TURKEY

Area:

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

Population (X. 1927):

Turkey in Europe: 1,041,000
Turkey in Asia: 12,608,000
Total: 13,649,000

Density per sq. km.:

Turkey in Europe: 43.4
Turkey in Asia: 17.1

Length of railway system (XII. 1931): 5,716 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The organs of the military authority are as follows:

Ministry of National Defence (Angora);
General Staff (Angora);
Three army inspections: the first at Angora, the second at Konia and the third at Erzindjan;
Headquarters staffs of nine army corps.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into nine military areas corresponding to the nine army corps. The headquarters of the first army corps is at Afion-Kara-Hissar; of the second army corps at Balikessir; of the third at Istanbul; of the fourth at Eski-Sheher; of the fifth at Konia; of the sixth at Kayseri; of the seventh at Diarbekir; of the eighth at Tokat and of the ninth at Erzerum.

1 This area does not include marshes (1,170 sq. km.) or lakes (8,434 sq. km.).
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher units: 9 army corps.

The 9 army corps consist of 18 infantry divisions and 5 cavalry divisions, including 3 active and 2 reserve divisions.

Each army corps comprises 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of army corps artillery, 1 engineer battalion, 1 signal battalion and 1 motor transport battalion.

Each division comprises 3 regiments of infantry and 1 field artillery regiment of 2 battalions. Each cavalry division comprises 3 or 4 cavalry regiments and 1 squadron of horse artillery consisting of 2 or 3 batteries.

2. Arms and services.

Infantry.

54 regiments.

Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions of 4 companies, including 1 automatic-rifle company.

Cavalry.

24 regiments (approximate figure).

Each cavalry regiment consists of 3 squadrons and 1 machine-gun battalion.

Artillery.

27 regiments.

1 horse-artillery squadron.

Air Force (February 1932).

Number of aeroplanes: 370.
Total horse-power: 185,000.

Note.—This figure shows the total number of fighter aeroplanes, training aeroplanes and liaison aeroplanes belonging to the army and the navy. Some of these machines are unusable, and others would require to undergo technical inspection.

This number includes aeroplanes which were ordered in 1931 and have not yet been delivered.

Engineers.

9 battalions.

The Turkish army comprises also 18 signal and transport battalions.
Material.

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 is responsible for internal order in the country; it 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 6,600, including 600 officers and officials ranking as officers.

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 11 years in the infantry, 2 years in the technical troops, cavalry and air force, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ years in the gendarmerie and the Customs corps and 3 years in the navy. Men are liable for service in the reserve up to the last five years of military service, during which time they may be called upon to serve in the territorial army (mustahfiz).

Exemption from active military service is granted upon payment of a tax of 600 Turkish pounds. A person paying this tax is considered to have performed his active service, after undergoing military training for six months. In the case of pupils holding the diploma of officially recognised secondary schools, the period of service is reduced. 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 officers in the reserve and are attached as commanding officers to the platoons of their class.
EFFECTIVES.

AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES DURING 1931.

Officers .......... 20,000
N.C.O.s .......... 10,000
Men:
   Trained effectives .. .. 100,000
   Untrained effectives .. .. 64,000
   Total ....... .. 194,000
Air armed forces ....... .. 8,383

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, civilians 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.
(1933.)

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:

_Yawuz (1911-1912)_ (ex-German_ Goeben_)

Standard displacement, 23,100 tons. Length, 610\frac{1}{4}\text{ ft.}. Beam, 96\text{ ft.}. 10\text{ in.}. Draught, 26\text{ ft.}. 11\text{ in.}. Designed h.p. 52,000 = 25.5 kts. _Guns_ : 10 11-in.; 10 5.9-in.; 8 3.4-in.; 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (19.7-in.).

Old battleship:

_Tourgout Reis (1890)_

(Training ship)

Displacement : 10,000 tons.

\[^{1}\] Rebuilt in 1903. In immediate reserve pending replacement.
Cruisers:

1. **Hmidiye** (1903–)
   - Standard displacement, 3,850 tons. Dimensions, $368 \times 47\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ ft. Designed h.p. 12,000 = 22 kts. Guns: 2 5.9-in.; 8 3-in.; 2 torpedo-tubes (18-in.) above water.

2. **Mecidiye** (1903–)
   - Standard displacement, 3,350 tons. Dimensions, $330 \times 42 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. H.p. 12,000 = 18 kts. Guns: 6 5.1-in.; 4 3-in.

4 destroyers:

1. **Zafir** (1931–)
   - 1,870 tons. Dimensions, $307 \times 30\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. H.p. 35,000 = 36 kts. 6 tubes (21-in).

2. **Tinaztepe** (1931–)
   - 1,720 tons. Dimensions, $328.6 \times 30.4 \times 18.6$ ft. H.p. 40,000 = 38 kts. 6 tubes (21-in).

3. **Kocatepe** (1931–)
4. **Adatepe** (1931–)

3 torpedo-boats:

1. **Samson** (1907–)
2. **Basra** (1907–)
3. **Tashoz**

4 submarines:

1. **Dumlupynar** (1931–)
   - Standard displacement, 950 tons. Draught, 14 feet. H.p. $\frac{3,000}{1,000} = \frac{17.5}{9}$ kts. 6 tubes (21-in).

2. **Sakarya** (1931–)
   - Standard displacement, 950 tons. Draught, 13 feet. H.p. $\frac{1,600}{1,100} = \frac{16}{9} \frac{1}{4}$ kts.

3. **No. 1** (1927–)
4. **No. 2** (1927–)

2 torpedo-gunboats:

1. **Berk** (1906–)
2. **Peik** (1906–)

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

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

(1933.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 battle-cruiser</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cruisers</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,760</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 submarines</td>
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<td>2,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,970</td>
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</table>

1 Refitted 1930.
2 Refitted 1923-24.
3 Including *Peik* and *Berk* employed as torpedo-gunboats.
EFFECTIVES.
(1931.)

Officers... ... ... ... ... ... 1,200
Professional petty officers ... ... 1,000
Men ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7,000
Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9,200

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
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<td>Air force</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<td>General Directorate of military factories</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Directorate of cartographical survey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
Wholesale prices (1913-1914 = 100):         | 1,306    | 1,158    | 930     | 799     | 707¹    |         |
Retail prices: Cost of living (January-June 1914 = 100) | 1,327    | 1,238    | 1,191   | 1,118   | 1,033²  |         |

¹ Average, June-December 1932.
² Average, June-December 1933.

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>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
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<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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