

## Publications

The publication policy of the Centre aims to complement its wide range of activities and thus make available to the general public the results of research related to exhibitions, lectures, and specific projects touching the Centre's domains of specialization. This includes as well, the works submitted to the Centre within the framework of the Prize Competition for Research on the History of Banking and Finance, held every two years, and jointly organized by the Centre, the European Association for Banking and Financial History and the History Foundation of Turkey.

### Current publications

- **"Economy in Globalizing Istanbul"**, Edited by Çağlar Keyder
- **"İSTANBUL PARA-DOXA / Conversations on the City and Architecture Boaçhan Dundaralp, Asli Kivak ingin. Nilufer Kozikoglu "**, Editor: Pelin Dervis
- **"Old Istanbulites, New Istanbulites"**, Edited by Murat Guvenc
- **"Reactions to British Influence in Ottoman Iraq: Project to Grant Privilege for a Transport Company on the Dicle and Fırat Rivers (1909-1913)"**, Burcu Kurt.
- **"The Zonguldak Coal Basin as the Site of Contest (1920-1947)"**, Nursen Gurboga.
- **"Mapping Istanbul"**, Garanti Galeri 2009, istanbul

#### Exhibition Catalogs

#### Prize Competition Publications

#### Conference Publications

#### Royal Asiatic Society & OBARC Publications

#### Others

#### Garanti Galeri Publications



## *Küreselleşen İstanbul'da Ekonomi*

*Prepared for publication by Çağlar Keyder*

Istanbul, October 2010  
ISBN 978-9944-731-22-5

### Economy in Globalizing Istanbul

The second Istanbul Symposium organized by the Ottoman Bank Museum addressed how the ongoing dynamics of globalization have affected the city's economy, from the start of the 1990s to the present. The symposium titled "Economy in Globalizing Istanbul" was held on December 11 and 12, 2009, under the curatorship of Prof. Çağlar Keyder from the Atatürk Institute at Boğaziçi University. It tackled questions such as the nature of the project aiming to turn Istanbul into a global city, the ways in which the city displays its new identity, and the momentum that this articulation into the global world has acquired. The themes under discussion revolved around four main axes. The first concerned the political economy of the social change undergone after the 1990s. The second axis of discussion focused on the reconfiguration of space and spatial

politics. The other two axes involved the culture and finance sectors as the driving forces behind globalization. Under these headings, speakers discussed the economy of art, architecture, and the media as well as Istanbul's place in the global financial system and its aspirations to become a financial center.

This book, a collection of the symposium papers and proceedings, takes a close look at Istanbul's globalization efforts over the past twenty years. It exposes as well every aspect of the urban renewal process taking place in the city, largely according to capitalist logic.



## **İSTANBUL PARA-DOXA / Conversations on the City and Architecture**

**Boğaçhan Dündaralp, Asli Kıyak İngin,  
Nilüfer Kozikoğlu**

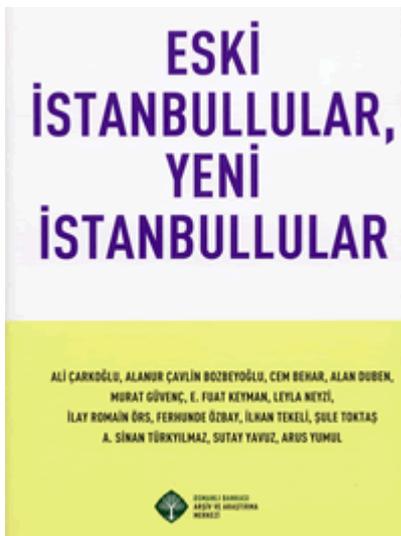
Editor: Pelin Derviş

Garanti Galeri 2010, İstanbul  
ISBN 978-9944-731-21-8

**This book was prepared as part of the London-Istanbul Exchange Programme conducted by The Architecture Foundation in 2009-2010 with the cooperation of Garanti Gallery and Arkitera Architecture Center, and was published with the support of the British Council.**

From the editor's introduction:

*"Istanbul: A metropolis where millions of people live. Construction work in Istanbul never ends, and the horizon line is almost invisible now. Its boundaries keep growing, so much so that it is no longer a city but a region. The historical accumulation of thousands of years comes alive adorned with new faces, or dies, depending on single restorations, the attribution of new functions, demolition and rebuilding projects, as well as numerous urban interventions on varying scales. Even this limited view makes it possible to talk of the existence of a very strong architectural production potential in Istanbul... There are ten universities with architectural faculties. Most of the architectural publications (periodical and otherwise) are printed in Istanbul. What does it mean, one wonders, to exist in this architectural environment in terms of intellectual or physical production and contribution or simply as a witness? If three Istanbulian architects, all under 45, of different architectural practices and approaches started to talk, what issues would come up in this conversation where they brought in their personal experiences and discussed this metropolis and its architecture? How subjective or objective would those issues be? How would these relate to the discourses voiced in Istanbul? "istanbul para-doxa" does not aim to define a perfect architectural environment or to develop new discourses. "istanbul para-doxa" is the product of a discussion unfettered by such concerns, and its most meaningful aspect is that as such, it offers a cross-section of the present."*



## **Eski İstanbullular, Yeni İstanbullular**

Edited by: Murat Güvenc

İstanbul, 2009  
ISBN 978-9944-731-18-8

### **Old Istanbulites, New Istanbulites**

The Ottoman Bank Museum has launched a new symposium series that examines Istanbul from an economic, social and cultural perspective. The opening symposium, *Old Istanbulites and New Istanbulites* aimed to shed

light on the unknown demographic structure of Istanbul during the process of modernization.

After an accelerating population growth in the 19th century, certain developments in the second quarter of the 20th century, such as the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the capital's decreasing scope of influence due to the emergence of new nation-states, the adoption of étatist economic policies and the related decline in employment, brought about a fall in Istanbul's population. Following World War II, a half century phase of stagnation was replaced by a period of rapid growth. It was only at the beginning of the 1950s that the city was able to attain the population size it had possessed at the start of the 20th century.

From the 1950s on, especially after the transition to import substitution policies and the consequent acceleration of rural-urban migration, Istanbul's population in the second half of the 20th century registered a 12-fold increase compared to that in 1950. The city, with its rapidly changing patterns in lifestyles, community participation, household composition, and social, ethnic and religious structure, became one of the largest metropolitan areas in Europe.

This book, a compilation of the papers submitted at the symposium, focuses on the reshaping of Istanbul's urban population structure and composition during the process of modernization.



*Osmanlı Irak'ında İngiliz Nüfuzuna  
Tepkiler  
Dicle ve Fırat'ta Seyr-i Sefain İmtiyazı  
Teşebbüsü (1909-1913)*

*Burcu Kurt*

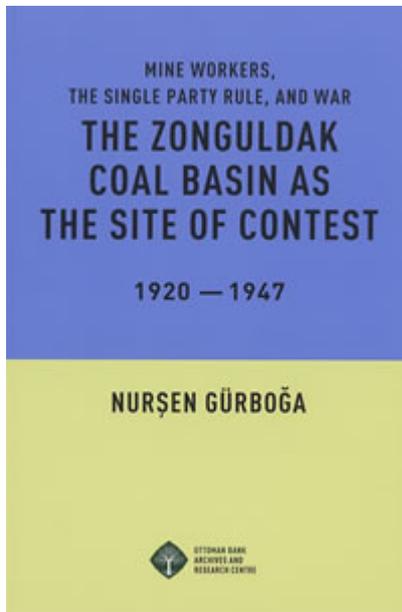
İstanbul, 2009  
ISBN 978-9944-731-17-1

**Reactions to British Influence in Ottoman Iraq: Project to Grant Privilege for a Transport Company on the Dicle and Fırat Rivers (1909-1913)**

Winner of the 2006-2007 Scientific Paper Prize in the Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Centre's biannual competition for Research on the History of Banking and Finance, organized with the collaboration of the European Association for Banking and Financial History and the History Foundation of Turkey.

This work addresses the attempts to establish an Ottoman-British transport company in Ottoman Iraq and the consequent large-scale protest demonstrations, led essentially by local merchants, which erupted against British influence. While the levels of participation of local merchants, especially in Bagdad and its vicinity where protest activity was concentrated, shed light on the center-periphery relationships of the period, the book also reveals that both the merchants and the people they led resorted to pro-Ottoman protest discourses rather than the prevalent Arab nationalist discourse of the time. Led by local notables, large sections of the population from the provinces of Bagdad and Basra rose up, overriding all religious and sectarian distinctions, to participate in widespread reactions against British authority in the region.

Based largely on archival sources, this study attempts to offer an alternative viewpoint to previous approaches, which, until now, restricted political activism in the region within the context of Arab nationalism.



## *Mine Workers, the Single Party Rule, and War* *The Zonguldak Coal Basin as the Site of Contest (1920-1947)*

Nurşen Gürboğa

İstanbul, 2009  
ISBN 978-9944-731-19-5

**Winner of the 2006-2007 Doctoral Dissertation Prize in the Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Center's biannual competition for Research on the History of Banking and Finance, organized with the collaboration of the European Association for Banking and Financial History and the History Foundation of Turkey.**

The Ereğli-Zonguldak coal basin has been Turkey's source of hard coal since the second half of the nineteenth century. The region emerged as a coalfield over the last quarter of the nineteenth century and became one of the biggest industrial centers of Turkey in the early Republican era. The male population of the basin, who formed the main source of underground labor power in the pits, allocated their working time between mining and agriculture sometimes by force, sometimes willingly. Although these workers witnessed many political, economic, and social changes in the history of Ottoman Empire and Republican Turkey, their part-time work patterns remained unchanged.

The "national economy" policy and state-led industrialization attempts of the single-party rule compelled the government to restructure the capital and labor aspects of coal mining, which resulted in the nationalization of coal mining under state ownership and the adoption of the compulsory labor system in 1940. The compulsory labor system, in turn, caused difficulties in the relationship between the state and the residents of the coalfield.

The Ereğli-Zonguldak coal basin was a microcosm of the labor-capital-state relations during the single-party era. The study at hand offers a comprehensive analysis of this microcosm, by focusing on the contentious relations between mine workers, private and public coal mining enterprises and the single-party rule during the period between 1920 and 1947. It aims to uncover the historical agency of the mine workers in making their own history.



## *Mapping Istanbul*

*Edited by: Pelin Derviş, Meriç Öner*  
*Map Designed by: Superpool*

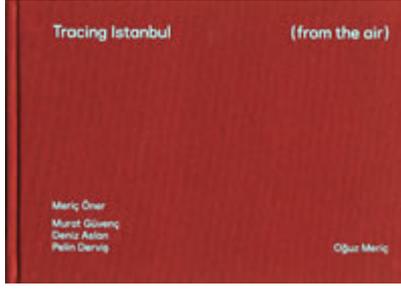
Garanti Galeri 2009, İstanbul  
ISBN 978-9944-731-16-4

### **Mapping Istanbul**

**Garanti Gallery** has shared its recent researches into the contemporary Istanbul with the publications *Becoming Istanbul* in 2008 and *Tracing Istanbul [from the air]* in September 2009. The most recent publication in the same scope, *Mapping Istanbul* presents Istanbul's actual parameters through maps, comparative research and essays. The publication consists of original maps based on current data on issues including population, economic activity, education, land use, transportation, earthquakes, buildings, housing, health, social infrastructure, consumption, and energy, presented in line with essays and articles written by experts conducting research on these issues. The introduction includes a text by Charles Waldheim who coined the term "landscape urbanism" to define the re-emergence of landscape as a tool for contemporary

urban structure. The urban planner and cartographer Murat Güvenç, whose work in the field of social geography has constructed the basis of *Mapping Istanbul*, focuses in his essays on the peculiar conditions that formed Istanbul's built environment and the ways in which the city's social geography can be deciphered through maps.

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## ***Tracing Istanbul [from the air]***

***Photographs: Oğuz Meriç***  
***Edited by: Meriç Öner***

Garanti Galeri 2009, İstanbul  
ISBN 978-9944-731-15-7

*Tracing Istanbul [from the Air]* presents a selection from thousands of aerial photographs of the city taken by Oğuz Meriç between 1992 and 2009. In three separate lectures, Murat Güvenç, Deniz Aslan and Pelin Derviş also sought traces concealed within Istanbul's built environment. By drawing attention to structures buried inside the immediately visible cityscape, each of their personal interpretations offered a critical analysis of Istanbul's recent past and present dynamics. In this work, editor Meriç Öner merges photographs and lectures in a flowing dialogue to create a book, which invites the reader to follow Oğuz Meriç's visual traces while it questions urban policies and implementations and attempts to decipher the social texture hidden behind the physical one.