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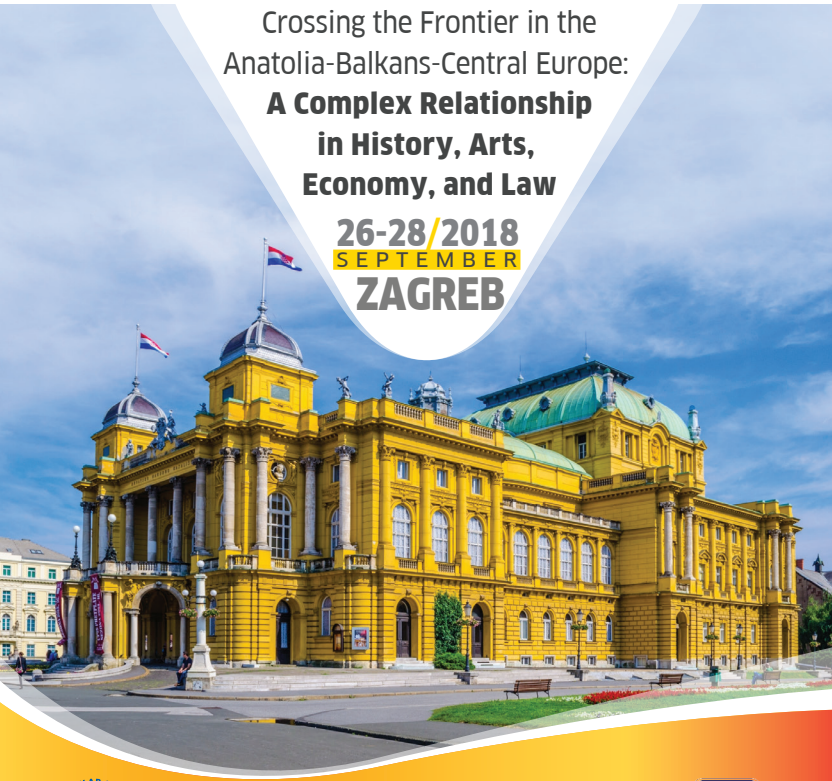
ABSTRACTS

Crossing the Frontier in the Anatolia-Balkans-Central Europe:

A Complex Relationship in History, Arts, Economy, and Law

26-28/2018 SEPTEMBER

ZAGREB



Ziraat Participation

Growth through sharing

TİKA

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Adrian-Bogdan Ceobanu

Romanian diplomatic and consular network in the Balkans before First World War

Until 1878, Romania was subject and not object of the international relations. After the conclusion of the Berlin Congress, the diplomatic and consular network of the Romanian state began to take shape. The first legations were created in Vienna, on September 1878, and a month later in Petersburg. A few months later, on February 1879, the bases of the consular network were being created. In this conditions, in this paper will try to present the Romanian diplomatic and consular network in the Balkans until the First World War.

The proposed approach is doubled by a shift of focus from the diplomat's political activity, to the economic and legal-notarial activity of the consuls in support of the interests of their conationals that were subjects of another states, and to preserve their national identity (culture, language, school).We will try to present some of the reasons that stood behind the appointment of Romanian diplomats in the Balkans and the influence of the political factors. Also, we will bring in discussion aspects from their activity in the period 1878-1914.

Ali Paslı

Legal Aspects of Foreign Direct Investment Methods in Turkey

In Turkey, foreign investment is divided into "foreign direct investment (FDI)" and "foreign portfolio investment (FPI)". Foreign direct investment (FDI) involves establishing a direct business interest in Turkey, such as buying or establishing a manufacturing business, while foreign portfolio investment (FPI) refers to investing in financial assets. In other words, FPI may be made by purchasing financial assets such as bonds and stocks of state treasuries or private institutions by investors. Foreign Direct Investment Law No. 4875 which aims to increase foreign investment by converting permission and approval system to notification system and emphasizes the opening of the investment environment in Turkey, was enacted in 2003. Moreover, it establishes the legal methods in which foreign investors may invest in Turkey. Under the article 3 of the FDI, unless otherwise provided by international convention or related specific provisions, foreign investors may make direct investment in Turkey freely. Moreover, foreign investors are subject to equal treatment with domestic investors. To be more specific, foreign capital partnerships are considered as a Turkish partnership as soon as they are established in accordance with the relevant Turkish regulation and consequently their establishment process is identical as domestic capital partnerships and they have the same rights and obligations. Since The Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) No. 6102 and The Turkish Law of Obligations No.6098 do not impose any restriction regarding the citizenship of partners of the partnerships, which will be established in Turkey,

all the partners of such partnership may be foreign. On the other hand, in partnerships, which will operate in certain sectors, there must be Turkish partner. Last but not least, Turkish law system is open to foreign investments in almost every sector. However, due to the features of every specific sector, some specific regulations have been come into force regarding insurance, banking, tourism management, free zones, technology development, zones (techno parks), organized industrial zones, maritime cabotage, air cabotage, mining, petroleum exploration, operation and petroleum market. Such regulations governing that sector are implemented together with FDI.

Andrea Rimpf

The Archaeology of Ilok in the 16th and 17th Century

Archaeological excavations in Ilok has been conducted in several stages over the last three decades in various town locations. Research has confirmed some historical sources such as the location of early modern cemetery dated from 16th to 17th century. One of the mosques was located in additional geophysical survey research. Everyday life was also recorded in archeological research and finds of pottery, many glass, bronze and other objects from this period. The aforementioned researches have supplemented the unseen image of town Ilok from the 16th and 17th centuries when the town was the center of Sanjak of Syrmia.

Antun Bilić

Legal Framework for Investing in Croatia

In principle Croatia looks favourably upon foreign investment. It recognizes foreign entrepreneurs and companies which have been validly established in accordance with their domestic law, and, if certain conditions are satisfied, it treats them equally with Croatian legal subjects. Foreign companies can do business in Croatia directly, under their original legal personality, as long as they establish a branch office in Croatia. Although requirements for establishing a branch office are generally not too difficult to meet, they privilege EU legal subjects. Foreign investors can also do business in Croatia by acquiring shares in Croatian companies. Again, requirements for such investment privilege EU legal subjects.

Despite of such initially favourable investment regime, in practice investors often face many obstacles especially as to the acquiring ownership of the real estate, tax regime and legal uncertainty. This is not specific to foreign investors, i.e. Croatian investors are not in a much better position. The result is that World Bank's report on Doing Business places Croatia in a relatively low position.

It can be concluded that Croatian legal system should not be satisfied with nominally favourable requirements for entering Croatian market. Foreign investment can be encouraged only by improving general deficiencies of the legal system. The upside would be that those changes would equally inspire foreign and domestic investors.

Boris Olujić, Jasmina Osterman

Migrant crisis in the Balkans and Anatolia at the end of Bronze Age (CA 1300.-1050. BC)

There are many and varied causes for the massive migratory movements. Those are certainly a traumatic events that on the personal and collective level leave deep traces in the areas from which the migrants are moving, ones they pass through and those to which they at the end of their torturous journey arrive. Today we are witnessing a major "migration crisis" that unites Asia, Africa and Europe. It is burdened with the ballast of the past and the present, but it is already affecting what will happen in the future.

In this paper we will elaborate a major migrant crisis at the end of the 2nd millennium BC that affected the wider Mediterranean, Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia. That is a time when the Hittite kingdom and the Mycenaean state collapsed and Cypriot and Canaan cities were destroyed. Those events left a deep mark in the narratives of written sources. That's the time of changes, big kingdoms disappeared, new ones emerged. There were so many profound changes that we regard this period as an end of the old - Bronze and announcement of a new - Iron Age. All considered areas will not be affected whit those changes in the same way and at the same time. What was it all about?

What were the causes of those movement and which was their intensity? Was it a single movement of a larger number of people or rather unrelated movements of smaller groups, not always in distant areas?

In order to answer these questions, we need to immerse ourselves in the narratives of written sources, but also to confront them with the available archaeological finds. There are many arguments about the possible causes of these movements, from war conflicts, to climate change. With this work, we will try to answer some of these questions, but also to offer possible answers that naturally cannot be equally valid for all the parts of this complex, diverse but also with invisible threads interconnected area.

Borislav Grgin

The Croatian and Slovenian Magnates at the End of the Middle Ages – "Antemurale Christianitatis" Or Ottoman Collaborators?

The notion of *antemurale Christianitatis* has always been, throughout history from the Early Modern Age onwards, an important identity marker of the Croatian social elites. It was also one of the important constitutive elements of modern Croatian nationalism. On the other hand, the reality on the Croatian-Ottoman borders from 1463 to 1527 forced Croatian magnates and population in general to try to find all possible solutions of survival in their ancestral homeland. Open or secret negotiations with the Ottomans about various modes of accepting Ottoman suzerainty were parts of magnates' tactics used in the above mentioned period. Traditional Croatian historiography, in the service of emerging nationalist ideology and creating a grand national narrative, tended either to condemn such individuals or even more often to pass silent over all this and to minimize the impact of such contacts. This paper will try to analyze, using relevant sources and literature, the real content, extent, impact and importance of this alleged collaboration, or the so-called "betrayal". The analysis will focus on the main Croatian and Slovenian magnates, such as the Frankapani, the Kurjakovići, the Blagajski and the Zrinski families. We shall do it in the context of influence of various power factors, besides the Ottomans, on Croatian magnates, for instance the royal power in Buda, the neighboring Empire, Venice and the papacy. In conclusion, the results of the analysis will be summed up and we shall try to evaluate the real impact of the"Ottoman connections" on the Croatian history of that period.

Burcay Yaşar Akcalı, Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu

An Alternative Suggestion for Problems of Microfinance Systems: Cash Waqfs in Ottoman Empire

Waqfs have a prominent role in the fields of education, health, art, architecture, transportation and prosperity. Vision of *the city is conquered by soldiers and raised by waqfs* adopted by Ottoman Empire for centuries, and a robust economic structure is based on this vision has survived for centuries. This economic formation, by contrast with the mercantilist and capitalist economic policies emerging in the west, is based on the fundamental principle of provisionism, fiscalism and traditionalism, in the form of an organization and a set of activities to meet the needs of people to provide goods and services in order to meet the needs of the social system. Cash waqfs, established by endowed trust funds instead of real estate, played an important role in the economic structure of the Ottoman State in fulfilling the functions of the banks at a time when banking system was not available. Besides, cash waqfs enabled the authorities to fight poverty, increase employment, and provide education, health, social and cultural services as well as to increase investments and capital allocation. The idea of establishing cash waqfs with cash money occasionally was a matter of debate both by the Islamic cleric and by the scholars of the Ottoman State, but the idea that money could also be the subject of a waqf was adopted and the funds were provided in a variety of ways to demanders of funds. In today's world, the method of Cash waqfs administration are now a source of inspiration for participation banking, private real estate funds, and university foundation funds. Social development, poverty alleviation, management of initiative and incentive and allocation of capital are entrusted to private

entities, governments and national/international organizations. With the developments in economies, microfinance system performed in countries such as India, Bangladesh and Bolivia, and it has spread to many countries in Africa and South America. The microfinance system, approved by leaders at the G8 Summit of 10 June 2004, was considered as one of the ten ideas to change the world in Time magazine in 2008. The idea of microfinance system is to support poor families by loans (micro-credit) in very small amounts to drive them into producers' activities or expand their small businesses. However, microfinance system came to the forefront more than its aims and have found itself in the line of fire due to misuse and misunderstanding at the administration. The effectiveness of global capitalist system also has a role in this. This study aims to explain the functioning of cash waqfs, brief history and application methods of it, together with criticisms about microfinance system. As a result of this study, Cash waqfs in Ottoman State can be an alternative to the microfinance system for the realization of the present social development problems and a solution for the problems recently occurred in microfinance system.

Castilia Manea-Grgin

Ottoman-Turkish Culinary Influences in Romanian Cookbooks, 17th-19th Centuries

The first Romanian cookbook kept until today dates from the late 17th century, but remained in manuscript for other two hundred years. In the first half of the 19th century, the first Romanian printed cookbooks also appeared. From this perspective, the 18th century remains the "missing link", with no cookbook (manuscript or printed) uncovered until now.

Thus, in this paper, four Romanian cookbooks will be taken into consideration. The first one is the above mentioned 17th-century manuscript whose owner most probably was the aristocrat Constantin Cantacuzino *Stolnicul* (Great Stewart). The other three cookbooks belong to the 1840's: the first Romanian printed cookbook, written by the Moldavian intellectuals Mihail Kogalniceanu and Costache Negruzzi (1841); the translation from French of the Moldavian nobleman Manolachi Draghici (1846); and the first printed Wallachian cookbook whose author was, moreover, a woman, Maria Maurer (1849).

In the well-known words of the Italian culinary historian Massimo Montanari, „food is culture", an indicator of social status as well as religious and political identity. Consequently, this paper mainly aims at capturing the similarities and differences between the 17th- and early 19th-century Romanian cookery books from the point of view of the Ottoman-Turkish culinary influences, viewed in a larger context. It will try to answer questions such as how does Cantacuzino's recipe book fit into the image present in historiography of a beginning of "orientalization" process of the Romanian society in the 17th centu-

ry? Or do the early 19th-century Romanian cookbooks reflect only the "westernization" of the society started at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries?

Dimitrios K. Lmprakis

On how to treat the Traumas of Conquest: The Implementation of Ottoman Rule in mid-15th Century Macedonia, The Case of the vilayet of Kastoria

Ottoman rule over a given area went together with the establishment of certain institutions, offices, and posts that aimed at stabilizing Ottoman domination. These were the institutions of civil and judicial administration carried out by such officials as the local *subaşı* and *kadı* on the one hand, and military administration carried out by the *serasker* and the *timar*-holders (i.e. beneficiaries of fiefs and prebendal grants) on the other; these two groups were inexorably linked to one another and represent the quintessence of uniformity of early-Ottoman ruling élites in the periphery of the emerging Ottoman Empire. The purpose of this speech is to point out the process of the implementation of system of Ottoman rule over an area immediately after its final conquest by the Ottomans, the role and influence exerted by the civil, judicial, and military functionaries that the new regime installed there to carry out the necessary services pertinent to Ottoman rule, and the role of the *timar* system in providing alternatives modes of salary payment to the Sultan's servants.

Emphasis will particularly be placed on a usually neglected group of *timar*-holding *sipahi*s, namely those of non-Muslim provenance, who during the Ottoman conquest of their localities came to acknowledge the new *status quo* and were accordingly incorporated into the new regime. This group consisted a bridge that linked the pre-Ottoman Balkan past with the new Ottoman socio-economic and political order. In

this sense, they were the drastic agents and medicine that the Ottomans used to heal the trauma of conquest and civil strife that preceded conquest, in their efforts to bring together the remnants of the Byzantine *oikoumene* and build the new Ottoman *devlet-i 'aliyye*.

Ebru Doğan, Anıl D. Erenkol

Entrepreneurship in the Ottoman Empire

Entrepreneurship has recently become one of the key concepts in the country's achievement of these aims, as it is one of the most important factors of economic development and growth. Entrepreneurship involves the willingness and capacity of the individual to seek an opportunity and generate it to produce a new value or economic success. Because entrepreneurship is as much a social and cultural phenomenon as it is individual, there are many socio-cultural, economic and political factors that influence the entrepreneurial desires and capacities of the individuals, the formation and development of entrepreneurship. In this context, some societies perform well on entrepreneurship, while others do not. The reason for this is that the conditions such as social, political and cultural structure of the countries have not created a suitable environment for entrepreneurship. In this study, entrepreneurship was examined in the Ottoman Empire, and the causes, existing obstacles and problems in the absence of the entrepreneurship to the desired point were discussed.

Emina Hodžić

Ottoman Heritage in Croatia – The New Life of Maškovića Han

The Han of Yusuf Mašković in Vrana in Western Croatia is a unique architectural monument which was built, although not completed, in the 17th century when Vrana was a part of the Ottoman Empire. The building is an example of the Ottoman heritage which has the status of individually protected cultural property and cultural property of national importance. It was completed within the project entitled "Reconstruction of Maškovića Han and economic revitalization and development of Vrana settlement" and financed from EU accession funds. Today the Han is a multipurpose complex encompassing a heritage hotel, a restaurant, a museum, a tourist info point and offices of the Han Agency.

The paper presents results of ethnological and cultural-anthropological research in the Han and its surroundings. The author attempts at determining how the Ottoman heritage is interpreted and presented on this location. The data were collected by observation with participation and semi-structured interviews with diverse categories of the users of Han (tourists, employees, locals). The author also attempts at determining how the renovation of the Han affected everyday life of local inhabitants.

Fatih Aşan

Crossing the Frontier with Comparative Literary Historiography

The historiography of recent decades in the Balkan countries usually favored the construction of national and monolithic literary histories. This preference led to the prioritization of national developments over transnational exchanges, even when transnational actors were involved. A recent (2016) international symposium which convened in Tirana with the title of "İki Toplumun Aydını: Şemseddin Sami" or "An Intellectual of Two Societies: Şemseddin Sami" offers a clear illustration, as, despite the title and Sami's Albanian-Ottoman identity, most of the Turkish participants of the symposium focused on his contributions to the Turkish literature and culture.

Nevertheless, the search for a new theoretical framework that could better represent the transnational elements resulted in the adoption of alternative models, including the comparative literary histories. Developed mainly by Linda Hutcheon, Mario Valdes, and Djelal Kadir, this model employs a regional focus, foregrounding cross-cultural interactions over national developments while at the same time emphasizing the shared literary culture -the social, political and institutional context of writing- rather than simply the production of texts. *History of the Literary Cultures of East-Central Europe: Junctures and Disjunctures in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (four volumes, 2004-2010) is one of the studies that utilize aforementioned model. It is dedicated mostly to a comparative analysis of Balkan literatures and is organized around several nodes, which refer to intersections where overdetermined, transnational character of literary phenomena become most apparent. These

nodes include crucial dates, genres, stereotypes, movements, institutions, literary cultures of select cities and areas among others. Even though these volumes contain no direct contribution from Turkish academia, a group of Turkish scholars recently published a methodologically similar study as well, *Tanzimat and Literature: Modern Literary Culture in the Ottoman İstanbul* (2014). While the latter's scope is much smaller, both works strive to map the undefined in-between areas left by the national literary histories.

My proposal is to compare and criticise these two works in order to identify the advantages and shortcomings of the comparative literary history model in representing the complex historical relationship between Balkan literatures. Drawing examples from both books as well as previous works on the subject, this inquiry would also serve to highlight some of the Turkish language and literature departments' problems regarding literary historiography and Balkan literatures, including language barriers.

Gaye Yavuzcan

The Effect of the Ottoman Expansion on the Nations' Myths in Balkan Peninsula

The Ottoman conquests and expansion in the Balkan Peninsula from the 14th century onwards had radical effects on the cultural history of Balkan nations. Besides other socio-political effects, struggling with the new-comers of the peninsula gave rise to literary traditions which would be reproduced in 19th century. Certain wars and conflicts with Ottoman Turks have been evaluated as historical moments as the reification of the self-perceptions of Balkan nations. Decisive battles against Ottomans impressed Balkan folk narratives as well. Is it really the battles against Ottoman other that sow the seeds of nation myths, or, making of a given nation myth shaped the understanding of Ottoman dominion, becomes blurred sometimes. While collective idea about history can be said to be the expression of the collective self-identity, mythologized national history can be viewed as a conscious process of othering in order to construct a common self-identity as well. This can be observed most obviously in different interpretations of the same historical figures/events by different Balkan nations. It also can be said that, Balkan nations' rivalry over nation myths is not just because they have different interpretations of history, but also this interpretation is the base of their self-identity concept.

In this paper, decisive battles against Ottoman Turks as Kosovo (1389) and Krabava (1493) will be evaluated as central themes of Balkan nations' folklore and literary traditions. The legends have profound influence on the formation of na-

tional identities and gradually became essential components of political movements will be discussed and compared on the historical and mythical bases with their effects.

Gülşah Sarı

Children's Place in Cultural Interaction: Bal Kaymak

Cinema is one of the most effective means of communication to promote intercultural interaction among people. It is possible to see these interactions from past to present in Turkish cinema. This research studies the movie "Bal Kaymak", directed by Onur Tan, which came out in May 2018. The movie takes place in a village of Skopje. Bal Kaymak movie is about a honey supplier, Adem, who lives in a village of Skopje and Havva, a cream maker, who lives in the same village. Adem and Havva's lives change when their granddaughter in common, Bade, comes to visit their village. When Bade's parents die, her aunt looks after her. When her aunt goes abroad for her education, Bade goes to his grandparents living in Skopje. Bade doesn't like to stay in Skopje at first, but in time, she will want to live there permanently. Bade's life and experiences bring the cartoon character, Heidi, in mind. Just like Heidi's friend, Peter, Bade will have a friend in Skopje, by the name of Ömer. Bade and Ömer remind us of the values we have forgotten by the introduction of technology into our lives. The cultural interaction in the movie comes out when Bade starts spending time with Ömer, who lives in a village of Skopje. Whereas Bade was spending her time playing computer games and eating unhealthy foods in Turkey, after her visit to Skopje she learns about the village life, local dressing, cream and honey instead of chocolate bread, and about the real croplands which she has only seen in computer games before. The content of this study is the movie, which gives the message that people from different nations, such as the Albanians and Macedonians could live together in a friendly way. Content analysis is preferred in this study.

Gülşah Sarı, Meltem Yılmaz Bilecen

Representation of Turkish Identity in the Balkan Culture: The Example of the Series "Son Destan"

The stories of the Balkan Turks have often been the subject of films, documentaries and television series. The lives and intercultural interactions of Balkan Turks in the Balkans have been reflected on screens. But the situation of immigrants is not reflected in the same size. That's exactly why, in this study, the TV series "Son Destan", which came to the screen as a mini-series with 5 episodes in Turkey's state television TRT 1 in 2017, will be examined. The series tells the story of Destan and his family who migrate from Yugoslavia to Turkey in 1941.

In the study migration, identity and representation subjects will be treated and content analysis is determined as a method. A detailed analysis on characters will be made respecting the influences of migration in the lives of individuals, and which identities and representation elements take place in the series.

Hakan Ertuğral

Question of Western Thrace, Its Historical Background and Sadik Ahmet

The Thrace region was subjugated by Ottoman Empire, under the Murat the first ruling, during the Rumelia conquests. Ottoman Empire targeted Thrace region during the very first conquest movements and Empire started to colonized Thrace by settling the Turkmen. The mentioning of the Thrace as Western and Eastern Thrace originated mainly from the collapse of the sovereignty of the Empire in the Balkans and the collapse of the Thracian unity in the following periods by the newly established Bulgarian Principality. The region, which was a 550-year-old Turkish settlement, was first linked to Bulgaria and then to Greece after the Balkan Wars and the Great War. Today, Thrace is still as the source for ongoing minority issue which has caused tension in Turkish-Greek relations. Due to the minority issue, a number of agreements were imposed on Greece in response to new conquests of the Greece by Great Powers and protocols. To find suitable solutions, Greece and Ottoman Empire signed some agreements after the Balkan Wars and then, Republic of Turkey also signed series agreements with Greece after the War of Independence. Especially the international public opinion and societies which formed in the aftermath of World War II started to play an active role in terms of solution of the issue. As most of the sovereign state do, Greece imposed the assimilation and repression politics by leaning on its own national interests which was caused creating the conditions for Sadik Ahmet who were born in January 5, 1947 in Kucuk Sirkeli and became a first surgeon of Western Thrace minority in 1984. Sadik Ahmet carried out his signature campaign which was started in September

1985 and wanted to announce the rights of the minorities in the Thrace to European public opinion. Later the elections on 18 June 1989 in Greece, he became the first independent member of parliament of Western Thrace Turks. On September 13, 1991, the first faction of the Western Thrace Turks was established. On July 24, 1995, a tractor which was driven by Zisis Arabacis crashed Sadik Ahmet's car and he lost his wife on this accident. In this article, there is two main focusing which are minority issue in Western Thrace and life of Sadik Ahmet. After discussing briefly with the general lines and history of Western Thrace, Sadik Ahmet's private life and political life will be examined. Minority issue of Western Thrace is investigated by making use of Sadik Ahmet's life and also his actions.

Halim Kazan, Ahmet Ergülen

Operations and Production in the Ottoman Empire

During the XV-XVIII century, when western European countries had not yet entered into a mechanical production era, the Ottoman Empire was regarded as one of the advanced countries of the industry, and with the exception of some luxuries, generally all industrial products were covered from the borders of the Empire. In particular, arts such as tile making, weaving and shipbuilding have advanced to a very high level, thanks to the local organizations that regulate and determine the sales prices and sales methods of the goods, which are called *Lonca*. The industrial activities carried out in a regular and controlled manner resulted in the export of textile products, weapons, leather goods and glassware, which were produced very easily, and war ships and trade vessels were made for Venetians in the shipyards.

The first factories in the Ottoman Empire started with the war industry in the age of Mahmut II. It is observed that steam vessels were built in Sinop, Izmit and Istanbul shipyards in this period and some wooden boats were taken to London and the machine was put into it. However, there was a great need for the foundations for these factories. The coal brought from the outside exported an important share from the budget. Turkey's first coal basin opened for business in 1829. Ereğli Coal Operations, which was opened to operation in this period, has been a beginning in the Ottoman industry.

In the Ottoman Empire, there were manufactures that had their own needs and adequate war industry, and had barutan, ball, sphere. There were also mines that provided their raw materials

and were operated. But in the Ottoman Empire, the transition to the original war industry was in the era of Abdulaziz. Political relations between the Ottoman Empire and Britain during this period constituted a suitable environment for initiating the war industry. As a result, gunpowder and gunpowder factories were built in the country.

In the textile industry, there are some textile factories established with state capital in order to meet the needs of the army, as well as a number of former factories such as Hereke and the Bakırkoy factories. The Carpet Industry was one of the most advanced branches of the empire industry.

A large majority of the ore deposits in the country were operated by foreign capital such as Zonguldak coal, manganese and chrome mines. However, they still contributed to the imperial economy.But the period in which the industrial and technical superiority of the Ottoman Empire was accepted into Western European countries lasted until the beginning of the XIX century.

In the 19th century, many industrial facilities and businesses were established in the Ottoman Empire with government-owned and private sector investments. The Ottoman companies that compete with European competitors were exporting some of the goods they produced to European countries.

The major industrial establishments that existed in the Ottoman Empire when the XXth century came into existence; Feshane Factory, Hereke Factory, Zeytinburnu Textile Factory, Beykoz Leather Factory, Beykoz Paper Factory, Yedikule Yarn Facto-

ry, Gasworks, Powder Factory, Fisheye Factory, Tophane and Shipyard Facilities, Ergani Copper, Eskişehir Meerschaum, Cibali Tobacco Factory, Ottoman Matches Factory, Paşabahçe İspermecet Mumu Factory, Beykoz Glass Factory, Ciftecekeclis Eşyay-ı Züccaciye Factory. However, it should be added that many of these institutions were also transferred to the Republican era and played a crucial role in meeting the various needs in this period.

Halim Kazan, Melikşah Kaçar

Buy or Make Dilemma in Contemporary Technology Management with Comparison of an Early Buy or Make Dilemma in History: Military Innovation in Ottoman Empire during 18th and 19th Centuries

Ottoman Empire especially during 18th century, did not have any problem of reaching, exploring, or buying new military equipment. French, English, Austrian were very eager to sell gun, gunpowder, bullets, quadrants and even modern military tactics to Ottoman Empire.

That's one of the main reasons that Ottoman Empire did not need to produce its own high-end military equipment. Since 19th century in some occasions, European military technology were not adequate for use in combat in Ottoman military needs. Ottoman Empire did some modifications such as changing the length of barrel and triggering mechanisms.

Buy or make dilemma exists mostly when a business enterprise needs to make a decision that it either provides the product or service itself or buys from another producer from the market. Generally, buying is easier, faster and cheaper solution than making. Although it is so, it postpones if not prevents to put money, time, people on innovation of that specific product or service.

In our paper we want to address the lack of comprehensive military technology innovation in Ottoman Empire and how the Empire compares itself with its contemporaries which

is one of the earliest examples of *buy or make* dilemma. In contrast, we want to underline modern b*uy or make* dilemma solutions in technology management literature.

Halim Kazan, Ü. Serdar Serdaroğlu, Serdar S. Coşkun

Ottoman Entrepreneurial Networks and Doing Business in the Balkans: Merchants and Business Networks in the 19th Century

Entrepreneurial network analysis is one of the issues that directly related to the 'Business History' in the field of Ottoman economic history. In a very ethnic and multicultural empire, such as the Ottoman Empire, business and commercial networks established by non-Muslims with powerful long-term relationships are seen as a serious and under-researched work. It is known that informal institutions play a role in the development of trade and business operations with formal institutions, as the institutional economic approach claims. Although we know that the formal institutions were undergoing significant development for the 19th century, we can argue that besides these formal institutions, *merchants or traders' trust each other* and *cultural affinity* were also influential in commerce and business operations. In Balkans, especially from the Tanzimat Era to the end of the 19th century, trade in the Balkan geography of non-Muslim traders, who have operated a lot of business both in commercial and financial terms in Istanbul, is remarkable. The merchants who had credit in the presence of Ottoman Statesman, have done business in commerce and finance in the centers such as Istanbul and the other Anatolian cities. At the same time, they played a prominent role in the trade with Balkan states, which had just gained independence from the Ottomans, which was also the land of the Ottoman Empire.

The purpose of this paper is to understand the Ottoman Entrepreneurial Networks and Merchants' place in the Ottoman do-

mestic and foreign commerce by gathering up primary sources in Ottoman Archive-Istanbul (Basbakanlik Osmanli Arsivi), and also English, German and Turkish publications belonging to the specific aforementioned period. Via the goods, subjected to commerce, structure of 19th century Ottoman business networks will be informed, as well as non-Muslim merchants' activities in the Ottoman Empire. It will be possible to make preliminary assessments in terms of the business history for the Ottoman world when it is tried to research the relations between the traders, connections with their agents in Balkans and the commercial values they have created in these network.

Haşim Koç

Elements of Common Culture around the Alka Tournament

303 years ago, Ottoman troops in front of Dalmatian Sinj castle have been defeated so that they could not conquer city of Sinj. This event became trademark of the 303 year longing tradition of Alka tournament, through which Sinj's liberation from the Ottoman rule has been celebrating without any break. This paper will elaborate on the common elements between Croatian and Turkish army and chivalric tradition which are easily to see in the terminology and physical armaments and costumes of the tournament participants. Thus, this study seeks to understand whether any continuity in the folkloric tradition could be followed in the framework of the festivity which did not stem only from a hostile understanding against the conqueror but also play an important role in the formation of modern Croatian cultural identity.

Himmet Karadal-M. Faruk Özçınar

Ottoman Archiving: A Special Case of Knowledge Management

Workplace harmony, employee creativity and performance researches have been around in the management literatures for long. This research stream remains an important issue and of interest as the world continues to migrate toward a knowledge-based economy. Workplace climate an addendum to leadership, and a nascent phenomenon that focuses on employees' strengths, in terms of communication, sharing and cohesion. The paper conceptualize that workplace climate can influence employee creativity and job performance. The study highlights the magnificent power of knowledge sharing not only in shaping the workplace atmosphere, but also delineates how knowledge sharing stimulates creativity and performance among employees. A set of propositions were presented and the implications for research and practice are discussed.

Ivana Kanceljak

Consumer Protection in Sale of Goods and Supply of Digital Content – Croatian Private Law and New Directives Proposals

When it comes to lack of conformity, rights of consumers are in Croatian private law regulated in Obligations Act (NN, 35/05, 41/08, 125/11, 78/15, 29/18). Relevant provisions of Obligations Act are a result of implementation of Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 on certain aspects of the sale of consumer goods and associated guarantees. Although those provision could be found next to regulation of seller's obligations, they are applicable to all contracts with consideration. Since the main idea was to regulate buyer's remedies in cases of lack of conformity of consumer goods it will be discussed whether those provisions could be applicable to digital content. The second part of the article will be focused on new directives proposals (Amended proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain aspects concerning contracts for the online and other distance sales of goods, amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2009/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content. Those proposals aim to achieve Digital Single Market through new harmonized regulation of consumer protection in cases of lack of conformity in sale of goods and also in case in sup-

ply of digital content. Firstly, this paper will point out the main goals of those directive proposals and then it will be discussed how those two proposals could be transposed in Croatian private law.

Jasmina Osterman

Migrations from the East to the West in the Early Prehistory: Interpretation of the New DNA Analyses

After the World War II, the advancement of science opened up the possibility for analyzing up to now neglected segments of the life of prehistoric societies. One of the newest achievements of science is definitely DNA analysis. In this paper I will focus my research on the periods in which, it was already speculated that there were some kind of migrations from east to west. I will first consider the issue of neolithization of Europe (since the middle of the 7th millennium BC)The process of neolithization of Europe was often conected with the Anatolia. New DNA analysis confirmed that there was a real inflow of people from the Anadolian area to the Balkans and that there was a unique wave of migration that was then split into two parts. One branch spread through the Danube in Central Europe while the second went through the coastal area towards the Spain. The second considered "situation" when it was established that there came to the larger inflows of the population from the East to the West is associated with the Indo-European migration. Evidence about the new elements (cultural / „etnic") in this period are also confirmed in archaeological material as well as in the Ancien Near Eastern written sources. Based on the Mesopotamian sources around the year 2300 BC in that area of new people emerged (Amorites, Hurites) and little later (beginning of the 2nd millennium BC) the first indoeuroplanes (Hetites and Luvians) in Anatolia. In this case, DNA analysis indicate that the origin of these migrations were pontic-caucasus steppes from which two distinct waves could be distinguish, one to the west to central Europe and the other

south to Anatolia. The European wave is associated with the expansion of Jamnaja culture and Corded Ware culture whose influence is evident in the Balkans.The results of DNA analysis interpret only the results from the samples from which they have been able to extract the usable material as well as from those from which samples are available. Therefore, such reports give some very generic conclusions that should be further considered and interpreted in the archeological-historical context. However, they in any case point to the actual movements of the population, which certainly should not be neglected in future studies of the early history of Eurasian areas.

Karol Kujawa

The Question of the National Identity of the Muslims in Croatia

The war in Croatia in 1992-1995 drew special attention of the world public opinion to the problem of Serbian minority in this country. However, the third largest ethnic group in Croatia, Muslims was given less space. Soon after the Republic of Croatia declared independence (25.06.1992), they landed in political and legal vacuum.

The main aim of this paper is to show Muslim parties' activity in Croatia and their relations with Turkey at the end of the XX century. Working on this part, I've concentrated on the causes of the Muslims' political commitment and their religious and national revival. I've considered their awareness of the separateness and I've inquired the steps they've taken in order to their rights to be respected. The other problem of this study is an attitude of the Croatia republic towards Muslims and Turkey. I've been interested in questions whether post-Yugoslav republic aspired to a cultural assimilation of Muslims, cramped them in their spiritual development and respected their rights?

The subject I've touched hasn't been thoroughly inquired yet and hitherto publications don't say much about the topic. They are residual in Turkey and Croatia. There is much to be said for undertaking this subject. The subject of building and rebuilding national and religious identity (state ideology towards religious minority, relations between different religions' believers) is important in the context of globalization and European integration of the post-Yugoslav states among others Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

Luka Špoljarić

Stories of Betrayal and fall: The Krstjani and the Ottoman Conquest of the Bosnian Kingdom

After a series of conquests in the Balkans and Asia Minor, the Ottoman army, under the personal command of Sultan Mehmed II, conquered the Kingdom of Bosnia in 1463. The fall of the kingdom took place after years of internal turmoil during which the papacy put increasing pressures on the Bosnian kings to deal with the 'heretical' Bosnian Church, culminating with the 1459 forced conversion of 12,000 of its believers. When describing the conquest of Bosnia, Pope Pius's legate in the kingdom and an eyewitness of these events, Nicholas bishop of Modruš placed the blame for the fall on the Bosnian 'heretics', who invited the Ottomans and delivered to them Bobovac, one of the key fortresses. However, some modern historians tend to dismiss his account as papal propaganda. According to this interpretation, the Bosnian Church had effectively been destroyed in 1459 and Nicholas's account simply diverts the blame from the real culprits – the pope and the Hungarian king who failed to bring the promised help. This paper will, however, reevaluate Nicholas's account, placing it in the wider context of Ottoman strategies of conquest and Nicholas's deep-rooted contacts with the Bosnian court.

Maciej Mielnik

The Bosnian Franciscans in the Polish Village near Istanbul: Hôtel Lambert and the Polish-Croatian Collaboration

Following the collapse of the November Uprising (1830–1831) the major role of the Polish political life was played by the elites who migrated mainly to France. The Polish émigrés in Paris established different political groups. The one formed around Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski at Hôtel Lambert constituted the aristocratic faction of the Great Emigration (1831–1870).

The main aim of the political salon of Hôtel Lambert was to keep the Polish question alive in the European politics to re-establish the autonomy of the country. What is interesting, Hôtel Lambert also worked on the emancipation of the South Slavic countries. Hence, Croatia whose lands remained under the Austrian and Ottoman rules was included in the political concepts of the salon as well.

In 1841 Prince Czartoryski purchased from the missionary order of the French Lazarists a forest area located near Istanbul. The Prince founded a village called Adamköy (the later Adampol and today's Polonezköy) to become a second emigration centre for the Polish émigrés. Four years later, as a result of the political collaboration between Croats and Poles, a Bosnian Franciscan Fr. Filip Pašalić (1806–1861) was sent to establish a church which not only granted spiritual guidance for the émigrés of Adamköy but also became the permanent representative mission of the Franciscan Province of Bosna Srebrena in Istanbul. By these means, the presence of the Bosnian Croats in the village was seen by as an opportunity to create a broader mission

also in Bosnia, Serbia, Bulgaria and the Danubian Principalities.

The main purpose of this study is therefore to present the Croatian-Polish collaboration within the political salon of Hôtel Lambert and in the context of the mission performed by the Bosnian Franciscans in Adamköy.

Marko Bratković

The New (Public) Role of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia: A Paradigm Shift or only a Half-hearted Embrace?

The Supreme Court of Republic of Croatia is currently a transforming institution. In Croatia (a country with population of 4,2 million inhabitants), 25 judges of the Supreme Court in 2017 handled more than 20,000 second appeals on points of law in civil cases, of which 66 % pertained to unresolved cases from the previous period. Statistical data shows that the Supreme Court, due to the huge backlogs, cannot fulfil its constitutional task of ensuring uniform application of law in civil proceedings.

On this track, the Croatian 2016 draft of a new Civil Procedure Act provides that the Supreme Court is supposed to grant permission to appeal only if the case raises a question of law of fundamental significance, as has traditionally been the case with supreme courts in common law jurisdictions and in Scandinavia. Actually, the paradigm shift in the Supreme Court's role from a private purpose (just and correct resolution of every individual case) to a public purpose (consisting in safeguarding and promoting the public interest of ensuring uniformity of case law, the development of law, and offering guidance to lower courts) has been recognized.

However, such a paradigm shift has been met with considerable criticism by a large part of the legal community. It has been argued that litigants will become exposed to judicial arbitrariness and that the threshold of the value of the claim

should be retained as an additional filtering mechanism before the Supreme Court. It demonstrates that the idea of the paradigm shift from the Supreme Court pursuing individual interests to pursuing a public purpose has only been embraced in a half-hearted manner. It is yet to be seen what the legislator's final word will be.

Marta Andrić, Azra Abadžić Navaey

The analysis of Turkish language in the collection of poems by Miho Martelini of Dubrovnik

In the library of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo there is the manuscript of the nobleman Miho Martelini from Dubrovnik. The collection was compiled in Dubrovnik in 1657. It consists of two volumes, containing poems in Croatian, Turkish and Italian. All the poems are written in Italian Latin alphabet, except for one poem in Croatian and Turkish language, written in Bosnian Cyrillic. The poems in Turkish language in the collection make a total of eighteen poems.

This analysis will focus on the characteristics of the Turkish language in the poems from Martelini's collection. The value of Martelini's records is particularly in that the aforementioned poems are not written in Arabic alphabet. Namely, it is known that the Ottoman Arabic alphabet was an orthographic system that was not fully adapted to the recording of phonological and morphologic characteristics of Turkish language, so it was not possible to fully reconstruct the Turkish language on the basis of the texts written in Arabic alphabet. Therefore, the texts written by foreign authors or those by authors of non-Turkish origin who had recorded them in their own respective scripts (Latin, Cyrillic, etc.) are considered to be of particularly high value.

Since the poems were written in Dubrovnik, we can expect three language layers in them:

a) the Ottoman language, or the language of the higher, ed-

ucated classes of society in the Ottoman Empire

b) the Western Rumelian Turkish, or the dialect of Turkish language that we may expect to be present on the territory of Dubrovnik, given its geographical position

c) the Bosnian variety of Turkish language, which had developed under the strong influence of South Slavic substratum, and which may also be expected to have been known and represented on the territory of Dubrovnik, due to its geographical position.

The language analysis will show the kind of relationship of those three language layers in Martelini's recordings and, in that way, complete the image about the linguistic, and therefore also cultural and social conditions in the city of Dubrovnik, as well as the larger territory of South Eastern Europe in the 17th century.

Mehmet Baykal

Neighborhood Markets and Fairgrounds as a Marketing activity in the Ottoman Empire

Living as a society is people's social default because humankind created that way and preferred to live together from the beginning. As a result of societal living, everyone is meeting their needs with the help of each other. Produced products are marketed simply by being exchanged at a certain place.

Over time and together with the increase in the population of the society, the marketing activities (neighborhood markets, fairs, exhibitions, entertainment and festivals) that started in the neighborhoods and in certain days in the towns became to take place on annual basis in some great places afterwards (Seljuki Period Yabanlu Bazaar, Balkan Osijek Fair and many more.) In the 19th century, as a result of the industrial revolution, mass production yielded extra inventory, so marketing needs have opened today's big exhibitions or fairs. Many Ottoman exhibitions, conventions, bazars took place in this century and not only Ottomans but also many international merchants participated in those marketing activities.

In this paper, our aim to show how and where the marketing activities of the Ottoman Empire have been realized. Our method is to examine the work that historians have done before, and to determine the issues that are appropriate for Ottoman era marketing activities.

Results show that Ottoman Empire had strict control over marketing activities but it was well organized.

Mehmet Solak

Protecting the Border against Turks: The Organization of the Croatian Military Border Region (1522-1549)

The Monarch of Habsburg had to undertake the defense of the European fortifications directly after the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary had been defeated by the Ottoman Empire in the Battle of Mohaç (Mohacs). The Monarchy put this responsibility into action with the help of the defense system it developed in response to the intense raids and conquests realized by the Turks on the Croatian lands in 1530s. This system developed between Adriatic Sea and Sava River consisted of the captainships of Bihać and Senj, which were responsible for the control of the large and small fortresses that were diversified thoroughly (deeply). In the development of this head captainship, the capture of Klis (1537) and Dubica (1538) by Turks and the Monarchy's defeat of Gorjani Battle became an effective factor. The aim of this study is to discuss the military aspect of the establishment of the Croatian Military Border Region in the light of the data concerning the mercenaries and the lists of salary (1537, 1545, and 1549).

Mehmet Tütüncü

Ottoman Heritage in Bender (Moldavia)

Bender nowadays a forgotten border city in Moldavia's contested region of Transdnyestria was conquered by Sultan Suleiman in 1538 and was made a very famous border city at the Black Sea coast of Ottoman Empire. It was also famous because it housed during 1709-1711 the Swedish King Charles XII, when he was forced to live in exile in the Ottoman lands..

There were 12 mosques, many baths and other civil and military buildings. Bender was because it was on the shore of Dniester also an important port city where trade and commerce with (Bogdan) Moldavia was conducted. There were Mosques 6 mosques founded by Ottoman Sultans e.g. Sultan Suleiman, Sultan Murad III, Sultan Ahmed III, Sultan Abdulhamid I, Sultan Selim III and famous Mosque of Dagistanli Ali Pasa.

Bender was abandoned by the Ottomans in 1812 to Russians. After Peace of Bucharest where Bender was given to Russians in 1812 the Ottoman city was demolished by the Russians nowadays only the fortress with city walls are used as a military base and the inner castle as a museum. Nowadays except the fortifications left nothing of the Ottoman architecture. When it was demolished, Russians made a survey of the city.

We will reconstruct Benders Urban fabric of the city from the travel accounts (Evliya Celebi is very famous but also the German Russian Pierce Balthasar Freiherr von Campen-

hausen left a very good description of Bender from 1806). In the Russian and Swedish archives there are very detailed maps of the city where we can reconstruct the urban fabric of the city and Ottoman archive contains many documents about building activities). From these sources, we will try to describe bender and its people and city.

Mehtap Özdeğer, Suna Mugan Ertugral

Provision of "Ottoman Tranquility" Through Implemented Administrative-Financial Laws in the Europe of the Ottoman Empire

The Balkans is in the position of a significant bridge that establishes a connection between Turkey and the Europe. Political and economic stabilization in the Balkan geography is of great importance for Turkey. As Turkey and Balkan countries shared a common historical heritage, they are bound to each other with indissoluble bonds.

Conquest and dominance of the Ottoman Empire on the Balkan lands began in 1354 with arrival of Süleyman Pasha to the Gallipoli peninsula and a number of Balkan cities came under Ottoman dominance in about a half century. Following the conquest of İstanbul, Fatih Sultan Mehmed initiated conquest movements in the Balkans, which stood as a buffer zone in terms of transportation and connection with the Europe. When Bosnia was conquered in 1463, Ottoman dominance area expanded quickly and it reached to the Dalmatian Coast in a short time.

Presence of the Ottoman Empire lasted more than 500 years in these lands. However, the interim period, from the middle of 14th century to beginning of 18th century, passed into history as a period of peace and tranquility provided to the people from law and justice institutions which were institutionalized upon the law of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans. When the Ottoman Empire conquered a region, it used to carry out census, enumerate lands and collected data

was used to be recorded to cadastral record books. Agricultural lands were included to the status of demesne and each family in the villages was given right to make use of a land in size of a farm which was indicated in the law providing that the families would carry out agricultural activities without interruption. The farmers used to pay tax by the amount of crop they gathered. Provisions about anything a land and how to manage it in an appropriate way was used to be written on the top of the cadastral record books. A kadı (Muslim judge) was designated to each point which served as an administrative unit in every region of the Ottoman Empire in order to represent law and justice system. However, the state did not leave reaya who was the cultivator group, headmen from military and administrative groups and sipahis (cavalrymen) by themselves. It put reaya under protection through laws and adaletnames (justice decrees) it published.

The Ottoman Empire did not implement its own laws immediately upon the people when they came under its domination. It used to implement financial system that were familiar to those people for a length of time by including it to its system. This case is defined as the words "âdet-i kadime" (ancient custom) and " âdet-i mu'tâde" (routine custom) in the Sanjak laws. For instance, according to the âdet-i kadime in Pojega (Pozega) Sanjak, an official tax of five akçe would be collected from each house and no more akçe from that amount would be collected. In Temeşvar (Timişoara), reaya asked to pay taxes, known as King law, which was under implementation since for a long time and their demand was accepted. After a while, the people asked to be subjected to

the Ottoman laws as it abolished forced local taxes and implementations and became fairer in terms of taxation.

Our study is based on Sanjak laws, which were the main basis of peace and tranquility ensured in Balkan geography, and various articles and books were made use of concerning this subject.

Melike Torun, Sümeyra Uzun

The Development of Financial Markets from the Ottoman Empire to Today's Turkey

In the history of economics, development of country's economy has been thought of as a key factor in the development of financial markets. The Ottoman Empire was backward in trade, because it was unable to keep up with the technological upsurge in the industrial revolution, had difficulties in supplying raw materials, and could not put the protectionist trade policies into practice in contrast to other European countries. Because of the free trade agreements signed with the other European countries, the Ottoman state became unable to pay domestic and foreign debts in the country suffering loss of income from foreign trade. At this point, the bankers who provided borrowing to the state, became a part of an economy. Although bankers were not functional like banks in today's sense, they had been among the major actors of the financial markets. The aim of this study is to evaluate the development of the financial markets, the financial instruments and methods used in the Ottoman Empire period to present, on the basis of bankers in the framework of similarities and differences.

Melikşah Kaçar

Creativity in Technology Transfer: How Ottoman Empire Solved its Logistics Related Technology Transfer Problems

In today's world, technology transfer is easy in national or international level. Modern logistics provide solutions to move heavy, delicate hardware or huge amounts of material across globe. It was not like this in the 18th and 19th centuries. Ottoman Empire needed technology to transfer but logistics at that time made it very difficult and expensive. Even when they did not transfer the machinery itself they chose to employ its engineers or makers in its manufacturing facilities such as armories, foundries and gunpowder factories.

Technology transfer can be among governments, universities and other institutions such as NGOs. The major technology transfer centers are part of universities. Professors, researchers, graduate students are main actors in these centers. They develop technology in the hope of industry acceptance in the long run. The technology can either be a product or a service. It can also be part of a product or a service. Technology transfer centers create models, plans, designs, processes, systems, etc.

In some occasions the technology cannot be implemented easily. Not only the technology but also a whole new paradigm should also be implemented by the enterprise. We propose that in such occasions, technology creators can work with enterprises directly. They can be hired for a period of time and they can also serve as technology consultants.

This paper shows creative solutions that Ottoman Empire found and used during the 18th and 19th century for technology transfer and possible contemporary adaptations.

Mustafa Can Güripek

The Corbadjis as Notorious Elites in the 19th Century between the Ottoman Empire and Bulgarian National Movement

After the abolishment of the Janissary military group in 1826, a vast gap emerged in Balkan territory. This gap can be defined with economic, political and socio-cultural issues.
When we tackle the Ottoman Empire's foreign policy at Balkans in the 19th century, it can be argued that the Empire needed the local actors and authorities. The Corbadjis had a big amount of benefits in the political area as a consequence of the absence of janissaries in Balkans. They became the administrators at villages and cities until the 1878.

The Corbadjis had broad agricultural land in the middle of Bulgaria such as Tirnovo, Gabrovo, Kotel etc. They began to sell their agricultural surplus with the aid of relationships with Ottoman bureaucrats. These networks privileged them a unique statue for tax collecting (iltizam). Hence, their economic position reached unimaginable levels. Apart from these, they also increased their wealth with doing usury and money borrowing operations (sarraflik).

The Corbadjis directly impacted Bulgarian society by means of their investments and activities in educational system. It is a well-known fact that the education was a building block for foundation of nation-states. However, the Corbadjis were accused of being pro-Ottoman by the Bulgarian historians.

The main aim of this paper is to explain the history of Corb-

adjis. This research explores the Corbadjis' international trade routes, source of wealth and positions in the literature between the 1830s and 1870s.

Mustafa H. Sayar

A Lot of Roman Emperors from Balkan Countries! What Was the Reason?

The number of emperors with origins linked to the Balkan and Dalmatia regions has been increasing, starting from the middle of 3rd century AD and the reason behind it was the growing internal and external tension on the one hand, and on the other hand, the Rhine and the Danube river border of the empire, were no longer safe enough against the non-Roman tribes. Due to the deficiencies on the protection of borders and the decrease of border security levels, major changes in the population structure of the empire, especially in Balkan countries has begun to occur. In this unusual situation, most of the Roman emperors were individuals who grew up in the Balkans where social, economic and political problems were concentrated.

According to information from late Roman sources, the origin of the 20 Roman emperors was the Balkans. In the scope of this paper, the reasons behind the increase in the number of the emperors from Balkans during the 3rd and 6th centuries will be presented.

Olga Petrunina

The Greek-Turkish Population Exchange of 1920s and Its Consequences for Greece

While the main participants of the World War I completed the fighting by the end of 1918, Greece and Turkey were at war for another four years. The Greeks fought for the implementation of their national idea, and the Turks struggled for the preservation of their statehood. To exclude mutual territorial claims in the future, Greece and Turkey concluded a convention concerning the exchange of populations on January 30, 1923. According to the convention, there was to be a compulsory exchange of Turkish nationals of the Greek Orthodox religion established in Turkish territory, and of Greek nationals of the Moslem religion established in Greek territory. Together with the refugees, the number of repatriates was about 1.5 million with a total population of 6.2 million people (1928). The implementation of the convention had serious economic, social, political and cultural consequences for Greece. I compare the ethnic, linguistic and confessional structure of the Greek population before and after the exchange of populations, analyze the map of resettlement of the refugees and repatriates and the state policy on their integration, and also reveal some consequences of population exchange for Greece during the interwar period and World War II.

Paulina Dominik

"A new capital of freedom"? – Istanbul, the 1908 Young Turk Revolution and Polish Independence

Despite being dubbed in mid-nineteenth century as "the Sick Man of Europe", the Ottoman Empire came to play an important role in the political imagination of the Polish émigré circles following the final partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom in 1795. Throughout the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire was one of the chief destinations for the Polish political émigrés who fled to Istanbul in the hope of securing Ottoman support in their efforts to regain national independence. The Polish presence in the Ottoman Empire, however, was not limited to activities aimed at the restoration of an independent Poland; rather, Polish émigrés also played an active role in the Ottoman public sphere and contributed to various enterprises connected to the reforms of the Ottoman state from the Tanzimat Era (1839 – 1876) until Poland regained independence in 1918.

While the nineteenth century had been presented by the existing scholarship as the key period for the Polish activities in the Ottoman Empire, the 1908 constitutional revolution and the coming to power of the Committee of Union and Progress represented for some members of the Polish independence circles a watershed event that encouraged them to once again tie their national cause to the Ottomans. This presentation examines the importance of the 1908 Young Turk Revolution for the Polish independence struggle and of Istanbul as a center for Polish émigré activities.

Pınar Savaş

Getting To Know the Other, Othering the Familiar Co-Existence and Othering In Medieval Balkans

Balkan nation building processes that were mainly the romantic and linguistic, have more common grounds with each other than any given European societies' same process. Othering in order to build or strengthen the idea/belief of nation as a collective identity is of course not peculiar to the Balkan nations. But, it's interesting that different Balkan nations of different parts of the peninsula, besides/because of the collective identity they shared "*under the Ottoman rule*", namely "millet system", constructed their national self-identity by "othering" the same ruling power of the Ottomans. Yet, on some point of views, former counterparts and equals of the millet system had to develop a kind of rivalry with each other in order to emphasize their own "*glorious past*" especially in terms of struggling with the Ottomans.

But, neither the need for collective identity nor othering is newly discovered in the age of nation building, furthermore new to the peninsula. We can say that in this process Balkan nations also had othering and self-identity constructing experiences mostly derived from the medieval era. Because loyalty to the ruler and attachment to religion and place played a great role in self-identity in medieval Balkans, it's interesting to trace the medieval backgrounds of the nation building process of the later centuries.

In this paper, intertwined political and cultural developments in Medieval Balkans will be examined in the perspective of

respectively, emerging political entities' struggles with "others" and becoming integral components of Byzantine commonwealth, a new phase of collective identity construction based on the medieval times.

Redžep Škrijelj

The "Džemijet" Muslim Party and Bosniaks (1919-1925)

This study refers to the period of the foundation and the intitiation of the actions and successes of the party of the „Džemijet" Islamic political organization in Sandžak. Since its foundation on December 17th 1919 in Skopje it aimed to improve and strenghten the overall social-political relations, as well as the status of the adherents of Islam in the newly formed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1918-1929). According to the statement of many historiographs, the existence of „Džemijet" since its foundation until the cessation of the political activities was marked by three political currents and branches: Turkish, Albanian and Serbian, yet ultimately, as a result of a well-organized interconnection, the pro-Albanian current led by Ferhad Bey-Draga prevailed. Since the very foundation of the party, the Bosniaks, led by Aćif Hadžiahmetović from Novi Pazar, had a special influence in fueling of the already boiling political climate in Sandžak. In such circumstances the political tensions were steadily growing and a tightening of the national and religious antagonisms occurred and resulted in great actions of terror, murder and expulsion of the Muslim population which were perpetrated by the ruling structures of the royal regime in Belgrade. The bloody conflicts with the Islamic population of Novi Pazar, the Pe**šter Plateau, the villages in the region of Ribarići, the Rožaje countryside, as well as the great suffering of the Muslim population in the regions of Šahovići and Vraneš (Pavino Polje) have uncovered the perfidious politics of ethnic cleansing which was directed and assisted by its perpetrators in Belgrade. The activities of „Džemijet" in Sandžak have proven to be insufficient in the attempts for the strenghtenning of the parliamentary**

democracy in the Kingdom. The following years have announced a long, arduous and difficult political struggle of the Islamic population which was trying to survive and resist the repressive processes of ethnic cleansing. The situation did not improve even after the formation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (January 6th 1929).

Ruža Radoš Ćurić

***What does the Dubrovnik State* Archive tell us about the Ottomans? The case study of the Bosnian governor Ali Pasha Hekimoğlu (1736 -1740)**

The Dubrovnik State Archive holds a rich and historically valuable collection of Ottoman documents collected in a serie called *Acta Turcarum*. It contains more than 15,000 Ottoman documents issued by the sultans and the neighboring Ottoman authorities to the Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa). Among various political and legal acts issued to Ragusans by local Ottoman officials, the orders of the Bosnian *beylerbey* (governor), a so called *buyuruldi*s, stand out by its importance.

Bosnian *beylerbey*s governed a vast territory of the Bosnian *eyalet* that was adjacent to the Republic of Dubrovnik. Besides concentrating political authority in the neighboring Bosnian province, *beylerbey*s gradually took hold over the practical issues between the Ottoman Porte and the Republic of Dubrovnik. Consequently, Bosnian governor Topal Osman Pasha (1719 - 1720) advised Ragusans "not to address their problems to the Porte, but at court of the Bosnian governor because their demands will be resolved faster there".

Contrary to his words, the route to justice at Bosnian court was slow and expensive. In 17th and 18th century the climate of legal indolence and administrative inefficiency was led by bad-tempered, greedy, incompetent and corrupt Bosnian *beylerbey*s. Because of short-term office, future uncertainty, low income and high expenses, they rarely missed an opportunity to extort gifts and levy illegal taxes for their own benefit. The

Porte's control over a distance province mostly collapsed on the Bosnian borders, and only eager and persistent Ragusan diplomacy paired by complaints of the Bosnians resulted in a dismissal of the most notorious Bosnian *beylerbey*s.

This paper will address a widespread stereotype of incompetent and disreputable Bosnian *beylerbey*s during 18th century by examining the fruitful archival correspondence between the Republic of Dubrovnik and the Bosnian governor Ali Pasha Hekimoğlu (1736 - 1740). Ali Pasha's *buyuruldi*s and letters to the Dubrovnik Senate will provide a vivid picture of their complex relations, but also a valuable insight into the changing image of the Bosnian governors.

Selahattin Karabinar, Elçin Şişmanoğlu, Duygu Anil Keskin

Accounting Culture in the Balkan Countries and the Effect on Integration

The effect on accounting of socioeconomic factors is strong. One of the important socioeconomic factors that affect the accounting system of a country is culture. The effect of culture on accounting has begun to be felt increasing day by day. Most of the studies examining the relationship between accounting and culture have made within the framework of cultural dimensions posed by Hofstede. Hofstede stated that the most fundamental element in the analysis and classification of "accounting climates" is culture at national and international levels. In addition, there is also an impact on financial reporting systems of the culture. Because, all over the world have started efforts to harmonize accounting standards with globalization. In this study, considering the cultural dimensions of Hofstede have tried to reveal the dimensions of accounting culture in the Balkan countries and it has examined the integration with today's financial reporting systems.

Selcen Özyurt Ulutaş

Anatomy of an Immigration:
Doyran Tribe from Turkmenistan to Balkans

Immigration is an inseparable part of Turkish history as it is the history of all humanity. People had to leave the place they lived for many reasons such as war, conquest, establishment, salvation and so on. Over the centuries, it is known that Turks came to Anatolia from their motherland in Central Asia and then passed to the Balkans. The sources, in part, inform us about the immigrations that have shaped history. But unfortunately many sources remain silent about most of them. The long-term immigrations that shape history and societies are the most difficult information gathering events. A movement that spans centuries is experiencing an extraordinary slowness and a rather disorganized state.

This study started many years ago on the similarities of name that have been noticed by chance but attract attention and still continues. Every resource identified adds a new dimension to the study. In this study, which started with the news of the Doyran lake frozen years ago in Macedonia, the first striking aspect is there are settlements, the villages and the counties called Doyran from Adıyaman to Samsun and Antalya to Edremit in Turkey. In the next step it is seen that there are the same name places in Thessaloniki, Bulgaria and Macedonia. Historically and geographically, the Doyran city in Turkmenistan is likely to be the protagonist of this story. The sources give us a great deal of information about the effects of the Mongolian invasion in the 12th and 13th centuries, especially in the region. During these invasions, it is constant that the im-

migration changed the destiny of Anatolia. The sources have not even given information about most of tribes while writing the name of them which had led the important events.

In this study, we will try to determine the immigration map of Doyran tribe from the first source that we can detect in the light of our researches. The point that makes this immigration process more interesting is while Doyran villagers in Adıyaman describe themselves as Kurds, those who live in Antalya say that they are Yoruks and the residents of Doyran village in Edremit state they are Turkmen-Alevis. In the Balkan branch of the Doyran tribe, different stories draw attention which spread to three countries. Within the scope of the study, the data obtained so far will be compiled and the cultural change of the Doyran tribe from Anatolia to the Balkans will be closely examined.

Seyfullah Aslan

The Danube Fleet As An Instrument
Of Logistic Support to the Ottoman Army

Ottomans provided food and munitions with a bureaucratic system that includes intense measures in order to meet the needs of the army in time and sufficiently during their campaigns. In this context, the Danube Fleet was an important instrument to meet the logistic needs of the Ottoman Army. The river transport which is the faster than the land and has less cost was one of the important factors affecting the success of the Ottoman army. On the other hand, some problems such as the delays in the supply of grain and its transport; delays in cooking and preparing sufficient peksimeds (biscuits); problems in transferring the munitions and ammunitions in adequate quantities and under proper conditions created problems for the Ottoman army.

The Danube Fleet used two main lines as the Danube River line starting from the Danube basin and reaching to Ruse, Vidin, Belgrade and Budapest and the line starting from Belgrade to the Gradiska pier via the Sava River. The Ottoman campaigns towards Central Europe had been supported by shipments from these routes.

The Danube Fleet was also tasked with construction of the bridges for crossing of the army. The Kapudan of the Danube Fleet was in charge of the construction of the temporary floating bridges called as “tombaz” which were formed with ships. In addition, the vessels of Danube Fleet were also used for the transportation of the necessary materials such as stone, wood

and timber for the construction of permanent bridges.

In our paper, the logistic support of the Danube Fleet during the Ottoman campaigns from in 1683 to 1718 will be carefully examined. In particular, logistic contributions of the Danube Fleet and various solutions brought by the Ottomans to logistical problems will be detailed in the light of the documents from the Ottoman Archive. This paper will try to answer the following questions: How the Kapudan of the Danube Fleet worked with local governors, how they acted, how the logistic organization was conducted, and how many ships were transported by taking the command from the center. Moreover, the amount of the grain and the number of troops which were transported by the fleet will be compared with the current available data on the total amount of grain and the number of troops of campaigns in order to emphasize the importance of Danube transport.

Sezgi Gedik, Orhan Akova, Suna Muğan Ertuğral

Economic Evaluation of Tourist Movement between Turkey and the Balkan Countries

Tourism has significant economic impacts on developed and developing countries. In recent years, it has begun to be regarded as an important sector especially for the developing countries, such as contributing to the recovery of the balance of payments, creating employment, stimulating the economy and increasing infrastructure and superstructure investments. In addition to economic impacts, tourism movements also make a significant contribution to ensuring peace among countries by promoting intercultural interaction. Recently, Turkey and the Balkan countries are more and more convergent in terms of both political and economic, and cultural. With this convergence, tourism activities between Turkey and the Balkan countries began to increase. In this study, tourism activities between the Balkan countries and Turkey will be evaluated in economic terms. For this purpose tourism activities and revenues that occur between the Balkan countries and Turkey will be evaluated in the light of the last 15 years of data.

Silvana Rachieru

Ottoman Network in the Balkans:
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the Sultan in the Former Well-Protected Domains

End of the 19th century determined important changes on the political map of the Balkans. From independent states like Serbia, Romania and Greece to vassal territories like the Bulgarian Principality, the homogenous image of the region around 1800 was just history. The new states had to learn how to co-exist with the still-remaining most powerful and large state of the area and also to create themselves a distinctive identity. The opening of diplomatic relations and the creation of an entire network of Ottoman consulates in the Balkans, demonstrated once again the economic and political interest the Ottoman Empire kept for its former vassals. Also, Ottoman subjects residents in these new states had to be protected through this diplomatic network. Romania was not an exception in this case: the Ottoman Empire opened a total of thirteen diplomatic offices (consulates and vice-consulates) in the period 1878-1916 and the reports on the residential country determined many pages of documents. For this presentation, I will focus on the informative role of the Ottoman consuls as well as the ministry who was located in Bucharest and the influence they had on the local political sphere as well as their position in the Ottoman diplomatic network in the Balkans.
Being representatives of the former suzerain did not always provide the Ottoman diplomats with the most privileged position. The representatives struggled for decades to create a legal framework of their activity through the conclusion of a consular agreement. Meanwhile, long reports with observa-

tions and comments on the political life of the independent Romania were sent. Using as the main source the diplomatic correspondence from the Ottoman archives, the paper will offer an overview of the activity of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the sultan in Romania as instruments of influence on power during the three decades from the recognition of independence of Romania by the Berlin Treaty in 1878 to the World War I, in comparison to their homologues in the Balkans.

Şevki Özgener

Ethics and Entrepeneurship in the Ottoman Empire

The purpose of this study is to reveal the understanding of Ottoman 'ethics based on various sources and documents and to analyze the effects of the understanding of Ottoman 'ethics on the development of entrepreneurship. In accordance with this purpose, the study focuses on the concepts of ethics and moral, the differences between ethics and ethics, ethics in Ottoman' social life, Business ethics and ethics practices in Ottoman' business life, the relationship between ethics and entrepreneurship in the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, this study is concluded with an evaluation on business ethics in Ottoman Empire. Finally, it is emphasized that the study has some limitations, together with some implementation-oriented suggestions of business ethics to entrepreneurs and managers and suggestions about the research to be done in ethics and entrepreneurship topics in the future are presented.

Şeyda Dursun Karaahmetoglu

Consumer's Right to Rescind the Contract for Defective Goods and The Restrictions on the Exercising the Right to Rescind the Contract

According to the Turkish Consumer Protection Law (TCPL) numbered 6502, four remedies are available, If the goods purchased are defective. One of the remedies is to rescind the contract. The consumer can rescind the contract for defective goods providing the return of goods, which are purchased. When the consumer exercises the right to rescind, the contract turns into a contractual liquation process.

Principally, the consumer is free to pursue any remedies for defective goods. In other words, there are not any orders of priority on the pursuing four remedies under Turkish Consumer Protection Law differently from Directive 1999/44/EC. However, in the case that free of charge repair or replacement of the defective goods with another one bring disproportional difficulties to the seller; the consumer shall exercise only one of two rights: rescinding the contract or reduction in the price in proportion to the defect (TCPL art. 11 III and Directive 1999/44/EC art. 3 V).

Under the Turkish Consumer Protection Law, there are not any restrictions on the exercising of the right to rescind the contract. However, with the link of Article 83 to the general regulations, the restrictions on the exercising of the right to rescind the contract in Turkish Code of Obligations can be applied on the consumer transactions. Directive 1999/44 EC includes also the similar restriction on the exercising of the right to rescind contract. In this sense, even where the buy-

er has exercised the right to rescind the contract, the court is free to order a reduction in the price or free of charge repair if it does not consider rescission justified by the circumstances. During the consideration of circumstances, the type of defect on the goods should be taken into account. As indicated in Directive 1999/44/EU, if the defect is minor, the consumer should not have entitled the contract rescinded. The issue of type and minority of the defect are also discussed by Turkish doctrine, although there is no explicit regulation about it.

Tatjana Paić-Vukić

Presentation of the Ottoman Heritage: Exhibiting Islamic Manuscripts in Croatia

The paper examines the ways of presenting the Ottoman heritage in Croatia using the example of the exhibition of Islamic manuscripts which was held in Zagreb in May 2014. The exhibition was jointly organized by the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Yunus Emre Institute from Turkey. It displayed manuscripts from the holdings of the Academy's Oriental Collection originating mostly from the Ottoman Empire. The author examines the presentational treatment of this segment of the Ottoman heritage, the informative and educational function of the exhibition, and the importance of knowing the prevailing perceptions of the Ottoman culture among local recipients as a prerequisite for a successful conceptualization of the exhibition and the accompanying catalog.

Tülay Aydın Ünver

Consumer's Right to Replace the Defective Good and the Issue of Payment for the Use of Goods

According to Turkish Consumer Protection Law if the good is defective the consumer has four remedies. One of them is the replacement of the defective good with a defective-free one. The right to replacement is generally possible for obligation in kind. However, it is accepted in the doctrine that the term of "*non-defective fungible*" should be interpreted broadly. Accordingly, the consumer may be entitled to have the right to replacement in terms of specific obligation. The consumer is entitled for the defective good to be replaced with a defective-free one, if the possible. Consumer shall exercise one of the two rights between rescinding the contract and discount from the price, if the right to replace is not possible or brings along disproportional difficulties to the seller. While determining the disproportion, matters such as the non-defective value of the good, the significance of the defect and whether any alternative remedy is possible would constitute a problem to the customer is taken into account as agreed in EU Directive 1999/44.

The question of whether claiming a payment is possible for the use of the defective goods constitutes a major problem if the consumer asks for the replacement of the defective good. In the same vein, if a new model is delivered to the consumer with the reason that the same model of the defective goods is not produced or not available in stocks, it is necessary to discuss whether it be possible to claim the price difference from the consumer.

The Turkish Supreme Court accepts that there is no provision in the law regarding the deduction of payment for the use of the defective goods in the case of the right for replacement of the defective goods. Thus, a payment for the use of the defective goods cannot be claimed from the consumer. However, the Court of Justice of the European Union, in a decision on the same issue, has come to the same conclusion on different grounds. According to its decision, it is the seller who delivers the defective goods by contrary to the contract so that the seller has to bear the consequences. Also, applying the right to replace a defective good with a defective-free one or to purchase an upper model does not constitute an unjust enrichment.

Vasilescu Tiberiu, Radu-Alexandru Dragoman, Sorin Oanță-Marghitu

The Neglected Past of Ignored Minorities: The Ottoman Heritage in Dobruja, Romania

After the Independence War (1877-1878) Romania incorporated Dobruja from the Ottoman Empire together with a significant Muslim minority. The new Romanian province became a territory where the ancient vestiges were archaeological investigated and integrated into the national discourse. The discourse was centered on the idea that the Romanians are the heirs of the Greek-Roman and Roman heritage. Since then the Ottoman heritage, understood in Romania as that part of material culture connected with Turkish and Tartar minorities, has been, with small exceptions, neglected. Occasionally, the Ottoman past in Dobruja was only used as a source of inspiration for Orientalist art works or as an example of the multi-ethnic cohabitation, without a deeper understanding and analysis of the context. This situation continued over the decades and a good example is a recent exhibition dedicated to the 140 years of the Romanian archeology in Dobruja where the Ottoman past is absent.

Even though in recent years the knowledge of the Ottoman presence in Romania has been enriched heritage policies pay attention only to the „famous" Ottoman monuments, founded by the rich, while ignoring the „modest" architecture, as the one in the rural areas. At the same time, the ignorant attitude towards an archeology of the recent and contemporary past has led to the amputation of the long biography of the Ottoman materiality and its artificial separation from the present.

Gradually, especially beginning with the 1970s and more hastened after the 1990s, the villagers (Romanians and Tartars equally) immigrated to the nearest towns (Basarabi, Medgidia, Constanţa). Due to massive depopulation the Muslim cemeteries remain the only material expression of the ottoman past legacy. Especially the Lanurile cemetery (Bărăganu commune, Constanţa County) recalls the genealogical depth (through the extensive and thick distribution of funerary monuments), an aspiration to enduring memory (through the monumentality and durability of funerary stelae), as well as an image of eternity (through the monotony of the stones seeded in the ground). In this funerary space are interweaved the images of a monument belonging to a faded community, the images of a necropolis becoming transformed into an archaeological site, and the images of a still functional cemetery with a long life-history.

In this presentation we focus on the long biography (from the Ottoman period up to the present) of the Muslim cemetery at Lanurile in the rural Dobrudja, analyzed in relation with other material elements from the neighboring village of Bărăganu (Constanta County).

Vjeran Kursar

A migration in reverse: Dalmatians and Croatians in Istanbul in the long nineteenth century

Together with the opening of the Ottoman Empire to world economy and general liberalization of the regime, waves of European migrants began to arrive to the great port cities of the Ottoman Empire, including its capital Istanbul, in search of work. Immigrants from Dalmatia, the most underdeveloped province of the Habsburg Empire, were among the most numerous newcomers in the Istanbul's quarter of Galata in the first half of the 19th century. The reasons for this phenomenon are to be found primarily "at home." After the abolition of the Republics of Venice and Dubrovnik (Ragusa), Dalmatia came under the Habsburg rule. Habsburg taxes, centralization, bureaucratization, and military conscription, aggravated harsh economic and agricultural crisis, and instigated great migrations of Dalmatian people. The reformed Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, seemed to be a land of opportunity.

Numerous Dalmatian and Croatian diaspora in the 19th century Istanbul was confirmed by testimonies of Croatian and Bosnian travelers that visited the city, and a Catholic monk who served there at that time. Their relatively high number seems to be confirmed by data from baptism records of Istanbul's Catholic parishes. Dalmatians and Croatians in Istanbul were day laborers, industrial workers, guards, maids, caretakers, merchants, artisans, and sailors. Some of them were connected with companies that had headquarters in the Habsburg Monarchy, such as the shipping company "Austrian Lloyd" with the headquarter in Trieste. A portion of Croatians

lived in very poor conditions, some even below the poverty line or on the wrong side of the law. On the other hand, some of Dalmatian and Croatian immigrants managed to achieve distinguished careers and acquire esteem in Levantine community of Istanbul, and beyond, such as famous printers from the Zellich family, among others.

Together with great political changes in the 20th century and establishment of the Republic of Turkey as a national state which superseded the old regime of the Ottoman Empire, the number of European foreign migrants in Istanbul started to decline until near disappearance and insignificance. In general, that was the fate of once numerous Croatian community in the city on the Bosphorus as well.

Ü. Serdar Serdaroğlu, Serdar Semih Coşkun

1913-14 Ottoman Foreign Trade Statistics Yearbook: Balkan States, Composition of Goods in Imports and Exports and Ports

The efforts of the Ottoman administration to use modern statistical information and methods began with the reform process of the nineteenth century. While the first applications of modern statistical methods were seen in the population area in the Ottoman Empire. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, foreign trade statistics began to be published. These foreign trade statistics were recorded starting from the 1878s to the 1913s with importation and exportation values, goods composition, and the information of ports from which the goods originated or arrived. The latest product of these efforts in the Ottoman State is "1913-1914 Ottoman Foreign Trade Statistics Yearbook" written in Ottoman Turkish and French. This period (1913-1914) and the period of 1910-1912 together seem to be a higher foreign trade deficit than the previous periods. Among these foreign trade deficit components, it is important that Balkan countries such as Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro are also included. In the 1913-1914 statistics representing the last year before World War I, in this period, the Ottoman Empire's exports increased while the incomes did not increase. The purpose of this study is to compile data on Ottoman foreign trade at the beginning of the 20th century; within these data, reveal the shares of Balkan states in Ottoman import and export figures by using 1913-1914 Ottoman Foreign Trade Statistics Yearbook as a primary source with some secondary sources in English, and Turkish. By using the 1913-14 Ottoman Foreign Trade Statistics Yearbook, shares of Balkan

states in trade statistic which have 441 different goods basis of the volume and the balance of trade will be informed, as well as the information of the departure ports.

In the secondary section of the study, we investigate the trends of foreign trade flows of former Ottoman regions and compare the statistics of prior to WWI with postmodern era. Exports and imports of goods and services (%GDP) present the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, etc. The main source of the data stems from World Bank national data and OECD national accounts data files. Now that these statistics are accepted as the mainstream foreign trade indicators of countries, we tried to shed some light on the question of how the foreign trade characteristics of Balkans evolved over time.

Zahit Atçıl

From Nobility to Devshirme:
Recruitment of Ottoman Elite from the Balkans

This paper discusses the process of Ottoman recruitment of Balkan nobles and devshirme boys from Balkan villages from the mid-fifteenth to mid-sixteenth centuries. After the conquest of Istanbul, Mehmed II (ruled 1451-1481) tended to marginalize the ulema from vizieral ranks in order to break their self-conscious cosmopolitanism and overbearing presence in Ottoman politics, and appointed the children of certain Byzantine-Balkan aristocratic families, such as Mahmud Pasha, Rum Mehmed Pasha etc. This reliance on Balkan/Byzantine aristocracy in Ottoman government continued during the reigns of Bayezid (ruled 1481-1512) and Selim I (ruled 1512-1520) by the rise of Mesih Pasha, Hersekzade Ahmed Pasha, Dukaginzade Ahmed Pasha etc. Although the ulema did not completely disappeared from holding vizieral posts until the end of Selim's reign (e.g. Karamani Mehmed Pasha, Sinan Pasha, Piri Mehmed Pasha were viziers who were madrasa graduates), the presence of Balkan noble viziers as an alternative played a significant role in breaking the ulema's power. However, being conscious of their background and the availability of alternative career paths in European bureaucracies, these Balkan aristocrats became a challenge to the Ottoman dynastic power especially during the reign of Bayezid I who had to pursue conciliatory policy because of the international crisis of Jem Sultan. Next Sultan, Selim I desired, and also took measures, to break the power of the viziers from Balkan nobility, he was not successful ultimately due to his short reign. Suleyman the Magnificent (ruled 1520-1566) not

only marginalized the Balkan aristocracies but also relied exclusively on people of devshirme origin to recruit for higher administrative positions. These devshirme bureaucrats and viziers were collected as young boys from Balkan villages and the most promising among them were educated in Ottoman palace and they were now able to attain top bureaucratic positions. Among many others, Ibrahim Pasha (served 1523-1536), Lütfi Pasha (served 1539-41), Rüstem Pasha (served 1544-1553 and 1555-1561) Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (served 1565-1579) were of this sort. Being detached from their family links and having no noble background, they became loyal to the Ottoman dynastic authority as well as instrumental in boosting dynastic legitimacy in the sixteenth century. This paper argues that the change in vizieral positions during the reign of Mehmed II from ulema to devshirme/kul was not sudden but it a process completed with a hundred-year long process through stages in which first the children of Balkan aristocratic families were employed and during the reign of Suleyman true devshirme boys were brought to the vizieral positions.

Zdenko Samaržija

Slavonia during the Ottoman Period

The Ottomans are at the peak of their power when they conquer Central Danubia and Slavonia, Srijem, Baranja and Bačka, areas in which Croats then made the majority, experiencing economic, infrastructure and cultural upheaval. The Ottomans rebuild the roads, build rest areas beside them (sarays and hans) and encourage trade and craft. They introduce public health institutions, raise the level of hygiene of public and private space and act enlightening towards all ethnicities and social groups. They orientalize existing urban units, build water systems and middle Danube region becomes interesting for foreign entrepreneurs and wholesalers who open their offices here, especially when the Ottomans enter the bridge in Osijek into commercial communication between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

Contrary to the well-known anti-Turkish and Islamophobic attitudes, rich in Croatian, Serbian and Hungarian literature, the Ottomans in the Middle Danube region form a multiethnic and multiconfessional society, superior to the countries of Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, except for the tolerant Netherlands. There are no anti-Semitic outbursts in Ottoman Pannonia, The Roma and Singh (Gypsies) are free to lead the nomadic life, Orthodox and Catholic build sacral/monastic facilities and in them confess their faith, the Calvinists and other reformed Christians are not threatened.

The ambitions of Karamustafa Ćuprilić, the great vizier, beyond his competence to establish new systems and manage the existing system, are indications of his exaggerations and a bad insight into reality. He started the war in 1683 against the Viennese emperor, which backfired, and in the upcoming 15 years destroyed the Ottoman rule in the Middle Danubia making today's Slavonia, Baranja, Bačka, and (part of) Srijem join the administration of the Habsburg Monarchy.

Ivica Prlender

The Republic of Dubrovnik and the Ottoman Empire in the Late Middle Ages

In the decades when the Republic of Dubrovnik reaffirmed its statehood on an international scale and achieved the highest rate of economic growth, it was faced with a completely new challenge both in foreign policy and in economic terms.

At the same time, the increasingly powerful Turkish Empire placed under its political control a growing number of traditional Dubrovnik markets in the Balkan hinterland. Already in the 1530's The Ottomans, albeit indirectly, played a decisive role in solving a military-political crisis caused by Dubrovnik's efforts to expand its state territory.

With the final fall of the Serbian and Bosnian kingdoms, the Republic found itself in the direction of the Ottoman expansion towards the eastern Adriatic coast.

In these circumstances, a small, but economically influential Mediterranean republic was forced to seek a modus vivendi with a powerful neighboring imperium. In this endeavor, the Catholic state was burdened by the fact that it was at least, in the formal-legal level a tribute to the Crown of St. Stephen.
The greatest temptation for the Republic was brought in the sixties of the 15th century when the papacy recognized Dubrovnik as the ideal position and allie from where a new crusade could be launched into the underbelly of the Ottoman Empire.

The final outcome is well known:
The Republic of Dubrovnik by becoming the Sultan's tribute was guaranteed territorial integrity, its key economic interests, and political independence. However, achieving this result was not without hesitation and a collective trauma, including a huge migratory impact that would permanently mark the structure of the Dubrovnik state.



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