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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

"[تطوير القوة العسكرية لتركيا. مترجم من "انترناشيونال ريفو" عدد نوفمبر ١٨٩٣ و"دي ريسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/MIL/17/16/21

٢٠ مايو ١٨٩٤ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٦ ورقات)

الملكية العامة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

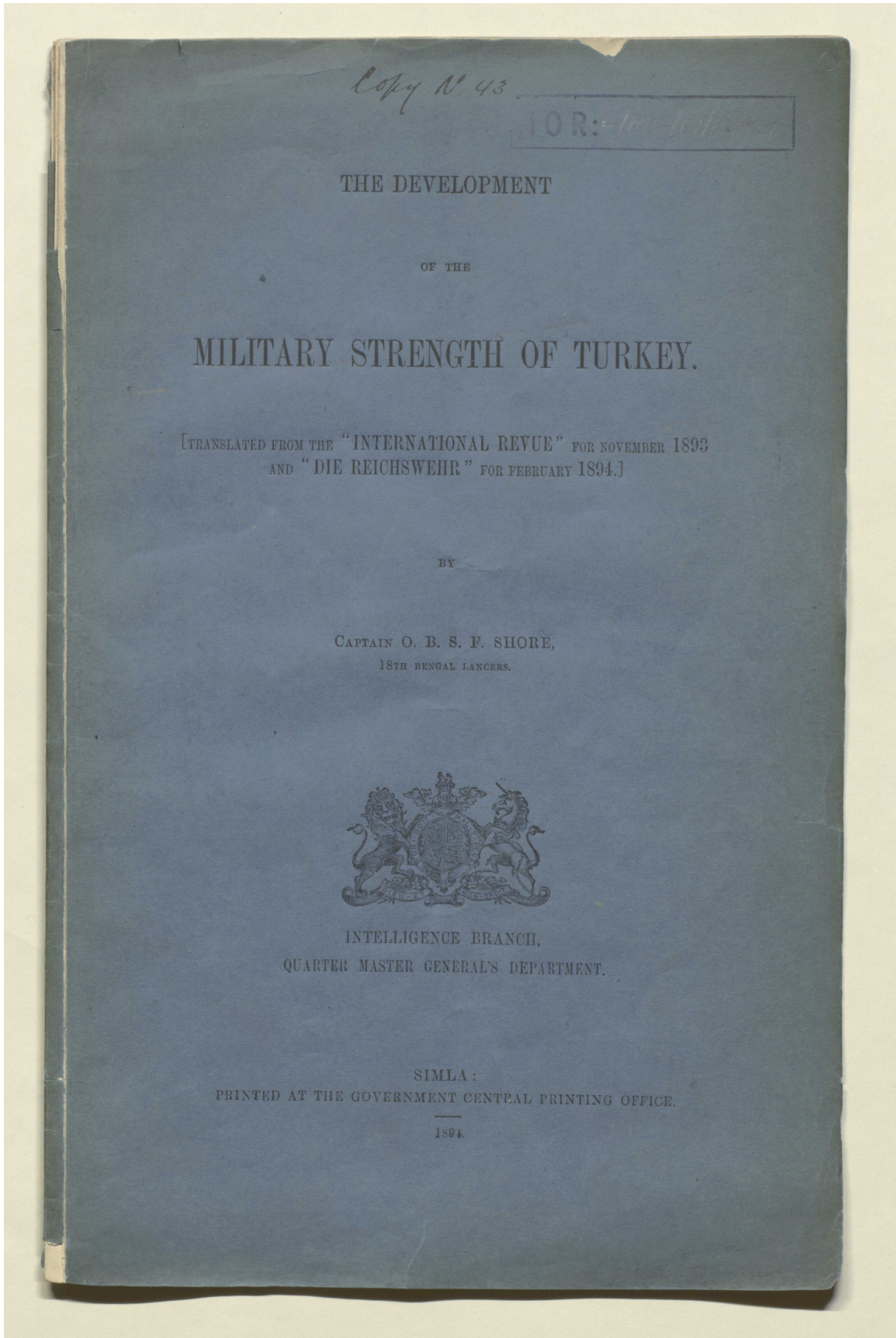
يحتوي الملف على ثلاثة مقتطفات من الصحف الألمانية، ترجمها وعلق عليها النقيب أولي بوهون ستوفين فيرليس شور في سنة ١٨٩٤، مبيئاً بالتفصيل أحدث المعلومات حول القوة المسلحة لتركيا في ذلك الوقت.

يناقش المقتطف المأخوذ عن انترناشيونال ريفو عدد نوفمبر ١٨٩٣، استخفاف الصحاف بالانظام العسكري لتركيا، ويغطي برنامج إعادة تنظيم المدفعية لسنّي ١٨٨٦-١٨٨٧، والتقسيم الفرعي للإمبراطورية إلى مناطق إقليمية، والإصلاح العسكري، وترتيبات التعبئة، والتسلح، وسلاح الفرسان، وتنظيم الأفواج.

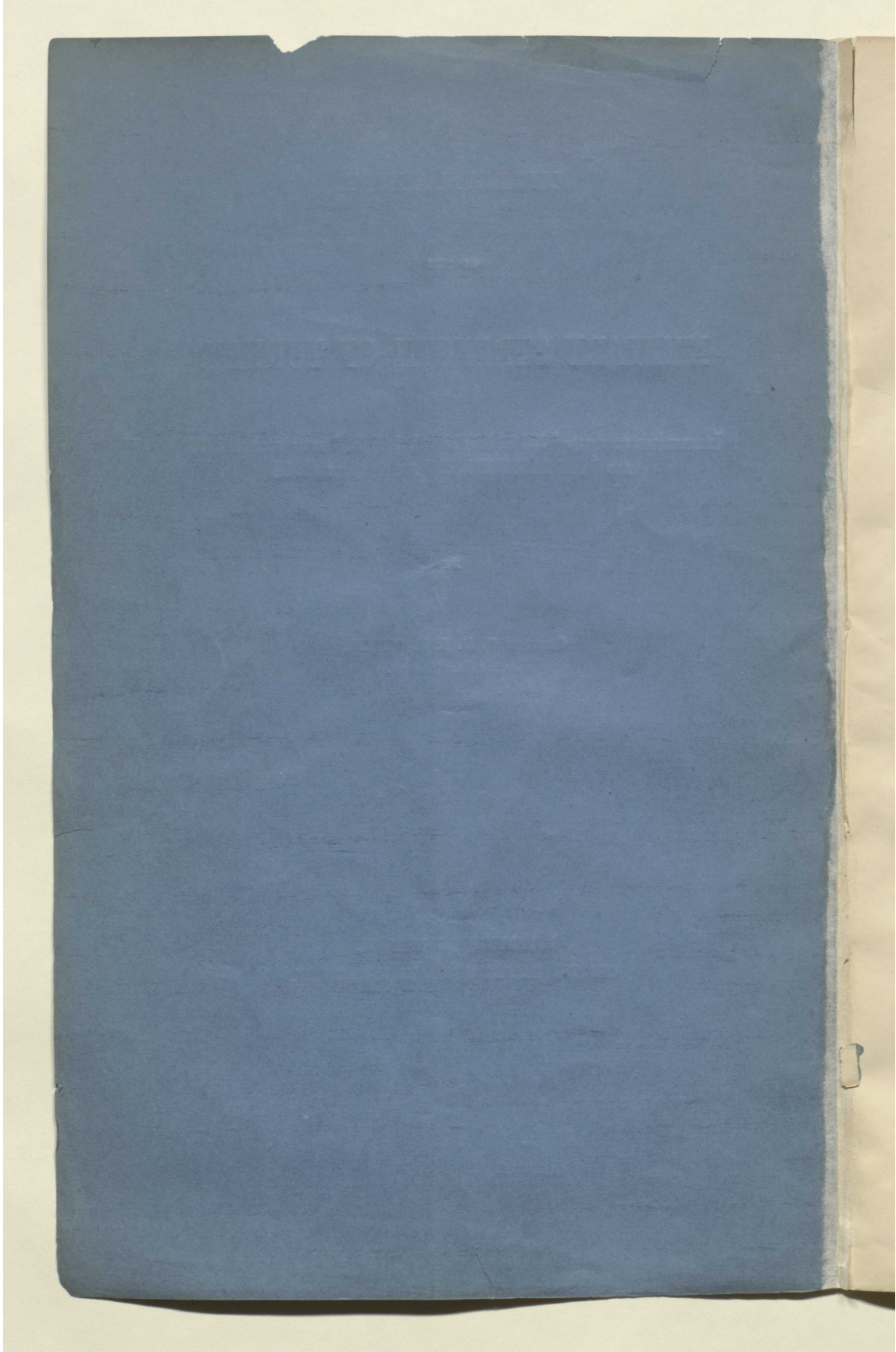
وعلى النقيض، يناقش المقتطفان المأخوذان عن دي ريسفير عدم اكتمال الاستعدادات العسكرية

التركية الحالية. يغطي عدد ١١ فبراير ١٨٩٤ من دي رايسفيرمواضيع توزع (تشئت) القوات،
والتسليح غير المرضي، والنقص في تدريب الضباط. ويقدم المقتطف المأخوذ من عدد ٢١ مارس ١٨٩٤
من دي رايسفيرتحليلاً لتشئت الجيش التركي، ويغطي النقص في التسليح، وفي خيول سلاح الفرسان
والمدفعية.

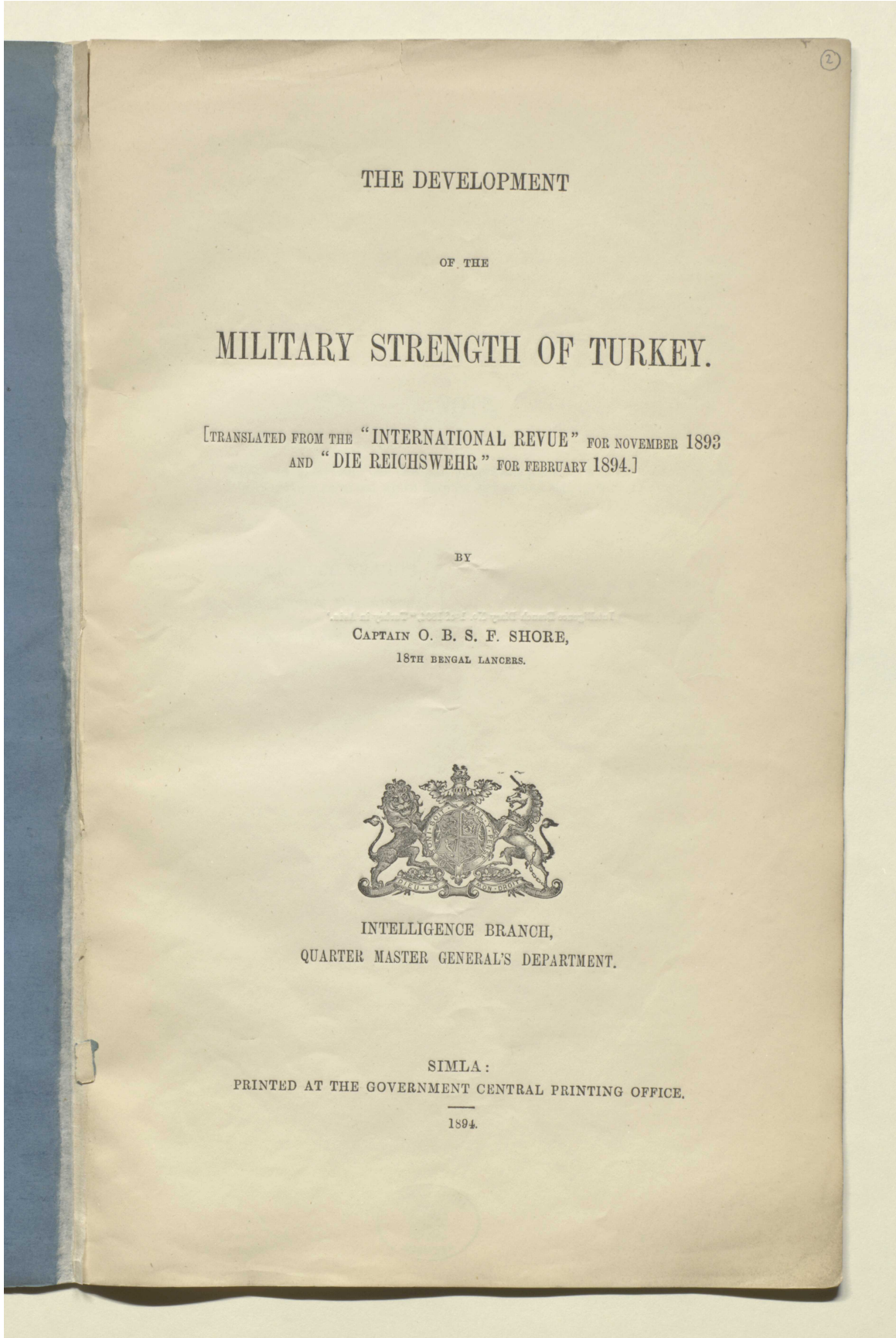
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١٨٩٣ و"دي رايسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤]. " [أمامي] (١٦/١)



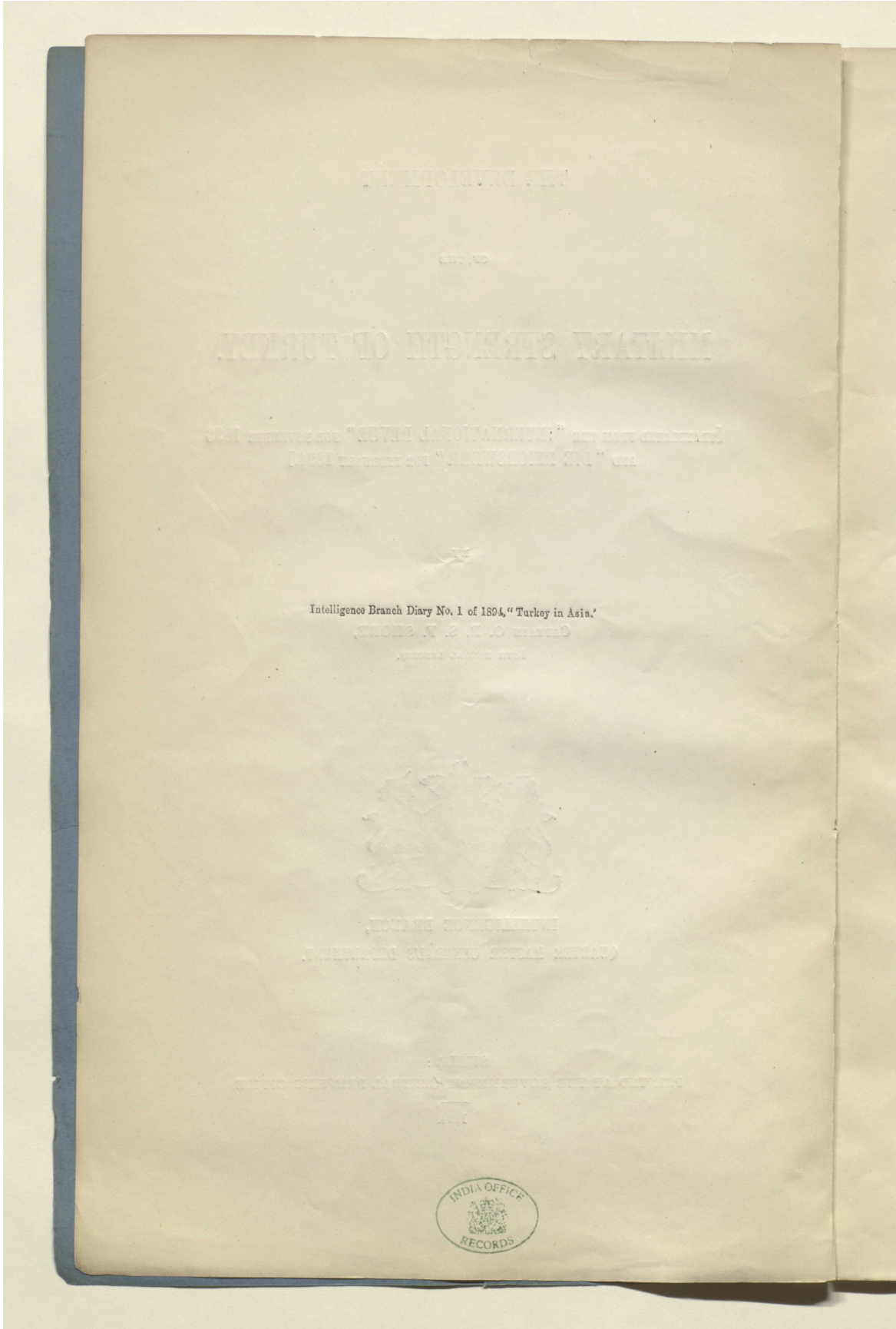
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١٨٩٣ و"دي ريسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤].". [أمامي-داخلي] (١٦/٢)



"تطوير القوة العسكرية لتركيا. [مترجم من "انترناشيونال ريفو" عدد نوفمبر ١٨٩٣ و"دي رايسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤]. [٢ و] (١٦/٣)



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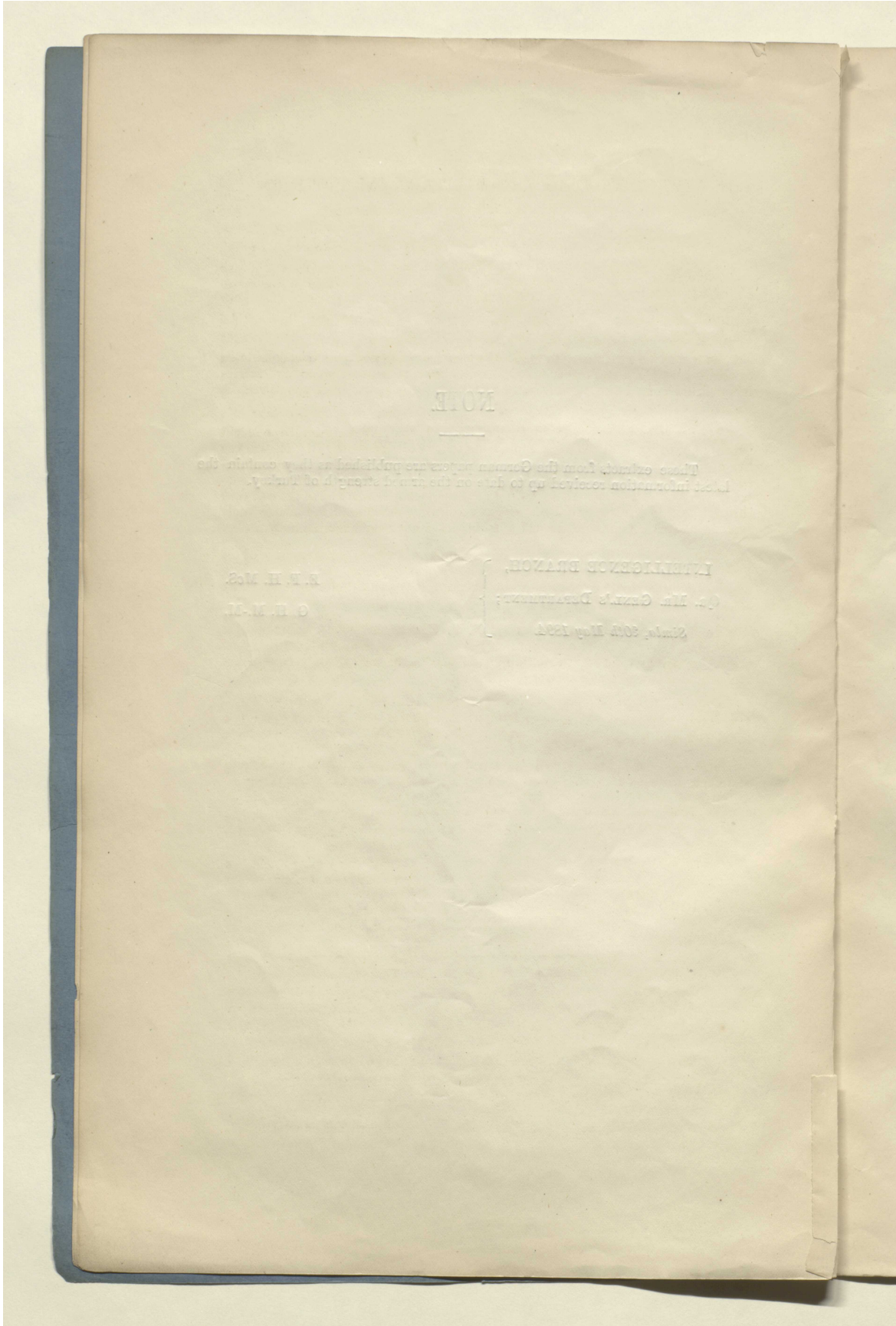
NOTE.

These extracts from the German papers are published as they contain the latest information received up to date on the armed strength of Turkey.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
Q.R. MR. GENL.'S DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 20th May 1894.

E. F. H. McS.
G. H. M.-M.

"تطوير القوة العسكرية لتركيا. [مترجم من "انترناشيونال ريفو" عدد نوفمبر ١٨٩٣ و"دي رايسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤]. [٣ظ] (١٦/٦)



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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF
TURKEY.

Extract from the "Internationale Revue" for November 1893.

The writer begins by saying that French, English, and German periodicals are in the habit of decrying the armed strength of Turkey, representing it as being in an absolute state of stagnation, and that they are too apt to imagine that all so-called reforms are but paper schemes, still safely reposing in the sick man's pigeon holes.

This may be attributed to political action, but nevertheless it is calculated to create very erroneous impressions: he maintains that the true state of affairs is in reality very different, and, in the interests of the Triple Alliance, should be carefully examined.

He has lived for ten years in Turkey, and is prepared to refute all the recent severe and unjust criticisms; he maintains that the armed strength of Turkey has been remodelled on modern lines in spite of financial difficulties and strained political relations. He represents Goltz Pasha, who has renewed his contract with the Sultan for a further term of three years, as pledged to the carrying through of this reform, and deals with several projects which have either lately undergone further changes, or which so far have not been brought to notice.

The Artillery Reorganisation Programme of 1886-87 (giving each of the first 6 Ordu six regiments and three horse batteries, as well as providing artillery for the Redif Corps), and the creation of the Hamidie Cavalry, have actually been carried out.

Details of the Artillery reorganisation have been previously submitted to our readers; but, before touching upon the cavalry question, we must first describe the subdivision of the empire into territorial zones, an accomplished fact which many journals refuse to believe in.

This territorial system actually exists in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Corps (Erzerum, Damascus, Bagdad), and will now be introduced in the Ordu Districts 1, 2, and 3 (*i.e.*, Constantinople, Adrianople, and Monastir).

The 7th Corps Yemen and the independent divisions of Hejaz, Tripoli, and Crete contain, as is well known, only "Muzazzaf," or active troops:—

Yemen and the recently occupied territory of Sada.	35 Battalions.
	2 Squadrons.
	3 Field Batteries.
	10 Mountain Batteries.
Hejaz	12 Battalions.
	1 Squadron.
	2 Batteries.
Tripoli	17 Battalions.
	10 Squadrons.
	4 Field Batteries.
	2 Mountain Batteries.
Crete	13 Battalions.
	2 Squadrons.
	3 Field Batteries.
	3 Mountain Batteries.

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١٨٩٣ و"دي رايسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤]. [ظ] (١٦/٨)

2

While on the subject of Yemen, we wish to draw attention to the able and decisive manner in which the recent disturbances were quelled, and a hitherto unknown state of peace and safety established in contradistinction to the highly colored and caricatured accounts which were so freely circulated by the Press critics.

Instead of recognising the difficulties which a country like this has had to contend with in introducing a total reform of its military system and giving it credit for a certain amount of vital force, the Press has always preferred to depict it as quivering in its death agony, and regarded its dissolution as an event of the near future..... We ask the critics to note the fact that the Army Estimates have been increased by 60 per cent. since the war of 1877-78, and that they now absorb 47 per cent. of the total revenue. The new War Minister and the Grand Master of the Artillery indeed have been able to effect a saving of 50 per cent. in their respective Departments: yet the War Budget still stands at 6 million, the Artillery at 1 million, and the Gendarmerie at 1.1 million pounds.

It was necessary to proceed step by step with the new reforms: before the division of the Ersatz Districts could be proceeded with on any uniform plan, the statistics of the population had to be compiled. There were difficulties to be contended with in the matter of the selection of the head-quarters of the Redif Battalions and the Store Depôts, and the inequality of the population in several districts which heretofore had been called upon to furnish equal contingents (such as Sivas with 32,000 inhabitants and Van with only 8,000). This distribution has now been more equally arranged even in Ordu No. 6 (Bagdad), where the difficulties were very great. Now there are in each of the first 6 Ordus—

8 Brigade	} districts for the Redif.
16 Regimental	
64 Battalion	

Each Battalion district furnishes one battalion of Redif and each Brigade district the reserve (Ersatz) for one active Infantry Regiment.

The number of the Redif Battalions has not been increased, but only the augmentation staffs and departments, thereby greatly facilitating the reinforcement and mobilisation of the army.

Each Redif Battalion district has its Commandant, Adjutant, and necessary staff of writers; its personnel for the arms and clothing magazines for the Redif which it is intended to call up, and in part also for the Mustahfiz (Landsturm), and, in addition, weak cadres of officers for the four company districts, and also non-commissioned officers who will in addition undertake the instruction of the "Mninsiz" (who are not available in peace time) on Sundays. That all this is actually carried out is due to the great personal interest taken by the Sultan, to the energy and circumspection of Riza Pasha the War Minister, who deserves the greatest credit for the way in which he has pushed on all these reforms, the care he has bestowed on the amelioration of the condition of the officers and the question of armament, as well as to the energy of Zeki Pasha, the Grand Master of Artillery, who has concerned himself with the military schools and the whole system of issues to the forces in addition to the questions affecting his own branch of the service.

The number of battalions to be raised can easily be determined from the number of Battalion districts: each Ordu furnishes 64 Redif Battalions, or 12 Redif Corps, and we have no doubt as to the possibility of raising them, for there are plenty of men in the 8 Redif classes available.

The Mustahfiz Corps will however take longer to organise as the necessary quota of qualified officers is not yet forthcoming.

Now that the territorial system has been inaugurated, the mobilisation arrangements, which have long since been worked out, can be brought into operation: the statistics relating to the capabilities of each district to furnish the Ihtiat (the active Reserve) and the Redif (1st Reserve Troops or Landwehr)

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have been received in Constantinople some time back ; but although several slight alterations in the actual definition of the boundaries of the districts may eventually be necessary, this will in no way interfere with the main principles being vigorously carried out.

Several papers have asserted that no Turkish manœuvres ever take place.

We have been present at the manœuvres of two forces operating against each other in the II Ordu, and at garrison manœuvres against a marked enemy in the I Ordu, and have in addition heard the searching criticisms of competent judges on similar operations in the III Ordu.

There is nothing particular to remark upon in the tours of the general staff under Goltz Pasha or of those under the different corps commanders.

Another important question which has recently been decided is the armament of the forces.

The Mauser rifle has been selected.

Of 500,000 of the 9.5 millimetre ordered in 1887, up to 1889, 220,000 rifles and 6,000 carbines had been received.

1 millimetre = .0395 inches.

Of the 280,000 7.6 mm. rifles ordered in 1889, some 60,000 are still to come.

The 44,000 carbines ordered were still undelivered when the new contract with Mauser for 156,000 rifles was concluded, and it was then decided to have 44,000 rifles substituted for the carbines.

So that on completion of the contract there will be—

280,000

156,000

44,000

480,000 Mauser rifles, 7.6 mm.
and 220,000 „ „ 9.5 mm.

There is no doubt whatever that the number of small bore rifles must be greatly increased so as to provide a reserve stock for the field army. Regarding the conversion of the 9.5 mm. (.374") to the 7.6 mm. (.299), it is intended that this shall be done as far as possible at Constantinople itself, and that the cartridge factory shall also be located there.

As far as the cavalry are concerned, we have heard from the War Department that there is no foundation for the recent rumour to the effect that they will be armed with the Kragh-Jørgensen carbine.

Our readers are aware that 72 field howitzers were ordered from Krupp on Grumkoff Pasha's recommendation, and accordingly each of the six Muwazzaf Corps of the first six Ordus will be armed with them in the proportion of two batteries of six guns each.

Rather less than two years ago the question of raising the Hamidie Cavalry was regarded with derision. It has since made rapid strides towards becoming an accomplished fact, for Hamidie Regiments have been raised from among the Arab tribes in spite of the assurances of experts on Oriental questions, who insisted that they would no more submit to universal service than the tribes of the Red Sea littoral (and these latter alone have already furnished volunteers sufficient to form 4 Zouave Battalions).

On the 1st January 1893, there were 40 regiments of this Militia Cavalry, to-day there are 55 regiments, with 229 squadrons of an average strength of 150 horses; total horses 34,500.

It is intended to gradually increase the number of these regiments up to 100. This will then make it possible to increase the 198 regular squadrons up to three times their strength.

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4

These irregular horsemen may fairly be compared with the Cossacks for capability to endure fatigue, and as to their methods of service and tactical formations; they are all born riders,—these Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Kara-Papaks, as well as those Tscherkess tribes which come into the computation; they are splendid fighting material, and will cost the State next to nothing: their value, however, will increase with their notions of discipline.

By considering the peculiarities of each tribe, by handing over to them the formation of the regimental establishments, by naming the regiments after their own chiefs—emphasising, however, the duty which each tribe owes in the shape of military service—the Sultan has defined the main outlines of this creation, and a study of them will convince the severest critic that he has gone the right way about it.

Irade, Art. 174.

Mixed regiments are forbidden: regiments will be formed from a single class, or, if a whole regiment cannot be raised, one or two squadrons will be furnished.

The strength of the regiments will vary from 4 to 6 squadrons of from 128 to 192, horses, and from 512 to 1,152 men.

The Hamidie Cavalry will be organised in brigades under a "Liwa" of the regular army, whilst the command of the whole will be exercised by a "Ferik." Liwa = Brigadier-General.

Duration of military service, 17th—40th year of age.

Recruit class	...	17th—20th year.
Regular Nizam class	...	20th—32nd "
Reserve class	...	32nd—40th "

They take the oath of allegiance to their chief on entering each class.

The recruits will be drilled for at least three months every year in their own stations, the main object being to accustom them to discipline and military life.

The Nizam are drilled yearly, and every three years have extensive manœuvres. The reservists, on the other hand, are only called out in peace under exceptional circumstances.

Whilst the Recruit and Nizam class can only leave the territory of their tribe with permission, the Reservists are free to go where they will, with the proviso, however, that they notify each change of abode.

Every three years the Hamidie Regiments will be concentrated outside their own stations for a series of manœuvres extending over two months, the duration of which will be intimated in orders. The Regimental commander fixes the day for assembly; the men present themselves equipped and mounted; they receive arms, ammunition, and standards from the "Redif" depôts. These large scale manœuvres will include evolutions by large bodies working over open country, and dismounted duties: the General Commanding the whole Hamidie Cavalry will make his inspections at this time.

The men equip and clothe themselves: those of the 1st and 2nd class must regularly maintain a suitable horse: the 3rd (Reservists) are only obliged to bring a horse fit for service when called out for concentration or war.

The style of dress will be in conformity with the custom of the tribe: three different patterns are permissible, but the regimental number will be worn.

From the time that the men leave their tribal stations for concentration or manœuvres, they will receive full pay and rations: in their own stations they get only a proportion of the pay and a gratuity.

The Brigade and Regimental Commanders (and at first the greater proportion of the regimental officers) will be appointed from the regular cavalry: eventually, however, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns will, as far as possible, be chosen from amongst the leading men of the tribe.

If they prove themselves especially fitted for it, officers from the tribes will be permitted to command regiments later on, provided they fulfil the following conditions:—

They must be present at all drills and exercises, and serve for three years in a regular regiment and prove themselves thoroughly qualified for the command. They will then receive the pay of regular officers and be given the preference for the appointment.

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Native subalterns are promoted from the ranks or posted to regiments from the military schools.

From each regiment two suitable men of good character will be sent to the model or training regiment for six months; they will then be attached to a regiment in the capital of the Empire for a further period of two years (or posted to a military school), and at the expiration of this time may be posted as Lieutenants under the orders of the Regimental Chiefs.

Art. 174.

Besides these such a number of suitable young men shall be selected from each tribe that there may be one to each regiment; these will be sent to the Cavalry school at Constantinople, and on passing the examination for Lieutenants shall receive their commissions.

Thus in this way it is intended to fill most of the officers' vacancies, but should the numbers so obtained fall short of the requirements, Non-Commissioned Officers will be promoted.

Brigadier-

Those officers who have passed through the schools will receive pay like the rest of the army. Promotion shall go in the tribe on vacancies occurring, but the Imperial Government reserves the right of filling them with regular officers, if qualified and suitable men are not forthcoming.

Native officers take the oath of allegiance to the Sultan on each promotion.

We consider the raising of the Hamidie Cavalry to have been a most fortunate step, and think that the measures adopted will soon attain the desired end, more especially since they so fully recognise the tribal peculiarities of the people.

When the necessary discipline has been infused, enormous masses of serviceable cavalry will have been added to the Osmanli ranks at a comparatively small cost.

Endeavours are, moreover, being made to utilise the horse-keeping races for the benefit of the rest of the army, and the State is providing a good class of stallion gratis.

The Sultan has been particularly active in dictating special measures for the prevention of cholera, and under the eye of the new War Ministry the pay of the troops is now regularly disbursed, and the condition of the Subaltern officers considerably improved.

Thus it cannot be said that the development of the armed strength of Turkey slumbers; for it is well known to all that the Government intends to push it forward as fast as financial considerations will permit of its being done. This is, moreover, further proved by the attention which is being given to roads and communications.

In addition to those Railways which we have had occasion to notice in former issues, the following are in course of construction, viz:—

Salonika-Monastir,
Beyreuth-Damascus,
Eski Sher-Konia,

and there are also a number of good roads being made.

What has been accomplished deserves recognition, not unjust criticism.

O. D. O.

In contradistinction to the foregoing, I append the following extracts from the Reichswehr on the subject of the incompleteness of existing Turkish military preparations.

O. B. S.

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Extract from "Die Reichswehr," dated 11th February 1894.

From an article on Captain A. Liposcak's lecture at Vienna the other day dealing with the armed strengths of the Balkan States, we take the following extract relating to Turkey:—

Exclusive of the Asiatic Provinces, Turkey has five corps of the 1st line always at disposal, *viz.*, those at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzincian, and Damascus,—

representing a strength of—

170 Battalions	}	220,000 men.
150 Squadrons		20,000 horsemen.
130 Batteries		600 guns.

Of these, 125 battalions, 98 squadrons, and 118 batteries are already distributed (dislocated) in European territories, and in a comparatively short time could be reinforced by 56 supplementary Redif Battalions of the 2nd line.

The armament is at present very unsatisfactory owing to vacillation and indecision in choosing a rifle of the repeating class.

The regulars are still armed with the Henry-Martini, whilst the whole of the repeating rifles (new small bore) lie uselessly in the depôts at Constantinople.

The lecturer says that no real theoretical and practical training for officers exists, and that the question of the leading of the army is a serious one.

He also deals with the system of fortification and defences of the Empire, particularly with reference to the recently suggested possibility of a direct Russian attack on Constantinople.

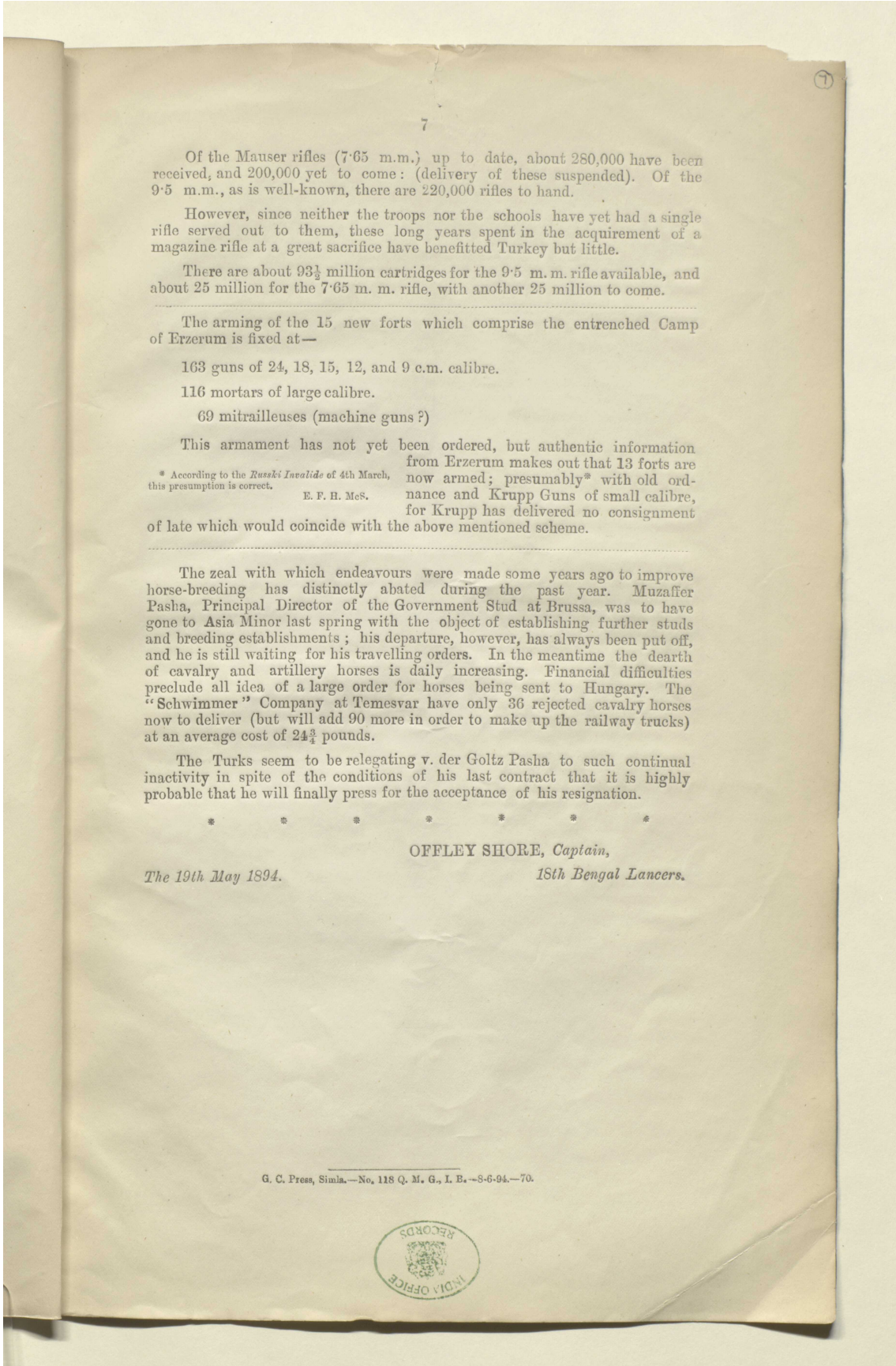
Die Reichswehr, dated 21st March 1894.

This paper's regular Turkish correspondent, "Hassan Ahmad," writes as follows from Constantinople on the 11th February 1894:—

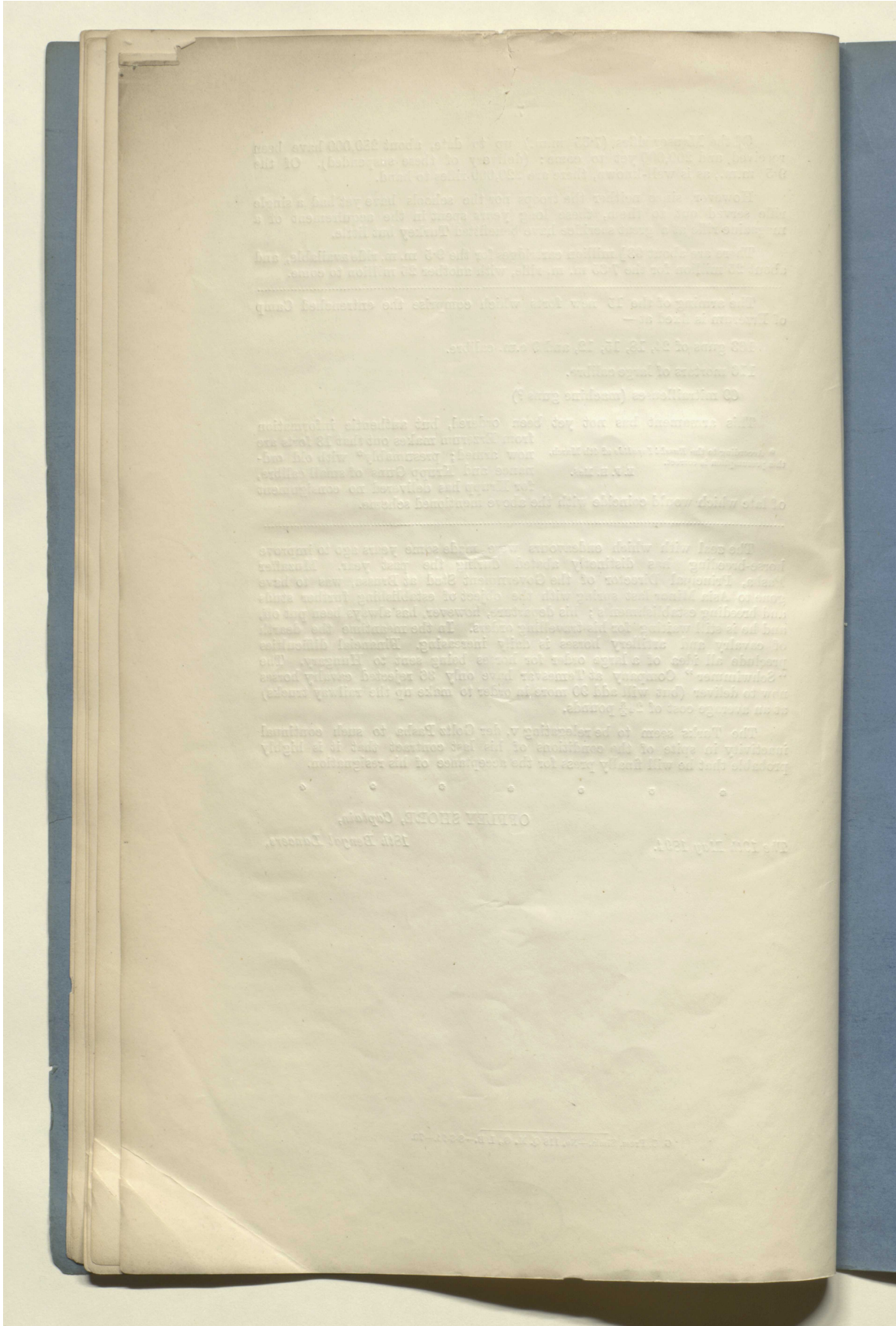
Although exact and reliable details of the "dislocation" of the Turkish army are next to impossible to procure, still we are now able to give a revised table of the distribution of the troops, showing some slight changes to that published in our number dated the 10th April 1893:—

In the Ordn (Corps, Division) departments of—	Line Infantry Battalions.	Line Cavalry Squadrons.	Horse Batteries.	Mountain Batteries.	Field Batteries.	
Constantinople (I)	28	28	3	6	20	
Adrianople (II)	34	30	3	6	30	
In the Western Section of the Balkan Peninsula.	III Ordn	39	30	3	9	50
	I "	10	5
	V "	11	12
Erzerum (IV)	34	30	3	6	30	
Damascus (V)	18	30	3	2	15	
Bagdad (VI)	34	30	3	6	12	
Yemen (VII)	30	1	...	8	1	
Tripoli and Benghazi	17	10	...	2	4	
Hejaz	12	1	2	
Crete	13	2	...	3	3	
Belonging to the I Ordn. 1 battalion in Smyrna, and 1 battalion Island of Chios (Chios).	2	
Total	282	197	18	48	159	

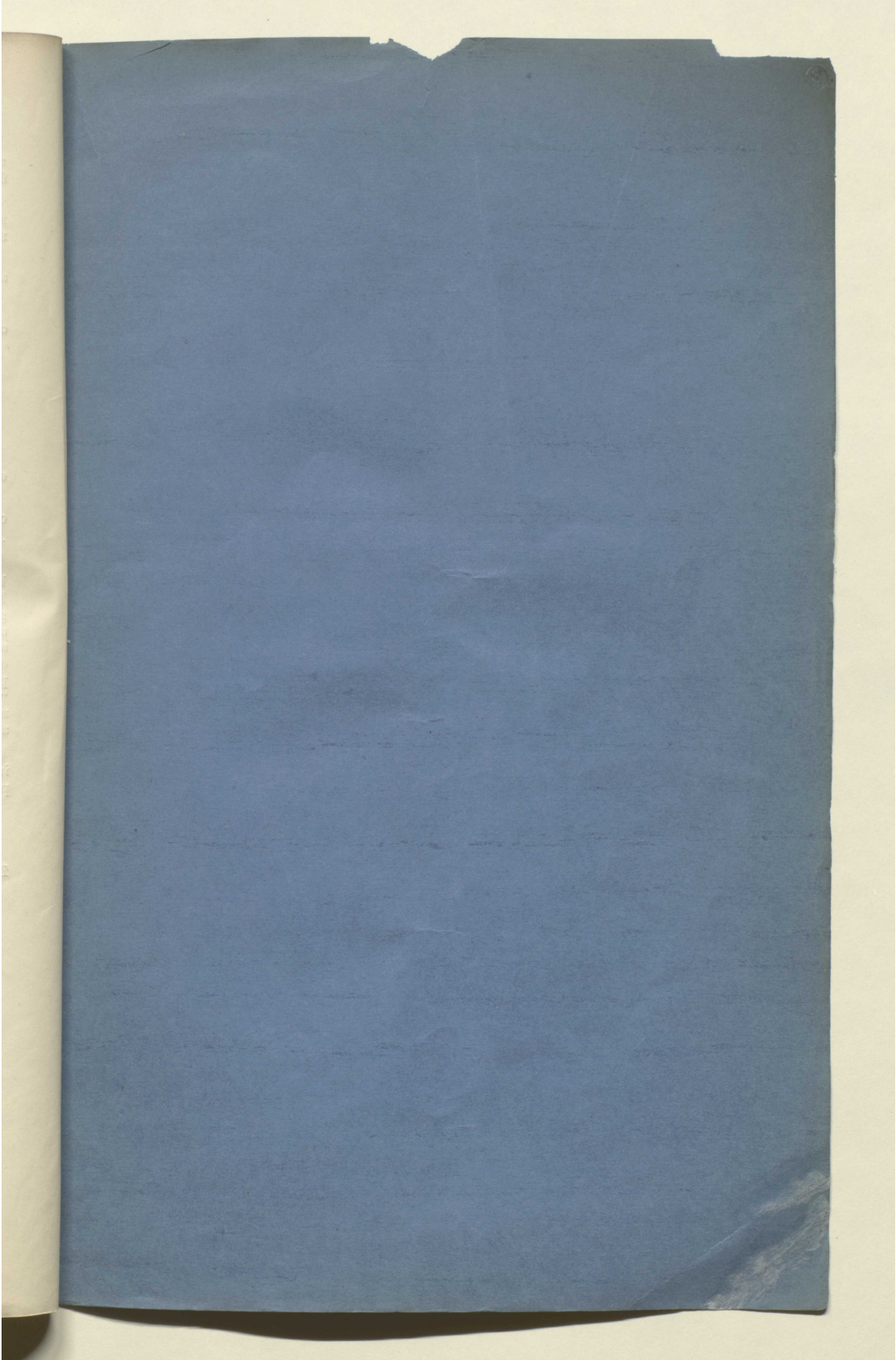
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١٨٩٣ و"دي رايسفير" عدد فبراير ١٨٩٤]. " [خلفي-داخلي] (١٦/١٥)



"تطوير القوة العسكرية لتركيا. [مترجم من "انترناشيونال ريفو" عدد نوفمبر
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