TURKEY

Area :

Turkey in Europe ............. 24,000 sq. km.
Turkey in Asia .............. 739,000 sq. km.
Total ....................... 763,000 sq. km.

Population (X. 1935):

Turkey in Europe ............. 1,251,000
Turkey in Asia .............. 14,950,000
Total ....................... 16,201,000

Density per sq. km.:

Turkey in Europe ............. 52.1
Turkey in Asia .............. 20.2

Length of land frontiers:

With Bulgaria ............. 219 km.
With Greece ............. 172 km.
With U.S.S.R ............. 602 km.
With Iran ............. 370 km.
With Iraq ............. 389 km.
With Syria ............. 665 km.
Total ....................... 2,417 km.

Seaboard ..................... 3,455 km.
Length of railway system (1935) ..................... 6,500 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Under Article 40 of the Turkish Constitution, the supreme military command is vested, on behalf of the Great National Assembly, in the President of the Republic.

In peace time the armed forces are under the command of the chief of the General Staff, and in war time under that of the person
appointed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Council of Ministers.

The General Staff is responsible for the direction and command of the land, sea and air armed forces.

I. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence comprises three Under-Secretaryships of State (those of the Army, Navy and Air) and a number of departments dealing with various questions relating to military budgets, army equipment and supplies, military pay and pensions, military factories, etc.

II. GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff is directly subordinate to the President of the Council and includes, *inter alia*, the following sections: operations, intelligence, liaison and communications, military training, military history, personnel, etc.

III. SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council deals with all important questions concerning the organisation of the army, its armament, etc. The Council is an advisory body only and is presided over by the President of the Republic.

IV. ARMY INSPECTIONS.

There are three Army Inspections: under the First are the units stationed in European Turkey and North-West Anatolia, with headquarters at Ankara.

Under the Second Army Inspection are the units stationed in South-West Anatolia, with headquarters at Konia.

Under the Third Inspection are the units stationed in Eastern Turkey, with headquarters at Erzincan.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into 10 military areas corresponding to the 10 army corps. The headquarters of the first army corps is at Afion-Karahisar; of the second army corps, at Balikesir; of the third, at Çorlu; of the fourth, at Eskichehir; of the fifth, at Konia; of the sixth, at Kayseri; of the seventh, at Diarbekir; of the eighth, at Tokat; and the ninth at Erzurum. The army corps quartered in Istanbul is known as the Istanbul Command.
ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

i. Higher Units.

In peace time, the highest unit is the army corps. There are ten army corps (including the Istanbul Command) divided among the three Army Inspections.

The Istanbul Command, which comes under the First Army Inspection and comprises two infantry divisions.

Each army corps comprises 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of heavy artillery (army corps artillery), 1 engineer battalion, 1 transport battalion and 1 motor train battalion.

Apart from these nine army corps, there are five cavalry divisions (three active and two reserve), three mountain brigades and one infantry fortress brigade.

Each infantry division comprises 3 regiments of infantry and 1 field artillery regiment. Each cavalry division comprises 4 cavalry regiments, 1 machine-gun squadron and 1 mounted artillery section. Each mountain brigade consists of 3 infantry regiments with mountain artillery.

2. Arms and Services.

Infantry.

60 infantry regiments;
6 mountain infantry regiments.

Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions of 4 companies, including 1 machine-gun company.

Cavalry.

12 regular divisional regiments;
8 reserve divisional regiments;
9 army corps regiments.

Each cavalry regiment consists of four cavalry squadrons, one machine-gun squadron and one horse artillery section.

Artillery.

9 army corps heavy artillery regiments;
18 field divisional artillery regiments;
7 heavy artillery regiments (fortresses);
2 independent heavy artillery groups;
16 anti-aircraft batteries;
3 mounted artillery sections.
Air Force (1936).

3 regiments.

The composition of each regiment varies. Normally, a regiment consists of two reconnaissance groups and one chaser group of two or three squadrons.

The number of aircraft is about 370.

Note.—This figure shows the total number of fighter aeroplanes, training aeroplanes and liaison aeroplanes belonging to the army and the navy.

Engineers.

9 battalions of three companies.

There are also four fortress engineer battalions. The Turkish army also includes nine signal sections, nine motor transport sections and possesses three light tanks.

Armament.

*Infantry Arms*: Mauser rifles, 7.65 mm.; light machine-rifles, Hotchkiss model; machine-guns, Maxim and Hotchkiss patterns.

*Cavalry Arms*: Rifles, bayonets, sabres, lances (for certain regiments), light machine-rifles, French model; machine-guns, Maxim and Hotchkiss patterns.

*Artillery Arms*: Quick-firing field guns: Krupp 75 mm., 1903 pattern, and Schneider 75 mm.; quick-firing howitzers, 10.5, 12 and 15 cm.; long-range guns, 10.5, 12 and 15 cm.; mortars, 21 cm.

Gendarmerie and Customs Corps.

The gendarmerie and the Customs corps are formations organised on a military basis.

There are 17 battalions and 1 unattached company of the Customs corps. These units are under the authority of a commandant on each frontier. The gendarmerie, which is responsible for internal order in the country, is under the Ministry of the Interior. The regiments and battalions of gendarmerie are divided into several inspection areas. The effectives of the gendarmerie number 40,000, including 3,000 officers and officials ranking as officers. The effectives of the Customs corps number 10,000.

Recruiting System and Period of Service.

The system of recruitment is based on the principle of compulsory general service. Every Turkish citizen is called up for military service at the age of 21. The duration of military obligation is 25 years, the period of active service being 12 years in the infantry, 2 years in the technical troops, cavalry and air force, 2½ years in the gendarmerie and the Customs corps and 3 years in the navy. In principle, reservists are called up every other year for 1½ months’ training.
Exemption from active military service is granted upon payment of a tax of 250 Turkish pounds. A person paying this tax, after undergoing military training for six months, is considered to have performed his active service. Pupils holding the diploma of officially recognised secondary schools do a shorter term of service. They are required by law to serve for six months as soldiers and for the following six months to undergo a course of study and practical training relating to their branch, at the school for reserve officers. During the third period of six months, they serve as attached officers in the reserve.

**MILITARY TRAINING.**

*Harbiye Military School at Istanbul.*

The school is designed to train all officers of all arms. The cadets usually come from the military academies. The training lasts two years, after which the pupils proceed to the schools of the various arms situated in Istanbul (cavalry school, artillery school, engineers’ school, air force school, etc.).

*Military Academy at Istanbul.*

The military academy comprises:

1. The staff school reserved for ex-pupils of the Harbiye Military School who have done at least two years’ service in an army unit. The course of study lasts three years, at the end of which the students join the General Staff for one year. They are then appointed General Staff Officers.

2. *Higher Military Studies Centre* for colonels and general officers. Length of course: one year.


**EFFECTIVES.**

*Average Daily Effectives during 1935.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained effectives</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained effectives</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>194,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air armed forces</td>
<td>8,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.*—The land army comprises 198,000 men in summer and 133,000 men in winter.
The above table shows the average daily effectives for both periods.

For reasons of economy, the total effectives of the land army have for several years past never exceeded 120,000 to 150,000 men.

175,000 men are conscripted annually. According to the law in force, a cadre of 250,000 men is required for the training of the above conscripts.

The total number of officers includes military officials, civil servants employed in the military administration and the cadets at the military schools, who number 5,000.

The air armed forces include officers, civilians and cadets.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

(1935.)

NOTE.—The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (−) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

Battle-cruiser:

Yavuz (1911-1912)

Old battleship¹:

Trougout Reis (1891)
(Training-ship)

Cruisers:

1. Hmidiyê (1903−)

2. Mecidiye (1903−²)

4 destroyers:

1. Zajer

2. Tinaz-Tepe (1931−)

3. Koca-Tepe (1931−)

4. Ada-Tepe (1931−)

---

¹ Rebuilt in 1903. In immediate reserve pending replacement.
² Refitted 1930.
3 torpedo-boats:
1. *Samson* \( (1907-) \)
2. *Basra* \( (1907-) \)
3. *Taşoz* \( (1907-) \)

300 tons. Draught, 9½ feet. H.p. 6,000 = 29
kts. 2 tubes (18-in.).

5 submarines:
1. *Dumlu-Pynar* \( (1931-) \)

Standard displacement, 950 tons. Draught,
14 feet. H.p. \( \frac{3,000}{1,000} = \frac{17.5}{9} \) kts. 6 tubes.

2. *Sakarya* \( (1931-) \)

Standard displacement, 950 tons. Draught,
13 feet. H.p. \( \frac{1,600}{1,100} = \frac{16}{9}\frac{2}{3} \) kts.

3. *No. 1 Inönü* \( (1927-) \)

Standard displacement, 950 tons. Draught,
14 feet. Speed \( \frac{13.5}{8.5} \) kts. 6 tubes (18-in.).

750 tons. 6 tubes (21-in.).

4. *No. 2 Inönü* \( (1927-) \)

5. *Gür*

2 torpedo-gunboats:
1. *Berk* \( (1906-) \)

Standard displacement, 840 tons. H.p. 5,100
= 22 kts. 3 tubes (18-in.).

2. *Peik* \( (1906-) \)

Miscellaneous: 24 units (minesweepers, patrol boats, etc.).

**SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.**

**(1935.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Ship</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 battle-cruisers</td>
<td>33,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cruisers</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>9,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 submarines</td>
<td>3,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** \( 53,720 \)

**EFFECTIVES.**

**(1935.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional petty officers</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** \( 9,200 \)

---

\(^1\) Refitted 1923-24.
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from June 1st to May 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of National Defence:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Directorate of military factories</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Directorate of cartographical survey</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index numbers of:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Average, June to September 1935.
² Average, June to October 1935.

**NOTES.**

1. Actual expenditure for 1931-32 includes expenditure of previous years entered in the accounts of 1931-32.

2. The expenditure of the Department of the Gendarmerie has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£T (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Military and war pensions are charged to the Department of Public Debt jointly with civil pensions.