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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY,  
TAQIYYA, AND KITMAN

Part Two

**The National Geographic Society, Taqiyya, and Kitman, Part Two** is concerned with an examination and exposé of the statements on pages 6 to 13 in the book *1001 Inventions, the Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization*, 3rd edition, published by the National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia, in 2012 to accompany the exhibition of 1001 Inventions at the National Geographic Museum from August 3, 2012 to February 3, 2013. The pages are presented in their entirety. At specific places the author will make a truthful commentary (*Times New Roman bold cursive font 14*) upon what is considered to be the true situation which is quite different from that being presented in the text. The FOREWORD begins on page 6 of the book. The INTRODUCTION begins on page 7 of the book. On page 7 the original writing format has the opening paragraph in one column. Thereafter, the original writing format is in two columns. I have not placed the writing into two columns. Instead I have used one, complete full-page column when transcribing the text from the book to this essay-exposé format.

It is re-emphasized that the purpose of this multi-part investigative report/exposé is to find and present the truth. In order to achieve this goal, the author will question every claim that is made in the book that states that the 1001 inventions were from Muslims only. Indeed, it appears that the book's mentor and driving force, Professor Salim T.S. al-Hassani, Chief Editor and Chairman FSTC (Foundation for Science, Technology, and Civilization, 9 Conyngham Road, Manchester, M14 5DX, United Kingdom) confuses the term Muslim with cultural nationalities. In an overview research of other sources concerning some of the persons noted in the book as being the first inventor, the reference to them is based upon their nationality, or national heritage, like Persian, Arab, Turkish, etc., and not emphatically Muslim. The fact that they may have been original Muslims or forced converts to Islam, should never have been at the forefront in the book *1001 Inventions* or in the accompanying exhibition. For example, Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor of the light bulb – or was the inventor a Muslim? – is never presented in history books as a Christian. He is always introduced or referred to as an American inventor. Of course, Mr. Salim T. S. al-Hassani and the myriad formulations in the book *1001 Inventions* have a purpose in placing the emphasis upon **Muslim** at the forefront. That purpose is to present to the believers in *Islam*, which means *submission and obedience*, the *Muslims* –

*persons who have dedicated their worship exclusively to Allah (-Hubal), which is not the Christian God, or the Hebrew Jehovah, as the major historical cultural force in the emergence of modern science and technology. This presentation of 1001 Inventions and the exhibition of the same name is to assist Islam in becoming the dominant dogma in the world and the insinuation is to place in people's minds the concept that the world would never have advanced without Muslims or the dogma Islam.*

Islam is a political dogma and not a religion because Islam preaches that the believer has to order his/her life according to the principles and traditions laid down by Mohammed. The goal is to make Islam the controlling political force in the world. The method of expanse is one of *taqiyya*, *kitman*, and *jihad terrorism*. For purposes of recall, *taqiyya* means *deception, lying, telling of falsehoods*; *kitman* means *telling only one part of a certain situation, or paying lip service to a situation while maintaining for one's self a complete adverse opinion* – whether it is true or not is irrelevant, and *jihad terrorism* is *the violent hate result of Mohammed's psychological state of mind*, which declared that unbelievers must be killed if they will not submit to Islam.<sup>1</sup> Consider what former Muslims believe:

"We are a group of Muslim apostates, who have left Islam out of our own conviction when we discovered that Islam is not a religion at all. Most of us took a prolonged period of time to study, evaluate and contemplate on Islam, the religion of our birth. Having meticulously scrutinized Islam, we concluded that it is not a religion of peace at all, as touted by smooth-talking, self-serving Muslims and their apologists from non-Muslim backgrounds. The core of Islam—that is, the Qur'an, Hadiths and Sharia—is filled with unbounded hatred of the unbelievers, is unbelievably intolerant toward them, and is extremely cruel and merciless to Muslims who dare to deviate from its doctrine.

We also realized that Islam is beyond alteration, because Muslims—who attempt to modernize and reform its unremitting bigotry, irrational rituals and its cruel and draconian punitive measures—are targeted for annihilation. Our verdict was that the only way to escape from the tyranny of Islam is to leave it altogether. *We have, therefore, discarded Islam from our lives so that we can be free to enjoy a normal, pleasant and humane life in complete harmony with all peoples on earth, irrespective of their religion, race or creed.*

Having thoroughly understood—through our meticulous investigation of Islam for years to decades—that Islam was nothing but a lie forged by Muhammad, most of us have left Islam silently because of the threat to our life from believing Muslims, apostasy is punished with death in Islam. As Islamic terrorism and violence overwhelms the world, particularly in the post-9/11 years, we felt that it's a responsibility

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<sup>1</sup> Although there is massive evidence that Mohammed never existed, for the purposes of this exposé revealing the truth about Islam, reference will be made to this questionable character.

upon us to make world's 1.4+ billion Muslims aware of the falsity of their religion and its cruel nature, so that ***they can make informed choices and leave Islam to live with love, respect and harmony with the rest of humanity.***

We also felt it incumbent upon us to make the non-Muslim world aware of the reality of Islam, and take timely precautionary measures against this religion of terror, hatred and mayhem. We tell the world that the ongoing terrorism, unleashed by Islamic militants, is not an aberration from the so-called 'peaceful religion of Islam'; instead, it is the real Islam preached and practiced by its founder, Prophet Muhammad. A thorough study of the Qur'an and prophetic tradition (Hadiths, Sunnah) makes that obvious."<sup>2</sup>

Such a statement underscores the opposite of what Muslim Civilization is purported to be in *1001 Inventions* and the exhibition.

The present author also takes issue with the terminology *Muslim Civilization*. There is no reason, indeed, no logic, to accept *Muslim* as a civilization substitute for another civilization. For example, when Islam conquered Egypt beginning in 639, and there was suddenly a Muslim civilization and the Egyptian civilization ceased to exist is a statement that no cultural historian can accept. Although Islam controls Egypt, there is still an Egyptian civilization. Egypt is not a Muslim civilization. It is only a civilization that is under the fetters of Islam. Nevertheless, because the book and the exhibition *1001 Inventions* uses the terminology *Muslim Civilization*, this author will not use a different terminology – for this would confuse the reader. Instead, the Muslim Civilization terminology will be used, but under the protest that this present author is of the opinion that there is and there never was a Muslim Civilization.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.islam-watch.org/IW/aboutus.htm>.

# FOREWORD

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I welcome the third edition of this fascinating book, now published by the National Geographic Society. The 1001 Inventions initiative is a tribute to the efforts of the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation (sic) in promoting the cultural roots of science as a means of encouraging intercultural respect and appreciation and in helping us understand the past to build a better future together.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The matter of "intercultural respect and appreciation and in helping us understand the past to build a better future together" should have been used in the research to this book. There are many instances where the subtle claims are insinuations that only Muslims were capable of making the inventions. Previous cultures gone before are omitted.)***

This book, *1001 Inventions: The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization*, is a significant contribution to a wider historical understanding of science and to this particular tradition. Through informative text and vivid images, it clearly illustrates how men and women from various faiths and cultures, working within Muslim civilization, have made many important and far-reaching contributions to the development of our shared scientific knowledge and our technologies, and the fact that their work has impacts on all our lives today.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: There is no true debt that the Western Civilization has to the Muslim Civilization. Muslim Civilization has had no major, positive influence on today's world. When Muslim Civilization made contributions to science and technology, it was done only because they built on the shoulders of scientific and technological giants before them.)***

The British Science Association has been a strong supporter of this project from the outset, helping in particular to bring these issues to public attention at the annual British Science Festival. The new partnership between the *1001 Inventions* initiative and the National Geographic Society is a welcome development. The ninth century House of Wisdom in Baghdad successfully brought men and women together from far and wide, from all backgrounds and faiths, to work side by side to study and better understand our world. National Geographic and *1001 Inventions* are accomplishing a similar task in part by their partnership in this project: collecting material from original sources and peer-reviewed works of numerous academic specialists and making them available to a broad audience. In doing so, the two organizations are enriching people's perceptions so that they can appreciate those who came before and the important contributions they made, and be (sic) encouraged to be more open to different lifestyles and ways of thinking.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: "The ninth century House of Wisdom in Baghdad successfully brought men and women together from far and wide, from all backgrounds and faiths, to work side by side to study and better understand our world." is a wonderful statement and it is true that the House of Wisdom in Baghdad from the 8th-14th century did exist. The subtle insinuation is that***

*this was the only House of Wisdom in any culture. The statement here and the statement in the book/exhibition is not presenting the complete story. If Sir Roland Jackson can reiterate the claim in the FOREWORD that occurs in the book and the exhibitions, then I can reiterate the evidence from Part One.*

*"Among the recognized centers of learning in the Ancient World was Alexandria, Egypt (the Museion, late 3rd century BC); in Ancient Greece it was Athens (the Platonic Academy, 387 BC, the Peripatetic School of Aristotle, c. 335 BC), and in the Roman Empire it was Rome (2nd century AD). In Constantinople it was the Pandidakterion (425 AD). In the First Bulgarian Empire, established in 681 AD, we find the following centers of learning: the Preslav Literary School, 885-886 AD, and the Ohrid Literary School, 886 AD. In South Asia there was Taxila or Takshashila that dated back to at least the 5th century BC. In India there was the learning center of Nalanda, 5th century AD, with "eight separate compounds, 10 temples, meditation halls, classrooms, lakes and parks. It had a nine-story library where monks meticulously copied books and documents so that individual scholars could have their own collections. It had dormitories for students, perhaps a first for an educational institution, housing 10,000 students in the university's heyday and providing accommodation for 2,000 professors. Nalanda University attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, Persia, and Turkey."<sup>3</sup> There was also Bihar, founded in 427 in northeastern India that survived until 1197. The curriculum was astronomy, Buddhist studies, fine arts, medicine, mathematics, politics, and the art of war. "Further centers include Odantapuri, in Bihar (circa 550 - 1040); Somapura, in Bangladesh [from the Gupta period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Sharada Peeth, Pakistan; Jagaddala, in Bengal [from the Pala period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Nagarjunakonda, in Andhra Pradesh; Vikramaśīla in Bihar (circa 800-1040); Valabhi, in Gujarat [from the Maitrak period to the Arab raids]; Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh (8th century to modern times); Kanchipuram, in Tamil Nadu; Manyakheta, in Karnataka; Puspagiri, in Orissa; and Ratnagiri, in Orissa."<sup>4</sup>*

*In China we find Taixue, the ancient imperial academy established by the Han Dynasty in 3 AD. Peking University (1898) is considered the successor. In Korea, Taehak in 372 and Gukhak in 682. In Japan, Daigakuryo in 671 and Ashikaga Gakko, 9th century, restored in 1432.*

*In Ancient Persia the Academy of Gundishapur, 3rd century AD. In the 6th and 7th centuries it was a prominent medical centre. To suggest that The House of Wisdom (8th-14th century) was the only center that "successfully brought men and women together from far and wide, from all backgrounds and faiths,*

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<sup>3</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient\\_higher-learning\\_institutions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_higher-learning_institutions), accessed 24.09.12.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

to work side by side to study and better understand our world" *is exceedingly quite far from the truth. Indeed, it is light years away from the truth!*

*It is interesting that it did not take long for the learning center of Alexandria, Egypt, particularly the Alexandria Library to be destroyed by Muslims. The Prophet Muhammad's companion, Amr bin al-As and his Arabian tribesmen, invaded and conquered Egypt in circa 641. Under al-As and subsequent Muslim rule, many Egyptian antiquities were destroyed as relics of infidelity. While most Western academics argue otherwise, according to early Muslim writers, the great Library of Alexandria itself—deemed a repository of pagan knowledge contradicting the Koran—was destroyed under bin al-As's reign and in compliance with Caliph Omar's command. "Abd-Al-Latif of Baghdad visited Egypt in the latter part of the sixth century AH (Islamic Calendar). He mentions that a library, which was in Alexandria, was burned by Umru ibn al-As in compliance to Omar's orders. Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti, who was born in Kuft in Upper Egypt in 565 AH, and died in 646, informs us that the library was burned by Umru Ibn Al-As."<sup>5</sup>*

*"It seems more likely than not that, in fact Omar – the second Khalif of Islam – bears the final responsibility for the destruction of Alexandria library, when Muslims invaded and took over Egypt."<sup>6</sup>*

*Concerning "collecting material from original sources and peer-reviewed works of numerous academic specialists..." the following opinion of the present author applies: The original sources are not always original, except for the interpretation and presentation of them as being original.)*

The first and second editions of this book were the springboard for the success that *1001 Inventions* now enjoys across the world. I am sure the third edition will continue to be an inspiration to Muslims and non-Muslims alike, demonstrating the ways in which science helps reveal the wonders of the natural world, and through which technology makes such a contribution to our ability to work with each other.

SIR ROLAND JACKSON

Chief Executive, British Science Association

*(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Of course, the 1001 Inventions will be "an inspiration to Muslims". They will believe everything as long as it advances Islam. The reality is that what is stated does not even have to be the truth. It is important that Islam advance at all costs, even at the cost of not telling the complete truth about inventions and discoveries and at the cost of research that has proven to be inadequate. The book 1001 Inventions is an inspiration to this author to expose its falsehoods.)*

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<sup>5</sup> *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume 27, October 1911, p. 335.

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58](http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58), accessed 24.09.12.

# INTRODUCTION

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The development of this book tells an interesting story. *(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The reader should be aware that there are different stories; stories that tell the truth, stories that tell only partial truths and the remainder are falsehoods, and stories that outright lie. It appears that 1001 Inventions has all of these kinds of stories.)* In 1975, Lord B. V. Bowden, the principal at the time of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, or UMIST, became fascinated by the manner in which the Muslims managed a domain that stretched from China to Spain for so many centuries.

*(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The management of the Islamic domain was by war, threat of losing one's religion, slavery, being killed should one not pay the jizya (poll tax), and not becoming a dhimmi, a subservient second or third class person.)* Of particular interest was how they introduced the concept of "indexation" in combating inflation, which was rampant in the Roman Empire. *(COMMENT: Indexation is the process of adjusting income payments by using a price index, which will maintain the public purchasing power after inflation. There were no indices of prices during Mohammed's time. There was a system of Zakat, which will be explained below.)*

He announced in the House of Lords that in order to guide the United Kingdom's economy, then riddled with inflation, we should learn from the Muslims' experience and consider the economic principles laid down some 1,400 years ago in the Quran as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh\*).<sup>7</sup>

*(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Salim T. S. al-Hassani says that 1,400 years ago economic principles were laid down in the Koran. However, Salim T. S. al-Hassani does not state what they were. Salim T. S. al-Hassani is probably referring to the following passages from the Koran:*

*Chapter 2 Surah Baqarah verses 274-276, which talk about riba = usury. The source is: <http://majalla.org/books/quran/> with the Yusufali translation into English.*

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\* I use the term "pbuh," meaning "Peace Be Upon Him/H, Muhammad and other prophets including Jesus, Mary, Moses, and Isaac. *(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The statement Peace Be Upon Him when referring to Mohammed is bothersome in English: If there is to be peace upon him, then one conclusion is that Mohammed was a non-peaceful person. Another conclusion is that if peace be upon him is necessary in Jannah (paradise), then he did not at one time have peace upon him and therefore should never have appeared in Jannah. Furthermore, to the degree that I know Christianity and Judaism, Mary was not a prophet.)*

<sup>7</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic\\_economic\\_jurisprudence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_economic_jurisprudence) gives a very good overview of Islamic economics.

***274: Those who (in charity) spend of their goods by night and by day, in secret and in public, have their reward with their Lord: on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.***

***275: Those who devour usury will not stand except as stand one whom the Evil one by his touch Hath driven to madness. That is because they say: "Trade is like usury," but Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury. Those who after receiving direction from their Lord, desist, shall be pardoned for the past; their case is for Allah (to judge); but those who repeat (The offence) are companions of the Fire: They will abide therein (for ever).***

***276: Allah will deprive usury of all blessing, but will give increase for deeds of charity: For He loveth not creatures ungrateful and wicked.***

***277: Those who believe, and do deeds of righteousness, and establish regular prayers and regular charity, will have their reward with their Lord: on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.***

***278: O ye who believe! Fear Allah, and give up what remains of your demand for usury, if ye are indeed believers.***

***Chapter 3 Surah Ale-Imraan verse***

***130: O ye who believe! Devour not usury, doubled and multiplied; but fear Allah; that ye may (really) prosper.***

***Chapter 4 Surah Nisa verse 161:***

***That they took usury, though they were forbidden; and that they devoured men's substance wrongfully; - we have prepared for those among them who reject faith a grievous punishment.***

***Granted, there are verses in the Koran that concern economics, most notably usury. However they were not the first instances.***

***If we check the Holy Bible, we find the following:***

***Lending money to a wealthy person was a commercial loan and was allowed by the Bible. However, the interest could not be exorbitant. It had to be agreed upon by the parties, and more often than not sanctioned by an authority, even a tribal authority.***

***Lending money to a poor person was a charitable loan.***

***If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury. (Exodus 22:25)***

***And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him: yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase. (Leviticus 25:35-37)***

***From Deuteronomy 15:1-7 and Leviticus 25:1-9. We discern that a charitable loan most often for an indentured servant differed from a commercial loan as follows:***

- 1. The charitable loan had no interest payment.***
- 2. The loan was morally mandatory.***
- 3. If the borrower of the charitable loan defaulted, he could be sold into slavery.***
- 4. The charitable loan had a six-year limit, as did the term of slavery.***
- 5. The creditor had to supply tools of production to the indentured servant at the end of the period of slavery.***
- 6. The day of release was on the day of atonement [yom kippur] in the nation's seventh (sabbatical) year***
- 7. The charitable loan was not mandated by the civil government.***

***Deuteronomy was written in the seventh century BC and Leviticus was written sometime between 1400 and 140 BC.***

***Jesus condemned usury as we read in the Gospel of St. Luke: 6:34-35. The Gospel of St. Luke was written in 65-90 AD.<sup>8</sup>***

***The first mention of the Koran was ca. 710; eighty years after its supposed completion and sixty years after its supposed collection and distribution.<sup>9</sup>***

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<sup>8</sup> For the facts above and more supportive information consult <http://www.garynorth.com/public/4007.cfm>, accessed on 19.10.12.

<sup>9</sup> Robert Spencer, *Did Mohammed Exist? An Inquiry Into Islam's Obscure Origins*, ISI Books, Wilmington Delaware: 2012, pp. 195-197.

Lord Bowden set up the Institute for the History of Muslim Science, Technology, and Commerce, recruiting me and a few professors from UMIST and the Victoria University of Manchester, and we were augmented by a few dignitaries. Although this initiative did not thrive for long, (***TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Apparently it did not have important Arabic funding and there was no real interest.***) it gave me the opportunity to encounter historians and scholars outside my engineering discipline and, more significantly, it revealed to me the frightening level of their ignorance of the traditions and beliefs of other cultures. Lord Bowden passed away in 1989, and with him went that institute.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: It is a shame that Lord Bowdon passed away in 1989 before realizing the truth behind the stories presented in this exposé. It is not a shame that the Institute for the History of Muslim Science, Technology, and Commerce did not continue.)***

Then in 1993, Professor Donald Cardwell, head of the Department of History of Science and Technology, and the founder of the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester, presented me with a challenge. Much in the spirit of Lord Bowden he said to me, "Salim, you should by now know there are a thousand years missing from the history of engineering, a period we call the Dark Ages. Most of the missing knowledge is contained in Arabic manuscripts filling the cellars of many famous libraries. You are a distinguished professor of engineering at a prestigious university and you know the Arabic language. Therefore, you are best suited to do something about filling this gap."

That wake-up call propelled me to follow a line of inquiry that eventually changed my life. That was when the story of this book began.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This author's wake-up call to expose 1001 Inventions began when he accidentally read the National Geographic Society's advertisement for 1001 Inventions.)***

Before taking this challenge, however, I looked up various books and journal papers and consulted numerous friends. Book after book, journal after journal, all pointed to this incredible gap. Take, for instance, a typical popular book at the time: *Scientists and Inventors: The People Who Made Technology from Earliest Times to Present Day* by Anthony Feldman and Peter Ford, published in 1979. The authors explain that the book gives in chronological order humanity's scientific and technological progress from the invention of movable type to the discovery of penicillin. (***TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The book does this. The book's beginning starts with the following:***) The names of the great inventors, to whom they devote short chapters, follow in chronological order, Empedocles (circa 490-43 B.C.E.), Democritus (460-370 B.C.E.), Hippocrates (460-377 B.C.E.), Aristotle (383-322 B.C.E.), Archimedes (287-212 B.C.E.), Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468 C.E.), followed by others such as da Vinci.

The remarkable jump of 1,600 years from the time of Archimedes to Gutenberg was amazing and troubling. Further reading of other books revealed that

the whole period, 450-1492 C.E., is in fact passed over as the Dark Ages. The period is altogether ignored as far as science and civilization are concerned, termed variously as "a middle age," an intermediary period, a uniform bloc, "vulgar centuries," and, most disconcerting of all, an "obscure time." Some books include a bit more on the Romans, but still leap over one thousand years. More disquieting were the gaps in school textbooks and other sources of learning which form the views and perceptions of pupils on other cultures aside from their own.

*(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Salim T. S. al-Hassani should have read the following books which were available to him:*

- *Bat Ye'or, The Dhimmi: Jews and Christians under Islam, London: 1985.*
- *Margaret Deanesley, A History of Early Medieval Europe, London: 1965.*
- *James W. Thompson and Edgar N. Johnson, Introduction to Medieval Europe, 300-1500, New York: 1937.*
- *Hugh Trevor Roper, The Rise of Christian Europe, London: 1966.*
- *Sidney Painter, A History of the Middle Ages, 284-1500, New York: 1953.*
- *Henri Pirenne, Mohammed and Charlemagne, London: 1939.*

*Had Salim T. S. al-Hassani read these books he would have learned that the Dark Ages were not absolutely dark, except for perhaps instances which were the result of Islamic expansion. The advent of the Dark Ages came at approximately the same time as the cutting off of trade and intellectual exchange between Europe (the West) and the Eastern Mediterranean to the Middle East. Therefore trade routes were cut off and the economic as well as scientific advancements were not as prolific as they were before the rise of Islam. The Islamic expansion was executed by means of wars and pirating. There was an epic clash of civilizations, a phrase that Muslims do not like to hear from historian because Muslims believe that Allah-Hubal and Mohammed have sent them into the world to make the world unsafe and force it to accept Islam. Wars always degrade intellectualism, particularly when the superiority of the victor is based on the historical fact that Islam in its core requires the abdication of reason, indeed the faculty of thinking because reasoning and faith in Islam are diametrically opposite and incompatible: the whimsical, indeed, impulsive behavior of Allah-Hubal as reported in the Koran is solid proof of this relationship. The intellectual and economic level of Europe went in the direction of backward. The Islamic raging of war for the control of the Iberian Peninsula indeed, for Europe, continued for 1000 years. During this time French ports were raided for goods and slaves. The same occurred in Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily. These devastating clashes with Islam caused the former, open-minded Europeans to become insecure, paranoid, and fearful! The Vikings accomplished the same in Northern Europe as did Islam in Southern Europe, often in cohort with Islam. Whereas*

*the Vikings would raid, plunder, pillage, devastate and capture slaves in Northern Germany, (Aachen, Trier, and Cologne) and sell them off to Islamic caliphs for gold, the Muslims raided the Garonne Valley, Nantes, Rouen, Bordeaux, Tours, Blois, Orléans, and even Paris. Concurrently the Magyars invaded Europe from the East. These three invasions, the most devastating being that of the Muslims, caused a thorough de-consciousness in Europe.)*<sup>10</sup>

Later that same year, on October 27, 1993, I attended an inspiring lecture by HRH Prince Charles at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, titled "Islam and the West." Addressing a galaxy of eminent scholars in one of the strongholds of orientalism, his speech was received like fire in dry woods. The eye-opening extract below reinforced my findings:

If there is much misunderstanding in the West about the nature of Islam, there is also much ignorance about the debt our own culture and civilization owe to the Islamic world. It is a failure, which stems, I think, from the strait-jacket of history, which we have inherited. The medieval Islamic world, from central Asia to the shores of the Atlantic, was a world where scholars and men of learning flourished. But because we have tended to see Islam as the enemy of the West, as an alien culture, society, and system of belief, we have tended to ignore or erase its great relevance to our own history.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Prince Charles was and is wrong in his statement. Islam is the enemy of the West because Islam says it is the enemy. The West did not inherit a straight-jacket history, but a history of devastation that had to be rebuilt. When the rebuilding was completed after the Reconquista in Spain (1492) and the defeat of the Ottoman Muslims at the Gates of Vienna (1683), intellectual advancement re-emerged in the European Enlightenment. There is no Enlightenment in Islam. Islam and Muslims are an alien culture because they do not recognize individual liberties and basic human rights for men and women, as well as others who are not willing to submit to Islam. Muslims do not have a system of free belief, but a system of slavery to the Koran, Mohammed, and Allah-Hubal.)***

All students are trained to think critically; yet when faced with the darkness of ten centuries in Europe, they are told things appeared, as if by miracle, all at once during the Renaissance. Discoveries, inventions, and developments that alter the course of humanity, as any scientist knows, do not appear by chance. Continuity is fundamental, especially in the birth and rise of the sciences; it is almost so in every other field of study.

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<sup>10</sup> Further, more detailed information is in John J. O'Neill, *Holy Warriors Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization*, Ingram Book Group, Felibri Publications: 2009,2010, pp. 110-144.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The content of the books referenced above refute the statement that there was a sudden darkness in Europe and no continuity. There was some continuity in sciences; however it was almost stopped and destroyed by the conquering and piracy of Muslims. Furthermore, recent historical research, which was/is also available to the so-called specialists who checked the facts in 1001 Inventions, and above all, Salim T. S. al-Hassani, indicates that the Dark Ages might be nothing more than a myth. There are a number of anomalies during the seventh to the tenth century. There is a lack of archaeological proof that the three centuries ever existed. Indeed, the anno domini calendar system was introduced by the Holy Roman Emperor Otto III in 996 because he thought that he should be the one to reign over the Holy Roman Empire beginning with the year 1000. It became firmly established in Europe in the twelfth century. According to the thesis, essentially what Otto III did was to add three hundred years to the reckoning of time. Consequently the Dark Ages never existed and Salim T. S. al-Hassani's conclusions are/would be worthless.<sup>11</sup>)***

A couple of years later and just before passing away, Professor Cardwell arranged for me to give a presentation at the esteemed Literary and Philosophical Society, titled the "Muslim Contribution to Science and Technology." The amount of amazement and surprise expressed by the audience on the little I had to say reinforced the assertion of Prince Charles. From then on, whenever I lectured on the topic I felt like a one eyed (sic) man among the blind. Of special excitement was the fascination of young people in the subject of knowing where our present civilization came from.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Which civilization? The one that says unbelievers must be extinguished by being killed or being forced into Islam? Are not such pogroms, factual historical procedures, and force anti-civilization?)***

The ambition to write a book on the subject was pushed aside by the demands of being a professor of mechanical engineering in a university world invaded by market forces with all the pressures of lecturing, researching, publishing, fund-raising, administration, and running two consulting compares. The practical solution was to hire historians and initiate undergraduate projects on the virtual reconstruction of ancient machines. This, together with the support of likeminded academics and professionals, saw the emergence of the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civillisation, or FSTC. The would-be book instead began to take shape in the form of a website, [www.MuslimHeritage.com](http://www.MuslimHeritage.com), which attracted excellent peer-reviewed papers from renowned writers and researchers.

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<sup>11</sup> Heribert Illig, *Wer hat an der Uhr gedreht: Wie 300 Jahre Mittelalter erfunden wurden*, Econ Verlag, Berlin: 1996. It has been almost fifteen years since the publication. The controversy is still unresolved. Some historians have dismissed the Dark Ages as Myth thesis by calling it hocus-pocus. Nevertheless, Illig raises questions that have not been thoroughly answered by his critics.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: If the reader visits [www.Muslim Heritage.com](http://www.MuslimHeritage.com), s/he will be bulldozed with information that can lead to no other conclusion that everything that was discovered or invented in the world was because Muslims did it. That is truthfully pure crap. It is really too massive to include here. A good example is what Lord Bowden had to say on Zakat (indexation) which Lord Bowden comments upon as follows:***

"No one seems to realize that we have introduced something astonishingly like the ancient Muslim system called Zakat in which units of value are defined in terms of the actual commodity which is being dealt with. For example, there is a Zakat for barley, which is the amount which can be held in the cupped hands of the tax collector. There is a Zakat for gold – defined in terms of a certain weight of metal. There is a Zakat for camels – defined as a certain number of beasts.

At the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, all Muslims flock to their mosques. They pay the dues for the poor in cash, but the amount they pay will have been computed in every town at the appropriate time, so that the purchasing power of the tax revenue will be guaranteed. Someone will have found out how much a loaf of bread costs, and the taxes will be determined accordingly. Here is indexation in its purest form, and it has been in use for 1,400 years."

<http://www.muslimheritage.com/topics/default.cfm?articleID=611>.

***Zakat is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. But only Islam. 2.5 % of one's wealth must be given to the poor or needy Muslim at the end of the fasting month of Ramadan. Exceptions to this are slaves and horses.<sup>12</sup> Slaves do not exist in present-day Muslim countries. They are unpaid servants. Needy or poor persons who are not Muslims cannot benefit from Zakat. Muslim relief agencies give to Muslims only. For example, Muslim charities denied such aid to the Christians who survived the Pakistani floods in 2010 because they were not Muslim.<sup>13</sup> The actual situation means that Westerners would have to convert to Islam to possibly introduce Muslim Zakat into their economic system. Additionally, 2.5 percent is an order! On the other hand, tithing is an Old Testament concept, which is thousands of years older than Islam. "The New Testament nowhere designates a percentage of income a person should set aside, but only says it is to be 'in keeping with income' ([1 Corinthians 16:2](#)). Some in the Christian church have taken the 10 percent figure from the Old Testament tithe and applied it as a 'recommended minimum' for Christians in***

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<sup>12</sup> [Sahih Bukhari 2:24:542](#) "Narrated Abu Huraira: Allah's Apostle said, 'There is no Zakat either on a horse or a slave belonging to a Muslim.' "

<sup>13</sup> <http://forums.islamicawakening.com/f18/pakistan-some-christians-denied-aid-unless-they-38187/>, accessed 19.10.12.

*their giving. The New Testament talks about the importance and benefits of giving. We are to give as we are able. Sometimes that means giving more than 10 percent; sometimes that may mean giving less. It all depends on the ability of the Christian and the needs of the church. Every Christian should diligently pray and seek God's wisdom in the matter of participating in tithing and/or how much to give ([James 1:5](#)). Above all, all tithes and offerings should be given with pure motives and an attitude of worship to God and service to the body of Christ. 'Each man should give what he has decided in his heart to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver' ([2 Corinthians 9:7](#))."<sup>14</sup> **There is a difference in being told what to do and in being allowed to make one's own decision!**)*

Very quickly, the website became the first destination and source of information for many institutions of learning, schools, media groups, and young people from all over the English-speaking world. It now attracts more than 50,000 daily page views.

***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The viewers to this website must question every sentence and intention that they read there. Taqiyya and kitman corrupt the thinking of logical minds and absolute taqiyya and absolute kitman corrupt the thinking of logical minds absolutely.)***

The spotlight fell on the relationship between the Muslim world and the West immediately after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, on New York's World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Quite amazing was a daring speech given just two weeks later by businesswomen and historian Carly Fiorina, chief executive officer at the time of Hewlett-Packard Corporation. At a meeting of all the corporation's worldwide managers, on September 26, 2001, Carly Fiorina announced:

There was once a civilization that was the greatest in the world.  
***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The statement is bunk! The Chinese Civilization existed at the same time. Was the Chinese Civilization not great, indeed, the greatest?)*** It was able to create a continental super-state that stretched from ocean to ocean and from northern climes to tropics and deserts. Within its domains lived hundreds of millions of people, of different creeds and ethnic origins.  
***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: But none of the millions with different creeds and ethnic origins were free. They had to assimilate into Islam, be dhimmied as inferior citizens, or be killed.)***

One of its languages became the universal language of much of the world, the bridge between the peoples of a hundred lands.  
***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Arabic is not a language bridge***

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.gotquestions.org/tithing-Christian.html>.

*between cultures. It is the language for the spreading of Islam.)* Its armies were made up of people of many nationalities, and its military protection allowed a degree of peace and prosperity that had never been known. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This situation applied and still applies to Muslims only!)*** The reach of this civilization's commerce extended from Latin America to China, and everywhere in between. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Although there was pre-Columbian trade between Latin America and North Africa, there is no definitive proof that the countries in North Africa and on the West Coast of Africa were Muslim at the time when such trading began.)***

And this civilization was driven more than anything by invention. Its architects designed buildings that defied gravity. Its mathematicians created the algebra and algorithms that would enable the building of computers, and the creation of encryption. Its doctors examined the human body, and found new cures for disease. Its astronomers looked into the heavens, named the stars, and paved the way for space travel and exploration. Its writers created thousands of stories. Stories of courage, romance, and magic. Its poets wrote of love, when others before them were too steeped in fear to think of such things. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: All of these subjects had been accomplished by intellectuals and intelligentsia of previous ages and cultures.)***

When other nations were afraid of ideas, this civilization thrived on them and kept them alive.

When censors threatened to wipe out knowledge from past civilizations, this civilization kept the knowledge alive, and passed it on to others. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The previous civilizations were often destroyed by Muslims crusading for Islam and with them their written intelligence. This is censorship in perfection. When Muslims secured information from previous civilizations, they did it in order to transform this information into being regarded as being their own.)***

While modern Western civilization shares many of these traits, the civilization I'm talking about was the Islamic world from the year 800 to 1600, which included the Ottoman Empire and the courts of Baghdad, Damascus, and Cairo, and enlightened rulers like Suleyman the Magnificent. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: There are two worlds in Islam: Dar al-Islam, the Islamic world, and Dar al-Harb, the house of war, which is a term for all countries that are not under Islamic rule and must be brought under Islamic rule. Concerning Suleiman the Magnificent, about the only thing***

*magnificent was his turban. He was so magnificent that he murdered his son (had him murdered), "filled his court with an unusual number of buffoons, dwarves, mutes, astrologers, and silent janissaries" ... lusted over "his most coveted queen, Roxelana", and drank "goblets of wine... . He was fat, made up, and suffered from an ulcerous leg."<sup>15</sup> Such is Islamic magnificence and Islamic enlightenment.)*

Although we are often unaware of our indebtedness to this other civilization, its gifts are very much a part of our heritage. The technology industry would not exist without the contributions of Arab mathematicians." **(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Islam has not presented the West with any gifts. What it developed was already in the hands and minds of giants before them. The last sentence has no secure, logical footing. Of course, it all depends on praise for the so-called Muslim culture.)**

A number of colleagues, well established in the subject, began a lecturing campaign in Britain, Europe, and abroad. A large number of people from all walks of life derived pleasure and inspiration from this knowledge. Presentations to the younger generation, especially the ones I gave to the Youth NGOs at the European Parliament in Brussels, sparked enormous interest in science and technology, and especially in the lives of Muslim pioneers in chemistry, physics, medicine, biology, algebra, engineering, architecture, art, agriculture, and in numerous manufacturing industries who have impacted so positively on our modern civilization. It was clear this underappreciated subject was finally coming of age. **(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The implication is that without so-called "Muslim pioneers in chemistry, physics, medicine, biology, algebra, engineering, architecture, art, agriculture, and in numerous manufacturing industries" there would never have been positive impacts on modern civilization. The logic is nonsense. It is tantamount to saying that without Col. Sanders there would never have been fried chicken!)**

In 2006, FSTC launched the 1001 Inventions initiative, and since then, public interest in the scientific achievements of Muslim civilization has increased exponentially. **(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: As will be proven in successive parts of this exposé, the achievements were/are seldom original, if not non-existent, on the part of Muslims!)** Our first exhibition was sponsored by numerous United Kingdom government, scientific, and academic establishments and charitable organizations. It toured British science museums for two years and subsequently visited the British Houses of Parliament and the United Nations. The first two editions of the *1001 Inventions* books sold more than 100,000 copies. **(TRUTHFUL**

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.jihadwatch.org/2011/01/turkey-islamic-supremacists-enraged-over-realistic-tv-portrayal-of-suleiman-the-magnificent.html>, accessed 19.10.12.

**COMMENT:** *This is an indication of the number of people who have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths.)* However, this was just the start of what would be a much greater flowering of international interest in our work, alongside increased dialogue about the cultural roots of science and new opportunities to promote social cohesion and intercultural respect and appreciation. **(TRUTHFUL COMMENT:** *The insinuation is that the cultural roots of science are Islamic/Muslim. This is nonsense! There is very valid argumentation that science has no cultural roots, or is rather independent of cultural roots. Firstly, interest in science is a personal matter, Secondly, interest in science is the pursuit of knowledge. Thirdly, interest in science can be supported by governments. However, history has show that when governments become involved, the fields of science and those working in these fields are not independent. Independence is the primary characteristic necessary for scientific discoveries and inventions.)*



*Professor Salim T.S. al-Hassani demonstrates a mechanical interactive at the 1001 Inventions exhibition during its run in Istanbul, Turkey. The professor is the chief editor of 1001 Inventions: The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization – the companion volume to the exhibit.*

In 2010, thanks to the generous sponsorship of the Jameel Foundation (later ALJCI), FSTC launched a much larger, state-of-the-art, exhibition, which embarked upon a global tour, starting at the world-renowned Science Museum in London. As part of the exhibition's production process, the Science Museum retained an independent panel of expert historians to conduct a complete review of the content to ensure the highest standards of historical accuracy were maintained. **(TRUTHFUL COMMENT:** *Evidently the "expert historians" simply overlooked many facts that were contrary to the desired results.)*

The public demand for the exhibition in London far exceeded expectations, attracting more than 400,000 visitors – four times the expected number – in five

months, many of whom had never visited the Science Museum before. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This is an indication of the number of people who have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths.)*** A few months after launch, Turkish prime minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan took time out from his state visit to Britain to see the exhibition for himself. He insisted that the next venue on our global tour be Istanbul, before it began its North America leg. Thus, the exhibition also had a very well-received seven-week residency in Turkey.

At the Istanbul launch event the prime minister expressed his deep appreciation of our initiative:

*1001 Inventions* relives the 1000-year long adventure of science and technology in Muslim civilization [and] provides a positive message for our youth, for the Muslim world, and for humanity. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Dar al-Islam excludes others and thus there is no humanity to it.)*** Exhibits displayed here about the history of medicine, astronomy, mathematics, geometry, chemistry, and so on, still manage to amaze us even today.

It is our common responsibility to make sure we do not forget, or let be forgotten, these important underappreciated scientists from Muslim civilization. In that sense, the 1001 Inventions initiative has a very important and propitious task. I congratulate each and every individual involved in the creation of this exhibition and I am optimistic this exhibition will provide a brand-new perspective on our modern scientific world. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: It will be a new perspective based upon taqiyya and kitman. Yet, this is allowed as long as Islam and Muslimum advance throughout the world.)***

The people of Istanbul responded with similar enthusiasm, with more than 450,000 walking through the doors to experience our bilingual Turkish-English exhibition situated in the city's historic Sultanahmet Square, next to the Hagia Sofia and the Blue Mosque. The Turkish media was unanimous in its praise, and the scientific legacy from the Ottoman period resonated strongly with our Turkish audience. This served as a magnificent European send off for the North American tour that would follow. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This is an indication of the number of people who have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths. The Hagia Sofia – Greek for Holy Wisdom – is a former Orthodox patriarchal basilica begun as a church in 532-537 that was constructed during the reign of Byzantine Emperor Justinian (482-565 reigned from 527). Muslims had nothing to do with its construction. Later it became a mosque in 1453. Since 1931 it is a museum. The Blue Mosque, named after the blue tiles on the interior walls, is The Sultan Ahmed Mosque. Likewise, this building is not pure Muslim architecture. There is a mixture of many Byzantine elements in its architecture.)***

At the time of this writing the exhibition has so far enjoyed a warm reception in New York City where it was displayed at the Hall of Science and is currently attracting more than 50,000 visitors a week at the California Science Center in Los Angeles. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This is an indication of the number of people who have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths.)***

We are truly grateful for the support we have received from world leaders, diplomats, and education establishments. More satisfying yet is the enthusiasm of the millions of people, many of them teenagers and young people, who have engaged with our educational books and exhibitions, as well as online and through social media channels. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This is an indication of the number of people who have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths. The information of 1001 Inventions is aimed at the Islamization of the Western World.)***

An integral part of the exhibition is a short educational film, starring Oscar-winning actor Sir Ben Kingsley, titled *1001 Inventions and the Library Secrets*, which is available for free via our website. The movie was a revelation. Downloaded more than ten million times, it went on to win more than 20 international film awards, including "Best Film" recognition at Cannes and the New York Film Festival. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Sir Ben Kingsley is an excellent actor. In reality he cannot be held responsible for a propaganda film for Islam and Muslimism. At the same time, these statistics underscore the fact that millions of people have been deceived and told only half-truths or no truths.)***

The momentum we've created continues to grow and we have ambitious plans for the future. An Arabic-language version of the exhibition began touring the Middle East in autumn 2011, bringing 1001 Inventions to a new audience that is hungry for a greater understanding of their own scientific history. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: There is no independently developed "own scientific history".)*** The original exhibition arrives in Washington, D.C., the summer of 2012. Furthermore, we intend to produce more educational films and documentaries, and new educational material and translations of the 1001 Inventions exhibition, in other Asian and European languages. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: This is nothing more than material being produced for future Islamic and Muslimism propaganda.)***

This book is just one of the much labored over fruits of the 1001 Inventions initiative. Its painstaking completion ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Taqiyya and kitman and reading them are truly painstaking!)*** is an achievement of no single individual but of all those mentioned on the Acknowledgments page. The book identifies in an enjoyable, easy-to-read format aspects of our modern life that are linked with inventions from Muslim civilization. It is our hope that through these pages we can enhance intercultural respect while at the same time inspire young people from both Muslim and non-Muslim backgrounds to find career role models in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. ***(TRUTHFUL COMMENT: If any inventions come from non-Muslim backgrounds, the Muslim scientists who***

*later had some remote relationship to the inventions will always come to the fore. Islam considers everything that is not Islam as being unworthy of existence. Only when Islam conquers everything that is not Islam, and reinterprets and builds upon what is non-Islam can the matters that come from non-Islam be considered to belong to true Islam and true Muslimtum. Everyone who is not a Muslim is an unbeliever. Therefore, there will be no intercultural respect, unless it is done as a form of taqiyya. Islam respects only Islam! Allah-Hubal wills it!)<sup>16</sup>*

Professor Salim T. S. al-Hassani  
Chief Editor and Chairman, FSTC  
www.1001inventions.com  
www.MuslimHeritage.com

*(TRUTHFUL COMMENTARY: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salim Al-Hassani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salim_Al-Hassani) has a biography of Professor Salim T. S. al-Hassani. Upon reading this vita, the thought comes to mind concerning how can a person with the professed accomplishments make statements/assertions that do not hold up under scrutiny ... or ... is this behavior an example of the Muslim mind-set?)*

Frederick William Dame  
Patriotic, Steadfast, and True  
October 25, 2012

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<sup>16</sup> For a short, yet thorough presentation why Allah is not Allah, but Allah-Hubal, the reader should consult <http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/burnthekoran.pdf> and the footnotes therein.