century, Europe was their 'promised land' in which the power and the glory of Islam were to be advanced by victorious battle against the infidel. Eventually their Empire included the whole of SE Europe as far as the outskirts of Vienna, which they reached in 1529. Its contraction was steady from the late 17th century but Ottoman control in SE Europe did not come to an end until World War I.

During the centuries of occupation, the Balkans supplied the Ottoman Empire with a high proportion of its top administrators; the Balkan peoples themselves came into contact with Ottoman conquerors who had a different religion from theirs, a different language, a different literary and musical tradition. There was settlement of people from Anatolia in the Balkans and of Balkan people in what is now Turkey. Influences were thus in both directions.

Today we look at one of these directions. It is a rare privilege to be able to do so because there are firm lines of demarcation in our institutions between 'oriental' and 'occidental' and crossing them is both difficult and uncommon.

For students of Turkish it is particularly interesting: we hear plenty about the influences which Turkish has received from outside (from the Arabic- and the Persian-speaking Islamic lands, or more recently from W. Europe) but little about the influence which Turkish culture has itself exerted on others.

Dr Mackridge takes the general theme of Turkish influence upon Greek language and in the field of literature. The linguistic influence is seen not merely in the presence in Greek of loan words from Turkish but of less immediately obvious idioms. (Dr Mackridge will assume that many in the audience do not know either language.) The influences on literature, though not numerous, are interesting. There are for instance, Phanariot verses [Phanariot: a Greek of Phanar (Fener) in Istanbul]. And of course, there are the shadow play Karagöz (Karagiozis) and the ubiquitous Nasreddin Hodja.

The Ottoman occupation of Hungary began in 1526 and lasted for some 160 years.

During this period Hungarian literature, which was then developing rapidly, acquired from the conqueror a well-spiced vocabulary and some stylistic peculiarities as well as some colourful subject matter, as Professor Cushing will describe.

Mr Puvacic will discuss both verse and music in his talk about sevdalinka, a type of song originating in Bosnian and Herzegovinian towns during the time of Ottoman rule and still popular today. The very name suggests its Oriental origins, for sevda is a loan word via Ottoman Turkish from Arabic meaning 'melancholy' and hence 'longing', 'hopeless passion'. The music, too, has an Oriental flavour but what particularly distinguishes sevdalinka from other Bosnian folk songs is the manner of singing and performing them. Recordings will be played.

Greece has a rich and highly varied tradition of folk music which is often jealously guarded by Greek commentators as a 'national' heritage, with links back to the lost musical tradition of classical Hellas. The degree of penetration of this tradition by the melodies, rhythms, tonality and instrumentation of Turkish music varies geographically but Dr Beaton will argue that it is more widespread and more fundamental than is often conceded. There will also be some discussion of Greek church music. The talk will end by consideration, in an open-ended way, of the tantalising question of historical continuity in folk music.

Mr Conway-Morris will bring the day's proceedings to an end by dealing with Greek traditional urban music, describing its origins in Istanbul and Asia Minor in the 19th century and discussing Ottoman influences on two types in particular: The Greek café aman, i.e. Oriental café chantant, and the rebetiko, a type of low-life music and song which flourished in the hashish and gambling dens, not to mention the prisons and the brothels, where the lower levels of Greek society were to be found.

The chairmen at this meeting will be led by Sir Donald Logan, KCMG, Chairman of the GB/East Europe Centre and a former British Ambassador to Bulgaria.

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CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The newly established British Universities Siberian Studies Seminar held its inaugural meeting at the University of Lancaster in September 1981.

The Seminar has been set up to further the study of this neglected region and is, of course, of relevance to those interested in the Turkish-speaking peoples of the world. The intention is to hold occasional meetings and publish abstracts of the papers read. Enabling those interested in the area to keep in touch with information on new research projects, publications, contacts with colleagues overseas, visits to Siberia, etc. is also an important aim.

The structure of the group is to be kept as informal as possible; there is therefore no election of office holders. The convenor and co-ordinator for the time being is Alan Wood, Department of Russian and Soviet Studies, University of Lancaster, Lancaster. LA1 4YN. U.K.

Dr Wood wishes to emphasize to TASG NEWS readers that the Seminar is interested in anything Siberian, be it ethnography, the non-Russian peoples, language, literature, history, economy, industry - or anything else.

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A Symposium of Anglo-Bulgarian Modern Humanities, organised by London University's School of Slavonic and East European Studies with the collaboration of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, is to be held at SSEES (21 Russell Square, WC1) from the 6th to the 9th July 1982.

There will be four sections: history, ethnography and folklore, language and literature, geography.

Details can be obtained from: Dr V. Pinto, SSEES, University of London Senate House, Malet Street, London. WC1E 7HU.

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ALBANIA

Regent Holidays (U.K.) Ltd., tour operators, of 13 Small Street, Bristol, VS1 1DE, are organising an 'Historical Treasures' tour of Albania, 13-17th September 1982. Cost: £390. The tour leader will be Jennifer Scarce, of the Royal Scottish Museum.

SCHOLARSHIPS ETC.Turkish Government Scholarships

The Turkish Government is offering to the U.K.

- (a) three research scholarships for the 8 months of the 1982-83 academic year, (value: 20,000 TL per month).
- (b) one Ph.D. scholarship, (value: 18,000 TL per month).
- (c) eight scholarships for the summer vacation of 1982, (value: 16,000 TL per month).

The research and Ph.D. Scholarships are for graduates, the others for either graduates or students who wish to attend the summer courses in Turkish language and culture run by Istanbul University.

Applications should be made without delay.

Further details from the Turkish Embassy's Cultural Department, Camelot House, 76 Brompton Road, London. SW3.

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British Institute of Archaeology at AnkaraMICHAEL GOUGH MEMORIAL PRIZE

This prize is awarded from time to time for the best essay on a subject within the field of the Archaeology of the Late Roman or Byzantine periods in Anatolia. On this occasion it will be of the value of £200. Entries should be submitted by the 1st of December 1982.

Further details from: The Assistant Secretary, The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 69 Arlington Road, London NW1 7ES.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASGTHE TASG 1982 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

The 400th anniversary of the establishment of the first British Embassy to the Sublime Porte falls in 1983. To commemorate that event our November meeting is to be devoted to historical and biographical studies of some of the British diplomats and scholars who have been concerned with Turkey, the first ambassador included.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

Date: Friday, 26 November 1982.

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Further meetings are planned for the 18th March and 6th May 1983.

PUBLICATIONS

BYZANTIUM AND THE CLASSICAL TRADITION
(University of Birmingham XIII Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies 1979) in conjunction with the 75th Meeting of the Classical Association. A volume of 19 selected papers, edited by Margaret Mullet and Roger Scott).

THE BYZANTINE SAINT
(University of Birmingham XIV Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies 1980). A volume of 20 selected papers edited by Sergei Hackel).

Price of each volume, post free: £6.50.
From: The Secretary, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. U.K.

* * * * *

The BULLETIN OF BRITISH BYZANTINE STUDIES, which "aims to tell you everything you need to know about the work of Byzantinists in Britain" is published yearly by the British National Committee of the International Byzantine Association.

BBBS is being made available to a wider readership: the first 7 numbers (1975-1981) are now obtainable, bound as a single volume, at £5.00 (incl. p & p).

Copies may be obtained from the Editor, Miss Rowena Loverance, Department of Ancient History, University of Sheffield, Sheffield. S10 2TN, U.K., to whom applications for subsequent numbers should also be addressed.

* * * * *

PAN-TURKISM IN TURKEY
A study of Turkish Irredentism
by Jacob Landau (London 1981).
Price: £11.50.

Based upon Turkish as well as other materials, this is in the main an historical analysis of the Pan-Turk ideology and movement from its inception up to 1980.

* * * * *

In January 1982 the first number of a much-needed newsletter was published in London:

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE NEWSLETTER.

The aim of those producing it is to link those engaged in teaching and research relating to the countries of south-eastern Europe (which include Turkey).

The second number came out in April, giving useful information about seminars, lectures and publications. The intention is to produce one number each term.

Its editors are: John Allcock (School of Yugoslav Studies, University of Bradford) and Dennis Deletant (SSEES, University of London).

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The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, has published (1981):

MIDDLE EASTERN CUSTUME

from the tribes and cities of Iran and Turkey by Jennifer M. Scarce. Illustrated, 40 pp. Priced at £2.50 (plus 40p for p & p), this is intended as a guide to the Museum's permanent collection (which covers an area somewhat wider than the title suggests) that can also be read independently as an introduction to the subject.

(NB. The Museum also has a permanent exhibition of Islamic Art.)

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YUNUS EMRE and his mystical poetry, edited by Talât Sait Halman, Indiana University Turkish Studies No.2.
Price: \$ 10.95.

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In the winter of 1978 the Postgraduate School of Yugoslav Studies, University of Bradford, launched a series of occasional papers under the general title: Bradford Studies on Yugoslavia. BSY No.3. is by Charles Bartlett:

THE TURKISH MINORITY IN YUGOSLAVIA.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1 7HP.

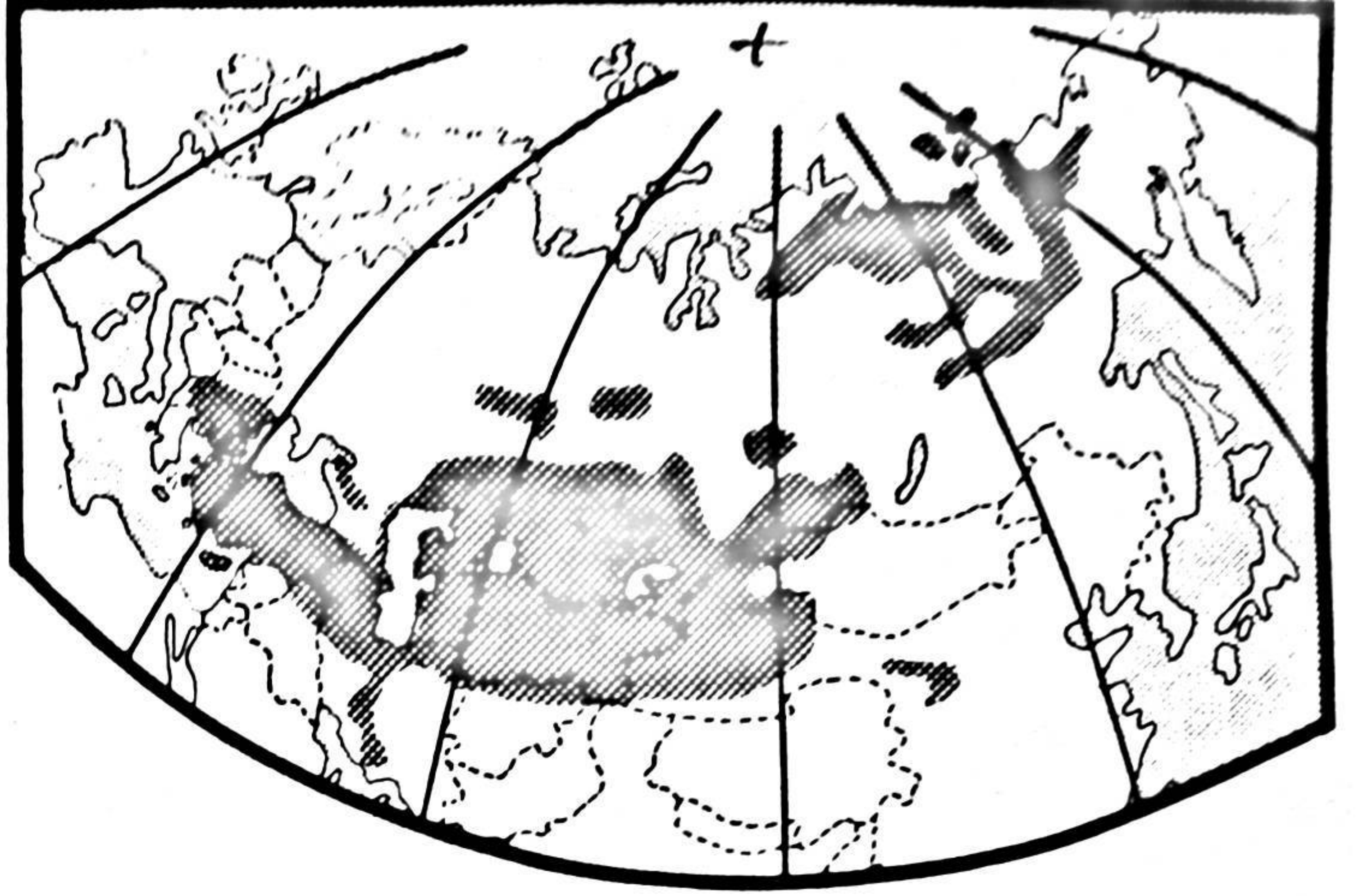
Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext.493).

Centre Chairman: Dr R. C. Ostle (Room 443, Ext. 425).

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY AND MAY.

All communications should be sent to the Editor

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 10

November 1982

The 400th anniversary of the first British embassy to Turkey is surely an event well worth celebrating: early next year, our first ambassador's arrival in the Ottoman capital is to be commemorated in Turkey by seminars and various festivities arranged by the present embassy and there are to be reciprocal celebrations on the part of the present Turkish embassy in London.

TASG's modest contribution takes the form of a one-day meeting, held on the occasion of the anniversary of the commissioning of the first ambassador in November 1582; we shall study some of the individuals who have advanced British understanding of Turkey and the Turks.

It is an appropriate moment to pause for reflection: in 400 years what have the British learnt about the Turks? According to Bowen (*), 400 years ago "Little was known of Turkey in England. Such studies ... as there had been ... consisted in the reports of Englishmen trading in Ottoman territory; none of these had yet been printed; and in any case they referred only to regions outside what is now Turkey"

Assuredly we are better informed than that ! Cheap, easy travel, the growth of the Press and the availability of inexpensive books have seen to that. But are we in fact so very much better informed about an empire that endured for a good deal longer than the British empire and constantly engaged the attention of the countries of Europe ?

In 1945 Harold Bowen wrote, in his survey of British contributions to Turkish studies: "Very few learned Englishmen have applied themselves to a study of Turkey, the Turks, the Turkish language, and Turkish literature. Only one British Orientalist of the first rank.... has devoted his attention exclusively to Turkish matters; and only two others have contributed very materially to our information on these subjects. No English history of the Ottoman Empire is the work of an Orientalist versed in Turkish; and most such histories have been composed by men unacquainted with either the country or the language."

Continued on page 2

THE TASG 1982 AUTUMN TERM
SYMPOSIUM

Topic: DIPLOMATS & SCHOLARS

Celebrating
the 400th Anniversary
of the first British Embassy

Date: Friday, 26th November

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre,
SOAS.

Further details on pages 5, 6 & 7.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Those members who were present at the meeting on the 4th May 1979, from which TASG sprang, may remember that the lack of any book providing basic information on the Turkish-speaking peoples of the world was a cause of much concern. As a result, it was decided to pool our skills and knowledge so as to produce such a work, if at all possible.

We are happy to report that, although the project met with serious setbacks and has been much protracted in consequence, it is once again progressing satisfactorily. Provided there are no further reverses, the writing could be completed in 1983.

ST

"AU PAIR" POSITION IN BURSA, TURKEY

English conversation and company is required for two almost bi-lingual Turkish children aged 10 to 13, in exchange for accommodation, meals and expenses. This position, and Bursa, could offer a suitable person the opportunity to pursue independent studies in Turkish language and culture until summer, 1984.

Further information from: J.D.Bevan, 46 Queens Road, Hertford, Herts. SG13 8AZ. Tel: 0992-52439.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

THE TASG 1983 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

will be concerned with 'The Turkish Theatre

There will be papers on the theatre in Turkey (traditional drama as well as the Western-style theatre from its beginnings in the 19th century to the present day) and also on the Turkish-language theatre in Yugoslavia and in Soviet Central Asia.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre

Date: Friday, 18th March 1983

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The subject of

THE TASG 1983 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

to take place on Friday, 6th May, will be announced later.

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Meetings are planned for:

25th November 1983, 16th March, and 11th May 1984.

Continued from page 1

The second World War had revealed in Britain a lack of systematic knowledge of countries and cultures lying a little further away than its closest neighbours. Steps were taken in the immediate post-war period to remedy this defect by the adoption at national level of a policy to expand the study of Oriental and other non-western European countries, including of course Turkey and Turkish. Some of today's six departments of Turkish were opened then; others were expanded.

Since that time the scholars who have manned these departments have, of necessity, spent the greater part of their time teaching basic language and basic background - a very labour-intensive task, since teaching materials did not exist. What time was left after teaching has gone into the preparation these basic materials.

But still the task remains unfinished. An Ottoman historian cannot just sit down and dash off a history of the Ottoman Empire by drawing his information from existing published works, as can be done in some other disciplines: he has to go back to original sources for his raw materials. To sift, study, perhaps translate, original documents requires skills which take years to acquire: even the very locating of the documents or gaining access to them can be the work of years. Nor can a Turkish language teacher dash off a basic

Continued from page 2

language course, as a teacher of English or French might, by utilising earlier ones - for there are no earlier ones; there is not even a satisfactory analysis of the language, so he has to undertake basic research into the language before he can even begin to put together teaching materials that will raise the learners' standard of attainment.

Teachers of all Oriental languages and cultures have the same problems: they are not peculiar to Turkish. Yet few people outside the Oriental sphere are aware of the level of scholarship, the years of study, that are needed to produce even the most basic of materials with which the next generation may be trained, and on which it can build.

The individuals who have been engaged full-time in the study of Ottoman and Turkish matters so far have made what contribution they could. Although relatively little can be achieved in a single lifetime - which is all that this post-war expansion amounts to - they have at least taken the first step.

The first step, however, may prove to be the sum total of all that will be achieved: even though so much remains to be done, even though so much that is essential to our understanding of these different peoples remains to be uncovered, the present national policy in Britain is to reduce still further what is already a mere handful of Orientalists. The small number of turcologists, and others working in the field of Turkish and Ottoman Studies who came in during the post-war period are now approaching the age of retirement; there are even fewer of the younger generation - and there have been none at all working on the 50 million Turkish-speakers outside the former Ottoman sphere, in the U.S.S.R. and China, for instance. The national policy of the early 50's has been reversed and now it is such that when the present scholars go they will not be replaced. That at least seems to be the case in Manchester, Edinburgh and Cambridge. Elsewhere numbers are being reduced to a level at which even the present, already limited, programmes cannot be continued. What can a mere half dozen, or fewer, teachers do to advance knowledge, burdened as they are with a heavy load of teaching - teaching of the merest basics?

If there is one thing that has become apparent from TASG's programme of one-day meetings over the past three years, it is this: each meeting was devoted to a different topic, covering a variety of disciplines (language, religion, geography, anthropology, economics, education, the visual arts, music, literature) and also where possible, covered an area wider than Turkey itself, to include the Balkans and Central Asia too; each meeting attracted some 80 - 100 people. The striking fact is this: apart from a quite small number who attended every meeting (perhaps 20?), the audience for each was made up of different people. As we have now held 10 meetings, that adds up to a lot of people. And to those able to attend must be added many more not free to do so on a week-day.

So the interest is there. Will it be satisfied? If, instead of the expansion of Turkish Studies that is needed, there are still further reductions, as seems probable, the answer would seem to be "No".

In the 350 years between the first embassy and Bowen's survey something was achieved towards dispelling British ignorance of things Turkish, albeit somewhat haphazardly. Since Bowen wrote in 1945, Turkish Studies have been on a more systematic footing. The way is paved: are future generations to be prevented from progressing along it?

* * * * *

An Istanbul firm of travel agents is arranging one-week study tours devoted to Ottoman architecture (in Bursa and İznik as well as Istanbul). They are designed with students and others of limited means in mind.

Proposed dates: 27th March to 4th April, and 4th to 11th April, 1983.

Details from SETUR, Cumhuriyet Caddesi 107, Harbiye, Istanbul. Turkey.

THE TASG AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

* * * *

DIPLOMATS and SCHOLARScelebrating the 400th anniversary of the
first British embassy to Turkey

' "In greatnesse and glory most renowned Elizabeth, most sacred Queene, and noble prince of the most mightie worshippers of Jesus, most wise governor of the causes and affaires of the people and family of Nazareth, cloud of most pleasant raine, and sweetest fountaine of noblenesse and virtue, ladie and heire of the perpetuall happinesse and glory of the noble Realme of England... "

STP

'So opens a letter, dated 15 March 1579, written by Sultan Murat III to Queen Elizabeth. It grants to two aldermen of the City of London, Sir Edward Osborne and Master Richard Staper, and to Osborne's factor William Harborne, who had travelled to Turkey to secure it, the privilege of trading in the sultan's dominions.

'Queen Elizabeth replied in much the same strain ... Further negotiations ensued ... and in September 1581 Elizabeth granted "letters patent, or privileges" to Osborne, Staper "and certain other Marchants of London for their trade into the dominions of the great Turke", thereby launching the famous Levant, or Turkey, Company; and a year later again, in November 1582, she appointed Harborne as the first English ambassador or agent at the Porte.' (*)

It is this event that we commemorate at this meeting by examining besides Harborne himself, some of the other Englishmen who have contributed to British understanding of Turkey and the Turks.

Dr Skilliter, author of a book on Harborne, opens the proceedings by speaking about the background to the first English embassy in the Orient and the first ambassador himself.

William Harborne was born of a good middle-class family in Great Yarmouth around 1542. He began to travel abroad in about 1559, working eventually as a factor for Edward Osborne, probably in Spain and Poland. He was sent to Turkey in 1578 as a secret agent under cover of trade, by the Principal Secretary, Dr Thomas Wilson, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty

to make possible the export of English war materials into the Ottoman Empire. After the grant of the first English capitulation by Murad III in May 1580, Harborne returned to Turkey as the first English ambassador, commissioned in November 1582.

Miss Anderson, whose book on Sir Paul Rycout and the English community in Smyrna (İzmir) has been provisionally accepted for publication by the OUP, examines the ways in which an English diplomat stationed in 17th century Turkey was able to exploit his access to inside information and make

continued from page 6

a second career as a writer. She looks at the nature of his writings on Turkey, and some reactions of contemporary and later readers.

The morning session will close with a paper dealing with some scholars employed in official circles as translators.

Dr Heywood observes that under Charles II and his immediate successors the task of translating Turkish (and Arabic and Persian) letters sent to the Crown by Islamic potentates was farmed out to a variety of clerics and academics. One such was the irritable and learned polyglot Oxford scholar and Bodley's Librarian, Dr Thomas Hyde, who also dabbled in Malay, Chinese, Ethiopian and ancient Persian. His translations of Turkish documents from Istanbul, Tunis and Tripoli have survived, as have his comments on the difficulties he encountered in the work. Dr Heywood's paper examines his life and work with particular emphasis on his (and others') activities on behalf of the Secretary of State's Office as Translator to the Crown.

* * * *

In the afternoon session our attention is turned to language studies, though even here we note that the link between scholarly works and the diplomatic service persisted.

Dr Lewis, himself the author of a notable grammar of Turkish, looks at the earliest grammars. An examination of the first two written by Englishmen, (Seaman's Grammatica Linguae Turcicae (1670) and Vaughan's grammar of 1709) gives cause for wonder: how much of a meeting of minds was possible between Britons and Turks before Davids' grammar came out in 1832? Even then, Dr Lewis remarks, it could not have been easy, because Davids obviously knew far more of the language than he bothers to explain. As for his predecessors, well, they deserve marks for trying!

Although one may have reservations about the works of the first grammarians, there can be none about Sir James Redhouse, a lexicographer of distinction. Remarkable as is his Turkish and English Lexicon, the career of the man himself is not less so.

'To have been an apostate cabin-boy was, it must be supposed, something of a skeleton in the cupboard to a Victorian Knight. But it was evidently a fine means of grounding oneself in the Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages' (*).

Professor Ménage will talk briefly about this great lexicographer by way of introduction to a paper dealing with another, later, one.

H. C. Hony, well-known to students of modern Turkish as the compiler of The Oxford Turkish-English Dictionary, first published in 1947, is the subject of a talk by Mr Gandy, a kinsman of his.

He tells us that Hony served with the Levant Consular Service from 1909 to 1914 and that his letters home from various parts of the Ottoman Empire show him to be a regular and methodical correspondent. He was an observant one too, and preferred to settle, not in the part of Istanbul where most European "Constantinopolitans" were to be found but in "Stambul" itself, where he was able to practise his Turkish. Later he moved to Beirut and from there to Mosul, whither he travelled via Diyarbekir. In Mosul he endured heat and monotony and even had a serious brush with marauding Kurds. Returning to Turkish affairs during World War II, with Chatham House, and finding no adequate Turkish-English dictionary, he wrote one, largely single-handed, says Mr. Gandy, and also persuaded the OUP to publish it.

* * * *

(*) H. Bowen: British contributions to Turkish studies (1945).

PUBLICATIONS

G. L. Lewis's excellent English translation of

THE BOOK OF DEDE KORKUT

originally published in The Penguin Classics series in 1974, has been reprinted in the same series, this time in a larger format. Price: £2.50.

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'A major study on Ottoman architecture in Hungary',

an article by Géza Fehérvári, based upon his paper read at the TASG symposium on 15th May 1981, has been published in the Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Vol. XLV, Part 1, 1982.

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STP The Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research has two publications of interest to those who enjoy language studies:

A GUIDE TO LANGUAGE COURSES IN POLYTECHNICS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS IN 1982 AND 1983

Price: £2.95 plus 10% (UK) or 15% (Overseas) postage and packing.

PART-TIME AND INTENSIVE LANGUAGE STUDY: A GUIDE FOR ADULT LEARNERS

Price: £1.20 plus 20p for post and packing. Both from CILT, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AP.

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The first number of

CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY,

the Journal of the Society for Central Asian Studies, Oxford, appeared in July 1982.

* * * *

A COURSE IN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN UZBEK,

published by Oxford Microform Publications for the Central Asian Research Centre, 8 Wakley Street, London, EC1, is now available. It comprises 3 tapes and 9 microfiches and costs £4.70.

EXHIBITIONSMODERN TURKISH PAINTINGS IN THE WESTERN STYLE

and

TRADITIONAL TURKISH PURSES AND PEASANT STOCKINGS FROM TURKEY

These two exhibitions, from the collection of Türkiye İş Bankası, Turkey's largest bank, are currently touring Britain.

For the month of October they are at the Abbot Hall Gallery in Kendal; during November they will be in Darlington; and from 8th April to 14th May 1983 at the City Art Centre, Edinburgh. Other venues are being arranged.

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In connection with the two exhibitions loaned by Türkiye İş Bankası, mentioned above, The Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh and the Department of Extra-mural Studies of Edinburgh University are organising:-

- (i) a symposium to take place on the 16th and 17th April;
- (ii) a study tour to take place from the 23rd April to 8th May and repeated from the 17th September to the 2nd October 1983.

For details of (i) please contact Miss Bridget Stevens, Extra-mural Studies, Edinburgh University, 11 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh. EH8 9JA.

For details of (ii), Julian Wiltshire, Edinburgh Travel Centre, Student Centre, Bristo Street, Edinburgh EH8 9AL.

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The Royal Scottish Museum is also arranging two exhibitions drawn from its own permanent collections. These will show Ottoman embroidery and lace and Karagöz puppets.

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TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

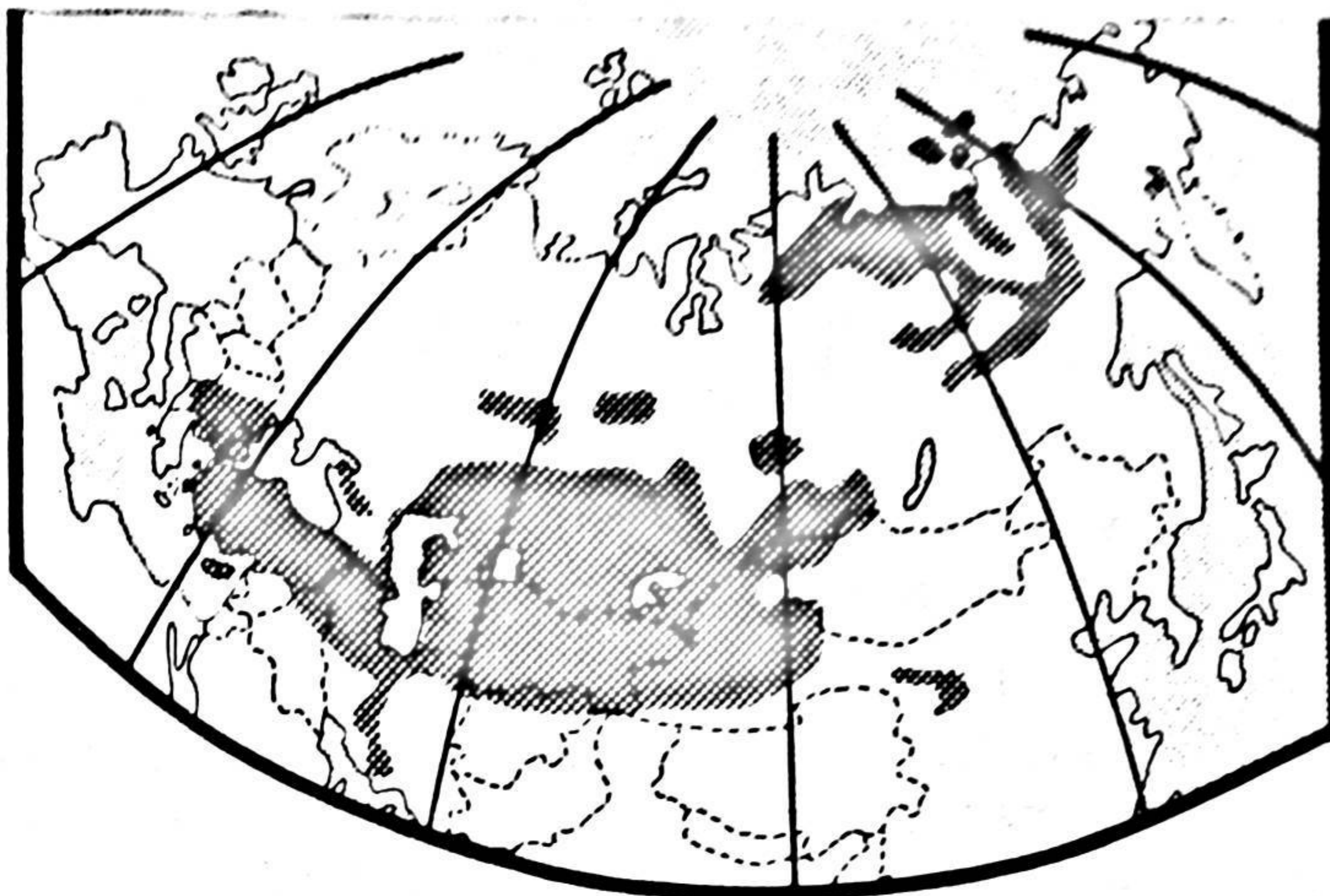
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext.493)

Centre Chairman: Dr R. C. Ostle (Room 443, Ext.425)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY and MAY.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 8

February 1982

According to many of the 80 or more people who attended our November symposium on Soviet Central Asia, it was our best meeting yet. Thanks for that are due particularly to the speakers' universities which provided papers for distribution, something which TASG has no resources to do itself. Special thanks must go to Dr G.E. Hollis, lecturer in geography at UCL, who at less than 24 hours' notice deputised for a sick colleague.

One of the chairmen made a particularly important point. He said that for the area in question we look at the figures (officially produced and very detailed) and we deduce from them this or that trend. Our deductions can seem impressive. But we cannot know how accurate they are: we have no idea what the people we presume to make pronouncements about are actually thinking because we cannot read their own writings - we do not know their languages.

It must be obvious to all that nothing can replace original sources. Yet fears are now being expressed that far from extending our linguistic skills to cover Central Asia (which has nearly half the world's Turkish speakers) the teaching of even the Turkish of Turkey is under threat.

It seems incredible that study of a country which forms the bridge between many cultures should be thought dispensable. If it is cut, it is our culture that will be the poorer.

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THE TASG 1982 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: LIFE-CYCLE RITUALS
OF THE
WESTERN TURKS

Date: Friday, 12th March

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

Further details on pages 3 and 4.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The School of Development Studies of the University of East Anglia reports the following work in the field of Turkish Studies:-

STAFF:

Dr David Seddon (senior lecturer in sociology) is currently involved in four research projects which involve work on agrarian change in Turkey:

- 1) In collaboration with Dr Çağlar Keyder and Dr Bahattin Akşit of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, research on 'paths of rural transformation in Turkey', funded by the Population Council through MEAwards. A report is being prepared and a book is planned.
- 2) In collaboration with Mr Ronnie Margulies and Ms Janet Browning, research on 'the agrarian question in Turkey: a debate', involving editing and translating a number of articles relating to the controversy of the late 1960's and early 1970's over the nature of Turkish agriculture. An article and a book are envisaged.
- 3) In collaboration with Mr Adnan Aksay, a 'comparative analysis of Turkish villages', based on existing village studies in all languages. A report to the Nuffield Foundation who funded the work will be prepared during early 1982.
- 4) In collaboration with Dr Çağlar Keyder, Professor Immanuel Wallerstein, Professor Giovanni Arrighi and others, work on 'the economic and social determinants of political change in south Europe (including Turkey) since the War'.

STUDENTS:

Ms Gladys Nott is about to submit her thesis on The political economy of monitoring and evaluation: the case of the Çorum-Çankiri rural development project, Turkey, for the Ph.D. degree.

Mr Ronnie Margulies is continuing with his research on Structure and change in Turkish agriculture since the War, for the Ph.D. degree.

Mr Ergin Yıldızoğlu is currently registered for the M.Phil, and is working on The economic and political crisis in Turkey, 1970-1980.

Mr S.A. Kırım is also registered for the M.Phil, and is working on The structure of the Turkish motor industry.

Ms Sema Yıldızoğlu is taking the diploma in Development Economics.

The address is: School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia, NORWICH, NR4 7TJ.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASGTHE TASG 1982 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

will deal with 'Ottoman influences on the literature and music of Yugoslavia, Greece and Hungary'.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre

Date: Friday, 7th May.

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THE TASG 1982 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

is to be largely historical and biographical. Papers will be presented on some British diplomats, scholars and lexicographers who have been concerned with Turkey.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre

Date: Friday, 26th November.

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Future topics include 'the organisation of the Ottoman household' (a kind of Ottoman 'Upstairs, Downstairs'); 'the Turkish speakers of China'; 'Turkish Mystic Orders'.

Meetings are planned for March 18th and May 6th, 1983.

LIFE-CYCLE RITUALS
OF THE
WESTERN TURKS

A Symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Friday, 12th March 1982

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session - chairman: Professor P. Stirling (Kent)

- 10.00 - 10.45 Dr M.N. Bainbridge (SOAS): 'Some life-cycle rituals of the Turks of Turkey: a survey'.
- 10.45 - 11.05 Break for coffee.
- 11.05 - 12.00 Dr N. Tapper (King's): 'Changing wedding rituals in a Turkish provincial town'.
- 12.00 - 1.00 Dr S. Ladbury: 'Choice and change: some life-cycle rituals of a migrated population (Turkish Cypriots in London)'.
- 1.00 - 2.30 Break for lunch (lunch is not provided)

Afternoon session - chairman: Professor E. Gellner (LSE)

- 2.30 - 3.30 Dr R. Tapper (SOAS): 'Toy - wedding and circumcision rituals among the Shahsevan Turks of north-western Iran'.
- 3.30 - 4.30 Dr A. Lopasic (Reading): 'The "Turks" of Bosnia'.
- 4.45 Close.

ADMISSION 50p

THE TASG SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

* * *

Life-cycle rituals
of the
Western Turks

Between cradle and grave every individual's progress through life is punctuated by events which signal the end of one stage and the start of another - a change in his or her status in the community. The rituals which may mark these milestones can take the form of an impressive ceremony, as at a wedding or a funeral, or can be some simple act scarcely recognised as ritual, such as the offering of refreshments to someone who calls to see a new baby.

Turkish life-cycle rituals are in part determined by Islam; thus those associated with circumcision rank very high in importance, and a reading from the Kuran is an important ingredient of many. However, many which now have a Muslim flavour have their origins much earlier.

The original purpose of these rituals may have been magical, to protect the individual from evil influences at a critical point in his or her life, although this may not be the purpose today. It is this aspect of ritual that interests some scholars. Others, however, are more concerned with the rôle rituals play in establishing and maintaining the identity of a community. In this respect the Turkish peoples are particularly useful as a field of study; they have moved about so much in the course of their history that even within the Republic of Turkey there are Turks of very different provenance, while in most other countries they constitute a minority group within a non-Turkish, even non-Muslim society.

By way of introduction Dr Bainbridge will make a rapid survey of the life-cycle rituals of the Turks of Turkey, past and present.

The next two speakers deal with change.

Dr N. Tapper concentrates upon the changes that have taken place in recent years in wedding rituals in a Turkish town (Eğridir, near Isparta)

It is geographical change that concerns Dr Ladbury. She describes how some of the rituals of the Cypriot Turks have changed dramatically in response to the social and economic environment since they settled in London (marriage rituals, for instance) while others remain almost intact (e.g. performing the 'Mevlid' after a death).

The afternoon's speakers look further afield.

Dr R. Tapper discusses the similarity between the wedding and the circumcision festivities of the nomadic Shah-sevan people who live near Ardabil in north-western Iran.

Finally, we turn to Yugoslavia where for centuries the term 'Turk' has been used as a synonym for 'Muslim', although not all Muslims in that country are even Turkish speaking, let alone ethnically Turkish. The Muslims of Bosnia are an example. They constitute a minority whose forebears were members of the indigenous population who converted to Islam. Dr Lopasic will consider how they adopted Islamic beliefs and practices while retaining earlier ones. How do they keep their separate identity? Their rituals can throw light on this.

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CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The University of Manchester's Eastern Mediterranean Seminar continues to meet on Thursdays in Seminar Room SG 15 in the Department of Near Eastern Studies.

The following papers may interest members of TASG:

21 January, R. Barron on 'Education in the Shah's Iran'.

11 February, K. Stevenson on 'The liturgy of the Greek Orthodox church'.

18 February, J. Allcock on 'Capitalism and rural social structure in pre-revolutionary Yugoslavia'.

4 March, N. Calder on 'The source of authority in Shi'ite Islam'.

11 March, V. L. Ménage on 'The Ottoman sultans and the shari'a'.

All are welcome.

* * * * *

The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara presents a public lecture on 'Hittite geography: progress and problems' by James MacQueen. This will be given at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 16 February 1982, in the lecture theatre of London University's Institute of Archaeology, Gordon Square, London. W.C.1.

The subject of the next lecture, to be given at 5 p.m. on 12 March at the Geological Society, Burlington House, London. W.1., has still to be announced.

* * * * *

A symposium on The Art of the Seljuks is to be held at Edinburgh University from 29 August to 2 September 1982.

The intention is to cover all major aspects of the art of the period, and to deal not only with such major areas as architecture, painting, pottery and metalwork but also to hold separate sessions on iconography, epigraphy, external influences (to embrace not only art but also history and literature) and recent excavations. The remit of the symposium is intended to be wide enough to permit a degree of overlap into the pre-Seljuk and post-Seljuk periods.

Further details from: Dr R. Hillenbrand, Department of Fine Arts, University of Edinburgh, 19 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JZ.

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The 4th international summer school of the Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations is to be held from Sunday, 25 July to Monday, 2 August 1982.

Further information from: the Secretary, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Bristol Road, Birmingham B29 6LE.

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The Middle Asia Studies Association, described in TASG NEWS No.3., has now closed and is replaced by an institute - which as yet has no name - based in Oxford, U.K.

Like MASA, the new institute will be directed by Enders Wimbush. Its principal medium will be a journal scheduled to appear in early summer 1982. This will present articles dealing with all aspects of Central Asian life but with an emphasis on the history, politics and culture of the region. In addition, it will have a newsletter, The Central Asian Newsletter, publication of which has already begun. This is compiled by Mrs Bennigsen Broxup and concentrates on current news of the profession.

The new organisation seeks to encourage and publish research dealing with Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the ethnically related regions of China (mainly Xinjiang Province), Afghanistan and Iran together with the Central Volga-Ural region of the USSR, the Muslim North Caucasus and Azerbaidzhan which share many problems with Central Asia.

Address: Mr. S.E. Wimbush, P.O. Box 131 Oxford OX1 2NJ.

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TASG had hoped to publish the proceedings of its symposium devoted to 'The Education of a Turkish-speaking Minority', held at SOAS on the 28th November 1980.

It now has to admit defeat: despite the expenditure of much effort, the project has proved to be impracticable. We are sorry about that.

X
PUBLICATIONS

In May 1982 Kegan Paul International will publish

THE ISLAMIC PEOPLES OF THE
SOVIET UNION
by Shirin Akiner

The aim of the book is to answer three basic questions: who are the Islamic peoples of the USSR? where are they? how many of them are there? Each ethnic group is treated individually, there being also an appendix giving identical information on the 2% of Soviet Turks who are not Muslims.

The historical introductions show how each ethnic group was formed, when it settled in its present location and how it came to be part of the USSR. The remaining material deals with language, the maintenance of the mother tongue and the development of bi-lingualism and the availability of educational facilities and printed matter in the national languages. On topics such as economic status and religion, on which very little information exists, what little is available has been given, even if it is very general.

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Edward Allworth has published an English translation of 'the first modern Turkish play', Şair evlenmesi (1859) by Ibrahim Şinasi (1826-1871) under the title

THE WEDDING OF A POET

It is obtainable from Griffin House Publications, P.O.Box 8, Whitestone, New York 11357. The price (excluding postage) is \$ 4.95.

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Research Papers No. 11 (Sept. 1981) published by the Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, is devoted to 'Turkish Cypriots in London', by F.M. Bhatti.

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The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (whose British address is c/o The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0NS) still has copies of W.M. Calder and George E. Bean's revision of J.G.C. Anderson's Classical Map of Asia Minor. Price 75 p.

The first volumes in a new series of publications on Institute research projects in Turkey are also available:

ASVAN KALE: Keban Rescue Excavations, Eastern Anatolia: I - the Hellenistic, Roman and Islamic Sites, by Stephen Mitchell.. .. . £14.

PRE-CLASSICAL POTTERY OF EASTERN ANATOLIA by H.F. Russell £8.50.

ROMAN ROADS AND MILESTONES OF ASIA MINOR, by David French £10.

All post free.

* * * * *

The Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research announces two new publications of interest to language teachers:

ISSUES IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION, price £5.00 + 50p for postage and packing.

TEACHING LANGUAGES IN TODAY'S SCHOOLS, price £4.50 + 10% for postage and packing.

Both are obtainable from CILT, at 20 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AP.

* * * * *

Spatial Analysis, Industry and the Industrial Environment
Vol. 2: International Industrial Systems

edited by F. E. Ian Hamilton and G.I.R. van Linge, contains a chapter on 'Foreign Investment, international labour migration and the Turkish economy' by Ayda Eraydin.

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TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

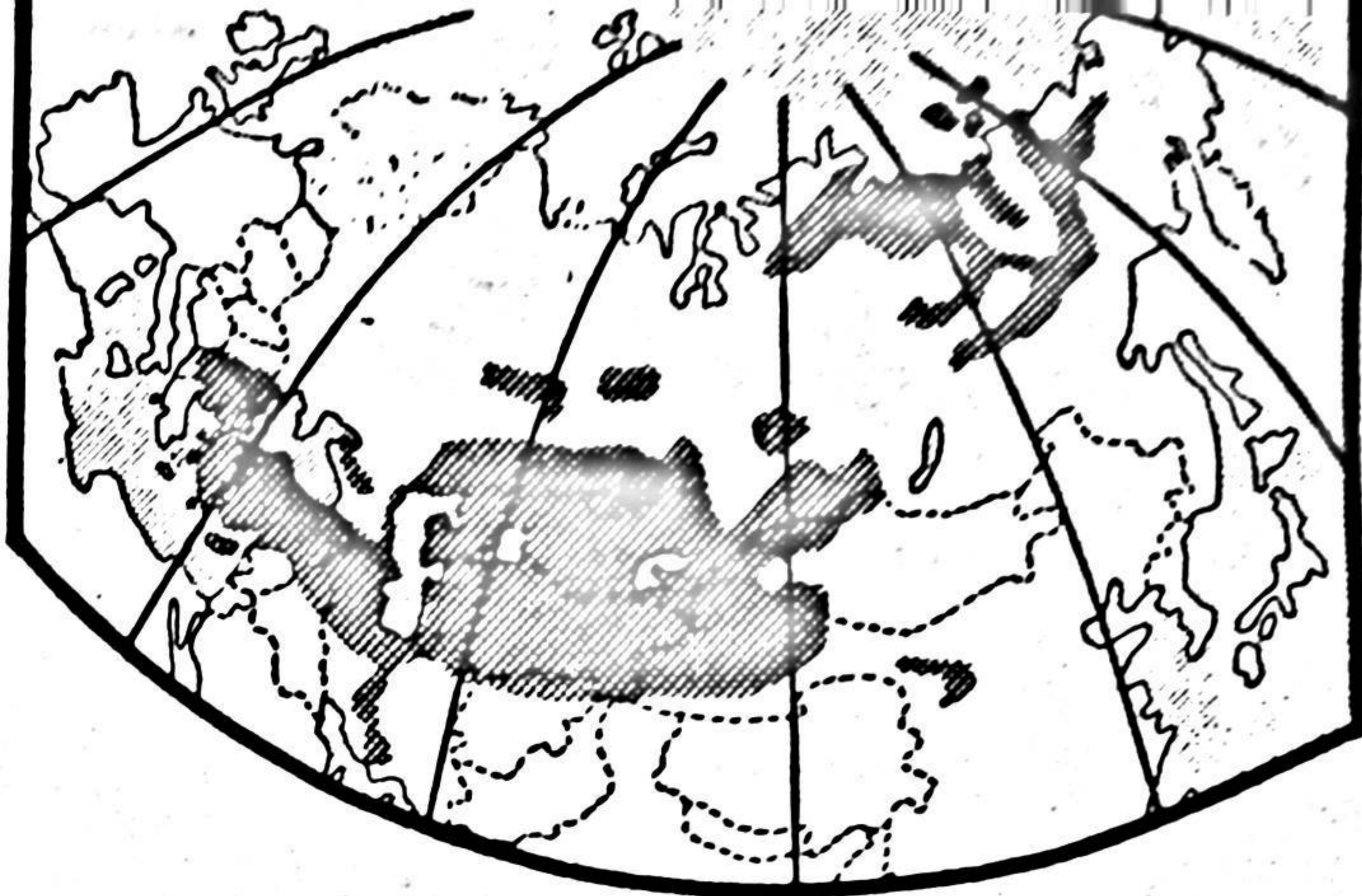
Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493)

Centre Chairman: Dr R. C. Ostle (Room 443, Ext. 425)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY AND MAY.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 7

November 1981

This term's symposium is devoted to the region which has the world's greatest concentration of Turkish/Turkic speakers outside the Republic of Turkey, namely, Soviet Central Asia. Some 80% of its 40 or so million are turcophone, the great majority having no knowledge of the Russian language.

With such a large number of Turkish/Turkic speakers the region is of course important for students of Turkish/Turkic culture in all its aspects. It is also important, however, for students of Near and Middle Eastern and of Muslim culture, for these Turkish/Turkic speakers are Muslim: culturally, the area is an outlier of the Muslim Middle East. And - it is scarcely necessary to say - it is of great importance to students of the USSR.

It is just because the region is of the Muslim Middle East yet not in it, and in the USSR yet different from the Russian parts of that vast Union that study of it is so sadly neglected: it falls within the sphere neither of students of the Middle East nor of students of the USSR.

Thus our meeting on 27th November presents a rare opportunity to hear the deliberations of some of those scholars who do attempt to study the region. There will be others in the audience; we therefore look forward to lively and informative discussions.

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THE TASG 1981 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

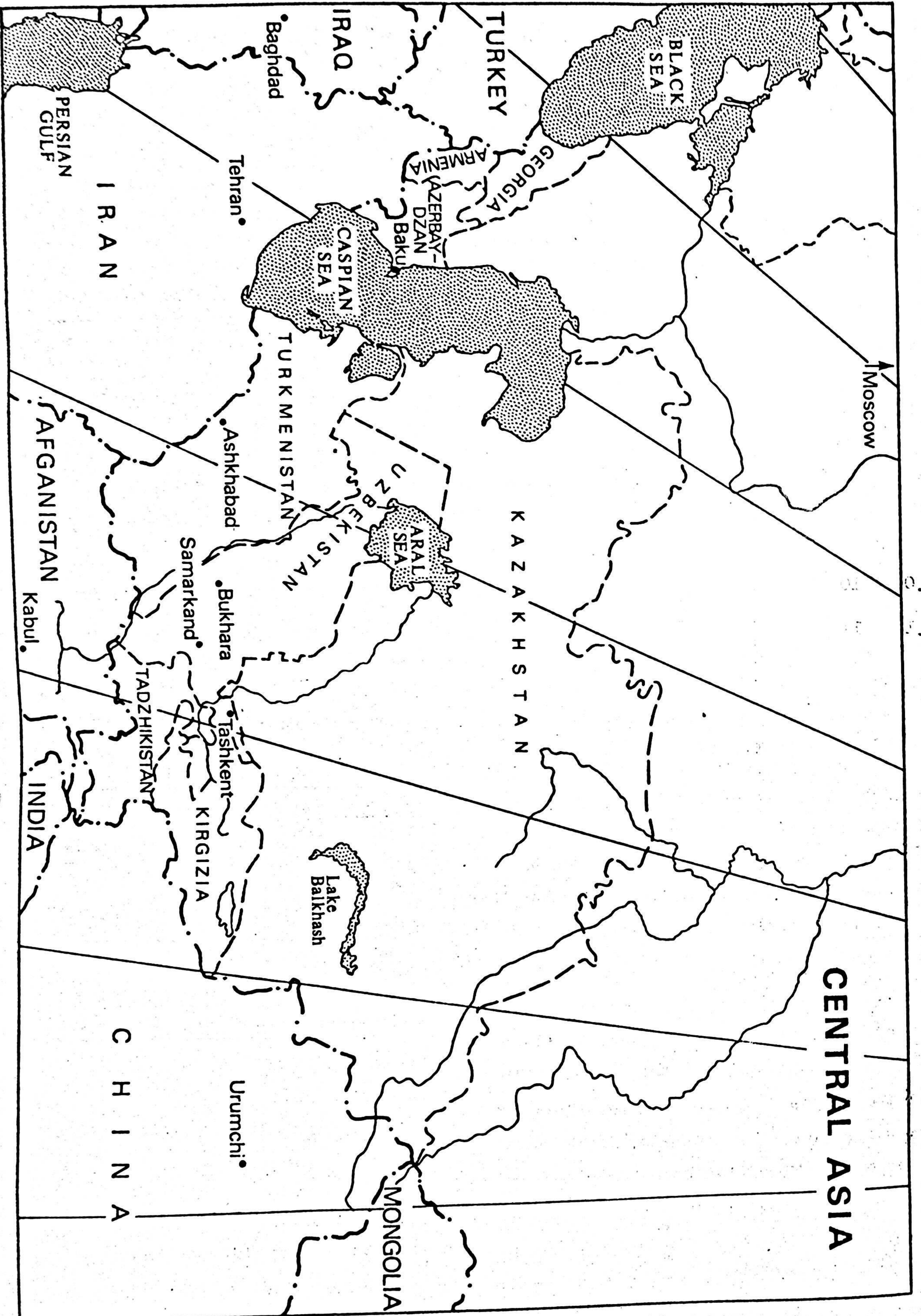
Topic: THE TURCOPHONE PEOPLES
OF
SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA:
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Date: Friday, 27th November

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

Further details on pages 3 and 4
Map on page 2.



THE TURCOPHONE PEOPLES
OF
SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA:
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Friday, 27th November 1981

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session (chairmen: Dr M.E.Yapp (SOAS),
Professor E. Gellner (LSE))

10.00 - 10.10 Opening

10.10 - 11.10 Mr J.C.Dewdney (Durham): 'Geographical constraints and the
development of Soviet Central Asia'.

11.10 - 11.30 Break for coffee.

11.30 - 12.30 Mr A. McAuley (Essex): 'Fraternal assistance or colonial control:
reflections on economic development in
Soviet Central Asia'.

12.45 - 2.00 Break for lunch (lunch is not provided)

Afternoon session (chairmen: Dr M.E.Yapp (SOAS),
Professor G.H.N.Seton-Watson (SSEES)).

2.00 - 3.10 Dr R.A.French (UCL and SSEES): 'The water supply problem and
possible solutions'.

3.10 - 3.30 Break for tea.

3.30 - 4.20 Ms J. Peers: 'Demographic policy, modernisation and social development'.

4.20 - 4.45 Closing discussions.

ADMISSION 50 p.

THE TASG AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

* * *

The Turcophone PeoplesofSoviet Central Asia:Economic and Social Development

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The region to be examined today comprises the Soviet Socialist Republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmeniya, Kirghiziya and Tadzhikistan, with Kazakhstan, an area of some 4 million sq. km., with a population of about 40 million. Annexed to the Russian empire only during the nineteenth century, it remains the most distinctive and clearly non-Russian area of the USSR. Except for northern Kazakhstan and the urban centres of the other four republics, where there are sizeable numbers of Russian settlers, the greater part of the population (about 80%) is turcophone, fewer than one in five being literate in Russian. Nor is it only language which distinguishes this area from the rest of the Soviet Union: its historical and cultural background is also distinct, being strongly Muslim, Middle Eastern and Turkish/Turkic rather than Russian or European.

Mr Dewdney sets the scene. He describes the geographical diversity of the region and the traditional modes of life and then discusses its industrial development. He shows how this has accelerated over the last 25 years, period during which the Soviet industrial economy has become less reliant upon coal and iron and more concerned with oil, gas, hydro-electric power and non-ferrous resources, with which the region is well-endowed.

He shows, however, that the industries of the region are largely confined to the extractive and processing sectors: there is relatively little manufacturing and indeed the population and economy remains predominantly rural. The region in fact serves mainly as a producer of high-value agricultural commodities (e.g. cotton), minerals and energy for transfer to other parts of the USSR. Despite lip service to regional self-sufficiency, its economy is closely bound to the Soviet economy as a whole and the region shows little sign of developing as a self-supporting unit.

Mr McAuley continues the discussion of the Central Asiatic economy. He traces the significant changes that have occurred in the past fifty years or so of Soviet rule and assesses the impact of these on living standards and lifestyles, relating these developments to the wider goals of Soviet policy within the area and beyond.

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The afternoon session begins with a paper which again deals with natural resources.

Dr French explores the problem of water supply. He points out that Soviet Central Asia has greater resources of heat than almost any other part of the USSR but smaller resources of water. Already the potential of the rivers of the region for irrigation has been fully realised; indeed, the rivers have been, if anything, over-utilised, which

continued on p.5

Autumn Symposium, continued from p.4.

gives rise to fears of possible serious environmental consequences in the future. Dr French examines both the problem and some of the solutions which have been proposed, including massive diversion of water from Siberian rivers.

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The final paper of the day moves from natural resources to human resources. In a period when Russian fertility has sunk to a low level, birth rates in Central Asia remain extremely high and population growth is rapid. Ms Peers suggests possible reasons for the high rate of increase (e.g. improved quality of life resulting from Soviet modernisation programmes alongside rejection of the Soviet

norms of small family size and full female employment). This rapid growth is creating a labour supply well in excess of demand within the region yet the population's distinctive ethnic character militates against large-scale transfer to regions of labour shortage. Ms Peers discusses the efforts of the Soviet authorities to bring the demographic and socio-cultural behaviour of Central Asiatic peoples more closely into line without offending national sensibilities.

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CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The Extra-mural Department of Manchester University is arranging another One-day School for Saturday, 23rd January 1982. The subject is 'Sufism: the faith and practice of the dervishes'.

Papers so far advertised are:

'From mist to schism: the growth of Islamic mysticism in the ninth and tenth centuries (N. Calder), 'The challenge of Divine Unity: the Sufism of Ibn Arabi (1165 - 1240) (R. Austin), 'A sea of fire: the Sufi as poet and visionary' (C. Imber) and 'Saints and politicians: the Sufi orders today' (J. Norton).

Enquiries to: The Department of Extra-mural Studies, The University, Manchester. M13 0PL.

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No other programmes have been received in time for inclusion in this number of TASG NEWS.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

The TASG 1982 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

will deal with 'Life-cycle rituals among the Turkish speakers and/or Muslims of Cyprus, Yugoslavia as well as Turkey'.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

Date: Friday, 12th March.

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It is hoped to arrange a summer term symposium on Friday, 7th May. The topic has still to be decided. (Please note that this is one week earlier than the date given in the previous number of TASG NEWS.

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The topic planned for the autumn term meeting of 1982 is 'The influence of Ottoman literature upon literature in the Balkans'.

PUBLICATIONS

TURKEY:

THE MAKING OF THE MODERN STATE

by

William Hale

(Department of Politics,
University of Durham)

Published by Croom Helm Ltd., London
in June 1981. Price: £13.50.

This work introduces Turkey's physical and human resources and surveys political developments since 1923. It examines various aspects of the economy - agriculture, industry, labour affairs and so on - and shows how government economic planning, which began much earlier than in most countries, has successfully brought about economic development. The 1980 coup and the likely direction of future Turkish development are also discussed.

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The Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research has just published a completely revised and up-dated edition of its specialised bibliography, Foreign language testing, designed for EFL and modern language teachers and researchers who wish to keep up with the latest developments in the field.

Price: £3.95 + 40p for postage and packing, from CILT, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London. SW1Y 5AP.

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CILT has also published a directory designed to assist teachers and students of modern languages: CILT directory of organisations and centres. This contains a comprehensive list in alphabetical order of associations, offices, cultural centres and embassies which offer various services to linguists and teachers of modern languages.

Price: £1.65 + 20p for postage and packing, from CILT, address as above.

The Eothen Press announces that in December 1981 their reprint will be available of:

TURKEY: A SHORT HISTORY

by

Roderic H. Davison

This was first published by Prentice Hall in 1968.

* * * *

In 1982 the Eothen Press will also publish

THE CRISIS OF TURKISH DEMOCRACY

by

C. H. Dodd

This examines the reasons for military intervention in 1980 and the consequences of that intervention for democracy and development in Turkey. It is a 65 page supplement to:

DEMOCRACY & DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY

by

C. H. Dodd

which the same publishers brought out in 1979.

The address of the Eothen Press is: 42 Northgate, Walkington, Beverley, North Humberside HU17 8ST, U.K.

Their North American agents are: Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey 07716, U.S.A.

WORK IN PROGRESS

With the help of a grant from the Nuffield Foundation, the School of Development Studies of the University of East Anglia is carrying out a research project on 'The comparative analysis of Turkish villages'. Work began in the autumn of 1981. The project involves a detailed analysis of all the village studies and surveys carried out in Turkey up to 1981. The director is Dr David Seddon.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP,
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

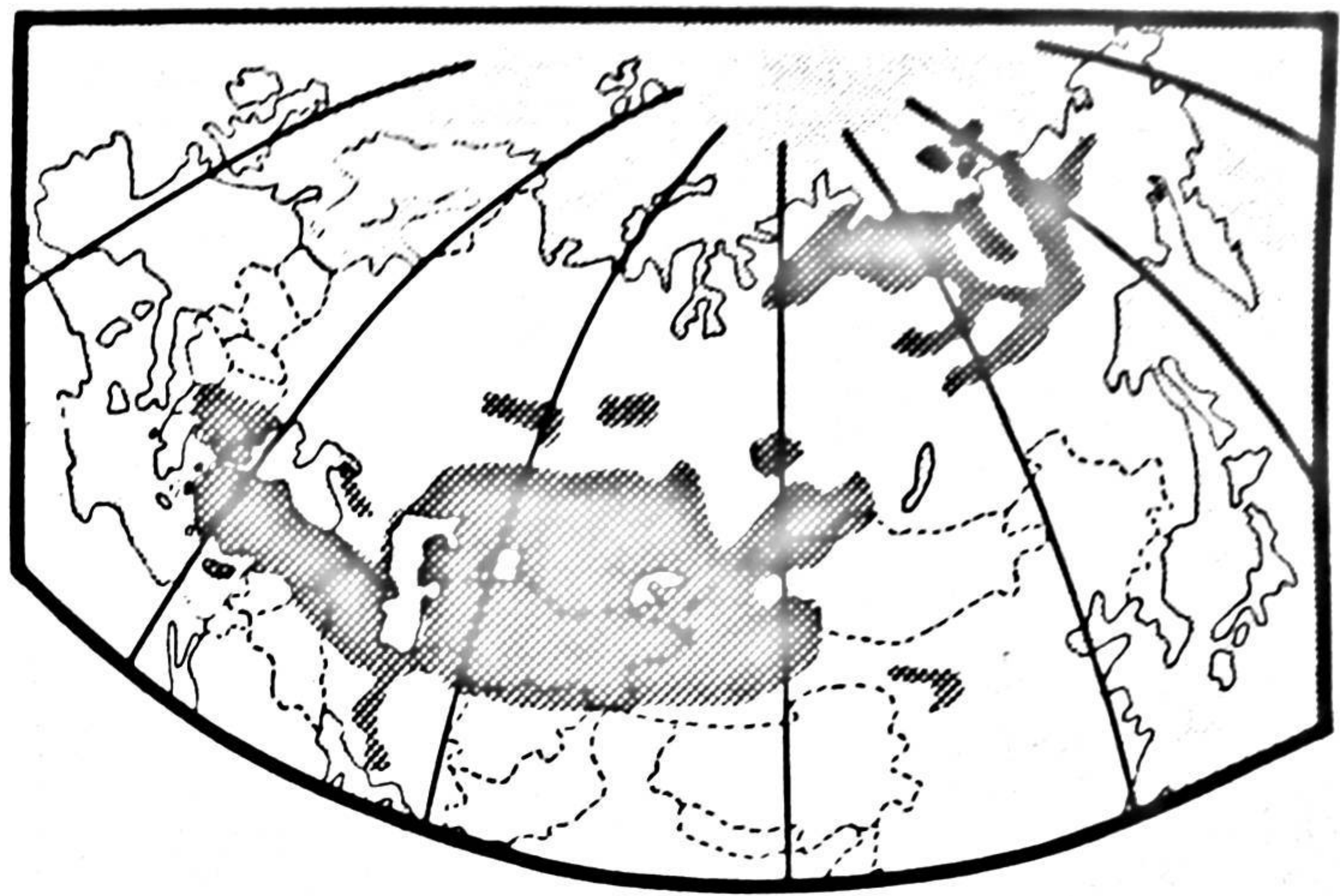
Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493).

Centre Chairman: Dr R. C. Ostle (Room 443, Ext. 425)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY AND MAY.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 6.

May, 1981

When our first meeting was held with the aim of discovering if there was any interest in the Turkish/Turkic area, the response astonished everyone.

This interest shows no signs of diminishing; quite the contrary, in fact. Here in London the most recent TASG symposium, on 'Islam in Turkey', attracted an audience which may have equalled that first one. We do not know for sure how many came but the number was certainly not less than 200.

And in Manchester, in February, the University's Department of Extra-mural Studies ran a one-day School on 'The Ottoman Empire in the age of Süleyman the Magnificent', with Dr. Colin Imber as its Director. 160 people attended - and paid to do so. Indeed, so enthusiastic was the response that Dr. Imber is planning more meetings (see page 5).

In addition we keep hearing of seminars in which this or that part of the Turkish world is investigated. This was not the case not so many years ago.

We also hear regularly of students wishing to learn some Turkish/Turkic language for use as a tool in their researches in the fields of history, economics, politics, sociology, anthropology and the like. Yet these other forms of the language are not taught. (We even hear of vacancies for people with these language skills!)

There can be no doubt that an interest in Turkish/Turkic studies exists not only in the general public but increasingly within academic institutions. TASG will continue to make its small contribution towards satisfying the need; we only wish that we could do more!

THE TASG 1981 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: ART
&
MATERIAL CULTURE
in Turkic Areas

Date: Friday, 15th May

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

Further details on pages 3 and 4.

PUBLICATIONS

The International Journal of Turkish Studies began publication in the winter of 1979.

The 'Turkish' of the title has the meaning traditionally given it by European philologists/turcologists: i.e. it is a generic term encompassing all the peoples who speak one or other of the Turkish group of languages.

The Journal therefore deals with a much wider area than those who use the term 'Turkic' might suppose: for instance, the numbers so far published contain articles on Central Asia and Iran, the Black Sea area, Bosnia, Greece and South-East Europe as a whole, the Arab countries as well as modern Turkey.

Further information:

International Journal of Turkish Studies, 4225 Humanities Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706. USA.

Papers for possible publication to the Editor, Professor Kemal Karpat, at the above address.

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Sources of Funds for Research in Language and Language Teaching is a guide designed to assist researchers in languages, linguistics and language teaching to find out about available

research funding, just published by the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research.

The guide is in 4 sections: research grants; preliminary enquiries, presentation of applications for research grants; post-graduate awards; published sources of information. As well as trusts and foundations, the main sources of public funds are included.

Price: 75p plus 20p for postage and packing.

Obtainable from CILT, 20 Carlton Terrace, London SW1Y 5AP.

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The Society for Mediterranean Studies has published its first Bulletin.

The intention is to issue two numbers each year, in spring and autumn. No.2 is to contain a list of members with their current research and teaching interests; future issues will include information on teaching and research programmes in universities and institutes in the U.K. and abroad and also on library holdings and documentation. Information for inclusion is requested.

Correspondence to the Secretary, Dr. Ann Williams, Department of History, Kings College, Aberdeen AB9 2VB.

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THE TASG SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM

ART & MATERIAL CULTURE in TURKIC AREAS

This term's symposium tackles a vast area not only in geographical extent but in subject matter also, since the world's areas of Turkish/Turkic culture stretch from the Balkans to the Far East and since 'art and material culture' cover a wide range of topics. The intention, however, is to deal with a mere sample of subjects that need investigation and to treat each in greater depth at a later date as new research yields results.

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The morning's session brings together some topics outside the Ottoman, or court, sphere of influence.

Dr. Michael Rogers deals with the territories of the Golden Horde (which flourished roughly 1260 to 1400 A.D.), i.e. from the Kipchak steppes north of the Black Sea as far east as Kharezm. The Ulus occupying the area between the Caspian and Aral Seas was initially a Mongol state but its culture, language and ethnic links were essentially Turkish. The earliest relations were with Egypt, for which the Ulus provided a constant supply of Mam-luks, and this suggests cultural links with the southern Mediterranean; but by the 1330s it was thrown willy-nilly into an alliance with the remains of the Ulus of Chagatay in Transoxania.

Soviet archaeologists have done much in the past two decades to clarify the chronology of this hitherto obscure period. Dr. Roger's paper will provide an opportunity, rare for us in Britain, to hear reports of work done in that area.

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The next two papers concern rugs, their designs and production.

Miss Rosemary Crill discusses what happens to traditional textile-making crafts when a community changes its way of life from livestock-rearing and nomadism to crop-growing and permanent settlement. The villagers' needs change, as do both their supplies of materials and - even more importantly - their ideas about pattern and meaning in woven things. Though the old skills are not lost, they begin to be applied in different ways and for different reasons.

Dr. Peter Andrews comments that discussion of Turkic rugs in the early period has centred around Selçuk specimens. But what do we know about rugs from the Turkic empires of Central Asia? What can we deduce from literary sources? Is there any pictorial evidence? What common origins do comparative terminologies suggest? What do we know of attitudes towards the organisation of space, and the use of symbols at the time? In dealing with these questions he seeks the origins of Turkic rug designs.

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The afternoon session is concerned with Ottoman art and architecture.

Mr. Godfrey Goodwin observes that rulers of empires must make their presence felt. It is not enough to adapt existing monuments. In the great days of Ottoman expansion, minarets became the counterparts of the columns and standards erected in the piazzas of Venetian subject cities. But when upstart local magnates broke free from the Porte, in the 18th century in particular, they aspired to grandeur with the zest of so many Randolph Hearsts. The astonishing results arouse envy, not respect, in their own time and feelings even more mixed in our own.

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Painting is the next topic.

The reign of the sultan Murad III (1574-1595) was a period of heightened artistic activity for the Ottomans. The sultan, himself a poet and calligrapher, was an exceptional patron of the arts. Ottoman painting reached its zenith during his reign. It was at his court, for instance, that now famous illuminated manuscripts were produced, including the Surname which records the parades of artisans, entertainers etc. held in Istanbul to celebrate the circumcision of his son Mehmet. (Copies of 4 of these illustrations decorate the walls of SOAS' main staircase.)

Portraits of the sultans were also produced, something unique in the Muslim world. Dr. Tulay Gandjei will discuss portraits by both Ottoman and European painters of Murad III himself, against the background of late 16th century Ottoman portrait painting in general and the artistic milieu of the Court.

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Finally, Ottoman architecture in Hungary. Dr. Fehérvári will summarize the work started in the early 1950s to excavate, restore and publish the monuments built during the Ottoman occupation in the 16th and 17th centuries. He will give a brief survey of some of these monuments, including two mosques from Szigetvár, two from Pécs, a minaret from Eger and another from Erd, as well as the two türbes which survive in Hungary, (that of Gul Baba in Buda and that of Idris Baba in Pécs).

ART
&
MATERIAL CULTURE
in Turkic Areas

A Symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Friday, 15th May, 1981

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning Session: Non-Ottoman (chairmen: Dr. D.O. Morgan (SOAS)
Dr. A.D.H. Bivar (SOAS))

10.00	Opening remarks
10.05 - 10.45	Dr. M. Rogers (British Museum): 'Recent archaeological work on Golden Horde sites'.
10.45 - 11.15	Coffee
11.15 - 11.50	Miss R. Crill (V and A Museum): 'Village weaving in southern Turkey'.
11.50 - 12.30	Dr. P. A. Andrews: 'Origins in Turkic rug design'.
12.30 - 2.00	Break for lunch (lunch is not provided).

Afternoon Session: Ottoman (chairmen: Professor C.F. Beckingham (SOAS)
Professor G. F. Cushing (SSEES))

2.00 - 3.00	Mr. G. Goodwin: 'Power and prestige in Ottoman provincial architecture'.
3.00 - 3.30	Tea
3.30 - 4.15	Dr. Tülay Gandjei: 'On the portraits of Murad III'.
4.15 - 5.00	Dr. G. Fehérvári (SOAS): 'Szigetvár, Pécs, Eger: some religious monuments in Hungary'.
5.00	Close

ADMISSION 50p

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Birmingham, is to hold its third international summer school this year.

Dates: Monday 31 August - Saturday 12 September 1981.

Place: Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham.

The charge is £200 for residents, £110 for non-residents.

Further information from:

The Secretary, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Bristol Road, Birmingham B29 6LE, U.K.

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The aims of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies are to encourage and promote the study in the United Kingdom of the Middle Eastern Cultural region from the end of classical antiquity and the rise of Islam. In addition to publishing a Bulletin and a News Letter, it organises an annual conference.

This year's conference, the 8th, is to be held from Wednesday 8th to Saturday 11th July 1981, in Trevelyan College, Durham.

The programme includes general sessions on 'Socialism and Nationalism in the Middle East' and 'Minorities - the problem of identity' and a special session on Afghanistan/Iran.

Those interested in the Society and/or the conference should contact the Secretary, Dr. D. Hopwood, St. Antony's College, Oxford OX2 6JF.

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The 1981 Colloquy of London University's Percival David Foundation is to be devoted to 'Oriental Lacquer'. It will be held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1 on June 22 - 24.

On the final day, Professor Nurhan Atasoy of Istanbul University will speak on Ottoman lacquer-work.

Enquiries to the Secretary, Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, 53 Gordon Square, London. WC1.

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Beginning in October 1981, Manchester University is to have an extra-mural course on 'Ottoman History, 1450-1600'. This course is intended primarily for history teachers - though no doubt others would be welcome. (The Joint Matriculation Board's A-Level history syllabus includes 'The Ottoman Empire and Europe' as a special subject in its 'Renaissance and Reformation' paper.)

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The Department of Extra-mural Studies of Manchester University is planning to hold another One-day School in February 1982, this time on 'Sufism'.

Enquiries regarding both the above to: The Department of Extra-mural Studies, The University, Manchester M13 0PL.

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The Society for Mediterranean Studies held its first annual conference between the 25th and 28th March 1981 at Warwick University. The theme was 'Bread and Circuses - problems of control and order in Mediterranean cities.'

Their next conference is to be at Aix-en-Provence in March 1982, when the topic will be 'Sailors'.

The Society's next one-day meeting is scheduled for 4th July 1981 at All Souls' College, Oxford. The subject for discussion then is to be 'The Mediterranean in the 1980s'.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

The TASG 1981 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM will deal with

Soviet Central Asia

some 80% of whose population is Turkic-speaking.

Four papers are planned, dealing with the demography, the education and the economics of the region.

Date: Friday, 27th November 1981.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

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The first symposium of 1982 will take place on Friday, 14th May. The topic has still to be decided, though 'Ritual' is a strong possibility.

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More suggestions have been coming in regarding topics which members think need to be researched. They include 'The Ottomans in the Balkans', 'The Turkic-speaking areas of China', 'Nineteenth century Turkish literature', 'The Ottoman decorative arts'.

We are now looking into the feasibility of putting together programmes on these, as well as on the topics mentioned in the TASG NEWS No.5. For some there are not enough experts in the field to make adequate treatment possible - but we shall keep on looking !

WORK IN PROGRESS

The Institute for Bible Translation, based in Stockholm, is engaged in translating the Bible into several of the languages of the Turkic-speaking peoples of Central Asia and the Caucasus, and would be pleased to make contact with scholars in any of these languages.

Their address is: Box 20100, S-104 60, Stockholm, Sweden.

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CUT-PRICE TRAVEL

British Rail is now offering reduced return fares to those attending conferences in the colleges of London University (which include SOAS).

Applications must be by post and should be made at least 14 days beforehand to: British Rail Travel Centre, Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PQ.

Application forms from the same address.

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TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP,
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
(University of London)
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

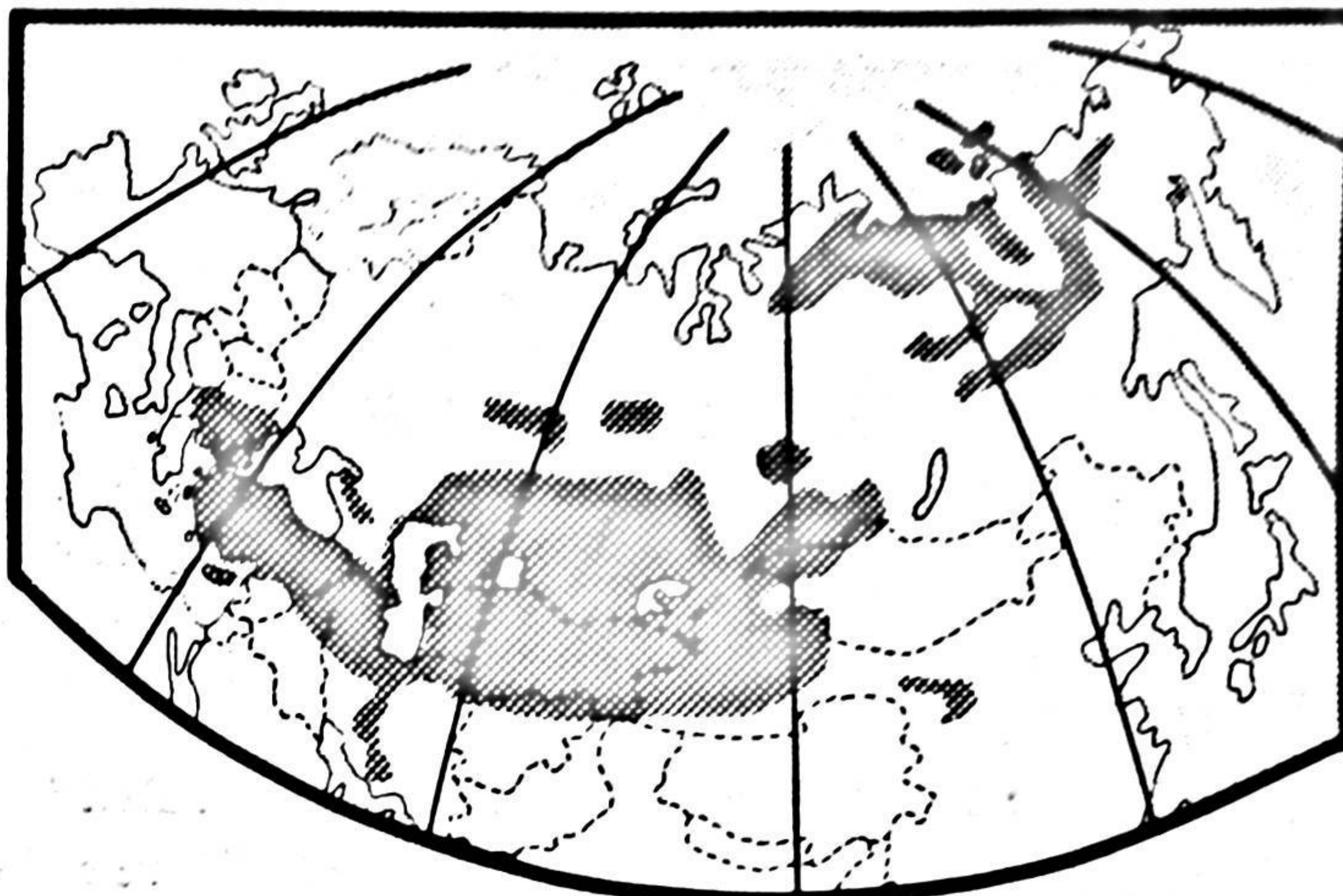
Telephone: 01-637-2388
Telegrams: SOASUL, LONDON, W.C.1.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext.493)
Centre Chairman: Dr. Keith McLachlan (Room 265, Ext.360)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED ON 1st November, 1st February and 1st May.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 5

February, 1981

Last term TASG broke new ground: its symposium reached beyond its own members, who already have an interest in the academic study of things Turkic, to Britain's Turkish-speaking community itself, and to people whose only interest in the area stems from the dealings they have with Turks in their daily lives and who wish to know them better, the better to do their work.

The meeting proved instructive and more than usually stimulating. Our one regret is that only about 80 people attended, and some of them for a part only. Although publication of the 'proceedings', now in preparation, should help us reach a wider public, we should have liked more participants, to give us an even broader range of experience to draw upon.

Why did numbers fall short of expectation? Because of the cost, we believe: we have proof that several of our 'regulars' were deterred by the registration of £2 which we had been persuaded to charge. This is hardly surprising, since many live outside London and so have fares to pay. We shall not agree to such a prohibitive fee again: it defeats our purpose.

None the less, we do need to acquire some funds. We are fortunate in having considerable support from SOAS: it provides the lecture theatre, technical and clerical assistance, and postage. We are lucky to have this help and appreciate it, for without it we could not exist.

But we need a little cash also. For the current year, SOAS's Committee on Research Projects has agreed to help with the fares of speakers who live at some distance from London; we are grateful for this. However, we ought to pay the fares of the other guest speakers also and give them lunch, in addition to providing coffee and tea for everyone during the breaks.

So far, except for the last meeting, SOAS has kindly provided the refreshments free of charge; but we cannot ask for this every year, three times a year - especially as the cost is 37p (!) for each cup of tea or coffee with biscuits. We do not want to do away with the breaks: they are as important a part of the meetings as the papers and discussions themselves.

So, after much thought, we have found a compromise which might solve the problem: for the next meeting we shall do without biscuits, thereby reducing the

THE TASG 1981 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: ISLAM IN TURKEY
Date: Friday, 13th March
Time: 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Place: the Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

Further details on pages 3 and 4

continued on page 2 ...

BROADCASTS IN TURKISH (the Turkish of Turkey)

Information which was not available for inclusion in TASG NEWS no. 4

Broadcasts in or to Western Europe

WEST GERMANY: Sundays, 12.05-12.30 hrs from Frankfurt.

Contents: magazine programme to acquaint immigrants with Germans and v.v.; practical information on welfare, etc., with Turkish music. Partly in German. Each immigrant nationality in turn.

Broadcasts from Western Europe to Turkey

Deutsche Welle: Daily, 04.00-04.50 hrs Central European Time on 1557 kHz.

Contents: details not available.

Daily, 05.45-06.20 hrs CET on 6100, 7130, 9690 kHz.

Contents: news and commentary plus record requests and German lessons.

Daily, 19.00-19.50 hrs CET on 7160, 9650, 11905 kHz.

Contents: news and commentary plus a magazine-type programme: on Sundays features, on Mondays sport and cultural items, and Tuesdays and Thursdays science and technology, on Wednesdays political and cultural, Thursdays items for children, Fridays family magazine, Saturdays talks.

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INSTITUTIONS - 3

The Central Asian Research Centre

This Centre, which was set up in 1953, assembles and studies material on

- (1) Central Asia - in particular, Soviet Central Asia;
- (2) the USSR's relations with Third World countries.

The Centre's library contains a notable collection of books etc. on Soviet Central Asia. In its languages section, Uzbek and Kazakh are the languages best represented. Maps include sections of the Russian 1911 40 versts (27 miles) to the inch map of the Central Asian frontier region. In all sections, however, most of the works are post-1950, and are in the Russian language. In the re-organisation of the Library, which is still under way, works in W. European languages in each section are grouped together. As for newspapers and periodicals, the Centre having lost any form of grant or subsidy after 1973, it was in due course decided to confine its Central Asian newspaper and periodical subscriptions to Turkmen-language publications of the Turkmen SSR only. Some Uzbek periodical etc. subscriptions will perhaps be taken out shortly.

Publications: The Centre's own publications on languages of Central Asia are now out of print; however, reprinting, even if only in microfiche, is being considered. By March this year the Centre expects to issue its Course in Spoken and Written Uzbek (7 microfiches, each with accompanying voice recording on cassette).

Periodical: The Centre's only periodical publication at present is USSR and the Third World (six issues a year); this is sent to university and other libraries throughout the world and is the Centre's main source of income.

Director: David Morison. Address: Central Asian Research Centre, 8 Wakley Street, London. EC1V 7LT. Tel: 01-278-9441

continued from page 1

cost to 27p; and we suggest a charge of 50p per person - but we ask that this be a minimum and that those who can afford more - especially those who receive the newsletter by post - should put a little more in the kitty. Olur mu?

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THE TASG SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

'ISLAM IN TURKEY'

Is the Islam followed in Turkey today the same as the Islam in other parts of the Muslim world?

There are many reasons why one would not expect it to be so. Published works, however, tell us little about its particular characteristics. Our meeting is therefore by way of being a preliminary survey of the subject, an indication of the present state of our knowledge. Five speakers, all of whom research into different aspects of Islam in Turkey, will try to show the situation as they see it. It is hoped that one outcome will be the creation of working parties which will investigate the various aspects of the problem more deeply.

Dr. Lewis opens the proceedings with a general survey. In their migration from beyond the steppes of Central Asia the Turks encountered and were won over by Islam, the religion which had begun in the secular Turkish Republic, Islam abides.

Some of the forms that Islam takes in Turkey are discussed by Dr. Bainbridge, among them the ceremonial use of the 'Mevlut', a long poem telling the story of the life of the prophet Muhammad, and certain rituals, especially those performed by women, which, though given an Islamic guise, are patently non-Islamic in origin.

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Of the administration in Ottoman times Professor Ménage asks: 'In practice did the shari'a (seriat), the holy law of Islam, act as a restraint on arbitrary government or was it the tool of the executive?'

Mr. Norton deals with another aspect of popular Islam, the Dervish Orders. They developed special rules and practices in addition to (and, in certain cases, instead of) the ordinary observations of Islam. They were often important in political as well as spiritual life. Ataturk suppressed them, but several have re-emerged and pose delicate problems for the Turkish authorities. This introduction will outline the origins, development and significance of certain Turkish Orders.

Professor Mardin observes that with regard to the Ottoman Empire experts on Islam have distinguished between (1) The Islam of the Ulema (theologians), (2) the practices of the Muslim middle class, craftsmen and 'man in the street', and (3) the 'superstitions' and cults of the folk. To this, he says, we have to add two more dimensions of Islam which have become increasingly important in modern times: (a) the 'ideological' dimension, i.e. Islam as the consciousness of an Islamic 'culture', and (b) Islam as a 'prime mover', i.e. the philosophical substratum necessary for any original view regarding physical or social reality.

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ISLAM IN TURKEY

A symposium

to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS

on Friday, 13th March, 1981

PROGRAMME

Morning session (chairmen: Professor C.F. Beckingham (SOAS),
Mr. D. Cowan (SOAS))

10.00 - 10.15 Opening

10.15 - 11.15 Dr. G.L. Lewis (Oxford): 'The five pillars and the seven hills'.

11.15 - 11.45 Coffee

11.45 - 12.45 Dr. M.N. Bainbridge (SOAS): 'Popular Islam in Turkey'.

12.45 - 2.00 Break for lunch (lunch is not provided).

Afternoon session (chairmen: Dr. C.J. Heywood (SOAS),
Mr. J. Nielsen (Centre for the Study of Islam
and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak
Colleges))

2.00 - 3.00 Professor V.L. Menage (SOAS): 'The Ottoman Sultans and the sharī'a'.

3.00 - 4.00 Mr. J.D. Norton (Durham): 'An introduction to Turkish Dervish Orders'.

4.00 - 4.30 Tea

4.30 - 5.30 Professor Şerif Mardin (University of the Bosphorus, Istanbul):
'Varieties of Islam in modern Turkey'.

5.30 Close

ADMISSION 50p

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The University of Birmingham's 15th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies is to take place from Saturday 21st March to Tuesday 24th March 1981.

The subject is

Byzantium and the Slavs

Details from the Department of Extra-mural Studies, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

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The University of Birmingham's Department of Extra-mural Studies in conjunction with Selly Oak Colleges has arranged a conference on

The Architecture of the Eastern Church

to take place at the Faculty of Arts, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham on Saturday 16th May 1981.

Details from the Department of Extra-mural Studies, University of Birmingham.

* * *

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

The TASG 1981 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM on art and material culture will take place on Friday, 15th May in the SOAS lecture theatre, from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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The TASG 1981 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM, which will concern Central Asia, is being planned for Friday, November 27th.

It will also be held in SOAS lecture theatre.

* * *

The primary purpose of these gatherings is to encourage and co-ordinate research. Topics currently being worked up for future meetings include the Turkish dervish orders (a deeper study than is possible in this term's symposium on 'Islam in Turkey', which is largely introductory), British writers on Turkey or Turkish language and literature, and seasonal and/or family rituals.

Offers of contributions or suggestions for other research projects would be welcome.

GRANTS, BURSARIES, etc.

Attention is drawn to the closing date which has been placed upon the following:

The Central Asian Research Centre (8 Wakley Street, London EC1V 7LT, Tel: 01-278-9441) is offering a Bursary in the sum of £550, for the academic year 1981-2, for an undergraduate or graduate already engaged in the study of (or proficient in) Russian or Turkish (the Turkish of Turkey), for the purpose of his/her acquiring a sound reading knowledge of one of the Turkic languages spoken in Soviet Central Asia.

Applications to the Director, C.A.R.C.
Closing date: 28 February, 1981.

* * * *

For the session 1981-2 the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara is offering:

- (1) research grants to graduates for short periods of work in the Ankara Institute or in other places in Turkey;
- (2) 4 travel grants not exceeding £350 to students of archaeology for travel in Turkey.

Applicants must be of British Commonwealth nationality. Details from the Secretary, 69 Arlington Road, London NW1 7ES Tel: 01-388-4518.

RESEARCH INTERNSHIP

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich has its 3rd Summer Student Research Internship Program in 1981.

Interns stay for any 8-week period, preferably between June and September.

The principal goal is research: an intern is provided with maximum exposure to the personal and archival resources of RFE/RL and is expected to produce several papers. Candidates therefore require a high proficiency in English and fluent reading knowledge of Russian and/or one of the national languages of the USSR, or of and East European language.

Applications by March 2, 1981.
Address: RFE/RL Personnel Department, Oettingenstrasse 67, D-8000 Munich 22, West Germany.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES continued

The two remaining lectures this year of the Northern Society for Anatolian Studies are:

- 13 February 1981: 'Aezanoi, birthplace of Zeus'
by Dr. Stephen Mitchell
(department of classics,
University College of
Swansea);
- 6 March 1981: 'Turkish felts' by
Miss Mary Burkett,
(Abbot Hall Museum, Kendal)

Meetings are held at 5.30 p.m. in the
Department of Archaeology, University of
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* * *

The British Institute
of Archaeology at Ankara

The title of Mr. David Hawkins' lecture
on February 24th, 1981 is 'Who were the
Lycians?'. It will be held in the lecture
theatre of the Institute of Archaeology,
Gordon Square, London WC1, at 5.30 p.m.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Dr. W.M. Hale has completed his book,
The Political and Economic Development of
Modern Turkey.

Probable publication date: May 1981
Publisher: Croom Helm

Three of this term's meetings of the Uni-
versity of Manchester's Eastern Mediter-
ranean Seminar may be of interest to mem-
bers of TASG:

- 12 February 1981: Ken Brown (department
of sociology, University of Manchester):
'The uses of oral sources for the history
of the Middle East';
- 26 February 1981: John Norton (lecturer in
Turkish, University of Durham): 'Dervish
Orders in Turkey today';
- 12 March 1981: Lucy-Ann Hunt (lecturer
in the history of Art, University of
Birmingham): 'Byzantine-Islamic inf-
luences in 12th to mid-13th century
painting'.

All meetings are at 4.00 p.m. in Seminar
Room SG15, Department of Near Eastern
Studies, University of Manchester.

PUBLICATIONS

The University of California's G.E. von
Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies,
director Speros Vryonis, Jr., now produces
a newsletter. Their Near Eastern Center
Newsletter is to appear three times a
year.

Address: Near Eastern Center, University
of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue,
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024, U.S.A.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP,

CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493).

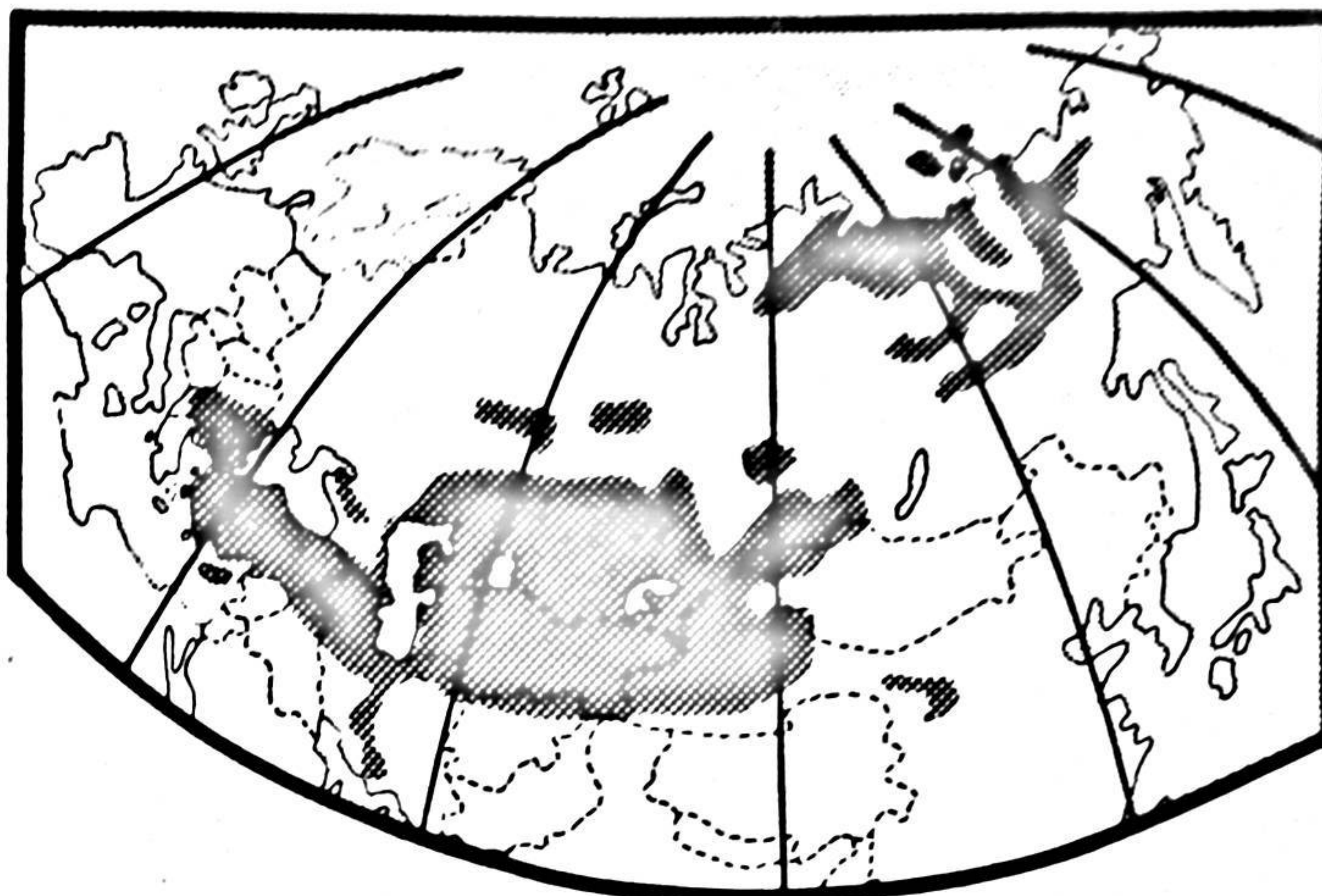
Centre Chairman: Dr. Keith McLachlan (Room 265, Ext. 360).

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY AND MAY.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

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TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 4

November, 1980

No, this number of TASG NEWS is not late! Experience has shown that publication on the first day of the first term of the academic year leads to the omission of notices about lecture- and seminar-series, since most of these are not ready until the end of October. To enable us to include these, our publication dates have been slightly altered: in future we hope to publish on November 1st, February 1st and May 1st - or as near to those dates as we can manage!

The survey of postgraduate research published in issues no.2 and no. 3 has evidently proved useful to readers both in academic and non-academic circles. In this issue, in response to requests by students of language, we publish a list of broadcasts in the Turkish of Turkey which can be picked up in Western Europe. Although most are on VHF (FM) and therefore the area in which each can be heard is small, the stations are so numerous that the total area is large.

Activity in the field of Turkish/Turkic studies seems to be on the increase, if the list of recent publications and work in progress given within are any guide: two new learned journals have begun publication, three other works have appeared and another is due within the next few months.

As to our own modest efforts - word of our group goes further and further afield and has now reached China.

Having such a large area to cover, and encompassing so many disciplines, as we do, has made it possible to arrange an extreme one-day meeting this year; we therefore hope to have one each term. Perhaps we had better say 'Inshallah' to that!

THE TASG 1980 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: The EDUCATION of a
TURKISH-SPEAKING MINORITY

Date: Friday, 28th November
10.00 - 5.00

Place: the Lecture Theatre, SOAS

Details on pages 5 & 6

BROADCASTS IN TURKISH (the Turkish of Turkey) in or to Western Europe

(Broadcasts on FM (VHF) can be heard only locally; those on medium or short wave cover a wider area.) NB hours given in local time.

BEIGIUM: Wednesdays, 19.00-19.30 hrs on 243,267, 230 m. and 12 FM wavelengths between 90.5 and 103.9 Mhz.
Contents: news of local events, Turkish folk music, record requests.
Saturdays, 21.15-22.00 hrs on 323.6 m., a programme for all foreign workers.
Contents: as above.

FRANCE: Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays, 06.20-06.30 hrs on 193, 201, 214, 219, 235, 242, 249, 317, 347, 358, 379, 422, 498 m.
Contents: Turkish and international news, information on labour laws and job vacancies etc., a cultural sequence.

NETHERLANDS: Sundays, 13.55-14.30 hrs on 402 m. (Hilversum)
Contents: practical information on social security, welfare, etc., with Turkish music between.

NB This is clearly audible in London.

Sundays, 19.00-19.30 hrs on 402 m.

Contents: items for the 'second generation' i.e. children of foreign employees. Each week a different nationality. Partly in Dutch.

TURKEY: Daily, 07.00-22.00 hrs on 19, 24, 42 m.
Contents: a complete broadcasting service, with news, talks, music, etc.

NB 19m is the clearest in London. From 07.00 to c. 10.30 it is sometimes very clear.

WEST GERMANY: Daily, 17.40-18.20 (or 21.00 in southern Germany) on FM (actual wavelengths not yet available)
Contents: news of Turkey, Germany and the world; social, medical, legal topics; sport, interviews, modern and classical music, cultural topics, etc.

(These programmes are produced by Westdeutscher Rundfunk and taken by all local stations)

Weekdays: 18.00-18.30 hrs on 98.2 Mhz for Berlin.

There is also a broadcast from Frankfurt for which details are not available at the time of going to press.

Broadcasts from Western Europe to Turkey

BBC: Daily, 07.15-07.30 hrs on 31,35, 42.43, 48.86, 75.47 m

Contents: news and extracts from British newspapers.

Daily, 21.15-22.00hrs on 25.12, 31.14, 40.96, 49.59, 75.19m

Contents: news and commentary plus a magazine-type programme, on Sundays sport, Mondays the Arts, Tuesdays books, Wednesdays science and technology, Thursdays 'people behind the news', Fridays economics, Saturdays miscellaneous items.

(these can occasionally be picked up in London)

Deutsche Welle:

Details are not available at the time of going to press.

The TASG wishes to thank the embassies of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey and also the WDR and the BBC for their help in compiling this list.

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THE TASG AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM'The EDUCATION of
a TURKISH-SPEAKING MINORITY'

Many of those who have a special interest in Turkish have felt for some time that the Turkish-speaking community in Britain, simply because it is smaller than most others, tends to be overlooked when the problems of minorities are being discussed.

Although undoubtedly well down the numerical list if Britain as a whole is considered, the recent publication of figures showing the size of the various linguistic minorities within the area of the Inner London Education Authority revealed - to the surprise of many - that children who have Turkish as their first language constitute the second largest linguistic minority in London schools: 3589, compared to 3802 Greek-speakers (the largest group) and 2954 Bengali speakers (the third largest).

Having one of Britain's ethnic minorities concentrated into one small area, our area, has made it relatively easy for us to bring interested parties together in order to initiate a discussion which might be at least a step towards redressing the balance.

It is with that object that this meeting has been arranged: our aim is, above all, to give what may be a first airing to the particular problems of Turkish-speaking minorities but concentrating upon the London community.

* * * *

To put the matter into perspective, however, the morning session takes a broader view and the topics progress from the side-ranging to the particular.

Bainbridge, who is editing a book on the Turkish-speaking peoples of the world, will outline the educational opportunities and degree of integration of communities of Turkish speakers, and, unlike those discussed later, are not immigrants but native to their present country of residence - perhaps even descendants of the original inhabitants - though forming only a minority of the present-day total population.

Maitland Stobart, head of the School Education Division of the Council of Europe, will then speak on the problems of Turkish migrant workers and their families in Europe. In European parlance 'migrant' is a technical term which as such includes the Turkish speakers of Britain.

Ladbury will concentrate upon the children of Turkish-speaking settlers in Britain, whether from Cyprus or Turkey. She will examine some of the factors which can affect their performance in full-time education. These include the lack of information regarding their children's schooling from which many parents suffer and also the often conflicting pressures exerted upon the children; for example, the expectations of the teachers and the aspirations of the parents may be at variance, while the children's own inclinations and preferences may be different again.

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The afternoon session will deal specifically with language problems.

It is not generally realised that Turkish has a structure which is very different from that of English. This is not the case with Greek, the languages of Northern India and indeed almost all the 'mother-tongues' spoken by the children in London schools.

The problems which this creates for the Turkish speaker who is learning English (and, of course, for the English speaker who is learning Turkish) will be briefly demonstrated.

A teacher of English as a foreign or second language in London will make observations on the performance of Turkish speakers as compared with others when taught in classes made up of members of various linguistic groups.

The final session will be devoted to the vexed question of examinations in Turkish. Are the GCE 'O' level and 'A' level examinations the kinds of test needed? Who are these existing exams designed for? Should more use be made of the International Baccalaureate? Or would a CSE type of examination be of wider appeal?

These are some of the questions to be discussed by a panel of teachers and administrators with experience in all these examinations. (As there is no CSE exam in Turkish, we shall hear about a projected one in Urdu, to give some idea of the problems involved).

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The organisers hope that those engaged in the education of Turkish speakers or interested in the problems of minorities in general will find these topics stimulating and will wish to take an active part in the ensuing discussions.

The TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP of the CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES
in conjunction with the EXTRA-MURAL DIVISION of SOAS

presents

THE EDUCATION OF
A TURKISH-SPEAKING MINORITY

a symposium

to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Friday, 28th November, 1980.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session - The Turkish-speaking minority in the educational system:-

10.00-10.15 (1) in countries with a native Turkish-speaking minority;
speaker: Dr. M.N. Bainbridge (SOAS)

ac 10.15-11.10 (2) in northern Europe: migrant workers and their families;
speaker: Mr. Maitland Stobart (Council of Europe)

chairman: Mr. E. O'Connor (SOAS)

(11.10-11.40 Break for coffee)

11.40-12.45 (3) in Britain: the influence of family and culture on the
performance and aspirations of Turkish-speaking children
in London schools.
speaker: Dr. S. Ladbury (ILEA)

chairman: Dr. R.L. Tapper (SOAS)

(12.45-2.00 Break for lunch. [Lunch is not provided but facilities are available])

Afternoon session - Problems of language

2.00-2.30 The Turkish speaker's special difficulties in learning English
speaker: Dr. M.N. Bainbridge (SOAS)

e 2.30-3.10 Acquiring English as a second language: how Turkish speakers
compare with other linguistic groups in London schools.
speaker: a teacher of ESL

chairman:

(3.10-3.40 Break for tea)

3.40-5.10 Turkish language examinations: GCE, International Baccalaureate
and, for comparison, a description of CSE Urdu.

speakers: a panel including Mr. M.N. Clive (University of
London Schools Examinations Board; Mr. J.D. Norton
(Durham); Dr. C. Kerslake (Edinburgh);
Dr. D.J. Matthews (SOAS)

chairman: Professor V.L. Ménage (SOAS)

5.15 CLOSE

Registration fee: £2.00

MORE RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

(A survey of current postgraduate research in Britain was published in nos. 2 and 3 of TASG NEWS. A few additions have come in, including some research projects by academics. These are given here.)

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORDSchool of Yugoslav StudiesStudent: C. BartlettSupervisor:Field: The Turkish-speaking community of southern Yugoslavia.UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIASchool of Development StudiesStudent: Mr. R. MarguliesSupervisor: Mr. KinseyField: Structure and change in Turkish agriculture in the post-war period.UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTONDepartment of GeographyResearcher: Dr. J.W. WagstaffFields: 1) Industrial development in Anatolia
2) The British military mission to Turkey, 1799-1801.UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFFDepartment of GeologyResearcher: Professor W.T. DeanField: Lower Palaeozoic stratigraphy and trilobites of Turkey.UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWSDepartment of EconomicsResearcher: Dr. C. KaratasField: The application of the Little-Mirrlees and the UNIDO approaches to industrial projects in Turkey.TURKISH/TURKIC FILMS

at the National Film Theatre, London

From Turkey:'Hazal', directed by Ali Özgentürk,
Monday, 17 November 1980 at
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.'Düşman', directed by Zeki Ökten,
Monday, 17 November 1980, at
2.30 and 8.30 p.m.From the USSR (Uzbek Film Studios):'Triptych', directed by Ali Khamrayev,
Friday, 21 November 1980, at
2.30 and 8.30 p.m.

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BURSARY

The Central Asian Research Centre is offering a Bursary in the sum of £550, for the academic year 1981-2, for an undergraduate already engaged in the study of (or proficient in) Russian or Turkish, for the purpose of his/her acquiring a sound reading knowledge of one of the USSR's Central Asian Turkic languages.

Enquiries to the Central Asian Research Centre, 8 Wakely Street, London. EC1V 7LT

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LECTURE

Şerif Mardin, Professor of Sociology, Boğaziçi University, will give a lecture on DISCONTENT AND REBELLION: THE CASE OF THE YOUNG TURKS on Thursday 4 December 1980 at 4.30 p.m. in room LG62 at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

INSTITUTIONS - 2The Centre for Byzantine Studies,
University of Birmingham

In the present cold climate, the University of Birmingham's establishment of a Centre for Byzantine Studies in 1976 and creation of new posts for it may seem quixotic, but twelve year's preparation and accumulation of research resources, together with private benefactions, lay behind the decision, which received the U.G.C.'s blessing in 1969. The Centre is at the moment an entirely graduate one, with over 20 research students (British, Greek, Egyptian, U.S., and Cypriot, in that order), and has offered, among higher degrees, a training course in the subject as an M.A. by examination since 1968. For some reason the rise in overseas student fees has not noticeably hit us yet, but we are taking evasive action by offering the subject as a Combined Honours B.A. from 1981 in case we have to justify our existence. The permanent staff consists of a Director (Professor Anthony Bryer), and a lecturer (Dr John Haldon), and there are at the moment two research fellows in Byzantine demography (Rowena Loverance) and in Byzantine art (Lucy-Anne Hunt, in the Barber Institute), and a cataloguer of our notable collection of Byzantine - and Turkmen - coins (Nubar Hampartumian). But much of the supervision is undertaken by thirteen Associate Members, mostly from our University's staff but including members in Oxford, the Warburg and Courtauld, and Dr. David Kerr, Director of the Selly Oak Colleges Islamic/Christian Study Centre, described in a recent TASG NEWS. We enjoy a sequence of distinguished foreign Byzantinists on their sabbaticals as honorary research fellows. Of course Turkish is sadly not one of the eight languages we teach (obviously we concentrate on Greek, but include Georgian, Armenian, Syriac and Arabic), but we undertake fieldwork in Turkey and the TASG should approve of our research project in late Byzantine and early Ottoman demography, begun in 1978 and scheduled to present its findings in 1982, in collaboration with Harvard University's Center for Byzantine Studies at Dumbarton Oaks. This concentrates on two areas (Chalkidike and Maçka, south of Trabzon), where late Byzantine charters and early Ottoman defters can be linked with the topography of the C13-17. Among our five members participating is Dr. Heath Lowry, adviser to the Başbakanlık archives and co-founder of the excellent new Osmanlı Araştırmaları (I, 1980).

FUTURE EVENTS IN TASG

A TASG SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

is being planned for 1981.

Topic: Islam in Turkey
Date: Friday, 13th March, 1981
Place: SOAS lecture theatre

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The TASG 1981 SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM on art and material culture will take place on Friday 15th May, 1981, again in SOAS lecture theatre.

* * *

The first symposium of next academic year will concern Central Asia. It will be held on November 27th, 1981, in the SOAS lecture theatre.

Sadly it is not worth coming to Birmingham for Turkish books, but for Byzantinists our research facilities are now very good: we take over 120 periodicals, have the only duplicate set of the D.O. B.Z. index and a useful offprint collection.

As the only institution of its kind in the kingdom, we have close relations with equivalent ones abroad (Ankara, Athens, Munich, Vienna, Paris and Washington especially), publish the annual Bulletin of British Byzantine Studies, and attempt to serve the British Byzantine community at large, through publications (the most recent of which should concern TASG members is the 480 pp. Acta of our 12th Spring Symposium, on the Black Sea, at £10, which includes papers by Inalcık and Beldiceanu), videotapes for teaching, a bi-annual Study Tour (usually, as in 1980, to Istanbul), a General Seminar open to all on Thursdays (and a Working Seminar open to those prepared to work for it - last year on the first Byzantine-Turkish contacts), and an annual international Symposium. The 15th Spring Symposium, on Byzantium and the Slavs, will be held on 21-24 March 1981. We have an addressograph list of 1600 persons with known Byzantine interests (which may be used for bona-fide academic purposes). TASG NEWS readers are invited to put their names on it, or ask for further details from the Secretary, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The Central Asian Research Centre, whose address is 8 Wakley Street, London EC1, is preparing its Uzbek Course for publication as microfiches with cassettes.

It is hoped that details of cost, and the address from which it may be obtained, will be ready for inclusion in the next number of TASG NEWS.

* * *

THE LINGUISTIC MINORITIES PROJECT

Based at the Institute of Education, London University, this project is funded by the Department of Education and Science. It has a three year duration and started on 1st September 1979.

The overall aim of the project is to provide an account and analysis of the changing patterns of bilingualism in a representative selection of areas in England. The multi-disciplinary research team uses a variety of approaches including a sociological survey and a more detailed study of patterns of language use and language attitudes. It will also look at the existing provision for minority language teaching within the maintained school system, as well as classes organised by the minorities themselves.

The Director of the project is Dr. Verity Saifullah Khan.

Address: Linguistic Minorities Project, 18 Woburn Square, London. SC1H ONS.

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The papers read at the TASG 1980 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM on 'Language mixing and language change in turcophone areas' are being prepared for possible publication.

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University of London Institute of Education
CENTRE FOR MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION

This has been operational since October 1979 and is the newest Centre at the Institute of Education, London University. It is not attached to any single Department but works with them to design and implement multicultural practices and, within the limits of its staffing, its role is to advise, facilitate, co-ordinate, collaborate, liaise, teach and tutor.

For particulars write to: Dr. J.S. Gundara, Centre for Multicultural Education, Institute of Education, Bedford Way, London W1CH 0AL.

PUBLICATIONS

A NEW TURKISH PERIODICAL IN LONDON

The Turkish Islamic Association of Great Britain (İngiltere Türk İslam Derneği) now brings out a periodical in Turkish (the Turkish of Turkey) called Cemaat.

Designed to inform and instruct Turkish Muslims living in Britain, it contains articles on Muslim belief and practice, stories (including hadis) news items and useful information such as namaz times, details of classes where instruction is given in Islam and the Kuran. It has a women's page and a children's page; the latter has cartoons, crosswords, funny stories and the like.

This attractively produced periodical comes out on the first Friday of each month. (The first number appeared in March 1980.) It is written, printed and published in London, the address being 219 Whitechapel Road, London E1.

Cemaat is issued free of charge.

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JOURNAL OF OTTOMAN STUDIES
(Osmanlı Araştırmaları Dergisi)

The first volume of this new annual publication appeared in April 1980.

Editorial Board:

Professor Halil İnalçık (University of Chicago)

Professor Nejat Göyünç (University of Istanbul)

Dr. Heath Lowry (University of the Bosphorus)

All orders and communications should be addressed to Enderun Kitabevi, Beyazsaray Zemin Kat no. 46, Beyazit - Istanbul, Turkey.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TURKISH STUDIES

Publication of this began in 1980.

It will publish a wide variety of scholarly articles on all subjects connected with the history and the political, social and economic development of Turkey, the Balkans, the Caucasus, and areas of the Far and Middle East whose history is bound up with the history of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey.

Editor: Professor Kemal H. Karpat.

Address: 4255 Humanities Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

PUBLICATIONS

(cont'd)

German speakers may like to know of a newly published Turkish course for adult learners:

Margarete Ersen-Rash: Turkish für Sie: ein moderner Sprachkurs für Erwachsene
Max Hueber Verlag (1980)

There are both cassettes to accompany it and a separately published key and grammar.

This work is the result of several years teaching in evening classes and is designed in particular for Germans who need Turkish for their daily dealings with 'Gastarbeiter'. It is therefore orientated towards everyday life in Germany.

Nevertheless, having copious illustrations, both line drawings and photographs, and amusing exercises, it is the best work available in any language for those who wish to learn some Turkish before a visit to Turkey or who come into contact with Turkish speakers in the course of their work.

* * *

UZBEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARYNatalie Waterson

A dictionary of the essential vocabulary of modern spoken Uzbek, the first of its kind. Most entries give illustrative examples of use. Entries were chosen and examples provided by two Uzbeks. The 10,000 or so entries can be supplemented by using the lists of affixes.

The spelling follows Borovkov's Uzbek-Russian dictionary and is in the Cyrillic script. There is a pronunciation guide and a table of alphabetical equivalents for the several scripts in which Uzbek has been written.

£18.00 net

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1980

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES,

School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493)
Centre Chairman: Dr. Keith McLachlan (Room 265, Ext. 360)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED ON 1st November, 1st February and 1st May.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The British Institute of Archaeology at
Ankara

has two meetings, both at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, Gordon Square, London WC1 at 5.30 p.m.

On December 9th, 1980 Miss Joyce Reynolds will speak on 'Aphrodisias': the inscriptions'. (Aphrodisias is near Denizli in south-western Turkey).

On January 27th, 1981 Professor Martin Harrison will speak on 'Lycia in late Antiquity'.

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The
University of Manchester's Eastern
Mediterranean Seminar

will meet on Thursdays at 4 p.m. in Seminar Room SG 15 in the Department of Near Eastern Studies. The following topics may be of interest to members of TASG:-

20 November 1980: Nicholas Davidson (lecturer in history, University of Leicester): 'The inquisition in Venice and her Levantine colonies'.

11 December 1980: Charles Burney (department of history, University of Manchester): 'Urartu and the arrival of the Armenians: the cultural, economic and environmental background'.

29 January 1981: John Breuilly (department of history, University of Manchester): 'Nationalism in the Hapsburg and Ottoman Empires: a comparison'.

All are welcome.

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Mediterranean Studies
The Society of Mediterranean Studies

is to hold a meeting on
Saturday December 6th, 1980,
jointly with the Venetian Seminar

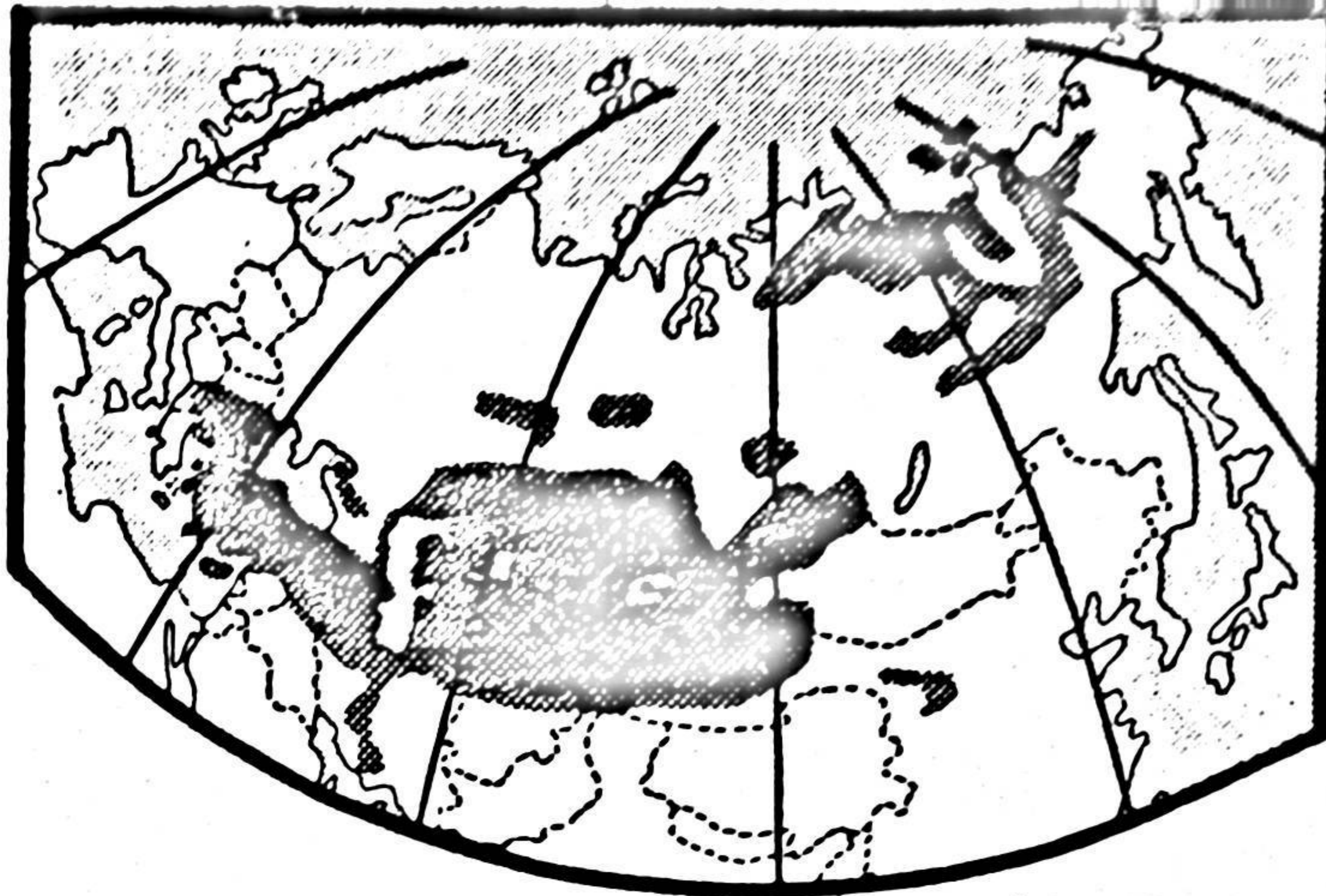
Topic: 'Venice and her enemies'

Time: 10.00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Place: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Details from Dr. Ann Williams, Department of History, Kings College, Aberdeen. AB9 2UB

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 2

January, 1980

This term both TASG and its newsletter begin projects which it is hoped will develop into regular series.

One is a symposium series; one symposium a term is our aim, each concerned with a different discipline. We begin in March with 'language'. The speakers have given assurances that knowledge of a Turkish language will not be essential to follow what they have to say. If you have any interest in language in general or in language as a social phenomenon, you should find in the papers plenty to engage your attention.

The newsletter embarks upon two series, both intended to help us all become better acquainted with current activities in our field.

One is a survey of the post-graduate research in progress in British universities. The first part of this, dealing with the University of London only, is to be found on pages 2 and 3. The second, covering the remaining British universities, will appear in the next issue.

The other is an occasional series designed to bring to your notice institutions which you may not know about. The first of these is on page 4.

We also hope to have guest lectures as the opportunity arises. Unfortunately, we do not always have enough notice of the visits of important and interesting speakers to be able to advertise their talks in TASG NEWS, so — watch the notice-board!

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THE TASG 1980 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

Theme: 'LANGUAGE MIXING
&
LANGUAGE CHANGE
in turcophone areas'

Date: Friday, 14 March

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Place: the Lecture Theatre, SOAS.

Further details on pages 5 and 6.

TURCOPHONE AREA STUDIES

SURVEY OF CURRENT POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH(1) University of LondonBIRKBECK COLLEGEDepartment of Economics

Student: Miss S. Deger
Field: Turkey and the E.E.C.

Supervisor: Dr. R.P. Smith

KING'S COLLEGEDepartment of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies

Student: Miss K. Boura
Field: The Young Turks and the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire, 1897-1912.

Supervisor: Mr. R.R.M. Clogg

Student: Miss E. Frangakis
Field: The economy of Smyrna (İzmir) in the 18th century.

Supervisor: Mr. R.R.M. Clogg

Student: Mr. R. Conway-Morris
Field: The origins and development of the Greek urban folk song.

Supervisor: Dr. P.A. Mackridge

Student: Mr. A.G. Savvides
Field: Byzantium and the Seldjuk Turks of Asia Minor, 1192-1237.

Supervisor: Professor D.M. Nicol

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCEDepartment of Geography

Student: Mr. E. User
Field: Spatial concentration, specialisation and integration in Turkey.

Supervisor: Mr. D.R. Diamond

Department of International Relations

Student: Mr. F. Yalvaç
Field: The sociology of underdevelopment, with particular reference to Turkey's association with the E.E.C.

Supervisor: Professor S. Strange

Department of International History

Student: Mr. P.G.H. Holdich
Field: British foreign policy in south-east Europe (Greece and Turkey), 1946-1948.

Supervisor: Professor D.C. Watt

Student: Mr. S. Ramsdan
Field: The Cyprus question in Anglo-Greek-Turkish relations, 1878-1932.

Supervisor: Professor M.S. Anderson

Student: Mr. J.W.B. Robertson
Field: Anglo-Turkish relations, 1941-1945.

Supervisor: Professor M.S. Anderson

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

Department of Economic and Political Studies

Student: Mr. M.N. Turfan Supervisor: Professor P.J. Vatikiotis
Field: The military background of the Ottoman state.

Department of Geography

Student: Mr. J.S. Latham Supervisor: Dr. J.A. Allan
Field: Land use and agriculture in the Urla peninsula, south-west Turkey.

Department of History

Student: Mr. P.M.L. Sebastian Supervisor: Dr. C.J. Heywood
Field: The Turkish prosopography in Marino Sanuto's Diarri (1496-1516).

Student: Mr. F.A.K. Yasamee Supervisor: Dr. C.J. Heywood
Field: Ottoman foreign policy during the East Rumelian crisis, 1885-1887.

Department of the Languages and Cultures of the Near and Middle East

Student: Mr. P.A. Andrews Supervisor: Dr. A.D.H. Bivar
Field: The Turkish felt tent.

Student: Mrs. N. Öymen Supervisor: Mr. J.D. Hawkins
Field: The Hittite pantheon.

SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

Department of History and Regional Studies

Student: Mr. J.C.K. Daly Supervisor: Professor G.H.N. Seton-Watson
Field: Naval problems in the Straits, 1807-1841.

Department of Russian Language and Literature

* Student: Mrs. S. Akiner Supervisor: Professor M. Samilov
Field: The religious vocabulary of the British Library Tatar-Byelorussian Kitab.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Department of Anthropology

Student: Miss A.N. Sirman Supervisor: Dr. J.S. Kahn
Field: Patterns of land ownership and economic change in the Aegean region of Turkey.

Department of Geography

Student: Mr. N. Roberts Supervisors: Dr. C. Vita-Finzi, Dr. D. Harris
Field: Environmental history of south-central Turkey (last 25 years); settlement patterns; early agriculture.

Department of Phonetics and Linguistics

Student: Mr. M. Karas Supervisor: Dr. R.A. Hudson
Field: Lexical variation in modern standard Turkish.

Student: Miss H. Öztekin Supervisor: Dr. G.K. Pullum
Field: The syntax of modern Turkish.

NOTE: This list may be incomplete: some students prefer their work not to be publicised.

INSTITUTIONS - 1Centre for the Study of Islam
and Christian-Muslim Relations

Information about this relatively new institute, dating from the academic year 1975/76, is available in the 6-monthly Newsletter which explains the Study Centre's inter-religious character, and its three areas of activity - the Teaching Programme (partly in relation to the University of Birmingham), the Research Programme on Muslims in Europe, and the Extension Work Programme - each of which has been developed and is now being executed on the basis of Muslim-Christian partnership.

The Research Programme on Muslims in Europe earths the Study Centre's work in the contemporary and fascinating challenge of inter-religious relationships in the West. A quarterly Research Paper aims to make the fruit of this research, based on documentation from all parts of Europe, available to a wide and varied readership: current titles are The Growth and Organization of the Muslim Community in Britain by Muhammad Mashuq Ally, Forms and Problems of Legal Recognition for Muslims in Europe by Dr. Jorgen S. Nielsen and Attitudes to Medical Ethics among British Muslim Medical Practitioners by Aminah Molloy.

In addition, the currently 6-monthly publication Abstracts: European Muslims and Christian-Muslim Relations includes annotated references to relevant periodical and newspaper articles on as wide a base as possible. This includes the important Turkish communities in several E.E.C. countries, but since the Study Centre's five academic staff members do not yet include anyone with Turkish specialisation we would be grateful for assistance in the selection and annotation of relevant Turkish Muslim material.

Further information about these publications, and about the Study Centre, can be had from:

The Secretary, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations,
Selly Oak Colleges, Bristol Road,
Birmingham B29 6LQ

David Kerr
Director

WANTED

KARAGOZ

The Museum of Mankind (the Ethnography Department of the British Museum) in Burlington Gardens, London W1, has recently acquired a collection of materials connected with shadow puppetry in Turkey. This includes tape recordings of recent performances with texts (in Turkish) of some of the plots.

They are seeking someone to translate the texts and comment on both texts and recordings.

Anyone interested in helping should contact Dr. Brian Durrans, the deputy keeper.

* * *

Does anyone know of a native speaker of the Uygur of China living in Britain or visiting? The Uygur Study Circle, which meets in SOAS, would like to contact one.

* * *

The newly-founded Centre for Music Studies, SOAS, would like to build up an archive of Asian traditional music on disc and tape. The chairman, Dr. Owen Wright, would like to hear of musicians from any part of the Turkish-speaking world who may be visiting Britain and might be prepared to record for him.

FUTURE EVENTS IN TASG

The TASG SUMMER TERM SYMPOSIUM will have 'the geography of Turkey' as its subject, more specifically, 'agricultural and economic development in Turkey'.

Date: Wednesday, 7 May 1980

Place: SOAS lecture theatre.

Further details will appear in the next issue of TASG NEWS.

'LANGUAGE MIXING & LANGUAGE CHANGE
in turcophone areas'

Five speakers will talk about linguistic change - lexical, syntactic, stylistic - setting it into an appropriate historical, political or social context. Although it is the Turkish languages that they will use, the topics they deal with are applicable to many (perhaps all?) languages and cultures, and specialists from other disciplines - general linguistics, sociology, history, other languages, for instance - could make a welcome contribution to the general discussion. The speakers will therefore assume no knowledge of any Turkish language on the part of their listeners.

Some of the speakers will concentrate upon lexicon, more specifically on loan-words and on pseudo-native words. They will raise such questions as these:

- are loan words always recognised as such?
- when have non-Turkish words entered the language?
- through what channels?
- why were they adopted?
- what prompts a policy of rejection of supposed loan words?
- does such a policy have social repercussions?
- are the neologisms any more genuinely 'Turkish' than the 'foreign' words they are manufactured to replace?

Three speakers deal with these points. Dr. Lewis observes that 'over the years there have been attempts to strip language of 'foreign' elements, in various countries between England and Japan inclusive. Nowhere,' he says, 'has the attempt been made more determinedly or more successfully than in Turkey, where even opponents of the campaign use the neologisms they profess to deplore.'

Mrs. Akiner will concentrate upon the influence of Russian upon Uzbek and Uzbek upon Russian.

Professor Ménage says that he will speak 'discoursively' on the strata of borrowings into Turkish - and also engage in some rash speculation!

Some speakers will consider other types of change in language:

- when words are borrowed from languages which have a different structure, does the adopting language change in structure?
- how is a language expanded and developed when it becomes a literary vehicle?

Two speakers deal with these points. Dr. Bainbridge examines the way conjunctions of foreign origin have been accommodated into the sentence structure of the Turkish of Turkey (intonation is important in this!)

Dr. Gandjei will trace the development of Turkish as a literary language in Persia, from the 14th century to the 18th and beyond.

* * *

A provisional programme is printed overleaf. Please bring it with you to the meeting: we shall not print another for distribution on the day, unless radical alterations have to be made.

In addition to the programme of talks and discussions, we hope to arrange a small exhibition to illustrate the variety and change there has been in the way that the Turkish languages are written down.

We also hope to produce a list of the materials that exist for learning the various Turkish languages - dictionaries, descriptive grammars, teaching grammars and courses, readers - restricting it, however, to works designed for speakers of English, French and German.

LANGUAGE MIXING
&
LANGUAGE CHANGE
in turcophone areas.

A symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Friday, 14th March, 1980

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session (chairman: Mrs. N. Waterson (SOAS))

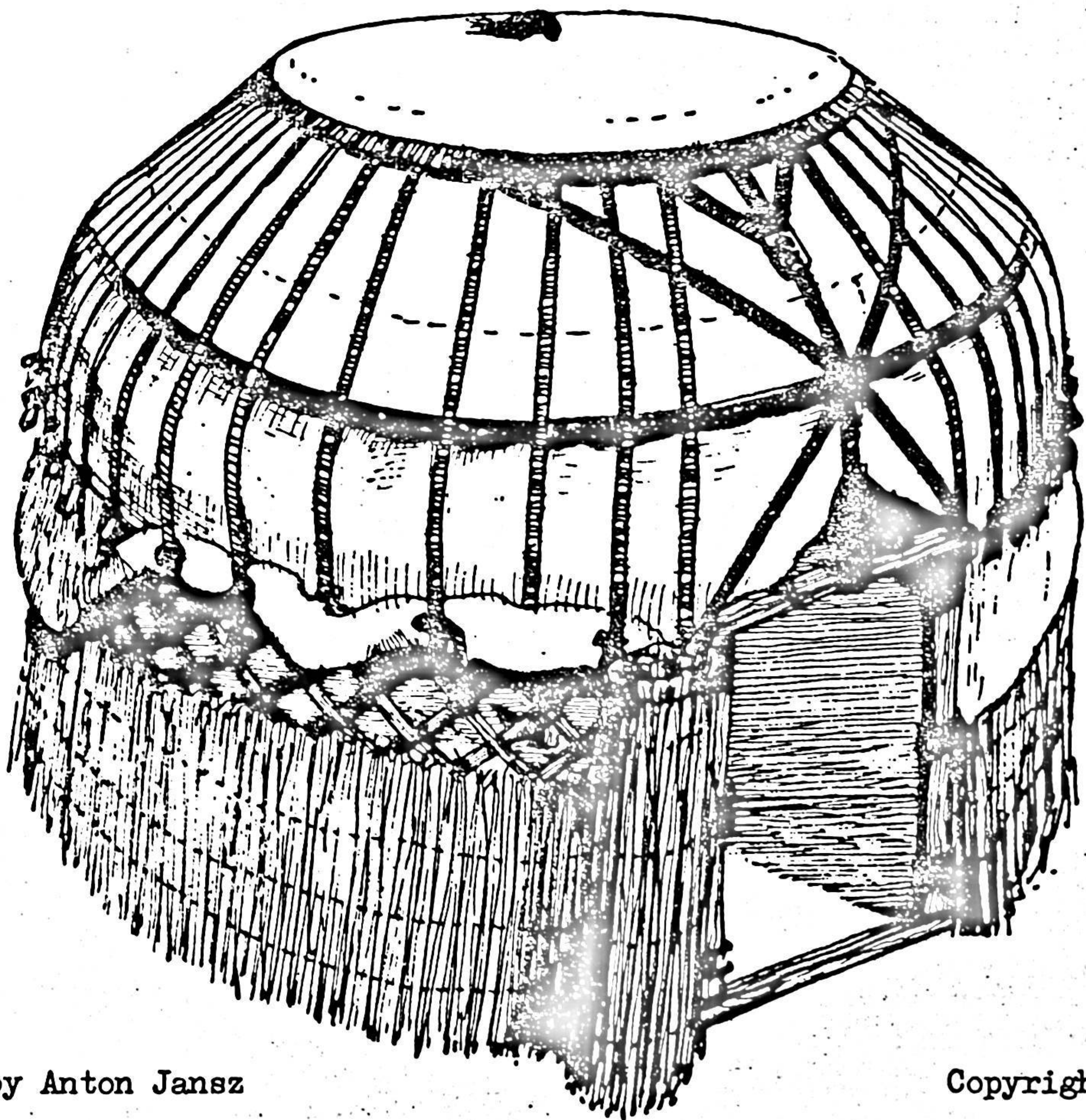
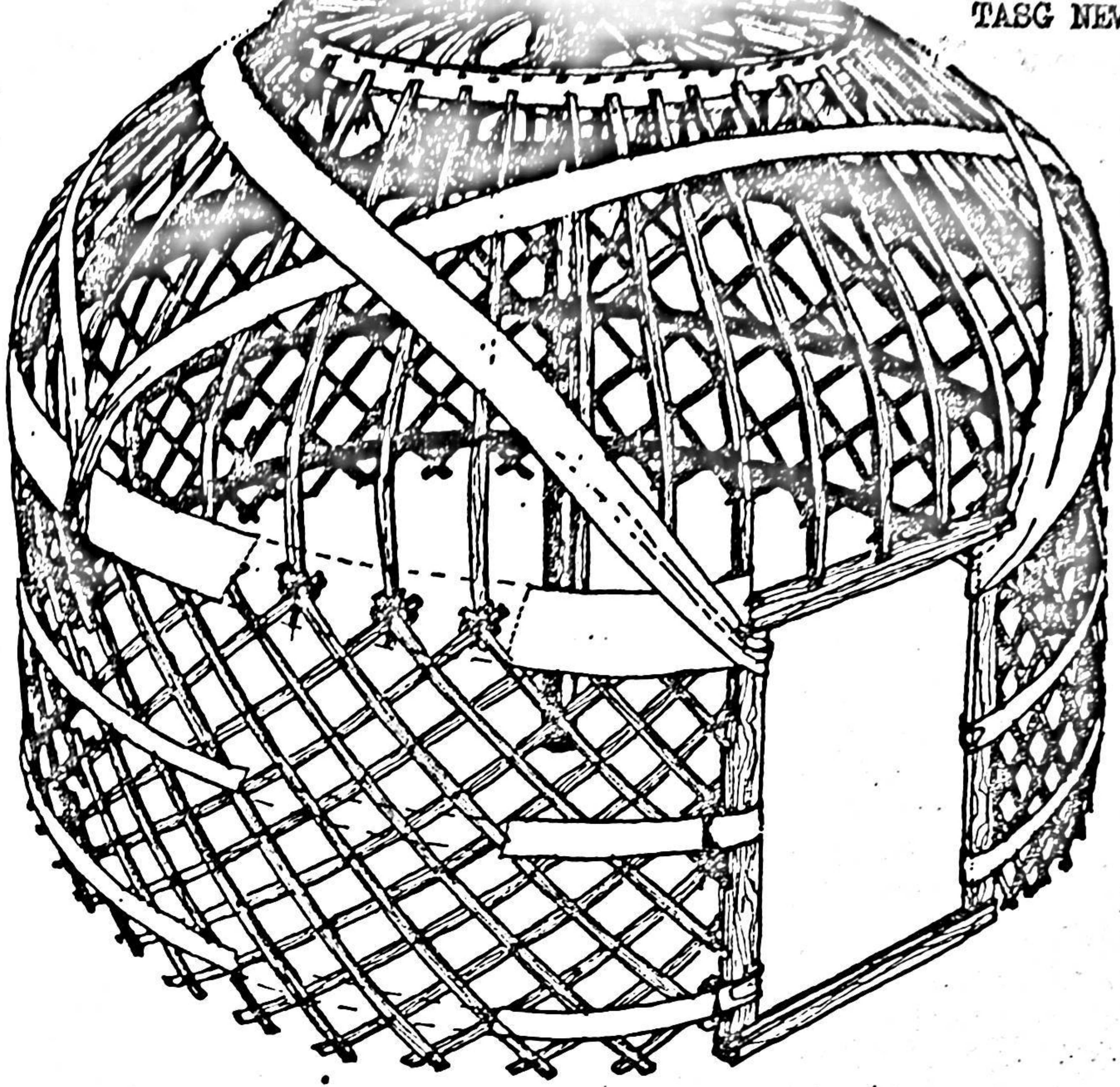
- 10.00 - 10.15 Opening remarks
- 10.15 - 11.15 Dr. G.L. Lewis (Oxford): 'Linguistic engineering in modern Turkey.'
- 11.15 - 11.45 Coffee
- 11.45 - 12.45 Professor V.L. Ménage (SOAS): 'On the study of loan-words in Turkish.'
- 12.45 - 2.00 Lunch break (lunch is not provided).

Afternoon session (chairman: Mr. J. Walsh (Edinburgh))

- 2.00 - 3.00 Dr. M.N. Bainbridge (SOAS): 'Loan words versus native syntax: conjunctions in the spoken Turkish of Turkey.'
- 3.00 - 3.30 Tea
- 3.30 - 4.30 Dr. T. Gandjei (SOAS): 'The rise and development of written Turkish in Persia.'
- 4.30 - 5.30 Mrs. S. Akiner (PCL): 'Lexical interaction between Russian and Uzbek.'
- 5.30 Close

ADMISSION FREE, WITHOUT TICKET

NB It may prove necessary to alter the sequence of papers. Consequently, if you do not intend to attend for the whole day, please confirm the times, either by consulting the definitive programme, which will be displayed in SOAS two weeks before the meeting, or by ringing 01-637-2388, extension 346 or 484 during office hours.



Drawings by Anton Jansz

Copyright Peter Andrews

TOPAQ EV, FROM EMIRDAĞ IN TURKEY,
USED IN THE SUMMER PASTURES

Drawing from a specimen owned by Peter and Müğül Andrews (1968)

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Birmingham, whose work is described on p.4, is to hold its second residential summer school from 23rd June to 4th July, 1980.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Centre.

* * * *

The Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology has three meetings during the spring term, 1980.

On 18th January Mr. J. Norton of Durham will speak on 'the Bektasi Dervishes', on 22nd February Dr. G. Waywell (King's College, London) on 'the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus'. These meetings are in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, at 5.30. The 15th March meeting is at the Department of Archaeology, Durham, when the speaker will be Dr. S. Brock (Oxford); his subject is 'Simon of the Olives: bishop and entrepreneur in the 8th century in Tur Abdin'.

This society produces an attractive periodical, called 'Yayla'.

* * * *

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TURKISH SOCIETY has two meetings during the Lent Term.

On Saturday 9th February it is having a social evening at which a Turkish Folk Group will appear. On Friday 7th March Dr. W.M. Hale of Durham University will speak on 'Economic Policy in Turkey'.

Between 26th January and 1st February there will be an exhibition of paintings in the Exhibition Room of Cambridge Central Library.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Natalie Waterson's

UZBEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

will be appearing early in 1980. It is being published by the Oxford University Press for SOAS. The printers are Stephen Austin, who print BSOAS.

This much-needed dictionary has between 9,000 and 10,000 entries but can be consulted for a much greater number of words as the head words are in unsuffixed form and suffixes are given in a separate list.

There is a great deal of illustrative material and all is translated. Sentences are given to show the meaning(s) and the grammatical class of the head words. The main functions of each suffix are listed and exemplified.

All this means that the dictionary can be used by those whose knowledge of Turkish languages is minimal; in fact, a great deal can be learnt about the grammar of Uzbek by studying the examples.

CENTRE FOR MUSIC STUDIES, SOAS

SOAS has just created a Centre whose concern is with the music of both the African and the Asian traditions. Its primary purpose is to further the scientific study of these kinds of music, as part of the School's academic activities, but it will also endeavour to make them more easily accessible to the general public.

The Chairman, Dr. Owen Wright, would be glad to hear of any musician from Africa or any part of Asia who is visiting Britain.

Professor C.H. Dodd's

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY

has been published by the Eothen Press.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
(University of London)
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP

Telephone: 01-637-2388
Telegrams: SOASUL, LONDON, W.C.1.

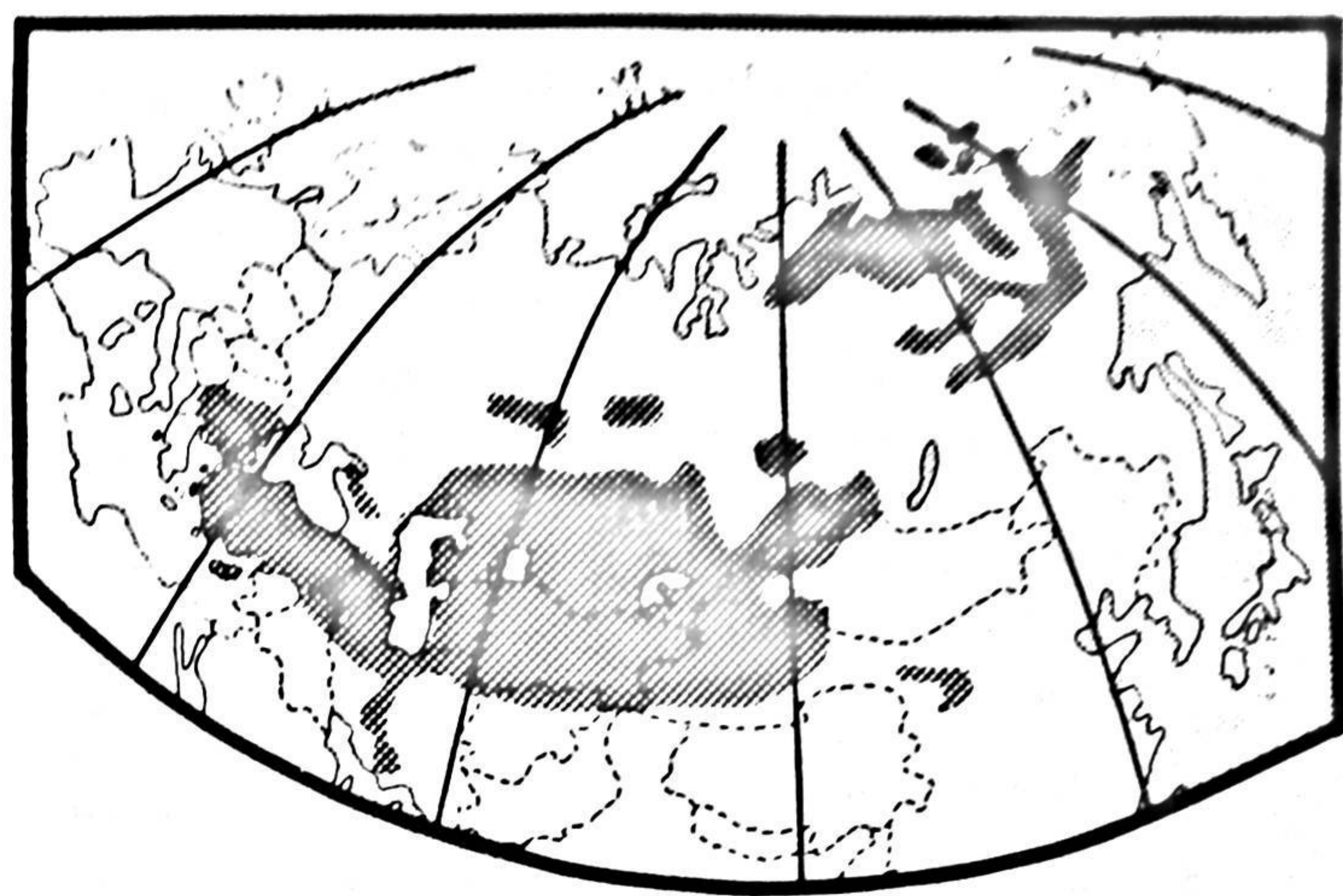
Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433, Ext. 493)
Centre Chairman: Dr. Keith McLachlan (Room 265, Ext. 360)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED ONCE A TERM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TERM.

All communications should be sent to the Editor.

Items for inclusion in the next number of TASG NEWS should be sent in before 19 March.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 15

May, 1984

The conclusion of TASG NEWS's 5th year is an appropriate point at which to assess the degree of success or failure of the Group's activities.

TASG was formed because scholars in the UK realised that many - too many - fields of study relating to the Turkish-speaking world were being neglected; they felt these to be too important for the neglect to be allowed to continue without making some effort to correct it. TASG's aims were to promote better use of the resources which already existed; in particular, it wanted to cross the national boundaries and the departmental divisions within universities which artificially cut the Turkish-speaking world into separate segments; encouraging dialogue between scholars working in different fields and providing a forum whose existence might stimulate research. In those days scholars thought only of expansion.

More recently, however, it has not been expansion that has exercised their minds but survival - how to preserve what little there was. The financial constraints placed upon the universities have led to a reduction in the number of teachers; untimely 'voluntary' retirements, posts left unfilled. These have led to the closure of courses; indeed, the total abolition of Turkish Studies from no fewer than 3 of the 6 UK universities where the subject is taught was seriously considered.

It is therefore with some relief that we report some improvement - not improvement compared with the position pertaining when TASG began, but improvement compared with the blackest days of the recent past; there is now some recovery (see page 3.)

The gaps and divisions are still with us, however, and so TASG enters its 6th year, glad to continue making its modest contribution to Turkish Studies, yet seeking ways to do more than before.

THE TASG SYMPOSIUM

There will be no TASG symposium this term since May has proved to be inconvenient for many members. However, a symposium organised by the Department of History at SOAS may be of equal interest.

Topic: THE HISTORICAL WORK OF PAUL WITTEK

Date: Monday, 15 June 1984

Time: 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

Details on page 5.

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REVIEW OF TASG's ACTIVITIES1979 - 1984

TASG was set up in 1979, following the show of interest at a preliminary meeting held in May 1979. Since then a pattern has evolved: TASG NEWS is issued and a one-day symposium arranged, once a term. Each meeting is devoted to a different topic. Here are the topics to date:

- | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | The Turkish-speaking world: introductory meeting | May 1979 |
| 2 | Language-mixing and language change | March 1980 |
| 3 | The geography of Turkey | May 1980 |
| 4 | The education of a Turkish-speaking minority | November 1980 |
| 5 | Islam in Turkey | March 1981 |
| 6 | Art and material culture in Turkic areas.. .. . | May 1981 |
| 7 | The turcophone peoples of Soviet Central Asia: economic and social. | November 1981 |
| 8 | Life-cycle rituals of the western Turks | March 1982 |
| 9 | Ottoman influences on Balkan literature and music.. .. . | May 1982 |
| Col ^d | Diplomats and scholars, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the
first British embassy to Turkey.. .. . | November 1982 |
| 11 | The Turkish theatre | March 1983 |
| 12 | Ottoman painting.. .. . | May 1983 |
| 13 | Ottoman sieges of Vienna, 1529 and 1683 | November 1983 |
| 14 | The Ottoman home.. .. . | March 1984 |

The three meetings per year have now been reduced to two. Convenient though this arrangement may be for those members too busy during the summer term to attend, or on holiday, it leaves TASG with such a large number of symposia at the planning stage that it will take years to hold them !

The meetings so far have been modest, though attracting 80 to 120 people each time. Most of the speakers have been drawn from London and its environs. This is simply due to cost: the fares of speakers from further afield have to be financed by grants; TASG is extremely grateful to the Turkish Embassy, the British Council, the British Academy, the British National Committee of the Association Internationale d'Études du Sud-Est Européen as well as SOAS's own Committee on Research Projects for having made this possible over the years.

It is a source of regret that TASG has not yet been able to publish the proceedings of these meetings. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made and, of course, some individual contributions have been published (and announced in TASG NEWS). However, far more expenditure of time and energy than is possible at present would be required for this.

Financing TASG: If it were not for the generosity of SOAS, TASG would not exist. TASG receives no cash but it does receive the equivalent of considerable sums in kind: the use of the lecture theatre and its equipment, the services of the lecture theatre technicians and of those who print the newsletter, as well as the other costs entailed in the production and mailing of the newsletter; all these are available to TASG free of charge. We cannot express too strongly our appreciation of this and our gratitude to SOAS.

For our meetings funds have to be found to pay for the coffee (it costs us 31p per cup!), the student who takes the money at the door, a frugal lunch for the speakers, and their travel expenses if they live outside London. These funds have only one source at present - the 50p entrance charge. If 100 people pay 50p, we can manage; if fewer than 100 do so, then we cannot. It is a sad fact that we never receive even this small sum from more than

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued from page 2)

two-thirds of those present. This presents us with a dilemma: on the one hand we would like to make no increase in the charge - indeed, we would prefer to make no charge at all, so that no-one should be prevented from attending by the cost - we want to reach as many people as possible; on the other, speakers cannot be brought from outside London unless we can offer at least their fare (no-one receives a fee).

Whether TASG continues as at present, or undertakes more ambitious programmes as had originally been planned, is entirely a matter of funding: the speakers are willing, the organisers are willing; we must try to make these wishes a reality.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN TURKISH STUDIES IN THE U.K.

Since October 1983 the scope of teaching at Manchester University has been greatly increased following the appointment of a lecturer in Islamic History who specialises in the late Ottoman period.

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Three lectureships have recently been advertised, two in the field of Turkish Studies and one in a possibly related field:

1. The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, has been advertising for a lecturer in Turkish Studies with a special interest in Ottoman language and literature, to teach modern and Ottoman Turkish;
2. The Centre for Byzantine Studies at the University of Birmingham required a lecturer in the cultures and history of the Ottoman or pre-Ottoman Turkish states, preferably with reference to their Christian communities;
3. The School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, has invited applications for a new lectureship in Yugoslav Studies with particular reference to the smaller Slav nations or the non-Slav nationalities of Yugoslavia.

All three are 'new blood' posts, i.e. applicants must be under the age of 36 and must not be in a permanent post in a U.K. university.

* * * *

On 1st October 1984 the Centre for Byzantine Studies at Birmingham is joining forces with the Modern Greek element of the School of Hellenic and Roman Studies, there to form a combined Centre and Department of a new School of Hellenic, Roman and Byzantine Studies. In combining teaching, research and resources, the new Centre will take as a focus the 'Tourkokratia' as a common experience which links the peoples of the late Byzantine and modern Balkan and Anatolian worlds.

TASG is to collaborate with the new Centre for that Centre's next conference in March 1985.

* * * *

A BA degree course combining Turkish and Modern Greek Studies is currently at the planning stage in the University of London.

* * * *

TOUR: EAST OF TREBIZOND

This tour, which takes place from 16th June to 1st July 1984, has been organised by Julian Wiltshire, Edinburgh Travel Centre, Bristo Square, Edinburgh EH8 9AL (to whom all enquiries should be directed) and Jennifer Scarce of the Royal Scottish Museum.

Places to be visited include Trabzon, Sumela, Erzurum, Ani, Kars, Doğubayezit, Lake Van, Diyarbakır, Nemrut Dağı, Malatya, Kayseri, Urgüp and Ankara. Price: £890.

PUBLICATIONS'Fez and frock-coat: a very English
consul in Ottoman Turkey'
by Christopher Gandy

a condensed version of the paper 'H. C. Hony (1884-1971), consul and lexicographer' read at the TASG 1982 Autumn Term Symposium, has been published in Asian Affairs, Vol. XV, Pt. 1., February 1984. Obtainable from the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, 42 Devonshire Street, London. W.1.

* * * *

'Muslim immigration and settlement
in Britain'
by Jørgen S. Nielsen

is published in Research Papers: Muslims in Europe, No. 21, March 1984, by the Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations. Copies may be obtained from the Centre at Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham B29 6LE, U.K. Price £1.25 including postage.

* * * *

TOPLAM POSTASI:
THE TURKISH COMMUNITY POST

is an 8-page monthly newspaper containing articles in Turkish and English on subjects ranging from Turkish football to the Arts, from medicine to current affairs. Apparently produced in London, it is distributed free of charge.

* * * *

SOVIET NATIONALITY SURVEY

to be published 10 times a year by Suchasnist Publishers, 15 Sherringham Avenue, London N17 9RS, is designed to serve as a newsletter providing concise, topical information about the 'other Russia' - its peoples, their problems and relationship to Russians. A year's subscription is £20.

* * * *

CHANGE AND PERSISTENCE IN
TURKISH CULTURE

edited by R. Akçelik

(Seminar Papers, 14 April 1984 Monash University) published as Australian-Turkish Friendship Society Publications, No. 1., Melbourne, 1984.

Price: A\$6 by surface mail; A\$8 by airmail. Cheques payable to 'The Australian-Turkish Friendship Society'.

COURSESCERTIFICATE IN THE LANGUAGES OF
THE UK ASIAN MINORITIES

This new SOAS certificate was announced in TASG NEWS No. 13 under the title 'Certificate in Minority Languages'. It is hoped to begin some of the courses in October 1984 but those in Turkish language and Turkish culture will not be available until October 1985.

* * * *

CERTIFICATE IN TURKISH

A full-time, intensive, language course lasting from October to June. The student is required to spend about 30 hours per week on Turkish and to attend classes on 4 mornings each week during term time. In addition, there are 2 history lectures each week.

Fee: £500 for EEC (including UK) students.
£3,300 for others.

Further details about both certificates from The Registrar, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Malet Street, London. WC1E 7HP.

* * * *

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN VOCATIONAL
TECHNIQUES FOR CAREER LINGUISTS

This course, lasting one academic year, is open to graduates in modern languages. Turkish is offered ab initio.

Fee: £1,569 for EEC and UK students.
£3,150 for others.

Details from the Registry, The University, Canterbury. Kent CT2 7NZ.

* * * *

COURSE IN CONFERENCE INTERPRETATION

This course is intended to train qualified linguists in the techniques of both simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. It lasts 2 terms of 10 weeks, between 8 October 1984 and 15 March 1985. Languages: Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Danish, Greek and TURKISH.

Fee: £2,500 plus £375 VAT.

Details from: The Cambridge Centre for Languages, Sawston Hall, Cambridge CB2 4JR.

* * * *

School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London

Department of History

THE HISTORICAL WORK OF

PAUL WITTEK *

A symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
on Monday, 25th June 1984

PROGRAMME

Morning session

- 9.30 Dr M. E. Yapp(SOAS): Introduction
- 9.45 Dr C.J. Heywood (SOAS): 'Paul Wittek and the German concept
of History'
- 11.00 Break for coffee
- 11.30 Dr C. Imber (Manchester): 'Paul Wittek as a romantic historian'.
- 12.45 Break for lunch (Lunch is not provided).

Afternoon session

- 2.15 Dr J. E. Wansbrough (SOAS): 'Paul Wittek and Richard Hakluyt: a tale
of two empires'.
- 3.30 Break for tea.

ALL WELCOME

Note: A charge of 50p will be made to help defray
the cost of coffee and tea.

* * * * *

At 4.00 p.m. the symposium will continue in Room G67, where 'the contribution of Paul Wittek to Middle Eastern history' will be discussed. This session is restricted mainly to members of the 'British historians of the Middle East' seminar group from which this symposium springs. However, other individuals with a particular knowledge of or interest in Ottoman history may also receive invitations; for these, please contact Dr Yapp at SOAS.

* Paul Wittek, who died in 1978, was Professor of Turkish in the University of London from 1949 to 1961.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES

The 11th annual conference of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies is to be held between the 8th and 11th of July 1984 at St. Antony's College, Oxford. The separate Turkish session on

'Turkey: Ottoman and modern'

is scheduled for 10th July.

Enquiries should be addressed to Dr A. S. Al-Shahi, Department of Social Studies, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RH.

* * * *

The 6th symposium of the International Committee of Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies (CIEPO) will take place at Newnham College, Cambridge, U.K., from 3rd to 7th July 1984. Approximately 100 papers on all aspects of the history of Anatolia and the Ottoman Empire from the 11th to the early 20th century will be given.

The conference fee is £20 and accommodation costs £70. For further details contact the Organising Secretary, Dr S. Skilliter, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge. CB3 9DA, U.K.

* * * *

The Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, U.K., announces its 6th international summer school on

'Islam and Christianity'

to be held between the 10th and 20th September 1984. The course fee is £70.

Further information from The Secretary at the address above.

* * * *

The 1st international congress on Turkish Carpets will be held in Istanbul between the 7th and 11th October 1984. Its main theme will be

'The historical development of the art of Turkish carpet weaving'

Exhibitions and excursions are being arranged to coincide with the congress.

Further details from the Congress, VIP Tourism Pirinççioğlu Inc., Cumhuriyet Cad., No.269/2, Istanbul. Turkey.

* * * *

The newly-founded American Society for the Study of Peoples of Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia (ASSEENCA) is concerned with the languages, literatures and cultures of the numerically and culturally significant ethnic groups of the area. These include the Turkic Azerbaidjani, Kazak, Kirgiz, Tatar, Turkmen and Uzbek as well as the non-Turkic Tadjik, Mongolian, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian and other peoples.

For further information Alice Assatourian, President of ASSEENCA, should be contacted at 410 East 20th Street, 3-4, New York, NY 10009, USA.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASG

The TASG 1984 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM will take as its subject:

'Turkish Film'

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

Date: Friday, 23 November 1984.

* * *

It is hoped that the

TASG 1985 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

will deal with Anatolia and Rumeli in pre-Ottoman and early Ottoman times.

Place: SOAS Lecture Theatre.

Date: Friday, 15th March 1985.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

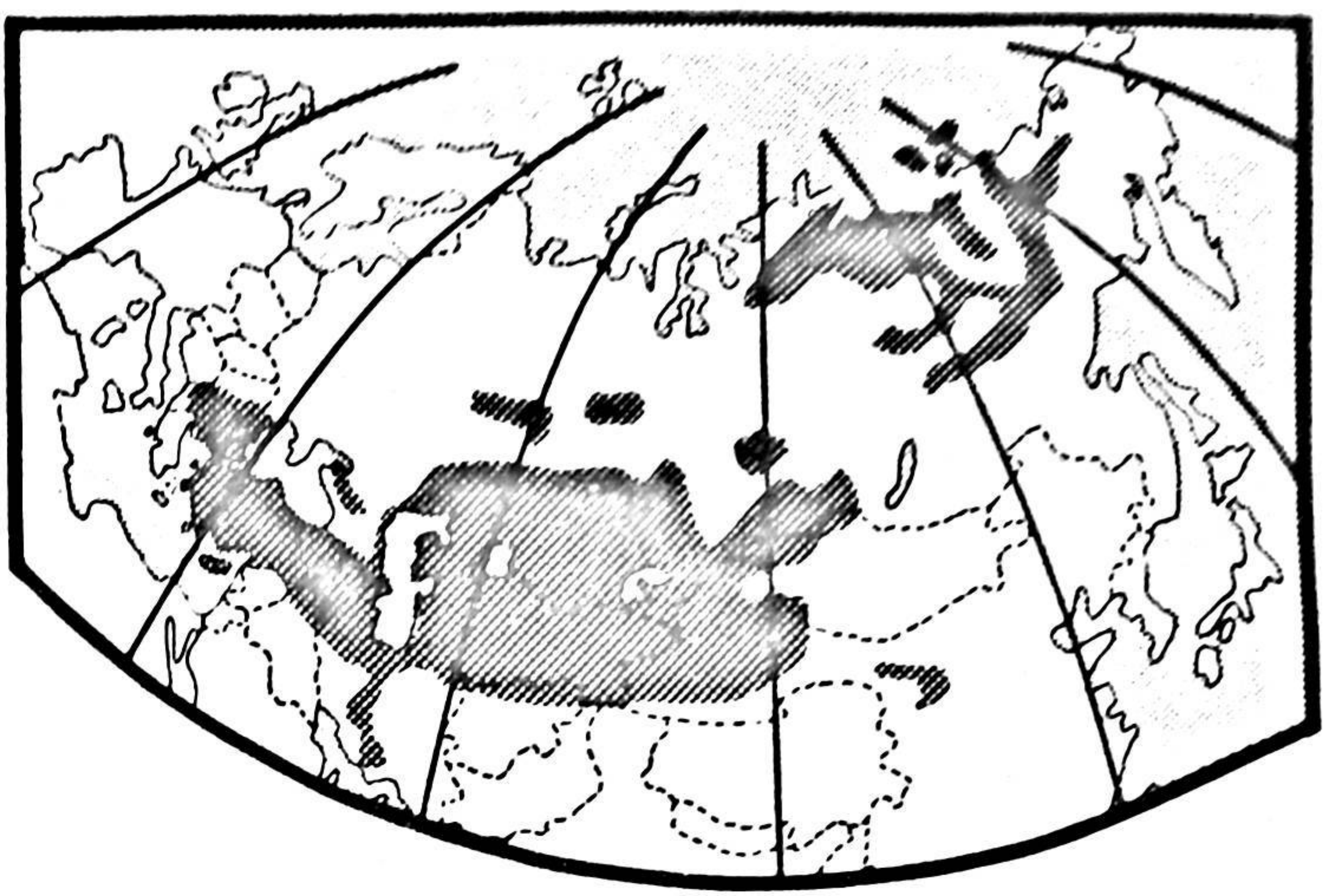
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London. WC1E 7HP. Telephone: 01-637-2388.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433 Ext. 493)

Centre Chairman: Dr R. C. Ostle (Room 443 Ext. 425)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY and MAY.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

17

February, 1985

Turkish cinema, the subject of our last symposium, was a topic which frightened off a few of our regular supporters who evidently feared that, because they do not know Turkish, they would get nothing from it. How wrong they were ! The meeting proved to be among the most stimulating we have had. Quite apart from hearing thought-provoking papers, we were made to realise how films could make our studies come alive. We also learnt just how easily obtainable Turkish films are in London (as video-cassettes), and what great numbers are available for hire. As for TASG, it hopes to make the showing of a Turkish film a regular feature of its meetings. Those who do not understand Turkish need not be deterred - a detailed synopsis makes the film accessible, we have found; our aim is to provide one each time, incidentally gradually building up a collection of synopses which could be supplied to those wishing to view elsewhere.

In our meeting this term papers on aspects of the history of Turkey in pre-Ottoman and early Ottoman times will be read, the last including superb slides. We plan to show a film during the lunch break, if possible - one of the costume dramas nicknamed 'eastern Westerns' which owe next to nothing to historical fact but are very entertaining.

There will also be an exhibition of photographs of the Byzantine frescoes of central Anatolia, on show near the entrance to the Lecture Theatre.

THE TASG 1985 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: PRE-OTTOMAN
 and
 EARLY OTTOMAN
 ANATOLIA and RUMELI

Date: Friday, 15th March 1985

Time: 10 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Place: The Lecture Theatre, SOAS

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Further details on pages 3 & 4

PUBLICATIONS

HISTOIRE DES TURCS;
deux milles ans du Pacifique
à la Méditerranée
 by Jean-Paul Roux

published by Fayard, Paris, 1984. Price about £11.

* * * *

LA RELIGION DES TURCS
ET DES MONGOLS

by Jean-Paul Roux

published Paris 1984.

* * * *

THE TRAVELS OF LORD CHARLEMONT
IN GREECE & TURKEY, 1749

W.B.Stanford & E.J.Finopoulos (eds.)

from his own unpublished journals.
 Published by Trigraph Ltd., West Africa House, Hanger Lane, London W5 3QR.
 Price £13.50

* * * *

THE PAINTED CHURCHES OF CYPRUS:
Treasures of Byzantine Art

by Andreas and Judith Stylianou.

Published by Trigraph (see above).
 Price £18.

* * * *

FOOTPRINTS IN CYPRUS,

An illustrated history

by Sir David Hunt (ed.)

Published by Trigraph (see above)

Price: £17.90 hardback; £9.30 softback.

* * * *

SOVIET NATIONALITIES
IN STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE

by Enders Wimbush (ed.)

is published by Croom Helm. Price £17.95

* * * *

DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN'IN SESİ
(VOICE OF EASTERN TURKESTAN)

is a general review appearing every 3 months in Turkish, Arabic and English.

Publishers' address: Millet Cad. 26/3, Aksaray, Istanbul. Turkey.

* * * *

BOOKS ON TURKEY

from The Eothen Press

FOUR CENTURIES OF TURCO-BRITISH RELATIONS

William Hale and Ali İhsan Bağış (eds.)

Studies in Diplomatic, Economic and Cultural Affairs. 141 pp.

Cloth £10.95. ISBN 0906719 070

THE CRISIS OF TURKISH DEMOCRACY

C. H. Dodd

The breakdown of Turkish democracy in 1980, military rule and the making of the new constitution. Includes extracts from the 1982 constitution. 'This short guide to Turkish politics . . . is written with sound knowledge, good sense and sympathy for Turkey.' *British Book News*. 136 pp.

Paper £5.95. ISBN 0906719 054

Cloth £9.50. ISBN 0906719 052

THE SLOW RAPPROCHEMENT: BRITAIN AND TURKEY IN THE AGE OF KEMAL

ATATÜRK, 1919-38

Stephen F. Evans

A concise scholarly study of Anglo-Turkish relations in the turbulent inter-war period in British relations with the Middle East. Based on Turkish and European sources. 123 pp.

Paper £4.50. ISBN 0906719 046

(North American Agents for the above books: Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, 07716)

TURKEY: A SHORT HISTORY

Roderic H. Davison

This highly regarded history of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey is reprinted to meet the needs of both students and the general reader seeking a scholarly, comprehensive, but short and readable introduction to the emergence of modern Turkey. 181 pp.

Paper £5.50. ISBN 0906719 038

Cloth £9.95. ISBN 0906719 02X

THE EOTHEN PRESS

42 Northgate, Walkington, Beverley, N. Humberside HU17 8ST, Gt. Britain

PRE-OTTOMAN AND EARLY OTTOMAN
ANATOLIA AND RUMELIA

A symposium
to be held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS,
on Friday, 15th March 1985

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Morning session - chairman: Dr C. J. Heywood (SOAS)

- 10.00 - 10.45 Dr C.M. Woodhead (SOAS) : 'Transformation of Empire: Byzantine to Ottoman, 1071-1453'
- 10.45 - 11.05 Break for coffee.
- 11.05 - 12.05 Dr C. Hillenbrand (Edinburgh): 'The career of the Seljuk sultan Alp Arslan'.
- 12.05 - 1.05 Dr V. Dimitriadis (Crete): 'The population of western Macedonia in the 16th century'.
- 1.05 - 2.30 Break for lunch (lunch is not provided)

(If possible, a Turkish film on an 'historical' theme will be shown on video during this time. An English synopsis will be available.)

Afternoon session - chairman: Professor C.F. Buckingham

- 2.30 - 3.30 Dr E.A. Zachariadou (Crete): 'The policy of the Greek Orthodox Church and the Turkish conquest'. (ca. 1350 - 1540):
- 3.30 - 5.00 Mr E. Lennox Manton: 'The churches and underground cities of 9th to 13th century Cappadocia'
- 5.00 Close.

ADMISSION TO EACH SESSION 75 p

Note: From the 10th to 22nd March some of Lennox Manton's photographs of the churches of Cappadocia will be on display at the entrance to the Lecture Theatre.

THE TASG SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

** ** ** **

PRE-OTTOMAN AND EARLY OTTOMAN
ANATOLIA AND RUMELIA

In 1071 the Turcoman forces of the Seljuk sultan Alp Arslan inflicted a momentous defeat on the Byzantine army of emperor Romanus IV Diogenes at Malazgirt (Manzikert) near Lake Van in the extreme east of modern Anatolia, thereby opening the way for the Turkish conquest of Asia Minor. A similar victory at Myriokephalon (near Kütahya in western Anatolia) in 1176 ensured that the Turkish presence would be permanent.

The Seljuk sultanate of Rum (ca.1107-1300), centred on Konya, was the most important of a number of Turkish states which emerged after Malazgirt. When this declined, its place was taken by a number of feudal states which were often at war with each other. One of these was the tiny Ottoman state; as we all know, it was this that eventually absorbed the others and then set its sights upon its far more powerful neighbour, the Byzantine state. How the Ottomans gradually conquered lands round the Byzantine capital and finally that capital itself is an often-told story. Historians have shown interest in the extent to which the Ottomans absorbed ideas as well as territory: how far was the Ottoman state influenced by its Seljuk predecessor? how great or how small is the Byzantine legacy in Ottoman culture - in administration, for instance? One view is that since the Seljuks, the Byzantines and the Ottomans faced similar problems with similar resources, they therefore arrived at similar solutions quite independently of each other.

Our introductory lecture is a brief account of the process of transformation of Anatolia and Rumelia from the Byzantine to the Ottoman empire. Dr Woodhead looks especially at aspects of turcification, at the spread of Islam and the development of certain early Ottoman institutions.

Dr Hillenbrand re-examines the career of the Seljuk sultan Alp Arslan (1063-72), studying the aims and achievements of this sultan who is known mainly in the west for his famous victory at Malazgirt in 1071. She re-assesses this victory against the background of his other achievements, more especially in the context of his religious policies vis-à-vis the 'heretical' Fatimid caliphate at Cairo and the Christian kingdom of the Caucasus.

The ethnic composition of Anatolia and Rumelia in Ottoman times is a matter that has long exercised scholars, not always with reliable results. Dr Dimitriades will examine one small part

of the Ottoman lands, Macedonia, showing the evidence that can be found in surviving documents. From a survey of Macedonia made for fiscal purposes in the 16th century and recorded in a register (a mufassal defteri), he extracts indications of the ethnic origins of the people, their trades and professions. (This register is soon to be published jointly by today's speaker and Dr St. Andreef, director of the Turkish Archives in the Bulgarian National Library where it is now preserved.)

* * * *

The afternoon session is devoted to religious matters. After the schism between the Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Churches (1054), but mainly after the capture of the Byzantine capital by the Crusaders in 1204, the Patriarchate of Constantinople adopted a strongly anti-Latin policy. The Ottoman sultans profited from this, trying to win the Greek Orthodox Church over to their side by granting to monasteries privileges in their newly-conquered territories. Those they granted

Contd. on page 5

Contd. from page 4.

to the Patriarchate after their conquest of the Byzantine capital can now be better studied, explains Dr Zachariadou, thanks to a newly discovered berat (title of privilege) of 1525 which is still unpublished. Much about the attitude of the Greek Church towards the Turks is revealed through the lives of some 14th, 15th and 16th century saints.

Finally, we look at one of the most interesting historical sites in Turkey, the 400 or more 9th to 13th century churches of the district around Göreme,

central Anatolia. Mr Manton has photographed many of them over the past 16 years and has a remarkable collection of slides of the frescoes. He offers a re-appraisal of these frescoes, describing both the churches themselves and the extraordinary 9-10th century underground cities discovered since 1960 — there are at least six of these, each capable of housing 2000 families.

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COURSES

The School of Oriental and African Studies of London University expects to be able to offer courses in one or more of the TURKIC LANGUAGES of Central Asia, starting in October 1985.

EXHIBITIONS

Archaeology in Turkey - the British contribution,

a photographic exhibition of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, at St. Pancras Public Library, 100 Euston Road, London, from 17th April to 4th May 1985; open every day except Sunday - from 9.30 am until 5 pm on Saturdays, 6 pm on Fridays, and 8 pm on other days.

PONTIC ITINERARY

A 20-day tour in July or August 1985 by plane, steamship and on horseback.

The aim is to visit the major Byzantine monuments on the Pontos, to see the summer pastoral economy and deserted later Greek settlements, riding through the Pontic Gates at over 10,000 ft., to see the medieval Georgian churches of Tao and to visit an Armenian-speaking village in the Kaçkar mountains. The more adventurous travellers can climb to a glacier at 15,000 ft. on day 14.

The tour is organised by Professor Bryer, Centre of Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom queries should be addressed.

PRIZES, BURSARIES, &c.

Once again the Turkish Government is offering scholarships:

- to British university graduates:
 - 3 research scholarships for 8 months beginning October 1985; TL 50,000 per month;
 - 1 PhD scholarship for an unspecified period beginning October 1985; TL 45,000 per month;
- to British undergraduates or graduates:
 - 8 scholarships for students wishing to attend summer courses in Turkish language and culture, held at Istanbul University; for 3 months beginning 1st July 1985; TL 40,000 per month;
 - 4 special Youth Year scholarships for students wishing to attend lectures at universities or to study Turkish language and culture; for 8 months beginning 1st October 1985; TL 50,000 per month.

Applications to the Cultural Attaché, the Turkish Embassy, Camelot House, 76 Brompton Road, London.SW3, before the 1st April 1985.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The papers read at TASG's November 1984 symposium on TURKISH CINEMA, and others prompted by that meeting, are being prepared for publication.

CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES'The Contemporary Middle East'

is the subject of the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies' Summer School, 1985, to be held between 30 June and 27 July.

Details from: Middle East Summer School, Room 338, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London. WC1E 7HP.

* * *

The following lectures of The Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology will take place in the Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University at 5.30 p.m. on Fridays: on the 15th March, Hazel Dodge will speak on 'Asia Minor and the Roman marble trade' and on the 3rd May, Professor Martin Harrison on 'Anatolia and the emergence of Byzantium'.

* * *

The Anglo-Turkish Society, which meets at 43 Montrose Place, London, SW1 at 6.15 p.m., has two lectures on Wednesdays: Dr Vincent O'Brien on 'Anglo-Ottoman diplomatic relations between 1800 and 1812' on March 20th, and, on 17th April, Professor Irene Szyliowicz on 'Pierre Loti's attitudes towards the Oriental woman'.

* * *

The 5th International Congress of Turcology takes place in Istanbul on the 23rd to 28th September 1985.

Information from Dr Osman Sertkaya, İ.Ü.Edebiyat Fakültesi Tırkıyat Araştırma Merkezi, Fen Fakültesi, Istanbul, Turkey.

* * *

The 2nd International Congress on the history of Turkish-Islamic science and technology will be held from 28th April to 2nd May 1986 at Istanbul Technical University.

Further details from Doç Dr Fulin Bölen, Bilim ve Teknoloji Tarihi Araştırma Merkezi, İTÜ Taşkışla Oda no.219, Istanbul, Turkey.

* * *

The University of Wisconsin at Madison is to hold its 2nd International Conference on Central Asia on October 10-12th 1985.

Further information from: Professor Kemal Karpat, c/o Audrey Altstadt-Birhadı, 4116 Humanities Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA.

* * *

'Manzikert to Lepanto' - the Byzantine world and the Turks, 1071 - 1571

is the topic of the XIXth spring symposium of Byzantine Studies arranged jointly with TASG by Birmingham University's Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.

Place: Birmingham University.
Dates: 23 to 26 March 1985.

Applications to the Department of Extramural Studies, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, U.K.

FUTURE EVENTS IN THE TASGTHE TASG 1985 AUTUMN TERM SYMPOSIUM

Topic: 'Medicine and magic'
Date: Friday, 22nd November

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THE TASG 1986 SPRING TERM SYMPOSIUM

will deal with constitutional and party political matters in Turkey.

Date: Friday, 14th March

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Further meetings will be held on 21st November 1986 and in March 1987.

TURKISH/TURKIC AREA STUDY GROUP

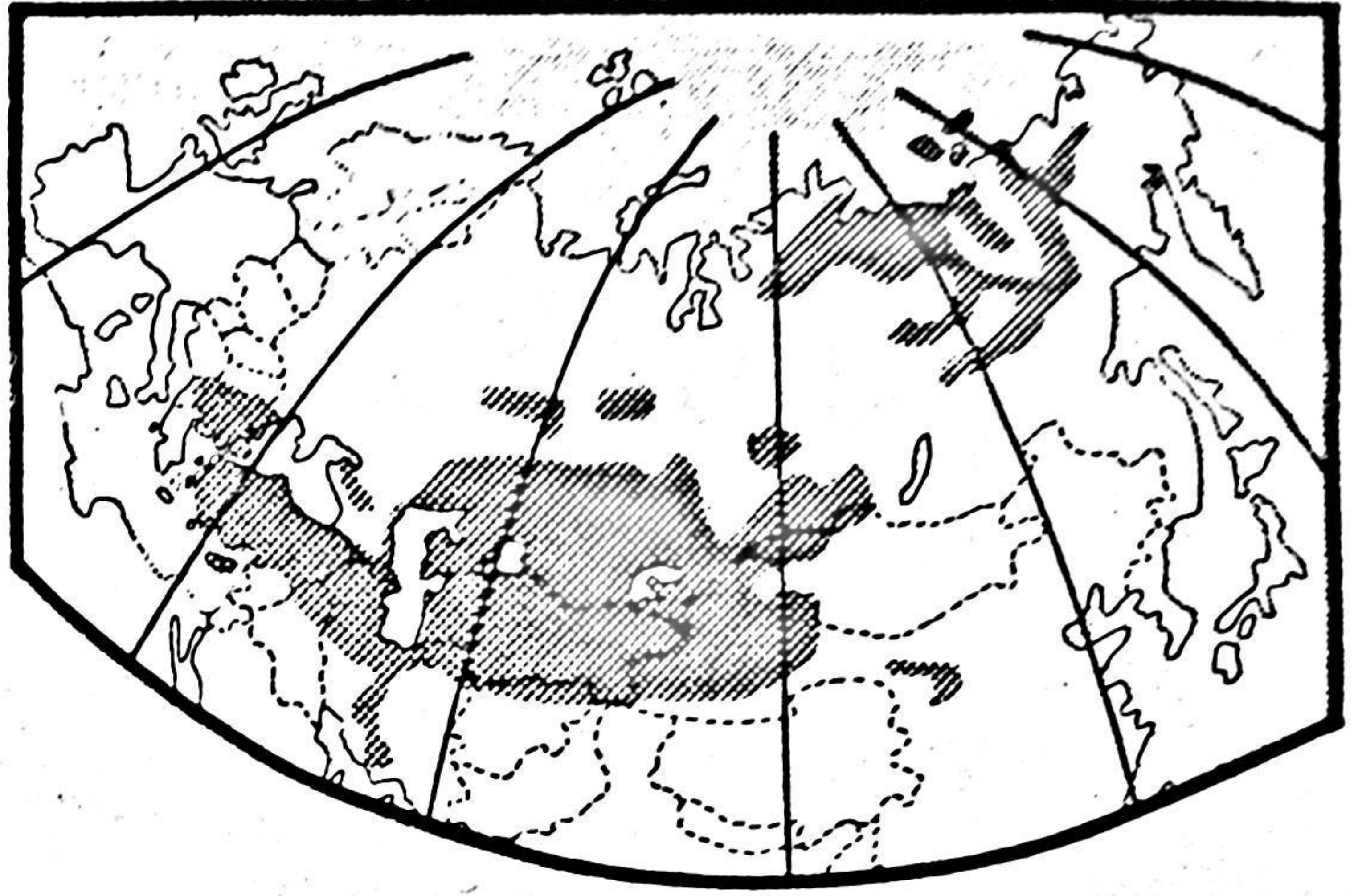
CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London. WC1E 7HP. Telephone: 01 637 2388.

Convenor and Editor of TASG NEWS: Dr Margaret Bainbridge (Room 433 Ext.493)

Centre Chairman: Dr J. A. Allan (Room 264 Ext. 359)

TASG NEWS IS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY and MAY.

TASG NEWS



Newsletter of the Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group

Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS

No. 1.

October, 1977

Earlier this year, a small number of academics decided to take steps to find out if there were other, like themselves, interested in the Turkish/Turkic-speaking peoples and their culture or in the areas these peoples inhabit, who felt the need for some means of making contact.

Accordingly, they arranged a one-day symposium with the title The Turkish-speaking World, held at SOAS on May 4th.

The response astonished everyone. The very number of the participants (at least 250, we think) left no doubt that interest exists, while their enthusiasm, proved as much by the distances they were willing to travel (from Edinburgh, Durham, Bath) as by the lively and informed discussions, demonstrated both the expertise that is scattered throughout Britain and that the need for more co-operation is indeed widely felt.

In consequence, a study group has been formed under the auspices of the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, SOAS. Its aim is to promote the study of any aspect of the Turkish/Turkic peoples or the areas in which they live, reaching across disciplinary, college and national boundaries.

A programme of meetings is being arranged and this newsletter has been started to keep everyone informed of these activities and of others elsewhere.

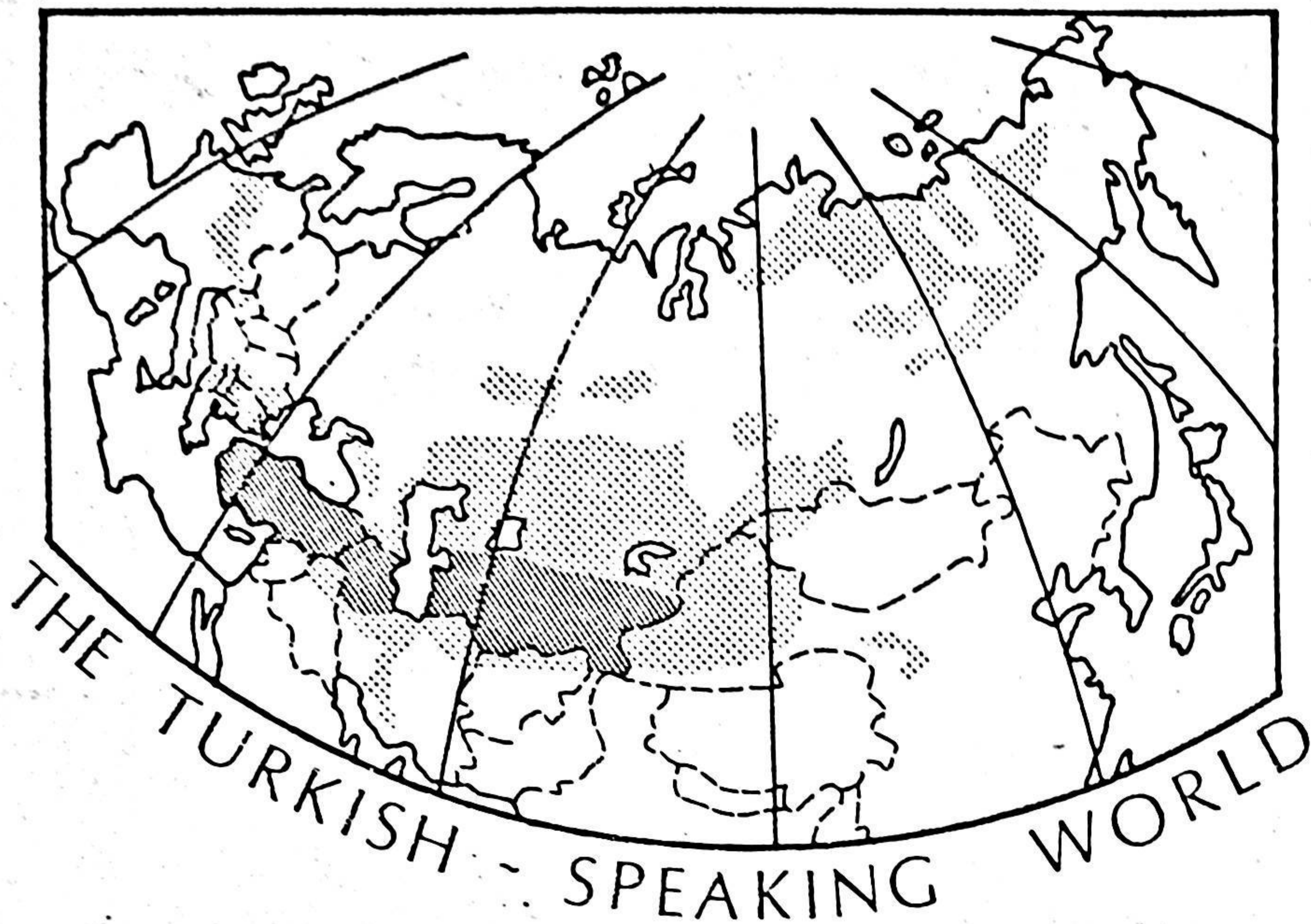
We are grateful to SOAS for making available the funds and technical assistance which have made possible both the symposium and the production and distribution of this newsletter.

And now the rest is up to you: suggestions and contributions please! - the success of any future meetings and of this newsletter depends on YOU!

MAILING LIST

If you know of someone not on our mailing list who would like to be, please let us know.

If you have received a copy of this newsletter but do not wish to continue doing so, please tell us - we must keep our costs down!



A SYMPOSIUM

held in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS
between 9.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
on Friday, 4th May, 1979

REPORT

The purpose of this meeting was to bring together scholars and laymen interested in any part of this important area of the world, partly to learn from each other, partly to discover whether there would be support for some organisation that might help them keep in touch with each other.

To give some idea of the range of knowledge and skills that already exists, often unknown outside a limited circle, as large a number of disciplines and institutions as possible was represented: as speakers and chairmen no fewer than 6 language specialists were accommodated, along with 2 historians, 2 anthropologists, a geographer, a sociologist and an expert in politics and economics. These were drawn from 7 institutions in or near London. The audience reflected a still wider range of interest, from literature and fine art to pure science, and came from much further afield.

There was never any intention to publish 'proceedings' of this preliminary meeting, since the speakers did not offer 'learned papers' - these would have been out of place in so general a meeting. They had simply volunteered to speak briefly on some topic well known to them, in order to start people talking. Even so, there were requests for copies of the 'papers'. To meet them the speakers have kindly supplied abstracts of their talks for publication here.

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'The Turkish-speaking World' symposium, continued

The organiser, Dr. Margaret Bainbridge (SOAS), opened the proceedings by putting the case for inter-disciplinary, inter-collegiate co-operation in the study of this important but neglected part of the world.

There is a broad belt stretching across the heart of Eurasia almost from the Adriatic Sea to the Bering Straits constituting a frontier zone where different peoples, cultures, religions and systems of government meet. This belt is distinguished from neighbouring lands by the fact that some of the people who live there - some 150 million of them - speak a Turkish/Turkic language. Except in Soviet Central Asia and the Republic of Turkey, Turkish/Turkic speakers form a minority of the population and tend to be ignored by those specialising in the various countries in which they live.

Although our ignorance can be accounted for in some measure by the sheer size of the area involved, it is in part an unfortunate consequence of our tendency to regard the regions into which the world is arbitrarily divided for purposes of study as separate compartments in every other respect. One part of the area is classed as 'Eastern Europe', another as 'Asiatic Russia', others as 'the Near East', 'the Middle East' or 'the Far East'. Our university departments reflect this division, with the result that scholars are often not even aware of skills appropriate to their work which are available next door.

The very terminology is divisive: a single, universally-accepted generic term for the language group as a whole would correct the apparently widely-held belief that the individual languages are very different from each other. (They are not.) The need for such a generic term comparable with 'Romance' or 'Germanic' is urgent, a point which was to be repeated many times in discussion throughout the day. Neither 'Turkish' nor 'Turkic' will do, since, although both are used generically by some scholars, they have more restricted connotation for others.

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To illustrate the cultural mixing which is a feature of the Turkish/Turkic area Dr. Bainbridge described how a funeral practice widespread in Turkey but apparently unique to that country seems to have arisen from a combining of elements throughout the whole of the eastern Mediterranean and beyond.

Although given a Muslim guise, this commemorative service held on the 52nd day after death has no basis in Islam and is apparently unknown in all other Muslim countries as well as in other Turkish/Turkic communities.

It is possible that 52 signifies $7 \times 7 + 3$. This is the period from Good Friday to Pentecost - and the latter is a feast of the dead among some Orthodox Christians of Yugoslavia. But these Christian festivals are based upon Jewish ones which were themselves originally connected with the agricultural year and had many parallels elsewhere. It may therefore be possible to trace the modern Turkish practice back to antecedents in primitive seasonal ritual.

The point to be made is this, however: the investigation of even such a localised practice as this can succeed only if rituals and beliefs both ancient and contemporary are examined over a far wider area than the confines of modern Turkey or even of the whole Turkish-speaking world.

* * * *

UYGUR STUDY CIRCLE

A small group of people interested in the Turkish/Turkic languages hopes to meet informally during the autumn term to teach themselves to read the Uygur used today in China.

The time proposed - but subject to confirmation - is 1 - 2 p.m. on Wednesdays, to start on October 31st. The place will be SOAS; the room will depend upon numbers.

Anyone interested may join. There is one requirement: a good knowledge of the Turkish of Turkey. Please contact the

'The Turkish-speaking World' symposium, continued

The first session of the day was devoted to 'The Western Zone' of the Turkish/Turkic-speaking world.

Under the title Turks in the Balkans Dr. Frank Carter (SEES and UCL) examined their contemporary geographical distribution and gave reasons for the present pattern. Analysing each Balkan country individually, he discussed possible motives for migration to Turkey. He placed particular emphasis on the attraction of Istanbul and the ensuing planning problems which may occur, especially concerning the squatter settlements on the city's periphery.

His talk prompted a discussion on another of the points that was to recur throughout the day, again a question of definition: what is meant by 'Turk'? What is an 'ethnic Turk'? To what extent is the term 'Turk' still synonymous with 'Muslim'? In what circumstances are the people themselves conscious of their 'Turkishness'?

* * * *

ADVERTISE YOUR INTERESTS !

News about books in preparation, post-graduate research, etc., would be of interest to readers of TASG NEWS. Unless you wish to keep your research project a closely guarded secret, why not let the rest of us know about it? The knowledge might save someone trouble.

ADVERTISE YOUR NEEDS !

If you have special needs connected with a Turkish/Turkic-speaking area, a notice in TASG NEWS might bring an offer of help.

Dr. Andrew Mango then examined a specific country.

In a paper entitled The politics of economics in Turkey he spoke about the political causes of the present economic crisis. He discussed the effect of electoral considerations on the economic policies of successive Turkish governments bringing out the contribution to the crisis made by the state economic enterprises. He referred also to the part played by Western aid in permitting the continuation of policies which have led to the crisis

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This was followed by a talk by Dr. Sarah Ladbury on Turkish Cypriot migration and settlement in London.

Dr. Ladbury first gave background information on why and when Cypriots have migrated to Britain, the number of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots now resident here, which areas they have tended to settle in, the reasons for certain types of employment, particularly the service and clothing industries.

She then suggested that Turkish Cypriots have responded in a very common-sense manner to conditions in Britain: they have retained traditional norms and pursuits where these have been found to be economically expedient yet have been ready to change traditional attitudes and practices when it was clearly advantageous to do so. To exemplify both these continuities and these changes she discussed Greek relations in London and women's roles as wage earners.

The discussion which followed took the question of immigrant minorities as far as Australia. The rates of assimilation of Turkish immigrants from Cyprus and from Turkey itself are apparently found to differ.

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'The Turkish-speaking World' symposium, continued

'The Linguistic Area' was the subject of the second session chaired by Dr. T. Gandjei (SOAS).

First, under the heading Literary languages, Professor V.L. Ménage (SOAS) spoke of the Turkish/Turkic languages as a whole. He said that the concept of the Ural-Altai language family is now generally abandoned; the less comprehensive 'Altaic theory' does not command unanimous support; and there is no agreement on the correct synchronic (let alone diachronic) classification of the Turkic languages. The problem is exacerbated by the remarkable extent of the migrations of the Turkish peoples. All the same, two main literary traditions are to be identified: the Eastern is attested by an unbroken series of works from the 8th to the 20th century; the Western (Oğuz) appeared in 13th century Anatolia, to develop into Ottoman Turkish and to be ended by the 'language reform' movement in the Turkish Republic.

The discussion which followed returned to the vexed question of terminology, the need for an acceptable generic name for the languages and whether they are indeed 'languages' or merely 'dialects' since their mutual comprehensibility (with the exceptions of those of the far north-east) is indisputable, as confirmed from the floor. The difference is not in the basic Turkish, which varies little from one 'language' to the next, but (1) in the lexicon, i.e. in loan words and neologisms, and (2) in the scripts that have replaced the once universal Arabic script.

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The problems created by script changes were graphically illustrated by the next speaker.

In her talk entitled The alphabets of modern Uzbek Mrs. Shirin Akıner (PLC) explained that since 1920, Uzbek has been written in five alphabets. The Arabic script was used until 1923; a revised version was then introduced, and remained in official use till replaced by the Latin script in 1930. A second Latin alphabet was introduced in 1934. This in turn was superseded by the Cyrillic script in 1940.

The influence of one non-Turkish/Turkic language upon a Turkish/Turkic one was one of the topics dealt with in the final talk of this session.

Dr. Ligia Rozwadowska, a native of Kazan in the Tatar Republic and on the staff of Poznań University in Poland but temporarily at Reading University, said that the close contact between speakers of Russian and of Tatar that have existed for centuries have contributed to the process of Russification and the influence of one language on the other.

Russian influences Tatar principally through the education system, the means of mass communication and contact at work. The Tatars have become bilingual. In towns where Russians are in the majority almost 90% speak Russian at work; in villages this percentage is much lower. Yet, in spite of the great influence of Russian, the Tatars, of whom there are 6 million in the USSR, are firmly attached to their national values and culture; they speak their native language at home and bring up their children in the Tatar national tradition.

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The National Film Theatre, London regrets that the season of Turkish films advertised for the week October 22 - 22, 1979 has had to be cancelled.

'The Turkish-speaking World' symposium, continued

The third session, chaired by Dr. Malcolm Yapp (SOAS) was concerned with 'The Eastern Zone'.

The first two speakers dealt with the USSR.

First, Dr. D.S.M. Williams (SEES) spoke on The Turkic peoples of Central Asia under Imperial Russian rule.

He explained that the Russian conquest of Central Asia took place between 1864 and 1885, the result of an inevitable process of expansion following the acquisition of vast territories in Asia.

In general Russian rule was not oppressive by 19th century standards, in spite of the military nature of the regime. The Russians did not interfere with local customs or the Muslim religion, but neither did they take any account of embryonic nationalist movements or attempt to prepare the people for self-government, tending to support the Muslim establishment. Consequently, on the collapse of the Imperial government in 1917, the local population was unable to take charge of its own destiny, and the presence of large numbers of Russian settlers ensured that the region remained firmly under the control of Moscow.

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He was followed by Dr. Mervyn Matthews (University of Surrey) who dealt with the main demographic characteristics of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia as shown in the 1970 Soviet census and the extra contribution which Soviet sociological research can now make to our understanding of them. There has been an improvement in the flow of information in recent years, the topics most affected by Soviet censorship restrictions now being the standard of living, involvement in politics, the position of Islam and race relations

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The final two speakers dealt with two of the most easterly countries in the Turkish/Turkic-speaking area.

Dr. Richard Tapper (SOAS) spoke on The frontiers of Turkish culture in Iran and Afghanistan.

He pointed out that Turkish/Turkic speakers have played a significant cultural and political role in the history of Iran, while in Afghanistan they have, until now, been more of an underprivileged minority. In both countries cultural elements have been associated with the ethnic frontier; for example, the round felt-covered tent of Central Asia has encountered the black goat-hair tent of the Iranians, Afghans and Arabs, and the Bactrian camel has encountered the dromedary, leading in the former case to a blurring of the cultural frontier and in the latter case to the breeding of a vigorous hybrid. But cultural frontiers exist in the mind: it is people's own perception of Turkishness and its meaning that is of most interest.

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X Finally, taking the discussion out of the Muslim area altogether into what is or was - a Buddhist one, Professor C.R. Bawden (SOAS) spoke on Turks and Mongols in the Mongolian People's Republic

He pointed out that the western fringes of the MPR mark the furthest extent eastwards of Turkic peoples in this particular region of Inner Asia. Three groups can be distinguished. Kazakhs form the majority of the population of the province of Bayan Olgii and speak Kazakh as well as Mongol. There is one Kazakh sum (sub-unit of a province) in Hovd province. Uzbek minority, mentioned in literature to 1956, is now difficult to trace. Sui Urianghai in Hovsugul province are said to retain their Turkish speech but are numerically insignificant. Other Urianghai, for example in Bayan Olgii, are Mongol speaking.

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Finally, to round off the proceedings thanks were expressed to the School for excellent facilities it had made available not only accommodation but refreshments and clerical and technical assistance, of a high order.

The enthusiastic gathering dispersed with many expressions of hope for future meetings of the same kind.