

for some of their sessions by Bishop David Beetge, Anglican Co-chair of IARCCUM; Fr Don Bolen of the PCPCU; Fr James Puglisi, Director of the Centro Pro Unione, Rome; Fr Georges Ruysen; and the Rector of the Pontifical Gregorian University, Professor Ghirlanda Gianfranco. The members also enjoyed a visit to the Basilica of Santa Sabina, organised by Fr Robert Ombres, a reception hosted by HM Ambassador to the Holy See, Mrs Cathryn Colville, and a reception and dinner hosted by Bishop John Flack, Director of the Anglican Centre in Rome, which was sponsored jointly by the Anglican Centre and the Anglican Communion Office.

Discussion centred on the relationship between ecclesiality and the laws of ordained ministry, together with consideration of the mutual recognition of Ordained Ministry and current understandings of the Papal Encyclical, *Apostolicae Curae*. Conversations were supported by papers by members of the teams and by the Revd William Adam of the Diocese of Ely in the Church of England.¹

The series of colloquia has now explored a range of subjects in Canon Law, both where Anglican and Roman Catholic Canon Law are in close parallel, and areas which have been the subject of theological dispute between the two traditions. By continuing academic discussion, publication of the papers of the colloquia, and institutional inter-action, participants in the colloquia hope to build understanding and co-operation in the area of Canon Law in a way which will complement and facilitate ecumenical co-operation in other areas.

EMERGING LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVING ISLAM IN EUROPE

BUDAPEST, 3–4 JUNE 2005

MARK HILL

Fellow, Centre for Law and Religion, Cardiff University

The Central European University in Budapest played host to a meeting of experts engaged in a continuing conversation on the subject of Islam in the European Union. The event was sponsored by Brigham Young University and convened by Professor Cole Durham, a leading expert in religious freedom particularly in relation to countries of the former Soviet Bloc. Contributors included Louis-Léons Christians and Rik Torfs (Louvain), Guy Haarscher (Brussels), Fikret Karcic (Sarajevo), Atanas Krusteff and Daniel Smilov (Sofia), Patrick Macklem (Toronto), Alain Garay (Paris),

¹ W Adam, 'The Reception, Recognition and Reconciliation of Holy Orders' (2005) 8 Ecc LJ 4.

Emmanuel Tawil (Lyons), Richard Puza (Tübingen), Stefan Messmann, Andras Sajó and Balás Schanda (Budapest), Tore Lindholm (Oslo), Zoila Solis (Zaragoza), Murat Özsunay (Istanbul), and Mark Hill and Jon Heard (Cardiff).

The exchanges were lively and forcefully argued, informed to a large degree by the ramifications for the European Union were Turkey to be admitted to membership. There was widespread criticism of the approach of the European Court of Human Rights in *Leyla Sahin v Turkey* (Application 44774/98, Judgment 29 June 2004) which seems to afford an excessive margin of appreciation to the Turkish State in its prohibition on Muslim dress in universities. This decision is to be reconsidered by the Grand Chamber and it is hoped that a better judgment might emerge. The approach in Strasbourg is bound to inform the decision of the House of Lords in *R (Begum) v Headteacher and Governors of Denbigh High School* [2004] EWHC 1389, 8 Ecc LJ 113 (Muslim dress in schools), for which permission to appeal was recently granted.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN LAW AND RELIGION

SIENA, 28 AUGUST – 4 SEPTEMBER 2005

MARCO VENTURA

Professor of Law, University of Siena

The Law and Religion Programme at the University of Siena, designed to explore both the legal dimension of religion and the religious dimension of law with a multi-disciplinary interaction of methods and ideas, started in 2000 as an initiative of the Department of Public Law. Since then, the Programme has been holding a series of lectures, seminars and courses and five issues of *Daimon* (Yearbook of Comparative Religious Laws) have been published.

In 2005 the Law and Religion Programme launched a post-graduate Summer School in Law and Religion. Challenging the limitations of a single national and/or religious approach to the subject the School provided an open forum where students and teachers from various backgrounds (as a matter of geography, knowledge and ideas) met to dispute, discover differences and look for a common language. One of the main goals of the Summer School was to acquaint participants with the interaction between the social, religious, legal and ethical backgrounds of different topics. International law and public and private law, but also theological, social and political sciences were embraced, the Summer School being modelled on the classical ideal of *Universitas* as a 'community of scholars'. The role of religion in public policy, the reasons for a comparative law of religions,