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Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı

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İÇİNDEKİLER
CONTENTS

İÇİNDEKİLER / CONTENTS....3

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI / OPENING REMARKS....7

ÖNSÖZ / PREFACE....23

BELGE GÖRÜNTÜLERİ / DOCUMENT IMAGES....29

ABD / USA....30

ALMANYA / GERMANY....47

ARNAVUTLUK / ALBANIA....51

AVUSTURYA / AUSTRIA....60

BELÇİKA / BELGIUM....82

BOSNA-HERSEK / BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA....96

BULGARİSTAN / BULGARIA....106

ÇİN / CHINA....116

ENDONEZYA / INDONESIA....129

ESTONYA / ESTONIA....141

FAS / MOROCCO....158

FİLİSTİN / PALESTINE....168

FİNLANDİYA / FINLAND....174

GÜRCİSTAN / GEORGIA....214

HIRVATİSTAN / CROATIA....226

HİNDİSTAN / INDIA....233

İNGİLTERE / UNITED KINGDOM....243

İSPANYA / SPAIN....253

KANADA / CANADA....259

KAZAKİSTAN / KAZAKHSTAN....266

KOSOVA / KOSOVO....269

LİBYA / LIBYA....275
MACARİSTAN / HUNGARY....281
MALEZYA / MALAYSIA....302
MALTA / MALTA....322
MEKSİKA / MEXICO....336
MOĞOLİSTAN / MONGOLIA....343
MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA....352
MYANMAR / MYANMAR....364
NORVEÇ / NORWAY....402
ÖZBEKİSTAN / UZBEKISTAN....410
POLONYA / POLAND....415
PORTEKİZ / PORTUGAL....431
ROMANYA / ROMANIA....441
RUSYA / RUSSIA....455
SENEGAL / SENEGAL....467
SIRBİSTAN / SERBIA....479
SLOVAKYA / SLOVAKIA....493
SLOVENYA / SLOVENIA....503
TUNUS / TUNISIA....513
TÜRKİYE / TURKEY....525
VİETNAM / VIETNAM....587
YEMEN / YEMEN....591
YENİ ZELANDA / NEW ZEALAND....606
YUNANİSTAN / GREECE....616

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI

Opening Remarks

Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı

Osmanlı Devleti'nin hakimiyet ve etki sınırları içinde bugün 64 ayrı devlet, bağımsız ülke bulunuyor. Bu 64 ülkenin her birinin bir şekilde Osmanlı Arşivlerine işi düşüyor. Yine dönemin en güçlü devleti olması hasebiyle Osmanlı'yla ilişki içinde olan tüm ülkelerin araştırmacıları da kendi tarihlerinin, kendi geçmişlerinin izlerini gelip burada sürüyorlar.

Tarih baştan sona ibret vesikalarıyla doludur. Maalesef ülkemizde tarihimizi araştırmakta, elimizdeki vesikaları okumakta, değerlendirmekte uzun süre tembellik yapıldı, ihmalkar davranıldı.

Bizim geçmişten ders çıkarmamız, ibret almamız gereken pek çok örnek, pek çok hadise vardır. En somut örnek olarak Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan alacağımız çok önemli dersler var. Son 200 yıllık tarihimizin en büyük zaferi Çanakkale ise, en önemli utançlarından biri de Balkan bozgunudur. Yine tarihimizin önemli sayfalarından biri olan ve 100. yılını idrak ettiğimiz Sarıkamış felaketinden de ibret almamız gerekiyor.

Burada bir hususun altını özellikle çizmek istiyorum. Birinci Dünya Savaşı onca yokluğa, onca imkânsızlığa rağmen ordularımızın azimle, inançla çarpıştığı çok önemli zaferler elde ettiği tarihimizin önemli sayfalarından biridir. Biz, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda gerçekten 7 düvele karşı savaştık. Çanakkale'yle birlikte Kafkasya'dan Galiçya'ya, Sina'dan Irak'a kadar pek çok cephede askerlerimiz kahramanca çarpıştı, bayrağımızı kahramanca dalgalandırdı.

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın bir diğer adı da 'birinci paylaşım savaşı'dır. Bu, petrolün, Akdeniz'in, Süveyş'in ticaret yollarının anahtarını elinde tutan Osmanlı'nın paylaşımıydı. Meseleye bu açıdan baktığımızda sadece dünü değil bugünü, içinde bulunduğumuz dönemin olaylarını da daha doğru şekilde değerlendirebiliriz.

Bugün Suriye'de, Irak'ta, Mısır'da, Libya'da aslında ne olduğunu ancak geçmişe bakarak anlayabiliriz. Milletimiz o gün de üzerine düşeni yapmıştı, bugün de yapıyor. Biz kaderin üzerinde bir kader olduğu inancıyla mücadelemize devam edeceğiz. Bu milletin fedakarlıklarının da, mazlum İslam aleminin feryadının da eninde sonunda karşılığını bulacağına inanıyorum.

Bugün çok net biçimde görüyoruz ki; Birinci Dünya Savaşı aslında hala sona ermiş değil. Bölgemizde, coğrafyamızda ne kadar sorun varsa, ne kadar kavga varsa, akan ne kadar kan varsa hepsinin gerisinde Birinci Dünya Savaşı'yla tesis edilen düzenin gölgesini görüyoruz.

Savaşın sonunda imzalanan Sykes-Picot Anlaşması sadece huzursuzluk, kargaşa, acı, gözyaşı ve zulüm getirdi. Bu anlaşma neticesinde belirlenen sınırlar etnik, dini, mezhep temelli ayrılıkları sona erdirmek için değil tam tersine büyütmek için çizilmişti. Dönemin hatıratlarına, belgelerine baktığınızda bu niyeti tüm açıklığıyla görmeniz mümkündür.

Biz 2015 yılını şanlı mücadelelerimizin, zaferlerimizin 100. yıl dönümü olarak kutlarken, birileri de bu yılı Türkiye karşıtlığının, Türkiye düşmanlığının bayrağı haline dönüştürmek istiyordu.

Ermeni diasporası dünyanın her yerinde soykırım iddialarına dayalı kampanyalarla Türkiye düşmanlığını geniş toplum kesimlerine aşılamaya çalışıyor. Dikkatinizi çekiyorum; bu kampanyaların amacı, tarihin bir döneminde Ermenilerin yaşadığı acıları canlı tutmaktan ziyade, doğrudan ülkemize ve milletimize düşmanlık yapmaktır.

Bu, günlük siyasete, hele hele uluslararası politikaya alet edilecek bir mesele değildir. Ben hep çağrıda bulundum: Ey Ermeni diasporası ve ey Ermenistan yönetimi buyursun gelsin bizim arşivlerimizi incelesin. Bizim şu anda milyonlarca tasnifi yapılmış belgemiz var. Tarihçileri, arşivcilerimizi, siyaset bilimcilerini hatta hatta arkeologları, hukukçuları görevlendirelim, gelsinler bu belgeler üzerinde çalışsınlar. Gelin gerçeği burada arayalım.

Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı olarak tarih ve arşiv araştırmaları konusunda çok daha fazla çalışma yapılmasını arzu ediyorum. Bu konuda yürütülecek projelere bugüne kadar olduğu gibi bundan sonra da destek olmayı sürdüreceğim.

There are currently 64 states and independent countries established in the areas that used to be under Ottoman dominance and influence. Many of these 64 countries find that, for various reasons, they need to refer to the Ottoman Archives from time to time. In the same way, scholars from countries that had relations with the Ottoman Empire which was the most powerful state of its time visit the archives to trace their own history and past.

History is replete with many documents that have great instructive value. Unfortunately, we have been lazy and negligent for a long time in our country with respect to conducting research about our own history, and reading and studying the documents available to us.

There are many lessons that we need to learn from our past. For example, there are important lessons to be learned from World War I. If Çanakkale is our greatest victory in the last 200 years, the Balkan defeat is our greatest embarrassment. We must also learn from the disaster in Sarıkamış as we mark the centenary of this important historical event.

I would like to emphasize that World War I where our armies fought with great dedication and valor despite many hardships and suffering to win important victories is one of the most important chapters of our history. During the First World War, we fought against the most powerful nations of the world. Our soldiers fought valiantly on many fronts including in Çanakkale and the Caucasus, Galicia, Sinai and Iraq, and bravely kept our flag flying.

The First World War is also the “first war of partition”; it was about the partition of the Ottoman Empire that held the key to oil, the Mediterranean and trade routes through Suez. This perspective sheds light not only on the past, but also on the events taking place today.

To understand what is taking place in Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Libya today, we must look to the past. Our nation discharged its duty then and it continues to do so today. We shall continue to fight with the understanding that there is a destiny above and beyond our own destiny. In this regard, I believe that both the sacrifices made by our nation and the outcry of the oppressed Islamic community will not have been in vain.

Today, we see clearly that World War I has not come to an end. The order established with the First World War casts its long shadow over all of the problems, fights and bloodshed in our region and geography today.

The Sykes-Picot Agreement signed at the end of the war led only to discord, chaos, suffering, tears and oppression. The borders drawn with this agreement aimed not at ending, but aggravating ethnic, religious and sectarian divides. Contemporaneous memoirs and documents serve as clear evidence of this intention.

As we marked the centenary of our glorious struggle and victories in 2015, others were trying to promote anti-Turkish sentiment and hostility against Turkey.

The Armenian diaspora is engaged in a global campaign based on allegations of genocide in order to foster widespread hostility against Turkey. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these campaigns specifically aim to create hostility against our country and nation rather than keep the memory of Armenian suffering during a period in history alive.

Furthermore, this is not an issue that should be exploited for the sake of day-to-day politics, and, most importantly, in international politics. I have always invited the Armenian diaspora as well as the Armenian government to visit our archives. We have millions of documents that have been catalogued. We should task historians, archivists, political scientists and even archeologists and legal experts to study these documents; we should look for the truth in these documents.

As the President of Turkey, I believe in the importance of conducting more studies on history and archival research. As always, I will continue to support projects in this respect in the future.

Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President of Turkey

Prof. Dr. Uğur ÜNAL
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
Başbakanlık
Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü

Sayın Cumhurbaşkanım,
Değerli Misafirler,

Savaşlardan alınacak derslerin küresel barışa katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesi ile gerçekleştirdiğimiz ve dünya arşivlerinin mümtaz belgelerinden derlediğimiz "Yüzüncü Yılında Birinci Dünya Savaşı Belgeleri" başlıklı uluslararası etkinliğimize hoş geldiniz.

Arşivler ülkelerin tarihlerine ve kültürlerine kaynak teşkil eden önemli bilgi hazineleridir. Bu hazineler sayesinde insanlar belgelere erişim sağlayabilmekte ve bilgiye yerinde ulaşabilmektedir. Gerçek ve kabul edilebilir bilginin ana kaynağı her zaman için belgelerdir. Bugün dünya, tarihinde hiç olmadığı kadar belgeye sahiptir. Ülkelerin sahip olduğu bu tarihi belgeler sadece kendilerinin değil, diğer ülke tarihlerinin de yazılmasına katkı sağlar. Küresel bir güç unsuru olan bilgi ile günümüzde sınırlar kolaylıkla aşılabilmekte, çok yönlü ve çok kültürlü çalışmalar yapılabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda ilk küresel savaş olan Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm yönleriyle ele alınması muhtelif coğrafyalarda yaşanan sıkıntıların, sorunların çözümüne de yardımcı olacaktır. İşte bundan yüz yıl önce dünya, çok büyük bir coğrafi alanı kapsayan ve milyonlarca insan kaybına sebep olan savaş nedeniyle tasavvur dahi edemeyeceği bir yıkıma şahitlik etmiştir. Bir taraftan bu büyük yıkım gerçekleşirken, diğer taraftan yapılan yazışmalar muazzam bir evrak birikimini de beraberinde getirmiştir. Tabiidir ki, ülkelerin arşivlerinde bu vahim hadiseleri geleceğe aksettiren mühim miktarda belge bulunmaktadır. Savaşa katılan devletlerin yanı sıra, katılmayan devletlerin arşivlerinin de döneme ait bilgi ve belgelerle dolu olduğunu görüyoruz.

Şüphesiz bu bilgi ve belgeleri en iyi tanıyanlar ise o belgeleri muhafaza edenlerdir, yani arşivcilerdir. Belgeleri yakından tanıyan uzmanlar olarak bugün millî arşiv yetkililerinin katıldığı bu etkinlikte Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nı ve bu savaşın belgelerini konu edinerek cihan

harbinden cihan sulhuna giden yolu istişare etmeye çalışacağız. Ülke arşiv yetkililerinin değerli katılımlarıyla hazırladığımız sergide Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın farklı ülkelerde yer alan belgelerinin örneklerini birlikte inceleme fırsatı bulacağız. Böylece belgeleri bütüncül bir yaklaşımla ve ilk kez ilgili taraflarla birlikte ele alacak, gerçekleştireceğimiz sempozyumla da konuyla ilgilenen araştırmacılara büyük bir fırsat sunmuş olacağız.

Bu programı düzenlemekteki amacımız, savaştan az ya da çok etkilenen ülkelerin belgeleri ve belge temelli sunumlarıyla dünya barışına katkı sağlamaktır. Bu vesile ile değerli misafirlerimize Türkiye arşivciliği tanıtılacak, Osmanlı Arşivi örneğinden hareketle arşivlerimizin çalışma sisteminin uluslararası standartlarda şeffaflık ilkesine uygunluğu gözler önüne serilecektir.

Sayın Cumhurbaşkanım, zât-ı devletlerinizin yüksek alâkası sayesinde Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü bünyesinde faaliyet gösteren Osmanlı Arşivi muazzam bir külliyeye kavuşmuştur. Bu külliye ile arşiv iş ve işlemlerimiz her geçen gün artmaktadır. Özellikle son iki yılda dijitalleştirme ve restorasyon alanında hizmetlerimiz katbekat artış göstermiştir. Himâyelerinizde inşa edilen ve açılışını bizzat gerçekleştirdiğiniz bu tesis devletimizin de gurur vesilelerinden biri olmuştur. Ayrıca Osmanlı Arşivinin tek bir merkezde toplanması ile sadece ülkemizin değil, diğer ülkelerin de tarihî hafızasına ve tarihlerinin yazılmasına büyük katkıda bulundunuz.

Küresel barış vizyonunuz bu uluslararası programın hazırlanmasında da ilham kaynağımız olmuştur. İcra edeceğimiz etkinlik inşaallah gelecekte gerçekleştireceğimiz faaliyetler için de önemli bir emsal teşkil edecektir.

Sözlerime son verirken programımıza katılımlarını bildiren ancak maalesef iki hafta önce vefat eden Makedonya Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü Prof. Dr. Zoran Todorovski'yi de burada saygıyla anmak istiyorum.

"Yüzüncü Yılında I. Dünya Savaşı Belgeleri" başlıklı etkinliği himâyelerinde gerçekleştirdiğimiz ve katılımlarıyla bizleri şereflendiren başta siz sayın Cumhurbaşkanımıza, ayrıca dünyanın farklı bölgelerinden teşrif eden saygıdeğer misafirlerimize şükranlarımızı arz ediyor, programımızın hayırlara vesile olmasını temenni ediyorum.

Hepinizi saygıyla selamlıyorum.

Your Excellency, Esteemed President,
Distinguished Guests,

Welcome to the international event titled "Documents of the First World War Centenary" which is comprised of outstanding documents from the archives around the world and is organized in the belief that lessons to be learned from wars will contribute to global peace.

Archives are treasures of information by forming a basis for the histories and cultures of countries. Thanks to these treasures people can access to documents and information on site. Documents are undoubtedly the main sources of true and acceptable information. Today the world has many documents than ever before. The historical documents kept by the countries contribute to writing not only their own histories but also the histories of other countries. Information, as a global source for power, can enable humans to cross the borders easily and to carry out multi-dimensional and multi-cultural studies. In this context, discussing the first global war, First World War, in its all aspects will help to solve the troubles and difficulties experienced in various territories of the world. One hundred years ago the world has witnessed an unimaginable disaster because of the war which comprised a wide geographical area and caused millions of casualties. This disaster, on the other hand, resulted in a huge amount of document accumulation due to correspondence. Naturally, a considerable amount of documents which bring these serious events to future are kept in the countries' archives. It is seen that even the archives of the states which did not enter the war are full of information and documents pertaining to the war period.

Those who know these documents and information best are undoubtedly the archivists who preserve them. In this event gathered the authorities of national archives we, as the experts closely acquainted with documents, will try to discuss the route from world war to

world peace by dealing with the First World War and its documents. Thanks to the exhibition prepared with the valuable contribution of archival authorities of the participating countries, we will have the chance to see the document copies, related to First World War, being in the archives of different countries. In this way we will handle the documents in an integrative approach together with the related sides for the first time; and the symposium will provide a big opportunity for those interested.

We organized this event with the aim to contribute to world peace by means of documents kept by the countries which were, more or less, under the influence of war and their presentations based on these documents. Hereby, we will try to introduce to our valued guests the archival structure in Turkey and to show them our working system and its compliance with transparency principle in international standards by giving the example of Ottoman Archives.

Your Excellency, Esteemed President, the Ottoman Archives which gives service within the structure of the General Directorate of State Archives found the opportunity of having a magnificent complex with the favor and close interest of your highness. Our service capacity is increasing day by day thanks to this complex. Digitization and restoration services were improved much more especially in last two years. This site which was constructed under the auspices of Your Highness and was opened by Your Excellency became one of the prides of our state. On the other hand you made a significant contribution to the historical memory of our country and of other countries; and also to the writing of histories of these countries by centralizing the Ottoman Archives in a single complex.

Your vision for global peace also inspired us to organize this international program. We hope that this event will establish a precedent for our activities to be carried out in the future.

In conclusion I would like to remember with respect Prof. Dr. Zoran Todorovski, the General Director of Macedonian State Archives, who informed us about his participation in our program but unfortunately passed away two weeks ago.

I would like to extend my gratitude in particular to Your Excellency for honoring our event titled “Documents of the First World War Centenary” which we organized under the auspices of your highness. Also I would like to express my sincere thanks to our distinguished guests from different regions of the world; and I hope that the event will be beneficial.

I salute you all with respect.

Prof. Dr. Uğur ÜNAL
Republic of Turkey
Prime Ministry
General Director of State Archives

David FRICKER
ICA President
Director-General of
National Archives of Australia

Esteemed President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan,

General Director of the State Archives of Turkey, Associate Professor Uğur Ünal,

National Archivists and Distinguished Participants,

I am honoured to be here today in my capacity as President of the International Council on Archives in such esteemed company and to have the opportunity to remark upon this most significant international event.

The International Council on Archives is an organisation dedicated to the effective management of records and the preservation, care and use of the world's archival heritage through its representation of records and archive professionals across the globe. We have around 1400 members in 199 countries and territories, a truly diverse membership rich with talent and united by our shared values.

Thanks to the initiative and leadership of Associate Professor Uğur Ünal, a good number of us are gathered here today, and in particular I acknowledge the presence of two members of the ICA Executive Board: Karel Velle, and Francis Mwangi.

We have the opportunity in the next two days to reflect upon the events of the First World War – but more specifically the role that Archives play in the preservation of the collective memory of this profound turning point in global history.

We will have an opportunity to reflect upon the reasons we preserve the memory –and perhaps the most important reason of all is so that humanity can learn the terrible lessons of war and find the path to enduring peace.

There is no doubt that we will change the future for the better if we continue to recall the past, but we cannot restrict ourselves only to the received wisdom of published histories. We must continue the re-examination of the primary sources –the records.

Because history is never finally written. There are so many discoveries still to be made. Think of it - billions of records held within the archives of the world, individually and collectively offering new insights into the motivations, actions and consequences of the key events that have shaped the world we live in today.

This is the value of Archives: Bringing the past to the present. The value of living memory.

Archivists don't keep records just to glorify the past.

Nor do we keep records just to apologise for the past.

We keep records to remember the past – faithfully, honestly and completely.

But just keeping the records is not enough. Our responsibilities as Archivists go much further than this.

We have an obligation, a duty to ensure the archives are promoted, made accessible and used.

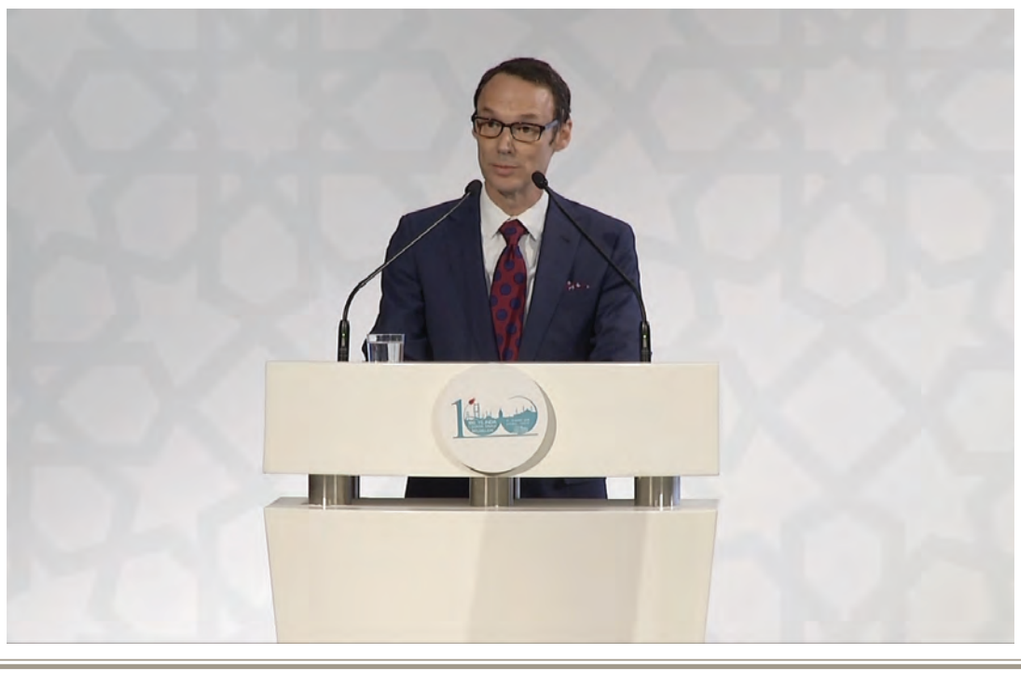
And used by *everyone* - Because no one can change the past, but *everyone* can change the future.

And so *our* job is to ensure the future is better than the past, to ensure that our children and grandchildren enjoy peace and prosperity. To do anything less betrays the service and sacrifice of those who came before us. Those that still speak to us from the records in our Archives.

Associate Professor Ünal, all of us here are immensely grateful to you for the organisation of this historic event, and I speak on behalf of us all when I say we feel privileged to have been given the opportunity to participate in this fascinating and informative program.

Mr. President, I am very grateful that you have given us your time this morning. Your presence here sends a clear message to all of us in the ICA and the broader international community that you value Archives and all that they represent and your presence encourages us to redouble our efforts towards the preservation, promotion and use of the world's archival heritage.

Thank you.



Saygıdeğer Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan,

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü Doç. Dr. Uğur Ünal,

Milli Arşivciler ve Değerli Katılımcılar,

Bugün burada, Uluslararası Arşiv Konseyi Başkanı unvanımla, böylesine saygın bir topluluk içinde bulunduğum ve bu çok anlamlı uluslararası etkinlikle ilgili görüşlerimi ifade etme imkânına sahip olduğum için onur duyuyorum.

Uluslararası Arşiv Konseyi, dünya genelindeki belgeleri ve arşiv uzmanlarını temsil etmesi vasıtasıyla, belgelerin etkin bir şekilde yönetimine ve dünya arşiv mirasının muhafazası, bakımı ve kullanımına adanmış bir organizasyondur. 199 ülke ve bölgede yaklaşık 1400 üyemiz bulunmakta olup yetenekleri ile zengin ve ortak değerlerimizle uyumlu gerçek bir üyelik çeşitliliği mevcuttur.

Doç. Dr. Uğur Ünal'ın girişimi ve öncülüğü sayesinde hatırı sayılır bir topluluk bugün burada bir araya geldik. Ben özellikle ICA Yönetim Kurulunun iki üyesinin, Karel Velle ve Francis Mwangi'nin de burada hazır bulunduğunu bildirmek istiyorum.

Önümüzdeki iki gün içinde Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda yaşananlar üzerine, özellikle de küresel tarihteki bu büyük dönüm noktası ile ilgili ortak hafızanın korunmasında arşivlerin oynadığı rol üzerine düşünme imkânımız olacaktır.

Bu hafızayı korumamızın nedenleri üzerinde ve belki de bu nedenlerden en önemlisi olarak bu sayede insanlığın savaşın korkunç derslerini öğrenebileceği ve kalıcı barışa bir çare bulabileceği hususunda düşünme imkânı bulacağız.

Hiç şüphe yok ki, geçmişi hatırlamaya devam edersek, geleceği daha iyiye doğru değiştireceğiz ancak kendimizi yalnızca yayınlanmış tarih kitaplarının genel geçer bilgileriyle sınırlayamayız. Birincil kaynakların yani belgelerin yeniden incelenmesine devam etmeliyiz.

Çünkü tarih asla son kez yazılmaz. Hala keşfedilecek çok şey bulunmaktadır. Dünya arşivlerinde bulunan ve tek tek veya toplu olarak bugün yaşadığımız dünyayı şekillendiren önemli olayların nedenlerine, etkilerine ve sonuçlarına yeni bakış açıları getiren milyarlarca belgeyi düşünün.

Geçmişi günümüze taşımak arşivlerin yani yaşayan hafızanın değeridir.

Arşivciler, belgeleri yalnızca geçmişi yüceltmek yahut da geçmişten dolayı özür dilemek için muhafaza etmezler.

Biz belgeleri geçmişi sadakatle, dürüstçe ve bir bütün olarak hatırlamak için muhafaza ederiz.

Bununla birlikte belgeleri sadece muhafaza etmek yeterli değildir. Arşivciler olarak bizim sorumluluklarımız bundan çok daha fazlasıdır.

Bizim arşivlerin geliştirilmesini, erişilebilir ve kullanılabilir olmasını sağlamak gibi bir yükümlülüğümüz, bir görevimiz bulunmaktadır.

Görevimiz özellikle arşivlerin *herkes* tarafından kullanılabilir olmasını sağlamaktır; çünkü geçmişi hiç kimse değiştiremez, ancak geleceği *herkes* değiştirebilir.

Ve *bizim* işimiz, geleceğin geçmişten daha iyi olmasını, çocuklarımızın ve torunlarımızın barış ve refah içinde olmalarını sağlamaktır. Bundan daha azını yapmak, bizden öncekilerin, bizimle hala arşivlerimizdeki belgeler üzerinden konuşanların hizmet ve fedakârlıklarına ihanet etmek olur.

Doç. Dr. Ünal, hepimiz bu tarihi etkinliğin organizasyonu için size son derece müteşekkiriz. Bize bu büyüleyici ve bilgilendirici programa katılma imkânı verildiği için ayrıcalıklı hissettiğimizi hepimiz adına ifade etmek istiyorum.

Sayın Cumhurbaşkanı, bu sabah bize zaman ayırdığınız için size minnettarım. Sizin buradaki mevcudiyetiniz ICA'daki ve uluslararası camiadaki herkese, arşivlere ve arşivlerin temsil ettiği şeylere atfettiğiniz değerle ilgili açık bir mesaj vermekte; dünya arşiv mirasının korunması, geliştirilmesi ve kullanılması yönündeki çabalarımızı artırmamızı teşvik etmektedir.

Teşekkür ederim.

David FRICKER
ICA Başkanı
Avustralya Milli Arşivi
Genel Müdürü

H.E. President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN honoured the "Exhibition of the Documents of the First World War Centenary"

ÖNSÖZ
PREFACE

Harb-i Umûmî ve Büyük Savaş gibi isimlerle adlandırılan Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın 100. yılındayız. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nı "Birinci Paylaşım Savaşı" olarak adlandırmak da mümkündür. Nitekim bu paylaşım savaşının sonunda imparatorluklar yıkılmış, yerlerine pek çok yeni devlet kurulmuştur.

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın anlaşılmasının, sadece dünü değil bugünü ve içinde bulunduğumuz dönemin olaylarını daha doğru şekilde değerlendirebilmemize, ülkelerin benzer felaketlere tekrar sürüklenmesine karşı insanlığın daha şuurlu olmasına büyük katkı sağlayacağını düşünmek yanlış olmayacaktır. Bu savaşın tüm yönleriyle ele alınmasının muhtelif coğrafyalarda yaşanan ve günümüze kadar uzanan sıkıntı ve sorunların çözümüne de yardımcı olacağı muhakkaktır.

Şüphesiz bu savaşın ele alınması ve anlaşılmasındaki en önemli veri kaynakları ülkelerin arşivleri ve arşivlerinde muhafaza ettikleri belgeleridir. Bu belgeler üzerinde söz söylemeye en yetkin kimseler ise, bu eşsiz kaynakları en iyi şekilde değerlendirebilme vasfına sahip olanlardır. Bunlar arasında ülkelerinin arşivlerini muhafaza eden arşivciler ön sıralarda yer alırlar. Bu bilinçle, ülkelerin arşiv yetkililerinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirdiğimiz ve dünya barışına giden yolda önemli bir adım olmasını dilediğimiz "100. Yılında Birinci Dünya Savaşı Belgeleri" isimli uluslararası etkinliğimizi başarı ile icra etmiş olmanın onurunu yaşıyoruz.

Cumhurbaşkanımız Sayın Recep Tayyip Erdoğan'ın himayelerinde, 19-21 Mart 2015 tarihlerinde İstanbul'daki Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığımız Kongre Merkezi'nde düzenlemiş olduğumuz bu uluslararası etkinliğe, gerek gönderdiği belge ve gerekse iştiraki ile 72 ülke katkı sağlamıştır. 69 ülkenin milli arşivinden 126 üst düzey yetkili de etkinliğe katılmıştır.

Savaşın büyüklüğü ve süresinin uzunluğu bu süreçte oluşan belge miktarının fazlalığını da beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu nedenle dünya arşivlerinde bu savaş dönemine ait milyonlarla ifade edilebilecek belge yer almıştır. Bu etkinlik çerçevesinde düzenlenen bilimsel program sayesinde ülkelerin arşivlerinde bulunan belgelerle ilgili ayrıntılı bilgi edinilirken, sergi faaliyeti sayesinde de seçilen belge örneklerinin bir bütünlük içerisinde görülme imkanı bulunmuştur.

İki salonda 14 oturum ile gerçekleştirilen bilimsel programda 47 ülkeden 50 tebliğ sunulmuştur. Bilimsel programda yer aldığı halde çeşitli sebeplerle tebliğ metinlerini tarafımıza ulaştıramayan ülkelerin metinlerine eserde yer verilememiştir. Ayrıca bilimsel programda yer alamayan bir ülkenin gönderdiği tebliğ metni ise esere dahil edilmiştir. Bildirilerde yer alan konular arasında; ülke arşivlerinde bulunan Birinci Dünya Savaşı ile ilgili belgeler ve görsel malzemeler, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na neden olan gelişmeler, savaş boyunca bazı ülkelerin verdikleri bağımsızlık mücadeleleri, savaşın ülkeler üzerindeki siyasi, ekonomik ve sosyal etkileri, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın anılmasında arşivlerin rolü, insani yardımlar, esirlerin du-

rumu, savaş yargılamaları, tarafsız ülkelerin durumu, toplumların Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na bakışı, ülke devlet arşivlerinin yapısı ve projeleri, e-arşiv ve dijitalleştirme çalışmaları bulunmaktadır.

Etkinlikte ayrıca, 42 ülke arşivinden gönderilen ve ülkemiz arşivlerinden seçilen belge ve görsel malzemeden oluşan "100. Yılında Birinci Dünya Savaşı Belgeleri Sergisi" de büyük ilgi ile karşılanmıştır. Hazırlanan sergi kataloğunda sergiye katkı sağlayan 44 ülkenin arşivlerinden alınan 449 belge örneğine ait 1130 adet görüntü ile ülkemiz arşivlerinden seçilen 45 belge örneğine ait 60 adet görüntüden oluşan toplam 494 belge örneğine ait 1190 adet görüntü yer almıştır. Söz konusu görüntüler, kullanıma daha elverişli olacak şekilde esere ek olarak CD ortamında ilgililerin istifadesine sunulmuştur. Sergi malzemesine ait İngilizce özetlere ve referans bilgilerine tarafımıza gönderildiği şekilde aslına sadık kalınarak yer verilmiştir.

Sergide yer alan belge, fotoğraf ve haritalar savaşın başta siyasi, askeri, mali ve insani boyutu olmak üzere birçok yönünü ortaya koyar niteliktedir. Sergi malzemesinde göze çarpan önemli konular arasında savaş öncesi ve esnasındaki diplomatik gelişmeler ve devletlerarası ilişkiler, kurulan ittifaklar, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na neden olan gelişmeler, ülkelerin birbirlerine savaş ilan etmeleri, savaş sırasında ülkelerin yurtdışı temsilcilikleriyle haberleşmeleri, devletlerin savaş sırasında halkları üzerindeki propagandaları, devlet başkanları arasındaki yazışmalar, yardım talepleri, savaşın tarafsız devletler üzerindeki etkileri, kadın ve çocukların savaştaki durumu, savaş esirlerinin durumu, yaralıların tedavileri, savaş sonrası imzalanan ateşkes antlaşmaları ve savaş boyunca verilen kayıplar gibi hususlar yer almaktadır.

"Barış dolu bir dünya" için geçmişte yaşanan acı ve ızdırapların unutulmaması gerektiği ana fikri çerçevesinde gerçekleştirdiğimiz bilgi ve belge şölenimizi teşrif ederek veciz konuşmaları ile etkinliğimize büyük değer katan Cumhurbaşkanımız Sayın Recep Tayyip Erdoğan'a ve kapanış konuşması ile bizleri onurlandıran Başbakan Yardımcımız Sayın Prof. Dr. Numan Kurtulmuş'a şükranlarımı sunmayı bir borç bilirim. Ayrıca, davetimize icabet ederek etkinliğimize önemli katkılar sağlayan başta ICA Başkanı Sayın David Fricker olmak üzere ülkelerin arşiv yetkilileri ve çalışanları ile gerek uluslararası etkinliğin gerekse bu çalışmanın hazırlanmasında emeği geçen Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü çalışanlarına içtenlikle teşekkür eder, eserin ilgililere faydalı olmasını dilerim.

Prof. Dr. Uğur ÜNAL
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
Başbakanlık
Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürü

We are in the centenary of the First World War, called as the General War (Harb-i Umûmî) and Great War. It is also possible to call the First World War as the "First War of Partition". Thus, some empires collapsed and they were replaced with many newly established states at the end of this partition war.

The understanding of the First World War will make a great contribution to evaluate the past and today's events accurately. Also, it will help humanity to be more conscious of similar tragedies. Detailed consideration of the First World War, with its all aspects, will certainly be helpful for solving extant problems and troubles occurred on several geographies.

Undoubtedly, the most important sources for understanding and considering this war are the archives of countries and the documents kept in the archives. The most competent people are the ones who are qualified to evaluate these unique sources effectively. Among these, archivists are the leading people who preserve the archives of their countries. In this context, we are honored to have successfully performed the international event titled "Documents of the First World War Centenary" which was organized with the participation of archive authorities from several countries in the belief that it will be an important step on the road to world peace.

72 countries contributed, either by participating or sending documents, to this international event which was organized, under the auspices of H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, on 19-21 March 2015 in the Congress Center of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives in İstanbul. 126 high-level archive authorities from the national archives of 69 countries participated in the event.

Massive scope and long duration of the war resulted in an increase of document creation during this period. Consequently, millions of documents pertaining to the war period took place among the holdings of archives all over the world. Scientific program of the event made it possible to have detailed information about the documents in the archives of the countries. Also, the exhibition gave the opportunity to see the selected document samples within the context of war.

Scientific program was held at 14 sessions in two halls with the presentation of 50 papers from 47 countries. Some papers which were presented in the scientific program but not delivered to our side could not be included in this work. On the other hand, one paper which could not be presented in the program but delivered later was included in the work. Documents and visual materials concerning the First World War in the archives of countries; events leading to the First World War; independence struggles of some countries during the war; political, economic and social effects of the war on countries; role of the archives in commemoration of the First World War; humanitarian aids; conditions of war prisoners; war trials; situation of neutral countries; nations' perspective on the war; structure and projects of state/national archives; e-archives and digitalization works are among the subjects of papers.

Moreover, the "Exhibition on the Documents of the First World War Centenary" composing of documents and visual materials from the archives of 42 countries and Turkey drew great interest. Exhibition catalogue contains 1130 images of 449 document samples from the archives of 44 contributing countries and 60 images of 45 document samples from our country, totally 1190 images of 494 document samples. Mentioned images were given in a CD format as an attachment to this work in order to be utilized conveniently by those concerned. English summaries and reference information belonging to the exhibition materials were given in their authentic forms sent to our side.

Documents, photographs and maps in the exhibition reflect several aspects of the war, mainly political, military and humanitarian dimensions. Diplomatic developments and interstate relations before and during the war; alliances; events leading to the First World War; countries' war declaration to each other; countries' communication with their foreign missions during the war; states' propagandas on their people during the war; correspondence between the presidents; requests for help; effects of the war on neutral states; conditions of women and children in the war; conditions of war prisoners; treatment of wounded people; after-war cease fire agreements and war casualties are among the significant subjects of the exhibition materials.

I would like to express my gratitude to H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan for his estimable opening speech and for honoring our information and document feast, which we organized within the framework of the main point that the past tragedies and sufferings should not be forgotten in order to build a "peaceful world", and also to the Deputy Prime Minister Prof. Dr. Numan Kurtulmuş for honoring us with his closing speech. In addition, I would like to present my sincere thanks, especially to the ICA President Mr. David Fricker for his valuable participation in the event, to archive authorities and colleagues from several countries and to the staff of the General Directorate of State Archives who contributed to the organization of the event and to the preparation of this work. I hope that it will be beneficial for all those concerned.

Prof. Dr. Uğur ÜNAL
Republic of Turkey
Prime Ministry
General Director of State Archives

BELGE GÖRÜNTÜLERİ

DOCUMENT IMAGES

-1-

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 863.0011/9

Fredric Courtland Penfield, U.S. Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, notifies the State Department of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo. President Woodrow Wilson sends condolences to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan sends condolences to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 863.0011/9

Avusturya-Macaristan'daki ABD Büyükelçisi Fredric Courtland Penfield, Arşidük Franz Ferdinand ve eşinin Saraybosna'da suikasta uğraması hususunda Dışişleri Bakanlığını bilgilendirmektedir. Başkan Woodrow Wilson, Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatoru'na, Dışişleri Bakanı William Jennings Bryan da ABD'deki Avusturya-Macaristan Büyükelçisi'ne taziyelerini iletmektedir.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER.

B.

From Vienna,
Dated June 28, 1914,
Rec'd 6:40 p. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 5 p. m.

I regret to report assassination today at Sarajevo, Bosnia of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent thrones Austria-Hungary and his wife Duchess Hohenberg by pistol shots fired by student. Archduke and wife were attending an official function. Austrian Emperor returns to Vienna Monday from Ischl.

PENFIELD.

Deciphered by

TELEGRAM SENT.

Department of State,
Washington,
June 29, 1914.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty,
The Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
Vienna.

Deeply shocked at the atrocious murder of His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Consort at an assassin's hands, I extend to Your Majesty, to the Imperial and Royal Family, and to the Government of Austria-Hungary the sincere condolences of the Government and people of the United States and an expression of my own profound sympathy.

Woodrow Wilson

the terrible affliction which has befallen ... of Austria-Hungary through the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, and I beg of you, my dear Dr. Dumba, to accept, personally, this expression of my profound sympathy.

I am, my dear Doctor Dumba,
Very sincerely yours,
W. J. Bryan

His Excellency
Doctor Constantin Theodor Dumba,
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.

A true copy of the signed original.

File C.L.C.

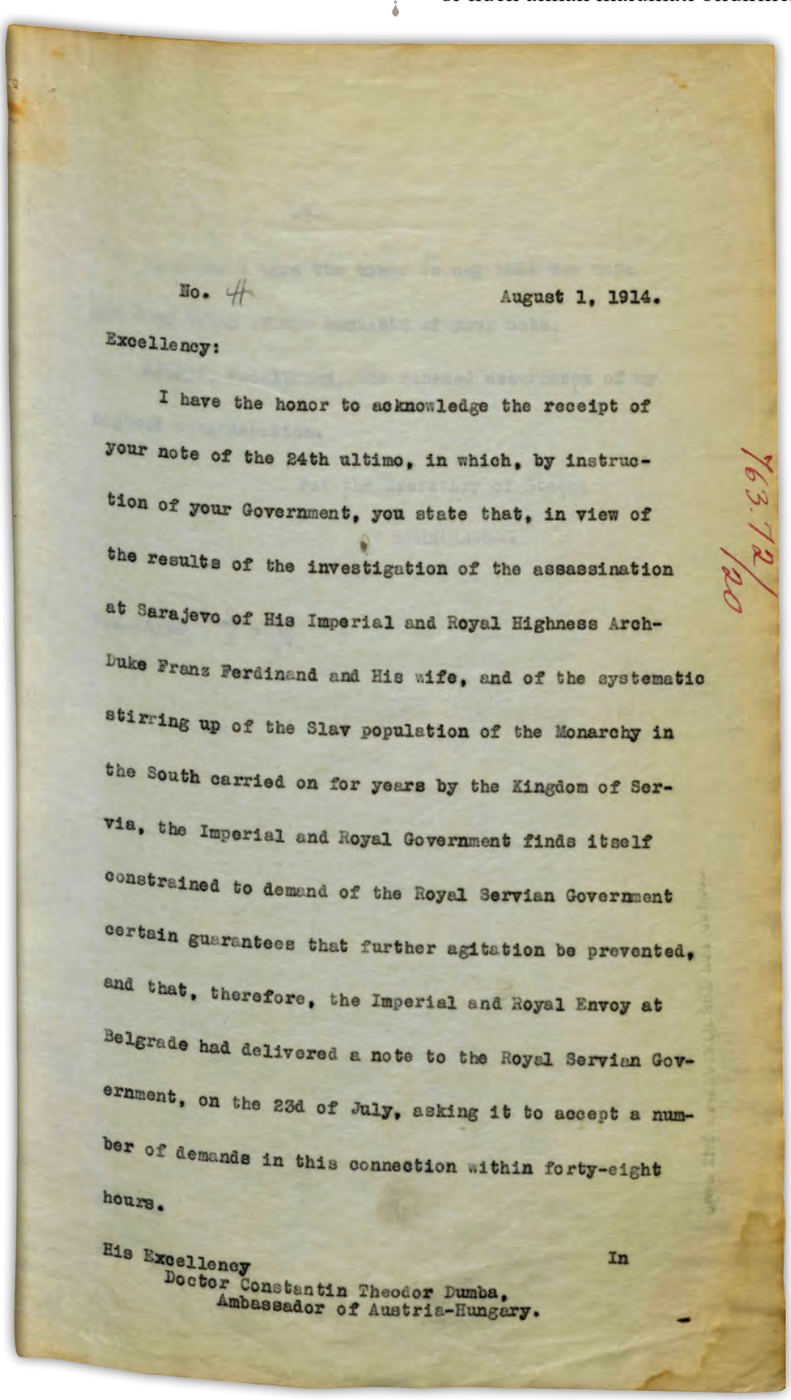
-2-

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 763.72/20

Robert Lansing, a confidant of President Wilson who appointed him Counselor to the State Department, acknowledges information received from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, regarding demands made by that country on Serbia in the wake of the Archduke's assassination.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 763.72/20

Başkan Wilson'un yakın arkadaşı olan ve Başkan tarafından Dışişleri Bakanlığı Danışmanlığı'na atanan Robert Lansing, Arşidük'ün suikastının ardından Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Sırbistan'dan talepleri hususunda ABD'deki Avusturya-Macaristan Büyükelçisi'nden alınan malumatı bildirmektedir.



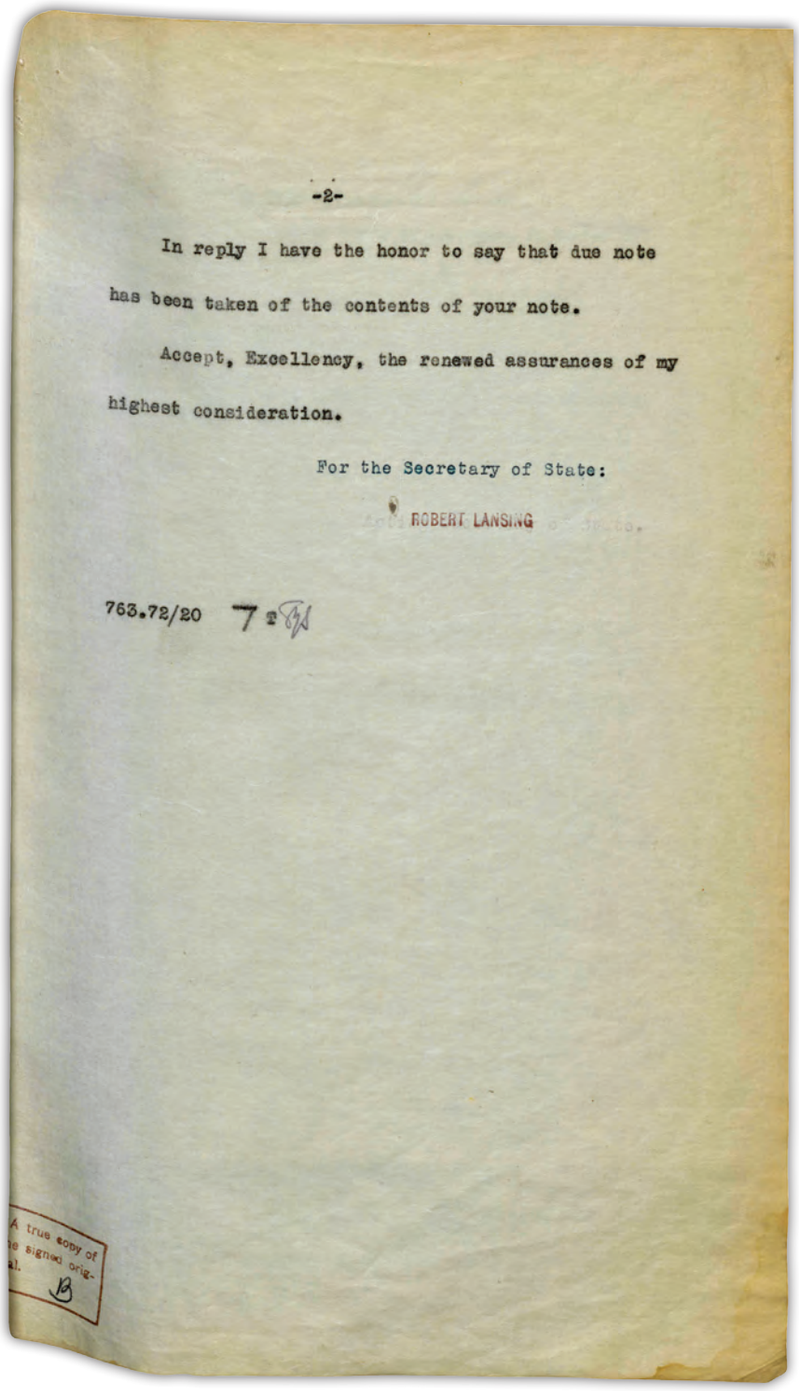
No. 4 August 1, 1914.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th ultimo, in which, by instruction of your Government, you state that, in view of the results of the investigation of the assassination at Sarajevo of His Imperial and Royal Highness Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand and His wife, and of the systematic stirring up of the Slav population of the Monarchy in the South carried on for years by the Kingdom of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself constrained to demand of the Royal Servian Government certain guarantees that further agitation be prevented, and that, therefore, the Imperial and Royal Envoy at Belgrade had delivered a note to the Royal Servian Government, on the 23d of July, asking it to accept a number of demands in this connection within forty-eight hours.

763.72/20

His Excellency In
Doctor Constantin Theodor Dumba,
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.



-2-

In reply I have the honor to say that due note has been taken of the contents of your note.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

ROBERT LANSING

763.72/20 7

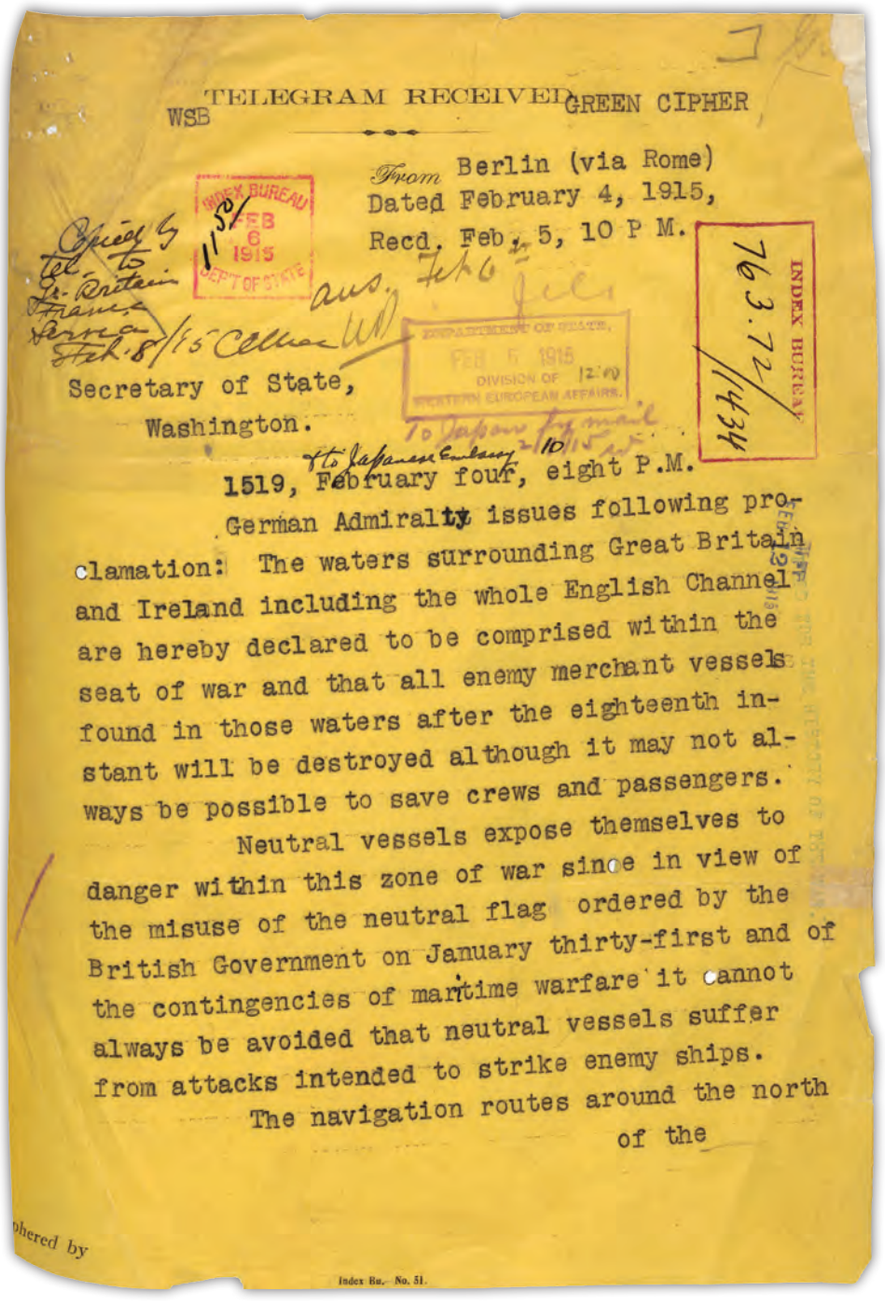
A true copy of the signed original.

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 763.72/1434

James W. Gerard, the U.S. Ambassador to Germany, reports to the Secretary of State the announced intention of the German Admiralty to undertake what came to be known as "unrestricted submarine warfare" which would expose neutral ships to sinking and ultimately was a principal reason for American entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 763.72/1434

Almanya'daki ABD Büyükelçisi James W. Gerard, Alman Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığı tarafından duyurulan, "sınırsız denizaltı savaşı" olarak bilinen ve tarafsız (ülkelere ait) gemilerin batırılmasına yönelik planı Dışişleri Bakanlığına bildirmektedir. Nihayetinde bu plan, Amerika'nın müttefikler tarafında savaşa girmesinin başlıca nedeni olmuştur.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED GREEN CIPHER

WSB

From Berlin (via Rome)
Dated February 4, 1915,
Recd. Feb. 5, 10 P M.

INDEX BUREAU FEB 6 1915 DEPT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 5 1915 DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

INDEX BUREAU 763.72/1434

Secretary of State,
Washington.

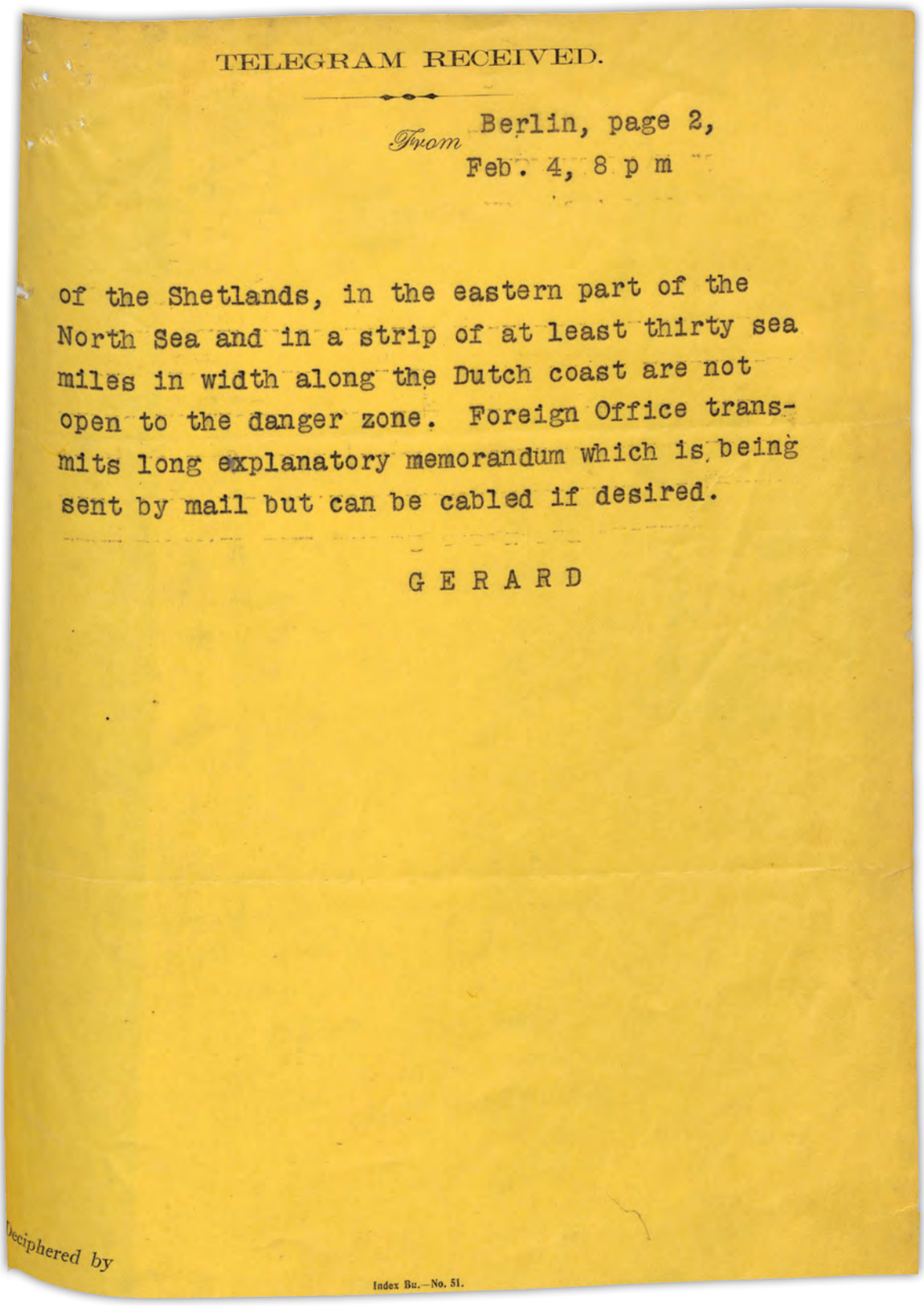
1519, February four, eight P.M.

German Admiralty issues following proclamation: The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland including the whole English Channel are hereby declared to be comprised within the seat of war and that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the eighteenth instant will be destroyed although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers.

Neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war since in view of the misuse of the neutral flag ordered by the British Government on January thirty-first and of the contingencies of maritime warfare it cannot always be avoided that neutral vessels suffer from attacks intended to strike enemy ships.

The navigation routes around the north of the

Index Bu.- No. 51.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Berlin, page 2,
Feb. 4, 8 p m

of the Shetlands, in the eastern part of the North Sea and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in width along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone. Foreign Office transmits long explanatory memorandum which is being sent by mail but can be cabled if desired.

G E R A R D

Deciphered by

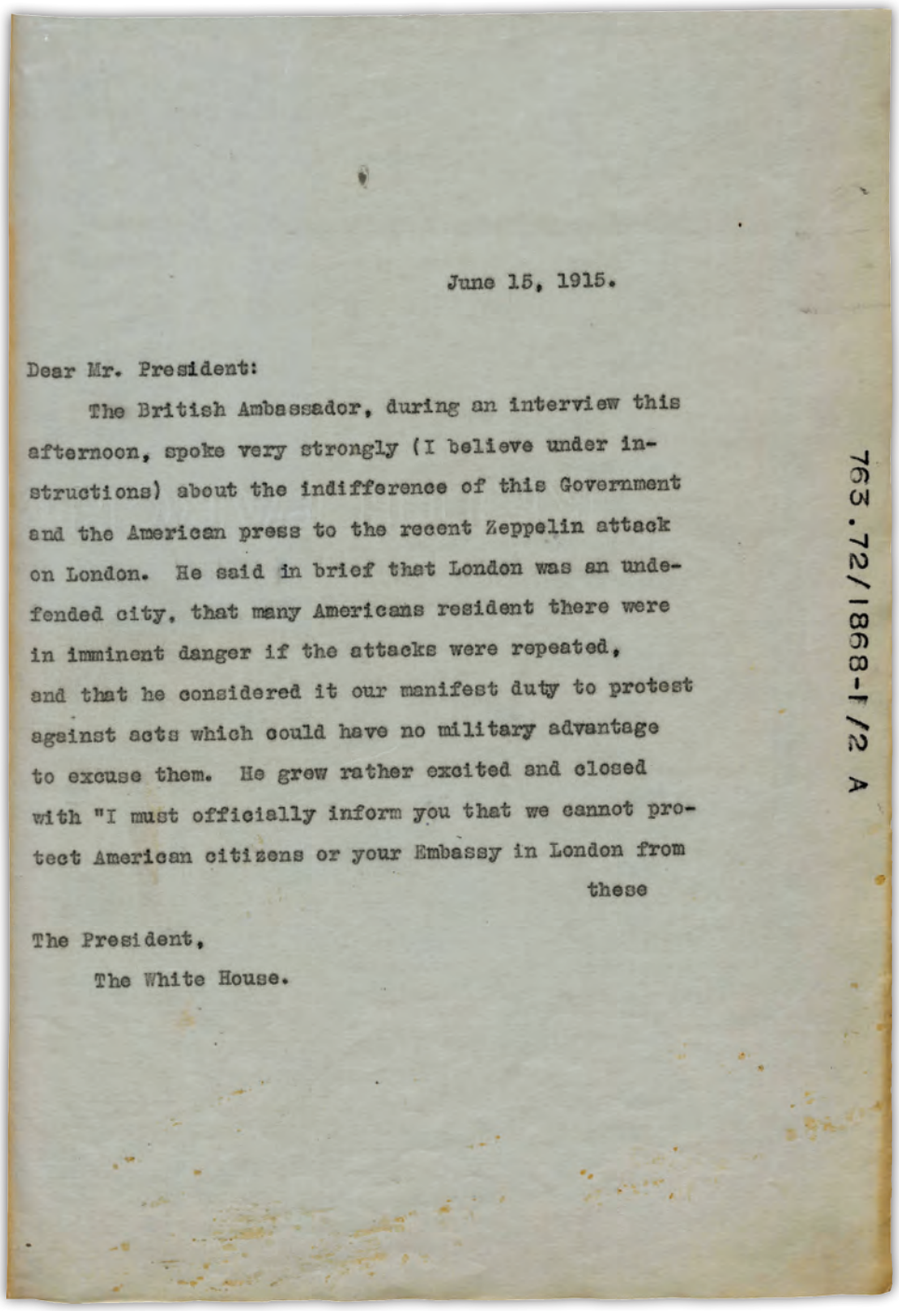
Index Bu.—No. 51.

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 763.72/1868-1/2A

Robert Lansing, at this date Acting Secretary of State (William Jennings Bryan resigned June 9, 1915, and Lansing did not become Secretary until June 23) reports to the President a conversation with the British Ambassador to the U.S. who warned that Americans residing in London were at risk from German Zeppelin bombing attacks.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 763.72/1868-1/2A

Dönemin Dışişleri Bakanı Vekili olan Robert Lansing, (William Jennings Bryan 9 Haziran 1915'te istifa etmiş ve Lansing 23 Haziran'a kadar Dışişleri Bakanı olmamıştır.) Londra'da ikamet eden Amerikalıların Alman Zeplin saldırıları nedeniyle risk altında oldukları hususunda uyarıda bulunan ABD'deki İngiliz Büyükelçisi ile yapılan görüşmeyi Başkan'a bildirmektedir.



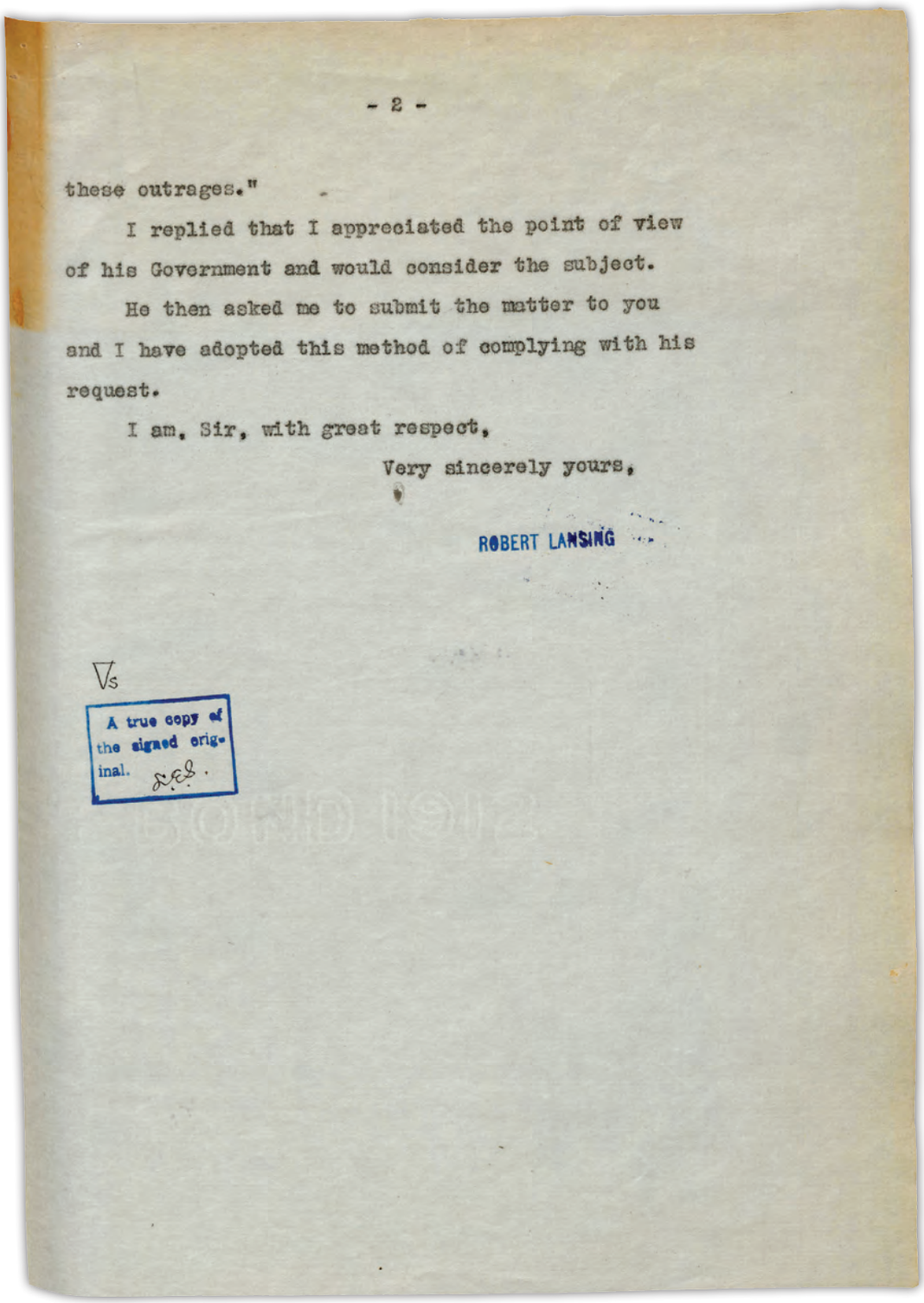
June 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. President:

The British Ambassador, during an interview this afternoon, spoke very strongly (I believe under instructions) about the indifference of this Government and the American press to the recent Zeppelin attack on London. He said in brief that London was an undefended city, that many Americans resident there were in imminent danger if the attacks were repeated, and that he considered it our manifest duty to protest against acts which could have no military advantage to excuse them. He grew rather excited and closed with "I must officially inform you that we cannot protect American citizens or your Embassy in London from these

The President,
The White House.

763.72/1868-1/2 A



- 2 -

these outrages."

I replied that I appreciated the point of view of his Government and would consider the subject.

He then asked me to submit the matter to you and I have adopted this method of complying with his request.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING

Vs

A true copy of the signed original.

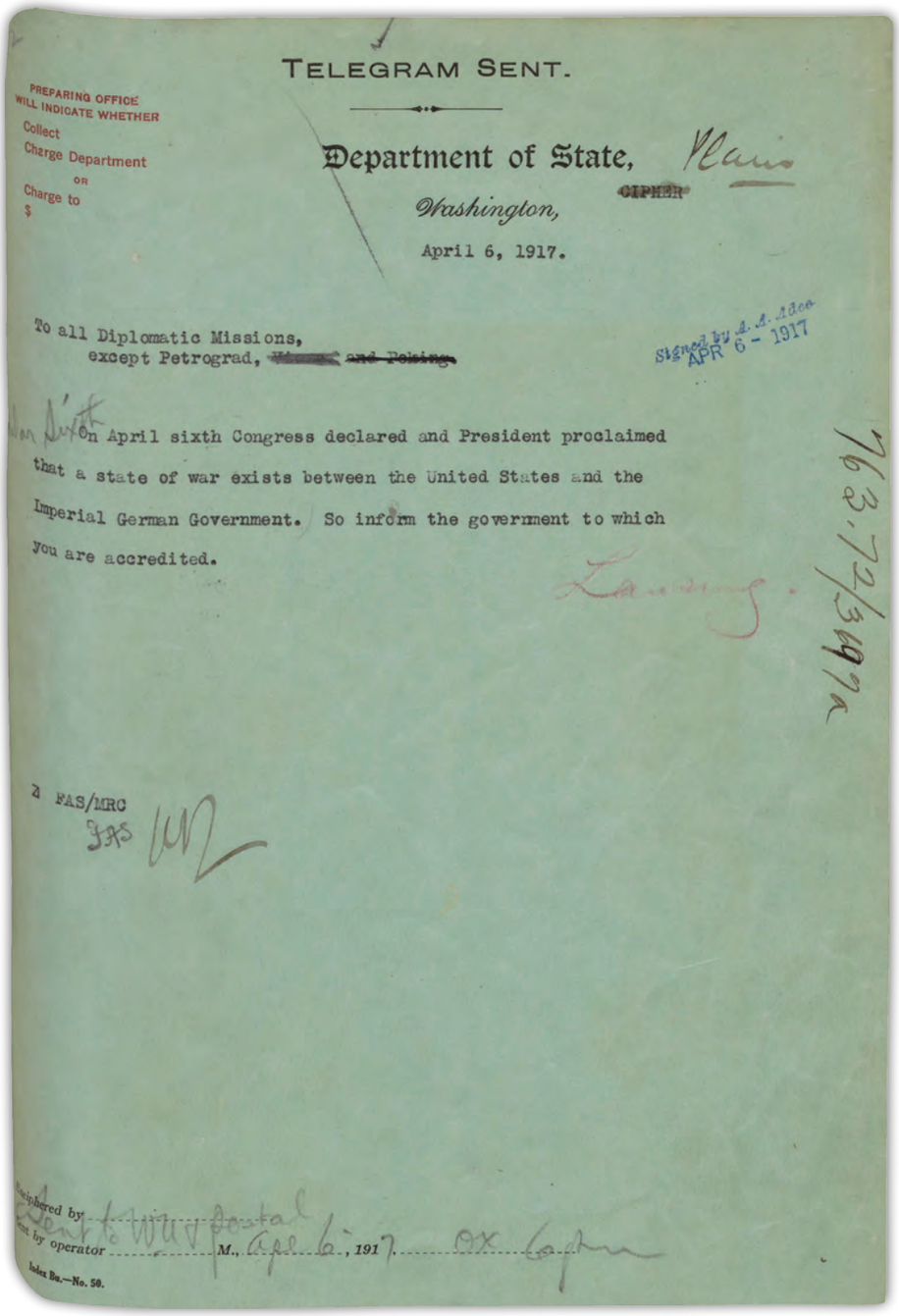
-5-

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 763.72/3697a

Secretary of State Robert Lansing informs all U.S. diplomatic missions that Congress has declared war on Germany.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 763.72/3697a

Dışişleri Bakanı Robert Lansing, tüm ABD diplomatik temsilciliklerine Kongre'nin Almanya'ya savaş ilan ettiğini bildirmektedir.



TELEGRAM SENT.

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER
Collect
Charge Department
OR
Charge to
$

Department of State, Plain
~~CIPHER~~
Washington,
April 6, 1917.

To all Diplomatic Missions,
except Petrograd, ~~Vienna and Peking.~~

Signed by A. A. Adee
APR 6 - 1917

War Sixth On April sixth Congress declared and President proclaimed that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government. So inform the government to which you are accredited.

Lansing.

763.72/3697a

FAS/MRC
FAS

Enciphered by
Sent to WUV postal
Sent by operator ..... M., Apr. 6, 1917. OX Capt

Index Bu.—No. 50.

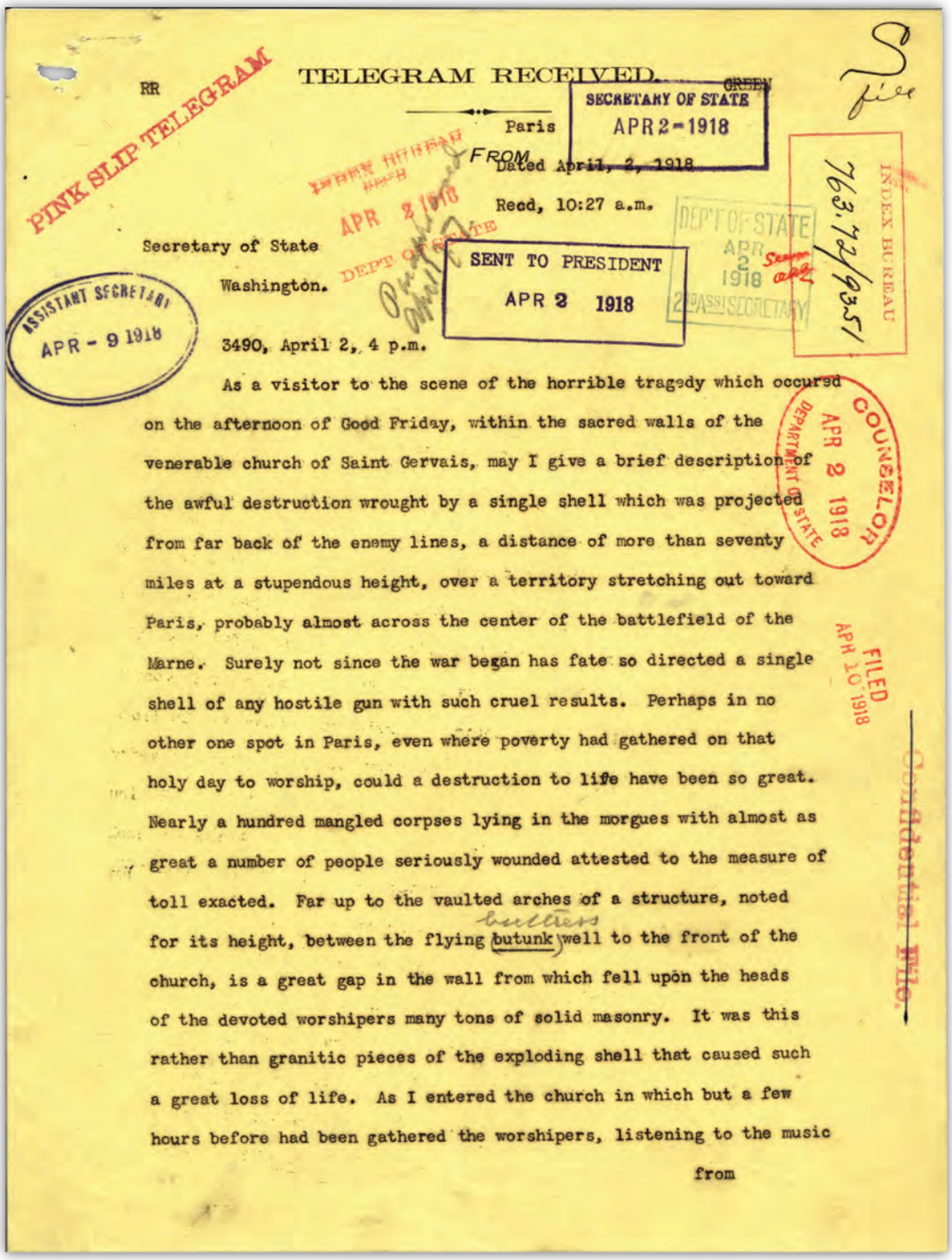
-6-

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State
1910-29 Central Decimal File
File: 763.72/9351

The U.S. Ambassador to France, William G. Sharp, reports the result of a long-range German artillery bombardment on Paris that resulted in multiple civilian casualties.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 59: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Genel Belgeleri
1910-29 Merkezi Ondalık Dosya
Dosya: 763.72/9351

Fransa'daki ABD Büyükelçisi William G. Sharp, Paris'te pek çok sivilin kaybıyla sonuçlanan Alman uzun menzilli topçu bombardımanının neticesini bildirmektedir.



PINK SLIP TELEGRAM

RR

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

GREEN

SECRETARY OF STATE
APR 2-1918

Paris

FROM

Dated April 2, 1918

Rec'd, 10:27 a.m.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 2 1918
DEPT OF STATE

DEPT OF STATE
APR 2 1918
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SENT TO PRESIDENT
APR 2 1918

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR - 9 1918

INDEX BUREAU
763.72/9351

Secretary of State

Washington.

3490, April 2, 4 p.m.

As a visitor to the scene of the horrible tragedy which occured on the afternoon of Good Friday, within the sacred walls of the venerable church of Saint Gervais, may I give a brief description of the awful destruction wrought by a single shell which was projected from far back of the enemy lines, a distance of more than seventy miles at a stupendous height, over a territory stretching out toward Paris, probably almost across the center of the battlefield of the Marne. Surely not since the war began has fate so directed a single shell of any hostile gun with such cruel results. Perhaps in no other one spot in Paris, even where poverty had gathered on that holy day to worship, could a destruction to life have been so great. Nearly a hundred mangled corpses lying in the morgues with almost as great a number of people seriously wounded attested to the measure of toll exacted. Far up to the vaulted arches of a structure, noted for its height, between the flying butunk (butters) well to the front of the church, is a great gap in the wall from which fell upon the heads of the devoted worshipers many tons of solid masonry. It was this rather than granitic pieces of the exploding shell that caused such a great loss of life. As I entered the church in which but a few hours before had been gathered the worshipers, listening to the music from

COUNSELOR
APR 2 1918
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
APR 10 1918

Confidential File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

RR FROM 5490-from Paris

-2-

from what is said to be the finest organ in Paris, I could easily imagine the scene that followed the explosion, the amount of debris remaining just as it fell on the floor, covered the entire space between the lofty columns supporting the arches at each side. Only a miracle could have saved from death or serious injury those who escaped the falling mass. The scene presented immediately following the catastrophe must have been like some horrible shamble and not until well into the night were all the bodies recovered. Still upon the floor in many places may be seen the life blood of the victims amongst whom were numbered many prominent and well ~~defined~~ to do people.

Upon calling yesterday to express my sympathy to my Swiss colleague, whose life long friend, the Secretary of the Legation, together with his (*) was killed whilst leaving the church, he told me with deep emotion of what the loss meant to him. It is little wonder the Minister's wife, unrestrained by the bans of the neutrality of her country, exclaimed in bitterness that a nation that would commit such an outrage did not deserve to win the war. The Secretary was with the Swiss Legation in Washington from the year 1902 to 1904 and was very highly esteemed.

Mrs. Press Landon, an American lady with her two daughters, also met death at this place. I have learned also of several other Americans who were killed and seriously wounded.

The exceptional circumstances under which this tragedy occurred, both as to the sacred character of the day and the place, have

(*) Omission

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

RR 3490-From Paris
FROM
-3-

have greatly aroused the indignation of the people of Paris toward an enemy which seeks to destroy human life regardless of the immunities which the laws of civilization, as well as humanity, would protect, instead of having the desired effect of terrorizing the people, the shells of the great cannons as well as the bombs dropped from the enemy's air machines only serve to strengthen their resolve to resist until the last man, if necessary, the invasion of such a foe; and to administer to him a defeat.

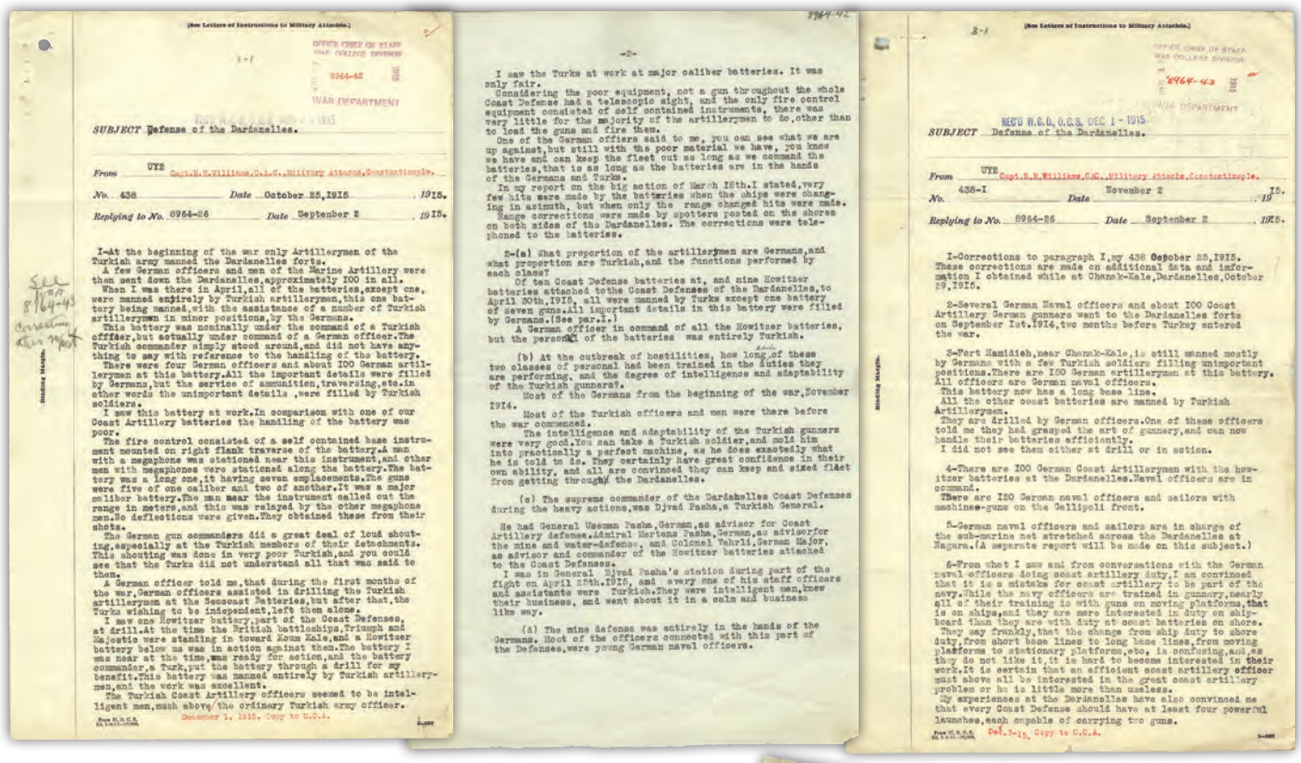
SHARP.

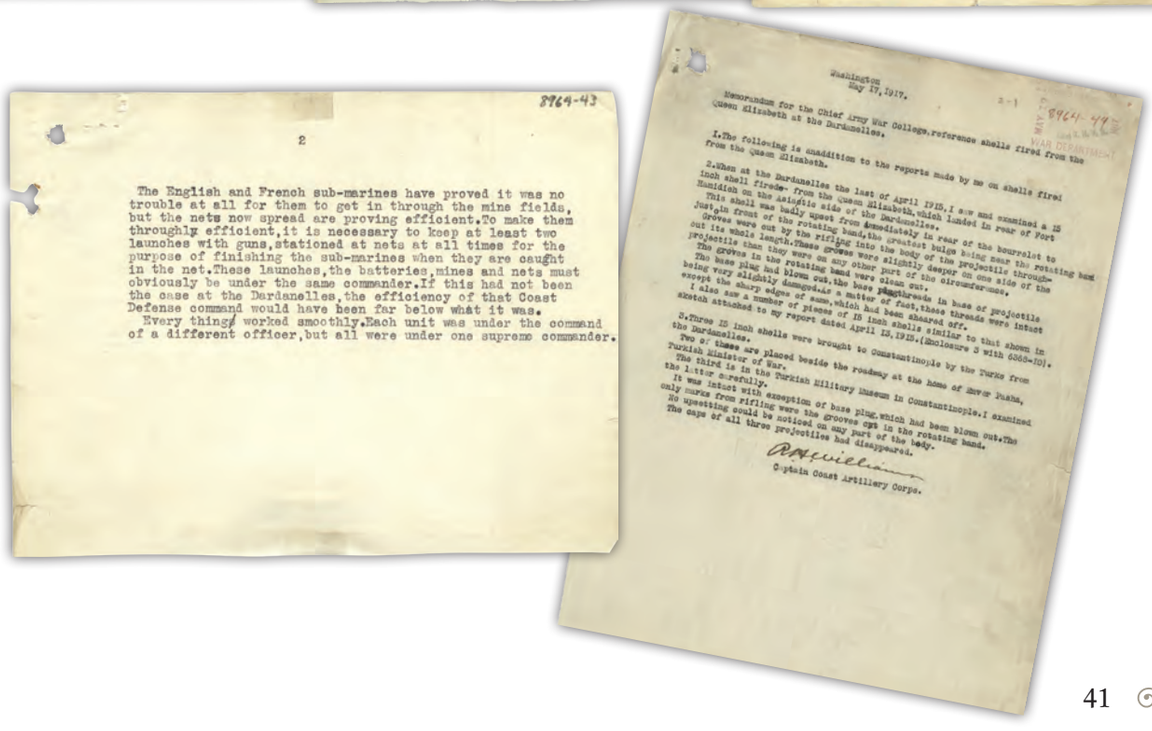
Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 165: Records of the War Department General Staff
1903-19 War College Division
Correspondence
File: WCD 8964-42,-43,-44

Capt. Richard H. Williams, the U.S. Military Attaché in Constantinople, reports on fighting in the Dardanelles subsequent to the April 1915 British attack against Gallipoli.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 165: Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Genelkurmay Belgeleri
1903-19 Harp Akademisi Bölümü Yazışmaları
Dosya: WCD 8964-42,-43,-44

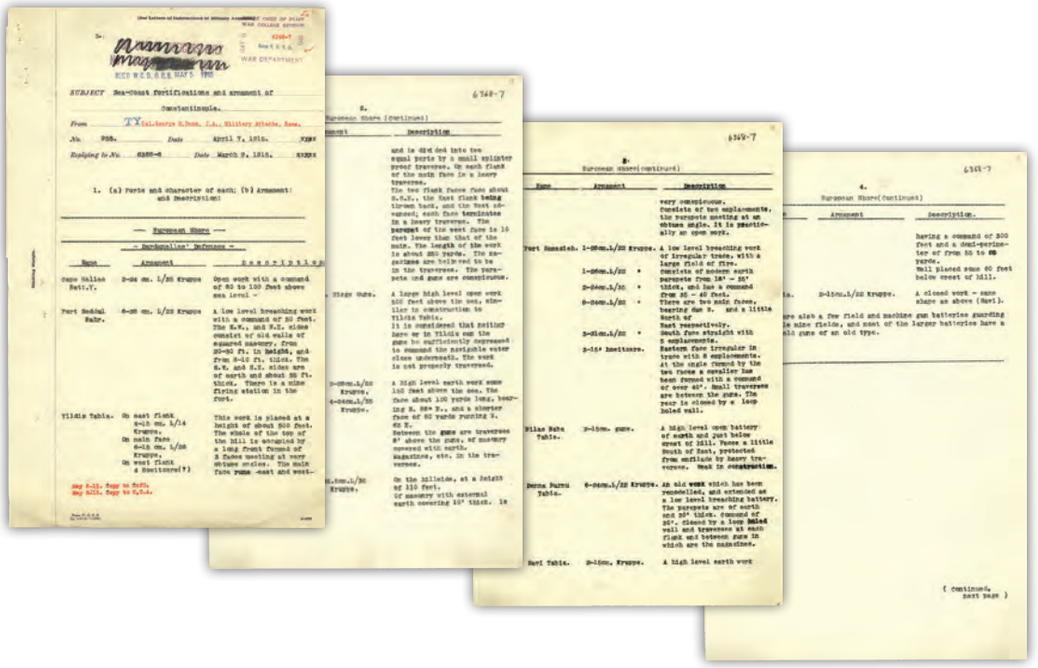
İstanbul'daki ABD Askeri Ataşesi Yüzbaşı Richard H. Williams, İngilizlerin 1915 yılı Nisan ayında Gelibolu'ya saldırmalarını müteakip Çanakkale Boğazı'nda yaşanan muharebeyi rapor etmektedir.

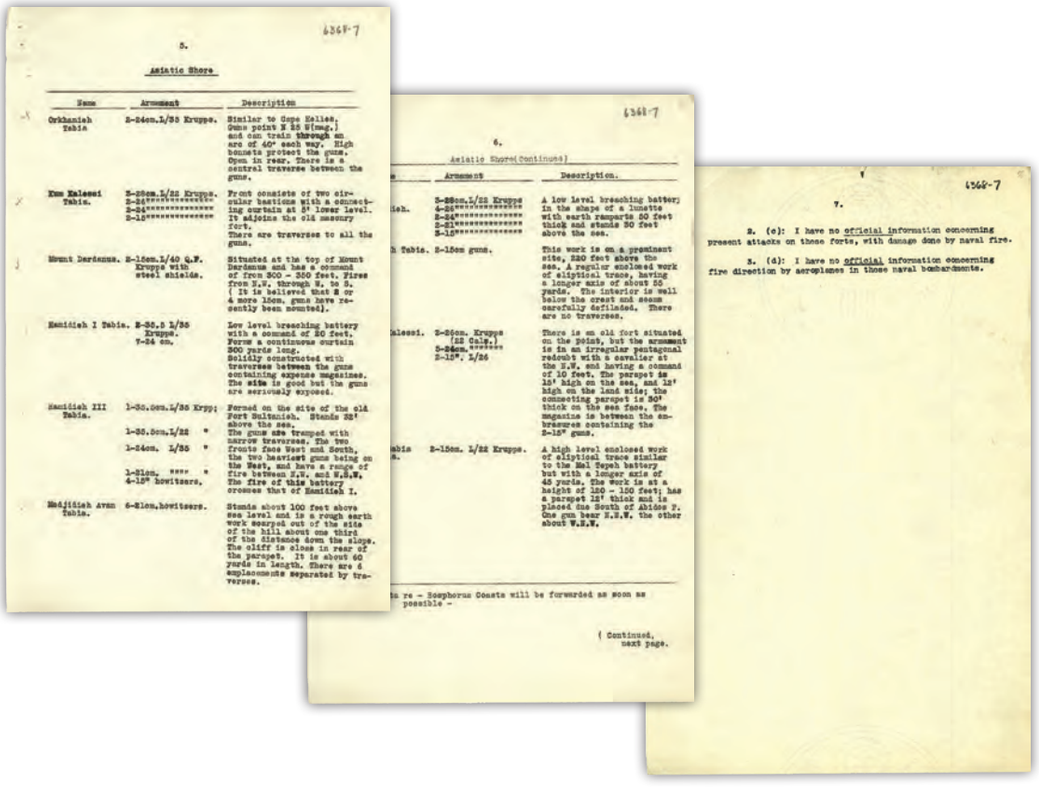


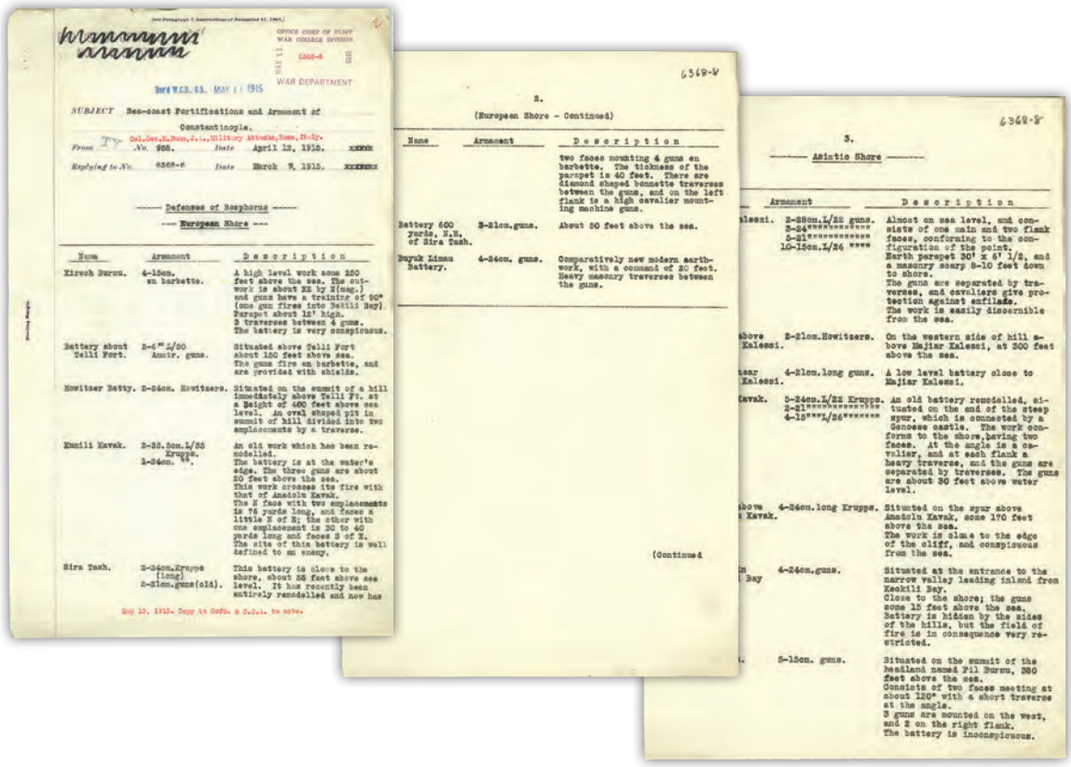


Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 165: Records of the War Department General Staff
1903-19 War College Division
Correspondence
File: WCD 6368-7,-8,-9,-10

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 165: Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Genelkurmay Belgeleri
1903-19 Harp Akademisi Bölümü Yazışmaları
Dosya: WCD 6368-7,-8,-9,-10







6368-8

MAY 11 1915

WAR DEPARTMENT

Dept W.C.S. 63. MAY 11 1915

SUBJECT Sea-coast Fortifications and Armament of Constantinople.

From Col.Geo.H.Dunn,U.S.,Military Attache,Rome,Italy.
No. 988. Date April 12, 1915.

Replying to No. 6368-6 Date March 9, 1915.

—— Defenses of Bosphorus ——

— European Shore —

Name	Armament	Description
Kirech Burnu.	4-12cm. on barbette.	A high level work some 250 feet above the sea. The cut-work is about NE by N(mag.) and guns have a training of 90° (one gun fires into Bebili Bay). Parapet about 12' high. 3 traverses between 4 guns. The battery is very conspicuous.
Battery about Telli Fort.	2-6"L/30 Amstr. guns.	Situated above Telli Fort about 150 feet above sea. The guns fire on barbette, and are provided with shields.
Howitzer Batty.	2-24cm. Howitzers.	Situated on the summit of a hill immediately above Telli Pt. at a Height of 400 feet above sea level. An oval shaped pit in summit of hill divided into two emplacements by a traverse.
Kumili Kavak.	2-35.5cm.L/35 Krupps. 2-24cm. "	An old work which has been re-modelled. The battery is at the water's edge. The three guns are about 20 feet above the sea. This work crosses its fire with that of Anadolu Kavak. The 2 faces with two emplacements is 76 yards long, and faces a little E of N; the other with one emplacement is 30 to 40 yards long and faces E of N. The site of this battery is well defined to an enemy.
Sira Tash.	2-24cm.Krupps (long) 2-15cm.guns(old).	This battery is close to the shore, about 25 feet above sea level. It has recently been entirely remodelled and now has

May 13, 1915. Copy to C.of O. & C.O.A.A. to note.

6368-8

2.

(European Shore - Continued)

Name	Armament	Description
		two faces mounting 4 guns en barbette. The thickness of the parapet is 40 feet. There are diamond shaped bomette traverses between the guns, and on the left flank is a high cavalier mounting machine guns.
Battery 600 yards, N.E. of Sira Tash.	2-21cm.guns.	About 50 feet above the sea.
Buyuk Limas Battery.	4-24cm. guns.	Comparatively new modern earth-work, with a command of 20 feet. Heavy masonry traverses between the guns.

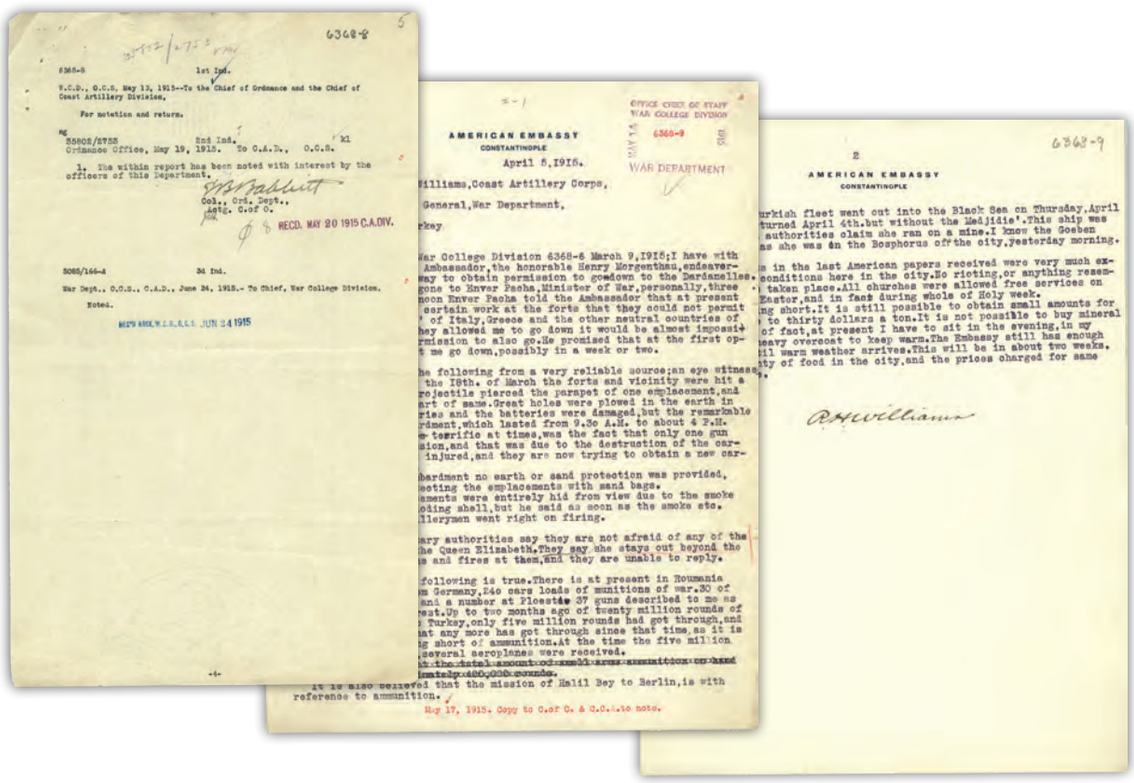
(Continued

6368-8

3.

——— Asiatic Shore ———

	Armament	Description
lessi.	2-38cm.L/22 guns. 2-24"""""""" 2-21""""""""""" 10-15cm.L/26 """"	Almost on sea level, and consists of one main and two flank faces, conforming to the configuration of the point. Earth parapet 30' x 4' 1/2, and a masonry scarp 8-10 feet down to shore. The guns are separated by traverses, and cavaliers give protection against enfilade. The work is easily discernible from the sea.
above Kalessi.	2-21cm.Howitzers.	On the western side of hill above Majiar Kalessi, at 300 feet above the sea.
ear Kalessi.	4-21cm.long guns.	A low level battery close to Majiar Kalessi.
Kavak.	2-24cm.L/22 Krupps. 2-21""""""""""" 4-15""L/26"""""""	An old battery remodelled, situated on the end of the steep spur, which is connected by a Genoese castle. The work conforms to the shore,having two faces. At the angle is a cavalier, and at each flank a heavy traverse, and the guns are separated by traverses. The guns are about 30 feet above water level.
above Kavak.	4-24cm.long Krupps.	Situated on the spur above Anadolu Kavak, some 170 feet above the sea. The work is close to the edge of the cliff, and conspicuous from the sea.
n Bay	4-24cm.guns.	Situated at the entrance to the narrow valley leading inland from Keshili Bay. Close to the shore; the guns some 15 feet above the sea. Battery is hidden by the sides of the hills, but the field of fire is in consequence very restricted.
.	5-15cm. guns.	Situated on the summit of the headland named Fil Burnu, 380 feet above the sea. Consists of two faces meeting at about 120° with a short traverse at the angle. 3 guns are mounted on the west, and 2 on the right flank. The battery is inconspicuous.



6368-8

6368-8 1st Ind.

W.D., O.C.S. May 13, 1915.--To the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Coast Artillery Division,

For notation and return.

By
55808/3758 2nd Ind.
Ordnance Office, May 19, 1915. To C.A.B., O.C.S.

1. The within report has been noted with interest by the officers of this Department.

Col., Ord. Dept.,
Actg. C.of O.

RECD. MAY 20 1915 C.A.DIV.

5085/164-A 3d Ind.

War Dept., O.C.S., C.A.D., June 24, 1915.- To Chief, War College Division.

Noted.

MAY'S ADM. W.C.S. 63.1. JUN 24 1915

6368-9

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR COLLEGE DIVISION
MAY 5 1915
6368-9
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
CONSTANTINOPLE
April 5,1915.

illiams,Coast Artillery Corps,
General,War Department,
rkey

War College Division 6368-6 March 9,1915;I have with
Ambassador,the honorable Henry Morgenthau,endeavor-
way to obtain permission to go down to the Dardanelles.
gone to Enver Pacha,Minister of War,personally,three
noon Enver Pacha told the Ambassador that at present
certain work at the forts that they could not permit
rt of Italy,Greece and the other neutral countries of
hey allowed me to go down it would be almost impossi-
rmission to also go.He promised that at the first op-
t me go down,possibly in a week or two.

he following from a very reliable source;an eye witness,
the 18th. of March the forts and vicinity were hit a
rojectils pierced the parapet of one emplacement,and
art of same.Great holes were plowed in the earth in
ries and the batteries were damaged,but the remarkable
rdment,which lasted from 9.30 A.M. to about 4 P.M.
e terrific at times,was the fact that only one gun
sion,and that was due to the destruction of the car-
injured,and they are now trying to obtain a new car-

bardment no earth or sand protection was provided,
ecting the emplacements with sand bags.
aments were entirely hid from view due to the smoke
oking shell,but he said as soon as the smoke etc.
llerymen went right on firing.

ary authorities say they are not afraid of any of the
he Queen Elizabeth.They say she stays out beyond the
s and fires at them,and they are unable to reply.

following is true.There is at present in Roumania
m Germany,240 cars loads of munitions of war.30 of
ani a number at Ploesti 37 guns described to me as
est.Up to two months ago of twenty million rounds of
Turkey,only five million rounds had got through,and
at any more has got through since that time,as it is
g short of ammunition.At the time the five million
several aeroplanes were received.
[illegible]
It is also believed that the mission of Halil Bey to Berlin,is with reference to ammunition.

May 17, 1915. Copy to C.of O. & C.O.A.A.to note.

6368-9

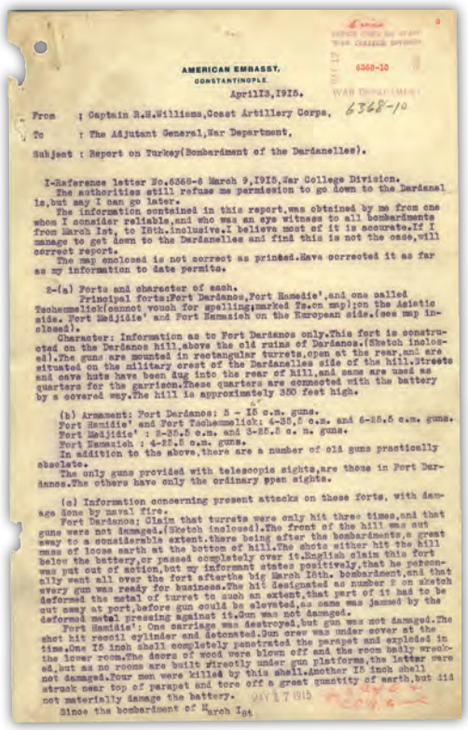
2

AMERICAN EMBASSY
CONSTANTINOPLE

urkish fleet went out into the Black Sea on Thursday,April
turned April 4th.but without the Medjidie'.This ship was
authorities claim she ran on a mine.I know the Goeben
as she was in the Bosphorus off the city,yesterday morning.

in the last American papers received were very much ex-
conditions here in the city.No rioting,or anything resem-
taken place.All churches were allowed free services on
Easter,and in fact during whole of Holy week.
ng short.It is still possible to obtain small amounts for
to thirty dollars a ton.It is not possible to buy mineral
of fact,at present I have to sit in the evening,in my
eavy overcoat to keep warm.The Embassy still has enough
il warm weather arrives.This will be in about two weeks.
ity of food in the city,and the prices charged for same

A.H.Williams



AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE

6368-10

April13,1915.

From : Captain R.H.Williams,Coast Artillery Corps.

To : The Adjutant General,War Department,

Subject : Report on Turkey(Bombardment of the Dardanelles).

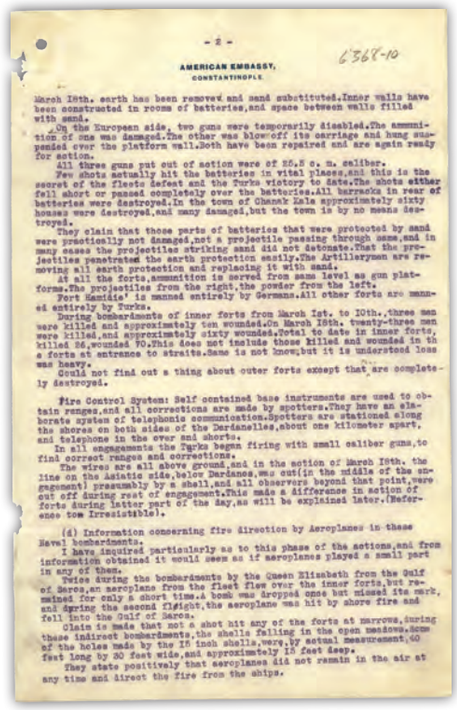
1-Reference letter No.6368-6 March 9,1915,War College Division.
The authorities still refuse me permission to go down to the Dardanelles,but may I can go later.
The information contained in this report,was obtained by me from one whom I consider reliable,and who was an eye witness to all bombardments from March 1st, to 20th.inclusive.I believe most of it is accurate.If I manage to get down to the Dardanelles and find this is not the case,will correct report.
The map enclosed is not correct as printed.Have corrected it as far as my information to date permits.

2-(a) Forts and character of each.
Principal forts:Fort Dardanos,Fort Hamidie',and one called Tscheumelick(cannot vouch for spelling;marked 2a.on map);on the Asiatic side. Fort Medjidie' and Fort Hamaieh on the European side.(see map inclosed).
Character: Information as to Fort Dardanos only.This fort is constructed on the Dardanos hill,above the old ruins of Dardanos.(Sketch inclosed).The guns are mounted in rectangular turrets,open at the rear,and are situated on the military crest of the Dardanelles side of the hill.Streets and cave huts have been dug into the rear of hill,and same are used as quarters for the garrison.These quarters are connected with the battery by a covered way.The hill is approximately 350 feet high.

(b) Armament: Fort Dardanos: 5 - 15 c.m. guns.
Fort Hamidie' and Fort Tscheumelick: 4-35.5 c.m. and 6-35.5 c.m. guns.
Fort Medjidie' : 3-35.5 c.m. and 3-35.5 c. m. guns.
Fort Hamaieh : 4-35.5 c.m. guns.
In addition to the above,there are a number of old guns practically obsolete.
The only guns provided with telescopic sights,are those in Fort Dardanos.The others have only the ordinary open sights.

(c) Information concerning present attacks on these forts, with damage done by naval fire.
Fort Dardanos; Claim that turrets were only hit three times,and that guns were not damaged.(Sketch inclosed).The front of the hill was cut away to a considerable extent.there being after the bombardments,a great mass of loose earth at the bottom of hill.The shots either hit the hill below the battery,or passed completely over it.English claim this fort was put out of action,but my informant states positively,that he personally went all over the fort afterthe big March 18th. bombardment,and that every gun was ready for business.The hit designated as number 2 on sketch deformed the metal of turret to such an extent,that part of it had to be cut away at port,before gun could be elevated,as same was jammed by the deformed metal pressing against it.Gun was not damaged.
Fort Hamidie': One carriage was destroyed,but gun was not damaged.The shot hit recoil cylinder and detonated.Gun crew was under cover at the time.One 15 inch shell completely penetrated the parapet and exploded in the lower room.The doors of wood were blown off and the room badly wrecked,but as no rooms are built directly under gun platforms,the latter were not damaged.Four men were killed by this shell.Another 15 inch shell struck near top of parapet and tore off a great quantity of earth,but did not materially damage the battery.
Since the bombardment of March 1st

MAY 17 1915



- 2 -

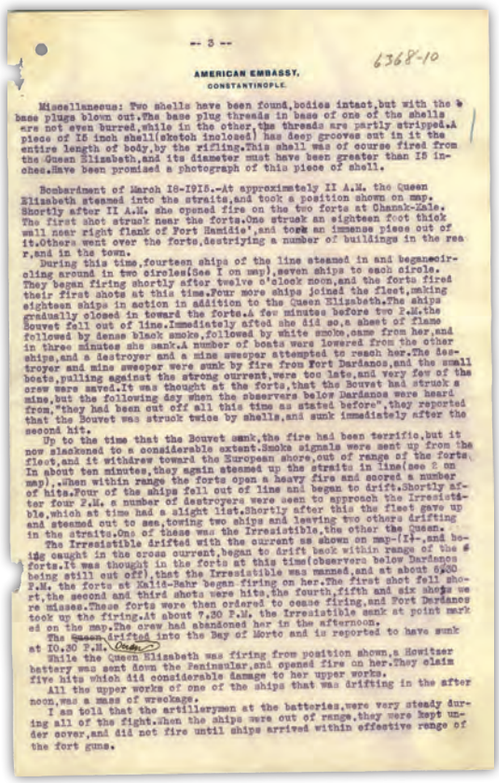
AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

6368-10

March 18th. earth has been removed and sand substituted.Inner walls have been constructed in rooms of batteries,and space between walls filled with sand.
On the European side, two guns were temporarily disabled.The ammunition of one was damaged.The other was blown off its carriage and hung suspended over the platform wall.Both have been repaired and are again ready for action.
All three guns put out of action were of 35.5 c. m. caliber.
Few shots actually hit the batteries in vital places,and this is the secret of the fleets defeat and the Turks victory to date.The shots either fell short or passed completely over the batteries.All barracks in rear of batteries were destroyed.In the town of Chanak Kale approximately sixty houses were destroyed.and many damaged,but the town is by no means destroyed.
They claim that these parts of batteries that were protected by sand were practically not damaged,not a projectile passing through same,and in many cases the projectiles striking sand did not detonate.That the projectiles penetrated the earth protection easily.The Artillerymen are removing all earth protection and replacing it with sand.
At all the forts,ammunition is served from same level as gun platforms.The projectiles from the right,the powder from the left.
Fort Hamidie' is manned entirely by Germans.All other forts are manned entirely by Turks.
During bombardments of inner forts from March 1st. to 10th.,three men were killed and approximately ten wounded.On March 18th. twenty-three men were killed,and approximately sixty wounded.Total to date in inner forts, killed 26,wounded 70.This does not include those killed and wounded in th e forts at entrance to straits.Same is not known,but it is understood loss was heavy.
Could not find out a thing about outer forts except that are completely destroyed.

Fire Control System: Self contained base instruments are used to obtain ranges,and all corrections are made by spotters.They have an elaborate system of telephonic communication.Spotters are stationed along the shores on both sides of the Dardanelles,about one kilometer apart, and telephone in the ever and shorts.
In all engagements the Turks began firing with small caliber guns,to find correct ranges and corrections.
The wires are all above ground,and in the action of March 18th. the line on the Asiatic side,below Dardanos,was cut(in the middle of the engagement) presumably by a shell,and all observers beyond that point,were cut off during rest of engagement.This made a difference in action of forts during latter part of the day,as will be explained later.(Reference tow Irresistible).

(d) Information concerning fire direction by Aeroplanes in these Naval bombardments.
I have inquired particularly as to this phase of the actions,and from information obtained it would seem as if aeroplanes played a small part in any of them.
Twice during the bombardments by the Queen Elizabeth from the Gulf of Saros,an aeroplane from the fleet flew over the inner forts,but remained for only a short time.A bomb was dropped once but missed its mark, and during the second flight,the aeroplane was hit by shore fire and fell into the Gulf of Saros.
Claim is made that not a shot hit any of the forts at narrows,during these indirect bombardments,the shells falling in the open meadows.Some of the holes made by the 15 inch shells,were,by actual measurement,60 feet long by 30 feet wide,and approximately 15 feet deep.
They state positively that aeroplanes did not remain in the air at any time and direct the fire from the ships.



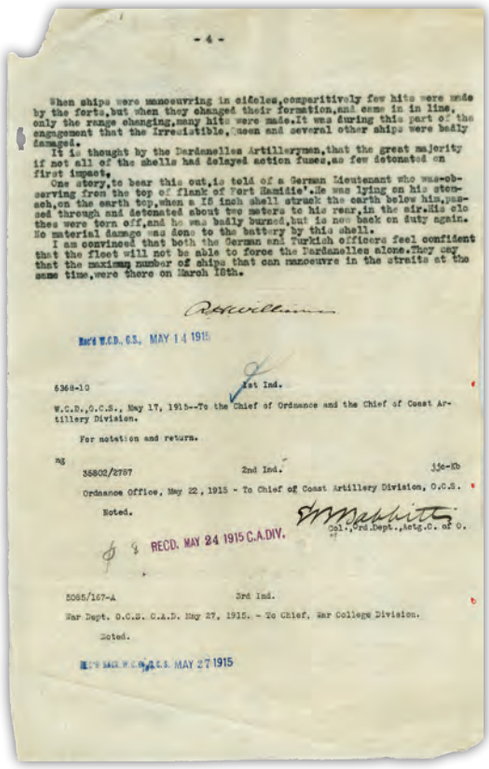
-- 3 --

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

6368-10

Miscellaneous: Two shells have been found,bodies intact,but with the base plugs blown out.The base plug threads in base of one of the shells are not even burred,while in the other,the threads are partly stripped.A piece of 15 inch shell(sketch inclosed) has deep grooves cut in it the entire length of body,by the rifling.This shell was of course fired from the Queen Elizabeth,and its diameter must have been greater than 15 inches.Have been promised a photograph of this piece of shell.

Bombardment of March 18-1915.-At approximately 11 A.M. the Queen Elizabeth steamed into the straits,and took a position shown on map. Shortly after 11 A.M. she opened fire on the two forts at Chanak-Kale. The first shot struck near the forts.One struck an eighteen foot thick wall near right flank of Fort Hamidie',and took an immense piece out of it.Others went over the forts,destroying a number of buildings in the rear,and in the town.
During this time,fourteen ships of the line steamed in and began circling around in two circles(See I on map),seven ships to each circle. They began firing shortly after twelve o'clock noon,and the forts fired their first shots at this time.Four more ships joined the fleet,making eighteen ships in action in addition to the Queen Elizabeth.The ships gradually closed in toward the forts.A few minutes before two P.M.the Bouvet fell out of line.Immediately after she did so,a sheet of flame followed by dense black smoke,followed by white smoke,came from her,and in three minutes she sank.A number of boats were lowered from the other ships,and a destroyer and a mine sweeper attempted to reach her.The destroyer and mine sweeper were sunk by fire from Fort Dardanos,and the small boats,pulling against the strong current,were too late,and very few of the crew were saved.It was thought at the forts,that the Bouvet had struck a mine,but the following day when the observers below Dardanos were heard from,"they had been cut off all this time as stated before",they reported that the Bouvet was struck twice by shells,and sunk immediately after the second hit.
Up to the time that the Bouvet sank,the fire had been terrific,but it now slackened to a considerable extent.Smoke signals were sent up from the fleet,and it withdrew toward the European shore,out of range of the forts. In about ten minutes,they again steamed up the straits in line(see 2 on map),.When within range the forts open a heavy fire and secred a number of hits.Four of the ships fell out of line and began to drift.Shortly after four P.M. a number of destroyers were seen to approach the Irresistible,which at time had a slight list.Shortly after this the fleet gave up and steamed out to sea,towing two ships and leaving two others drifting in the straits.One of these was the Irresistible,the other the Queen.
The Irresistible drifted with the current as shown on map-(1)-,and being caught in the cross current,began to drift back within range of the forts.It was thought in the forts at this time(observers below Dardanos being still cut off), that the Irresistible was manned,and at about 6:30 P.M. the forts at Kalid-Bahr began firing on her.The first shot fell short,the second and third shots were hits,the fourth,fifth and six shots were misses.These forts were then ordered to cease firing,and Fort Dardanos took up the firing.At about 7.30 P.M. the Irresistible sank at point marked on the map.The crew had abandoned her in the afternoon.
The Queen drifted into the Bay of Morto and is reported to have sunk at 10.30 P.M.
While the Queen Elizabeth was firing from position shown,a Howitzer battery was sent down the Peninsular,and opened fire on her.They claim five hits which did considerable damage to her upper works.
All the upper works of one of the ships that was drifting in the afternoon,was a mass of wreckage.
I am told that the artillerymen at the batteries,were very steady during all of the fight.When the ships were out of range,they were kept under cover,and did not fire until ships arrived within effective range of the fort guns.



- 4 -

When ships were maneuvring in circles,comparitively few hits were made by the forts,but when they changed their formation,and came in in line, only the range changing,many hits were made.It was during this part of the engagement that the Irresistible,Queen and several other ships were badly damaged.
It is thought by the Dardanelles Artillerymen,that the great majority if not all of the shells had delayed action fuses,as few detonated on first impact.
One story,to bear this out,is told of a German Lieutenant who was observing from the top of flank of Fort Hamidie'.He was lying on his stomach,on the earth top,when a 15 inch shell struck the earth below him,passed through and detonated about two meters to his rear,in the air.His clothes were torn off,and he was badly burned,but is now back on duty again. No material damage was done to the battery by this shell.
I am convinced that both the German and Turkish officers feel confident that the fleet will not be able to force the Dardanelles alone.They say that the maximum number of ships that can manoeuvre in the straits at the same time,were there on March 18th.

Rec'd W.C.D. G.S. MAY 14 1915

6368-10 1st Ind.

W.C.D.,O.C.S., May 17, 1915.-To the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Coast Artillery Division.

For notation and return.

ag

35802/2787 2nd Ind. 15c-Kb

Ordnance Office, May 22, 1915 - To Chief of Coast Artillery Division, O.C.S.

Noted.

RECD. MAY 24 1915 C.A.DIV.

Col.,Ord.Dept.,Asstg.C. of O.

5065/167-A 3rd Ind.

War Dept. O.C.S. C.A.D. May 27, 1915. - To Chief, War College Division.

Noted.

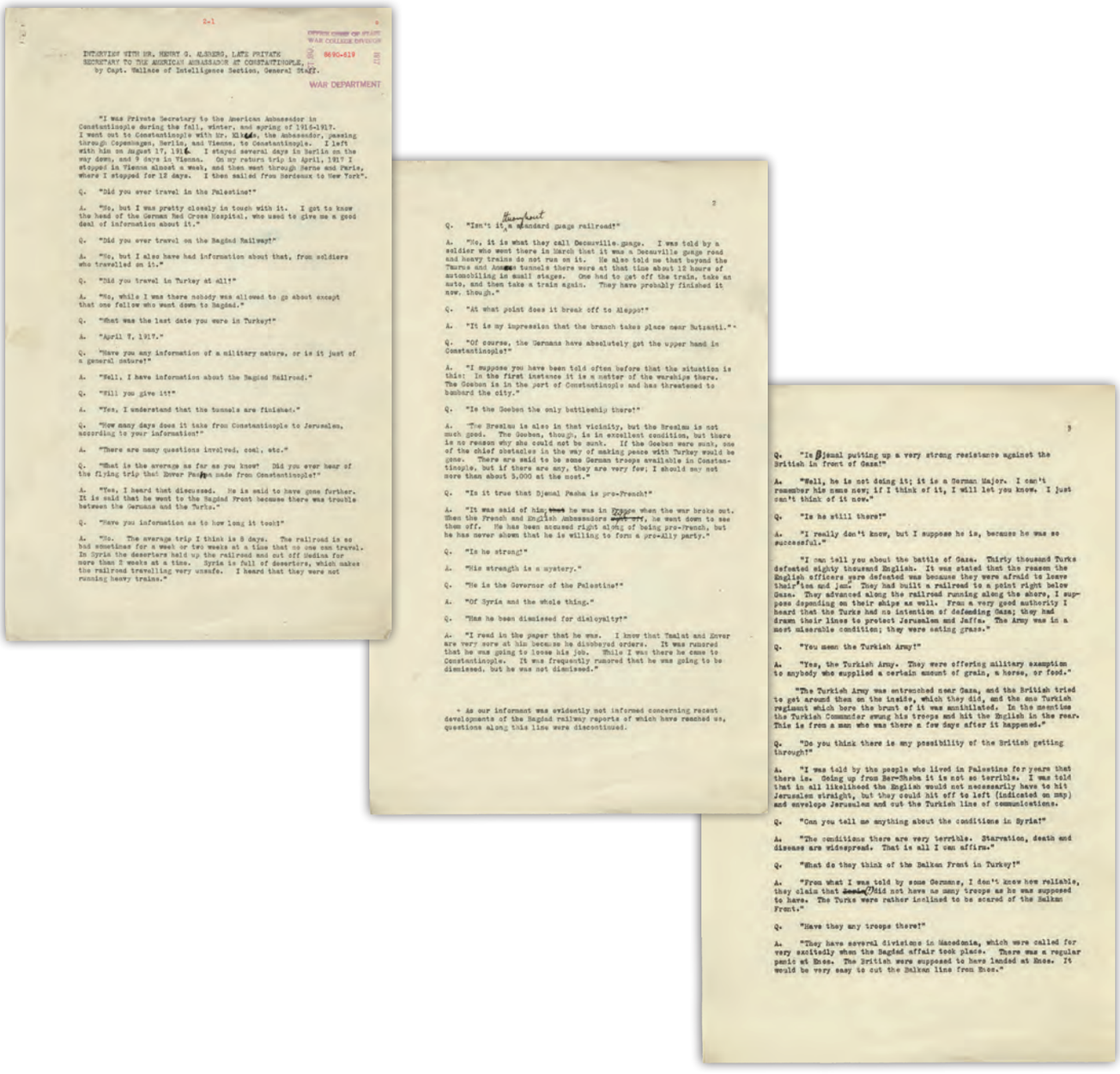
MAY 27 1915

Copy from the National Archives
Record Group 165: Records of the War Department General Staff
1903-19 War College Division
Correspondence
File: WCD 8690-619

Capt. William K. Wallace, a reserve officer serving in the Intelligence Section of the War Department General Staff, transcribes an interview he had with the secretary to the American Ambassador in Constantinople, on war conditions in Turkey and the Middle East.

Milli Arşivlerden Belge Örneği
Belge Grubu 165: Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Genelkurmay Belgeleri
1903-19 Harp Akademisi Bölümü Yazışmaları
Dosya: WCD 8690-619

Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Genelkurmay Başkanlığı İstihbarat Bölümü'nde görev yapan Yedek Subay Yüzbaşı William K. Wallace, Türkiye ve Ortadoğu'daki savaş şartları üzerine İstanbul'daki Amerikan Büyükelçisi Sekreteri ile yaptığı görüşmeyi aktarmaktadır.



INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENRY O. ALBRIGHT, LATE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE, by Capt. Wallace of Intelligence Section, General Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR COLLEGE DIVISION

8690-619

"I was Private Secretary to the American Ambassador in Constantinople during the fall, winter, and spring of 1916-1917. I went out to Constantinople with Mr. Elkus, the Ambassador, passing through Copenhagen, Berlin, and Vienna, to Constantinople. I left with him on August 17, 1916. I stayed several days in Berlin on the way down, and 9 days in Vienna. On my return trip in April, 1917 I stopped in Vienna almost a week, and then went through Berne and Paris, where I stopped for 12 days. I then sailed from Bordeaux to New York".

Q. "Did you ever travel in the Palestine?"

A. "No, but I was pretty closely in touch with it. I got to know the head of the German Red Cross Hospital, who used to give me a good deal of information about it."

Q. "Did you ever travel on the Bagdad Railway?"

A. "No, but I also have had information about that, from soldiers who travelled on it."

Q. "Did you travel in Turkey at all?"

A. "No, while I was there nobody was allowed to go about except that one fellow who went down to Bagdad."

Q. "What was the last date you were in Turkey?"

A. "April 7, 1917."

Q. "Have you any information of a military nature, or is it just of a general nature?"

A. "Well, I have information about the Bagdad Railroad."

Q. "Will you give it?"

A. "Yes, I understand that the tunnels are finished."

Q. "How many days does it take from Constantinople to Jerusalem, according to your information?"

A. "There are many questions involved, coal, etc."

Q. "What is the average as far as you know? Did you ever hear of the flying trip that Enver Pasha made from Constantinople?"

A. "Yes, I heard that discussed. He is said to have gone further. It is said that he went to the Bagdad Front because there was trouble between the Germans and the Turks."

Q. "Have you information as to how long it took?"

A. "No. The average trip I think is 8 days. The railroad is so bad sometimes for a week or two weeks at a time that no one can travel. In Syria the deserters held up the railroad and cut off Medina for more than 2 weeks at a time. Syria is full of deserters, which makes the railroad travelling very unsafe. I heard that they were not running heavy trains."

Q. "Isn't it a standard guage railroad?"

A. "No, it is what they call Decauville guage. I was told by a soldier who went there in March that it was a Decauville guage road and heavy trains do not run on it. He also told me that beyond the Taurus and Amanus tunnels there were at that time about 12 hours of automobiling in small stages. One had to get off the train, take an auto, and then take a train again. They have probably finished it now, though."

Q. "At what point does it break off to Aleppo?"

A. "It is my impression that the branch takes place near Butiantli."*

Q. "Of course, the Germans have absolutely got the upper hand in Constantinople?"

A. "I suppose you have been told often before that the situation is this: In the first instance it is a matter of the warships there. The Goeben is in the part of Constantinople and has threatened to bombard the city."

Q. "Is the Goeben the only battleship there?"

A. "The Breslau is also in that vicinity, but the Breslau is not much good. The Goeben, though, is in excellent condition, but there is no reason why she could not be sunk. If the Goeben were sunk, one of the chief obstacles in the way of making peace with Turkey would be gone. There are said to be some German troops available in Constantinople, but if there are any, they are very few; I should say not more than about 5,000 at the most."

Q. "Is it true that Djemal Pasha is pro-French?"

A. "It was said of him that he was in Europe when the war broke out. When the French and English Ambassadors left, he went down to see them off. He has been accused right along of being pro-French, but he has never shown that he is willing to form a pro-Ally party."

Q. "Is he strong?"

A. "His strength is a mystery."

Q. "He is the Governor of the Palestine?"

A. "Of Syria and the whole thing."

Q. "Has he been dismissed for disloyalty?"

A. "I read in the paper that he was. I know that Talaat and Enver are very sore at him because he disobeyed orders. It was rumored that he was going to loose his job. While I was there he came to Constantinople. It was frequently rumored that he was going to be dismissed, but he was not dismissed."

* As our informant was evidently not informed concerning recent developments of the Bagdad railway reports of which have reached us, questions along this line were discontinued.

Q. "Is Djemal putting up a very strong resistance against the British in front of Gaza?"

A. "Well, he is not doing it; it is a German Major. I can't remember his name now; if I think of it, I will let you know. I just can't think of it now."

Q. "Is he still there?"

A. "I really don't know, but I suppose he is, because he was so successful."

"I can tell you about the battle of Gaza. Thirty thousand Turks defeated eighty thousand English. It was stated that the reason the English officers were defeated was because they were afraid to leave their ties and jams. They had built a railroad to a point right below Gaza. They advanced along the railroad running along the shore, I suppose depending on their ships as well. From a very good authority I heard that the Turks had no intention of defending Gaza; they had drawn their lines to protect Jerusalem and Jaffa. The Army was in a most miserable condition; they were eating grass."

Q. "You mean the Turkish Army?"

A. "Yes, the Turkish Army. They were offering military exemptions to anybody who supplied a certain amount of grain, a horse, or food."

"The Turkish Army was entrenched near Gaza, and the British tried to get around them on the inside, which they did, and the one Turkish regiment which bore the brunt of it was annihilated. In the meantime the Turkish Commander swung his troops and hit the English in the rear. This is from a man who was there a few days after it happened."

Q. "Do you think there is any possibility of the British getting through?"

A. "I was told by the people who lived in Palestine for years that there is. Going up from Ber-Sheba it is not so terrible. I was told that in all likelihood the English would not necessarily have to hit Jerusalem straight, but they could hit off to left (indicated on map) and envelope Jerusalem and cut the Turkish line of communications.

Q. "Can you tell me anything about the conditions in Syria?"

A. "The conditions there are very terrible. Starvation, death and disease are widespread. That is all I can affirm."

Q. "What do they think of the Balkan Front in Turkey?"

A. "From what I was told by some Germans, I don't know how reliable, they claim that Austria did not have as many troops as he was supposed to have. The Turks were rather inclined to be scared of the Balkan Front."

Q. "Have they any troops there?"

A. "They have several divisions in Macedonia, which were called for very excitedly when the Bagdad affair took place. There was a regular panic at Enos. The British were supposed to have landed at Enos. It would be very easy to cut the Balkan line from Enos."

4

Q. "What is the distance of the Balkan line from Enos?"

A. "It is not far."

Q. "What is the country like?"

A. "It is a rolling country with hills 50 and 60 feet high."

"A report came that the English were landing there early in March of 1917. Then nothing happened and the British lost a great opportunity. Turkish troops were thereupon diverted to Syria and Bagdad."

"Enos may have been fortified since, but the opinion of the Germans was that the English could land troops there and cut the Constantinople line."

Q. "In connection with the Balkan situation, is there any fear on the part of the Turks that the Bulgarians may wish to acquire Turkish territory?"

A. "The understanding with the Bulgarians is very good, and as far as the Bulgarians are concerned, there is no difficulty."

"I think the two vital points of the military situation are to destroy the Turkish works and vessels by aeroplanes."

"At San Stefano they have an aviation station, but I don't think they have many aeroplanes down there, not more than a dozen, I think, and they have a half a dozen German officers; the rest are Turks, who are very poor aviators. There are constant fights between the German aeroplane people and the Russians in the neighborhood of the waterworks of Constantinople. If the waterworks of Constantinople 12 miles out of the city could be destroyed, it would mean the fall of Constantinople."

"The British also showed lack of strategical sense by not taking Smyrna."

"Until about 8 months or a year ago Smyrna was absolutely unfortified. It was open to the Allies to land there at any time, and in their hands it would have been a thorn in the side of the Turkish Government. Now, though they have fortified it, and there is no chance to take it."

Q. "Can you tell me anything about the economic conditions in Turkey?"

A. "The economic conditions in Turkey are very bad. The feeding of the Army is miserable. I have been told by the Red Cross people that the Turkish soldiers don't get sufficient food, and that is the reason why they desert. The hills around Constantinople are full of deserters. As regards the civilian population, there is no food, except for the wealthy people."

Q. "Did you see much starvation in Constantinople?"

A. "Yes, at least 60 people died every day directly from starvation, and at least ten times as many died indirectly from starvation, that is they were taken sick and died from lack of nourishment, etc."

"Syria is just one mass of starvation. In Lebanon between 100,000 and 150,000 people have starved to death."

Q. "Do they get much food from Germany?"

A. "The only evidence of that was after the Roumanian victory the bread that was given out on cards to the poor people, which before that time had been pure cornmeal and very badly baked and practically

5

unedible, suddenly became better and had 25% to 30% wheat flour in it. There is no question but what they got some wheat supplies in that way, but I am convinced that this winter the whole population will be on the verge of starvation."

Q. "Are the Turks sick of the war?"

A. "Yes, they are heartily sick of the war."

Q. "Do they think that they are going to be made the scapegoats?"

A. "Well, they are inclined to fear it, but they have hopes that such will not be the case."

Q. "What is the effect of the abolishment of the Capitulations; is it insisted upon with a great deal of vigor?"

A. "The Turks wish to insist upon it, but Germany is very loathe herself to go in for it. Turkey forced Germany to sign the treaty which has never been ratified by the Reichstag. After many months of negotiations the Germans kept putting it off month after month."

Q. "Do you mean to say that the Turks made the Germans sign a treaty?"

A. "Yes, the Turks made them sign it, but it was never ratified, and the Germans state that it is never going to be ratified. The Germans say that they will never do so because it will mean the end of their ascendency."

Q. "Have you heard that the Turks desired to hold Palestine at the expense of losing in the Bagdad sector, whereas the Germans insisted on defending Bagdad and leaving just a covering force in Jerusalem?"

A. "The Germans prefer to let Jerusalem go and hang on to Bagdad. That I heard very definitely. When Bagdad fell, the Germans said, 'It doesn't matter, you will get it back again.' The Turks said, ' That's very well to hear you say that, but we fear it will not come true!"

Q. "Did the Turks take the fall of Bagdad hard?"

A. "Yes, it was a terrible blow. They began to ask themselves what they were getting out of this war. There was a big row between the Germans and the Turks after Bagdad, and the Turks claimed that the reason Bagdad fell was because the Germans got rid of the Turkish officers. I was told by Germans that at Bagdad the Turks were kicked out. The German officers said that they were going to run it themselves. When they lost Bagdad, there was an awful row about it, and there was a demand that the troops be sent back to defend Turkey."

Q. "Did they send them back?"

A. "They did send some back from Macedonia and some also from Roumania, I believe."

Q. "How is the feeling of the Turks towards Enver Pasha?"

A. "He is losing his popularity. He is not popular any more and his strength consists entirely in the fact that he represents the Germans. He is a figurehead. He has no military ability. It is the Germans who do the work, and Enver comes forward and stands in the limelight every time there is a picture taken."

6

Q. "Have you heard anything in regard to the attitude of the Moslem population in the Russian Caucasus? Have you heard that the Georgians and Armenians are trying to become friendly with the Turks?"

A. "No, I have talked with a man who came from near Van ? He was a Jewish merchant, a very rich man, and he said that the city he lived in was in ruins."

Q. "You did not travel personally in the country at all?"

A. "No."

Q. "You went to Vienna, then, in April?"

A. "Yes, conditions were very bad in Vienna, but not as bad as in Constantinople. Nothing can be as bad as Constantinople. However, the conditions in Vienna were very bad, and the people were discouraged."

Q. "Are the cafes open in Vienna?"

A. "Well, the cafes are open, but there is nothing to eat in them. The people go there because they are in the habit of going there, but they don't get anything to eat there."

Q. "Are the theaters open?"

A. "Yes, the people go to the theaters to try to forget that they are hungry."

Q. "Are the shops empty?"

A. "Well, in the 8 months that elapsed between my two trips there it had gone down considerably. I was there in last September and again this April. The housewives don't do anything but talk about food. The well-to-do people have servants who don't do anything but try to collect food. These servants stand in line for hours waiting their turn to purchase food for their employers."

Q. "Are the people sick of the war?"

A. "Yes, they are utterly sick of the war, but that does not mean that there will be a revolt."

Q. "Is the new Emperor held in esteem?"

A. "Yes, and he is working steadily for peace."

Q. "He is backing the giving of local autonomy to the Bohemians. He wants peace sincerely, and he wants to give the local nationalities their independence, but Austria, like Turkey, is very much tied up with Germany. Germany broke up the Austrian Army, took it out of the hands of the Austrian officers."

"Hungary is very Americanized. The Hungarian position of course, is very selfish. I was only there a couple of days, but I talked to people and was told that they have borne the brunt of the war and they do not care what happens to Austria, just so they pull out all right. I was in Budapest only a few days. Budapest was very much better off, as far as the food situation is concerned, but since then I have been told that it was getting worse."

Q. "Can you tell me anything about the conditions in Germany?"

A. "I have only second hand information concerning the German situation. I knew Germans in Constantinople, and they showed me letters from their people."

7

Q. "Do you think the economic conditions in Germany are much better than in Turkey and Austria?"

A. "Well, the situation is much better than Turkey, but not so much better than Austria. The German officers in Turkey were buying food, flour, for instance, at say $4.00 for 2 pounds, and sending it back in small packages, at quite some expense, by post to their folks in Germany."

Q. "Can you tell me what influence the American participation in the war had?"

A. "To the Turks it didn't make much difference. The Turks said that they would not fight us unless we attacked them. In that they were encouraged by the Germans, <u>because the Germans are not at all anxious to see us attack in Turkey, where they are vulnerable.</u>"

Q. "The feeling in Turkey, then, is that American participation will not affect them in any way?"

A. "No, I would not say that. They are friendly to America."

Q. "Is Austria friendly?"

A. "Yes, I have had letters from Austrian bankers, and they are surprised to find themselves in conflict with the United States, and they are very much discouraged."

Q. "Were they surprised to see America come into the war?"

A. "Yes, they were surprised to see America come in."

Q. "How do the Turks feel about their coalition with Germany?"

A. "Their idea is, as soon as the war is over and they are able to do so they will get rid of the Germans. As far as I observed they seem to have their plans already laid out. The minute they can do without them they will. They dislike the Germans more than the French do. There is no question but that they will make an effort to get rid of the Germans as soon as the danger from the outside is over."

Q. "Is it true that the Turkish Navy is pro-British?"

A. "I don't know that the Turkish Navy amounts to anything. They have control of a few gun boats, etc., but the Turkish Navy is practically nil; it amounts to nothing at all."

Q. "Have they German submarines around Turkey?"

A. "Only two or three little ones. When they were afraid that the English were going to land some troops from Cyprus they sent some submarines from Syria and Jaffa to hang around. They didn't have many, just a few little ones."

Q. "Did you find a shortage of munitions, guns, etc., complained of by the Turks?"

A. "The only thing that I found that they complained of was not being able to get them to the fronts."

Q. "Have they any munitions plants?"

A. "They have a few munitions plants. They had one at Bagdad. They had munitions factories at Constantinople, and they also had clothing factories at Ismete and Eyoub."

Q. "Have you any particular statement to make which I have not covered?"

A. "No, I think not."

R. G. Wallace, Capt U.S.C.

-1-

German Federal Archives
BArch RH 18/1869

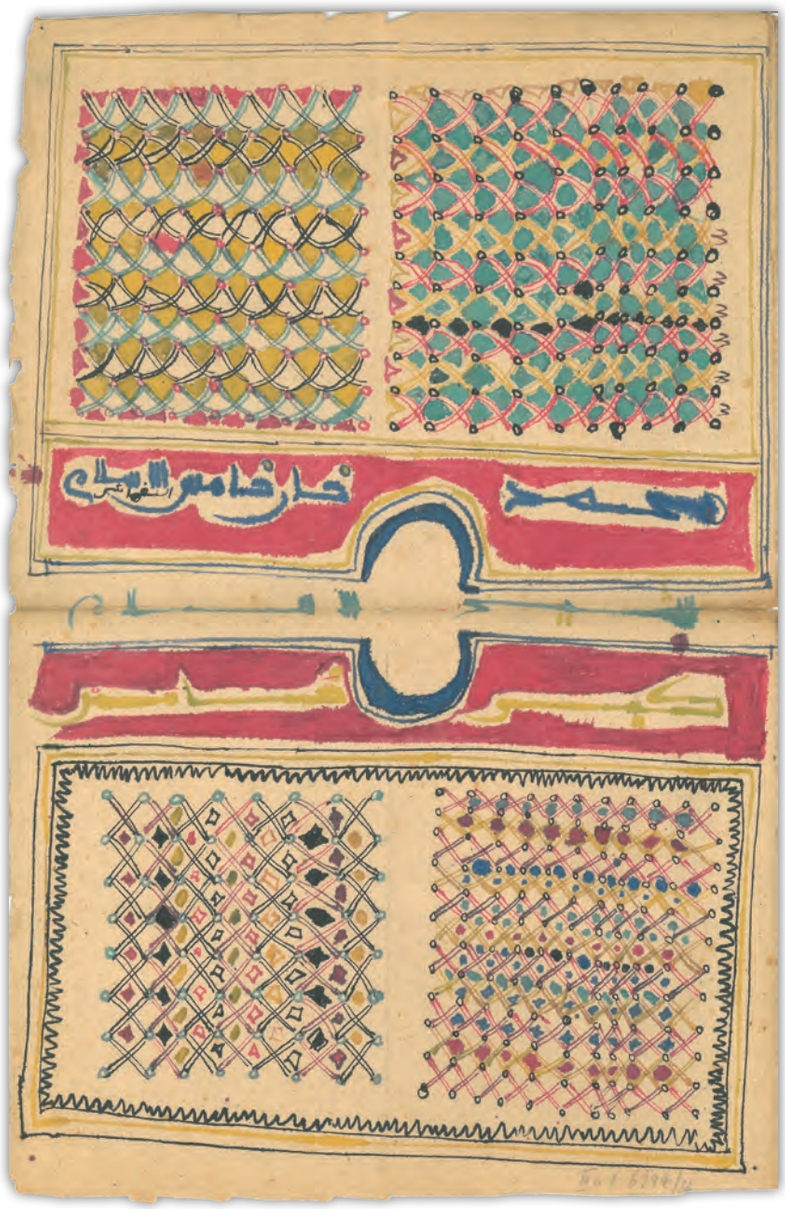
The Mufti of Constantinople, the highest religious authority of the Ottoman Empire, calls all Muslims to join the "Holy War" against Great Britain and France
(Copy, 21 November 1914)

The text is designed as a kind of question-and-answer game between the Mufti, the "Sheikh ul Islam", on one side and the Ulema, the assembly of religious dignitaries, on the other side. It ends concluding that joining the "Holy War" against Great Britain and France is inevitable, for these states would have declared the war towards Islam. The document shown here was made available by the governor of the German Schutzgebiet (protection area) of Cameroon to the local authorities.

Alman Federal Arşivi
BArch RH 18/1869

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun en yüksek dini otoritesi olan İstanbul Müftüsü, bütün Müslümanları Büyük Britanya ve Fransa'ya karşı "Kutsal Savaş"a çağırmaktadır
(Suret, 21 Kasım 1914)

Metin, İstanbul Müftüsü (Şeyhülislam) ve Ulema (dini liderlerden oluşan topluluk) arasındaki bir tür soru-cevap oyunu şeklinde hazırlanmıştır. İngiltere ve Fransa İslam'a karşı savaş ilan etmiş olduklarından bu ülkelere karşı yapılan "Cihat"a katılmanın kaçınılmaz olduğu sonucuyla bitmektedir. Burada gösterilen belge Almanya'nın himayesinde (Schutzgebiet) bulunan Kamerun Valisi tarafından yerel yönetimlere sunulmuştur.



German Federal Archives
BArch RM 40/270

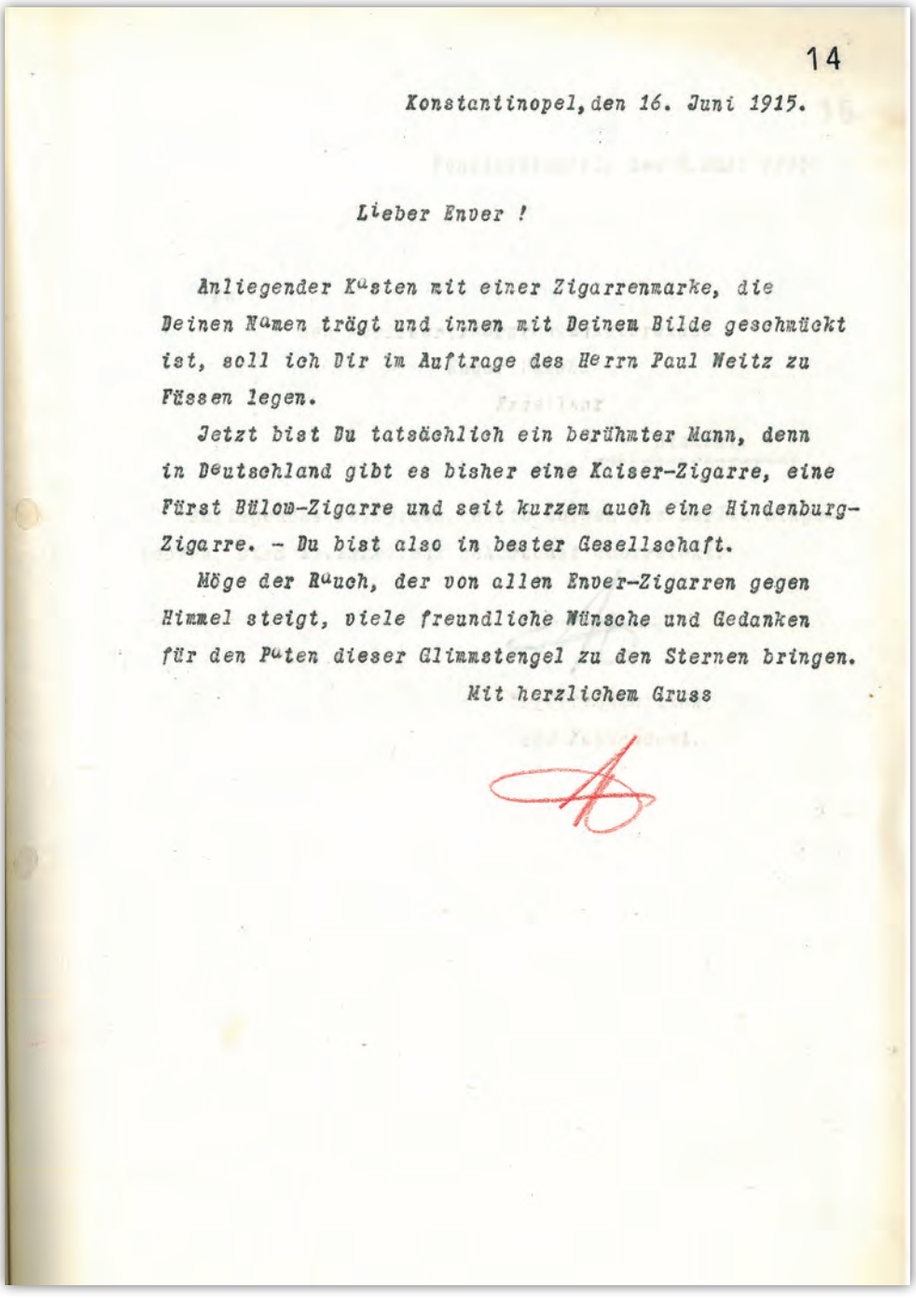
Lieutenant Commander Hans Humann, Head of the Etappen-Kommando at Constantinople, to Enver Pascha, ministry of war of the Ottoman Empire (16 June 1915)

Humann informs Enver Pascha of a cigar bearing his name that was recently invented in Germany. The letter was accompanied by a cigar box decorated with a picture of Enver Pascha. Humann considers Enver Pascha as a "famous person" nowadays. By then, Emperor Wilhelm, the Reich chancellor Bülow and General Hindenburg were the only men having had the honor of giving a cigar brand their respective names.

Alman Federal Arşivi
BArch RM 40/270

İstanbul'daki Etappen-Kommando Başkanı Kıdemli Yüzbaşı Hans Humann'ın Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Harbiye Nazırı Enver Paşa'ya yazdığı mektup (16 Haziran 1915)

Humann, Almanya'da yakın zamanda icat edilen Enver Paşa'nın adını taşıyan bir puro hakkında Paşa'yı bilgilendirmektedir. Mektubun beraberinde Enver Paşa'nın resmi ile süslenmiş bir puro kutusu bulunmaktadır. Humann o günlerde Enver Paşa'nın "ünlü bir kişi" olduğunu düşünmektedir. O zamana kadar, İmparator Wilhelm, İmparatorluk Şansölyesi Bülow ve General Hindenburg, kendi adlarını bir sigara markasına verme onuruna sahip olan yegâne kişiler olmuştur.



14

Konstantinopel, den 16. Juni 1915.

Lieber Enver !

Anliegender Kästen mit einer Zigarrenmarke, die Deinen Namen trägt und innen mit Deinem Bilde geschmückt ist, soll ich Dir im Auftrage des Herrn Paul Weitz zu Füssen legen.

Jetzt bist Du tatsächlich ein berühmter Mann, denn in Deutschland gibt es bisher eine Kaiser-Zigarre, eine Fürst Bülow-Zigarre und seit kurzem auch eine Hindenburg-Zigarre. - Du bist also in bester Gesellschaft.

Möge der Rauch, der von allen Enver-Zigarren gegen Himmel steigt, viele freundliche Wünsche und Gedanken für den Paten dieser Glimmstengel zu den Sternen bringen.

Mit herzlichem Gruss

German Federal Archives
BArch RM 92/2274

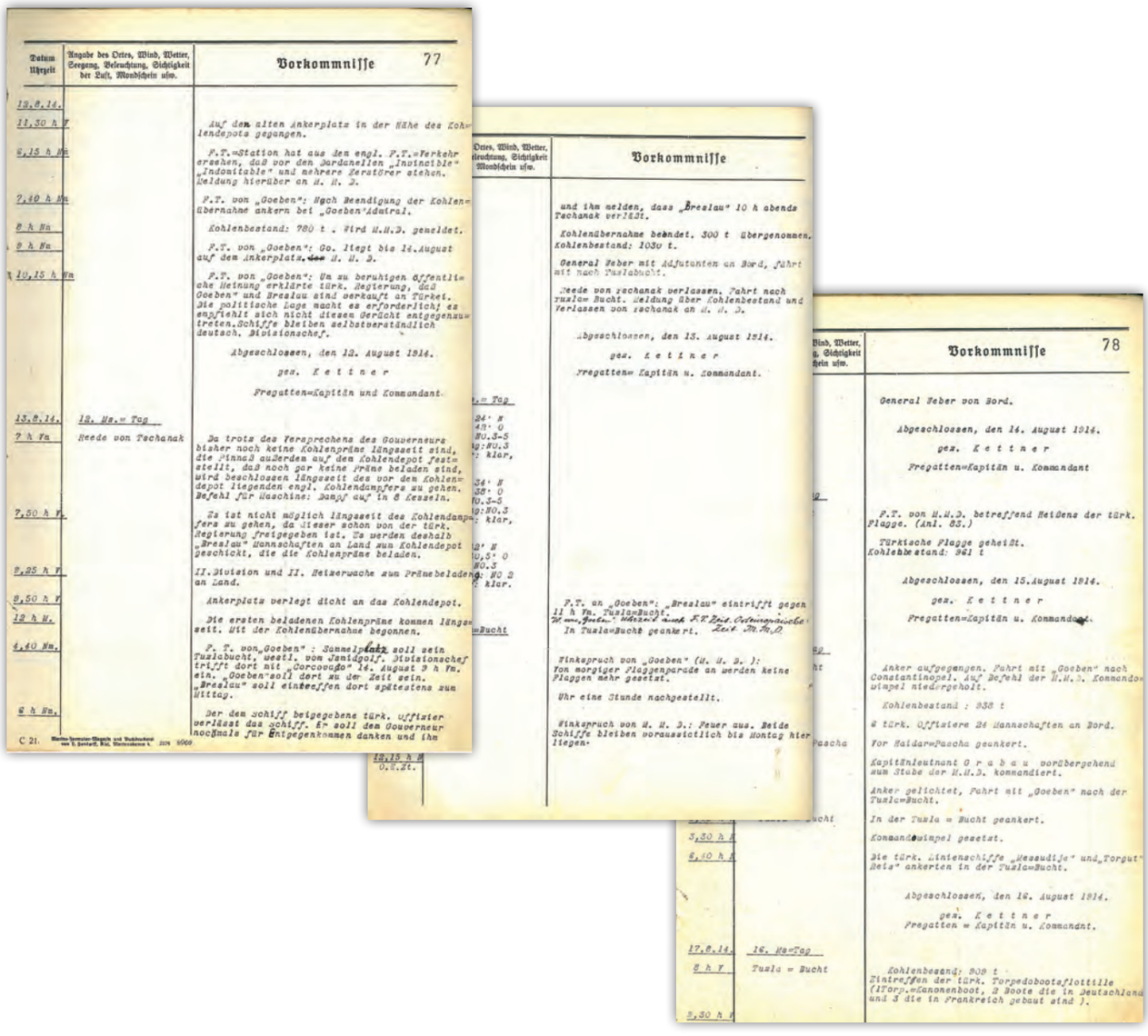
War diary of the S.M.S. Goeben, covering the period of 12 to 17 August 1914 (Extract)

Among other things, the entries deal with the raising of the Turkish flag on 16 August 1914 as a symbol of the ship's takeover by the Ottoman Empire. When the war broke out, the S.M.S. Goeben was stationed in the Mediterranean Sea, together with the small cruiser Breslau. These two ships managed to escape all threats posed by the superior opposing battleships and to reach Constantinople. Following detailed negotiations the then neutral Ottoman Empire took over the two ships including their crews, naming them "Yavuz Sultan Selim" and "Midilli".

Alman Federal Arşivi
BArch RM 92/2274

S.M.S. Goeben kruvazörünün 12-17 Ağustos 1914 tarihleri arasındaki savaş günlüğü (Özet)

Tutulan kayıtlarda, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu tarafından devralınmasının bir sembolü olarak gemiye 16 Ağustos 1914 tarihinde Türk bayrağı çekilmesi ile ilgili bilgiler de bulunmaktadır. Savaş patlak verdiğinde, S.M.S. Goeben, küçük bir kruvazör olan Breslau ile birlikte Akdeniz'de konuşlanmıştır. Bu iki gemi, karşısına çıkan ve daha üstün olan savaş gemilerinin tüm tehditlerinden kurtulmuş ve İstanbul'a ulaşmayı başarmıştır. Takip eden detaylı görüşmelerden sonra, tarafsız olan Osmanlı Devleti bu iki gemiyi mürettebatıyla birlikte devralmış ve onlara "Yavuz Sultan Selim" ve "Midilli" adlarını vermiştir.



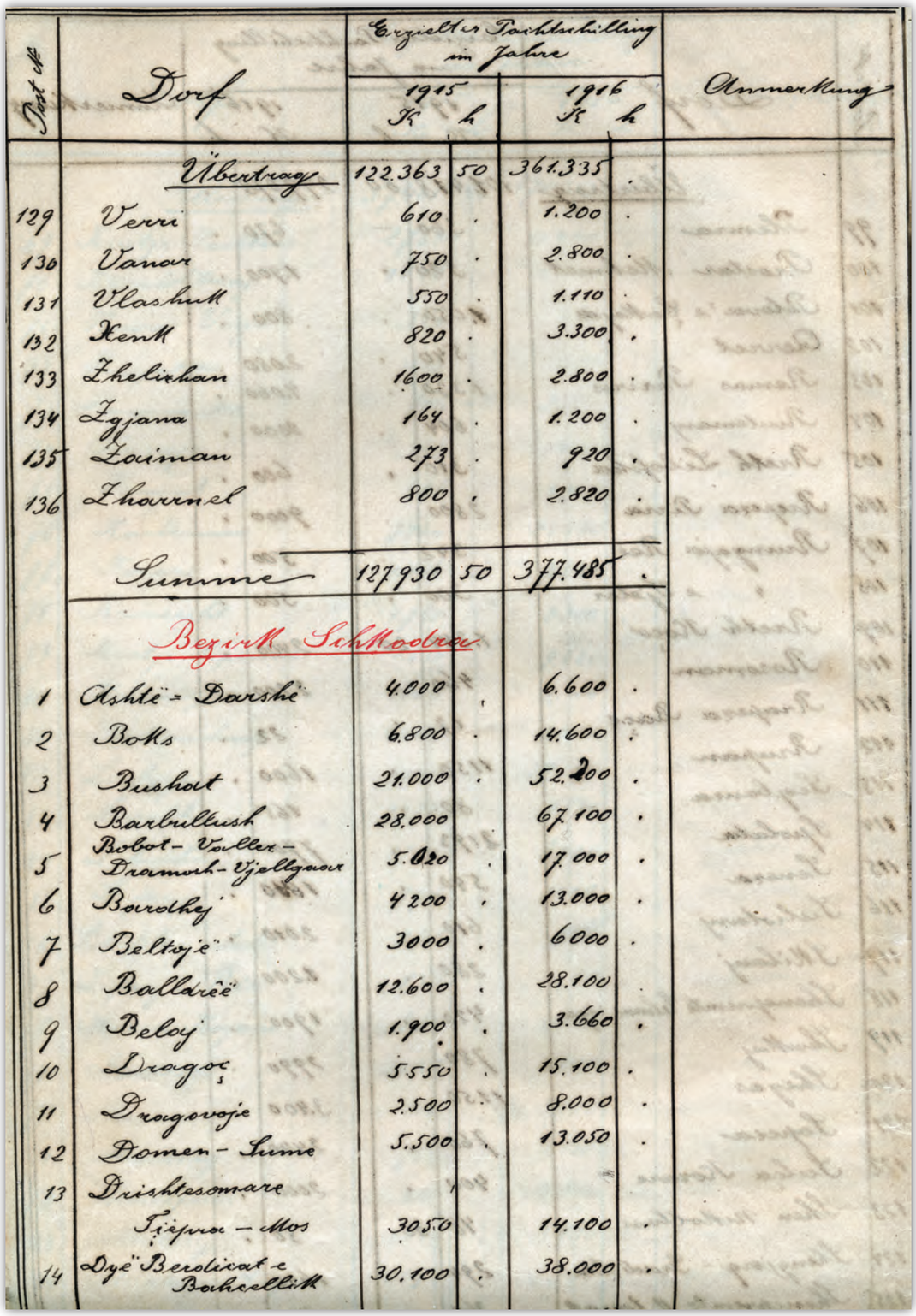
-1-

List of villages under Austro-Hungarian occupation during the year 1916

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

1916 yılında Avusturya-Macaristan işgali altındaki köylerin listesi

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü



Post №	Dorf	Erzielter Pachtschilling im Jahre 1915 K	h	1916 K	h	Anmerkung
	Übertrag	122.363	50	361.335	.	
129	Verri	610	.	1.200	.	
130	Vanar	750	.	2.800	.	
131	Vlashuk	550	.	1.110	.	
132	Xenk	820	.	3.300	.	
133	Zhelizhan	1600	.	2.800	.	
134	Zgjana	164	.	1.200	.	
135	Zaiman	273	.	920	.	
136	Zharrnel	800	.	2.820	.	
	Summe	127.930	50	377.485	.	
	Bezirk Sihkodra					
1	Ashtë = Darshë	4.000	.	6.600	.	
2	Boks	6.800	.	14.600	.	
3	Bushat	21.000	.	52.200	.	
4	Barbullush	28.000	.	67.100	.	
5	Bobot - Valler - Dramosh - Vjellgaar	5.020	.	17.000	.	
6	Bardhej	4200	.	13.000	.	
7	Beltojë	3000	.	6000	.	
8	Balldrêë	12.600	.	28.100	.	
9	Beloj	1.900	.	3.660	.	
10	Dragoç	5.550	.	15.100	.	
11	Dragovoje	2.500	.	8.000	.	
12	Domen - Sume	5.500	.	13.050	.	
13	Drishtesomare Tjepra - Mos	3050		14.100	.	
14	Dyë Berdicat e Bahcellik	30.100	.	38.000	.	

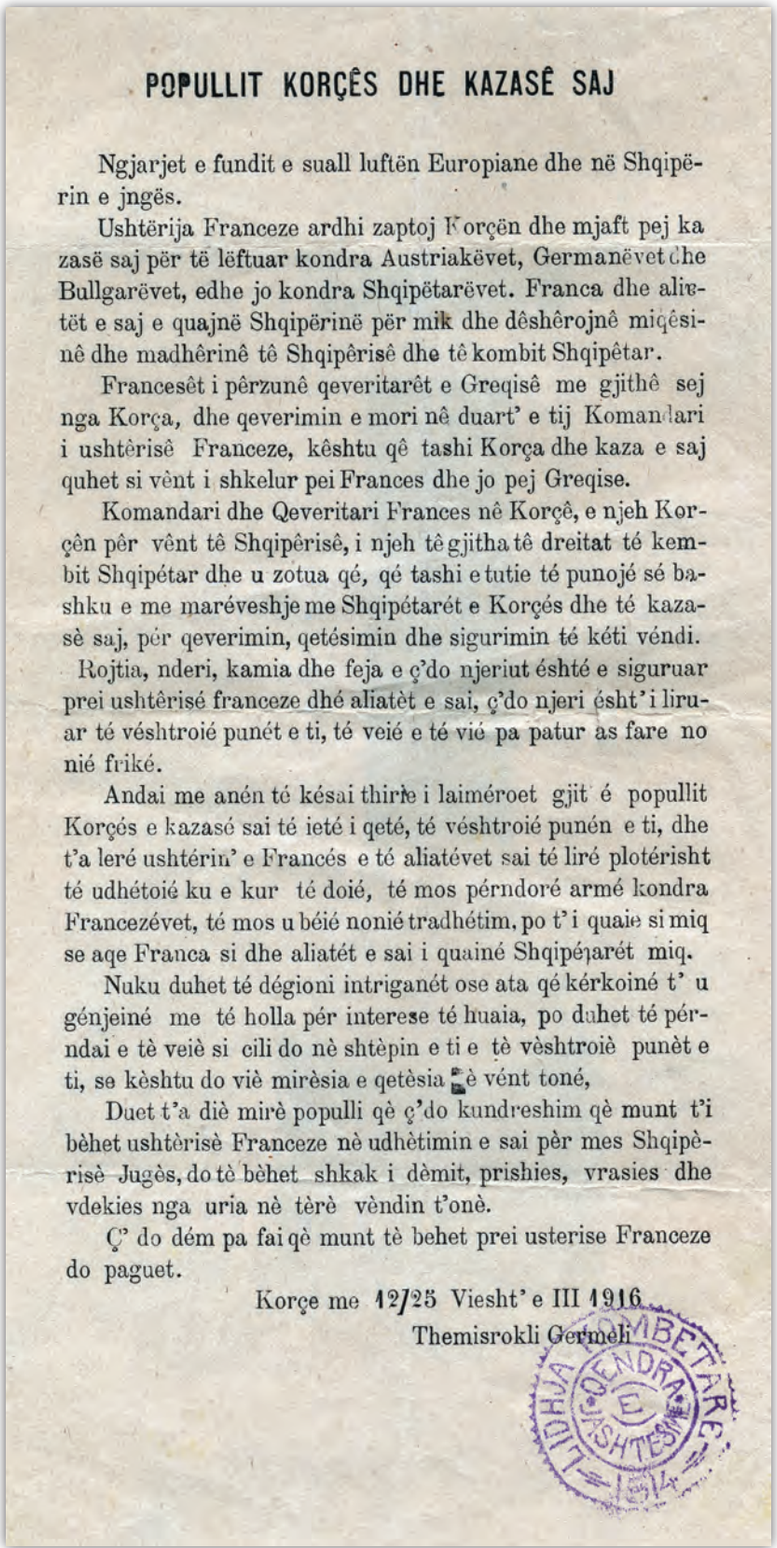
-2-

Call the people of Korca where France and its army are considered friends of Albania

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

Fransa ve Fransız ordusunu Arnavutluk'un dostu olarak gören Görice halkına çağrı

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü



POPULLIT KORÇÊS DHE KAZASÊ SAJ

Ngjarjet e fundit e suall luftën Europiane dhe në Shqipërin e jngës.

Ushtërija Franceze ardhi zaptoj Korçën dhe mjaft pej kazasë saj për të lëftuar kondra Austriakëvet, Germanëvet dhe Bullgarëvet, edhe jo kondra Shqipëtarëvet. Franca dhe aliatët e saj e quajnë Shqipërinë për mik dhe dêshêrojnê miqêsinê dhe madhêrinê tê Shqipêrisê dhe tê kombit Shqipêtar.

Francesêt i pêrzunê qeveritarêt e Greqisê me gjithê sej nga Korça, dhe qeverimin e mori nê duart' e tij Komandari i ushtèrisê Franceze, kêshtu qê tashi Korça dhe kaza e saj quhet si vènt i shkelur pei Frances dhe jo pej Greqise.

Komandari dhe Qeveritari Frances nê Korçê, e njeh Korçên pêr vênt tê Shqipêrisê, i njeh tê gjitha tê dreitat té kembit Shqipétar dhe u zotua qé, qé tashi e tutie té punojé sé bashku e me maréveshje me Shqipétarét e Korçés dhe té kazasè saj, pér qeverimin, qetésimin dhe sigurimin té kéti véndi.

Rojtia, nderi, kamia dhe feja e ç'do njeriut éshté e siguruar prei ushtêrisé franceze dhé aliatèt e sai, ç'do njeri ésht' i liruar té véshtroié punét e ti, té veié e té vié pa patur as fare no nié friké.

Andai me anén té késai thirie i laiméroet gjit é popullit Korçés e kazasé sai té ieté i qeté, té véshtroié punén e ti, dhe t'a leré ushtérin' e Francés e té aliatévet sai té liré plotérisht té udhétoié ku e kur té doié, té mos pérndoré armé kondra Francezévet, té mos u béié nonié tradhétim, po t' i quaie si miq se aqe Franca si dhe aliatét e sai i quainé Shqipétarét miq.

Nuku duhet té dégioni intriganét ose ata qé kérkoiné t' u génjeiné me té holla pér interese té huaia, po duhet té pérndai e tè veiè si cili do nè shtèpin e ti e tè vèshtroiè punèt e ti, se kèshtu do viè mirèsia e qetèsia [illegible]è vént toné,

Duet t'a diè mirè populli qè ç'do kundreshim qè munt t'i bèhet ushtèrisè Franceze nè udhètimin e sai pèr mes Shqipèrisè Jugès, do tè bèhet shkak i dèmit, prishies, vrasies dhe vdekies nga uria nè tèrè vèndin t'onè.

Ç' do dém pa fai qè munt tè behet prei usterise Franceze do paguet.

Korçe me 12/25 Viesht' e III 1916

Themisrokli Germeli

LIDHJA KOMBETARE QENDRA E ISHTESME 1914

Proclamation of the Italian forces in Albania

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

Arnavutluk'taki İtalyan kuvvetlerinin bildirisi

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü

IL PROCLAMA DI ARGIROCASTRO.

A tutte le popolazioni Albanesi !

Oggi, 3 Giugno I9I7, faustaricorrenza delle liberta statuarie italiane, noi Tenente generale Giscinto Ferrero, commandante del corpo italiano di occupazione in Albania, per ordine del Governo del Se Vittorio Emanuele III, proclamismo solennemente l'Unita e l'Indipendenza di tutta l'Albania, avrete sotto l'egida et la protezione del Regno d'Italia . Per questo atto Albanesi, avreto libere istituzioni, milizie, tribunali, acuole rette da cit adini albanesi; potrete amministrare le vostre proprieta, il frutto del vostro lavoro a beneficio vostro e per il benessere sempre maggiore del vostro paese.

Albanesi! Devunque siate, o gia liberi nelle terre vostre o esuli nel mondo, o ancora soggetti a dominazioni straniere, larghe di promesse ma di fatte violente e predatrici, voi che di antichissim e nobile atripe avete memorie a tradizioni secolari che vi ricongiungono alle civilta romana e veneziana, voi che sapete la communanza degli interesse italo-albanesi sul mare che vi separa e ad un tempo ci congiunge: unitevi tutti quanti siete uomini di buona volonta e di fede nei destini della vostra patria diletta; tutti occorrete all'ombra dei vessili italiani e albanesi per giurare fede parenne a quanto viene oggi proclamato in nome del Governo Italiano per nu'Albania indidendente con l'amicizia e la protezione dell' Italia.

Tenente Generale GIACINTO FERRERO.

-4-

Plan of Austro-Hungarian Joint command and local authorities in Shkodra for the construction of the Church of "Lady of Shkodra"

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

İşkodra'daki yerel makamların ve Avusturya-Macaristan Müşterek Komutanlığının "Lady of Shkodra" Kilisesi'nin inşası ile ilgili planı

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü

11

Die Herren Selim Ali Effendi und Michael Natacci, in Skutari, als bevollmächtigte Vertreter des alb.Landesärars, sowie der Herr Fortifikationsoberleutnant Albrecht Fuchs, als bevollmächtigter Vertreter der Heeresverwaltung, einerseits, der Herr Stadtpfarrer Peter Gjura in Skutari, als bevollmächtigter Vertreter des r.k. Erzbistums Skutari, andererseits, schliessen vor mir, Oblt.Auditor Dr.Frano nobile d' Ohmucevic - Bizzarro, als hiezu Beauftragten der Etappenverwaltung des XIX.Korps, heute, den 28. Juli 1917, in Skutari, nachstehenden

S c h e n k u n g s v e r t r a g

1. Die Herren Selim Ali Effendi, Michael Natacci und Albrecht Fuchs überlassen hiemit unentgeltlich die ihren Vollmachtsgebern gehörige, in der beiliegenden Skizze bezeichnete Realität in Skutari (Kisha e Zojës Shkodër bii kalajet), der Gesammtfläche von 10.262 ½ m 2 - welche von süden, vom Punkte A der Skizze angefangen, in einer Länge von 125 m, und nach einem Bruche der Grenzlinie in einer weiteren Länge von 20 m bis zum Punkte B der Skizze von der Strasse Skutari - Alessio, von westen, vom Punkte B der Skizze angefangen, in einer Länge von 45 m bis zum Punkte C der Skizze, vom Eigentume des Landesärars, von osten, vom Punkte A der Skizze angefangen, in einer Länge von 57 m bis zum Punkte D von der Strasse nach Tabak, und von norden, vom Punkte D der Skizze angefangen bis zum Punkte E der Skizze und von da bis zum Punkte C der Skizze vom Eigentume des Landesärars begrenzt wird - dem r.k. Erzbistum Skutari, und Herr Stadtpfarrer Peter Gjura als bevollmächtigter Vertreter dieses letzteren, nimmt hiemit diese Schenkung namens des r.k. Erzbistums Skutari ausdrücklich bindend an. -

-5-

Views from the Austro-Hungarian troops in Shkodra, 1916-1917

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

İşkodra'daki Avusturya-Macaristan birliklerine ait görüntüler, 1916-1917

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü

Përshtypja âsht e ndalueme mbas ligjit
(Propriété Reservée)
2.

-6-

Italian military in Albania, Shkoder 1918

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

Arnavutluk'taki İtalyan askerleri, İşkodra 1918

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü

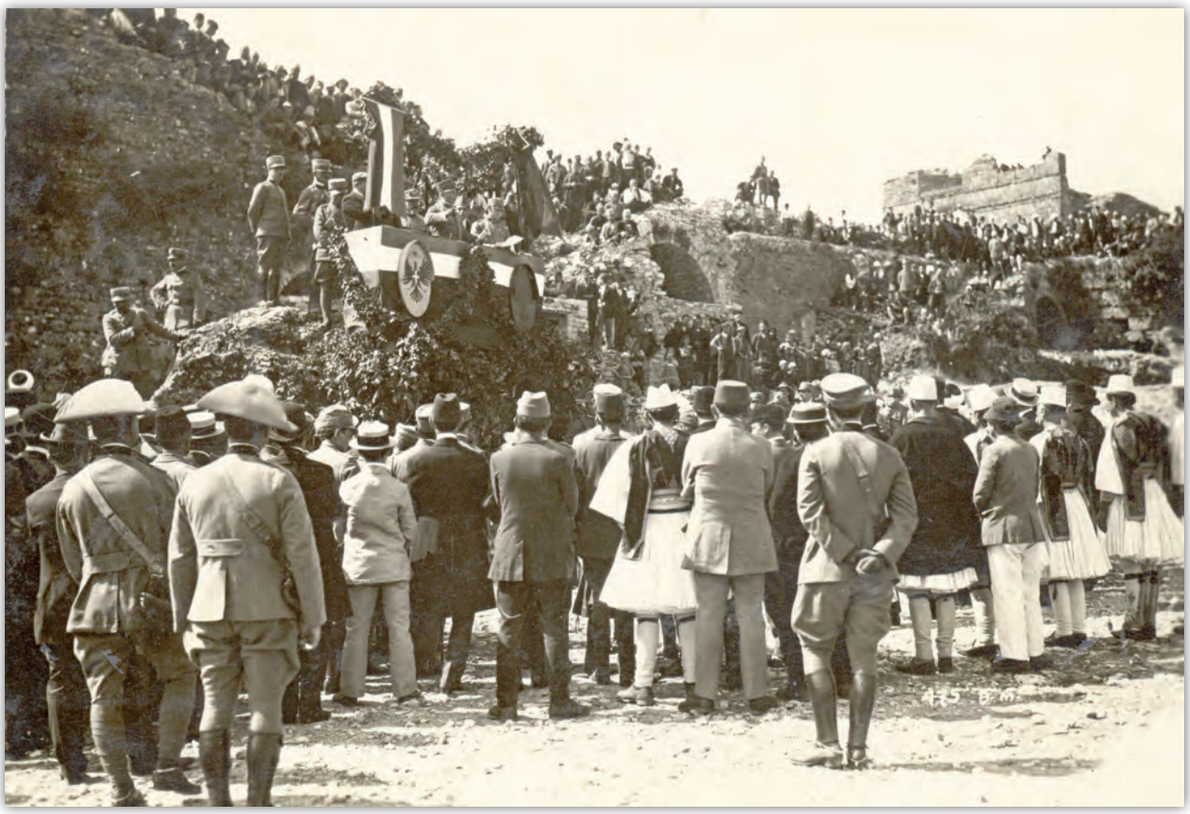
-7-

Italian military during the ceremony in Gjirokastra

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

Ergiri'deki tören esnasında İtalyan askerleri

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü



-8-

Troops in Korca, 1916-1917

General Directorate of Archives of Albania

Görice'deki birlikler, 1916-1917

Arnavutluk Arşivler Genel Müdürlüğü

Images from Austrian State Archives

Austrian State Archives

Avusturya Devlet Arşivinden Görüntüler

Avusturya Devlet Arşivi

WÄSCHE
DECKEN

ЛЕЧЕБНЫЯ ВИНА
Патентованныя Средства
Мѣстныя и Заграничныя
ДУХИ
PRZETWORY CHEMICZ
WINA LECZNICZ
SPECYFIKI
KRAJOWE i ZAGRANICZNE
PERFUMERJA

389
000
STANICE
Hranice
pasma.

-1-

King Albert addresses the family ties between the royal and imperial dynasties in an attempt to avert the looming war - without success however. The mobilisation of the German army continues.

Kral Albert, yaklaşmakta olan savaşı önlemek amacıyla kraliyet ve imparatorluk hanedanları arasındaki aile bağlarına atıfta bulunmaktadır; ancak başarı sağlayamamıştır. Alman ordusunun seferberliği devam etmektedir.

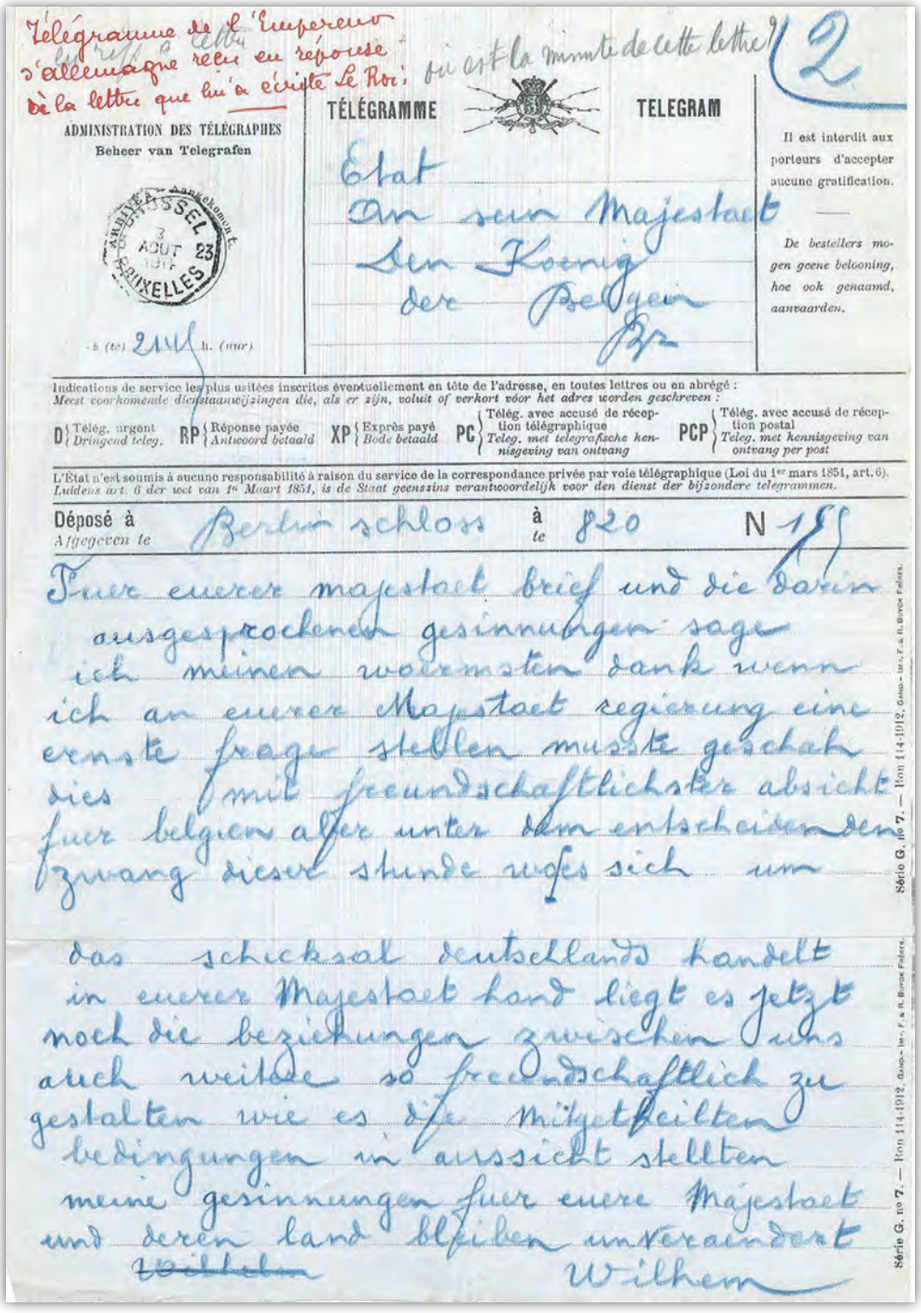
-1.1-

Telegram from Emperor Wilhelm II to King Albert I
3 August 1914

Archives of the Royal Palace, Brussels

İmparator II. Wilhelm'den Kral I. Albert'e telgraf
3 Ağustos 1914

Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi, Brüksel



Télégramme de l'Empereur s'allemagne reçu en réponse de la lettre que lui a écrite Le Roi; où est la minute de cette lettre?

2

ADMINISTRATION DES TÉLÉGRAPHES
Beheer van Telegrafen

TÉLÉGRAMME — TELEGRAM

Il est interdit aux porteurs d'accepter aucune gratification.

De bestellers mogen geene belooning, hoe ook genaamd, aanvaarden.

ARRIVÉE — Aangekomen t. BRUSSEL 3 AOUT 1914 23 BRUXELLES

à (te) 2144 h. (uur)

Etat
An sein Majestaet
Den Koenig
der Belgen
Br

Indications de service les plus usitées inscrites éventuellement en tête de l'adresse, en toutes lettres ou en abrégé :
Meest voorkomende dienstaanwijzingen die, als er zijn, voluit of verkort vóór het adres worden geschreven :

D { Télég. urgent / *Dringend teleg.* — RP { Réponse payée / *Antwoord betaald* — XP { Exprès payé / *Bode betaald* — PC { Télég. avec accusé de réception télégraphique / *Teleg. met telegrafische kennisgeving van ontvang* — PCP { Télég. avec accusé de réception postal / *Teleg. met kennisgeving van ontvang per post*

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique (Loi du 1er mars 1851, art. 6).
Luidens art. 6 der wet van 1n Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der bijzondere telegrammen.

Déposé à / *Afgegeven te* Berlin schloss à / *te* 820 N 155

Fuer euerer majestaet brief und die darin ausgesprochenen gesinnungen sage ich meinen waermsten dank wenn ich an euerer Majestaet regierung eine ernste frage stellen musste geschah dies mit freundschaftlichster absicht fuer belgien aber unter dem entscheidenden zwang dieser stunde wo es sich um das schicksal deutschlands handelt in euerer Majestaet hand liegt es jetzt noch die beziehungen zwischen uns auch weitere so freundschaftlich zu gestalten wie es die mitgetheilten bedingungen in aussicht stellten meine gesinnungen fuer euere Majestaet und deren land bleiben unveraendert ~~Wilhelm~~ Wilhem

Série G. n° 7. — Ron 114-1912, Gand-Imp. F. & R. Buyck Frères.

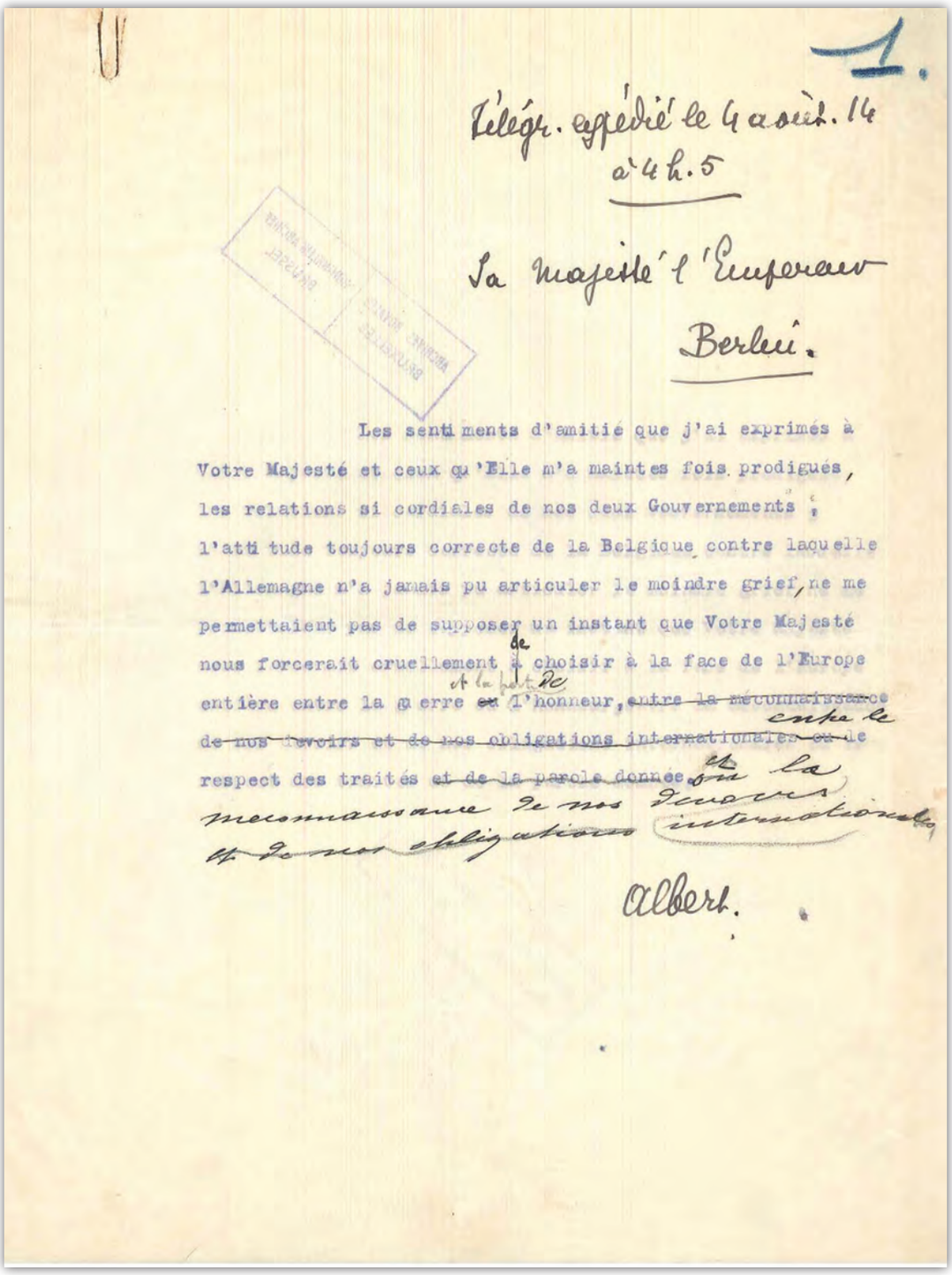
-1.2-

Telegram (minutes) from King Albert I to Emperor Wilhelm II
4 August 1914

Archives of the Royal Palace, Brussels

Kral I. Albert'ten İmparator II. Wilhelm'e telgraf (tutanak)
4 Ağustos 1914

Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi, Brüksel



1.

Télégr. expédié le 4 août. 14
à 4 h. 5

Sa majesté l'Empereur
Berlin.

Les sentiments d'amitié que j'ai exprimés à Votre Majesté et ceux qu'Elle m'a maintes fois prodigués, les relations si cordiales de nos deux Gouvernements ; l'attitude toujours correcte de la Belgique contre laquelle l'Allemagne n'a jamais pu articuler le moindre grief, ne me permettaient pas de supposer un instant que Votre Majesté nous forcerait cruellement à choisir à la face de l'Europe entière entre la guerre ~~ou~~ de l'honneur, ~~entre la méconnaissance de nos devoirs et de nos obligations internationales ou le respect des traités et de la parole donnée~~ entre le mépris de la reconnaissance de nos devoirs internationaux et de nos obligations

Albert.

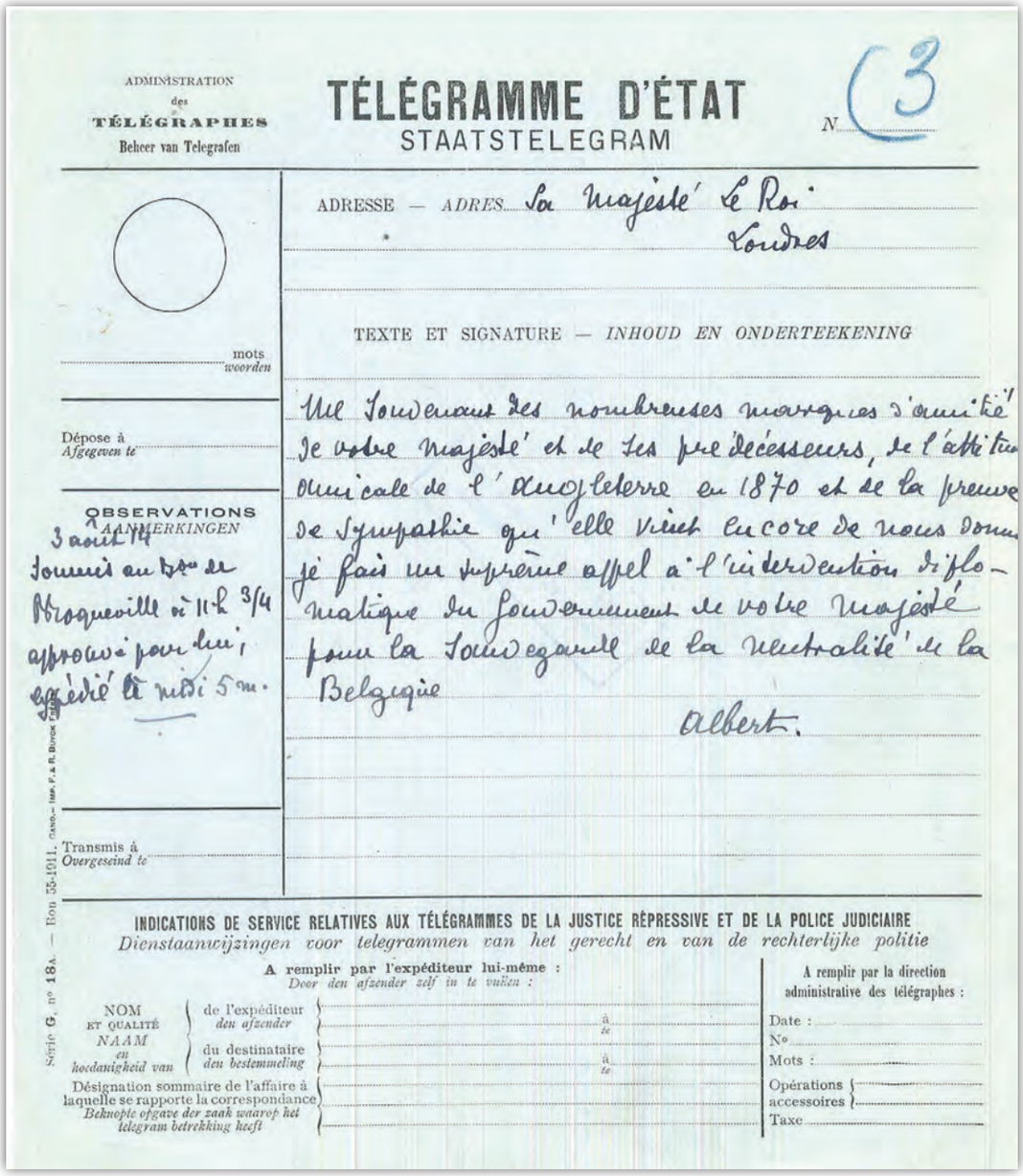
-1.3-

Telegram from King Albert I to King George V
3 August 1914

Archives of the Royal Palace, Brussels

Kral I. Albert'ten Kral V. George'a telgraf
3 Ağustos 1914

Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi, Brüksel



ADMINISTRATION des TÉLÉGRAPHES Beheer van Telegrafen

TÉLÉGRAMME D'ÉTAT
STAATSTELEGRAM

N 3

ADRESSE — *ADRES* Sa Majesté Le Roi
Londres

TEXTE ET SIGNATURE — *INHOUD EN ONDERTEEKENING*

Ma Souveraine des nombreuses marques d'amitié de votre Majesté et de ses prédécesseurs, de l'attitude amicale de l'Angleterre en 1870 et de la preuve de sympathie qu'elle vient encore de nous donner je fais un suprême appel à l'intervention diplomatique du Gouvernement de votre Majesté pour la Sauvegarde de la neutralité de la Belgique

Albert.

mots *woorden*

Dépose à *Afgegeven te*

OBSERVATIONS *AANMERKINGEN*

3 août 14
Donné au Bon de Broqueville à 11 h 3/4
approuvé pour lui
expédié à midi 5 m.

Transmis à *Overgeseind te*

INDICATIONS DE SERVICE RELATIVES AUX TÉLÉGRAMMES DE LA JUSTICE RÉPRESSIVE ET DE LA POLICE JUDICIAIRE
Dienstaanwijzingen voor telegrammen van het gerecht en van de rechterlijke politie

A remplir par l'expéditeur lui-même :
Door den afzender zelf in te vullen :

NOM ET QUALITÉ *NAAM en hoedanigheid van* — de l'expéditeur *den afzender* — à *te*
du destinataire *den bestemmeling* — à *te*
Désignation sommaire de l'affaire à laquelle se rapporte la correspondance *Beknopte opgave der zaak waarop het telegram betrekking heeft*

A remplir par la direction administrative des télégraphes :
Date :
N°
Mots :
Opérations accessoires
Taxe

Série G, n° 18. — Bon 55-1911. Imp. F. & R. Buyck Frères

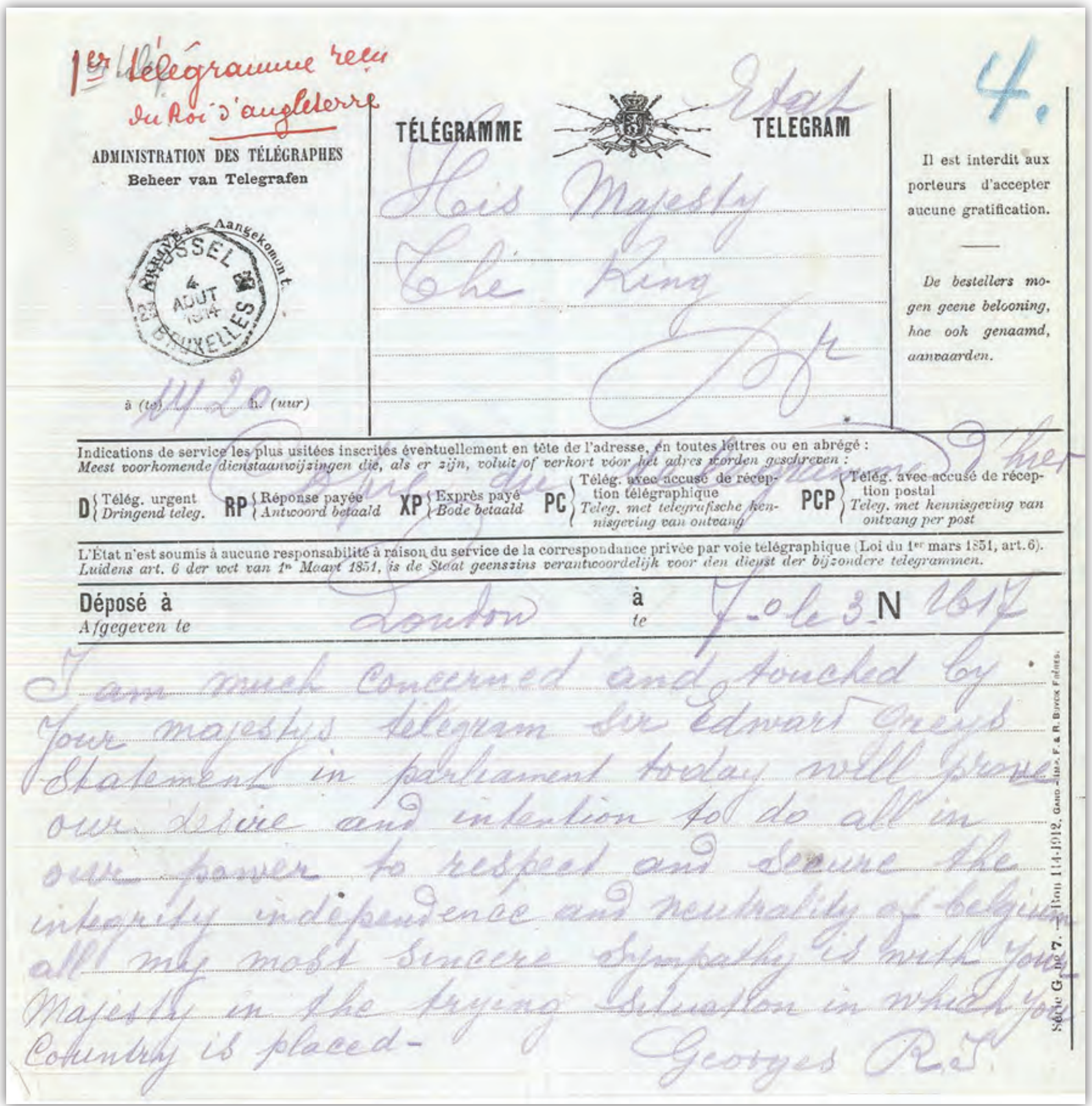
-1.4-

Telegram from King George V to King Albert I
4 August 1914

Archives of the Royal Palace, Brussels

Kral V. George'dan Kral I. Albert'e telgraf
4 Ağustos 1914

Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi, Brüksel



1er Télégramme reçu du Roi d'Angleterre

ADMINISTRATION DES TÉLÉGRAPHES
Beheer van Telegrafen

TÉLÉGRAMME — TELEGRAM

Etat — 4.

His Majesty
The King

Il est interdit aux porteurs d'accepter aucune gratification.

De bestellers mogen geene belooning, hoe ook genaamd, aanvaarden.

ARRIVÉE – Aangekomen — BRUSSEL — 4 AOUT 1914 — BRUXELLES

à (te) 11 20 h. (uur)

Indications de service les plus usitées inscrites éventuellement en tête de l'adresse, en toutes lettres ou en abrégé :
Meest voorkomende dienstaanwijzingen die, als er zijn, voluit of verkort vóór het adres worden geschreven :

D { Télég. urgent / *Dringend teleg.* — RP { Réponse payée / *Antwoord betaald* — XP { Exprès payé / *Bode betaald* — PC { Télég. avec accusé de réception télégraphique / *Teleg. met telegrafische kennisgeving van ontvang* — PCP { Télég. avec accusé de réception postal / *Teleg. met kennisgeving van ontvang per post*

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique (Loi du 1er mars 1851, art. 6).
Luidens art. 6 der wet van 1n Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der bijzondere telegrammen.

Déposé à / *Afgegeven te* London à / *te* 7.0 le 3 N

I am much concerned and touched by your majesty's telegram Sir Edward Grey's statement in parliament today will prove our desire and intention to do all in our power to respect and secure the integrity independence and neutrality of Belgium all my most sincere sympathy is with your Majesty in the trying situation in which your country is placed –
Georges R.I.

Série G, n° 7. — Bon 114-1912. Gand – Imp. F. & R. Buyck Frères.

-2-

A seemingly endless number of bills ruled every aspect of the lives of the citizens in occupied Belgium. They were communicated by means of posters.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Commission for War Archives, Collection of Photos

İşgal altındaki Belçika'da vatandaşların gündelik yaşamına her yönden hükmeden sayısız düzenleme. Bunlar ilanlar vasıtasıyla bildirilmiştir.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Arşivleri Komisyonu, Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu

-3-

Looming war raises concerns, speculations and rumours among the population. With the use of posters, mayors try to squash rumours and to avoid financial chaos.

31 July 1914

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Collection of War Posters

Baş göstermekte olan savaş toplumda endişe, spekülasyon ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Belediye başkanları, posterler yoluyla söylentileri bastırmaya ve mali kaosu önlemeye çalışmaktadır.

31 Temmuz 1914

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Afişleri Koleksiyonu

COMMUNE DE SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE

Le Bourgmestre

Appelle l'attention du public sur l'avis, ci-après, inséré au MONITEUR BELGE de ce jour :

Avis Officiels.
PUBLICATIONS LÉGALES.

Des inquiétudes se sont manifestées dans une partie du public au sujet de la convertibilité de nos billets de banque.

Ces inquiétudes n'ont pas la moindre raison d'être. Notre circulation fiduciaire est solidement couverte et la Banque Nationale de Belgique échange, à guichets ouverts, ses billets contre du numéraire.

Ceux qui accepteraient de vendre leurs billets en dessous de leur valeur nominale s'imposeraient donc volontairement un sacrifice que rien ne saurait expliquer.

Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, le 31 Juillet 1914.

Le Bourgmestre,
H. FRICK.

GEMEENTE SINT-JOOST-TEN-NOODE

De Burgemeester

Trekt de aandacht van het publiek op het volgende bericht verschenen in het BELGISCH STAATSBLAD van heden :

Officiëele berichten.
Wettelijke bekendmakingen.

Onrust heerscht onder een gedeelte van het publiek betrekkelijk de verwisselbaarheid onzer bankbrieven.

Die onrust heeft niet de minste reden van bestaan. Ons papiergeld is wezenlijk gedekt en de Nationale Bank van België wisselt, met opene winketten, hare biljetten in geld uit.

Zij, die zouden aanvaarden hunne bankbrieven te verkoopen onder de nominale waarde, zouden vrijwillig eene opoffering doen door niets gerechtvaardigd.

Sint-Joost-ten-Noode, den 31ste Juli 1914.

De Burgemeester,
H. FRICK.

Imp. F. PEETERS, 131, rue du Moulin, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Téléph. B 1668.

-4-

A few days after the German troops had invaded Belgium, the population is informed that the punishment for spying is the death penalty. The tone of the communication is rough and clinical.

8 August 1914

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Collection of War Posters

Alman birliklerinin Belçika'yı işgalinden birkaç gün sonra halk, casusluk suçunun ölümle cezalandırılacağı hususunda bilgilendirilmiştir. Bildirim üslubu sert ve soğuktur.

8 Ağustos 1914

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Afişleri Koleksiyonu

COMMUNE
DE
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode

Il résulte d'une dépêche de M. le Commandant de la Province que tout individu belge ou étranger, convaincu d'espionnage, sera déféré au Conseil de guerre.

Celui-ci peut statuer sans formalité ni délai; il peut prononcer la peine de mort. La sentence est rendue sans appel. L'individu condamné à mort est, dans les 24 heures, passé par les armes.

Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, le 8 Août 1914.

Le Bourgmestre,
H. FRICK.

Imp. F. PEETERS, 131, rue du Moulin, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Téléph. 1668.

-5-

The occupying forces also communicate via posters with the population. The German general Sixt von Armin calls upon the citizens of Brussels to submit to the new circumstances of war without resistance, otherwise tough measures would be taken.

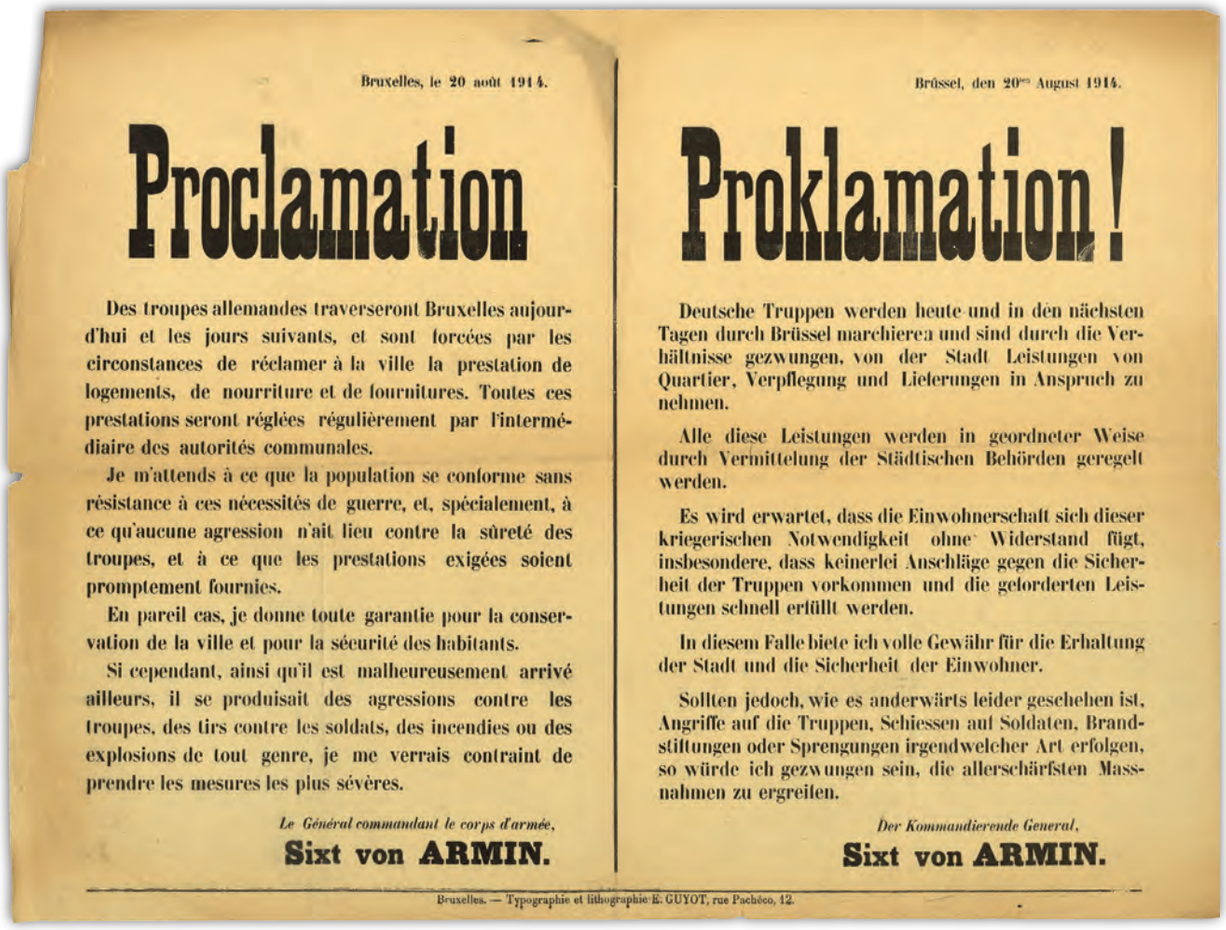
20 August 1914

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Collection of War Posters

İşgal kuvvetleri afişler aracılığıyla da halk ile iletişim kurmaktadır. Alman General Sixt von Armin, Brüksel halkından yeni savaş şartlarına direniş göstermeksizin uymalarını istemekte, aksi takdirde sert tedbirlerin alınacağını belirtmektedir.

20 Ağustos 1914

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Afişleri Koleksiyonu



Bruxelles, le 20 août 1914.

Proclamation

Des troupes allemandes traverseront Bruxelles aujourd'hui et les jours suivants, et sont forcées par les circonstances de réclamer à la ville la prestation de logements, de nourriture et de fournitures. Toutes ces prestations seront réglées régulièrement par l'intermédiaire des autorités communales.

Je m'attends à ce que la population se conforme sans résistance à ces nécessités de guerre, et, spécialement, à ce qu'aucune agression n'ait lieu contre la sûreté des troupes, et à ce que les prestations exigées soient promptement fournies.

En pareil cas, je donne toute garantie pour la conservation de la ville et pour la sécurité des habitants.

Si cependant, ainsi qu'il est malheureusement arrivé ailleurs, il se produisait des agressions contre les troupes, des tirs contre les soldats, des incendies ou des explosions de tout genre, je me verrais contraint de prendre les mesures les plus sévères.

Le Général commandant le corps d'armée,

Sixt von ARMIN.

Brüssel, den 20ten August 1914.

Proklamation!

Deutsche Truppen werden heute und in den nächsten Tagen durch Brüssel marchieren und sind durch die Verhältnisse gezwungen, von der Stadt Leistungen von Quartier, Verpflegung und Lieferungen in Anspruch zu nehmen.

Alle diese Leistungen werden in geordneter Weise durch Vermittelung der Städtischen Behörden geregelt werden.

Es wird erwartet, dass die Einwohnerschaft sich dieser kriegerischen Notwendigkeit ohne Widerstand fügt, insbesondere, dass keinerlei Anschläge gegen die Sicherheit der Truppen vorkommen und die geforderten Leistungen schnell erfüllt werden.

In diesem Falle biete ich volle Gewähr für die Erhaltung der Stadt und die Sicherheit der Einwohner.

Sollten jedoch, wie es anderwärts leider geschehen ist, Angriffe auf die Truppen, Schiessen auf Soldaten, Brandstiftungen oder Sprengungen irgendwelcher Art erfolgen, so würde ich gezwungen sein, die allerschärfsten Massnahmen zu ergreifen.

Der Kommandierende General,

Sixt von ARMIN.

Bruxelles. — Typographie et lithographie E. GUYOT, rue Pachéco, 12.

-6-

The Mayor of Brussels, Adolphe Max, informs the population that sabotaging telegraph lines installed by the German War Government will lead to retaliation. He urges his fellow citizens to abstain from carrying out actions that could lead to the destruction of Brussels.

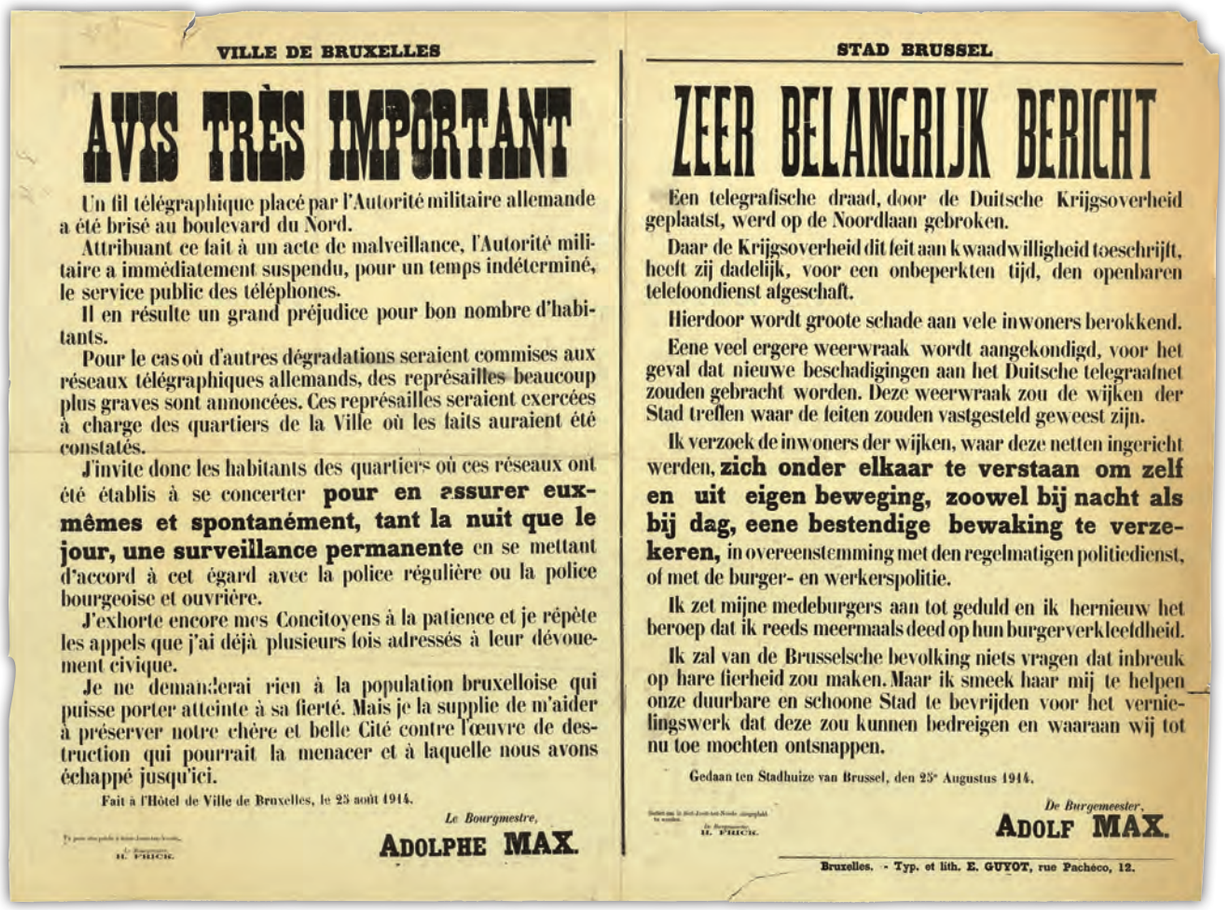
25 August 1914

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Collection of War Posters

Brüksel Belediye Başkanı Adolphe Max, Alman Savaş Hükümeti tarafından tesis edilen telgraf hatlarının sabote edilmesinin misillemeye sebebiyet vereceğine dair halkı bilgilendirmektedir. Brüksel'in tahribatına yol açabilecek hareketlerden kaçınmaları hususunda vatandaşlarını uyarmaktadır.

25 Ağustos 1914

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Afişleri Koleksiyonu



VILLE DE BRUXELLES

AVIS TRÈS IMPORTANT

Un fil télégraphique placé par l'Autorité militaire allemande a été brisé au boulevard du Nord.

Attribuant ce fait à un acte de malveillance, l'Autorité militaire a immédiatement suspendu, pour un temps indéterminé, le service public des téléphones.

Il en résulte un grand préjudice pour bon nombre d'habitants.

Pour le cas où d'autres dégradations seraient commises aux réseaux télégraphiques allemands, des représailles beaucoup plus graves sont annoncées. Ces représailles seraient exercées à charge des quartiers de la Ville où les faits auraient été constatés.

J'invite donc les habitants des quartiers où ces réseaux ont été établis à se concerter **pour en assurer eux-mêmes et spontanément, tant la nuit que le jour, une surveillance permanente** en se mettant d'accord à cet égard avec la police régulière ou la police bourgeoise et ouvrière.

J'exhorte encore mes Concitoyens à la patience et je répète les appels que j'ai déjà plusieurs fois adressés à leur dévouement civique.

Je ne demanderai rien à la population bruxelloise qui puisse porter atteinte à sa fierté. Mais je la supplie de m'aider à préserver notre chère et belle Cité contre l'œuvre de destruction qui pourrait la menacer et à laquelle nous avons échappé jusqu'ici.

Fait à l'Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles, le 25 août 1914.

Le Bourgmestre,

ADOLPHE MAX.

H. FRICK.

STAD BRUSSEL

ZEER BELANGRIJK BERICHT

Een telegrafische draad, door de Duitsche Krijgsoverheid geplaatst, werd op de Noordlaan gebroken.

Daar de Krijgsoverheid dit feit aan kwaadwilligheid toeschrijft, heeft zij dadelijk, voor een onbeperkten tijd, den openbaren telefoondienst afgeschaft.

Hierdoor wordt groote schade aan vele inwoners berokkend.

Eene veel ergere weerwraak wordt aangekondigd, voor het geval dat nieuwe beschadigingen aan het Duitsche telegraafnet zouden gebracht worden. Deze weerwraak zou de wijken der Stad treffen waar de feiten zouden vastgesteld geweest zijn.

Ik verzoek de inwoners der wijken, waar deze netten ingericht werden, **zich onder elkaar te verstaan om zelf en uit eigen beweging, zoowel bij nacht als bij dag, eene bestendige bewaking te verzekeren,** in overeenstemming met den regelmatigen politiedienst, of met de burger- en werkerspolitie.

Ik zet mijne medeburgers aan tot geduld en ik hernieuw het beroep dat ik reeds meermaals deed op hun burgerverkleefdheid.

Ik zal van de Brusselsche bevolking niets vragen dat inbreuk op hare fierheid zou maken. Maar ik smeek haar mij te helpen onze duurbare en schoone Stad te bevrijden voor het vernielingswerk dat deze zou kunnen bedreigen en waaraan wij tot nu toe mochten ontsnappen.

Gedaan ten Stadhuize van Brussel, den 25e Augustus 1914.

De Burgemeester,

ADOLF MAX.

H. FRICK.

Bruxelles. - Typ. et lith. E. GUYOT, rue Pachéco, 12.

-7-

A Belgian sentinel on a footbridge in the flooded area around the river Yser.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Commission for War Archives, Collection of Photos

Yser Irmağı civarında sele maruz kalmış bölgedeki bir yaya köprüsünde nöbet tutan Belçikalı.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Arşivleri Komisyonu, Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu

-8-

During the war, Mrs Marcel Elofs, who had fled to France, kept a scrapbook journal in which she collected pictures and flowers of the soldiers whose "war godmother" she was.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Topographic and Historic Atlas, No: 3702

Savaş esnasında Fransa'ya kaçan Bayan Marcel Elofs, içinde vaftiz anneliğini yaptığı askerlere ait fotoğraf ve çiçeklerin yer aldığı bir albüm oluşturmuştur.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Topoğrafik ve Tarihi Atlas, No: 3702

-9-

German marines bathing in the North Sea.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Commission for War Archives, No: 274

Kuzey Denizi'nde yıkanan Alman denizcileri.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Arşivleri Komisyonu, No: 274

-10-

Doves played a major role in the Great War as means of communication between the front-lines.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Commission for War Archives, Collection of Photos

Güvercinler Büyük Savaş'ta cephe hatları arasında iletişim aracı olarak önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Arşivleri Komisyonu, Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu

-11-

Joyous entry of King Albert I, Queen Elisabeth and scores of soldiers in the capital on 22 November 1918.

National Archives of Belgium, Brussels, Commission for War Archives, Collection of Photos

Kral I. Albert, Kraliçe Elisabeth ve çok sayıda askerin 22 Kasım 1918'de coşkulu bir şekilde başkente girişi.

Belçika Milli Arşivi, Brüksel, Savaş Arşivleri Komisyonu, Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu

-1-

"Bosnian administration" cartoon. Different security measures for Archduke Franz Ferdinand on arrival and during departure from Sarajevo.

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

"Bosna yönetimi" karikatürü. Arşidük Franz Ferdinand'ın Saraybosna'ya varışı ve Saraybosna'dan ayrılışı esnasında alınan farklı güvenlik tedbirleri.

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-2-

The place of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo. The monument visible in the background was demolished after WWI.

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Saraybosna'da Avusturya Arşidükü Franz Ferdinand suikastının gerçekleştirildiği yer. Arka planda görülen anıt Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında yıkılmıştır.

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

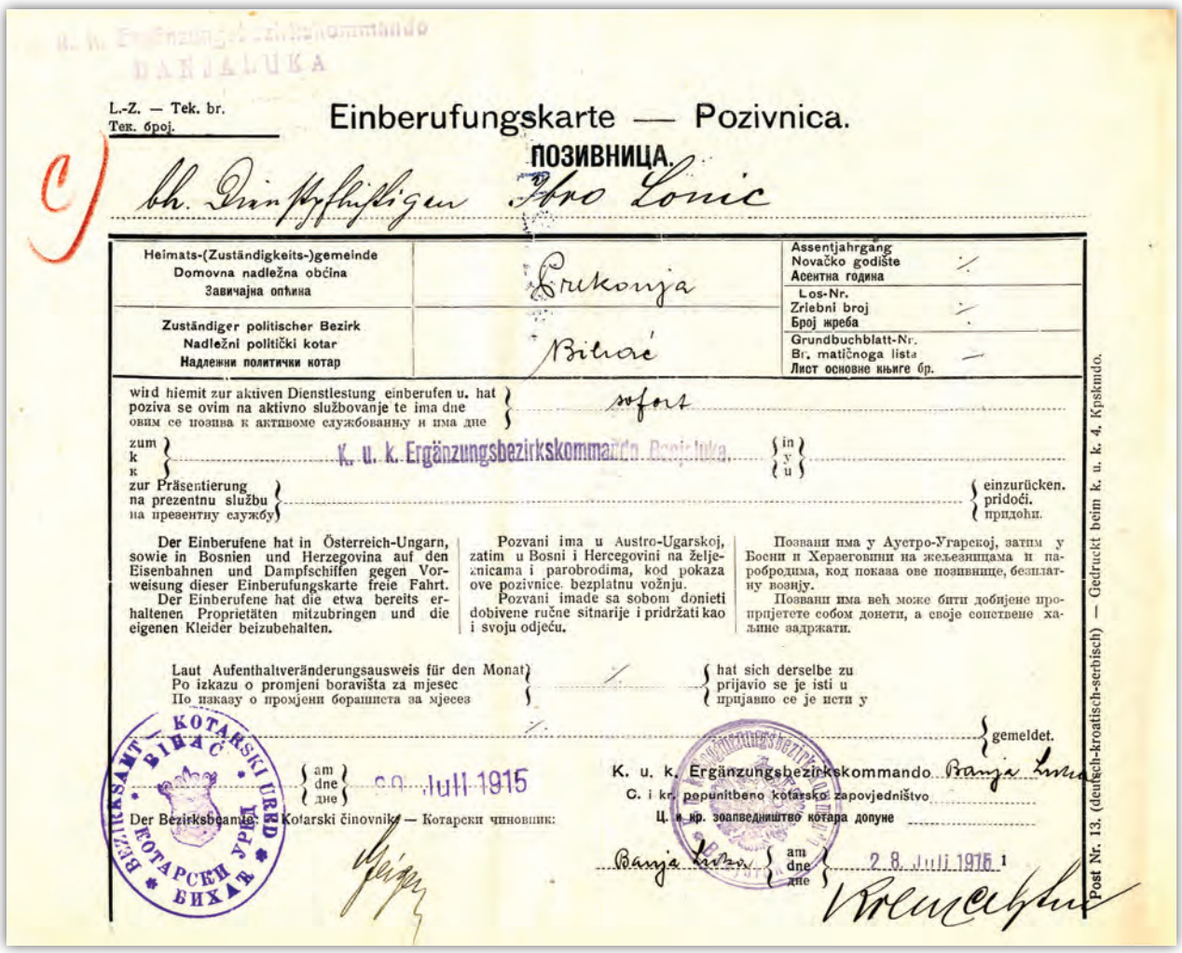
-3-

Official call for mobilization in Bosnia and Herzegovina in three languages

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosna-Hersek'te üç dilde yayınlanan resmi seferberlik çağrısı

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi



L.-Z. — Tek. br. — Тек. број

Einberufungskarte — Pozivnica.

ПОЗИВНИЦА.

bh. Dienstpflichtigen Ibro Lonic

Heimats-(Zuständigkeits-)gemeinde — Domovna nadležna općina — Завичајна општина: Prkonja

Assentjahrgang — Novačko godište — Асентна година: /

Los-Nr. — Zrlebni broj — Број жреба: /

Zuständiger politischer Bezirk — Nadležni politički kotar — Надлежни политички котар: Bihać

Grundbuchblatt-Nr. — Br. matičnoga lista — Лист основне књиге бр.: —

wird hiemit zur aktiven Dienstleistung einberufen u. hat — poziva se ovim na aktivno službovanje te ima dne — овим се позива к активноме службованнју и има дне: sofort

zum / k / к: K. u. k. Ergänzungsbezirkskommando Banjaluka — in / y / u:

zur Präsentierung — na prezentnu službu — на презентну службу: — einzurücken. — pridoći. — придоћи.

Der Einberufene hat in Österreich-Ungarn, sowie in Bosnien und Herzegovina auf den Eisenbahnen und Dampfschiffen gegen Vorweisung dieser Einberufungskarte freie Fahrt. Der Einberufene hat die etwa bereits erhaltenen Proprietäten mitzubringen und die eigenen Kleider beizubehalten.

Pozvani ima u Austro-Ugarskoj, zatim u Bosni i Hercegovini na željeznicama i parobrodima, kod pokaza ove pozivnice bezplatnu vožnju. Pozvani imade sa sobom donieti dobivene ručne sitnarije i pridržati kao i svoju odjeću.

Позвани има у Аустро-Угарској, затим у Босни и Херцеговини на жељезницама и пароброднма, код показа ове позивнице, безплатну вожњу. Позвани има већ може бити добијене пропријетете собом донети, а своје сопствене хаљине задржати.

Laut Aufenthaltveränderungsausweis für den Monat / Po izkazu o promjeni boravišta za mjesec / По наказу о промјени боравишта за мјесец: / — hat sich derselbe zu / prijavio se je isti u / пријавио се је исти у: / — gemeldet.

Der Bezirksbeamte: Kotarski činovnik — Котарски чиновник:

am / dne / дне: 28. Juli 1915

K. u. k. Ergänzungsbezirkskommando Banja Luka

C. i kr. popunitbeno kotarsko zapovjedništvo

Ц. и кр. допунбено котарско заповједништво

Banja Luka am / dne / дне: 28. Juli 1915

Post Nr. 13. (deutsch-kroatisch-serbisch) — Gedruckt beim k. u. k. 4. Kpskmdo.

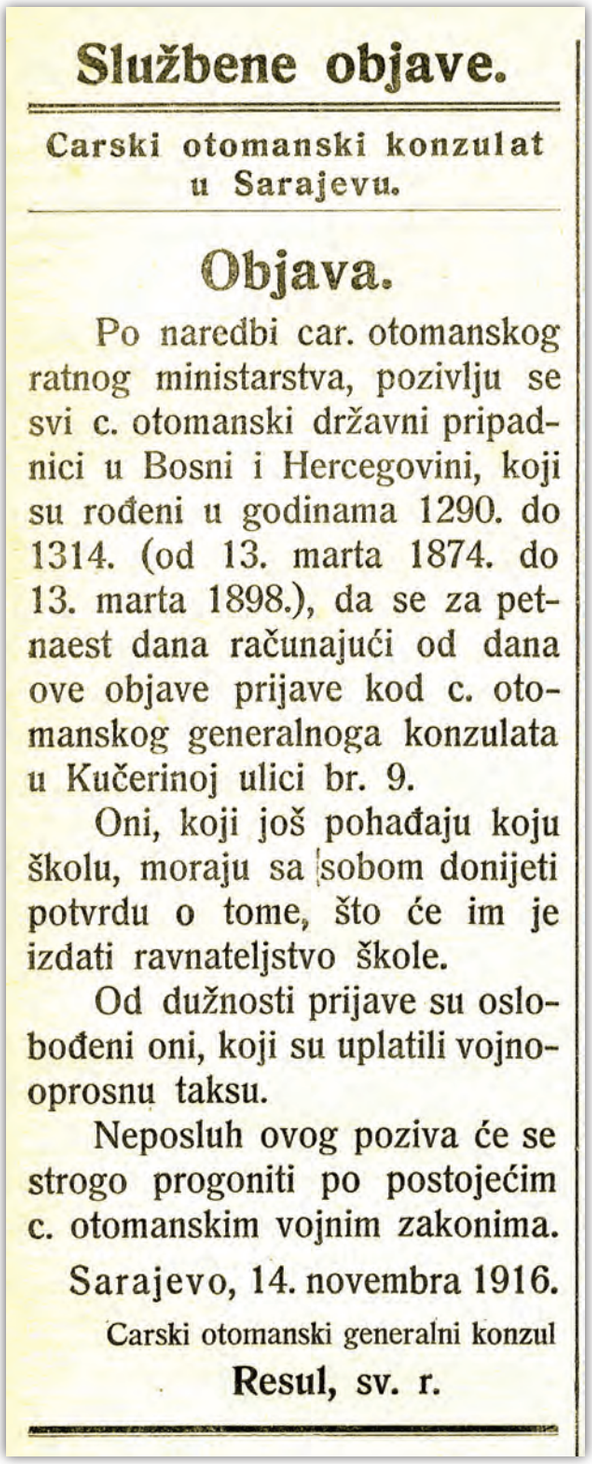
-4-

Proclamation to the citizens of Empire to register at the Imperial Ottoman Consulate in Sarajevo

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Saraybosna'daki Osmanlı İmparatorluğu vatandaşlarına Konsolosluğa kayıt yaptırmaları hususunda duyuru

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi



Službene objave.

Carski otomanski konzulat u Sarajevu.

Objava.

Po naredbi car. otomanskog ratnog ministarstva, pozivlju se svi c. otomanski državni pripadnici u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji su rođeni u godinama 1290. do 1314. (od 13. marta 1874. do 13. marta 1898.), da se za petnaest dana računajući od dana ove objave prijave kod c. otomanskog generalnoga konzulata u Kučerinoj ulici br. 9.

Oni, koji još pohađaju koju školu, moraju sa sobom donijeti potvrdu o tome, što će im je izdati ravnateljstvo škole.

Od dužnosti prijave su oslobođeni oni, koji su uplatili vojnooprosnu taksu.

Neposluh ovog poziva će se strogo progoniti po postojećim c. otomanskim vojnim zakonima.

Sarajevo, 14. novembra 1916.

Carski otomanski generalni konzul

Resul, sv. r.

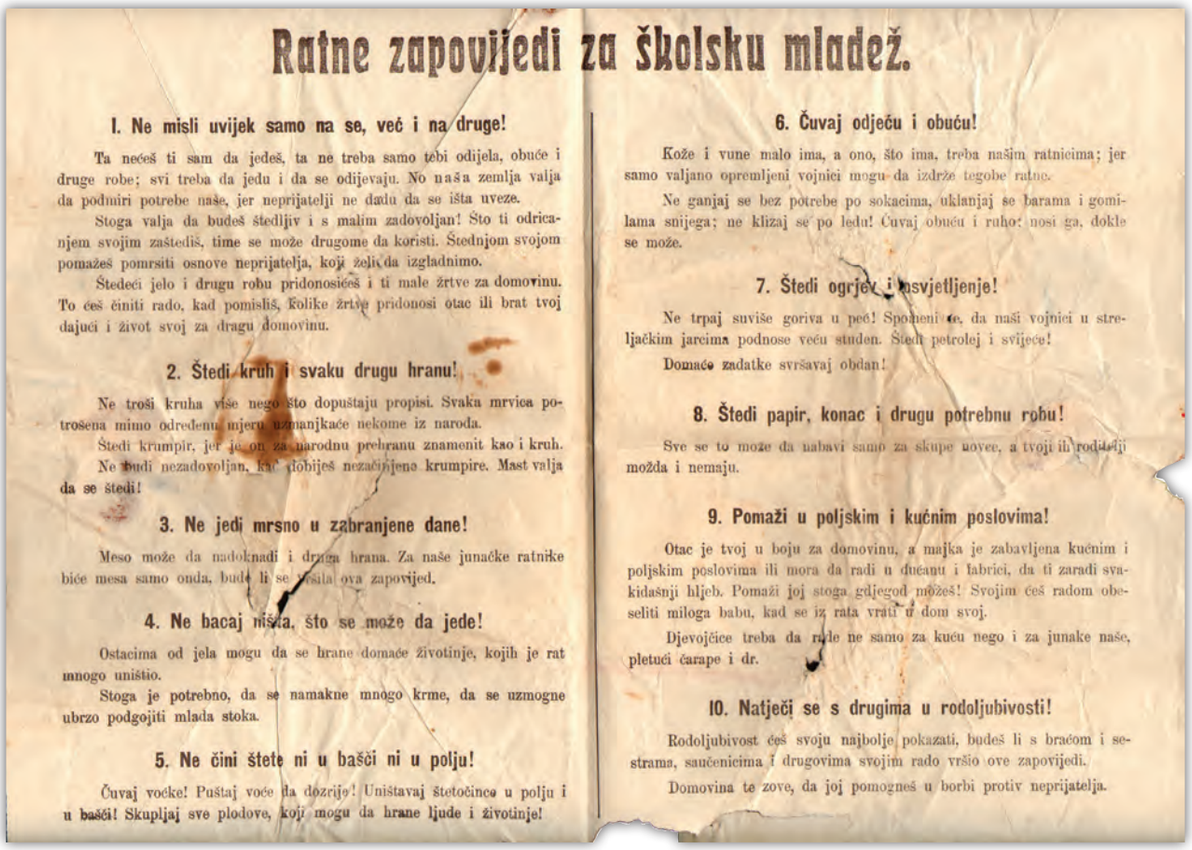
-5-

War commandments for school youth in Sarajevo to help the war economy by saving

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Okul gençliğine, tasarruf ederek savaş ekonomisine katkıda bulunmaları hususunda verilen savaş emirleri

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi



Ratne zapovijedi za školsku mladež.

1. Ne misli uvijek samo na se, već i na druge!

Ta nećeš ti sam da jedeš, ta ne treba samo tebi odijela, obuće i druge robe; svi treba da jedu i da se odijevaju. No naša zemlja valja da podmiri potrebe naše, jer neprijatelji ne daju da se išta uveze.

Stoga valja da budeš štedljiv i s malim zadovoljan! Što ti odricanjem svojim zaštediš, time se može drugome da koristi. Štednjom svojom pomažeš pomrsiti osnove neprijatelja, koji želi da izgladnimo.

Štedeći jelo i drugu robu pridonosićeš i ti male žrtve za domovinu. To ćeš činiti rado, kad pomisliš, kolike žrtve pridonosi otac ili brat tvoj dajući i život svoj za dragu domovinu.

2. Štedi kruh i svaku drugu hranu!

Ne troši kruha više nego što dopuštaju propisi. Svaka mrvica potrošena mimo određenu mjeru uzmanjkaće nekome iz naroda.

Štedi krumpir, jer je on za narodnu prehranu znamenit kao i kruh.

Ne budi nezadovoljan, kad dobiješ nezačinjeno krumpire. Mast valja da se štedi!

3. Ne jedi mrsno u zabranjene dane!

Meso može da nadoknadi i druga hrana. Za naše junačke ratnike biće mesa samo onda, bude li se držala ova zapovijed.

4. Ne bacaj ništa, što se može da jede!

Ostacima od jela mogu da se hrane domaće životinje, kojih je rat mnogo uništio.

Stoga je potrebno, da se namakne mnogo krme, da se uzmogne ubrzo podgojiti mlada stoka.

5. Ne čini štete ni u bašči ni u polju!

Čuvaj vočke! Puštaj voće da dozrije! Uništavaj štetočince u polju i u bašči! Skupljaj sve plodove, koji mogu da hrane ljude i životinje!

6. Čuvaj odjeću i obuću!

Kože i vune malo ima, a ono, što ima, treba našim ratnicima; jer samo valjano opremljeni vojnici mogu da izdrže tegobe ratne.

Ne ganjaj se bez potrebe po sokacima, uklanjaj se barama i gomilama snijega; ne klizaj se po ledu! Čuvaj obuću i ruho: nosi ga, dokle se može.

7. Štedi ogrjev i osvjetljenje!

Ne trpaj suviše goriva u peć! Spomeni se, da naši vojnici u streljačkim jarcima podnose veću studen. Štedi petrolej i svijeće!

Domaće zadatke svršavaj obdan!

8. Štedi papir, konac i drugu potrebnu robu!

Sve se to može da nabavi samo za skupe novce, a tvoji ili roditelji možda i nemaju.

9. Pomaži u poljskim i kućnim poslovima!

Otac je tvoj u boju za domovinu, a majka je zabavljena kućnim i poljskim poslovima ili mora da radi u dućanu i fabrici, da ti zaradi svakidašnji hljeb. Pomaži joj stoga gdjegod možeš! Svojim ćeš radom obeseliti miloga babu, kad se iz rata vrati u dom svoj.

Djevojčice treba da rade ne samo za kuću nego i za junake naše, pletući čarape i dr.

10. Natječi se s drugima u rodoljubivosti!

Rodoljubivost ćeš svoju najbolje pokazati, budeš li s braćom i sestrama, saučenicima i drugovima svojim rado vršio ove zapovijedi.

Domovina te zove, da joj pomogneš u borbi protiv neprijatelja.

-6-

Passport issued by Imperial Ottoman Consulate in Sarajevo during WWI

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Birinci Dünya Savaşı esnasında Saraybosna'daki Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Konsolosluğu tarafından verilen pasaport

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-7-

Holloware donated by citizens of Sarajevo to be used in war industry as raw materials

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Savaş endüstrisinde hammadde olarak kullanılmak üzere Saraybosna halkı tarafından bağışlanan mutfak gereçleri

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-8-

Units from Bosnia and Herzegovina on Italian frontline

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

İtalyan cephesindeki Bosna-Hersek birlikleri

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-9-

Documents related to WWI in Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina after fire in Depot 1 on February 7th 2014

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

7 Şubat 2014 tarihinde Bosna-Hersek Arşivinin 1 numaralı deposunda çıkan yangın sonrası Birinci Dünya Savaşı ile ilgili belgelerin durumu

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-10-

Depot 1 after reconstruction in October 2014. The reconstruction was carried out by Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)

Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Ekim 2014'te Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı (TİKA) tarafından yeniden inşa edilen 1 numaralı depo

Bosna-Hersek Arşivi

-1-

Soldiers from the Bdin regiment during military team games

1911-1920

Central State Archives, F.1824K

Askeri takım oyunları esnasında Bdin alayı askerleri

1911-1920

Merkezi Devlet Arşivi, F.1824K

-2-

Battery camp situated east of the village Emirler, district of Ardino
1915-1916

State Archives-Plovdiv, F.972K

Ardino Bölgesi Emirler köyünün doğusunda kurulan batarya kampı
1915-1916

Devlet Arşivi-Plovdiv, F.972K

-3-

Soldiers pulling out of the sea a shot down English hydroplane

1916

State Archives-Plovdiv, F.972K

Düşürülen İngiliz deniz uçağını çıkaran askerler

1916

Devlet Arşivi-Plovdiv, F.972K

-4-

The Monastery of St. Archangel Mihail, Xanthi, turned into a hospital during World War I
1916

State Archives-Plovdiv, F.972K

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında hastaneye dönüştürülen İskeçe'deki St. Archangel Mihail Manastırı
1916

Devlet Arşivi-Plovdiv, F.972K

-5-

Camouflaged trenches to defend the battery against steamers and landing
1916

State Archives-Plovdiv, F.972K

Bataryayı kara ve deniz çıkarmalarına karşı savunmak için hazırlanan kamuflajlı siperler
1916

Devlet Arşivi-Plovdiv, F.972K

-6-

Meeting between German and Bulgarian military officers at Cernavodâ bridge, Danube river (The meeting attended Field Marshal August von Mackensen.)
26th October 1916

State Military Historical Archives, F.036

Tuna Nehri üzerindeki Cernavodâ köprüsünde Alman ve Bulgar subayları arasında yapılan toplantı (Feldmareşal August von Mackensen de toplantıya katılmıştır.)
26 Ekim 1916

Devlet Askeri Tarih Arşivi, F.036

-7-

Visit of the Bulgarian military delegation to the Grand Vezir of the Ottoman Empire
1917

State Military Historical Archives, F.036

Bulgar askeri heyetinin Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Sadrazamı'nı ziyareti
1917

Devlet Askeri Tarih Arşivi, F.036

-8-

Visit of the Emperor Charles I of Austria to the Bulgarian headquarter in the town of Kyustendil

(18th May) 1918

State Military Historical Archives, F.036

Avusturya İmparatoru I. Charles'ın Köstendil şehrindeki Bulgaristan karargahını ziyareti

(18 Mayıs) 1918

Devlet Askeri Tarih Arşivi, F.036

-9-

Wooden bridge over Ljuma river, Albania, built by 3rd pioneer battalion during World War I
1915-1916

State Military Historical Archives, F.058

Birinci Dünya Savaşı esnasında 3. İstihkam Taburu tarafından Arnavutluk'taki Ljuma Nehri üzerinde yapılan tahta köprü
1915-1916

Devlet Askeri Tarih Arşivi, F.058

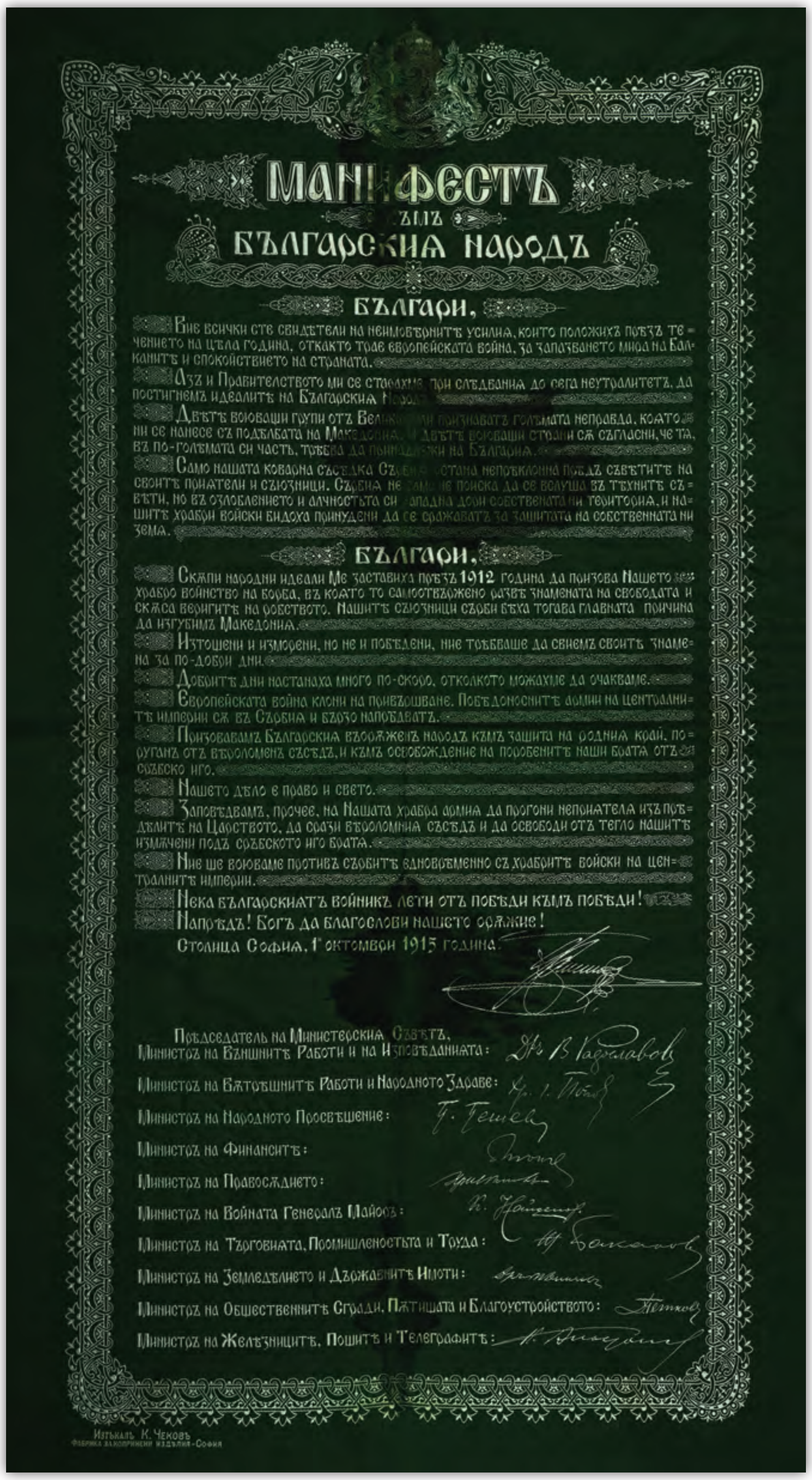
-10-

Declaration (manifesto) of 1st October 1915 by Tsar Ferdinand declaring war on Serbia and Bulgaria entered the World War I.

Central State Archives, F.313K

Sırbistan'a savaş ilan edildiği ve Bulgaristan'ın Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na dahil olduğuna dair Çar Ferdinand tarafından yapılan 1 Ekim 1915 tarihli bildiri.

Merkezi Devlet Arşivi, F.313K



МАНИФЕСТЪ
КЪМЪ
БЪЛГАРСКИЯ НАРОДЪ

БЪЛГАРИ,

Вие всички сте свидетели на неимовѣрнитѣ усилия, които положихъ презъ течението на цѣла година, откакто трае европейската война, за запазването мира на Балканитѣ и спокойствието на страната.

Азъ и Правителството ми се стараехме при слѣдвания до сега неутралитетъ да постигнемъ идеалитѣ на Българския Народъ.

Двѣтѣ воюващи групи отъ Велики сили признаватъ голѣмата неправда, която ни се нанесе съ подѣлбата на Македония. И двѣтѣ воюващи страни сж съгласни, че тя, въ по-голѣмата си часть, трѣбва да принадлежи на България.

Само нашата коварна съсѣдка Сърбия остана непреклонна предъ съвѣтитѣ на своитѣ приятели и съюзници. Сърбия не само не поиска да се вслуша въ тѣхнитѣ съвѣти, но въ озлоблението и алчностьта си нападна дори собствената ни територия, и нашитѣ храбри войски бидоха принудени да се сражаватъ за защитата на собствената ни земя.

БЪЛГАРИ,

Скжпи народни идеали Ме заставиха презъ 1912 година да призова Нашето храбро войнство на борба, въ която то самоотвержено развѣ знамената на свободата и скжса веригитѣ на робството. Нашитѣ съюзници сърби бѣха тогава главната причина да изгубимъ Македония.

Изтощени и изморени, но не и побѣдени, ние трѣбваше да свиемъ своитѣ знамена за по-добри дни.

Добритѣ дни настанаха много по-скоро, отколкото можахме да очакваме.

Европейската война клони на привършване. Побѣдоноснитѣ армии на централнитѣ империи сж въ Сърбия и бързо напредватъ.

Призовавамъ Българския въоржженъ народъ къмъ защита на родния край, поруганъ отъ вѣроломенъ съсѣдъ, и къмъ освобождение на поробенитѣ наши братя отъ сръбско иго.

Нашето дѣло е право и свето.

Заповѣдвамъ, прочее, на Нашата храбра армия да прогони неприятеля изъ предѣлитѣ на Царството, да срази вѣроломния съсѣдъ и да освободи отъ тегло нашитѣ измжчени подъ сръбското иго братя.

Ние ще воюваме противъ сърбитѣ едновременно съ храбритѣ войски на централнитѣ империи.

Нека българскиятъ войникъ лети отъ побѣди къмъ побѣди!

Напредъ! Богъ да благослови нашето оржжие!

Столица София, 1 октомври 1915 година.

Прѣдседатель на Министерския Съвѣтъ,
Министръ на Външнитѣ Работи и на Изповѣданията:
Министръ на Вжтрешнитѣ Работи и Народното Здраве:
Министръ на Народното Просвѣщение:
Министръ на Финанситѣ:
Министръ на Правосжднето:
Министръ на Войната Генералъ Майоръ:
Министръ на Търговията, Промишленостьта и Труда:
Министръ на Земледѣлието и Държавнитѣ Имоти:
Министръ на Обществениитѣ Сгради, Пжтищата и Благоустройството:
Министръ на Желѣзницитѣ, Поштитѣ и Телеграфитѣ:

Изтъкалъ К. Чековъ

-1-

Declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary Empire by Republic of China

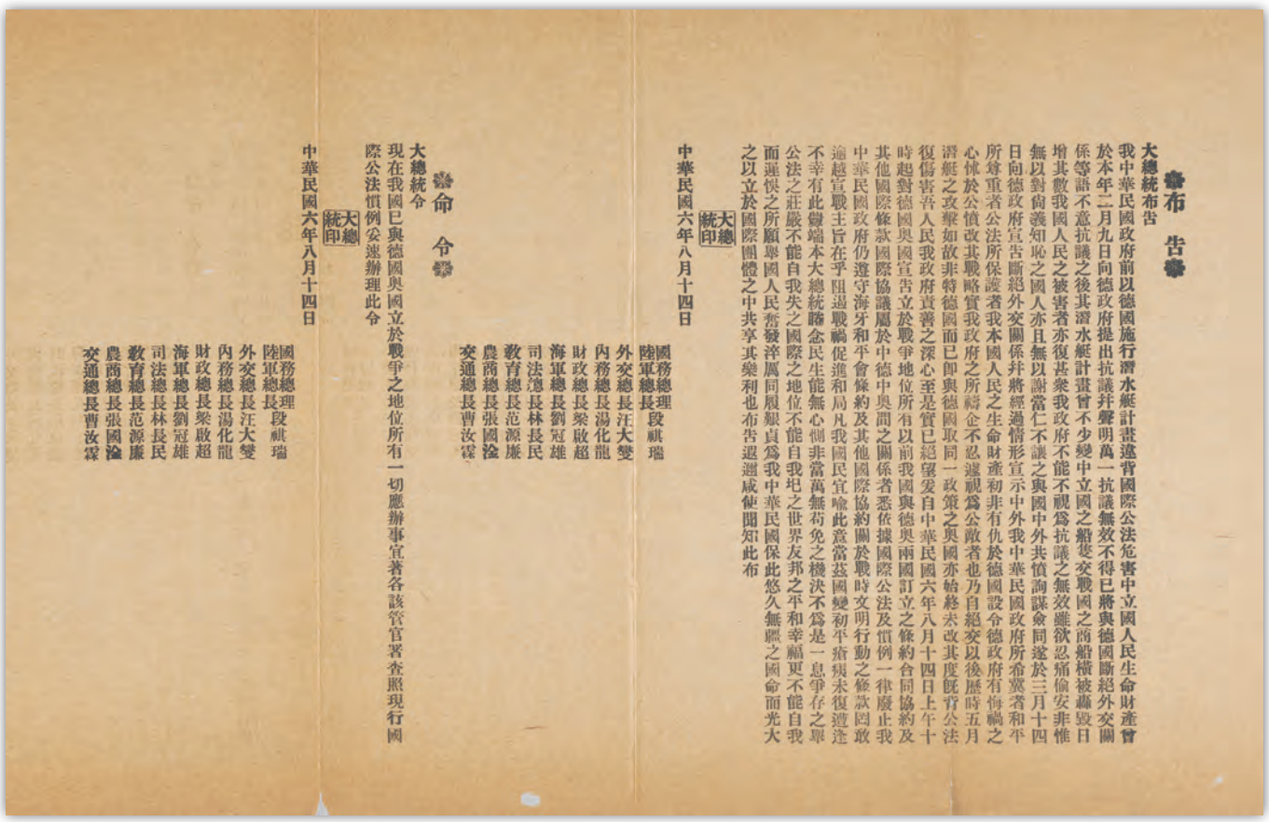
August, 1917

State Archives Administration of China

Çin Cumhuriyeti tarafından Almanya ve Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu'na karşı savaş ilanı

Ağustos 1917

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi



大總統布告

我中華民國政府前以德國施行潛水艇計畫違背國際公法危害中立國人民生命財產曾於本年二月九日向德政府提出抗議并聲明萬一抗議無效不得已將與德國斷絕外交關係等語不意抗議之後其潛水艇計畫曾不少變中立國之船隻交戰國之商船橫被轟毀日增其數我國人民之被害者亦復甚衆我政府不能不視爲抗議之無效雖欲忍痛偷安非惟無以對尚義知恥之國人亦且無以謝當仁不讓之輿國中外共憤詢謀僉同遂於三月十四日向德政府宣告斷絕外交關係并將經過情形宣示中外我中華民國政府所希望者和平所尊重者公法所保證者我本國人民之生命財產初非有仇於德國設令德政府有悔禍之心悚於公憤改其戰略實我政府之所禱企不忍遽視爲公敵者也乃自絕交以後歷時五月潛艇之攻擊如故非特德國已即與德國取同一政策之與國亦始終未改其度既背公法復傷害吾人民我政府責善之深心至是實已絕望爰自中華民國六年八月十四日上午十時起對德國與國宣告立於戰爭地位所有以前我國與德與兩國訂立之條約合同協約及其他國際條款國際協議屬於中德中與間之關係者悉依據國際公法及慣例一律廢止我中華民國政府仍遵守海牙和平會條約及其他國際協約關於戰時文明行動之條款國故逾越宣戰主旨在乎阻遏戰禍促進和局凡我國民宜喻此意當茲國變初平瘡痍未復遭逢不幸有此釁端本大總統睠念民生能無心惻非當萬無苟免之機決不爲是一息爭存之舉公法之莊嚴不能自我失之國際之地位不能自我坦之世界友邦之平和幸福更不能自我而運悞之所願舉國人民蓄發淬厲同展貞爲我中華民國保此悠久無疆之國命而光大之以立於國際團體之中共享其樂利也布告遐邇咸使聞知此布

大總統印

中華民國六年八月十四日

國務總理 段祺瑞
陸軍總長 段祺瑞
外交總長 汪大燮
內務總長 湯化龍
財政總長 梁啟超
海軍總長 劉冠雄
司法總長 林長民
教育總長 范源濂
農商總長 張國淦
交通總長 曹汝霖

大總統命令

現在我國已與德國奧國立於戰爭之地位所有一切應辦事宜著各該管官署查照現行國際公法慣例妥速辦理此令

大總統印

中華民國六年八月十四日

國務總理 段祺瑞
陸軍總長 段祺瑞
外交總長 汪大燮
內務總長 湯化龍
財政總長 梁啟超
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司法總長 林長民
教育總長 范源濂
農商總長 張國淦
交通總長 曹汝霖

-2-

Congratulatory telegrams between Chinese and British chiefs for Republic of China's declaring war against Germany and Austria-Hungary

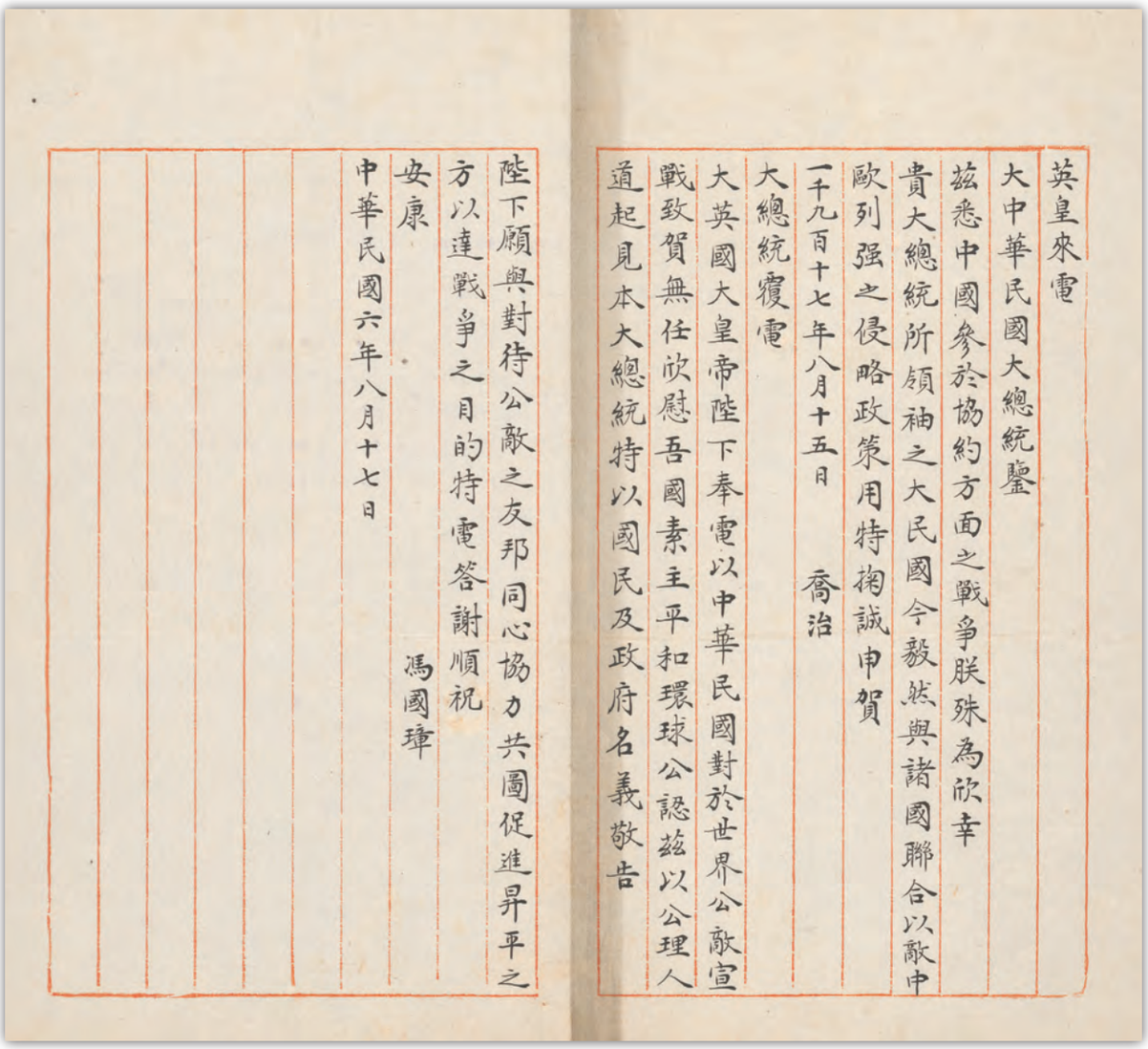
August, 1917

State Archives Administration of China

Çin Cumhuriyeti'nin Almanya ve Avusturya-Macaristan'a karşı savaş ilan etmesi münasebetiyle Çinli ve İngiliz liderler arasında karşılıklı gönderilen tebrik telgrafları

Ağustos 1917

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi



英皇來電

大中華民國大總統鑒

茲悉中國參於協約方面之戰爭朕殊為欣幸
貴大總統所領袖之大民國今毅然與諸國聯合以敵中
歐列强之侵略政策用特掬誠申賀

一千九百十七年八月十五日　喬治

大總統寢電

大英國大皇帝陛下奉電以中華民國對於世界公敵宣
戰致賀無任欣慰吾國素主平和環球公認茲以公理人
道起見本大總統特以國民及政府名義敬告
陛下顧與對待公敵之友邦同心協力共圖促進昇平之
方以達戰爭之目的特電答謝順祝
安康

中華民國六年八月十七日　馮國璋

-3-

Messages from the Foreign Ministry of Republic of China to Chinese minister in UK concerning seven foreign ministers' recognition of Chinese rights and interests

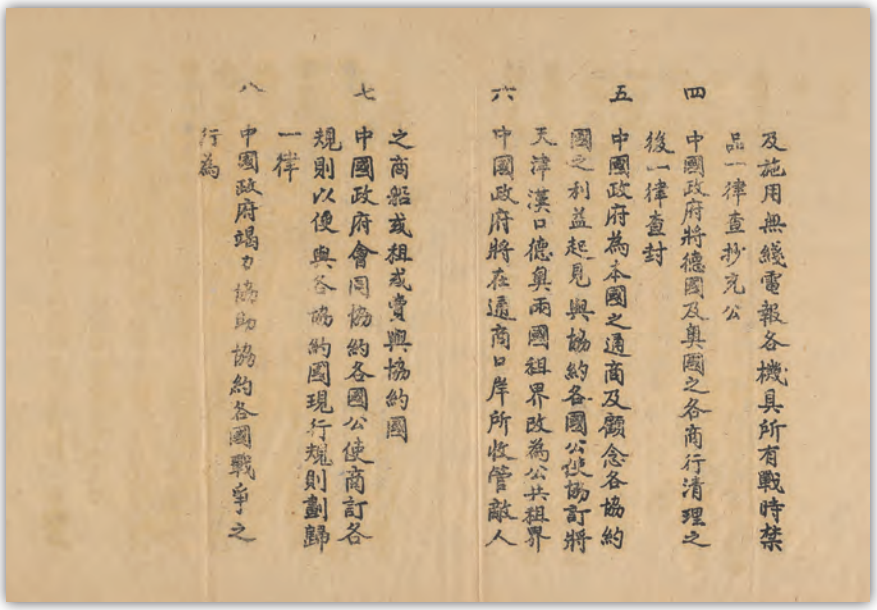
9th October, 1917

State Archives Administration of China

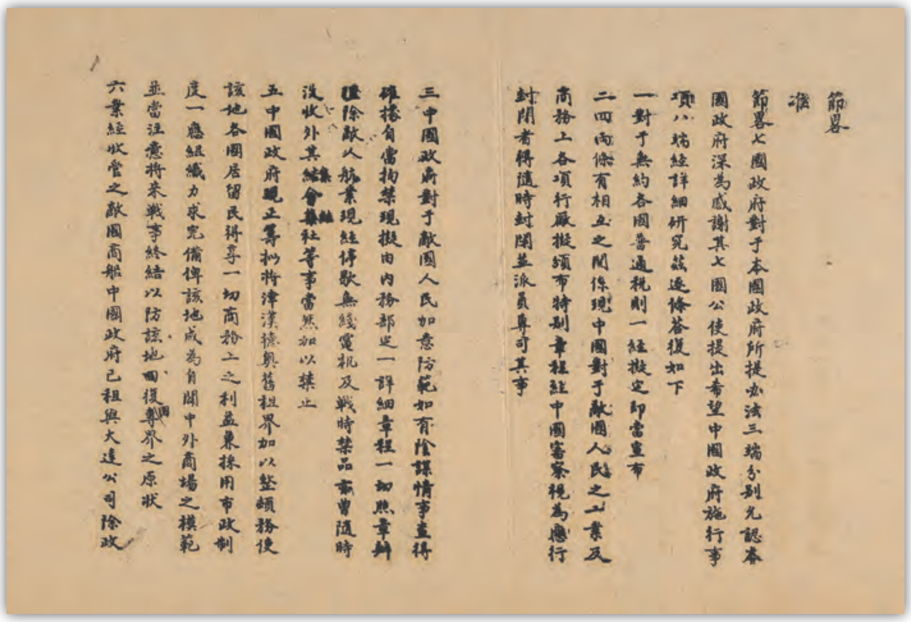
Yedi dışişleri bakanının Çin'in hak ve menfaatlerini tanımasına dair Çin Dışişleri Bakanlığı tarafından Birleşik Krallık'taki Çinli bakana yazılan mesajlar

9 Ekim 1917

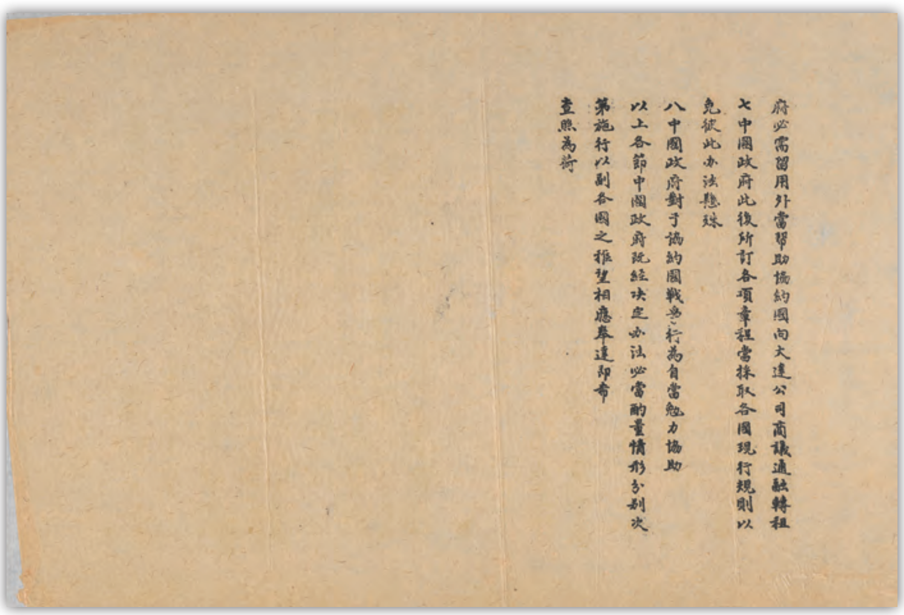
Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi



及施用無綫電報各機具所有戰時禁
品一律查抄充公
四 中國政府將德國及奥國之各商行清理之
後一律查封
五 中國政府為本國之通商及顧念各協約
國之利益起見與協約各國公使協訂將
天津漢口德奥兩國租界改為公共租界
六 中國政府將在通商口岸所收管敵人
之商船或租或賣與協約國
七 中國政府會同協約各國公使商訂各
規則以便與各協約國現行規則劃歸
一律
八 中國政府竭力協助協約各國戰爭之
行為



節畧
准
節畧七國政府對于本國政府所提辦法三端分别允認本
國政府深為感謝其七國公使提出希望中國政府施行事
項八端經詳細研究茲逐條答復如下
一 對于無約各國普通稅則一經擬定即當宣布
二 四兩條有相互之關係現中國對于敵國人民之工業及
商務上各項行嚴擬頒布特別章程經中國審察視為應行
封閉者得隨時封閉並派員專司其事
三 中國政府對于敵國人民加意防範如有陰謀情事並得
確據自當拘禁現擬由內務部定一詳細章程一切照章辦
理除敵人航業現經停歇無綫電机及戰時禁品亦當隨時
沒收外其結會集社等事當然加以禁止
五 中國政府現正籌劃將津漢德奥舊租界加以整頓務使
該地各國居留民得享一切商務上之利益兼採用市政制
度一應組織力求完備俾該地成為自闢中外商場之模範
並當注意將來戰事終結以防該地回復舊界之原狀
六 業經收管之敵國商船中國政府已租與大達公司除政



府必需留用外當幫助協約國向大達公司商議通融轉租
七 中國政府此後所訂各項章程當採取各國現行規則以
免彼此辦法懸殊
八 中國政府對于協約國戰爭行為自當勉力協助
以上各節中國政府既經決定辦法必當酌量情形分别次
第施行以副各國之推望相應奉達即希
查照為荷

-4-

Messages from the Army Ministry of Republic of China for its drafting measures to protect German nationals leaving China

16th March, 1917

State Archives Administration of China

Çin'den ayrılan Alman vatandaşlarını korumak üzere almış oldukları tedbirler hakkında Çin Cumhuriyeti Ordu Bakanlığı tarafından gönderilen mesajlar

16 Mart 1917

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

-5-

Telegram from the Ministry of Internal Affairs for rescuing the nationals of enemy states

7th September, 1917

State Archives Administration of China

Düşman devletlerin vatandaşlarının kurtarılması hususunda İçişleri Bakanlığı tarafından gönderilen telgraf

7 Eylül 1917

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

-6-

A photograph of the memorial Shihfang for the Allies' victory in Peking Center Park
June, 1920

State Archives Administration of China

Müttefiklerin zaferi anısına Pekin Center Park'ta yapılan Shihfang anıtının fotoğrafı
Haziran 1920

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

-7-

A speech of the President of Republic of China on the celebration rally for the Allies' victory
28th November, 1918

State Archives Administration of China

Çin Cumhuriyeti Başkanı'nın müttefiklerin zaferi dolayısı ile düzenlenen kutlama mitinginde yaptığı konuşma
28 Kasım 1918

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

-8-

Official communication from the Foreign Ministry to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of China on a French company recruiting laborers in Anhui Province
19th November, 1916

State Archives Administration of China

Anhui Eyaleti'nde işçi istihdam etmekte olan bir Fransız şirketiyle ilgili Çin Cumhuriyeti Dışişleri Bakanlığından İçişleri Bakanlığına yapılan tebligat

19 Kasım 1916

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

-9-

Messages from Overseas Chinese Labor Affairs Bureau on investigation of Chinese Laborers' working condition in France

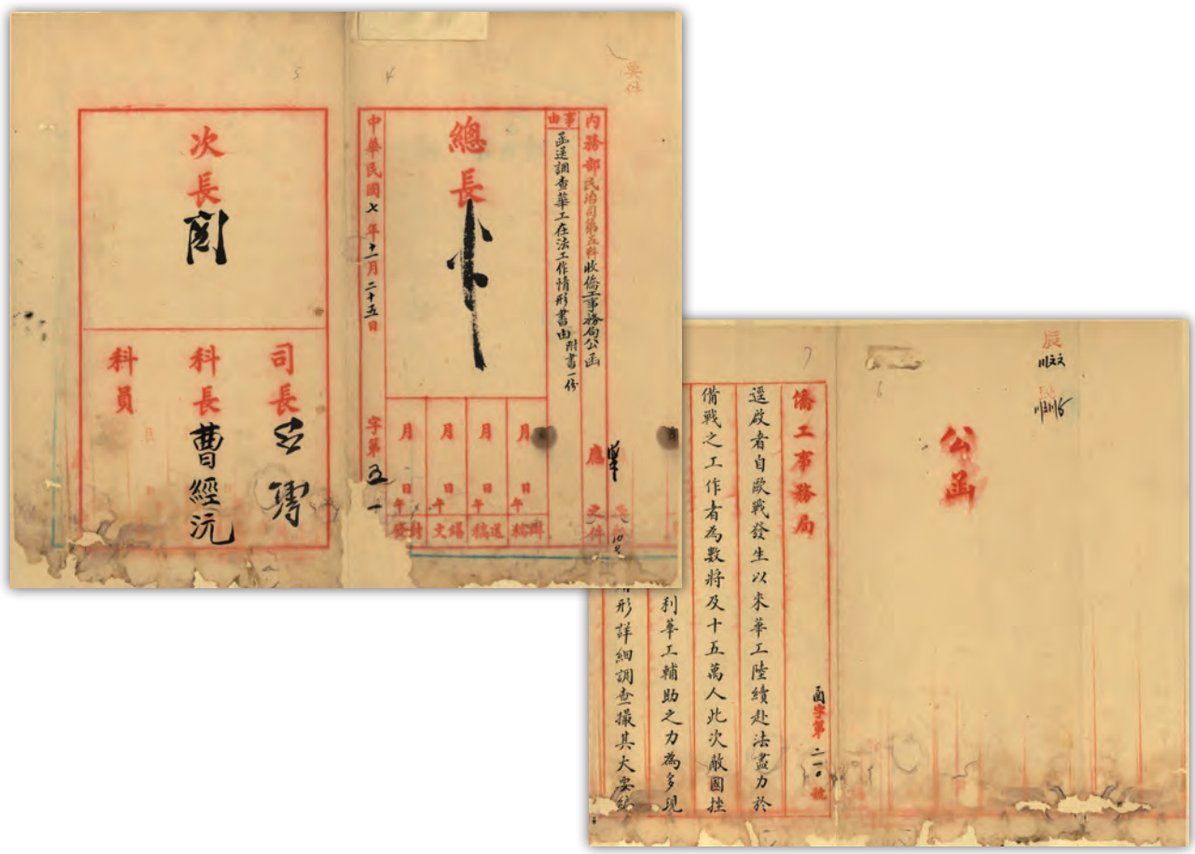
23th November, 1918

State Archives Administration of China

Fransa'daki Çinli işçilerin çalışma şartlarının araştırılmasına dair Denizaşırı Çin İşçi Bürosu'nun mesajları

23 Kasım 1918

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi



-10-

Message from the Foreign Ministry to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of China on interview record with the British and French Ministers about repatriation of enemy aliens

10th January, 1919

State Archives Administration of China

Düşman ülke vatandaşlarının ülkelerine iadesi hakkında İngiliz ve Fransız bakanlarıyla yapılan mülakat kaydına dair Çin Cumhuriyeti Dışişleri Bakanlığından İçişleri Bakanlığına gönderilen mesaj

10 Ocak 1919

Çin Devlet Arşiv İdaresi

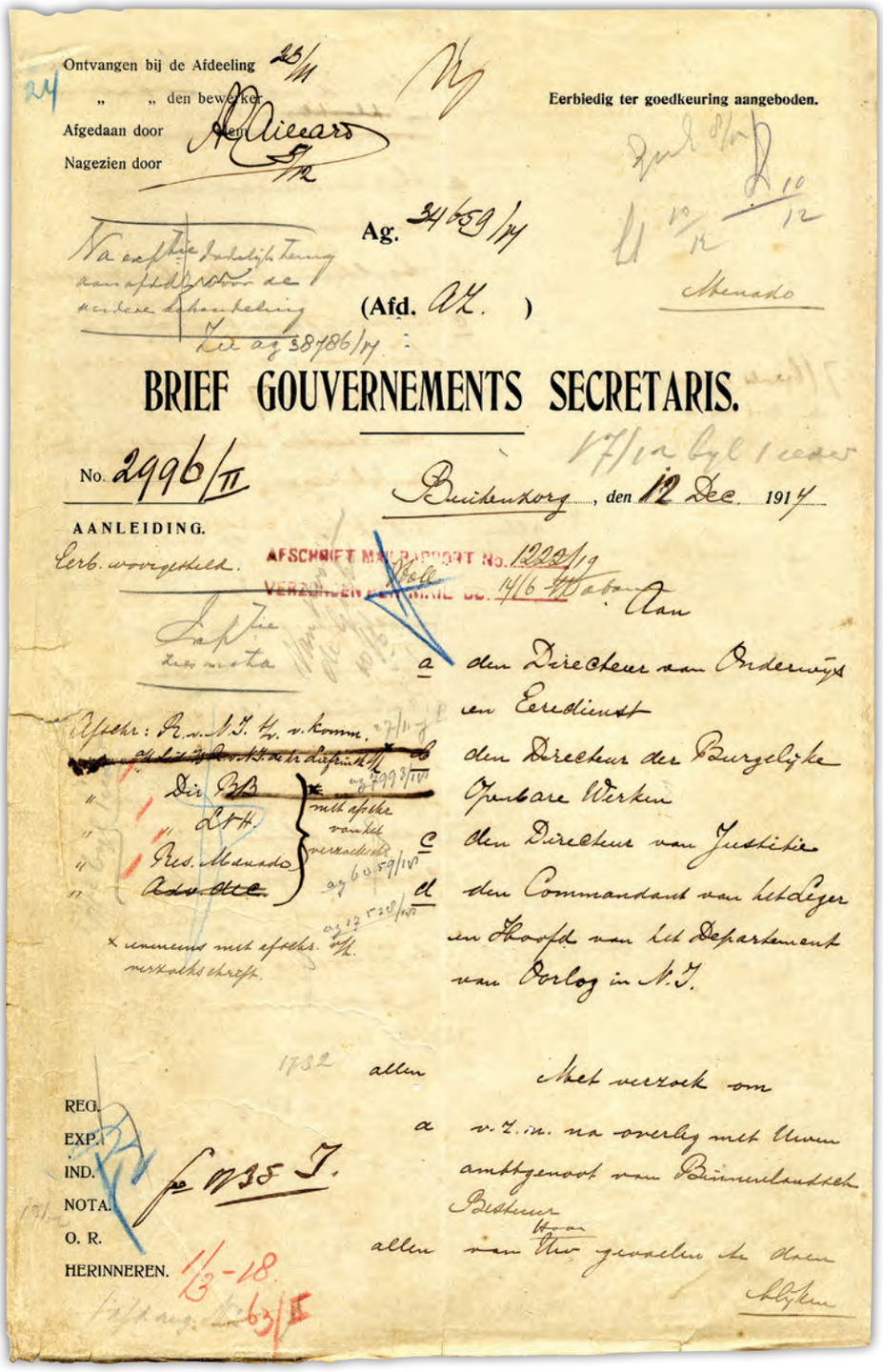
-1,2-

Petition of the member of the Committee on awarding of the "Indie Weerbaar"

A(association defences of Indies), by F.Laoh
Source: ANRI, Algemeene Secretarie – BGS 12 Dec.1917 No.2996/II
Attachments : Committee "Indie Weerbaar"
National Archives of Indonesia

"Weerbaar Hint Adası"nın ödüllendirilmesi ile ilgili komite üyesinin dilekçesi

Hint Adaları'nı Savunma Birliği, F. Laoh
Kaynak: ANRI, Algemeene Secretarie-BGS 12 Aralık 1917 No.2996/II
Ekler: "Weerbaar Hint Adası" Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi



Ontvangen bij de Afdeeling
„ „ den bewerker
Afgedaan door
Nagezien door

Eerbiedig ter goedkeuring aangeboden.

Ag.

(Afd.)

BRIEF GOUVERNEMENTS SECRETARIS.

No. 2996/II

Buitenzorg, den 12 Dec. 1917

AANLEIDING.

Eerb. voorgesteld.

AFSCHRIFT MAILRAPPORT No.

Aan

a den Directeur van Onderwijs en Eeredienst
b den Directeur der Burgerlijke Openbare Werken
c den Directeur van Justitie
d den Commandant van het Leger en Hoofd van het Departement van Oorlog in N.I.

allen Met verzoek om

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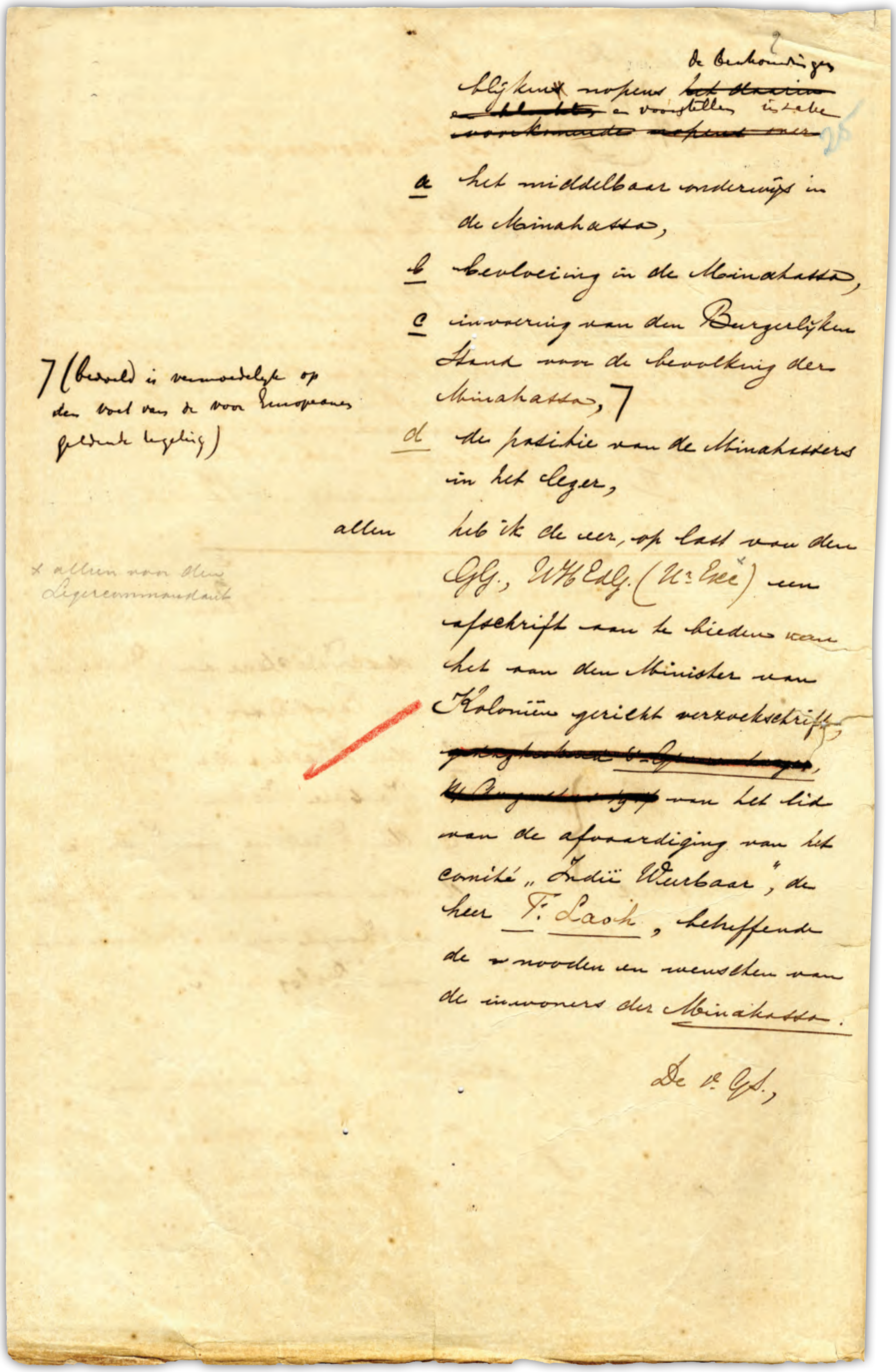


blijkens nopens ~~het [illegible]~~ de bedoelingen ~~[illegible]~~ en voorstellen inzake ~~voorkomende nopens over~~ 25

a het middelbaar onderwijs in de Minahassa,

b bevloeiing in de Minahassa,

c invoering van den Burgerlijken Stand voor de bevolking der Minahassa, 7

d de positie van de Minahassers in het leger,

7 (bevolking is vermoedelijk op den voet van de voor Europeanen geldende regeling)

allen heb ik de eer, op last van den G.G., U.H.Edg. (U. Exc.) een afschrift aan te bieden van het aan den Minister van Koloniën gericht verzoekschrift, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ van het lid van de afvaardiging van het comité „Indië Weerbaar", de heer F. Laoh, betreffende de noden en wenschen van de inwoners der Minahassa.

x alleen voor den Legercommandant

De v. G.S.,

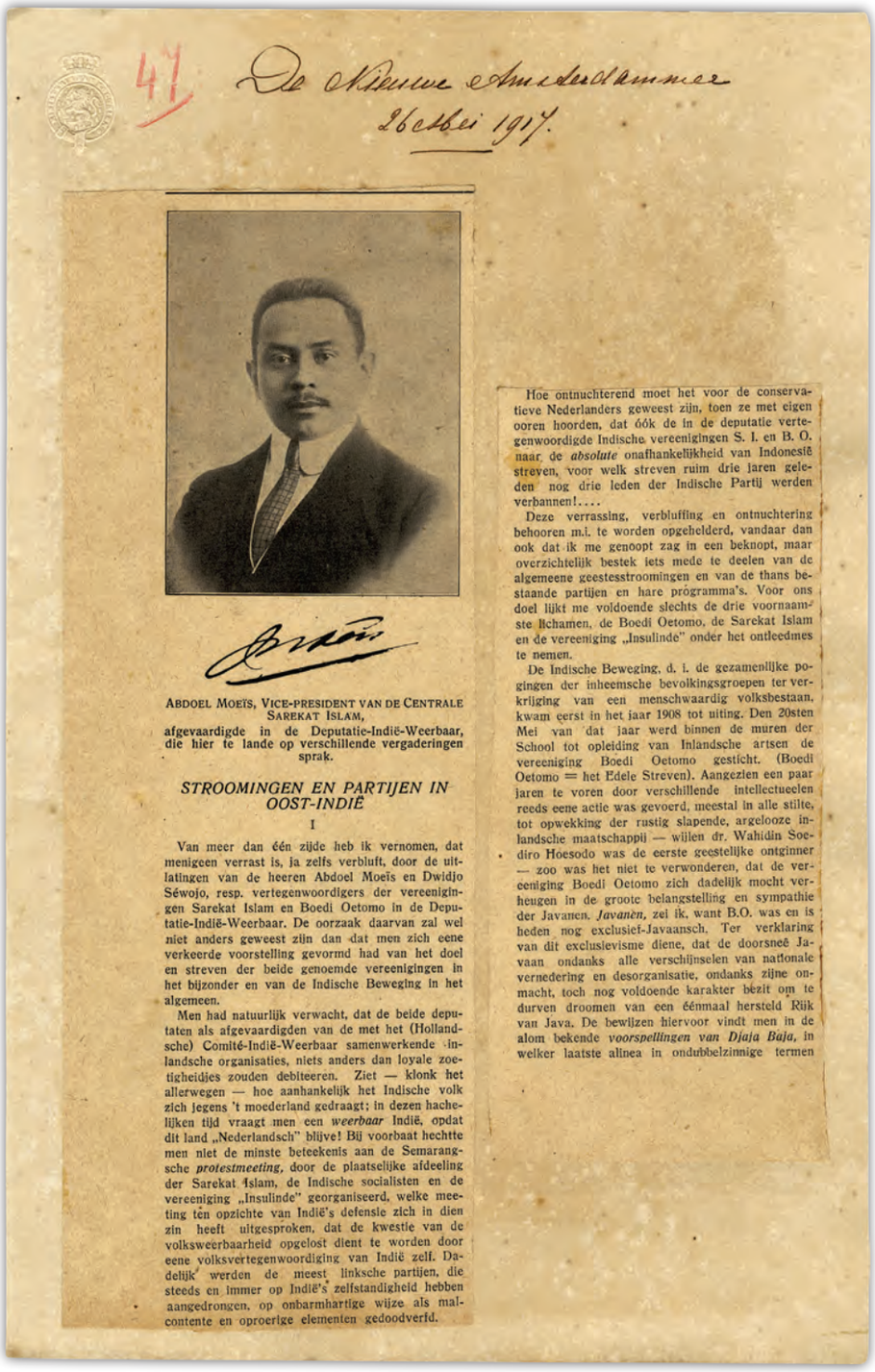
-3-

Abdoel Moeis, vice president of the Central Sarekat Islam: "Energy Credits and Parties in East Indies" (Deputy in Deputaatie Indie Weerbaar who spoke here in this country at various meetings/article)

De Nieuwe Amsterdammer, 26 May 1917
Attachments : Committee "Indie Weerbaar"
National Archives of Indonesia

Sarekat İslam Merkezi Başkan Yardımcısı Abdoel Moeis: "Enerji Kredileri ve Doğu Hint Adaları'ndaki Taraflar" (Ülkede çeşitli toplantılarda konuşma yapan Weerbaar Hint Adası Heyet Vekili)

De Nieuwe Amsterdammer, 26 Mayıs 1917
Ekler: "Weerbaar Hint Adası" Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi



De Nieuwe Amsterdammer
26 Mei 1917.

ABDOEL MOEÏS, VICE-PRESIDENT VAN DE CENTRALE SAREKAT ISLAM,
afgevaardigde in de Deputatie-Indië-Weerbaar, die hier te lande op verschillende vergaderingen sprak.

STROOMINGEN EN PARTIJEN IN OOST-INDIË

I

Van meer dan één zijde heb ik vernomen, dat menigeen verrast is, ja zelfs verbluft, door de uitlatingen van de heeren Abdoel Moeïs en Dwidjo Sewojo, resp. vertegenwoordigers der vereenigingen Sarekat Islam en Boedi Oetomo in de Deputatie-Indië-Weerbaar. De oorzaak daarvan zal wel niet anders geweest zijn dan dat men zich eene verkeerde voorstelling gevormd had van het doel en streven der beide genoemde vereenigingen in het bijzonder en van de Indische Beweging in het algemeen.

Men had natuurlijk verwacht, dat de beide deputaten als afgevaardigden van de met het (Hollandsche) Comité-Indië-Weerbaar samenwerkende inlandsche organisaties, niets anders dan loyale zoetigheidjes zouden debiteeren. Ziet — klonk het allerwegen — hoe aanhankelijk het Indische volk zich jegens 't moederland gedraagt; in dezen hachelijken tijd vraagt men een *weerbaar* Indië, opdat dit land „Nederlandsch" blijve! Bij voorbaat hechtte men niet de minste beteekenis aan de Semarangsche *protestmeeting*, door de plaatselijke afdeeling der Sarekat Islam, de Indische socialisten en de vereeniging „Insulinde" georganiseerd, welke meeting ten opzichte van Indië's defensie zich in dien zin heeft uitgesproken, dat de kwestie van de volksweerbaarheid opgelost dient te worden door eene volksvertegenwoordiging van Indië zelf. Dadelijk werden de meest linksche partijen, die steeds en immer op Indië's zelfstandigheid hebben aangedrongen, op onbarmhartige wijze als malcontente en oproerige elementen gedoodverfd.

Hoe ontnuchterend moet het voor de conservatieve Nederlanders geweest zijn, toen ze met eigen ooren hoorden, dat óók de in de deputatie vertegenwoordigde Indische vereenigingen S. I. en B. O. naar de *absolute* onafhankelijkheid van Indonesië streven, voor welk streven ruim drie jaren geleden nog drie leden der Indische Partij werden verbannen!....

Deze verrassing, verbluffing en ontnuchtering behooren m.i. te worden opgehelderd, vandaar dan ook dat ik me genoopt zag in een beknopt, maar overzichtelijk bestek iets mede te deelen van de algemeene geestesstroomingen en van de thans bestaande partijen en hare prógramma's. Voor ons doel lijkt me voldoende slechts de drie voornaamste lichamen, de Boedi Oetomo, de Sarekat Islam en de vereeniging „Insulinde" onder het ontleedmes te nemen.

De Indische Beweging, d. i. de gezamenlijke pogingen der inheemsche bevolkingsgroepen ter verkrijging van een menschwaardig volksbestaan, kwam eerst in het jaar 1908 tot uiting. Den 20sten Mei van dat jaar werd binnen de muren der School tot opleiding van Inlandsche artsen de vereeniging Boedi Oetomo gesticht. (Boedi Oetomo = het Edele Streven). Aangezien een paar jaren te voren door verschillende intellectueelen reeds eene actie was gevoerd, meestal in alle stilte, tot opwekking der rustig slapende, argelooze inlandsche maatschappij — wijlen dr. Wahidin Soediro Hoesodo was de eerste geestelijke ontginner — zoo was het niet te verwonderen, dat de vereeniging Boedi Oetomo zich dadelijk mocht verheugen in de groote belangstelling en sympathie der Javanen. *Javanen*, zei ik, want B.O. was en is heden nog exclusief-Javaansch. Ter verklaring van dit exclusievisme diene, dat de doorsneë Javaan ondanks alle verschijnselen van nationale vernedering en desorganisatie, ondanks zijne onmacht, toch nog voldoende karakter bezit om te durven droomen van een éénmaal hersteld Rijk van Java. De bewijzen hiervoor vindt men in de alom bekende *voorspellingen van Djaja Baja*, in welker laatste alinea in ondubbelzinnige termen

-4-

"The importance of developing institutions with legislatives power for Indies people," by M.Ng. Dwidjo Sewojo
(with Meeting "Onze Vloot" gentlemen of the deputation Indie Weerbaar, The Board Table)

De Amsterdammer, 21 April 1917
Attachments: Committee "Indie Weerbaar"
National Archives of Indonesia

M. Ng. Dwidjo Sewojo'nun "Doğu Hint Adaları halkı için yasama gücüne sahip kurumların geliştirilmesinin önemi" adlı makalesi
(Weerbar Hint Adası heyetinin yaptığı "Onze Vloot" toplantısı)

De Amsterdammer, 21 Nisan 1917
Ekler: "Weerbaar Hint Adası" Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi

De Amsterdammer 21 April 1917

anri Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

KOLONIËN

De noodzakelijkheid van de Instelling eener Indische Volksvertegenwoordiging met Wetgevende Macht
door M. NG. DWIDJO SEWOJO.

De schrijver van dit artikel

Op 3 April had ik de eer om als afgevaardigde van „Boedi Oetomo" in de deputatie „Indië Weerbaar" voor tal van de invloedrijkste Nederlanders een lezing te houden over bovenstaand onderwerp. Het is mij een vreugde om te dezer plaatse nog eens — zij het in verkorten vorm — te kunnen herhalen, wat ik toen in het midden bracht aangaande de belangen van mijn land.

Volgens de opdracht mij door de genoemde vereeniging verstrekt, heb ik

sten eerste deel uit te maken van de deputatie van het Hoofdcomité „Indië Weerbaar" ter aanbieding aan het Opperbestuur in Nederland van de op 31 Augustus 1916 genomen motie nopens de noodzakelijkheid van de weerbaarmaking van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië; en ten tweede

ster bevoegder plaatse in Nederland te verdedigen het door het Hoofdbestuur der Vereeniging ingenomen standpunt, dat op het volgende neerkomt:

A. het Hoofdbestuur van „Boedi-Oetomo" hoopt volgens zijn vaste overtuiging, dat de verdediging van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië behalve aan eene Vloot en een staand leger ook zal worden opgedragen aan een inlandsch militie-leger, doch dat de richting dier militie zal worden gevregeld door een lichaam, dat men de Volksvertegenwoordiging van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië zou kunnen noemen met wetgevende macht;

B. afgezien van het bovenstaande achtgenoemd Hoofdbestuur de spoedige instelling van een dergelijk wetgevend lichaam voor Indië in ieder geval zeer noodzakelijk als een gebiedende eisch des tijds."

Als een der oprichters van „Boedi Oetomo" en sedert de oprichting daarvan in 1908 deel uitmakende van het Hoofdbestuur, kan ik verklaren, dat „Boedi Oetomo" tot in het diepst van haar hart overtuigd is van de noodzakelijkheid van Indië's weerbaarmaking. Zij betreurt innig het feit, dat Indië tot op den huidigen dag weerloos is gebleven, en het is haar oprecht geloof, dat bij bestendiging van deze omstandigheid, in aanmerking nemende den onrustwekkenden wereldtoestand, Indië, ons geliefd vaderland, vroeg of laat in handen van een andere mogendheid zal vallen. „Boedi Oetomo" beseft ten volle, wat dit voor Indië zou beduiden; maar zij vraagt zich af: „Realiseert men zich *in Nederland* wel voldoende de beteekenis van het verlies van Indië, zoo in materieelen als in moreelen zin?"

Wij, Javanen, *gelooven* in de toekomst van ons land, omdat wij gelooven in de waarheid der wereldevolutie. Mede ten gevolge van de evolutie in de politieke moraal, met name de associatie- en ethische politiek, door de Nederlandsche Regeering ten opzichte van Indië sedert het begin van deze eeuw gevolgd, koesteren wij dan ook de overtuiging, dat Indië binnen niet al te langen tijd een plaats zal innemen in de rij der beschaafde volkeren. Voor de rustige en gestadige ontwikkeling van dit proces is echter noodig „weerbaarheid", d.w.z. de zekerheid, dat dit ontwikkelingsproces niet verstoord wordt. Boedi Oetomo verstaat onder weerbaarheid ook verstaat „weerstandsvermogen op intellectueel, op economisch en op staatkundig gebied".

Voor de weerbaarheid op staatkundig gebied is de Nederlandsche Regeering ons reeds tegemoet gekomen door de instelling van een „Volksraad". Dankbaar zijn wij in elk geval voor deze tegemoetkoming, doch *voldaan* zijn we nog in geenendeele, omdat de beslissingen inzake de wetgeving voor Indië nog steeds vallen bij de Staten-Generaal.

Meeting „Onze Vloot". De gastheeren van de deputatie Indië Weerbaar. De Bestuurstafel.

-5-

Javanese text of the Hellwench to HRH Princess Juliana salvation desire to Princess by Prince Pangeran Haryo Koesoemadiningrat

De Amsterdammer, 5 May 1917
Attachments : Committee “Indie Weerbaar”
National Archives of Indonesia

Prince Pangeran Haryo Koesoemadiningrat tarafından Hollanda Prensesi Juliana’ya hitaben yazılan Cava dilindeki bağımsızlık özlemi konulu şiir

De Amsterdammer, 5 Mayıs 1917
Ekler: “Weerbaar Hint Adası” Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi

36 De Amsterdammer 5 Mei 1917.

Wij ontvingen van den Prins Pangeran Haryo Koesoemadiningrat namens de Deputatie Indië Weerbaar een in de Jav. taal gesteld en heilwensch ter gelegenheid van den verjaardag van H. K. H. Prinses Juliana.

Met zeer veel genoegen brengen wij dit gedicht ter kennis van onze lezers. RED.

Portret van den dichter

Heilwensch aan Prinses Juliana

(Zangwijze „Sinom" de Jeugd)

Mijn hart dringt mij tot 't uiten van een heilwensch,
Princes Juliana gij zijt
de talisman van 't gansche rijk,
van Nederland en India,
Oranjetelg, gij die 't omvat,
gij met Uw nakroost, telg na telg,
kundig, luistrijk, beschermend steeds,
op wien zich aller liefde vest,
vol eerbied, in- en uiterlijk.
O Alziel! hoor deez' bede aan.

Deez' heilwensch wordt U toegebracht,
op Maandagmorgen van den dag
met datum dertigsten April;
de jaarspreuk van dit zonnejaar
luidt: „Wees 't Vat, Princes,
't Kanaal van Gods genade."
Aanvaard de hulde van wie 't schreef
met zijne medeleden in
de Deputatie India-weerbaar,
O Princesje Juliana!

opdat de voorspoed steeds vermeer',
van U, verheven Koningskind,
en tot in verste stonden blijf;
het is mijn warme hartewensch,
die mijne gansche ziel beheerscht,
en tot de hoogste heemlen stijgt,
een lied, dat onzen wensch vertolkt,
en tot een klare uiting brengt,
als waar het aller Goden werk.

't Is heden op deez' dag der Maan,
den dertigsten der maand April,
't geboortefeest van 't Koningskind,
onze Princes Juliana,
die thans bereikt haar achtste jaar.
O Gij, mijn Allerhoogste Heer,
wil nederdalen doen op haar,
Uw meest volledige gena:
lang leve, heil en majesteit.

De Javaansche tekst van den Heilwensch aan H. K. H. Prinses Juliana.
Een Hollandsche vertaling staat hiernevens.

-6-

"The Sarekat Islam" article in our colonial politics in view sheet of "The Liberal-Democrat"
26 May 1917

Attachments : Committee "Indie Weerbaar"
National Archives of Indonesia

"The Liberal Democrat"da çıkan koloni politikalarıyla ilgili "Sarekat İslam" makalesi
26 Mayıs 1917

Ekler: "Weerbaar Hint Adası" Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi

anri Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

No. 6 ZATERDAG 26 MEI 1917 1ste Jaargang

ONZE KOLONIALE POLITIEK

Bijblad van „De Vrijzinnig-Democraat" van Zaterdag 26 Mei 1917.

Onder Redactie van H. J. VERMEER.

Adres Redactie:
Obrechtstraat 286 — Den Haag.

Abonnement „De Vrijzinnig-Democraat" met beide bijbladen „Onze Gemeentepolitiek" en „Onze Koloniale Politiek" voor Nederland: f 2 per jaar; voor Indië: f 3 per jaar.

Abonnement alléén op „Onze Koloniale Politiek" voor Nederland: f 1 en voor Indië f 1.50 per jaar.

Voor abonnementen wende men zich tot de administratie, adres: v. Boetzelaerlaan 24, Den Haag.

De Sarekat Islam.

Op initiatief van het Indisch Comité van den Vrijzinnig-Democratischen Bond en van de Vrijzinnig-Democratische Kiesvereeniging te 's-Gravenhage, had Vrijdagavond 11 Mei in een der zalen van de Oranje-societeit een

Openbare Vergadering

plaats, waar als spreker optrad de heer Abdulmoeis, vice-voorzitter van de vereeniging „Sarekat Islam".

De heer A. Faubel, voorzitter van het Indisch Comité, gepensioneerd kolonel-hoofdintendant van het Indische leger, leidde de zeer goed bezochte bijeenkomst, waar wij onder de aanwezigen zagen zeer vele dames, o.m. mevr. dr. Aleta H. Jacobs, de Kamerleden Marchant, Limburg en Koster, verschillende leden van de deputatie „Indië-Weerbaar", talrijke Indische studenten en voorts een groot aantal partijgenooten en belangstellenden, meest personen, die heizij een ambt in Indië bekleeden of bekleed hebben, dan wel op andere wijze een belangenverbinding met Indië onderhouden.

De leider van de bijeenkomst sprak het

Openingswoord

en deelde mede, dat het Indisch Comité voornoemd en de afd. 's-Gravenhage V.D.B. gaarne de aangeboden gelegenheid hadden aangegrepen om partijgenooten en belangstellenden te doen voorlichten omtrent het doel en het streven van de Sarekat Islam, nu onder de leden der deputatie „Indië-Weerbaar" hier te lande zich bevond de heer Abdulmoeis, vice-voorzitter dier vereeniging.

Vernomen hebbende, dat deze genegen was, hierover een spreekbeurt te vervullen, was hij in zijne kwaliteit als zoodanig uitgenoodigd, omdat, zoo iemand daartoe wel bevoegd geacht moge worden, dit zeer zeker de vice-voorzitter moet zijn; iemand, die ter zake volkomen ingewijd is.

Veel is er over de S. I. geschreven, veel kritiek heeft deze jonge vereeniging moeten verduren, veel scheeve voorstellingen verschenen in druk en in woord. Het moest daarbij treffen, dat meestal die kritiek, die voorstelling van zaken, niet ten volle objectief was, dat meestal tegenstanders aan het woord waren.

Aan den heer Abdulmoeis, als zoon van het volk van Indië, de taak ons voor te lichten omtrent hetgeen in dat volk thans leeft. Hij moge ervan verzekerd zijn, dat hij hier spreekt voor een aandachtig auditorium, dat ware sympathie koestert voor zijn land en voor het volk, dat hij hier vertegenwoordigt.

Doel en streven van de Sarekat Islam.

De heer Abdulmoeis, zijn dank uitsprekende voor de belangstelling en voor de gelegenheid hem hier geboden om alle misverstand omtrent de vereeniging, waarvan hij de eer heeft vice-voorzitter te zijn, weg te nemen, begint met het uiteenzetten van de wordingsgeschiedenis, welke onafscheidelijk is verbonden aan eene bespreking van het doel en het streven.

Hij herinnert aan de lijdensgeschiedenis van zijn vaderland, dat drie eeuwen in handen van Nederland, oorspronkelijk een winkolonie is geweest, een exploitatieterrein voor degenen, die daar hunne zakken kwamen spekken. Dat land, aldus de spreker, mijn vaderland, heeft een voogd, die thans wroeging gevoelt voor de daden van zijn voorvaderen. U weet even goed als ik, dat die winkolonie is geweest de kurk, waarop de welvaart van Nederland dreef; u weet evengoed als ik, wat ons volk door die zucht naar winstbejag heeft geleden; hoe het zou ten onder gegaan zijn, indien de opvattingen niet waren veranderd.

Met wijlen mr. Van Deventer aan 't hoofd heeft het beschaafde en weldenkende deel der Nederlanders eindelijk ingezien, dat ons land te veel heeft geleden, te veel heeft verdragen.

Dat Nederland te ver was gegaan! Er kwam wroeging en zoowat 20 jaar terug heeft de exploitatie-politiek plaats gemaakt voor de ethische politiek.

Spreker zal daarom geen oude koeien uit de sloot halen, doch wenscht er nog even op te wijzen, dat zijn volk onder de uitwerking van die exploitatie-politiek, als een volk dat onderdrukt en verknecht werd, te zwak om zich daartegen te verweeren de lijdende rol speelde.

Talrijke opstootjes hebben bewezen, dat het volk véél heeft moeten verkroppen! En de wijze, hoe het heeft verkropt, blijkt o.a. uit de excessen op Atjeh. Het militairisme in Indië is steeds gericht geweest op een binnenlandschen aanval; die woelingen moesten steeds worden onderdrukt! En toen Van Heutz op Atjeh en elders victorie kraaide, begon het weer ergens anders te broeien; toen waren diezelfde militairen weer op andere eilanden noodig om bloed te doen vloeien! Ons ras had te veel verkropt!

Ook de vinnige overheerschersgreep van het kapitaal heeft Indië veel doen lijden. Daarbij heeft spr. echter niet zoozeer den blanke op het oog, doch wel den tusschenhandel die het volk tot koelies à f 0.25 per dag maakte en het grootste deel van de waarde der producten voor zich opeischt. Zoo goed als alle maatregelen tot opheffing zijn afgestuit op de bureaucratie en de vele fouten in het bestuurswezen, dat afdeelingsbanken stichtte, die tegen 18 % gelden uitleenen en dat desa-loemboengs oprichtte, die door het volk niet begrepen worden en niet in staat bleken ons uit de klauwen van den woekerhandel te verlossen.

Die druk van den overheerscher, die geweldenarij van het geld, heeft de bevolking jaren lang verkropt met wrok!

Toen men hoe langer zoo meer den druk van overheersching en kapitaal begon te voelen begon men zich langzamerhand te organiseeren. Een der beste uitingen daarvan was de oprichting, met subsidie van Generaal van Heutsz, van het blad „Bintang Hindia", dat evenwel door gebrek aan kapitaal moest verdwijnen. Daarna evenwel werd in de omgeving van de Inlandsche Artsenschool de Boedi-Oetomo gesticht, een vereeniging, die met wantrouwen werd gadegeslagen, doch een loyale bond werd. Ondanks het geschreeuw van een aantal „tropenkollers", dat van een „misdadige" beweging sprak. Nog later ontstond de Sarekat Islam, als een uiting van den drang om recht, in de allereerste plaats om economische rechten. Vandaar dat de vereeniging aanvankelijk was een handelsorganisatie van den Mohamedaan om stelling te nemen tegen den tusschenhandel en aanvankelijk werd genoemd „Sarekat dagang Islam". Alweer stelden de „tropenkollers" de beweging voor als een fanatiek Mohammedaansch-revolutionnaire bond en... dank zij het verkeerde beleid van het Binnenlandsch Bestuur, dat in de organisatie een gevaarlijke beweging zag, werd de Sarekat Islam een politieke organisatie. In plaats van de bevolking te steunen en te leiden in haar economische actie trachtte men de vereeniging te isoleeren in Solo en werden verschillende andere maatregelen genomen en feiten gesteld, die als onrecht werden gevoeld, en de algemeene beweging naar organisatie slechts voedde. Het Gouvernement werd opgestookt tegen de beweging, vooral door het „Soerabajaasch Handelsblad" en het „Nieuws van den Dag voor N.-I.". Echter was geen macht ter wereld bestand tegen den bandjir die de kreet in de ooren der onderdrukte massa deed weerklinken en van uit Soerabaja zich westwaarts over Java verbreidde. Toen begon men in te zien, dat de machtige stroom in veilige banen moest worden geleid. Het was echter te laat, het politiek karakter was aan de beweging niet meer te ontnemen; ook de leiders waren daartoe niet in staat. En thans is de S. I. dan ook niet een fanatiek Mahomedaansche organisatie, doch een zuiver politieke bond, waarvan het doel is de vrijmaking van Indië. Waartegen tropenkollers als de heeren van Gemns, de gebroeders Wybrands, de heeren Mulder, Zendtgraaff en andere Indische journalisten om het hardst te keer gaan, aangezien zij voelen, dat het nu uit zal zijn met de groote winsten! Had de S. I. in plaats van een parlementaire actie daartoe een revolutionnaire actie gekozen, dan zou zij in plaats van ettelijke duizenden leden misschien anderhalf millioen leden hebben geteld, doordat zij zich zou hebben vereenigd met de Indische Partij.

Voor die parlementaire actie is noodig dat de bevolking gelegenheid heeft zich te uiten, dat zij wordt aangehoord. Dan zal worden voorkomen, dat de wrok tegen den overheerscher leidt tot excessen, tot opstootjes. Met de hand op het hart verklaart spr. dat de S. I. tot op dit oogenblik de parlementaire actie wil. Anders zou hij geen deel uitmaken van het comité „Indië Weerbaar", dat Nederland komt aanbieden Indië te helpen verdedigen. Liever dan een vreemde, die wellicht een overweldiger zou zijn, heeft de S. I. den voogd, een opvoeder, die wroeging toont over vroegere overheersching. Daarom zal de S. I. loyaal blijven, zoolang het Gouvernement het goed meent met Indië. Helaas, is in Indië bij velen het woord ethiek nog een woord dat afkeer wekt. En slechts aan het krachtig optreden van mr. 's Jacob is het te danken dat de S. I. mocht deelnemen aan de deputatie „Indië Weerbaar". Er is een felle strijd gevoerd om de S. I. te verhinderen deel uit te maken van die deputatie en het gevolg is geweest dat zich van de beweging in Indië een deel afscheidde, dat een nieuwe vereeniging „Indië-Weerbaar" heeft opgericht.

Ook in de deputatie hier in Nederland is thans een scheuring gekomen en spreker hoopt, dat zijn weg nimmer den weg zal kruisen van één der leden, die zich niet ontziet hier in Nederland de actie van die tropenkollers voort te zetten!

De S. I. heeft veel gedaan om de kloof te overbruggen, doch de pogingen lijden schipbreuk op de actie der tropenkollers, de egoïsten, die uit Indië alleen groote winsten willen halen, die gif en haat zaaien in de harten van de Inlandsche bevolking, welke hoe langer hoe meer gaat vragen of het den voogd wel ernst is met de opvoeding van den pupil. Wel groeit door deze reactie tegen de tropenkollers de beweging van de S. I., maar toch kan die toestand niet voortduren. De schuld van de verhouding lag echter niet bij de S. I., die nooit of nimmer heeft deelgenomen aan opstootjes of onlusten heeft verwekt, doch integendeel beoogt de bevolking op te heffen, te maken tot een hoogstaand volk, tot een krachtigen, trouwen pupil van den voogd. Wel hebben leden van de S. I. zich schuldig gemaakt aan verkeerde daden, doch als organisatie heeft de S. I. zich nimmer geplaatst tegenover het gezag en verschillende botsingen werden veroorzaakt door haat tegen de Chineezen. Indien het de inlandsche bevolking er om te doen ware de blanken uit te roeien en te verdrijven, dan hadden zij dit reeds veel vroeger kunnen doen, want wat beteekenen de 80.000 blanken tegen 50 millioen inlanders.

Spr. geeft een paar voorbeelden van onoordeelkundig optreden tegen enkele Inlanders en tart elk Nederlander om aan te toonen, waar en wanneer door de S. I. stelling is genomen tegen het gezag!

Spr. waarschuwt, niet als bedreiging echter, met het streven naar

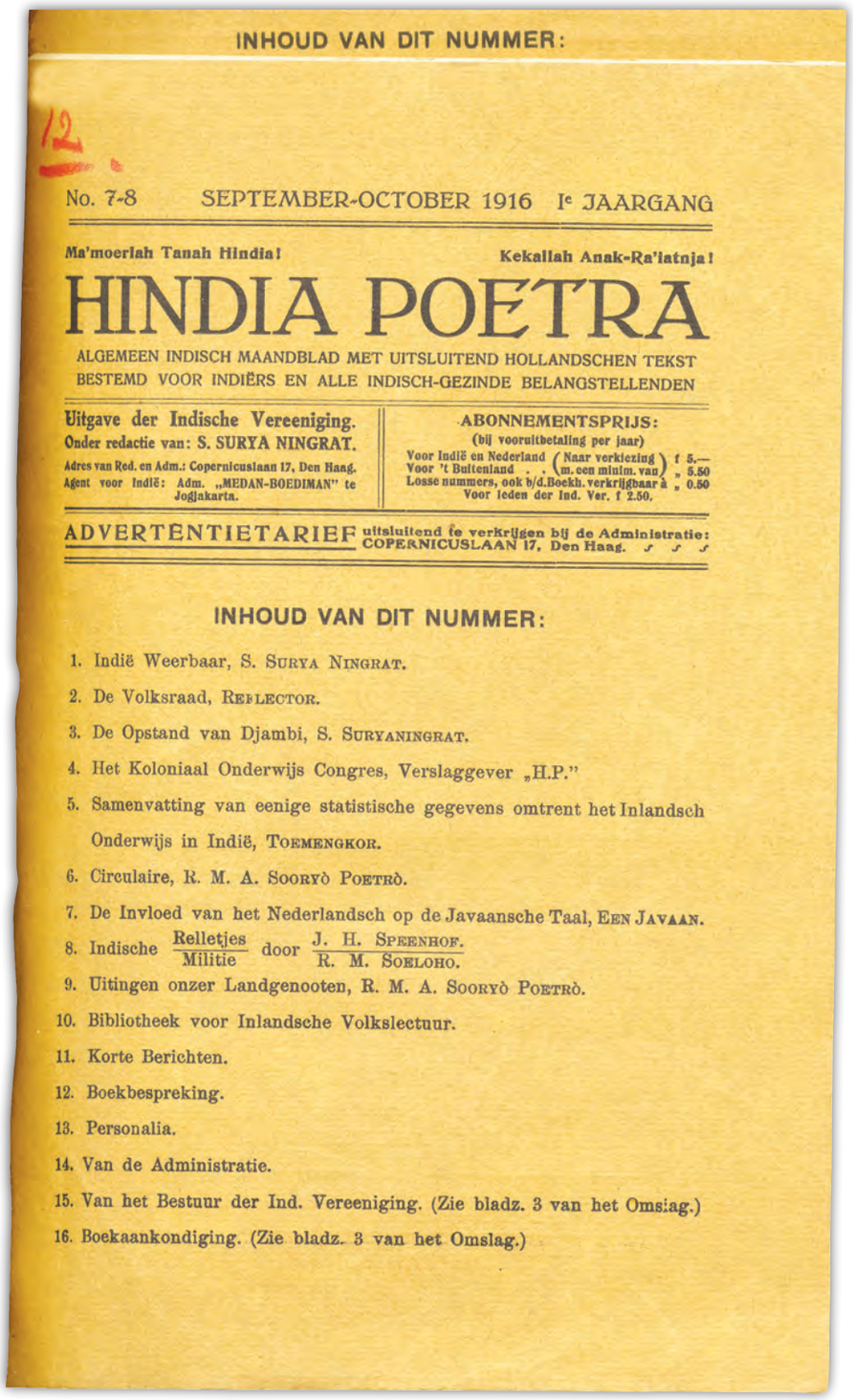
-7,8,9-

"Hindia Poetra" General monthly magazine with only dutch text target audience Indies and Indie-minded interest
The Hague, September-October, November-December 1916

Attachments : Committee "Indie Weerbaar"
National Archives of Indonesia

Hedef kitlesi Hint Adaları olan ve sadece Flemenkçe metinler içeren aylık dergi "Hindia Poetra"
Lahey, Eylül-Ekim, Kasım-Aralık 1916

Ekler: "Weerbaar Hint Adası" Komitesi
Endonezya Milli Arşivi



INHOUD VAN DIT NUMMER:

12

No. 7-8 SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1916 Ie JAARGANG

Ma'moerlah Tanah Hindia! Kekallah Anak-Ra'iatnja!

HINDIA POETRA

ALGEMEEN INDISCH MAANDBLAD MET UITSLUITEND HOLLANDSCHEN TEKST
BESTEMD VOOR INDIËRS EN ALLE INDISCH-GEZINDE BELANGSTELLENDEN

Uitgave der Indische Vereeniging.
Onder redactie van: S. SURYA NINGRAT.
Adres van Red. en Adm.: Copernicuslaan 17, Den Haag.
Agent voor Indië: Adm. „MEDAN-BOEDIMAN" te Jogjakarta.

ABONNEMENTSPRIJS:
(bij vooruitbetaling per jaar)
Voor Indië en Nederland (Naar verkiezing m. een minim. van) f 5.—
Voor 't Buitenland . . „ 5.50
Losse nummers, ook b/d.Boekh. verkrijgbaar à „ 0.50
Voor leden der Ind. Ver. f 2.50.

ADVERTENTIETARIEF uitsluitend te verkrijgen bij de Administratie: COPERNICUSLAAN 17, Den Haag.

INHOUD VAN DIT NUMMER:

1. Indië Weerbaar, S. SURYA NINGRAT.
2. De Volksraad, REFLECTOR.
3. De Opstand van Djambi, S. SURYANINGRAT.
4. Het Koloniaal Onderwijs Congres, Verslaggever „H.P."
5. Samenvatting van eenige statistische gegevens omtrent het Inlandsch Onderwijs in Indië, TOEMENGKOR.
6. Circulaire, R. M. A. SOORYÒ POETRÒ.
7. De Invloed van het Nederlandsch op de Javaansche Taal, EEN JAVAAN.
8. Indische Relletjes / Militie door J. H. SPEENHOF. / R. M. SOELOHO.
9. Uitingen onzer Landgenooten, R. M. A. SOORYÒ POETRÒ.
10. Bibliotheek voor Inlandsche Volkslectuur.
11. Korte Berichten.
12. Boekbespreking.
13. Personalia.
14. Van de Administratie.
15. Van het Bestuur der Ind. Vereeniging. (Zie bladz. 3 van het Omslag.)
16. Boekaankondiging. (Zie bladz. 3 van het Omslag.)

anri Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

No. 9-10 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1916 Ie JAARGANG

Ma'moerlah Tanah Hindia! Kekallah Anak-Ra'iatnja!

HINDIA POETRA

ALGEMEEN INDISCH MAANDBLAD MET UITSLUITEND HOLLANDSCHEN TEKST
BESTEMD VOOR INDIËRS EN ALLE INDISCH-GEZINDE BELANGSTELLENDEN

Uitgave der Indische Vereeniging.
Onder redactie van: S. SURYA NINGRAT.
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ABONNEMENTSPRIJS:
(bij vooruitbetaling per jaar)
Voor Indië en Nederland (Naar verkiezing m. een minim. van) f 5.—
Voor 't Buitenland . . (Naar verkiezing m. een minim. van) „ 5.50
Losse nummers, ook b/d.Boekh. verkrijgbaar à „ 0.50
Voor leden der Ind. Ver. f 2.50.

ADVERTENTIETARIEF uitsluitend te verkrijgen bij de Administratie: COPERNICUSLAAN 92, Den Haag.

INHOUD VAN DIT NUMMER:

1. Indië Weerbaar. II. Geen Plichten zonder Rechten, S. SURYA NINGRAT.
2. Op de Puinhoopen van Oud-Java, R. M. A. SOORJO POETRO.
3. Indië in de Fransche Opera, J. H. FRANÇOIS.
4. Het Javaansche Ballet in „Attima", NOTO SOEROTO.
5. Medezeggenschap, S. SURYA NINGRAT.
6. Gevangenis-ervaringen van een Inlandsch Journalist, MAS MARCO.
7. Wederzijdsch Wantrouwen, S. SURYA NINGRAT.
8. Mededeeling van het I. V. Bestuur.
9. Personalia.
10. Van de Redactie en Administratie.
11. Boekbespreking.

Wegens bijzondere omstandigheden is dit nummer laat verschenen.
Het Bureau „Hindia Poetra" is thans gevestigd: Copernicuslaan 92, Den Haag.

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BLIJVEN HET HEELE JAAR DOOR BEWAARD

INDISCHE VEREENIGING

Voordrachten en Mededeelingen.

No. 1. De gedachten van Raden Adjeng Kartini als richtsnoer voor de Indische Vereeniging,
door R. M. Noto Soeroto . . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 2. Het samengaan van alle volkeren op den weg van voor-uitgang. Beschouwingen in verband met het Rassen-congres te Londen in Juli 1911,
door Mr. J. H. Abendanon . . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 3. De Indische Partij en de „Open Brief aan de Land-genooten" van Dr. Tjipto Mangoenkoesoemo,
door R. M. Noto Soeroto. . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 4. Onderwijs voor Inlanders in onze Koloniën,
door H. M. van Haften . . . . . *à f 0.25*

Deze vier nummers vormen den eersten bundel.

No. 5. De Eendracht van Indië en Nederland,
door R. M. Noto Soeroto . . . . . *à f 0.30*

No. 6. Een en ander over den Gamelan,
door R. M. Soemitro . . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 7. Onderwijs in de Hygiëne voor Ned. Indië,
door H. J. D. Apituley . . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 8. De pest op Java en hare bestrijding,
door Tjipto Mangoenkoesoemo . . . . . *à f 0.25*

No. 9. Het Minahassisch Ideaal,
door G. S. S. J. Ratu Langie . . . . . *à f 0.25*

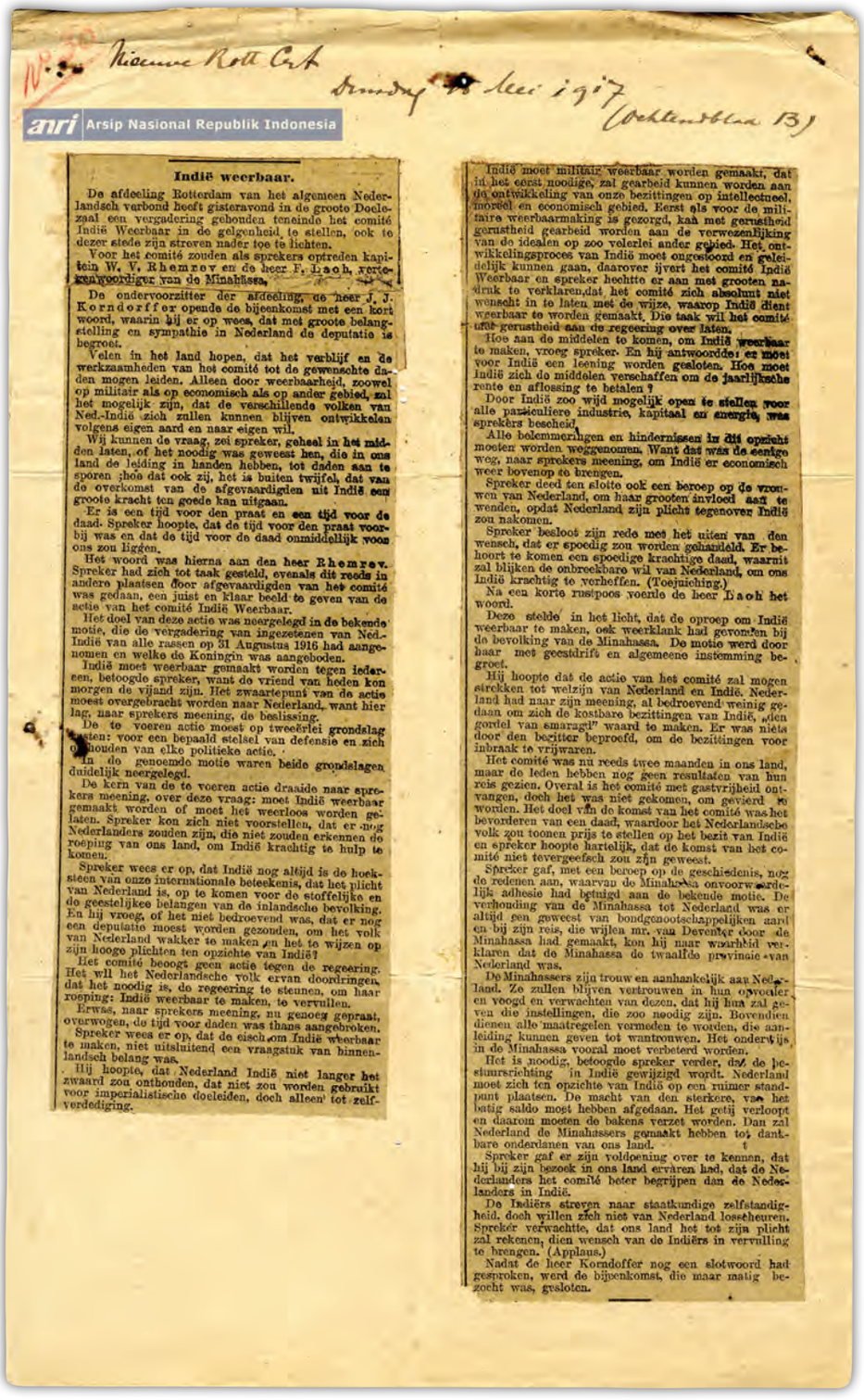
-10,11-

"Indie Weerbaar", Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant
18 May 1917
"A Voice from Minahasa" Colonial Weekly, Labour and Information Office East and West
The Hague, 19 July 1917

National Archives of Indonesia

"Weerbaar Hint Adası", Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant
18 Mayıs 1917
"Minahasa'nın Sesi" Colonial Weekly, Doğu ve Batı İş ve Enformasyon Ofisi
Lahey, 19 Temmuz 1917

Endonezya Milli Arşivi


anri Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

Indië weerbaar.

De afdeeling Rotterdam van het algemeen Nederlandsch verbond heeft gisteravond in de groote Doelezaal een vergadering gehouden teneinde het comité Indië Weerbaar in de gelgenheid te stellen, ook te dezer stede zijn streven nader toe te lichten.

Voor het comité zouden als sprekers optreden kapitein W. V. Rhemrev en de heer F. Laoh, vertegenwoordiger van de Minahassa.

De ondervoorzitter der afdeeling, de heer J. J. Korndorffer opende de bijeenkomst met een kort woord, waarin hij er op wees, dat met groote belangstelling en sympathie in Nederland de deputatie is begroet.

Velen in het land hopen, dat het verblijf en de werkzaamheden van het comité tot de gewenschte daden mogen leiden. Alleen door weerbaarheid, zoowel op militair als op economisch als op ander gebied, zal het mogelijk zijn, dat de verschillende volken van Ned.-Indië zich zullen kunnen blijven ontwikkelen volgens eigen aard en naar eigen wil.

Wij kunnen de vraag, zei spreker, geheel in het midden laten, of het noodig was geweest hen, die in ons land de leiding in handen hebben, tot daden aan te sporen, hoe dat ook zij, het is buiten twijfel, dat van de overkomst van de afgevaardigden uit Indië een groote kracht ten goede kan uitgaan.

Er is een tijd voor den praat en een tijd voor de daad. Spreker hoopte, dat de tijd voor den praat voorbij was en dat de tijd voor de daad onmiddellijk voor ons zou liggen.

Het woord was hierna aan den heer Rhemrev. Spreker had zich tot taak gesteld, evenals dit reeds in andere plaatsen door afgevaardigden van het comité was gedaan, een juist en klaar beeld te geven van de actie van het comité Indië Weerbaar.

Het doel van deze actie was neergelegd in de bekende motie, die de vergadering van ingezetenen van Ned.-Indië van alle rassen op 31 Augustus 1916 had aangenomen en welke de Koningin was aangeboden.

Indië moet weerbaar gemaakt worden tegen iedereen, betoogde spreker, want de vriend van heden kon morgen de vijand zijn. Het zwaartepunt van de actie moest overgebracht worden naar Nederland, want hier lag, naar sprekers meening, de beslissing.

De te voeren actie moest op tweeërlei grondslag steunen: voor een bepaald stelsel van defensie en zich onthouden van elke politieke actie.

In de genoemde motie waren beide grondslagen duidelijk neergelegd.

De kern van de te voeren actie draaide naar sprekers meening, over deze vraag: moet Indië weerbaar gemaakt worden of moet het weerloos worden gelaten. Spreker kon zich niet voorstellen, dat er nog Nederlanders zouden zijn, die niet zouden erkennen de roeping van ons land, om Indië krachtig te hulp te komen.

Spreker wees er op, dat Indië nog altijd is de hoeksteen van onze internationale beteekenis, dat het plicht van Nederland is, op te komen voor de stoffelijke en de geestelijke belangen van de inlandsche bevolking. En hij vroeg, of het niet bedroevend was, dat er nog een deputatie moest worden gezonden, om het volk van Nederland wakker te maken en het te wijzen op zijn hooge plichten ten opzichte van Indië!

Het comité beoogt geen actie tegen de regeering. Het wil het Nederlandsche volk ervan doordringen, dat het noodig is, de regeering te steunen, om haar roeping: Indië weerbaar te maken, te vervullen.

Erwas, naar sprekers meening, nu genoeg gepraat, overwogen, de tijd voor daden was thans aangebroken.

Spreker wees er op, dat de eisch om Indië weerbaar te maken, niet uitsluitend een vraagstuk van binnenlandsch belang was.

Hij hoopte, dat Nederland Indië niet langer het zwaard zou onthouden, dat niet zou worden gebruikt voor imperialistische doeleinden, doch alleen tot zelfverdediging.

Indië moet militair weerbaar worden gemaakt, dat in het eerst noodige, zal gearbeid kunnen worden aan de ontwikkeling van onze bezittingen op intellectueel, moreel en economisch gebied. Eerst als voor de militaire weerbaarmaking is gezorgd, kan met gerustheid gearbeid worden aan de verwezenlijking van de idealen op zoo verleidelijk ander gebied. Het ontwikkelingsproces van Indië moet ongestoord en geleidelijk kunnen gaan, daarover ijvert het comité Indië Weerbaar en spreker hechtte er aan met grooten nadruk te verklaren, dat het comité zich absoluut niet wenscht in te laten met de wijze, waarop Indië dient weerbaar te worden gemaakt. Die taak wil het comité uit gerustheid aan de regeering over laten.

Hoe aan de middelen te komen, om Indië weerbaar te maken, vroeg spreker. En hij antwoordde: er moet voor Indië een leening worden gesloten. Hoe moet Indië zich de middelen verschaffen om de jaarlijksche rente en aflossing te betalen?

Door Indië zoo wijd mogelijk open te stellen voor alle particuliere industrie, kapitaal en energie, was sprekers beschied.

Alle belemmeringen en hindernissen in dit opzicht moeten worden weggenomen. Want dat was de eenige weg, naar sprekers meening, om Indië er economisch weer bovenop te brengen.

Spreker deed ten slotte ook een beroep op de vrouwen van Nederland, om haar grooten invloed aan te wenden, opdat Nederland zijn plicht tegenover Indië zou nakomen.

Spreker besloot zijn rede met het uiten van den wensch, dat er spoedig zou worden gehandeld. Er behoort te komen een spoedige krachtige daad, waarmit zal blijken de onbreekbare wil van Nederland, om ons Indië krachtig te verheffen. (Toejuiching.)

Na een korte rustpoos voerde de heer Laoh het woord.

Deze stelde in het licht, dat de oproep om Indië weerbaar te maken, ook weerklank had gevonden bij de bevolking van de Minahassa. De motie werd door haar met geestdrift en algemeene instemming begroet.

Hij hoopte dat de actie van het comité zal mogen strekken tot welzijn van Nederland en Indië. Nederland had naar zijn meening, al bedroevend weinig gedaan om zich de kostbare bezittingen van Indië, „den gordel van smaragd" waard te maken. Er was niets door den bezitter beproefd, om de bezittingen voor inbraak te vrijwaren.

Het comité was nu reeds twee maanden in ons land, maar de leden hebben nog geen resultaten van hun reis gezien. Overal is het comité met gastvrijheid ontvangen, doch het was niet gekomen, om gevierd te worden. Het doel van de komst van het comité was het bevorderen van een daad, waardoor het Nederlandsche volk zou toonen prijs te stellen op het bezit van Indië en spreker hoopte hartelijk, dat de komst van het comité niet tevergeefsch zou zijn geweest.

Spreker gaf, met een beroep op de geschiedenis, nog de redenen aan, waarvan de Minahassa onvoorwaardelijk adhesie had betuigd aan de bekende motie. De verhouding van de Minahassa tot Nederland was er altijd een geweest van bondgenootschappelijken aard en bij zijn reis, die wijlen mr. van Deventer door de Minahassa had gemaakt, kon hij naar waarheid verklaren dat de Minahassa de twaalfde provincie van Nederland was.

De Minahassers zijn trouw en aanhankelijk aan Nederland. Ze zullen blijven vertrouwen in hun opvoeder en voogd en verwachten van dezen, dat hij hun zal geven die instellingen, die zoo noodig zijn. Bovendien dienen alle maatregelen vermeden te worden, die aanleiding kunnen geven tot wantrouwen. Het onderwijs in de Minahassa vooral moet verbeterd worden.

Het is noodig, betoogde spreker verder, dat de bestuursrichting in Indië gewijzigd wordt. Nederland moet zich ten opzichte van Indië op een ruimer standpunt plaatsen. De macht van den sterkere, van het batig saldo moet hebben afgedaan. Het getij verloopt en daarom moeten de bakens verzet worden. Dan zal Nederland de Minahassers gemaakt hebben tot dankbare onderdanen van ons land.

Spreker gaf er zijn voldoening over te kennen, dat hij bij zijn bezoek in ons land ervaren had, dat de Nederlanders het comité beter begrijpen dan de Nederlanders in Indië.

De Indiërs streven naar staatkundige zelfstandigheid, doch willen zich niet van Nederland losscheuren. Spreker verwachtte, dat ons land het tot zijn plicht zal rekenen, dien wensch van de Indiërs in vervulling te brengen. (Applaus.)

Nadat de heer Korndoffer nog een slotwoord had gesproken, werd de bijeenkomst, die maar matig bezocht was, gesloten.

anri Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

Donderdag 19 Juli 1917. 17de Jaargang.

ONIAAL WEEKBLAD

RGAAN DER VEREENIGING

T EN WEST

„Het Koloniaal belang is een algemeen Nederlandsch belang".

EN HAAG.
519.

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Voor *Administratie* en *Verandering van Woonplaats* wende men zich tot den Administrateur: HEULSTRAAT 17, Tel. 4519.
Voor *Advertentiën* tot de DRUKKERIJ TEN HAGEN, NOBELSTRAAT 20, Telefoon intercomm. 2793, beiden DEN HAAG.

MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN LEVENSVERZEKERING
rengracht 414 - SOERABAJA, Societeitstraat.
g Rente-Verzekering.

Zuid-Holland en 's-Gravenhage"
lia-Nederland, sasoedahnja mail katarima.
ram dari BATAWI DAN LAIN TAMPAT.

men eens 't oog gaan over de lange lijst van rvoor geraadpleegde boeken en tijdschriften. Voor a alleen beslaat die een halve pagina. De Max velaar is daarbij niet vergeten.

a 70 bladzijden met „Praktische Vorbemerkun-" wordt de zeereis van Europa naar Indië be-reven. „Weitaus" wordt voor Duitschers de d-deutscher Lloyd (deze reisgids heeft in 't on-ksjaar 1914 't licht gezien) en de Oesterreich. yd aanbevolen; daarna volgen de P. and O., de ntal S. N. C. en de Orient line; dan de Stoomv. Nederland, de Messag. Maritimes, de Marittina liana en ten laatste de Nippon Yusen Kaisha. De terdamsche Lloyd wordt niet genoemd.

Hierop volgen de reisbeschrijvingen van Ceylon, r- (d.i. Engelsch) Indië, Burmah, 't schiereiland akka, 't Koningrijk Siam, en ten slotte Java; alles toegelicht door 22 land- en 33 overzichts-ten, zoomede 8 plattegronden, van een duide-eid, waarvan Baedeker 't geheim bezit.

oge, als aan de harakiri in Europa eenmaal een e zal zijn gekomen en de wèreldreizigers zich aken om hun zwerftochten met nieuwen moed rvatten, *Baedekers Indien* veel bijdragen tot 't k aan landen, waar de menschen verstandiger ijzer zijn dan wij hier. Een Oostersch spreek-ijzer: eerst dan zal een volk wijs zijn, als 't in [illegible] ezeldrijver zien.

D. A. H.

EenStem uit de Minahassa.

Door denheer Fr. Laoh is bij zijn vertrek naar Indië een nota tot den minister van Koloniën gericht, waarin werden uiteengezet eenige desiderata der Minahassers, zooals ze tot uiting zijn gekomen op bijeenkomsten door de *Perserikatan Minahassa* georganiseerd.

Op verzoek van mijn landgenoot wil ik bovengenoemde nota aan een bespreking in de pers onderwerpen. Wij hopen, dat hierdoor meerdere bekendheid wordt gegeven aan de verschillende zaken, die voor ons Minahassers van zeer groot belang zijn. De nota handelt over zes onderwerpen:

1o. de heeren- en negorij-diensten;
2o. het middelbaar (voortgezet lager) onderwijs in de Minahassa;
3o. het irrigatiewezen;
4o. de toepassing der decentralisatiewet op de Minahassa;
5o. den burgerlijken stand;
6o. de positie van de Minahassers in het bijzonder en van het niet-Europeesche element in 't algemeen, in het Nederl.-Indische leger.

Aan het slot van zijn schrijven geeft de heer Laoh eenige aanwijzingen omtrent de te nemen maatregelen, die een eind zouden kunnen maken aan de uiteengezette, minder wenschelijke toestanden en verhoudingen.

Zooals bekend is de heer Laoh met een uitgebreide volmacht van de *Perserikatan Minahassa* naar Neder land gekomen, onder voorwaarde, dat hij verschillende questie's tevoren bespreken zou met de hier te lande vertoevende Minahassers. Een kleine uitweiding over den aard van de *Perserikatan Minahassa* zal wellicht te dezer plaatse noodig zijn voor een goed inzicht. De P. M. telde einde 1916 ruim 12.000 leden; meer dan de helft van het ledental wordt gevormd door militairen en gewapende politiedienaren, die hun geboorteland verlaten en zich in den Nederlandschen wapenrok gestoken hebben. In de Minahassa zelf zijn leden toegetreden uit alle standen van de maatschappij. In de April-aflevering van *Het Koloniaal Tijdschrift* heeft steller dezes met den heer Laoh de beteekenis uiteengezet van de P. M. voor de Minahassers, zij is een

Dekstoelen
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HOOGSTRAAT 20.

BON MARCHÉ
DE VRIES & ZONEN - Opgericht 1879.
RDAM - ROTTERDAM - UTRECHT - BAARN
rustingen voor Dames en Heeren.
AGT ONZE GEÏLLUSTREERDE PRIJSCOURANT.

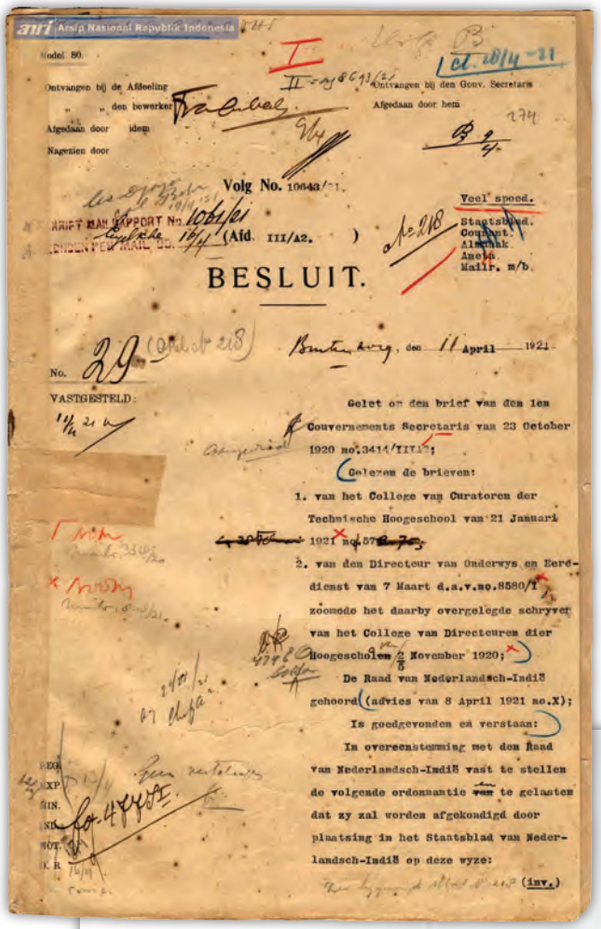
-12,13-

Decision of Governor General
11 April 1921 No.29: on Technical High School in Bandung

Source: ANRI, Algemeen Secretarie - Bt. GG 11-04-1921 No.29
ANRI, Kempen 530708 FP 2
National Archives of Indonesia

Genel Vali Kararı
11 Nisan 1921 No.29 Bandung Teknik Lisesi

Kaynak: ANRI, Algemeen Secretarie - Bt. GG 11-04-1921 No.29
ANRI, Kempen 530708 FP 2
Endonezya Milli Arşivi



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Model 80.

Ontvangen bij de Afdeeling
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Volg No. 10643/21.

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(Afd. III/A2.)

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No. 29

VASTGESTELD:

Buitenzorg, den 11 April 1921

Gelet op den brief van den 1en Gouvernements Secretaris van 23 October 1920 no.3414/III/A2;

Gelezen de brieven:

1. van het College van Curatoren der Technische Hoogeschool van 21 Januari 1921 no.57

2. van den Directeur van Onderwys en Eeredienst van 7 Maart d.a.v.no.8580/1 zoomede het daarby overgelegde schryven van het College van Directeuren dier Hoogeschool van 2/5 November 1920;

De Raad van Nederlandsch-Indië gehoord (advies van 8 April 1921 no.X);

Is goedgevonden en verstaan:

In overeenstemming met den Raad van Nederlandsch-Indië vast te stellen de volgende ordonnantie en te gelasten dat zy zal worden afgekondigd door plaatsing in het Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië op deze wyze:

(inv.)

-1-

The tallest and shortest soldier of Imperial Russian Army-Juhan Päiel (109 cm) and Juhan Riiman (209 cm) from Southern Estonia during the enlistment in autumn 1915. Only Riiman went to war, Päiel was released from army for being too short. Photo was taken for Red Cross charity postcard.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 250.0-72682

Rus İmparatorluk Ordusunun en uzun ve en kısa askerleri-Juhan Päiel (109 cm) ve Juhan Riiman (209 cm), 1915 Sonbahar celbinde Güney Estonya'dan alınan askerler. Sadece Riiman savaşa gitmiş, Päiel ise çok kısa olduğu için ordudan muaf tutulmuştur. Fotoğraf Kızıl Haç'a yardım kartpostalıdır.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 250.0-72682

-2-

Russian Artillery Battery shooting in Eastern Front during First World War
Photo: Estonian volunteer soldier A. Funk.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 231.0-58355

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Doğu Cephesi'nde atış yapan Rus Topçu Bataryası
Fotoğraf: Estonyalı gönüllü asker A. Funk.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 231.0-58355

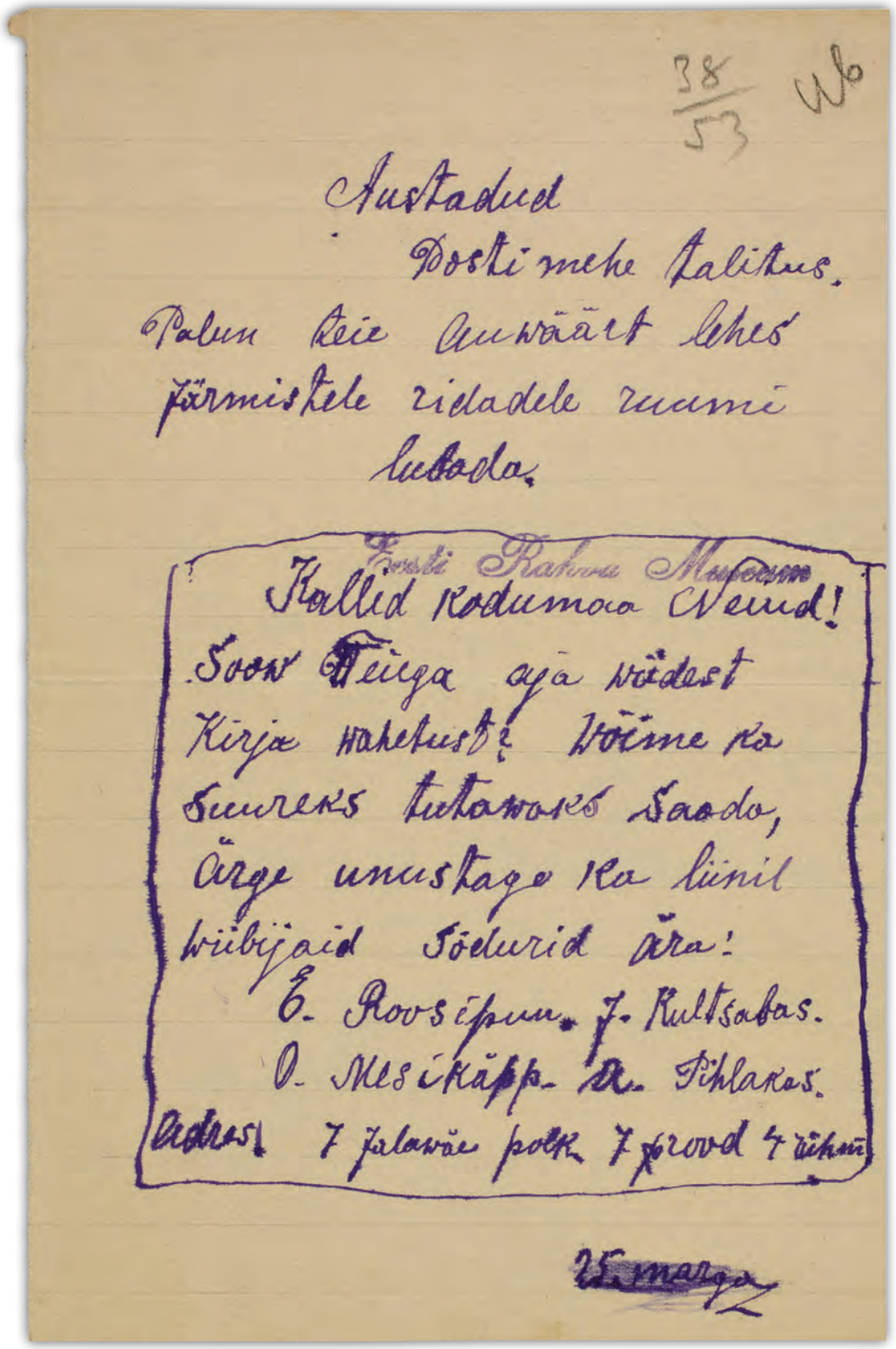
-3-

Message of Estonian soldiers Roosipuu, Kultsabas, Mesikäpp ja Pihlakas from front to Estonian daily newspaper Postimees. Soldiers are asking to publish in newspaper their call to Estonian girls to not forget them and send letters.

National Archives of Estonia
EAA, 2111.2.25, p. 77

Estonyalı askerler Roosipuu, Kultsabas ve Mesikäpp ja Pihlakas'ın cepheden günlük Estonya gazetesi Postimees'e mesajları. Askerler, Estonyalı kızların kendilerini unutmamaları ve kendilerine mektup göndermeleri için yaptıkları çağrının gazetede yayınlanmasını istemektedir.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EAA, 2111.2.25, p. 77


38/53 Wb

Austadud
Postimehe talitus.
Palun teie auwäärt lehes
järmistele ridadele ruumi
lubada.

Eesti Rahva Muuseum

Kallid kodumaa Neiud!
Soow Teiega aja wäidest
kirja wahetust? Wõime ka
suureks tutawaks saada,
ärge unustage ka liinil
wiibijaid sõdurid ära:
E. Roosipuu. J. Kultsabas.
O. Mesikäpp. A. Pihlakas.
Adres: 7 jalawäe polk. 7 provd 4 rühm

25. marga

-4-

Soldiers of Imperial Russian Army on Eastern Front (Russian-German Front) of First World War backing bread outdoors
Photo: Estonian volunteer soldier A. Funk.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 231.0.58380

Birinci Dünya Savaşı Doğu Cephesi'nde (Rus-Alman cephesi) dışarıda ekmek pişiren Rus İmparatorluk Ordusu askerleri
Fotoğraf: Estonyalı gönüllü asker A. Funk.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 231.0.58380

-5-

Soldiers wounded in the Battle of Warsaw (Battle of the Vistula River) in Red Cross field hospital in Estonian Students Clubhouse in Tartu on 9 December 1914
Photo: J. Pääsuke.

National Archives of Estonia
ERA, 1621.1.56, photo 13

Varşova Savaşı'nda (Vistula Nehri Savaşı) yaralanan, Tartu Estonyalı Öğrenciler Kulübünde kurulan Kızıl Haç sahra hastanesindeki askerler, 9 Aralık 1914
Fotoğraf: J. Pääsuke.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
ERA, 1621.1.56, fotoğraf 13

-6-

Mass demonstration of 40.000 Estonians in Petrograd on 8 April 1917. The idea to form national Estonian Governorate, which aside Northern Estonia would also include Estonian populated Livonian Governorate became realistic after the February Revolution in Russia. With the national Governorate Estonians also asked for national autonomy that was denied by Russian Provisional Government. Thus, mass demonstration was organised to pressurize the Provisional Government. On 8 April in Petrograd more than 40.000 Estonians marched peacefully on the streets, among them about 15.000 soldiers. Demonstration was successful. On 12 April 1917, the Government confirmed the decree on the administrative leadership of the Estonian Governorate, and the temporary arrangement of local self-government.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 102.4.1102

40.000 Estonyalının 8 Nisan 1917'de Petrograd'da yaptığı toplu gösteri. Kuzey Estonya'nın yanı sıra Estonyalı nüfusu barındıran Livonya Valiliğinin de dâhil edildiği ulusal bir Estonya Valiliği kurma fikri, Rusya'daki Şubat Devrimi'nin ardından gerçekleşmiştir. Estonyalılar, ulusal Valilik ile birlikte ulusal özerklik de talep etmiş, bu talepleri Geçici Rus Hükümeti tarafından reddedilmiştir. Bu nedenle, Geçici Hükümeti baskı altına almak için bir toplu gösteri düzenlenmiştir. Yaklaşık 15.000'i asker olan 40.000'den fazla Estonyalı, 8 Nisan tarihinde Petrograd'da barışçıl bir şekilde sokaklarda yürümüştür. Gösteri başarılı olmuş, Hükümet 12 Nisan 1917 tarihinde Estonya Valiliğinin idari liderliği hakkındaki kararnameyi ve geçici yerel özerklik düzenlemesini onaylamıştır.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 102.4.1102

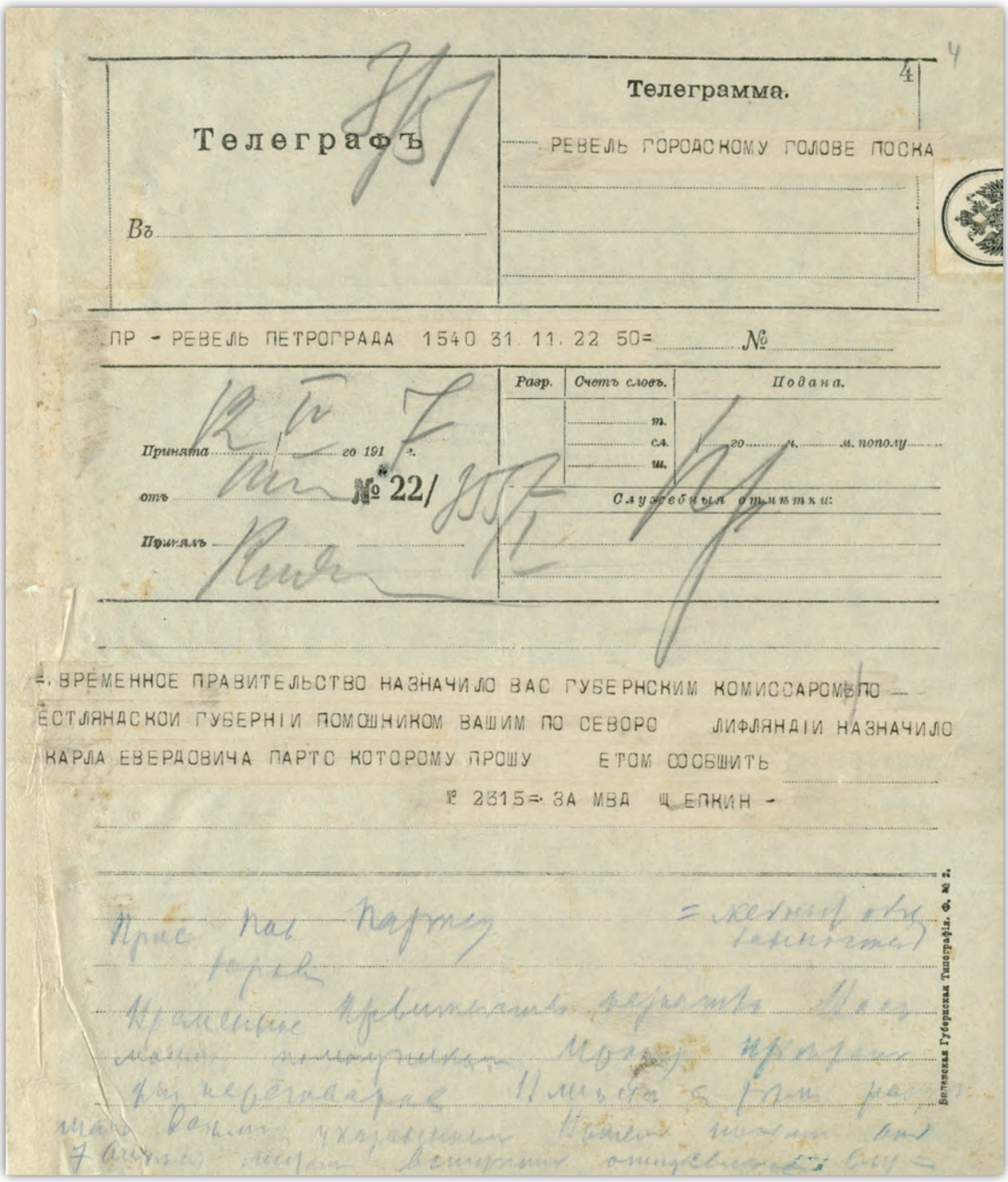
-7-

Telegram from the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Provisional Government to the Mayor of Tallinn, Estonian Jaan Poska, from 25 April 1917. Provisional Government announced that Poska is officially confirmed to the position of Commissar of the national Estonian Governorate. It was first time when an Estonian achieved such a high level position.

National Archives of Estonia
EAA, 4699.1.20, p. 5

Geçici Rus Hükümeti İçişleri Bakanlığından Talin'in Estonyalı Belediye Başkanı Jaan Poska'ya gönderilen 25 Nisan 1917 tarihli telgraf. Geçici Hükümet Poska'nın resmi olarak ulusal Estonya Valiliği Komiserliğine atandığını bildirmiştir. Bir Estonyalı ilk kez böylesine üst düzey bir konum elde etmeyi başarmıştır.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EAA, 4699.1.20, p. 5



Телеграфъ

Телеграмма.

Въ

РЕВЕЛЬ ГОРОДСКОМУ ГОЛОВЕ ПОСКА

ПР - РЕВЕЛЬ ПЕТРОГРАДА 1540 31 11. 22 50= №

Разр. | Счетъ словъ. | Подана.

Принята ... го 191 г.

отъ № 22/

Принялъ

Служебныя отмѣтки:

ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО НАЗНАЧИЛО ВАС ГУБЕРНСКИМ КОМИССАРОМЪПО ЭСТЛЯНДСКОЙ ГУБЕРНІИ ПОМОЩНИКОМ ВАШИМ ПО СЕВОРО ЛИФЛЯНДІИ НАЗНАЧИЛО КАРЛА ЕВЕРДОВИЧА ПАРТС КОТОРОМУ ПРОШУ ЕТОМ СООБЩИТЬ

№ 2815= ЗА МВД ЩЕПКИН -

-8-

German infantry landing on Saaremaa island in Western Estonian archipelago on 12 October 1917. It was the beginning of German Occupation in Estonia that lasted until November 1918.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 114.3.645

12 Ekim 1917 tarihinde Batı Estonya takım adalarından Saarema Adası'na çıkarma yapan Alman piyadeleri. Bu olay 1918 Kasım ayına kadar süren Estonya'daki Alman işgalinin başlangıcıdır.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 114.3.645

-9-

Estonians who had served in Imperial Russian Army in Germany in Montmédy prison camp in August 1918.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 97.2.191

1918 Ağustos ayında Almanya'daki Montmédy esir kampında bulunan Rus İmparatorluk Ordusunda hizmet etmiş Estonyalılar.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 97.2.191

-10-

In home front many committees were formed to support the families of soldiers. Committees received donations, but they also organized charity sales and fundraising days. Photo shows so called Day of Flags in Tartu on 3 November 1914. During the day 250 collectors walked around the town and attached flags of Russian Allies (French, British, Belgian, Serbian and Japanese) on chest of passers-by. With one day 4018 rouble was collected.
Photo: Johannes Pääsuke.

National Archives of Estonia
ERA, 1621.1.56, photo 82

Asker ailelerine yardım etmek amacıyla sivil cephede pek çok komite oluşturulmuştur. Bu komiteler bağışları kabul etmenin yanı sıra kermesler ve bağış toplama günleri de düzenlemiştir. Fotoğraf 3 Kasım 1914 tarihinde Tartu'da Bayraklar Günü olarak adlandırılan faaliyeti göstermektedir. 250 bağış toplayıcısı gün boyunca şehir içerisinde yürümüş ve yoldan geçenlerin göğüslerine Rus müttefiklerinin (Fransız, İngiliz, Belçikalı, Sırp ve Japon) bayraklarını takmıştır. Bir günde 4018 ruble toplanmıştır.
Fotoğraf: Johannes Pääsuke.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
ERA, 1621.1.56, fotoğraf 82

-11-

Soup kitchen for families of soldiers in Tallinn during First World War. There was three soup kitchens altogether in Tallinn where every day 1350 food portions were served out for free. In the menu were sauerkraut with meat, peas and potatoes or macaroni and also rye bread. More than 6.000 families in the Estonian Government needed support.
Photo: J. Parikas.

National Archives of Estonia
ERA, 1621.1.56, photo 20

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Talin'de asker aileleri için kurulan aşevi. Talin'de ücretsiz olarak her gün 1350 kap yemeğin servis edildiği toplam üç aşevi bulunmaktaydı. Menüde etli lahana turşusu, bezelye ve patates ya da makarna ve ayrıca çavdar ekmeği vardı. Estonya Hükümetinde 6.000'den fazla aile desteğe ihtiyaç duyuyordu.
Fotoğraf: J. Parikas.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
ERA, 1621.1.56, fotoğraf 20

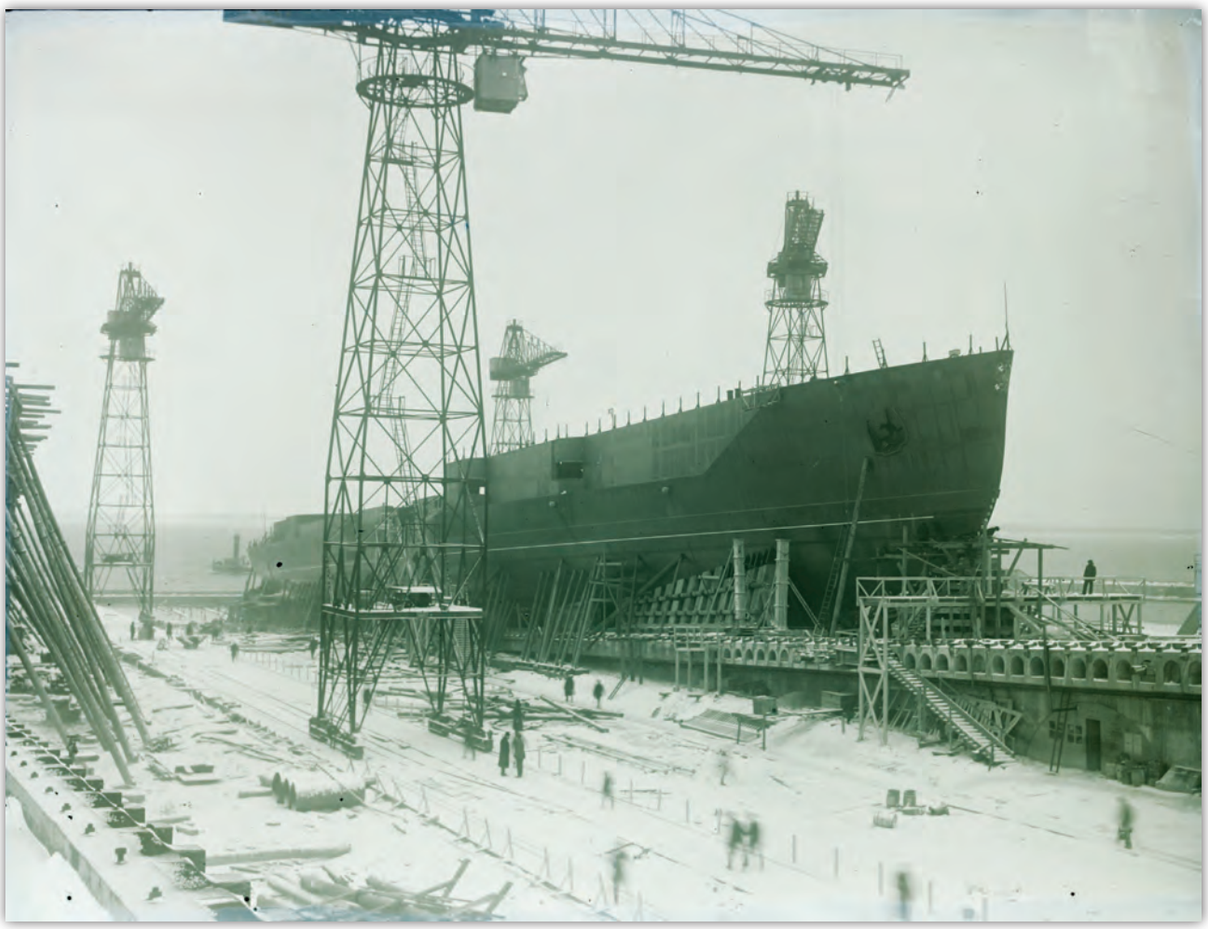
-12-

Light cruiser Svetlana under construction in the dock in Tallinn. After the losses in Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05 Imperial Russian Government embarked on a new naval building program. To protect the Russian capital Saint Petersburg, constructing the Peter the Great´s Naval Fortress or the Tallinn-Porkkala defence station was started, and a new major naval base was constructed in Tallinn (in current day Estonia). In 1912 also Russian-Baltic Shipyard was founded there. The first naval ships completed 1916, among them light cruiser Svetlana.

National Archives of Estonia
EAA, 1804.3.1959

Talin tersanesinde inşa halinde olan Svetlana hafif kruvazörü. 1904-1905 Rus-Japon Savaşı'ndaki kayıplardan sonra Rus İmparatorluk Hükümeti yeni bir donanma inşa programına girişmiştir. Rus başkenti Saint Petersburg'u korumak amacıyla, Büyük Petro Deniz İstihkâmı ya da Talin-Porkkala savunma istasyonunun inşasına başlanmış ve (bugün Estonya'da bulunan) Talin'de büyük bir deniz üssü tesis edilmiştir. Burada ayrıca 1912 yılında Rus-Baltık Tersanesi kurulmuştur. Bu tersanede ilk donanma gemileri 1916 yılında inşa edilmiştir; Svetlana hafif kruvazörü de bunlar arasında yer almaktadır.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EAA, 1804.3.1959



-13-

Production of shrapnel plant of Russian-Baltic Shipyard in Tallinn
29 July 1916

National Archives of Estonia
EFA, 285.0.60608

Talin'deki Rus-Baltık Tersanesinin şarapnel tesisindeki üretim
29 Temmuz 1916

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA, 285.0.60608

-14-

Reserve Battalion of the Estonian National Brigade in Tartu in Autumn 1917. During the First World War from the area of Estonia 100.000 men were mobilized to Imperial Russian Army. Until First World War Estonians, as also representatives of other national minorities, were distributed between different regiments. After the February Revolution it was allowed to form national regiments which allowed to assemble Estonian soldiers home from Russia that was falling apart. Already in the beginning of May 1917 more than 4.000 Estonian soldiers had rallied in Tallinn.

National Archives of Estonia
EFA.0.83942

1917 Sonbaharında Tartu'da bulunan Estonya Milli Tugayının yedek taburu. Birinci Dünya Savaşı esnasında Rus İmparatorluk Ordusuna Estonya bölgesinden 100.000 kişi seferber edilmiştir. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na kadar Estonyalılar diğer milli azınlıkların temsilcileri gibi farklı alaylara dağıtılmıştır. Şubat Devrimi'nden sonra milli alayların kurulmasına izin verilmiş bu sayede Estonyalı askerler kendi topraklarında milli alaylarını kurabilmiştir. 1917 Mayıs ayının başında 4.000'den fazla Estonyalı asker Talin'de bir araya gelmiştir.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
EFA.0.83942

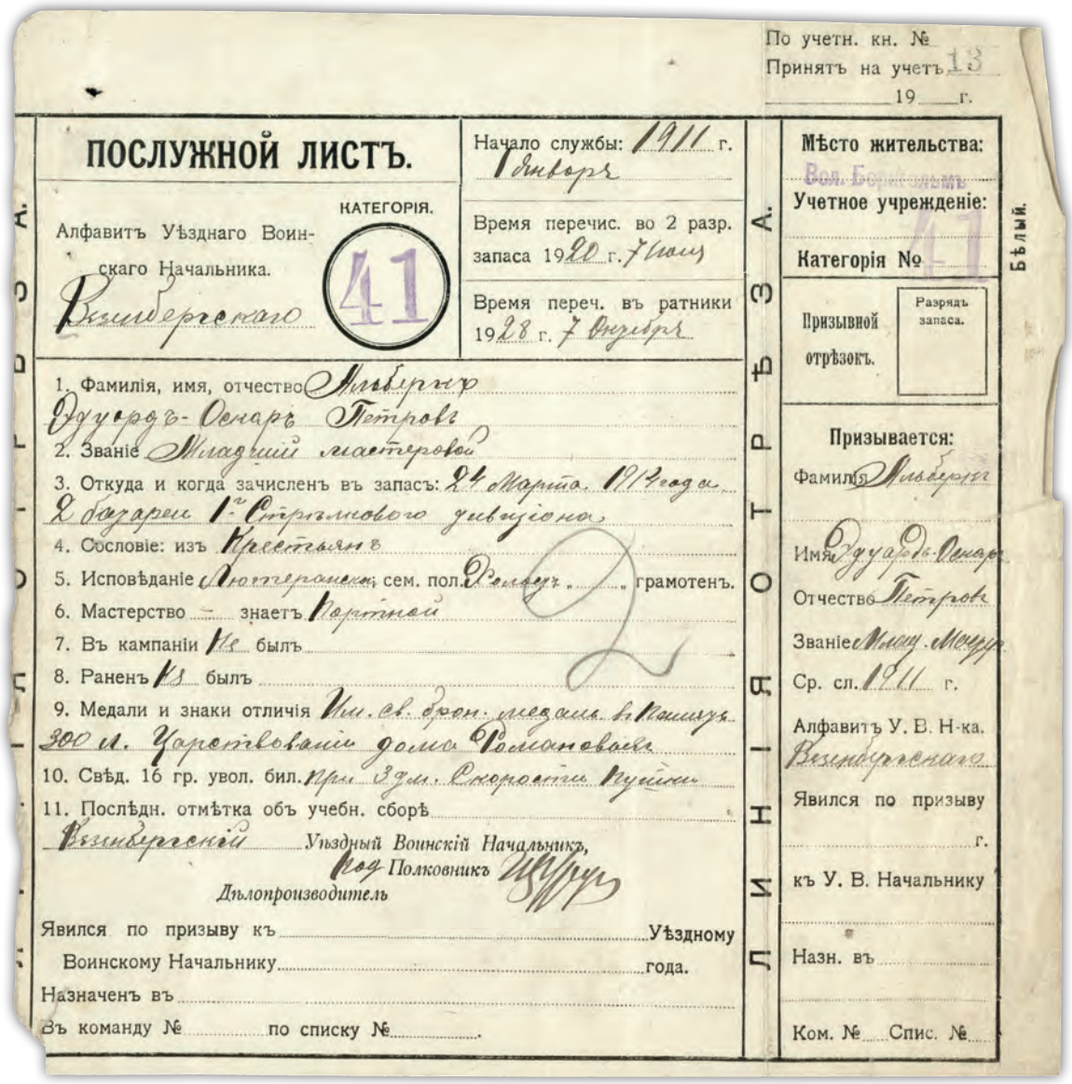
-15-

Service record of Estonian soldier Eduard-Oskar Alperk. Service record contains information about an soldier's military service from the date when he was enlisted to the date when he was either discharged from the military or when he died while serving. Alperk was conscript of the year 1911. He was discharged from the military in March 1914 but mobilized in August when war broke. He was honored with the medal of Georges´cross 4th rank for standing out in the battles with Austria on 8th and 9th December 1914 and silver medal "Za userdie" to be worn with the ribbon of Order of St. Anna. In December 1917 Alperk was transferred to Estonian Regiment.

National Archives of Estonia
ERA, 3581.1.23, pp. 21-21t.

Estonyalı asker Eduard-Oskar Alperk'in hizmet kaydı. Hizmet kayıtları bir askerin orduya girdiği günden ordudan ayrıldığı ya da hizmet esnasında öldüğü güne kadarki askeri hizmeti ile ilgili bilgileri içermektedir. Alperk 1911 yılında askere alınmıştır. 1914 yılı Mart ayında ordudan terhis edilmiş ancak savaşın patlak vermesiyle Ağustos ayında tekrar silah altına alınmıştır. Alperk, 8-9 Aralık 1914 tarihinde Avusturya ile yapılan savaşlarda gösterdiği gayretten dolayı 4. dereceden Georges´Cross madalyası ve St. Anna Nişanı rozetiyle birlikte takılan "Za userdie" gümüş madalyası ile taltif edilmiştir. Alperk 1917 yılı Aralık ayında Estonya alayına nakledilmiştir.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
ERA, 3581.1.23, pp. 21-21t.



По учетн. кн. №
Принятъ на учетъ 13
19 г.

ПОСЛУЖНОЙ ЛИСТЪ.

Алфавитъ Уѣзднаго Воинскаго Начальника. Везенбергскаго

КАТЕГОРІЯ. 41

Начало службы: 1911 г. 1 Января

Время перечис. во 2 разр. запаса 1920 г. 7 Іюля

Время переч. въ ратники 1928 г. 7 Октября

1. Фамилія, имя, отчество Альберкъ Эдуардъ-Оскаръ Петровъ
2. Званіе Младшій мастеровой
3. Откуда и когда зачисленъ въ запасъ: 24 Марта 1914 года 2 батареи 1-го Стрѣлкового дивизіона
4. Сословіе: изъ Крестьянъ
5. Исповѣданіе Лютеранскаго сем. пол. Холостъ грамотенъ.
6. Мастерство — знаетъ Портной
7. Въ кампаніи Не былъ
8. Раненъ Не былъ
9. Медали и знаки отличія Им. св. брон. медаль въ Память 300 л. Царствованія дома Романовыхъ
10. Свѣд. 16 гр. увол. бил. при 3 дм. Скорости Пушки
11. Послѣдн. отмѣтка объ учебн. сборѣ

Везенбергскій Уѣздный Воинскій Начальникъ, под Полковникъ [подпись]
Дѣлопроизводитель

Явился по призыву къ ... Уѣздному Воинскому Начальнику ... года.
Назначенъ въ ...
Въ команду № ... по списку № ...

ЛИНІЯ ОТРѢЗА.

Мѣсто жительства: Вол. Борисгольмъ
Учетное учрежденіе:
Категорія № 41
Призывной отрѣзокъ. Разрядъ запаса.

Призывается:
Фамилія Альберкъ
Имя Эдуардъ-Оскаръ
Отчество Петровъ
Званіе Млад. Мастер.
Ср. сл. 1911 г.
Алфавитъ У. В. Н-ка. Везенбергскаго
Явился по призыву ... г.
къ У. В. Начальнику
Назн. въ ...
Ком. № ... Спис. № ...

Бѣлый.

Призывается на дѣйствительную службу.
Обязанъ явиться на сборный пунктъ №.........
помѣщающійся въ г. ....
къ 6 час. утра ...., имѣя при себѣ настоящій отрѣзокъ и увольнительный билеть или удостовѣреніе личности.

Мѣсто для отмѣтокъ на сборномъ пунктѣ.

По медицин. осмотру признанъ ....

По освидѣтельствов. въ ....
присутствіи по в. пов. признанъ ....

Прохожденіе службы послѣ призыва изъ запаса:

(Эта графа заполняется въ части войскъ свѣдѣніями: о времени зачисленія въ часть, о бытности въ кампаніи, о полученіи ранъ, увѣчій или контузій, а также медалей и знаковъ отличія и о производствѣ въ высшее званіе).

Переведенъ изъ 69-го пѣх. Вышневолоцкаго полка и
Зачисленъ въ списки 2-й батареи 23 Артиллерійской бригады съ 8-го Августа 1914 года.
Приказъ по батареи №(221) п. 4.
Награжденъ Командиромъ XVIII Армейскаго корпуса Георгіевской медалью 4-й степени за № 188030. за отличіе въ бояхъ противъ Австрійцевъ въ ночь съ 8-го на 9-е Декабря 1914 года у дер. [illegible].
Приказъ по бриг. № 40 п. 1 отъ 21-го Апрѣля 1915.
Награжденъ серебряною нагрудною медалью на Аннинской лентѣ съ надписью „За усердіе" со старшинствомъ съ 1-го Іюля 1916 года.
Приказъ по бригадѣ № 45 п. 11 отъ 6 Мая 1917 года.
Выбылъ на сформированіе [illegible] 10-го Декабря 1917 года.
Находился въ кампаніи противъ австро-германцевъ съ 17-го Августа 1914 года.
Раненъ и контуженъ не былъ.
Вр. Командующій батареей Штабс-Капитанъ [illegible]
За [illegible] Прапорщикъ [illegible]

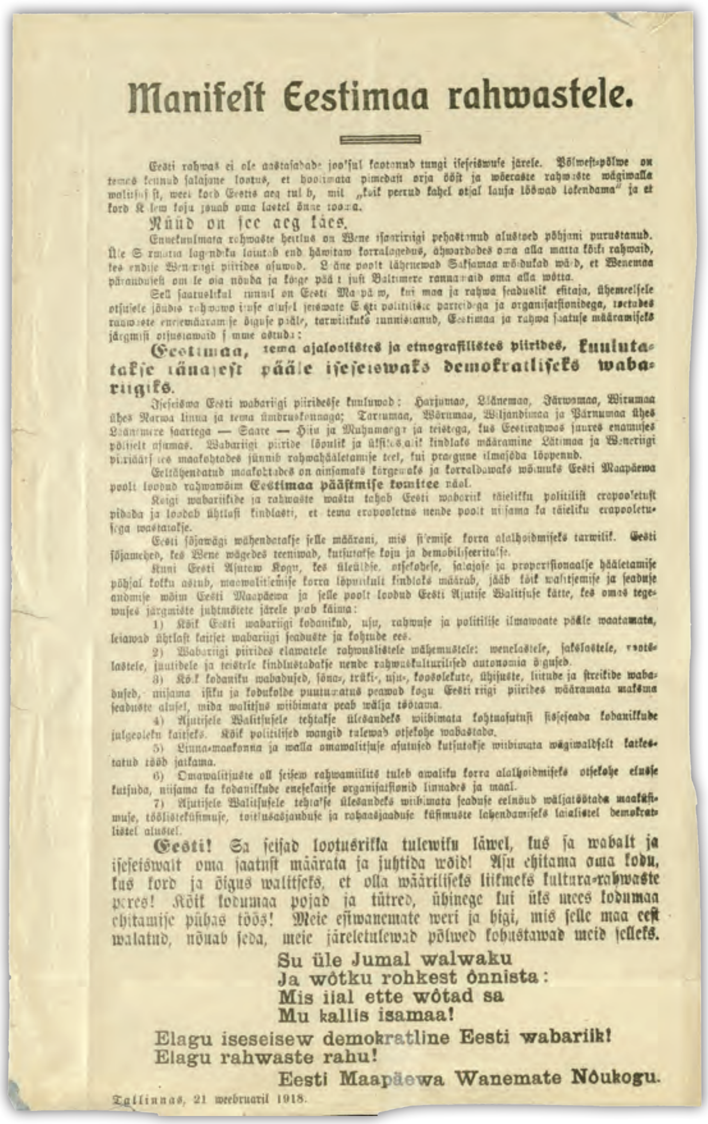
-16-

Declaration of Independence in Estonian, also known as the Manifesto to the Peoples of Estonia from February 1918. During World War I, between retreating Russian and advancing German troops, the Occupation of Estonia by German Empire nearing, the Salvation Committee of the Estonian National Council, Maapäev, declared the independence of Estonia on 24 February 1918. However, the German forces did not recognize the independence. After the German Revolution, between 11 and 14 November 1918 the representatives of Germany formally handed over political power in Estonia to the national government. The Russian Bolshevik invasion and The Estonian War of Independence followed. On 2 February 1920, the Peace Treaty of Tartu was signed by the Republic of Estonia and Bolshevist Russia. The Republic of Estonia obtained international recognition and became a member of the League of Nations in 1921.

National Archives of Estonia
ERA, 31.6.58

Estonca yazılan ve Estonya Halkının Manifestosu olarak da bilinen Şubat 1918 tarihli Bağımsızlık Bildirgesi. Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında, geri çekilen Rus birlikleri ve ilerleyen Alman birlikleri arasında Estonya'nın Alman İmparatorluğu tarafından işgalinin yaklaştığı bir süreçte, Estonya'nın bağımsızlığı Estonya Milli Meclisi Kurtuluş Komitesi olan Maapäev tarafından 24 Şubat 1918'de ilan edilmiştir. Ancak Alman kuvvetleri bağımsızlığı tanımamıştır. Alman Devrimi'nden sonra, 11-14 Kasım 1918 tarihleri arasında Almanya temsilcileri Estonya'daki siyasi iktidarı milli hükümete resmen devretmişlerdir. Bunu Rus Bolşevik işgali ve Estonya Bağımsızlık Savaşı takip etmiştir. 2 Şubat 1920'de Estonya Cumhuriyeti ve Bolşevik Rusya tarafından Tartu Barış Antlaşması imzalanmıştır. 1921 yılında Estonya Cumhuriyeti uluslararası platformda tanınmış ve Milletler Cemiyeti'ne üye olmuştur.

Estonya Milli Arşivi
ERA, 31.6.58



Manifest Eestimaa rahwastele.

Eesti rahwas ei ole aastasadade jooksul kaotanud tungi iseseiswuse järele. Põlwest põlwe on temas kestnud salajane lootus, et hoolimata pimedast orja ööst ja wõeraste rahwaste wägiwalla walitsusest, weel kord Eestis aeg tuleb, mil „kõik peerud kahel otsal lausa lööwad lõkendama" ja et kord Kalew koju jõuab oma lastel õnne tooma.

Nüüd on see aeg käes.

Enneolematu rahwaste heitlus on Wene tsaaririigi pehastunud alustoed põhjani purustanud. Üle Sarmatia lagendiku laiutab end häwitaw korralagedus, ähwardades oma alla matta kõiki rahwaid, kes endise Wene riigi piirides asuwad. Lääne poolt lähenewad Saksamaa wõidukad wäed, et Wenemaa pärandusest oma osa nõuda ja kõige päält just Baltimere rannamaid oma alla wõtta.

Sel saatuslikul tunnil on Eesti Maapäew, kui maa ja rahwa seaduslik esitaja, ühemeelsele otsusele jõudes rahwawalitsuse alusel seiswate Eesti politiliste parteidega ja organisatsionidega, toetades rahwaste enesemääramise õiguse pääle, tarwilikuks tunnistanud, Eestimaa ja rahwa saatuse määramiseks järgmisi otsustawaid samme astuda:

Eestimaa, tema ajaloolistes ja etnografilistes piirides, kuulutakse tänasest pääle iseseiswaks demokratliseks wabariigiks.

Iseseiswa Eesti wabariigi piiridesse kuuluwad: Harjumaa, Läänemaa, Järwamaa, Wirumaa ühes Narwa linna ja tema ümbruskonnaga; Tartumaa, Wõrumaa, Wiljandimaa ja Pärnumaa ühes Läänemere saartega — Saare — Hiiu ja Muhumaaga ja teistega, kus Eesti rahwas suures enamuses põliselt asumas. Wabariigi piiride lõpulik ja üksikasjaline kindlaks määramine Lätimaa ja Wene riigi piiriäärsetes maakohtades sünnib rahwahääletamise teel, kui praegune ilmasõda lõppenud.

Eeltähendatud maakohtades on ainsamaks kõrgemaks ja korraldawaks wõimuks Eesti Maapäewa poolt loodud rahwawõim **Eestimaa päästmise komitee** näol.

Kõigi wabariikide ja rahwaste wastu tahab Eesti wabariik täielikku politilist erapooletust pidada ja loodab ühtlasi kindlasti, et tema erapooletus nende poolt niisama ka täieliku erapooletusega wastatakse.

Eesti sõjawägi wähendatakse selle määrani, mis sisemise korra alalhoidmiseks tarwilik. Eesti sõjamehed, kes Wene wägedes teeniwad, kutsutakse koju ja demobiliseeritakse.

Kuni Eesti Asutaw Kogu, kes üleüldise, otsekohese, salajase ja proportsionaalse hääletamise põhjal kokku astub, maa walitsemise korra lõpulikult kindlaks määrab, jääb kõik walitsemise ja seaduse andmise wõim Eesti Maapäewa ja selle poolt loodud Eesti Ajutise Walitsuse kätte, kes oma tegewuses järgmiste juhtmõtete järele peab käima:

1) Kõik Eesti wabariigi kodanikud, usu, rahwuse ja politilise ilmawaate pääle waatamata, leiawad ühtlast kaitset wabariigi seaduste ja kohtude ees.

2) Wabariigi piirides elawatele rahwuslistele wähemustele: wenelastele, sakslastele, rootslastele, juutidele ja teistele kindlustatakse nende rahwuskulturilised autonomia õigused.

3) Kõik kodaniku wabadused, sõna-, trüki-, usu-, koosolekute, ühisuste, liitude ja streikide wabadused, niisama isiku ja kodukolde puutumatus peawad kogu Eesti riigi piirides wääramata maksma seaduste alusel, mida walitsus wiibimata peab wälja töötama.

4) Ajutisele Walitsusele tehtakse ülesandeks wiibimata kohtuasutusi sisseseada kodanikkude julgeoleku kaitseks. Kõik politilised wangid tulewad otsekohe wabastada.

5) Linna-maakonna ja walla omawalitsuse asutused kutsutakse wiibimata wägiwaldselt katkestatud tööd jatkama.

6) Omawalitsuste all seisew rahwamiilits tuleb awaliku korra alalhoidmiseks otsekohe elusse kutsuda, niisama ka kodanikkude enesekaitse organisatsionid linnades ja maal.

7) Ajutisele Walitsusele tehtakse ülesandeks wiibimata seaduse eelnõud wäljatöötada maaküsimuse, tööliste küsimuse, toitlusasjanduse ja rahaasjanduse küsimuste lahendamiseks laialistel demokratlistel alustel.

Eesti! Sa seisad lootusrikka tulewiku läwel, kus sa wabalt ja iseseiswalt oma saatust määrata ja juhtida wõid! Asu ehitama oma kodu, kus kord ja õigus walitseks, et olla wääriliseks liikmeks kultura-rahwaste peres! Kõik kodumaa pojad ja tütred, ühinege kui üks mees kodumaa ehitamise pühas töös! Meie esiwanemate weri ja higi, mis selle maa eest walatud, nõuab seda, meie järeletulewad põlwed kohustawad meid selleks.

Su üle Jumal walwaku
Ja wôtku rohkest ônnista:
Mis iial ette wôtad sa
Mu kallis isamaa!

Elagu iseseisew demokratline Eesti wabariik!
Elagu rahwaste rahu!

Eesti Maapäewa Wanemate Nôukogu.

Tallinnas, 21 weebruaril 1918.

-1-

Dahir on the sequestration of the properties of German and Austrian subjects
30 September 1914

Archives of Morocco

Alman ve Avusturya tebaasının mallarına haciz konulmasına dair Fas Kralı'nın fermanı (dahir)
30 Eylül 1914

Fas Arşivi

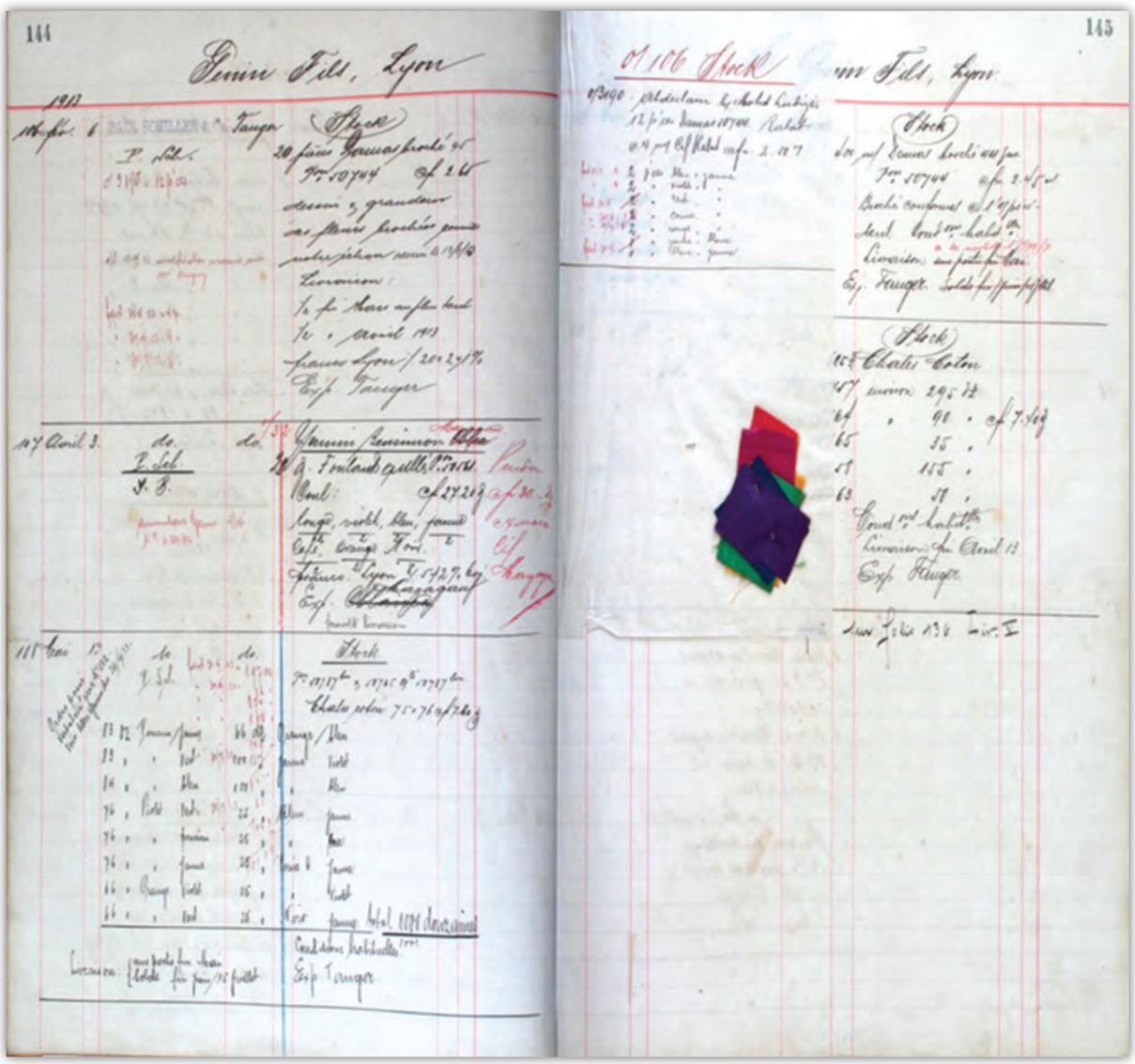
-2-

German Paul Schiller C° register showing tissue samples imported to Morocco
May 1913

Archives of Morocco

Alman Paul Schiller Şirketi'nin Fas'a ithal edilen kumaş örneklerini gösteren kayıtlar
Mayıs 1913

Fas Arşivi



-3-

Certificates of Moroccan «Protégés» by Germany

1 January 1914

Archives of Morocco

Almanya tarafından korunan Faslılara ait sertifikalar

1 Ocak 1914

Fas Arşivi

-4-

Lease contract to a German merchant in Rabat 1914

Archives of Morocco

Rabat'ta Alman bir tüccara ait kira sözleşmesi 1914

Fas Arşivi

KAISERLICH
DEUTSCHES VICEKONSULAT
ZU RABAT

Unterzeichneter Verweser des Kaiserlichen Vicekonsulats zu Rabat bescheinigt hiermit, dass obige Unterschriften des Herrn O.H. Moosen sowie diejenigen der neun Vermieter in seiner Gegenwart am 28.November 1913 gezeichnet wurden. Rabat,den 23. April 1914

Der Verweser des Kaiserlichen Vicekonsulats

Notariats Register № 340
Gebühren lt. Tarif № — mit
M — erhalten.

-5-

Marokko Mannesmann Company's correspondence
1914

Archives of Morocco

Marokko Mannesmann Şirketi'nin yazışmaları
1914

Fas Arşivi

Marokko Mannesmann Compagnie Aktiengesellschaft.

Telegramm-Adresse für Hamburg: PRUSSACO.
„ Marokko: PRUSS.
Telephone: Gruppe 3, Nr. 5 u. Gruppe 5, Nr. 4193.
A. B. C. Code (5. Ausgabe).

Niederlassungen:
Hamburg, Fiuma.

Casablanca N.
Fedalah
Fes
Marrakesch-Medinah
Marrakesch-Mellah
Mazagan
Mogador
Saffi
Soc Djuma
Tanger

Hamburg, den 28.Juli 1914.

Gerste.

Wir notieren heute zur gefl.Orientierung freibl.:
Südrussische Futtergerste,gute gesunde Durchschnittsqualität der
14er Ernte,ca.Mitte August hier eintr. mit M 125.--
August Abladung von Südrussland " 122.--
per 1000 kg. cif Hbg.in bulk bei ausgel.Gew.netto Casse gegen Dok.
u.es würde evtl.Marokko Gerste,gute gesunde Durchschnittsqualität
14er Ernte,Aug.-Abl.von Marokko heute mehr als M 118.--per 1000kg.
in bulk cif Hbg.vorstehende Qual. nicht werten,was auf M 103.--per
1000 kg. in bulk fob Marokko-Hafen,ohne irgend welchen Nutzen zu
stehen käme.Es kommt aber ganz darauf an,wie die Qualität wirklich
fällt,wenn vollwertig und hell,könnte man auch evtl.mehr erzielen
bei Festofferte von Marokko für Mindestquantum von 100 tons.Bei
Sackierladung von Marokko würden leere Säcke wieder zurückgegeben
werden,Controlle wie immer durch Goldstück,Mainze & Co.Hier,Wir
bitten um gefl.laufende Notierungen Ihrerseits und um gefl.Zusen-
dung von Typen,unverbindlich für Sie und uns,nur zur Ansicht für
die Kundschaft.

Freundschaftlichst

Casablanca

LETTRE EN REBUT
Ouverte conformément à la Loi

HAMBURG I.

Einschreiben.

Marokko Mannesmann Compagnie m. b. H.
Filiale Casablanca

R Hamburg 18. № 549

Casablanca
Marokko.

-6-

Bank check that belonged to Kell and C°
1911

Archives of Morocco

Kell Şirketi'ne ait banka çeki
1911

Fas Arşivi

-7-

Dahir relating to the liquidation of the assets of German subjects

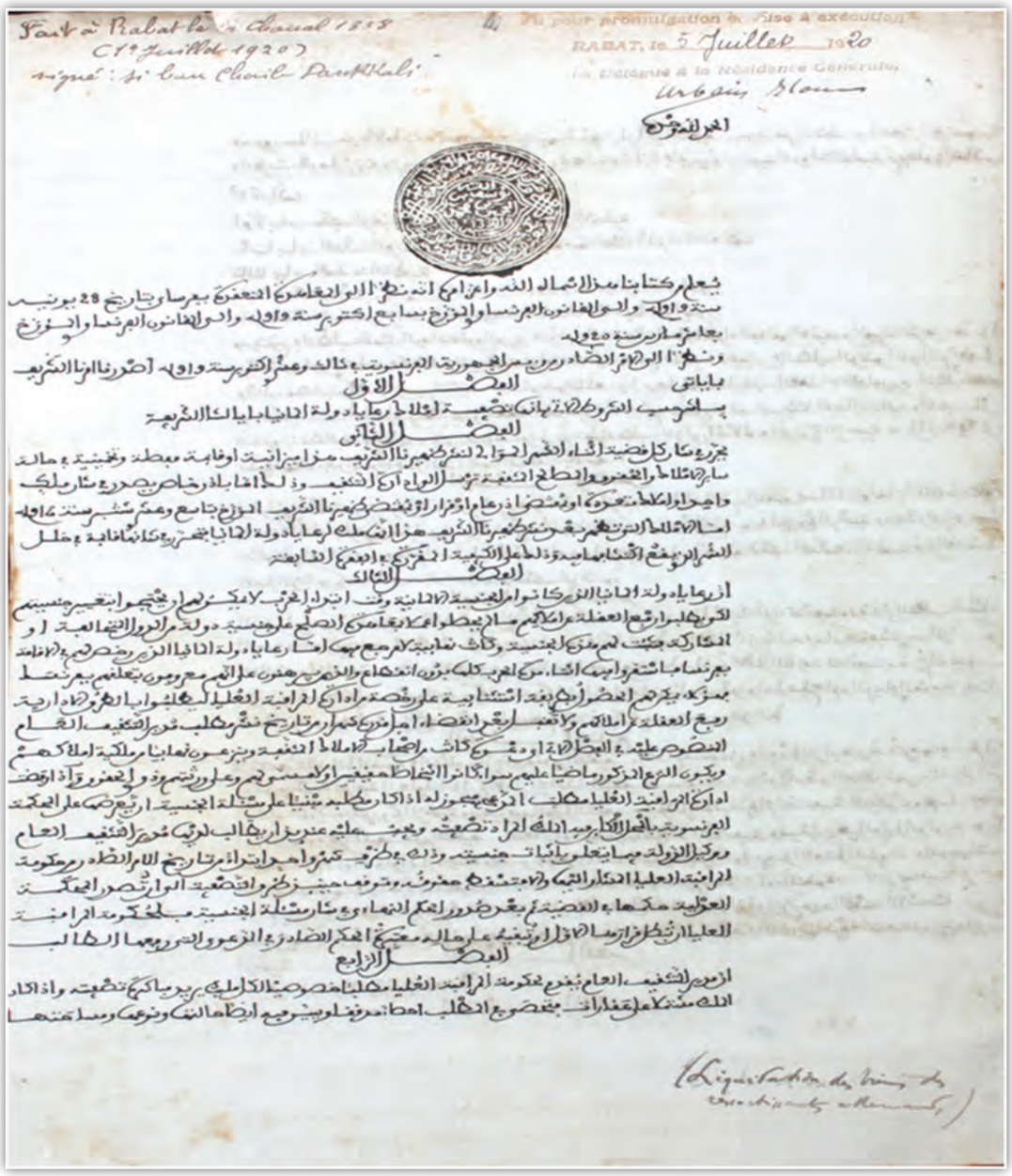
5 July 1920

Archives of Morocco

Alman tebaasına ait mal varlığının tasfiyesi ile ilgili Fas Sultanı'nın fermanı (dahir)

5 Temmuz 1920

Fas Arşivi



-8-

Public auction of Karl Fick Firm's goods
May 1916

Archives of Morocco

Karl Fick Firması'nın mallarının açık artırması
Mayıs 1916

Fas Arşivi

SECRETARIAT DU TRIBUNAL DE PAIX DE MARRAKECH

VENTE
Aux Enchères Publiques

En vertu d'ordonnances de référé rendues par M. le juge de Paix de Marrakech le **29 Mars 1916**, à la requête de M. Louis **FAGES**, contrôleur des Domaines, séquestre des biens allemands et austro-hongrois de Marrakech, il sera procédé par nos soins, à partir des **Lundi et Mercredi 15 et 17 Mai 1916,** et s'il y a lieu les lundis et mercredis suivants de chaque semaine à 8 h. et à 13 h., a la Vente aux Enchères Publiques, au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, *des Marchandises et Objets mobiliers* suivants, appartenant aux Firmes Allemandes ci-après :

Firme Karl Fick

Fondouk de Derb-Dabachi

Comptoir, bureaux, machines à écrire, armoires, étagères, fauteuils, chaises, tables, poeles à pétroles, coffres-forts, articles de bureau divers, stéréoscope et articles de photographie, harnachement, sellerie, 2 tombereaux, phono[illegible]

-9-

Moroccan Sultan's dahir (decree) prohibiting trade with enemy powers

4 December 1915

Archives of Morocco

Düşman güçleriyle ticaret yapmanın yasaklanması hakkında Fas Sultanı'nın fermanı (dahir)

4 Aralık 1915

Fas Arşivi

Moroccan Sultan's dahir (decree) regarding the properties of nationals of enemy powers

26 May 1916

Archives of Morocco

Düşman güçlerin vatandaşlarının mal ve mülkleri hakkında Fas Sultanı'nın fermanı (dahir)

26 Mayıs 1916

Fas Arşivi

-1-

Road works in the Old City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) in front of the Ottoman Red-Crescent Office

Palestine National Archives

Kudüs Eski Şehir'de Osmanlı Hilal-i Ahmeri önündeki yol çalışmaları

Filistin Milli Arşivi

-2-

The first boat in the Dead Sea, on deck some Ottoman officers

1915

Palestine National Archives

Lut Gölü'ndeki ilk tekne ve güvertesindeki Osmanlı subayları

1915

Filistin Milli Arşivi

-3-

Photo of Ottoman wounded soldiers during 1st World War near Jericho City on Palestine

Palestine National Archives

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında yaralanan Filistin'in Eriha şehri yakınlarındaki Osmanlı askerleri

Filistin Milli Arşivi

-4-

An Ottoman officer with his assistant during 1st World War

Palestine National Archives

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda bir Osmanlı subayı ve yaveri

Filistin Milli Arşivi

-5-

Military parade of Ottoman troops in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Baqua' area during 1st World War

Palestine National Archives

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında, Kudüs'ün Baqua'a bölgesinde Osmanlı birliklerinin askeri geçitleri

Filistin Milli Arşivi

-6-

Some of Bethlehem mayors during Ottoman and British periods

Palestine National Archives

Osmanlı ve İngiliz dönemlerindeki bazı Beytüllahim belediye başkanları

Filistin Milli Arşivi

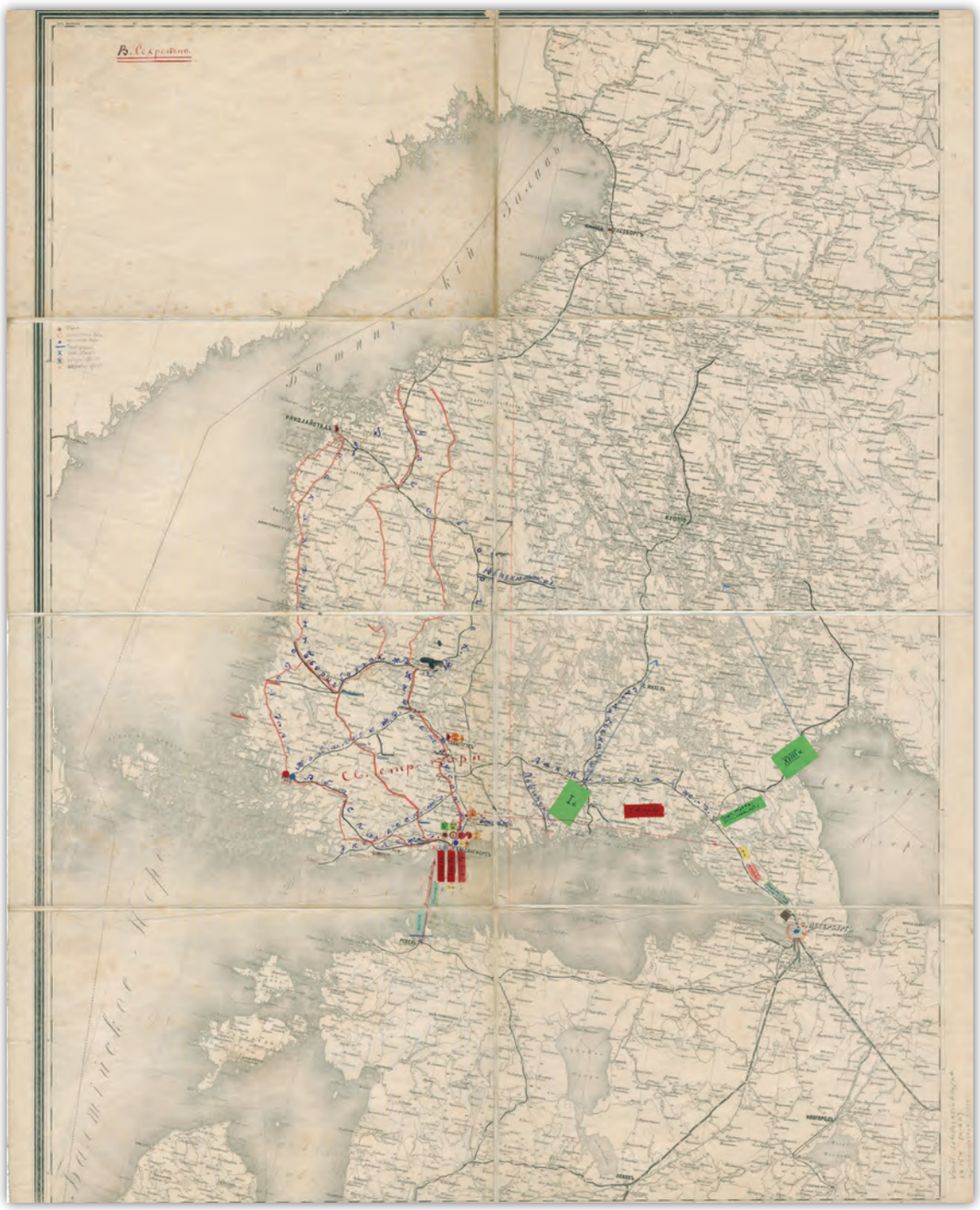
-1-

Map from a war game in 1914 showing the dislocation of participating Russian troops in Finland

Russian military records in the National Archives of Finland [0041]

1914 yılındaki savaşta Finlandiya'ya katılan Rusya birliklerinin yer değiştirmesini gösteren harita

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0041]



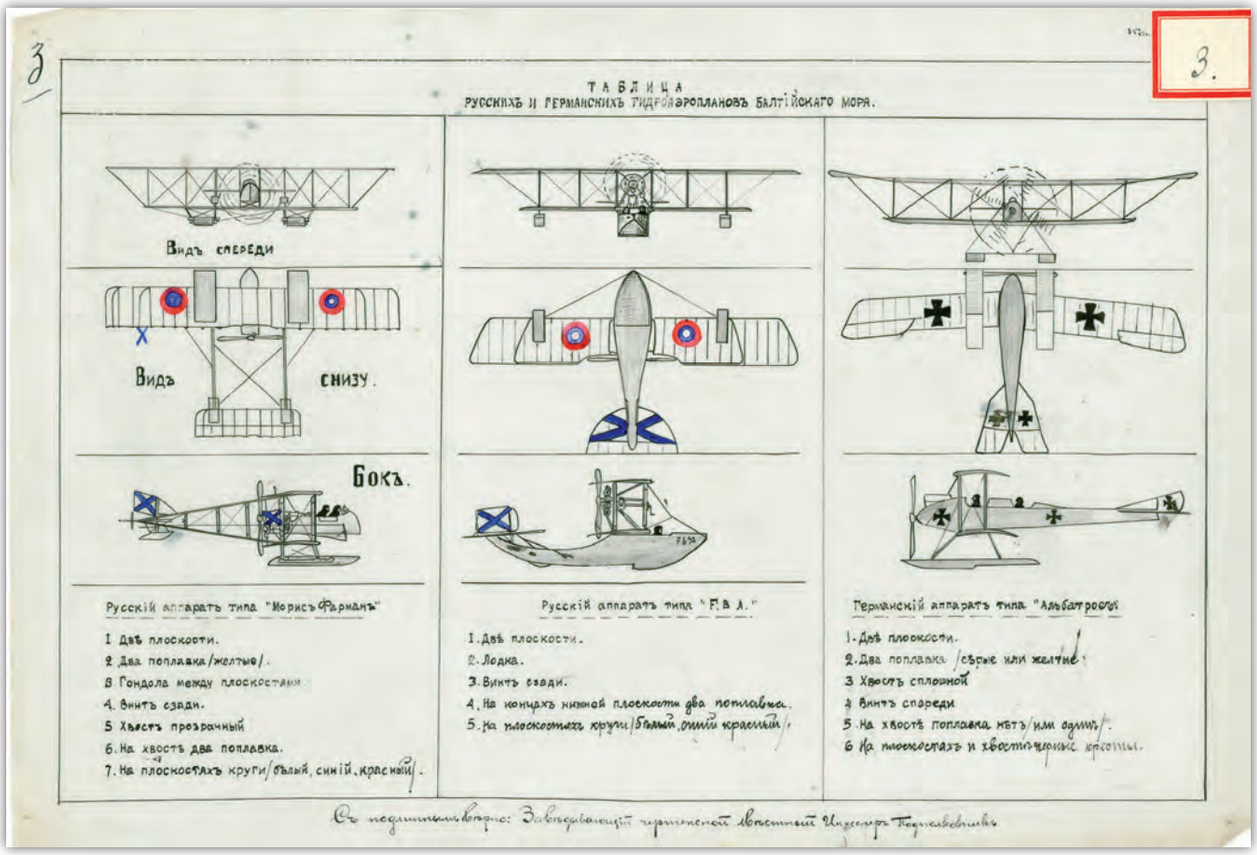
-2-

Russian and German hydroplanes in 1916 and how to identify them

Russian military records in theNational Archives of Finland [0042]

1916 yılında Rus ve Alman deniz uçakları ve onları tanıma yöntemleri

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0042]



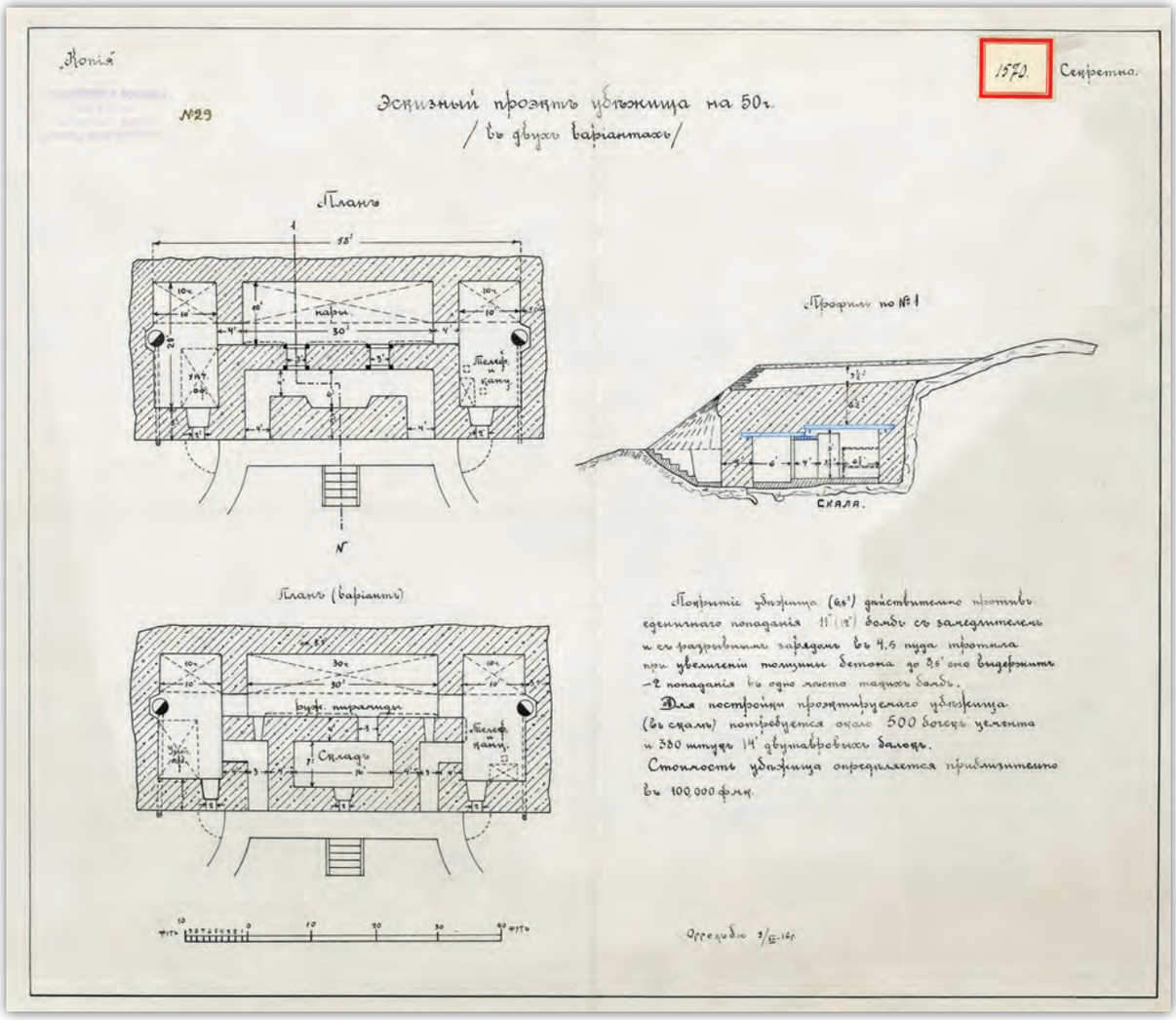
-3-

Design for a bomb shelter from 1916

Russian military records in the National Archives of Finland [0043]

1916 yılına ait bomba sığınağı tasarımı

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0043]



-4-

Sketch map, dated May 28th 1915 and marked secret, showing the location of marine mines protecting the naval base of Helsinki

Russian military records in the National Archives of Finland [0044]

Helsinki donanma üssünü koruyan deniz mayınlarının yerini gösteren 28 Mayıs 1915 tarihli ve gizli işaretli taslak harita

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0044]

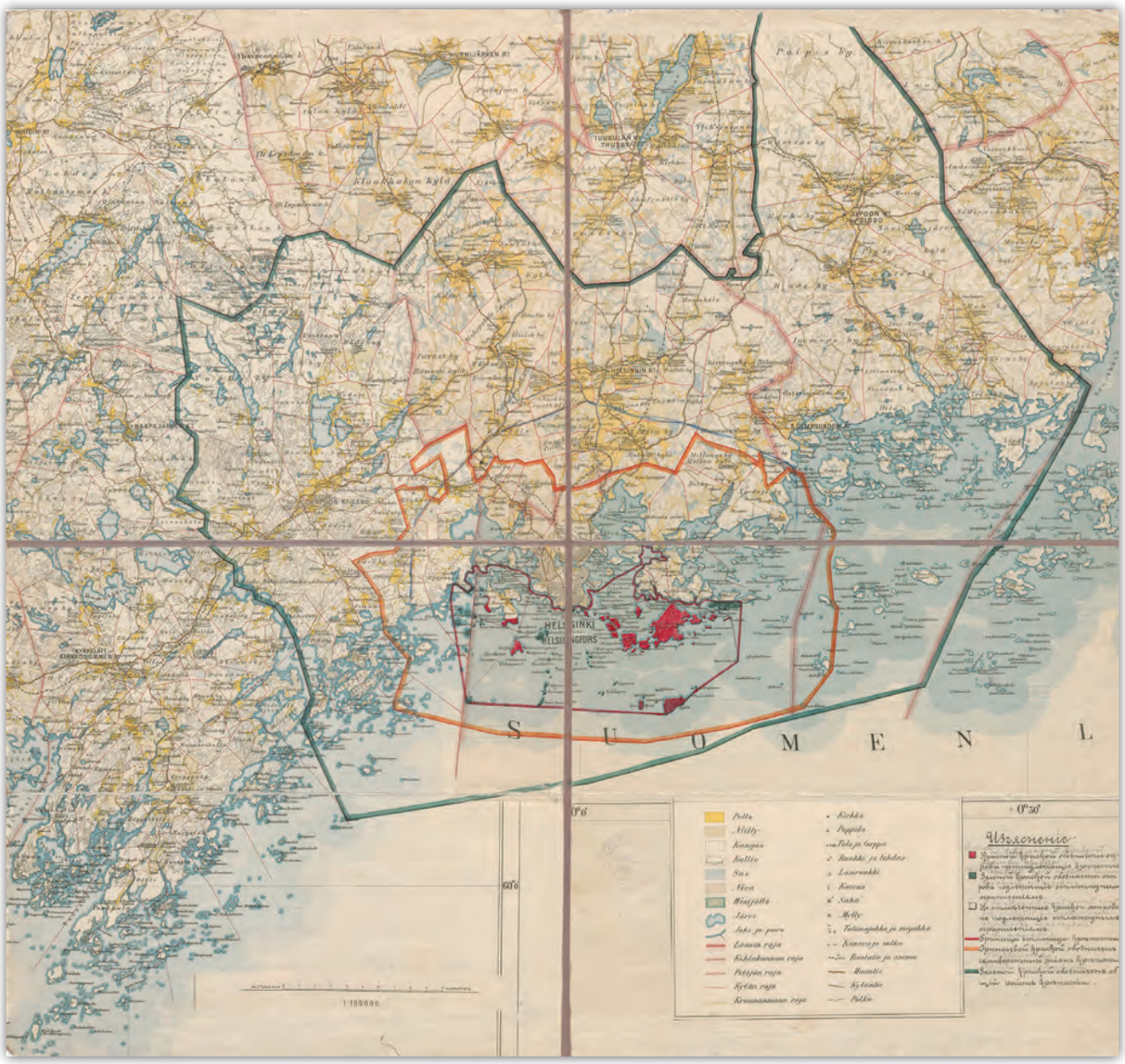
-5-

Russian map of the Helsinki fortress with surrounding zones where military restrictions were applied. The fortress has been marked with red colour.

Russian military records in the National Archives of Finland [0045]

Helsinki kalesi ve askeri sınırlamaların uygulandığı civar bölgeleri gösteren Rus haritası. Kale kırmızı renkle işaretlenmiştir.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0045]



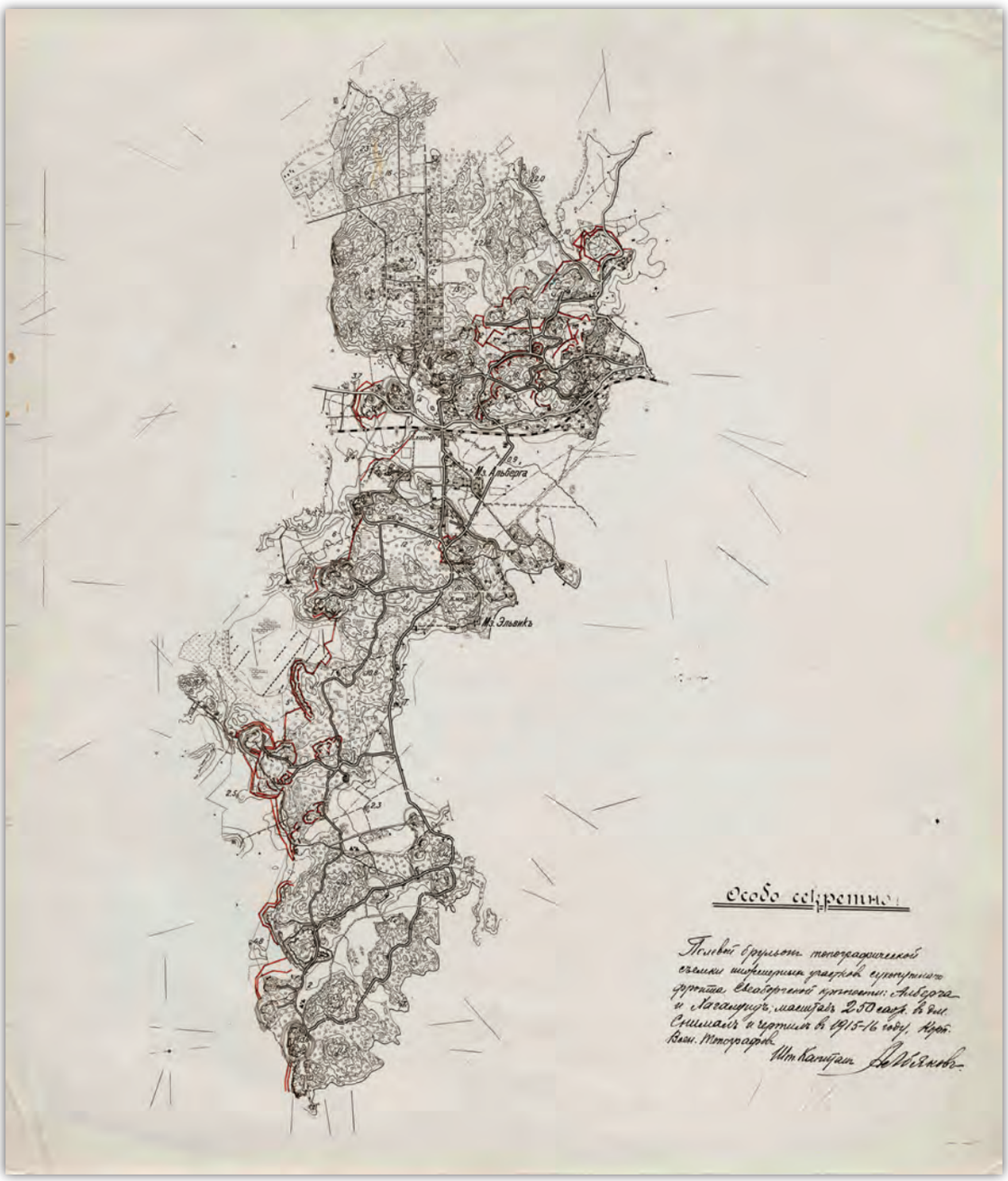
-6-

Map of fortifications, trenches and other military installations west of Helsinki from 1916, marked top secret

Russian military records in the National Archives of Finland [0046]

Helsinki'nin batısında bulunan istihkâm, siper ve diğer askeri tesislerin yerini gösteren 1916 tarihli ve çok gizli işaretli harita

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Rus askeri belgeleri [0046]



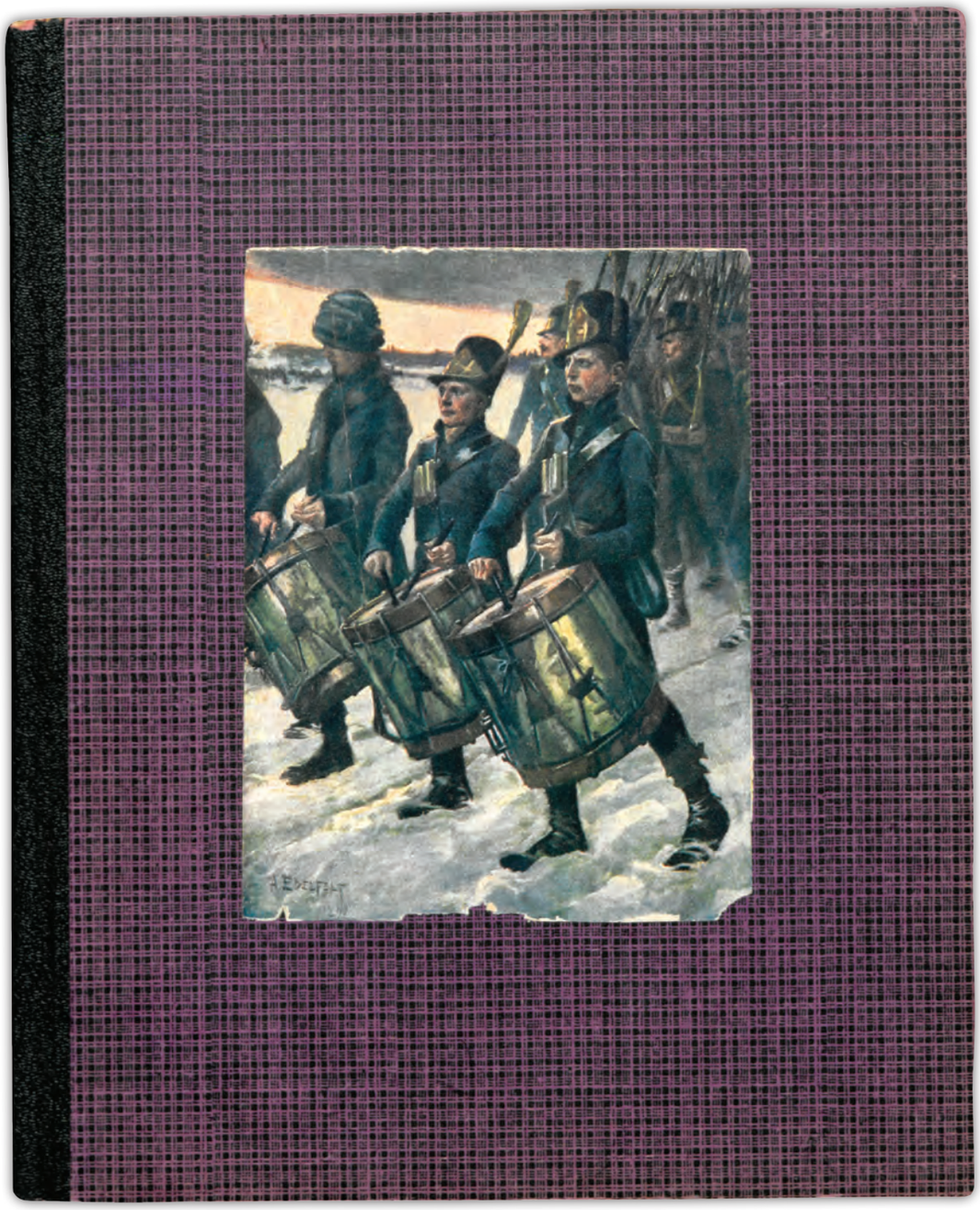
-7-

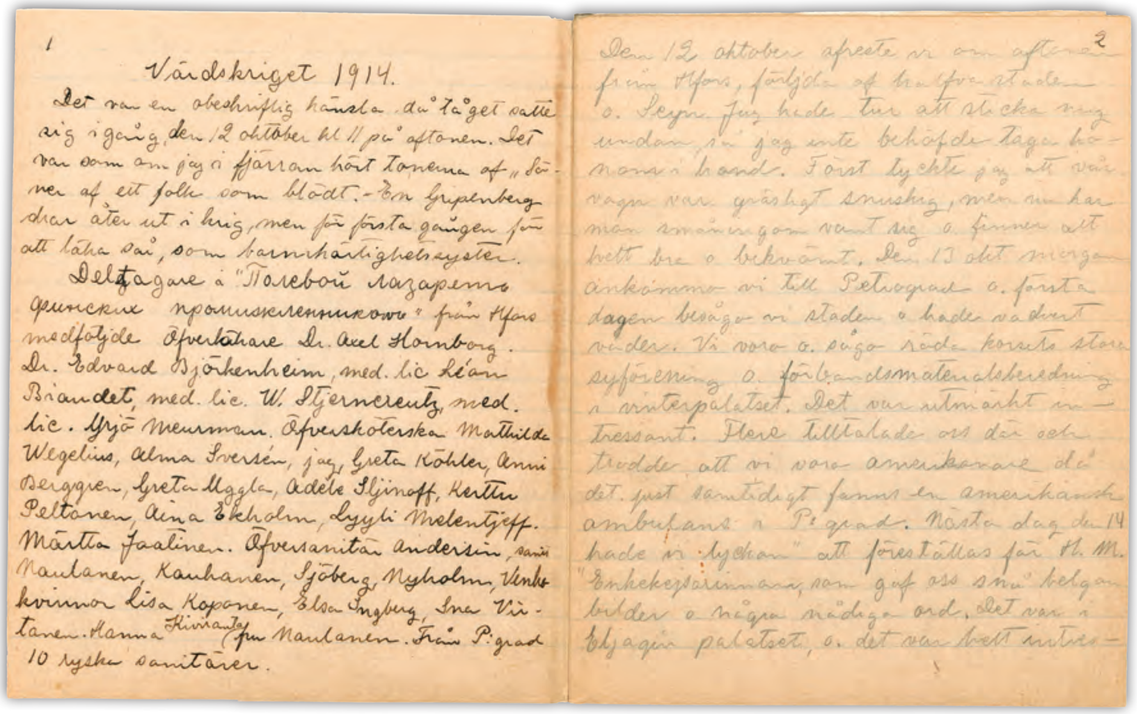
Covers and pages from the diary of Finnish nurse Siri Gripenberg, who was a member of the second ambulance team sent to Poland by Finnish industrialists in late 1914.

Siri Gripenberg's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0021-0029]

1914 yılı sonlarında Finlandiyalı sanayiciler tarafından ikinci ambulans ekibinin bir üyesi olarak Polonya'ya gönderilen Finlandiyalı hemşire Siri Gripenberg'in günlüğünün kapak ve sayfaları.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Siri Gripenberg Arşivi [0021-0029]





1

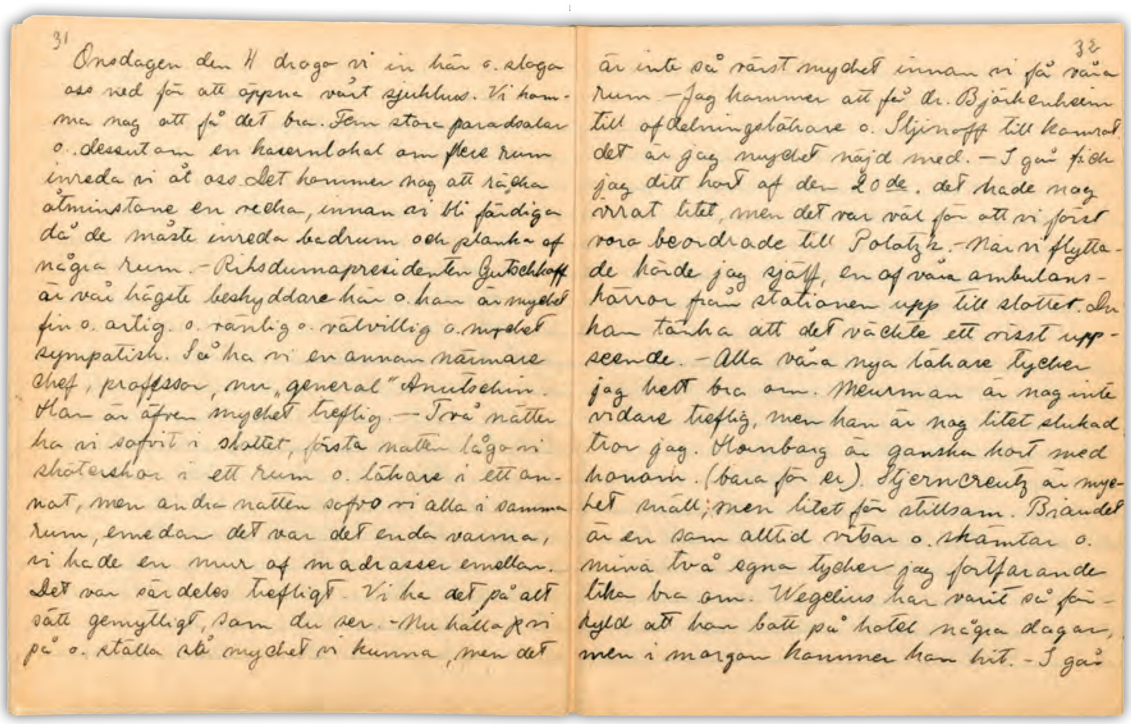
Världskriget 1914.

Det var en obeskriflig känsla då tåget satte sig igång, den 12 oktober kl 11 på aftonen. Det var som om jag i fjärran hört tonerna af „Söner af ett folk som blödt." – En Gripenberg drar åter ut i krig, men för första gången för att taka så, som barmhärtighetssyster.

Deltagare à "Полевой лазаретъ финских промышленниковъ" från Hfors medföljde Öfverläkare Dr. Axel Hornborg. Dr. Edvard Björkenheim, med. lic Léon Brandet, med. lic. W. Stjernvreutz, med. lic. Yrjö Meurman. Öfversköterska Mathilde Wegelius, Alma Iversén, jag, Greta Köhler, Anni Berggren, Greta Uggla, Adèle Sljinoff, Kerttu Peltonen, Aina Ekholm, Lyyli Melentjeff. Märtta Jaatinen. Öfversanitär Andersin, sanit. Naulanen, Kauhanen, Sjöberg, Nyholm, Verk kvinnor Lisa Koponen, Elsa Ingberg, Ina Viitanen. Hanna Hiiriantie fru Naulanen. Från P:grad 10 ryska sanitärer.

2

Den 12 oktober afreste vi om aftonen från Hfors, följda af halfva staden o. Seyn. Jag hade tur att sticka mig undan, så jag inte behöfde taga honom i hand. Först tyckte jag att vår vagn var gräsligt snuskig, men nu har man småningom vant sig o. finner att helt bra o. bekvämt. Den 13 okt morgon ankommo vi till Petrograd o. första dagen besågo vi staden o. hade vackert väder. Vi voro o. sågo röda korsets stora syförening o. förbandsmaterialsberedning i vinterpalatset. Det var utmärkt intressant. Flere tilltalade oss där och trodde att vi voro amerikanare då det just samtidigt fanns en amerikansk ambulans i P:grad. Nästa dag den 14 hade vi „lyckan" att föreställas för H. M. "Enkekejsarinnan, som gaf oss små helgonbilder o. några nådiga ord. Det var i Elagin palatset, o. det var helt intres–

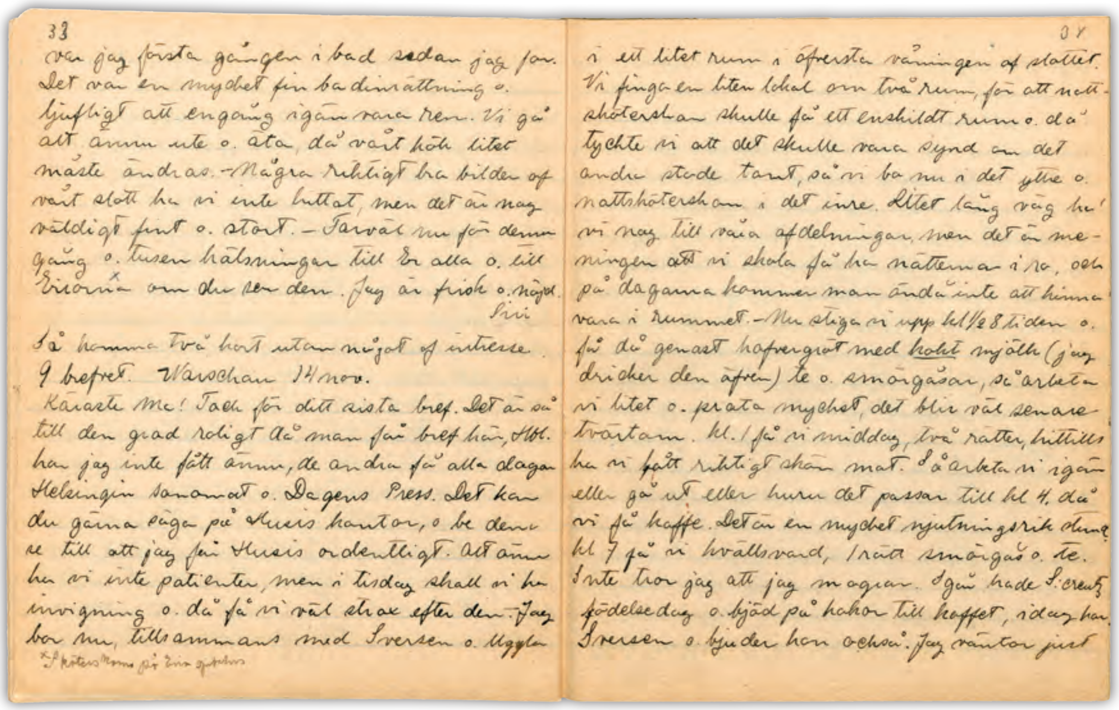


31

Onsdagen den 4 drogo vi in här o. slogo oss ned för att öppna vårt sjukhus. Vi komma nog att få det bra. Fem stora paradsalar o. dessutom en kasernlokal om flere rum inreda vi åt oss. Det kommer nog att räcka åtminstone en vecka, innan vi bli färdiga då de måste inreda badrum och planka af några rum. – Riksdumapresidenten Gutschkoff är vår högste beskyddare här o. han är mycket fin o. artig. o. ränlig o. välvillig o. mycket sympatisk. Så ha vi en annan närmare chef, professor, nu „general" Anutschin. Han är äfven mycket treflig. – Två nätter ha vi sofvit i slottet, första natten lågo vi sköterskor i ett rum o. läkare i ett annat, men andra natten sofvo vi alla i samma rum, emedan det var det enda varma, vi hade en mur af madrasser emellan. Det var särdeles trefligt. Vi ha det på att sätt gemytligt, som du ser. – Nu hålla vi på o. ställa stå mycket vi kunna, men det

32

är inte så värst mycket innan vi få våra rum. – Jag kommer att få Dr. Björkenheim till afdelningsläkare o. Sljinoff till kamrat, det är jag mycket nöjd med. – I går fick jag ditt kort af den 20de. det hade nog irrat litet, men det var väl för att vi först voro beordrade till Polotzk. – När vi flyttade körde jag själf, en af våra ambulanskärror från stationen upp till slottet. Du kan tänka att det väckte ett visst uppseende. – Alla våra nya läkare tycker jag helt bra om. Meurman är nog inte vidare treflig, men han är nog litet slukad tror jag. Hornborg är ganska kort med honom. (bara för er). Stjernvreutz är mycket snäll; men litet för stillsam. Brandet är en som alltid vitsar o. skämtar o. mina två egna tycker jag fortfarande lika bra om. Wegelius har varit så förkyld att han bott på hotel några dagar, men i morgon kommer han hit. – I går



33

var jag första gången i bad sedan jag for. Det var en mycket fin badinrättning o. ljufligt att engång igen vara ren. Vi gå ej ännu ute o. äta, då vårt kök litet måste ändras. – Några riktigt bra bilder af vårt slott ha vi inte hittat, men det är nog väldigt fint o. stort. – Farväl nu för denna gång o. tusen helsningar till Er alla o. till Tsrovnä om du ser dem. Jag är frisk o. nöjd.

Siri

Så komma två kort utan något af intresse.

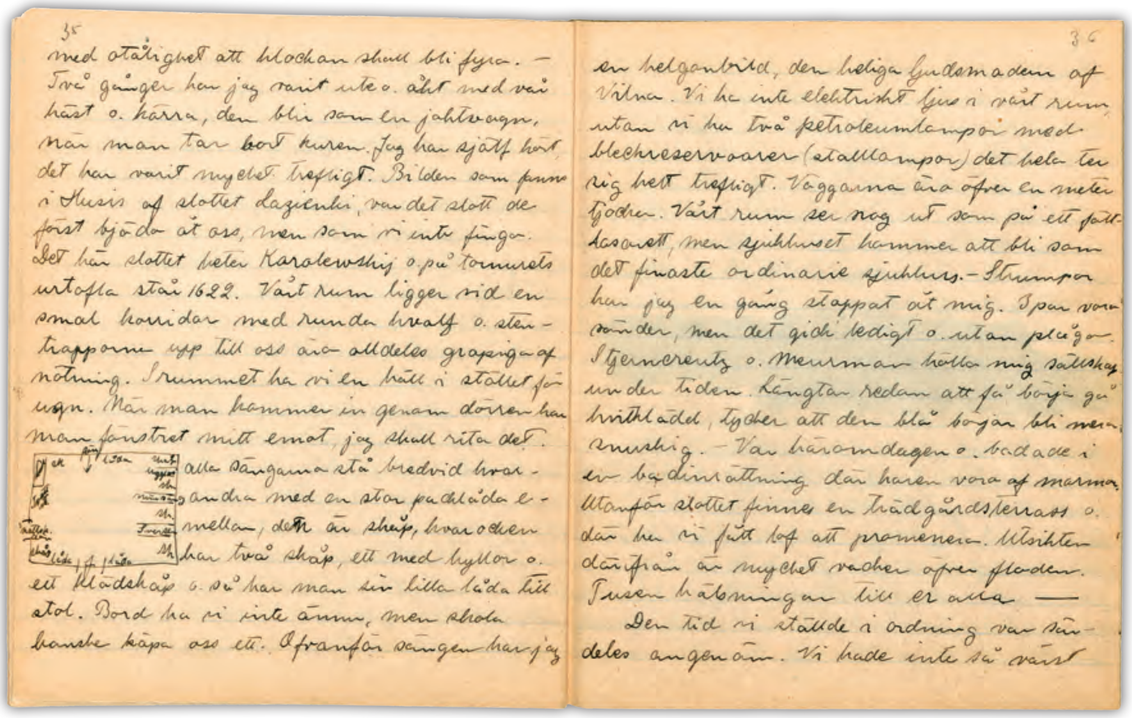
9 brefvet. Warschau 14 nov.

Käraste Me! Tack för ditt sista bref. Det är så till den grad roligt då man får bref här, Hbl. har jag inte fått ännu, de andra få alla dagar Helsingin Sanomat o. Dagens Press. Det kan du gärna säga på Husis kontor, o be dem se till att jag får Husis ordentligt. Ännu ha vi inte patienter, men i tisdag skall vi ha invigning o. då få vi väl strax efter den. – Jag bor nu, tillsammans med Svensen o. Uggla

x Sköterskorna på Siris sjukhus

34

i ett litet rum i öfversta våningen af slottet. Vi fingo en liten lokal om två rum, för att nattsköterskan skulle få ett enskildt rum o. då tyckte vi att det skulle vara synd om det andra stode tomt, så vi bo nu i det yttre o. nattsköterskan i det inre. Litet lång väg ha vi nog till våra afdelningar, men det är meningen att vi skola få ha nätterna i ro, och på dagarna kommer man ändå inte att hinna vara i rummet. – Nu stiga vi upp kl ½ 8 tiden o. få då genast hafvergröt med kokt mjölk (jag dricker den äfven) te o. smörgåsar, så arbeta vi litet o. prata mycket, det blir väl senare tvärtom. Kl. 1 få vi middag, två rätter, hittills ha vi fått riktigt skön mat. Så arbeta vi igen eller gå ut eller huru det passar till kl 4. då vi få kaffe. Det är en mycket njutningsrik stund. Kl 7 få vi kvällsvard, 1 rätt smörgås o. te. Inte tror jag att jag magrar. Igår hade S:creutz födelsedag o. bjöd på kakor till kaffet, idag har Svensen o. bjuder hon också. Jag väntar just



35

med otålighet att klockan skall bli fyra. – Två gånger har jag varit ute o. åkt med vår häst o. kärra, den blir som en jaktvagn, när man tar bort kuren. Jag har själf kört, det har varit mycket trefligt. Bilden som fanns i Husis af slottet Lazienki, var det slott de först bjöda åt oss, men som vi inte fingo. Det här slottet heter Karolewskij o. på tornurets urtafla står 1622. Vårt rum ligger vid en smal korridor med runda hvalf o. stentrapporna upp till oss äro alldeles gropiga af nötning. I rummet ha vi en kakelugn i stället för ugn. När man kommer in genom dörren har man fönstret mitt emot, jag skall rita det.

alla sängarna stå bredvid hvarandra med en stor packlåda emellan, detta är skåp, hvarochen har två skåp, ett med hyllor o. ett klädskåp o. så har man sin lilla låda till stol. Bord ha vi inte ännu, men skola kanske köpa oss ett. Ofvanför sängen har jag

36

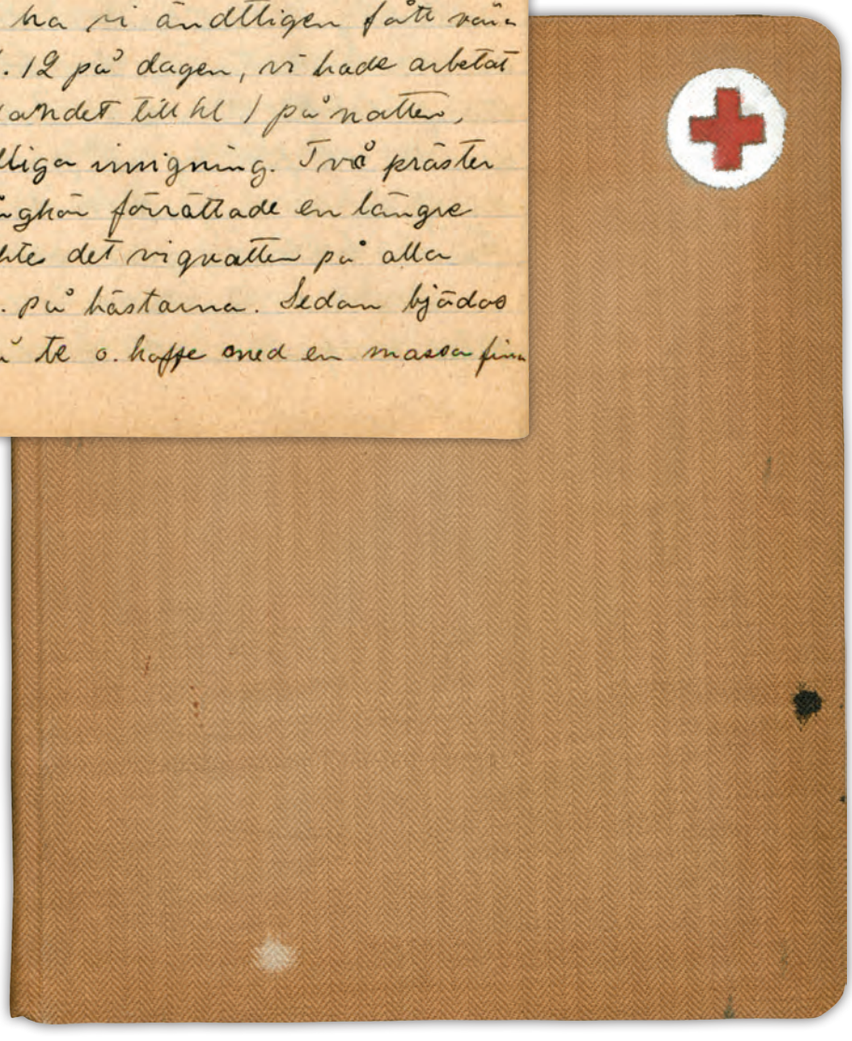
en helgonbild, den heliga Gudsmadern af Vilna. Vi ha inte elektriskt ljus i vårt rum, utan vi ha två petroleumlampor med blechreservoarer (stallampor) det hela tar sig hett trefligt. Väggarna äro öfver en meter tjocka. Vårt rum ser nog ut som på ett fattighus, men sjukhuset kommer att bli som det finaste ordinarie sjukhus. – Strumpor har jag en gång stoppat åt mig. I par voro sönder, men det gick ledigt o. utan plågor. Stjerncreutz o. Meurman hålla mig sällskap under tiden. Längtar redan att få börja gå hvitklädd, tycker att den blå börjar bli mera smutsig. – Var häromdagen o. badade i en badinrättning där karen voro af marmor. Utanför slottet finnes en trädgårdsterrass o. där ha vi fått lof att promenera. Utsikten därifrån är mycket vacker öfver floden. Tusen helsningar till er alla ——

Den tid vi ställde i ordning var särdeles angenäm. Vi hade inte så värst

87

brådtan med vårt arbete, då reparationerna
togo så lång tid. Vi packade upp, diskade
stoppade madrasser m. m. dylikt.
Litet tråkig o. bråkig var ju Hornborg
nog, men det gick i alla fall rätt bra
då han inte var så mycket med oss. De
andra doktorerna voro vi tillsammans
med mäst hela dagen. De både diskade
o. stoppade madrasser.

10 brefvet. Warszawa den 18 november.
Käraste ma! Nu ha vi ändtligen fått våra
första sårade. kl. 12 på dagen, vi hade arbetat
med i ordningställandet till kl 1 på natten,
hade vi vår högtidliga invigning. Två präster
assisterade af en sångkör förrättade en längre
bön o. sedan stänkte det vigvatten på alla
sängar o. i höhet o. på hästarna. Sedan bjödos
präster o. gäster på te o. koffe med en massa fina



114

Den andra finska ambulansen.

(K. C.) **Ambulansens läkare.**

Från vänster till höger: andre underläkaren med. lic. Leon Blaudel, förste assistenten med lic. Y. Meurman, öfverläkaren med. o. kir. doktorn A. F. Hornborg, förste underläkaren med. lic. Edv. Björkenheim; andre assistenten [illegible]

Den andra finska ambulansen.

115

Röda korssystrar jämte intendenten löjtnant A. Leander.

(K. C.) Uppgiften i fredagens blad att den andra finska ambulansen, utrustad af våra industriidkare skulle afgå till sin bestämmelseort om söndag är icke riktig. Afresan har nämligen uppskjutits ännu på en tid.

Det är i gården n:o 1 vid Mariegatan, i den åt Alexandersgatan vettande delen, som de finska ambulanserna hopsinlas. Här samlas alla de olika artiklar från änneskjortan och strumporna till hästarna för ambulansvagnarna, med ett ord allt som erfordras för utrustandet af en ambulans, här sorteras och här packas i en oändlig massa hvita, snygga lådor, å hvilkas lock det röda korset lyser. Ett styft göra [illegible]

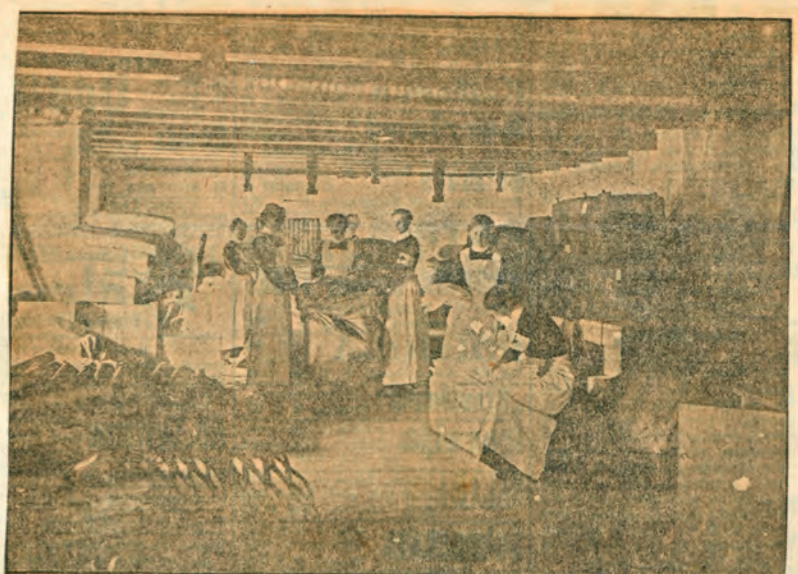
Nere på gården stå de tre ambulansvagnarna, durabelt arbete. Öfver hufvud har man ett intryck af gedigenhet snart sagdt af hvarje t. o. m. det minsta föremål som samlats här. I magasinen resa sig berg af hopfällbara sängar, bord, stolar, bårar, madrasser, ämbaren, och redan igenspikade lådor. En trappa upp i det främre väldiga rummet åter staplar af bolstrar och madrasser, ett halft hundratal om ej mer, kommoder af polerad björk, hvarje fylld med en omgång sängkläder, filtar, dynor och lakan, lådor och åter lådor.

I ett inte mindre rum är hela det väldiga linneförrådet. Största delen är [illegible] packningen. Den ena af bilderna här ofvan visar rödakorssystrarna i deras arbete, å den andra synas 8 af dem vid ambulansvagnarna, jämte ambulansens intendent löjtnant A. Leander. Tre af sjuksköterskorna för denna ambulans befinna sig icke här, två tillsvidare i Viborg och en i Petrograd. Med ambulansen följa dessutom 5 läkare och ett antal sanitärer.

Magasinen tömmas och så tar man itu med insamlingen af ambulanstillbehör för tredje gången. Dock icke för utrustandet af en ny ambulans, utan för att ha reservartiklar för event. behof. Möjligen komma de att [illegible]des för uppstående af [illegible]ation i vårt land, men [illegible]dt beslut härom föreligger [illegible]e.

Rep.

116



Där ambulansen iordningställes.

K. C.) **Palats Lazienky i Warschau,**
där Finska industriidkarnas ambulans är inrymd.

-8-

Romanian cavalry of the Wranzka corps, part of a Russo-Rumanian army group led by Finnish General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim in 1917.

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0033]

1917 yılında Finlandiyalı General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim'ın idaresindeki Rus-Rumen ordu grubunun bir parçası olan Wranzka birliklerindeki Rumen süvarileri.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim Arşivi [0033]

Rumänskt kavalleri (maskingevärsavdelning) i Karpaterna. Rumänska trupper tillhörde bl.annat den sk. Vranzka gruppen som stod under författarens befäl år 1917.

-9-

Awarding of Crosses of St. George for valor in the Russian 12th Cavalry Division

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0034]

Rus Süvari Tümeninin kahramanlıklarından dolayı St. George Haçı ile ödüllendirilmesi

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim Arşivi [0034]

Utdelning av St Georgskors vid 12 kavalleridivisionen.

-10-

Russian Supreme Commander General Gurko and Commander of the Central Front General Brusilov in 1916

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0035]

Rusya Yüksek Kumandanı General Gurko ve Merkezi Cephe Kumandanı General Brusilov, 1916

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim Arşivi [0035]

Rysslands nya överbefälhavare general Gurko och kommendören för centralfronten general Brusilov.

-11-

Hetman Skoropadsky, Head of the briefly independent Ukrainian state, inspecting Ukrainian troops in Kiev in 1918.

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0036]

1918 yılında Kiev'de Ukrayna birliklerini denetleyen bağımsız Ukrayna Devleti Başkanı Hetman Skoropadsky.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim Arşivi [0036]

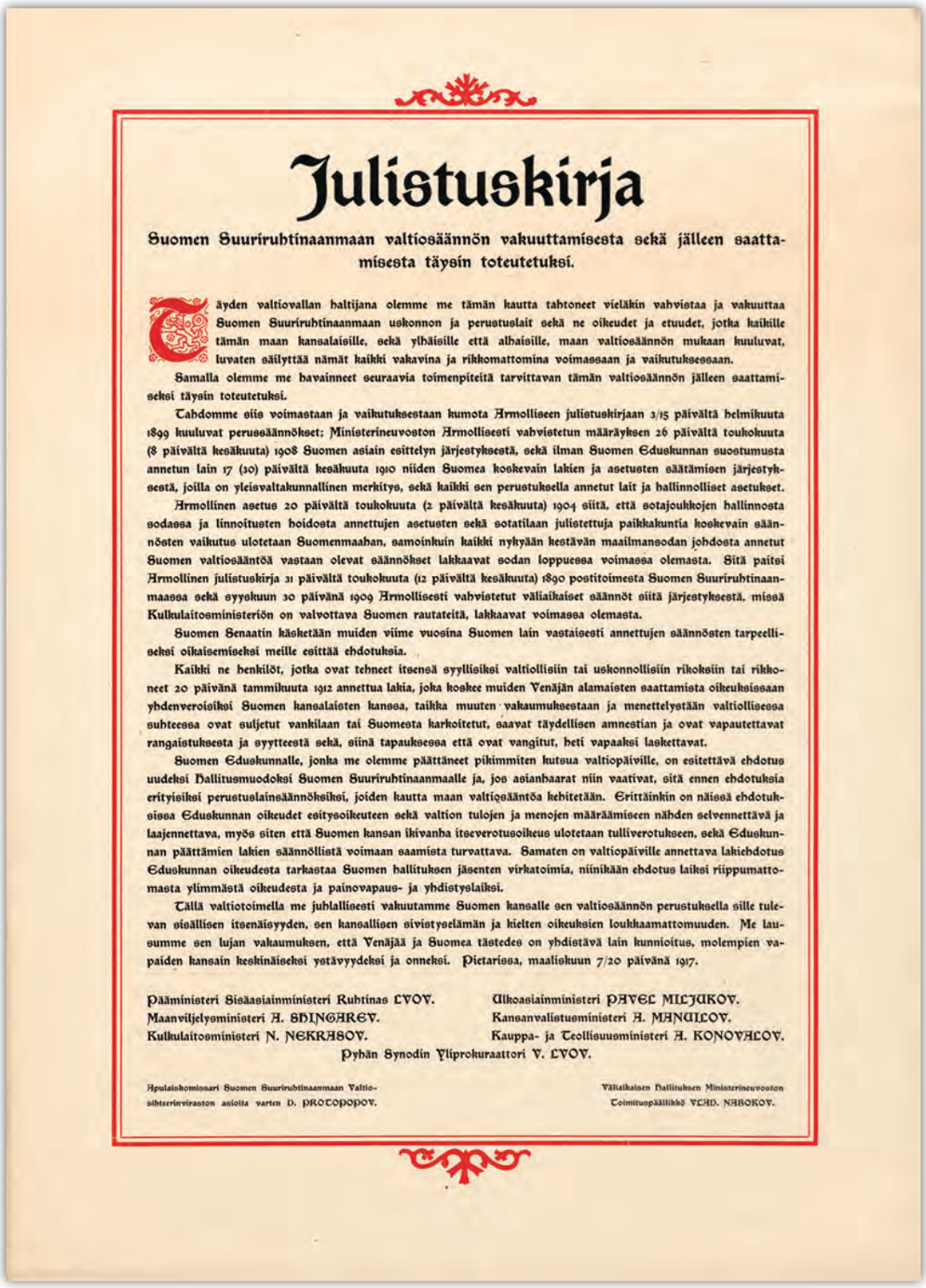
-12-

Declaration of the provisional government which came to power after Emperor Nicolaus II's abdication in Russia, dated March 7th-20th 1917, restoring the autonomous status of Finland.

Poster Collection of the National Archives of Finland [0002]

Çar II. Nikolay'ın tahttan çekilmesinin ardından iktidara gelen geçici hükümetin Finlandiya'nın özerk statüsünü yeniden düzenleyen 7-20 Mart 1917 tarihli bildirisi.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivi Poster Koleksiyonu [0002]



Julistuskirja

Suomen Suuriruhtinaanmaan valtiosäännön vakuuttamisesta sekä jälleen saattamisesta täysin toteutetuksi.

Täyden valtiovallan haltijana olemme me tämän kautta tahtoneet vieläkin vahvistaa ja vakuuttaa Suomen Suuriruhtinaanmaan uskonnon ja perustuslait sekä ne oikeudet ja etuudet, jotka kaikille tämän maan kansalaisille, sekä yhdäisille että alhaisille, maan valtiosäännön mukaan kuuluvat, luvaten säilyttää nämät kaikki vakavina ja rikkomattomina voimassaan ja vaikutuksessaan.

Samalla olemme me havainneet seuraavia toimenpiteitä tarvittavan tämän valtiosäännön jälleen saattamiseksi täysin toteutetuksi.

Tahdomme siis voimastaan ja vaikutuksestaan kumota Armolliseen julistuskirjaan 3/15 päivältä helmikuuta 1899 kuuluvat perussäännökset; Ministerineuvoston Armollisesti vahvistetun määräyksen 26 päivältä toukokuuta (8 päivältä kesäkuuta) 1908 Suomen asiain esittelyn järjestyksestä, sekä ilman Suomen Eduskunnan suostumusta annetun lain 17 (30) päivältä kesäkuuta 1910 niiden Suomea koskevain lakien ja asetusten säätämisen järjestyksestä, joilla on yleisvaltakunnallinen merkitys, sekä kaikki sen perustuksella annetut lait ja hallinnolliset asetukset.

Armollinen asetus 20 päivältä toukokuuta (2 päivältä kesäkuuta) 1904 siitä, että sotajoukkojen hallinnosta sodassa ja linnoitusten hoidosta annettujen asetusten sekä sotatilaan julistettuja paikkakuntia koskevain säännösten vaikutus ulotetaan Suomenmaahan, samoinkuin kaikki nykyään kestävän maailmansodan johdosta annetut Suomen valtiosääntöä vastaan olevat säännökset lakkaavat sodan loppuessa voimassa olemasta. Sitä paitsi Armollinen julistuskirja 31 päivältä toukokuuta (12 päivältä kesäkuuta) 1890 postitoimesta Suomen Suuriruhtinaanmaassa sekä syyskuun 30 päivänä 1909 Armollisesti vahvistetut väliaikaiset säännöt siitä järjestyksestä, missä Kulkulaitosministeriön on valvottava Suomen rautateitä, lakkaavat voimassa olemasta.

Suomen Senaatin käsketään muiden viime vuosina Suomen lain vastaisesti annettujen säännösten tarpeellisesti oikaisemiseksi meille esittää ehdotuksia.

Kaikki ne henkilöt, jotka ovat tehneet itseneä syyllisiksi valtiollisiin tai uskonnollisiin rikoksiin tai rikkoneet 20 päivänä tammikuuta 1912 annettua lakia, joka koskee muiden Venäjän alamaisten saattamista oikeuksissaan yhdenveroisiksi Suomen kansalaisten kanssa, taikka muuten vakaumuksestaan ja menettelystään valtiollisessa suhteessa ovat suljetut vankilaan tai Suomesta karkoitetut, saavat täydellisen armeostian ja ovat vapautettavat rangaistuksesta ja syytteestä sekä, siinä tapauksessa että ovat vangitut, heti vapaaksi laskettavat.

Suomen Eduskunnalle, jonka me olemme päättäneet pikimmiten kutsua valtiopäiville, on esitettävä ehdotus uudeksi hallitusmuodoksi Suomen Suuriruhtinaanmaalle ja, jos asianhaarat niin vaativat, siitä ennen ehdotuksia erityisiksi perustuslainsäännöksiksi, joiden kautta maan valtiosääntöä kehitetään. Erittäinkin on näissä ehdotuksissa Eduskunnan oikeudet esitysoikeuteen sekä valtion tulojen ja menojen määräämiseen nähden selvennettävä ja laajennettava, myös siten että Suomen kansan ikivanha itseverotusoikeus ulotetaan tulliverotukseen, sekä Eduskunnan päättämien lakien säännöllistä voimaan saamista turvattava. Samaten on valtiopäiville annettava lakiehdotus Eduskunnan oikeudesta tarkastaa Suomen hallituksen jäsenten virkatoimia, niinikään ehdotus laiksi riippumattomasta ylimmästä oikeudesta ja painovapaus- ja yhdistyslaiksi.

Tällä valtiotoimella me juhlallisesti vakuutamme Suomen kansalle sen valtiosäännön perustuksella sille tulevan sisällisen itsenäisyyden, sen kansallisen elinvoimaisuuden ja kielten oikeuksien loukkaamattomuuden. Me luotamme sen lujan vakaumuksen, että Venäjää ja Suomea täytedes on yhdistävä lain kunnioitus, molempien vapaiden kansain keskinäiseksi velvollisuudeksi ja onneksi. Pietarissa, maaliskuun 7/20 päivänä 1917.

Pääministeri Sisäasiainministeri Ruhtinas LVOV.
Maanviljelysministeri A. SHINGAREV.
Kulkulaitosministeri N. NEKRASOV.
Ulkoasiainministeri PAVEL MILJUKOV.
Kansanvalistusministeri A. MANUILOV.
Kauppa- ja Teollisuusministeri A. KONOVALOV.
Pyhän Synodin Yliprokuraattori V. LVOV.

Apulaiskomissari Suomen Suuriruhtinaanmaan Valtiosihteerinviraston asioita varten D. PROTOPOPOV.

Väliaikaisen Hallituksen Ministerineuvoston Toimituspäällikkö VLAD. NABOKOV.

-13-

Russian soldiers and mariners demonstrating for freedom in Helsinki in 1917

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0031]

1917 yılında Helsinki'de özgürlük için gösteri yapan Rus askerleri ve denizcileri

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim Arşivi [0031]

Ryska soldater och matroser 1917 utanför "Kansallisteatteri" i Helsingfors demonstrerande för revolutionen.

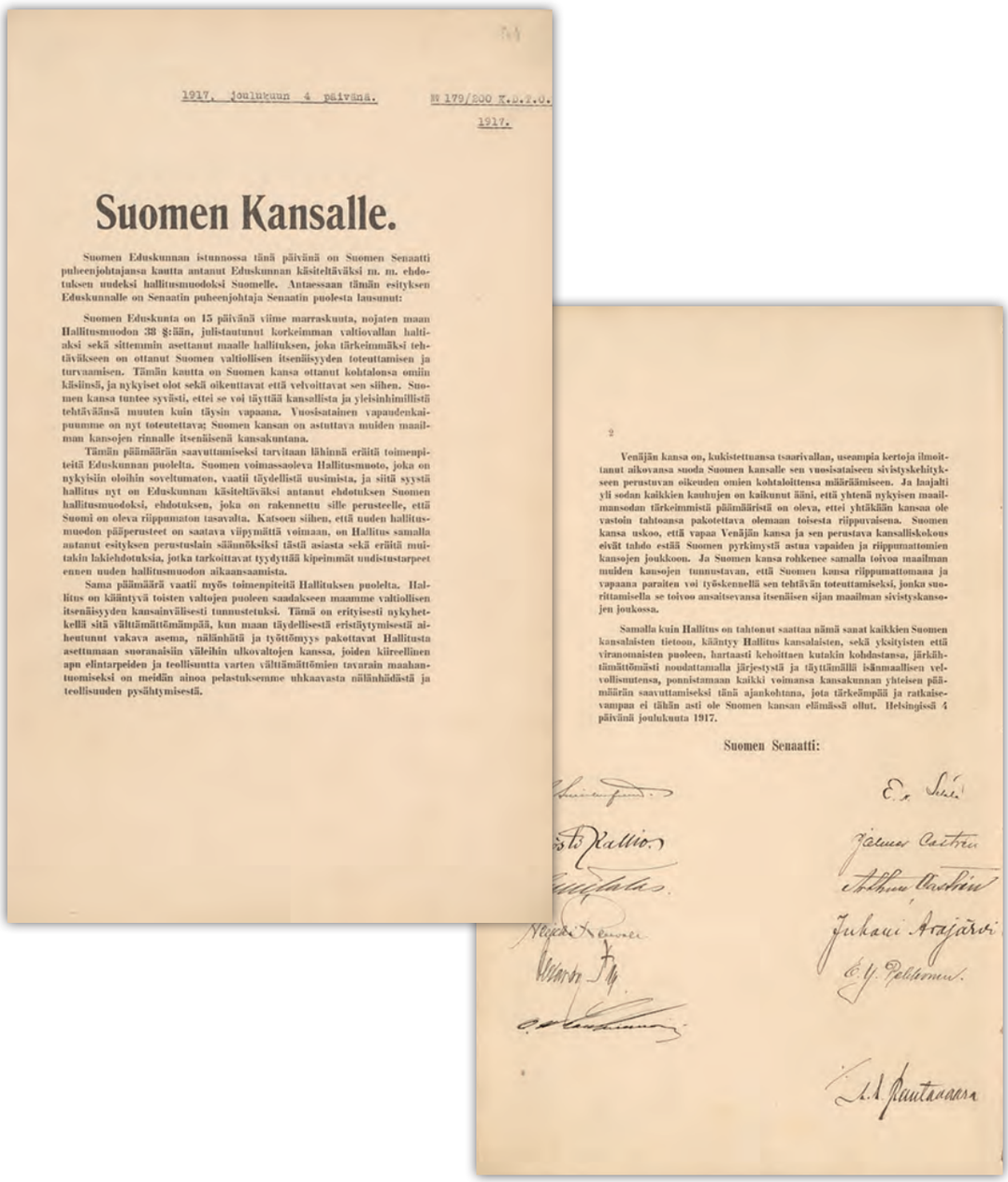
-14-

Declaration of Independence, issued by the Finnish Government on December 4th 1917 and confirmed two days later

Archives of the Finnish Government in the National Archives of Finland [0047-0048]

4 Aralık 1917'de Finlandiya hükümeti tarafından yayımlanan ve 2 gün sonra onaylanan Bağımsızlık Bildirgesi

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Finlandiya Hükümeti Arşivi [0047-0048]



1917, joulukuun 4 päivänä. N 179/200 K.D.P.O. 1917.

Suomen Kansalle.

Suomen Eduskunnan istunnossa tänä päivänä on Suomen Senaatti puheenjohtajansa kautta antanut Eduskunnan käsiteltäväksi m. m. ehdotuksen uudeksi hallitusmuodoksi Suomelle. Antaessaan tämän esityksen Eduskunnalle on Senaatin puheenjohtaja Senaatin puolesta lausunut:

Suomen Eduskunta on 15 päivänä viime marraskuuta, nojaten maan Hallitusmuodon 33 §:ään, julistautunut korkeimman valtiovallan haltijaksi sekä sittemmin asettanut maalle hallituksen, joka tärkeimmäksi tehtäväkseen on ottanut Suomen valtiollisen itsenäisyyden toteuttamisen ja turvaamisen. Tämän kautta on Suomen kansa ottanut kohtalonsa omiin käsiinsä, ja nykyiset olot sekä oikeuttavat että velvoittavat sen siihen. Suomen kansa tuntee syvästi, ettei se voi täyttää kansallista ja yleisinhimillistä tehtäväänsä muuten kuin täysin vapaana. Vuosisatainen vapaudenkaipuumme on nyt toteutettava; Suomen kansan on astuttava muiden maailman kansojen rinnalle itsenäisenä kansakuntana.

Tämän päämäärän saavuttamiseksi tarvitaan lähimmä eräitä toimenpiteitä Eduskunnan puolelta. Suomen voimassaoleva Hallitusmuoto, joka on nykyisiin oloihin soveltumaton, vaatii täydellistä uusimista, ja siitä syystä hallitus nyt on Eduskunnan käsiteltäväksi antanut ehdotuksen Suomen hallitusmuodoksi, ehdotuksen, joka on rakennettu sille perusteelle, että Suomi on oleva riippumaton tasavalta. Katsoen siihen, että uuden hallitusmuodon pääperusteet on saatava viipymättä voimaan, on Hallitus samalla antanut esityksen perustuslain säännöksiksi tästä asiasta sekä eräitä muitakin lakiehdotuksia, jotka tarkoittavat tyydyttää kipeimmät uudistustarpeet ennen uuden hallitusmuodon aikaansaamista.

Sama päämäärä vaatii myös toimenpiteitä Hallituksen puolelta. Hallitus on kääntyvä toisten valtojen puoleen saadakseen maamme valtiollisen itsenäisyyden kansainvälisesti tunnustetuksi. Tämä on erityisesti nykyhetkellä sitä välttämättömämpää, kun maan täydellisestä eristäytymisestä aiheutunut vakava asema, nälänhätä ja työttömyys pakottavat Hallitusta asettumaan suoranaisiin väleihin ulkovaltojen kanssa, joiden kiireellinen apu elintarpeiden ja teollisuutta varten välttämättömien tavarain maahantuomiseksi on meidän ainoa pelastuksemme uhkaavasta nälänhädästä ja teollisuuden pysähtymisestä.

2

Venäjän kansa on, kukistettuansa tsaarivallan, useampia kertoja ilmoittanut aikovansa suoda Suomen kansalle sen vuosisataiseen sivistyskehitykseen perustuvan oikeuden omien kohtaloittensa määräämiseen. Ja laajalti yli sodan kaikkien kauhujen on kaikunut ääni, että yhtenä nykyisen maailmansodan tärkeimmistä päämääristä on oleva, ettei yhtäkään kansaa ole vastoin tahtoansa pakotettava olemaan toisesta riippuvaisena. Suomen kansa uskoo, että vapaa Venäjän kansa ja sen perustava kansalliskokous eivät tahdo estää Suomen pyrkimystä astua vapaiden ja riippumattomien kansojen joukkoon. Ja Suomen kansa rohkenee samalla toivoa maailman muiden kansojen tunnustavan, että Suomen kansa riippumattomana ja vapaana paraiten voi työskennellä sen tehtävän toteuttamiseksi, jonka suorittamisella se toivoo ansaitsevansa itsenäisen sijan maailman sivistyskansojen joukossa.

Samalla kuin Hallitus on tahtonut saattaa nämä sanat kaikkien Suomen kansalaisten tietoon, kääntyy Hallitus kansalaisten, sekä yksityisten että viranomaisten puoleen, hartaasti kehoittaen kutakin kohdastansa, järkähtämättömästi noudattamalla järjestystä ja täyttämällä isänmaallisen velvollisuutensa, ponnistamaan kaikki voimansa kansakunnan yhteisen päämäärän saavuttamiseksi tänä ajankohtana, jota tärkeämpää ja ratkaisevampaa ei tähän asti ole Suomen kansan elämässä ollut. Helsingissä 4 päivänä joulukuuta 1917.

Suomen Senaatti:

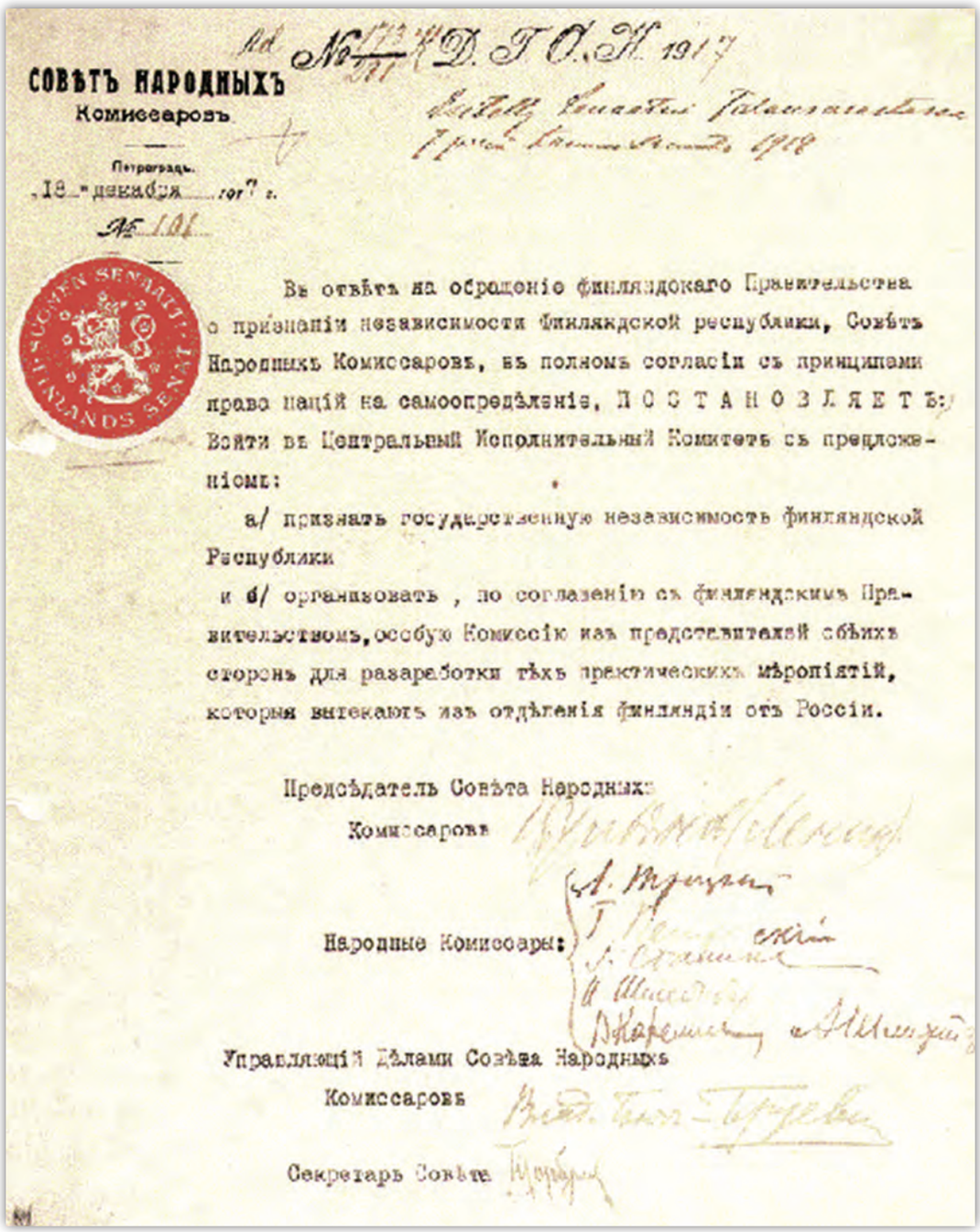
-15-

Recognition of independent Finland by the Bolshevik Government in Russia, dated December 18th-31st 1917

Archives of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [0049]

Bağımsız Finlandiya'nın, Rusya'daki Bolşevik hükümeti tarafından tanınması 18-31 Aralık 1917

Finlandiya Dışişleri Bakanlığı Arşivi [0049]



СОВѢТЪ НАРОДНЫХЪ
Комиссаровъ

Петроградъ.
„18" декабря 1917 г.
№ 101

SUOMEN SENAATTI FINLANDS SENAT

Въ отвѣтъ на обращеніе финляндскаго Правительства о признаніи независимости Финляндской республики, Совѣтъ Народныхъ Комиссаровъ, въ полномъ согласіи съ принципами право націй на самоопредѣленіе, П О С Т А Н О В Л Я Е Т Ъ: Войти въ Центральный Исполнительный Комитетъ съ предложеніемъ:

а/ признать государственную независимость финляндской Республики

и б/ организовать, по соглашенію съ финляндскимъ Правительствомъ, особую Комиссію изъ представителей обѣихъ сторонъ для разработки тѣхъ практическихъ мѣропріятій, которыя вытекаютъ изъ отдѣленія Финляндіи отъ Россіи.

Предсѣдатель Совѣта Народныхъ Комиссаровъ

Народные Комиссары:

Управляющій Дѣлами Совѣта Народныхъ Комиссаровъ

Секретарь Совѣта

-16-

Announcement of the French Consul in Helsinki that the French government has recognized independent Finland, dated January 6th 1918

Archives of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [0017-0018]

Helsinki'deki Fransız konsolosunun, Fransız hükümetinin bağımsız Finlandiya'yı tanıdığını bildirmesi 6 Ocak 1918

Finlandiya Dışişleri Bakanlığı Arşivi [0017-0018]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE
EN
FINLANDE

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Helsingfors, le 6 Janvier 1918.

Monsieur le PRÉSIDENT,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître qu'à la date du 5 Janvier, le Gouvernement de la République Française a reconnu la souveraineté de la République Finlandaise.

Mon Gouvernement me charge en conséquence de vous annoncer que la République française reconnaît la République de Finlande comme Etat indépendant et souverain, et de vous assurer, en outre, que La Nation française tout entière forme les voeux les plus cordiaux pour qu'un avenir prospère soit

Monsieur P. E. SVINHUFVUD,
Président du Gouvernement finlandais,
Helsingfors.

qui se basera ainsi sur des principes dont les deux pays se sont constamment inspirés aux heures difficiles de leur histoire et qui furent leur constante sauvegarde. C'est avec bonheur que la Démocratie française pourra dorénavant trouver auprès d'elle la République de Finlande pour poursuite et l'obtention de l'idéal commun aux peuples libres./.

Avec mes félicitations personnelles pour vous, pour votre Gouvernement, et pour le peuple finlan-

dais, veuillez agréer, Monsieur le PRÉSIDENT, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Consul de la République française:

Reynaud

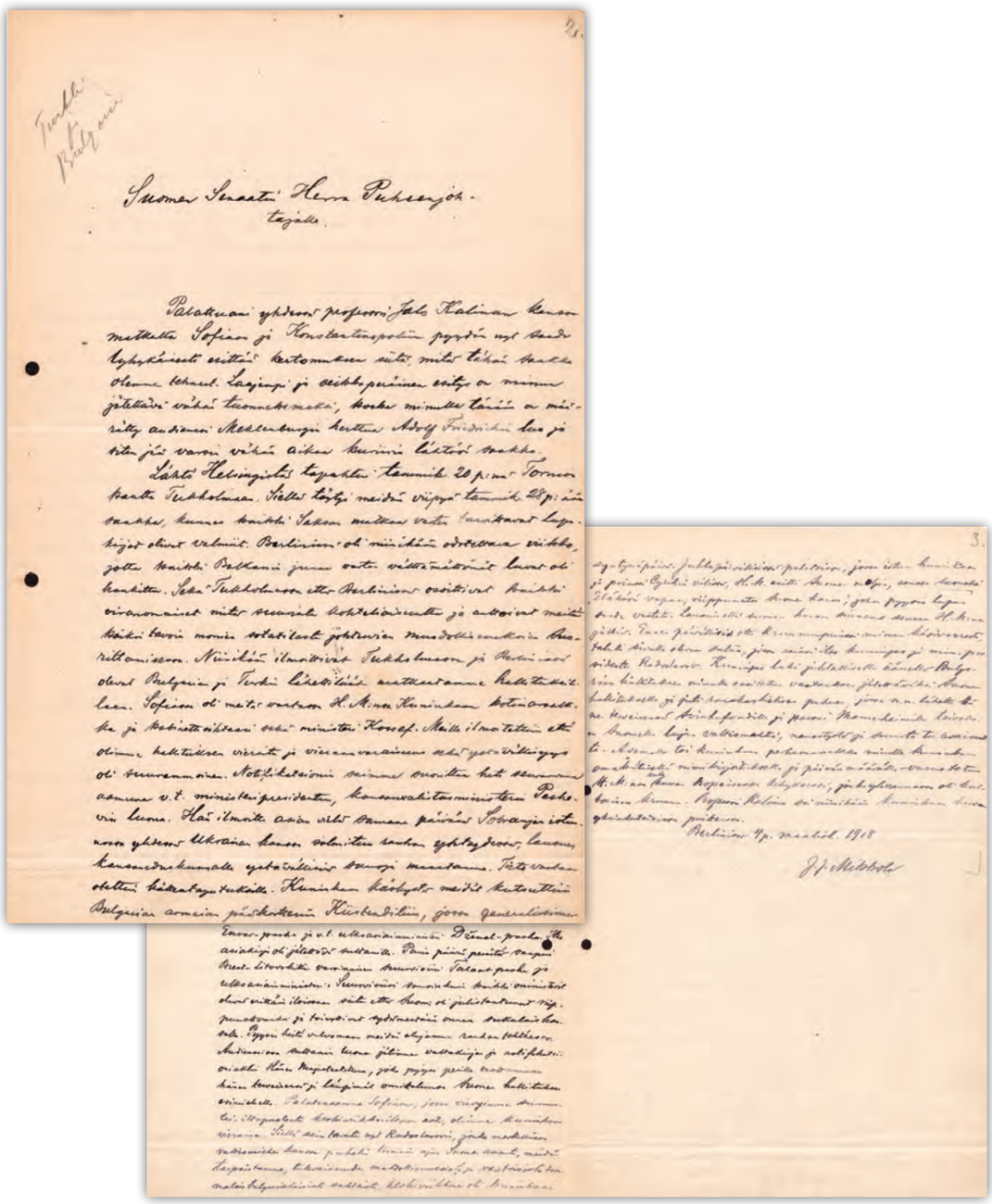
-17-

Professor and Envoy Jooseppi Julius Mikkola's account for a journey to Constantinople and Sofia where both Turkish and Bulgarian recognitions of Finnish independence were received, dated March 4th 1918.

Archives of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [0005-0006]

Profesör ve Elçi Jooseppi Julius Mikkola'nın, Finlandiya'nın bağımsızlığını tanıyan Türkiye ve Bulgaristan'a (İstanbul ve Sofya) yaptığı bir ziyarete ilişkin raporu.
4 Mart 1918

Finlandiya Dışişleri Bakanlığı Arşivi [0005-0006]



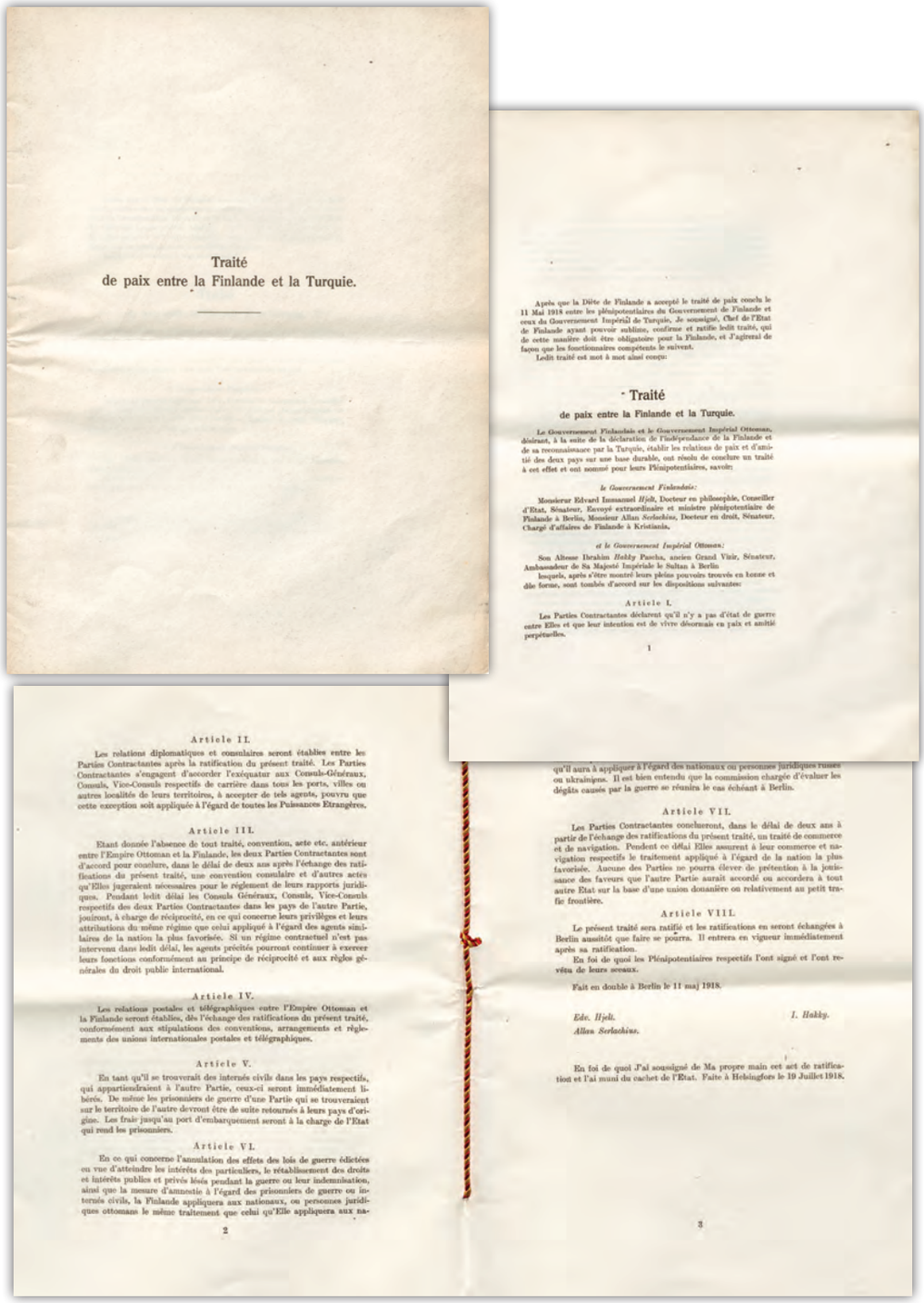
-18-

Peace Treaty between Finland and Turkey, dated May 21st 1918

Archives of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [0007-0009]

Finlandiya ve Türkiye arasındaki 21 Mayıs 1918 tarihli Barış Anlaşması

Finlandiya Dışişleri Bakanlığı Arşivi [0007-0009]



Traité
de paix entre la Finlande et la Turquie.

Après que la Diète de Finlande a accepté le traité de paix conclu le 11 Mai 1918 entre les plénipotentiaires du Gouvernement de Finlande et ceux du Gouvernement Impérial de Turquie, Je soussigné, Chef de l'Etat de Finlande ayant pouvoir sublime, confirme et ratifie ledit traité, qui de cette manière doit être obligatoire pour la Finlande, et J'agirerai de façon que les fonctionnaires compétents le suivent.
Ledit traité est mot à mot ainsi conçu:

Traité
de paix entre la Finlande et la Turquie.

Le Gouvernement Finlandais et le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman, désirant, à la suite de la déclaration de l'indépendance de la Finlande et de sa reconnaissance par la Turquie, établir les relations de paix et d'amitié des deux pays sur une base durable, ont résolu de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

le Gouvernement Finlandais:

Monsieur Edvard Immanuel *Hjelt*, Docteur en philosophie, Conseiller d'Etat, Sénateur, Envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Finlande à Berlin, Monsieur Allan *Serlachius*, Docteur en droit, Sénateur, Chargé d'affaires de Finlande à Kristiania,

et le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman:

Son Altesse Ibrahim *Hakky* Pascha, ancien Grand Vizir, Sénateur, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à Berlin

lesquels, après s'être montré leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et dûe forme, sont tombés d'accord sur les dispositions suivantes:

Article I.

Les Parties Contractantes déclarent qu'il n'y a pas d'état de guerre entre Elles et que leur intention est de vivre désormais en paix et amitié perpétuelles.

1

Article II.

Les relations diplomatiques et consulaires seront établies entre les Parties Contractantes après la ratification du présent traité. Les Parties Contractantes s'engagent d'accorder l'exéquatur aux Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls respectifs de carrière dans tous les ports, villes ou autres localités de leurs territoires, à accepter de tels agents, pourvu que cette exception soit appliquée à l'égard de toutes les Puissances Etrangères.

Article III.

Etant donnée l'absence de tout traité, convention, acte etc. antérieur entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Finlande, les deux Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour conclure, dans le délai de deux ans après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité, une convention consulaire et d'autres actes qu'Elles jugeraient nécessaires pour le règlement de leurs rapports juridiques. Pendant ledit délai les Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls respectifs des deux Parties Contractantes dans les pays de l'autre Partie, jouiront, à charge de réciprocité, en ce qui concerne leurs privilèges et leurs attributions du même régime que celui appliqué à l'égard des agents similaires de la nation la plus favorisée. Si un régime contractuel n'est pas intervenu dans ledit délai, les agents précités pourront continuer à exercer leurs fonctions conformément au principe de réciprocité et aux règles générales du droit public international.

Article IV.

Les relations postales et télégraphiques entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Finlande seront établies, dès l'échange des ratifications du présent traité, conformément aux stipulations des conventions, arrangements et règlements des unions internationales postales et télégraphiques.

Article V.

En tant qu'il se trouverait des internés civils dans les pays respectifs, qui appartiendraient à l'autre Partie, ceux-ci seront immédiatement libérés. De même les prisonniers de guerre d'une Partie qui se trouveraient sur le territoire de l'autre devront être de suite retournés à leurs pays d'origine. Les frais jusqu'au port d'embarquement seront à la charge de l'Etat qui rend les prisonniers.

Article VI.

En ce qui concerne l'annulation des effets des lois de guerre édictées en vue d'atteindre les intérêts des particuliers, le rétablissement des droits et intérêts publics et privés lésés pendant la guerre ou leur indemnisation, ainsi que la mesure d'amnestie à l'égard des prisonniers de guerre ou internés civils, la Finlande appliquera aux nationaux, ou personnes juridiques ottomans le même traitement que celui qu'Elle appliquera aux na-

2

qu'il aura à appliquer à l'égard des nationaux ou personnes juridiques russes ou ukrainiens. Il est bien entendu que la commission chargée d'évaluer les dégâts causés par la guerre se réunira le cas échéant à Berlin.

Article VII.

Les Parties Contractantes concluront, dans le délai de deux ans à partir de l'échange des ratifications du présent traité, un traité de commerce et de navigation. Pendent ce délai Elles assurent à leur commerce et navigation respectifs le traitement appliqué à l'égard de la nation la plus favorisée. Aucune des Parties ne pourra élever de prétention à la jouissance des faveurs que l'autre Partie aurait accordé ou accordera à tout autre Etat sur la base d'une union douanière ou relativement au petit trafic frontière.

Article VIII.

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berlin aussitôt que faire se pourra. Il entrera en vigueur immédiatement après sa ratification.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et l'ont revêtu de leurs sceaux.

Fait en double à Berlin le 11 maj 1918.

Edv. Hjelt. *I. Hakky.*
Allan Serlachius.

En foi de quoi J'ai soussigné de Ma propre main cet act de ratification et l'ai muni du cachet de l'Etat. Faite à Helsingfors le 19 Juillet 1918.

3

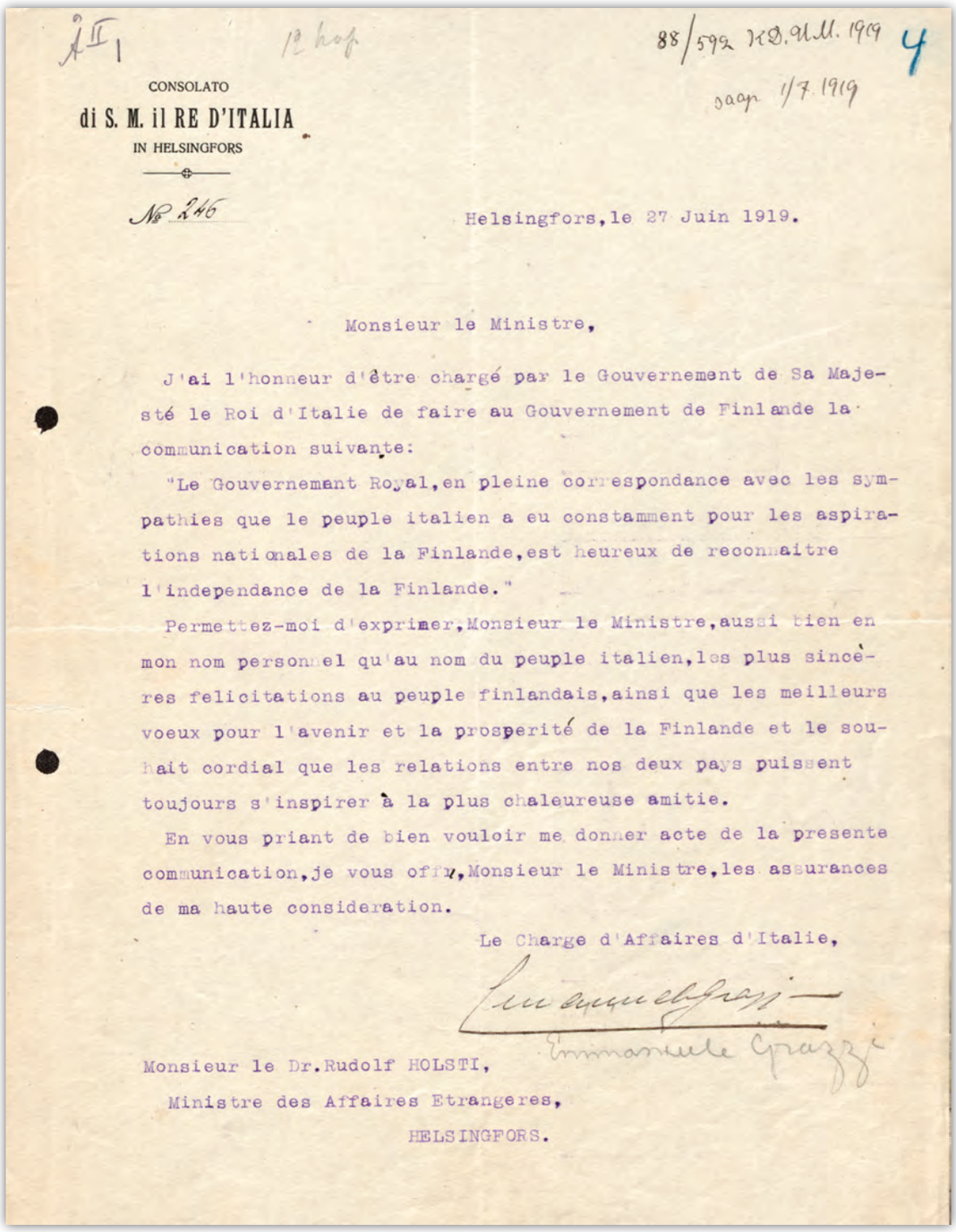
-19-

Announcement of the Italian Consul in Helsinki that the Italian government has recognized independent Finland, dated June 27th 1919.

Archives of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [0016]

Helsinki'deki İtalyan konsolosunun, İtalyan hükümetinin bağımsız Finlandiya'yı tanıdığını bildirmesi, 27 Haziran 1919

Finlandiya Dışişleri Bakanlığı Arşivi [0016]



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CONSOLATO
di S. M. il RE D'ITALIA
IN HELSINGFORS

№ 246

Helsingfors, le 27 Juin 1919.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'être chargé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie de faire au Gouvernement de Finlande la communication suivante:

"Le Gouvernement Royal, en pleine correspondance avec les sympathies que le peuple italien a eu constamment pour les aspirations nationales de la Finlande, est heureux de reconnaitre l'independance de la Finlande."

Permettez-moi d'exprimer, Monsieur le Ministre, aussi bien en mon nom personnel qu'au nom du peuple italien, les plus sincères felicitations au peuple finlandais, ainsi que les meilleurs voeux pour l'avenir et la prosperité de la Finlande et le souhait cordial que les relations entre nos deux pays puissent toujours s'inspirer à la plus chaleureuse amitie.

En vous priant de bien vouloir me donner acte de la presente communication, je vous offre, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute consideration.

Le Charge d'Affaires d'Italie,

Emmanuele Grazzi

Monsieur le Dr. Rudolf HOLSTI,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres,
HELSINGFORS.

-20-

Appeal to Russian soldiers and mariners not to succumb to anarchism, early 1918 (undated). It was issued by Finnish Socialist military leaders.

Poster Collection of the National Archives of Finland [0001]

Finlandiyalı sosyalist askeri liderler tarafından Rus asker ve denizcilerinin anarşizme yenik düşmemesi için 1918 yılı başlarında (tarihsiz) yayımlanan çağrı.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivi Poster Koleksiyonu [0001]

ПРОТИВЪ АНАРХИЗМА!

Русскіе Товарищи — Матросы и Солдаты!

Слѣдуя вашему примѣру и мы рабочіе Финляндіи подняли красное знамя революціи. Насъ принудили къ этому создавшіяся условія жизни. Волна революціи, поднявшаяся такъ высоко годъ тому назадъ въ Россіи, перекатывается черезъ Финляндію и безсомнѣнія сметаетъ на своемъ пути угнетателей рабочаго класса Финляндіи и откроетъ новые пути пролетаріату нашей страны. Но революція не ограничится одной лишь Финляндіей — она перекатится черезъ всѣ капиталистическія страны міра....

ТОВАРИЩИ! Среди нашей побѣдоносной борьбы мы не должны закрывать глаза отъ истины. А истина эта та, что нашей революціи грозитъ великая опасность — анархія!

ТОВАРИЩИ! Вы знаете что революція не одно и то же, что анархія. Вы знаете что именно въ революціонныя времена поднимаетъ голову самая мрачная реакція. Вы знаете что лишь твердая дисциплина и строгій порядокъ въ состояніи воспрепятствовать превращенія самой побѣдной революціи въ хаосъ. Вы знаете, по опыту, что противъ контрреволюціонной анархіи революція должна быть строгая и отвѣчать за порядокъ.

ТОВАРИЩИ! Мы боремся въ настоящій моментъ противъ контрреволюціонной анархіи и ведемъ эту борьбу со свойственной для финновъ упорностью. Мы не хотимъ чтобы революціонное знамя международнаго пролетаріата было запятнано преступленіями.

Товарищи русскіе солдаты!

Мы знаемъ что и вы тоже не хотите осквернять революціоннаго знамени, нашего общаго символа въ борьбѣ противъ международнаго капитализма. Борьба наша преслѣдуетъ высшія цѣли и принципы также какъ и средства ея чисты. Такъ думаете Вы — и также думаемъ мы.

Но все же — къ сожалѣнію — намъ часто приходилось обращатся къ оружію защищая чистоту нашего знамени. Капиталистическое общество оставило намъ въ наслѣдство — кромѣ контрреволюціонеровъ — преступный элементъ, который подъ видомъ революціи совершаетъ безобразіе. Противъ этого мы боремся также строго какъ и противъ капитализма.

Со скорбью мы должны констатировать, что многіе изъ насъ, либо по недоразумѣнію либо по роковой ошибкѣ, пострадали изъ за нашей борьбы противъ анархизма. Это случилось противъ нашего желанія. И многіе изъ васъ вѣроятно повѣрили той подлой лжи, которую наши контрреволюціонные элементы распространяли и въ настоящій моментъ среди Васъ распространяютъ.

ТОВАРИЩИ! Не вѣрьте подлой лжи контрреволюціонеровъ! Не вѣрьте тѣмъ провокаціоннымъ слухамъ о насъ которые ѣдреди васъ распространяютъ темныя силы. Мы боремся не противъ русскихъ рабочихъ, а противъ финляндскихъ капиталистовъ эксплоататоровъ. Не огорчайтесь и не поддавайтесь обману. Если иногда нашъ ударъ и невѣренъ, то знайте что онъ былъ направленъ противъ сердца капитализма, а не на русскаго рабочаго брата...

ТОВАРИЩИ! Вѣрьте, что если мы гдѣ угодно замѣтимъ совершенную несправедливость, безразлично противъ кого, то мы употребимъ всѣ средства чтобы наказать виновныхъ, будь они хотя бы наши братья или одной съ нами національности. Чистота революціоннаго знамени для насъ такъ дорога, что преступленіе противъ нея хотя бы со стороны нашихъ согражданъ будетъ караться безпощадно. Вы, русскіе товарищи, которые вѣроятно почувствовали несправедливость съ нашей стороны, убѣдитесь въ правильности вышеизложеннаго.

Товарищи, солдаты! Соединяйтесь съ нами противъ темныхъ силъ! Осуществимъ общими усиліями чистые принципы революціи!

Да здравствуетъ братство международнаго пролетаріата.

Гельсингфорсскій комитетъ общественнаго порядка.

К. М. Талвіо.

Эро Хапалайненъ.
главнокомандующій Красной гвардіей Финляндіи.

Э. Нюквистъ.
комендантъ города.

Августъ Веслей.
начальникъ главнаго штаба Красной гвардіи.

Propagandistic leaflet published by the authorities of White Finland with a map showing the front line in Finland on March 20th 1918, undated.

Poster Collection of the National Archives of Finland
[0019-0020]

20 Mart 1918'de Finlandiya'daki cephe hatlarını gösteren bir haritanın yer aldığı Beyaz Finlandiya makamlarınca yayınlanan propaganda amaçlı el ilanı (tarihsiz).

Finlandiya Milli Arşivi Poster Koleksiyonu
[0019-0020]

-22-

General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, Commander of the victorious White Military Forces in Finland

Photo: Wikimedia Commons [0056]

General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, Finlandiya'da galip gelen Beyaz Askeri Kuvvetlerin Kumandanı

Fotoğraf: Wikimedia Commons [0056]

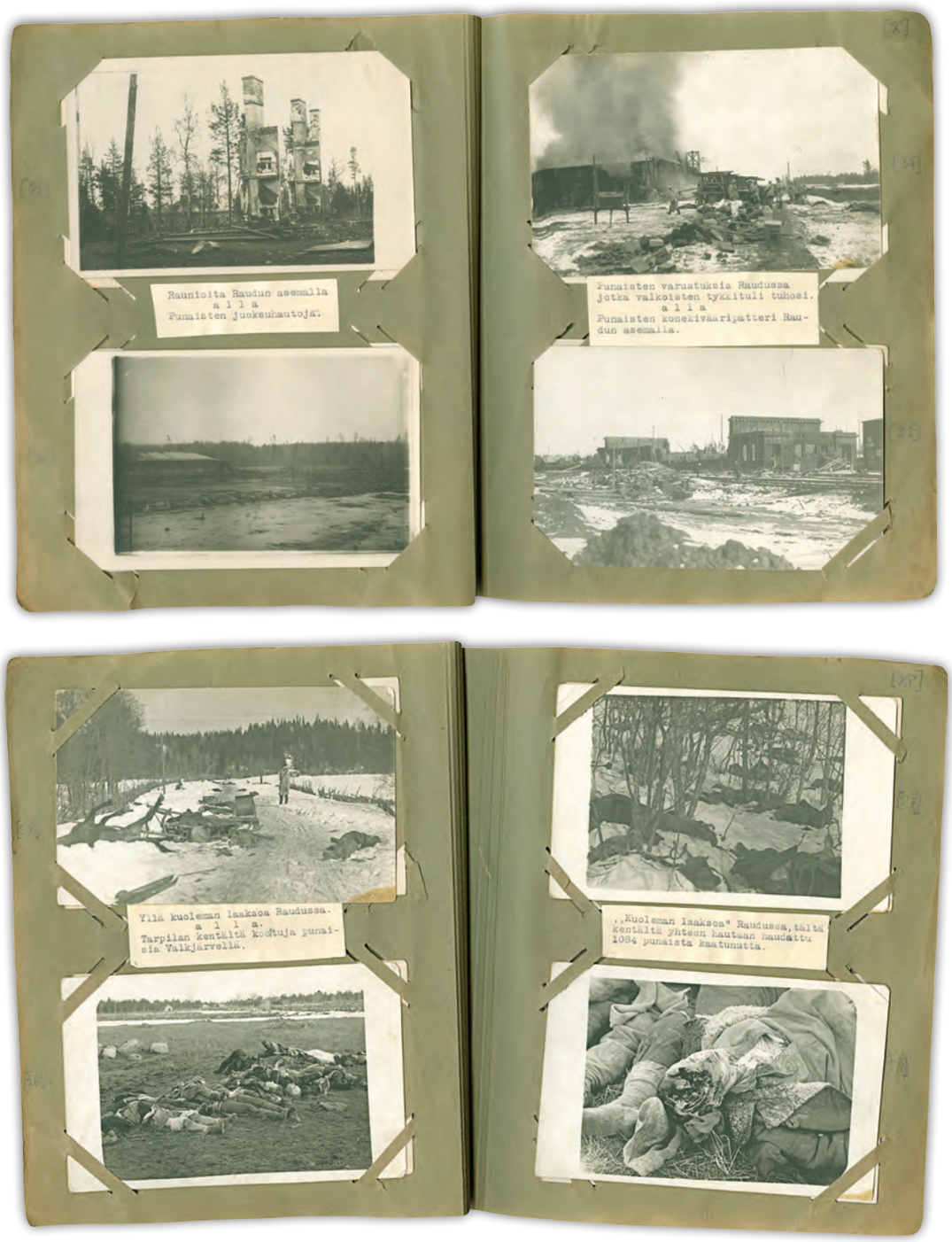
-23-

Pages from a photo album with snapshots taken on the Karelian Isthmus during the Civil War in Finland, some more gruesome than the others.

Archives of the War of Liberation in the National Archives [0058-0062]

Finlandiya'daki iç savaş esnasında Karelian Isthmus'da çekilen fotoğraflardan oluşan albüm.

Milli Arşivdeki Bağımsızlık Savaşı Arşivi [0058-0062]



Valkoisia tähystä
Tuomion täytäntöönpano l.
aa 11/4-18 kello 6,32.

Valkoinen kenttävartio Raudun
Haapakylässä tullinjalla 26/3
a l l a.
Piikkilankaesteitä Mäkrällä
24/3- 1918.

-24-

Scene from the White victory parade in Helsinki on May 16th 1918. Photo taken by Gunnar Lönnqvist.

Collection of the Helsinki City Museum [0053]

Beyazların 16 Mayıs 1918'de Helsinki'deki zafer geçidinden bir sahne. Fotoğraf Gunnar Lönnqvist tarafından çekilmiştir.

Helsinki Şehir Müzesi Koleksiyonu [0053]

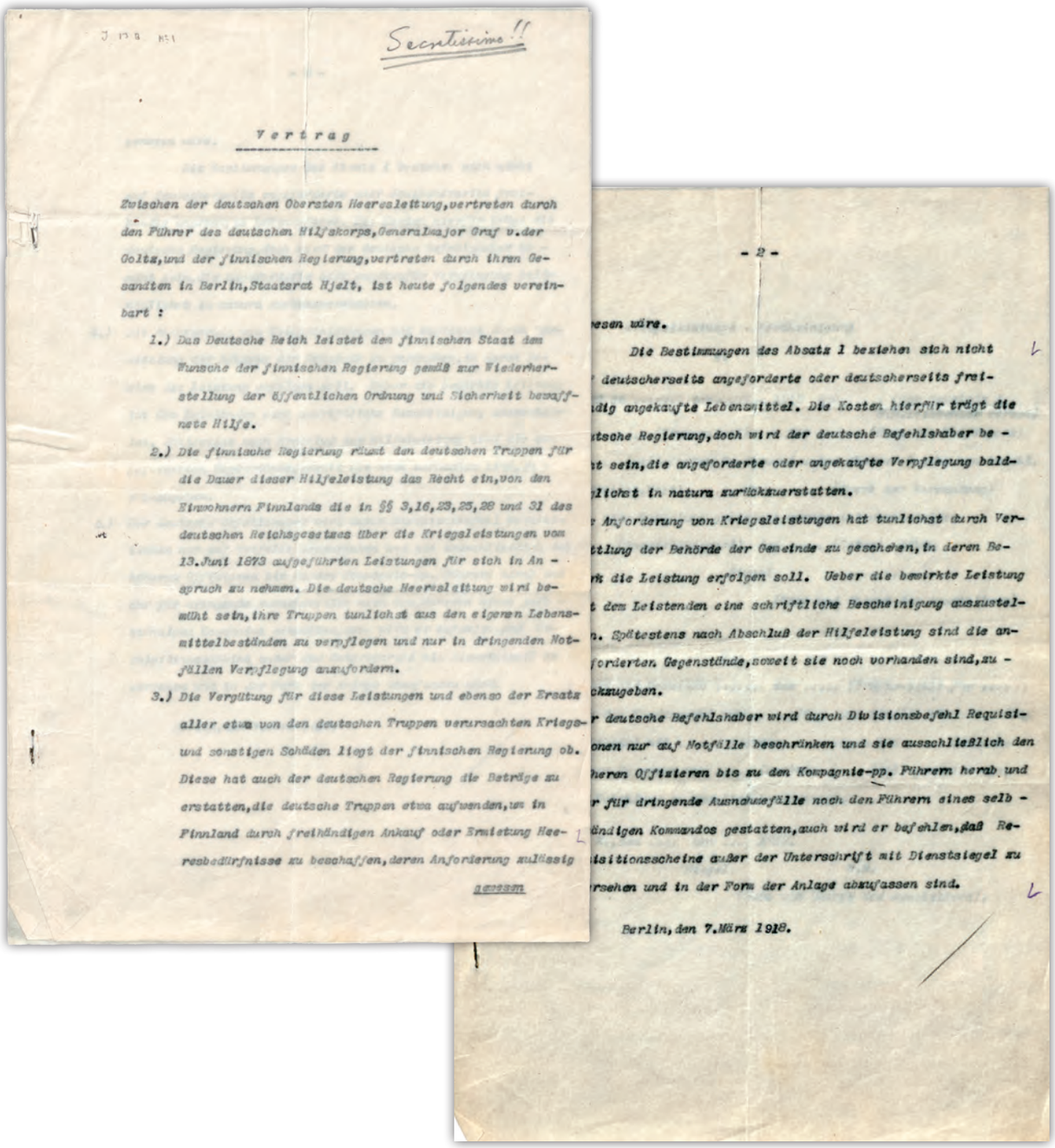
-25-

Draft for a Finnish-German treaty regulating the conditions for German military intervention in Finland, marked top secret and dated March 7th 1918. The treaty was signed by the Finnish Envoy in Berlin, Professor Edvard Hjelt.

Edvard Hjelt's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0013-0014]

Finlandiya'daki Alman askeri müdahalesine yönelik şartları düzenleyen Finlandiya-Almanya Anlaşması'nın 7 Mart 1918 tarihli ve çok gizli işaretli taslağı. Anlaşma Berlin'deki Finlandiya Elçisi Profesör Edvard Hjelt tarafından imzalanmıştır.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Profesör Edvard Hjelt Arşivi [0013-0014]



Secretissimo !!

Vertrag

Zwischen der deutschen Obersten Heeresleitung, vertreten durch den Führer des deutschen Hilfskorps, Generalmajor Graf v.der Goltz, und der finnischen Regierung, vertreten durch ihren Gesandten in Berlin, Staatsrat Hjelt, ist heute folgendes vereinbart :

1.) Das Deutsche Reich leistet dem finnischen Staat dem Wunsche der finnischen Regierung gemäß zur Wiederherstellung der öffentlichen Ordnung und Sicherheit bewaffnete Hilfe.

2.) Die finnische Regierung räumt den deutschen Truppen für die Dauer dieser Hilfeleistung das Recht ein, von den Einwohnern Finnlands die in §§ 3,16,23,25,28 und 31 des deutschen Reichsgesetzes über die Kriegsleistungen vom 13. Juni 1873 aufgeführten Leistungen für sich in Anspruch zu nehmen. Die deutsche Heeresleitung wird bemüht sein, ihre Truppen tunlichst aus den eigenen Lebensmittelbeständen zu verpflegen und nur in dringenden Notfällen Verpflegung anzufordern.

3.) Die Vergütung für diese Leistungen und ebenso der Ersatz aller etwa von den deutschen Truppen verursachten Kriegs- und sonstigen Schäden liegt der finnischen Regierung ob. Diese hat auch der deutschen Regierung die Beträge zu erstatten, die deutsche Truppen etwa aufwenden, um in Finnland durch freihändigen Ankauf oder Ermietung Heeresbedürfnisse zu beschaffen, deren Anforderung zulässig gewesen wäre.

- 2 -

Die Bestimmungen des Absatz 1 beziehen sich nicht deutscherseits angeforderte oder deutscherseits freihändig angekaufte Lebensmittel. Die Kosten hierfür trägt die deutsche Regierung, doch wird der deutsche Befehlshaber bestrebt sein, die angeforderte oder angekaufte Verpflegung baldtunlichst in natura zurückzuerstatten.

Die Anforderung von Kriegsleistungen hat tunlichst durch Vermittlung der Behörde der Gemeinde zu geschehen, in deren Bezirk die Leistung erfolgen soll. Ueber die bewirkte Leistung ist dem Leistenden eine schriftliche Bescheinigung auszustellen. Spätestens nach Abschluß der Hilfeleistung sind die angeforderten Gegenstände, soweit sie noch vorhanden sind, zurückzugeben.

Der deutsche Befehlshaber wird durch Divisionsbefehl Requisitionen nur auf Notfälle beschränken und sie ausschließlich den höheren Offizieren bis zu den Kompagnie-pp. Führern herab und nur für dringende Ausnahmefälle noch den Führern eines selbständigen Kommandos gestatten, auch wird er befehlen, daß Requisitionsscheine außer der Unterschrift mit Dienstsiegel zu versehen und in der Form der Anlage abzufassen sind.

Berlin, den 7. März 1918.

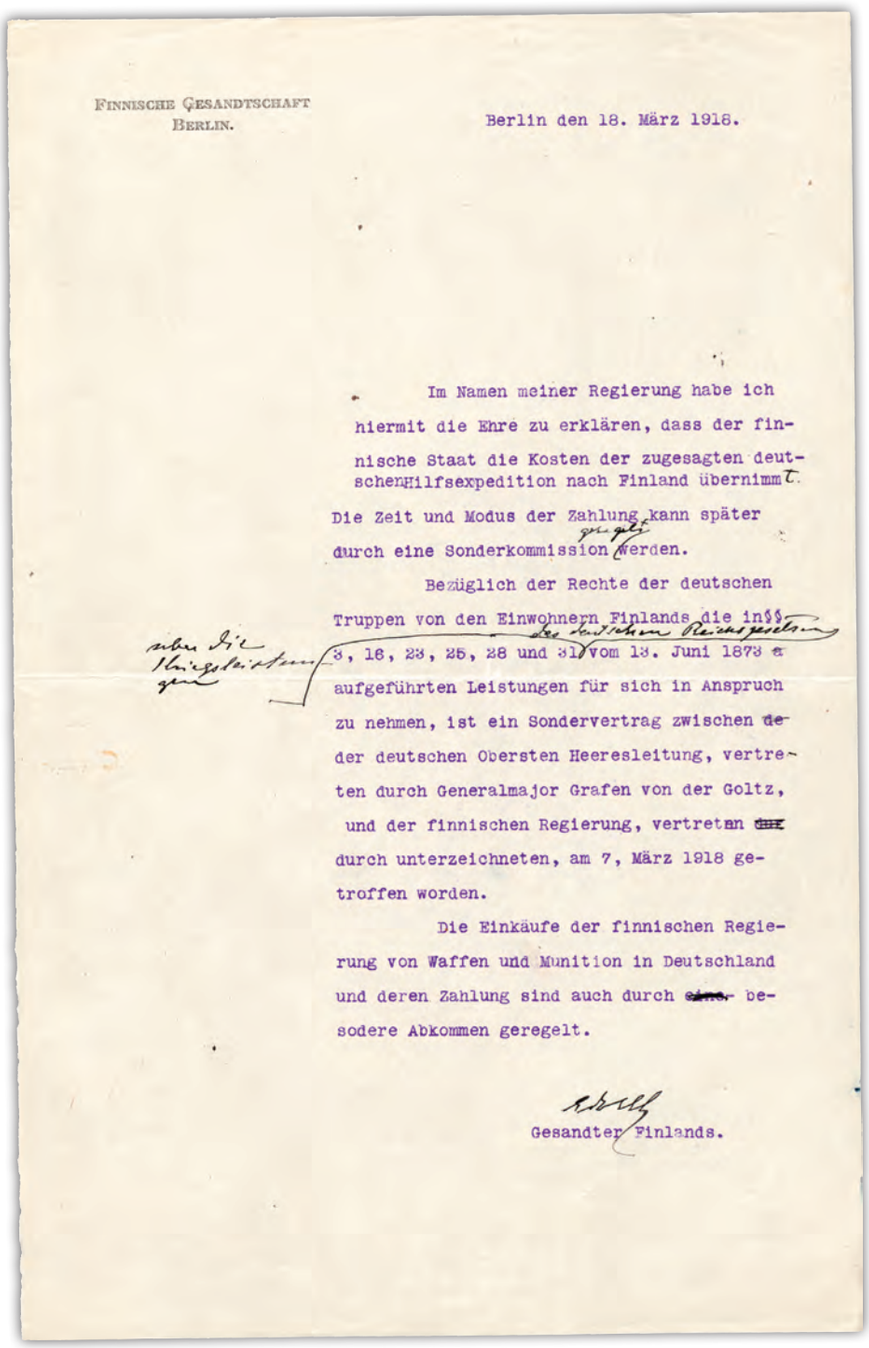
-26-

Draft for a letter declaring that the Finnish Government will bear all costs for the German intervention in Finland, written by the Finnish Envoy in Berlin, Professor Edvard Hjelt and dated March 18th 1918.

Edvard Hjelt's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0012]

Almanların Finlandiya'ya müdahalesi için yapılacak tüm masrafların Finlandiya hükümetince karşılanacağını bildiren mektup taslağı. Berlin'deki Finlandiya Elçisi Profesör Edvard Hjelt tarafından yazılmış olup 18 Mart 1918 tarihlidir.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Edvard Hjelt Arşivi [0012]



FINNISCHE GESANDTSCHAFT
BERLIN.

Berlin den 18. März 1918.

Im Namen meiner Regierung habe ich hiermit die Ehre zu erklären, dass der finnische Staat die Kosten der zugesagten deutschen Hilfsexpedition nach Finland übernimmt.

Die Zeit und Modus der Zahlung kann später durch eine Sonderkommission geregelt werden.

Bezüglich der Rechte der deutschen Truppen von den Einwohnern Finlands die in §§ 8, 16, 23, 25, 28 und 31 des deutschen Reichsgesetzes vom 13. Juni 1873 über die Kriegsleistungen aufgeführten Leistungen für sich in Anspruch zu nehmen, ist ein Sondervertrag zwischen der der deutschen Obersten Heeresleitung, vertreten durch Generalmajor Grafen von der Goltz, und der finnischen Regierung, vertreten durch unterzeichneten, am 7. März 1918 getroffen worden.

Die Einkäufe der finnischen Regierung von Waffen und Munition in Deutschland und deren Zahlung sind auch durch ~~eine~~ besodere Abkommen geregelt.

Gesandter Finlands.

-27-

Russian troops embarking a naval vessel in the port of Helsinki. The Russian fleet left Helsinki on April 10th 1918. Photo taken by Gunnar Lönnqvist.

Collection of the Helsinki City Museum [0054]

Helsinki limanında bir donanma gemisini yükleyen Rus askerleri. Rusya donanması Helsinki'den 10 Nisan 1918'de ayrılmıştır. Fotoğraf Gunnar Lönnqvist tarafından çekilmiştir.

Helsinki Şehir Müzesi Koleksiyonu [0054]

-28-

German machinegun on the streets of Helsinki in April 1918 arousing curiosity when fighting is over. Photo taken by Gunnar Lönnqvist.

Collection of the Helsinki City Museum [0050]

Savaşın bitiminden sonra 1918 Nisan ayında Helsinki caddelerinde ilgiyle izlenen Alman makinalı tüfeği. Fotoğraf Gunnar Lönnqvist tarafından çekilmiştir.

Helsinki Şehir Müzesi Koleksiyonu [0050]

-29-

German warship in the port of Helsinki, after the departure of the Russian navy on April 10th 1918. Photo taken by Gunnar Lönnqvist.

Collection of the Helsinki City Museum [0051]

10 Nisan 1918 tarihinde Rus donanmasının ayrılışından sonra Helsinki limanında bulunan Alman savaş gemisi. Fotoğraf Gunnar Lönnqvist tarafından çekilmiştir.

Helsinki Şehir Müzesi Koleksiyonu [0051]

-30-

Former Russian barracks which was destroyed during the German conquest of Helsinki in April 1918. Photo taken by Gunnar Lönnqvist.

Collection of the Helsinki City Museum [0052]

1918 yılı Nisan ayında Helsinki'nin Almanlar tarafından zaptı esnasında tahrip edilmiş eski Rus kışlası. Fotoğraf Gunnar Lönnqvist tarafından çekilmiştir.

Helsinki Şehir Müzesi Koleksiyonu [0052]

-31-

General Rüdiger von der Goltz, Commander of the German troops in Finland in 1918.

Photo: Wikimedia Commons [0055]

General Rüdiger von der Goltz, 1918 yılında Finlandiya'daki Alman birliklerinin kumandanı.

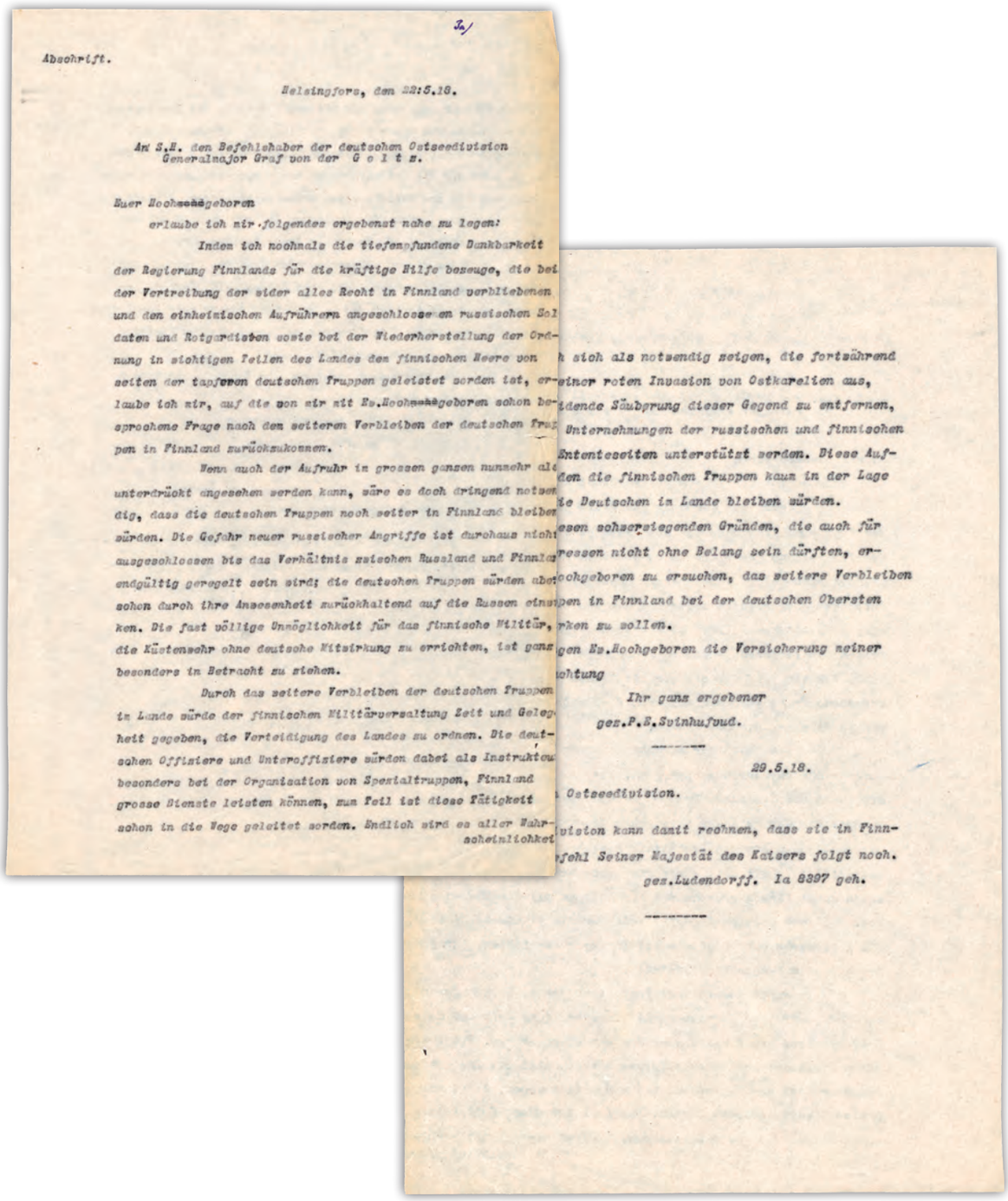
Fotoğraf: Wikimedia Commons [0055]

Head of the Finnish Government, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud's speech to General Rüdiger von der Goltz on May 22nd 1918, expressing gratitude for the German intervention.

Edvard Hjelt's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0010-0011]

22 Mayıs 1918'de Finlandiya Hükümeti Başkanı Pehr Evind Svinhufvud'un General Rüdiger von der Goltz'a Alman müdahalesinden duyduğu memnuniyetini ifade eden demeci.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Edvard Hjelt Arşivi [0010-0011]



Abschrift.

Helsingfors, den 22.5.18.

An S.E. den Befehlshaber der deutschen Ostseedivision
Generalmajor Graf von der G o l t z.

Euer Hochwohlgeboren

erlaube ich mir, folgendes ergebenst nahe zu legen:

Indem ich nochmals die tiefempfundene Dankbarkeit der Regierung Finnlands für die kräftige Hilfe bezeuge, die bei der Vertreibung der wider alles Recht in Finnland verbliebenen und den einheimischen Aufrührern angeschlossenen russischen Soldaten und Rotgardisten sowie bei der Wiederherstellung der Ordnung in wichtigen Teilen des Landes den finnischen Heere von seiten der tapferen deutschen Truppen geleistet worden ist, erlaube ich mir, auf die von mir mit Ew.Hochwohlgeboren schon besprochene Frage nach den weiteren Verbleiben der deutschen Truppen in Finnland zurückzukommen.

Wenn auch der Aufruhr in grossen ganzen nunmehr als unterdrückt angesehen werden kann, wäre es doch dringend notwendig, dass die deutschen Truppen noch weiter in Finnland bleiben würden. Die Gefahr neuer russischer Angriffe ist durchaus nicht ausgeschlossen bis das Verhältnis zwischen Russland und Finnland endgültig geregelt sein wird; die deutschen Truppen würden aber schon durch ihre Anwesenheit zurückhaltend auf die Russen einwirken. Die fast völlige Unmöglichkeit für das finnische Militär, die Küstenwehr ohne deutsche Mitwirkung zu errichten, ist ganz besonders in Betracht zu ziehen.

Durch das weitere Verbleiben der deutschen Truppen im Lande würde der finnischen Militärverwaltung Zeit und Gelegenheit gegeben, die Verteidigung des Landes zu ordnen. Die deutschen Offiziere und Unteroffiziere würden dabei als Instrukteure besonders bei der Organisation von Spezialtruppen, Finnland grosse Dienste leisten können, zum Teil ist diese Tätigkeit schon in die Wege geleitet worden. Endlich wird es aller Wahrscheinlichkeit

...h sich als notwendig zeigen, die fortwährend ...einer roten Invasion von Ostkarelien aus, ...idende Säuberung dieser Gegend zu entfernen, ... Unternehmungen der russischen und finnischen ...Ententeseiten unterstützt werden. Diese Auf... ...den die finnischen Truppen kaum in der Lage ...ie Deutschen im Lande bleiben würden.

...esen schwerwiegenden Gründen, die auch für ...ressen nicht ohne Belang sein dürften, er... ...ochgeboren zu ersuchen, das weitere Verbleiben ...pen in Finnland bei der deutschen Obersten ...rken zu wollen.

...gen Ew.Hochgeboren die Versicherung meiner ...chtung

Ihr ganz ergebener
gez.P.E.Svinhufvud.

29.5.18.

... Ostseedivision.

...vision kann damit rechnen, dass sie in Finn... ...fehl Seiner Majestät des Kaisers folgt noch.

gez.Ludendorff. Ia 8397 geh.

-33-

Prince Friedrich Karl of Hessen

Photo: Wikimedia Commons [0063]

Hessen Prensi Friedrich Karl

Fotoğraf: Wikimedia Commons [0063]

-34-

Letter from Prince Friedrich Karl of Hessen to Finnish Envoy in Berlin, Professor Edvard Hjelt, dated September 20th 1918.

Edvard Hjelt's Archives in the National Archives of Finland [0037-0040]

Hessen Prensi Friedrich Karl'ın Berlin'deki Finlandiya Elçisi Profesör Edvard Hjelt'e gönderdiği 20 Eylül 1918 tarihli mektup.

Finlandiya Milli Arşivindeki Edvard Hjelt Arşivi [0037-0040]

-35-

General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim became Regent of Finland in November 1918. He was succeeded by President Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg in 1919.

Photo: Wikimedia Commons [0057]

General Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim 1918 yılı Kasım ayında Finlandiya Başkanı olmuştur. 1919 yılında yerine Başkan Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg gelmiştir.

Fotoğraf: Wikimedia Commons [0057]

-1-

Great European War. Special map of the West (Russian) theater of war.

Publisher: Publication and ownership of the partnership A.F. Marx, Petrograd
Editor: Professor Y. M. Shokalsky
Technical description: Size 60x93, Scale: 1:2.000.000; Tone: colorful; Material: paper; Language: Russian
Remark: Free supplement to the magazine "Niva" 1916
National Archives of Georgia

Büyük Avrupa Savaşı. Batı (Rusya) savaş alanına ait özel harita.

Yayınlayan: A.F. Marx ortaklığı yayını ve mülkiyeti, Petrograd
Editör: Profesör Y.M. Sholasky
Teknik açıklama: Boyut 60x93, Ölçek: 1:2.000.000, Ton: renkli, Malzeme: kağıt, Dili: Rusça
Açıklama: 1916 tarihli "Niva" dergisinin ücretsiz eki
Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

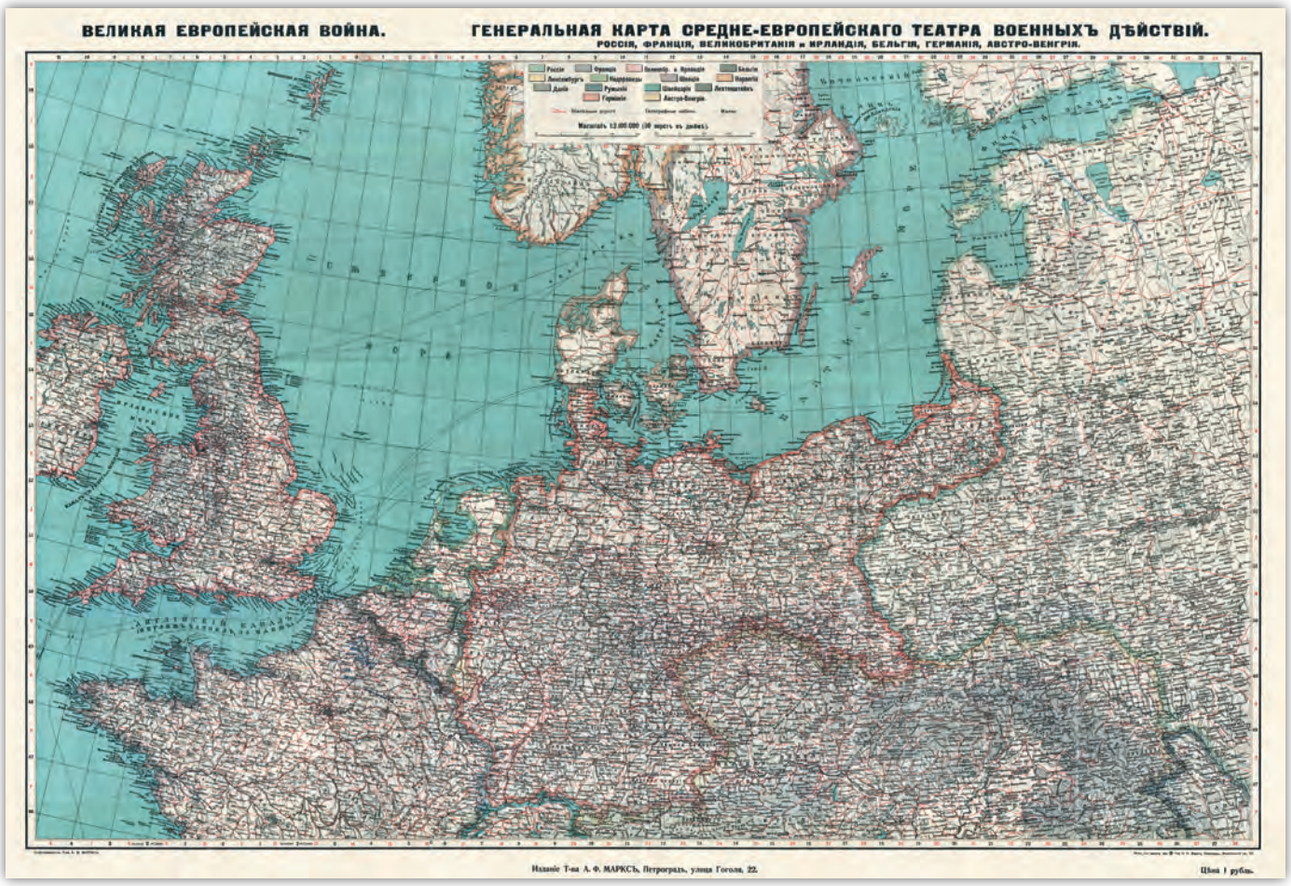
-2-

Great European War. General map of the Middle-European Theater of hostilities (Russia, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary).

Technical description: Size 80.39x117.65; Tone: colorful; Scale: linear-in verst and kilometers, nominative-50 verst per inch, numerically-1:2.100.000; cartographic grid frequency-1 degree; Material: paper; Language: Russian
Publisher: Publication and ownership of the partnership A.F. Marx, Petrograd
National Archives of Georgia

Büyük Avrupa Savaşı. Orta Avrupa düşmanlık alanının genel haritası (Rusya, Fransa, Büyük Britanya ve İrlanda, Belçika, Almanya, Avusturya-Macaristan).

Teknik açıklama: Boyut 80.39x117.65, Ton: renkli; Ölçek: doğrusal-verst ve kilometre olarak, nominatif-inç başına 50 verst, sayısal olarak-1:2.100.000, Kartografik ızgara sıklığı-1 derece, Malzeme: kağıt, Dili: Rusça
Yayınlayan: A.F. Marx ortaklığı yayını ve mülkiyeti, Petrograd
Gürcistan Milli Arşivi



-3-

Map of European War in 1914-15

Separate tabs in the form are attached with the Japanese and Persian maps. On the main upper border of the map there are portraits inserted into medallions-faces of leaders from main countries participated in the war. There are: Albert I, King of the Belgians (1875-1934), Yoshi Hito, Emperor of Japan (1879-1926), Raymond Poincare, President of France (1860-1934), Georg V, King of the united Kingdom (1865-1936), Nikola I, King of Montenegro (1841-1921), Alexander, heir of Serbia (1888-1934), the medallion of image of Russian Emperor in the middle is extracted.
Technical description: size: 79.45x104.67; tone: colorful; scale: linear-in verst, 150 verst in per English inch; cartographic grid frequency-2 degrees; material: paper; language: Russian;
Lithography: Isabek Shurbekov's Tipo-lithography "Kaspi", Baku
National Archives of Georgia

1914-1915 Avrupa Savaşı Haritası

Şekilde ayrıca Japonya ve İran haritaları bulunmaktadır. Haritanın üst kısmında ise madalyonların içinde savaşa katılan ana ülkelerin liderlerinin portreleri bulunmaktadır: Belçika Kralı I. Albert (1875-1934), Japon İmparatoru Yoshi Hito (1879-1926), Fransa Cumhurbaşkanı Raymond Poincare (1860-1934), Birleşik Krallık Kralı V. George (1865-1936), Karadağ Kralı I. Nikola (1841-1921), Sırbistan Veliahdı Alexander (1888-1934). Rus Kralına ait ortada bulunan portre ise çıkarılmıştır.
Teknik açıklama: Boyut: 79.45x104.67, Ton: renkli, Ölçek: doğrusal-verst olarak, İngiliz inçi ile 150 verst, kartografik ızgara frekansı-2 derece, Malzeme: kağıt, Dili: Rusça;
Taşbaskı: Isabek Shurbekov'un Tipo-taşbaskısı "Kaspi", Bakü
Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-4-

Russian troops at the Turkish settlement
1914-1918

National Archives of Georgia

Türk yerleşim alanındaki Rus birlikleri
1914-1918

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-5-

The participants of the World War I with special beds intended for the wounded
1914-1918

National Archives of Georgia

Yaralılar için özel yataklarla Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na katılanlar
1914-1918

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-6-

Evacuation of booty from the Turkish front
1916

National Archives of Georgia

Türk cephesindeki ganimetin tahliyesi
1916

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-7-

Mobilization of Baku regiment
1914-1918

National Archives of Georgia

Bakü alayının sevkiyatı
1914-1918

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-8-

Episode from the World War I
1914-1918

National Archives of Georgia

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan bir sahne
1914-1918

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-9-

Gay-Dag peak. Turkish entrenchments, occupied by the Russian

1914-1917

National Archives of Georgia

Gay-Dag tepesi. Ruslar tarafından işgal edilen Türk siperleri

1914-1917

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-10-

Russian troops at Kars military temple
January, 1915

National Archives of Georgia

Kars askeri tapınağında Rus birlikleri
Ocak 1915

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-11-

Grand Duke Nikoloz Nikolaevich greets the troops from the car.

1916

National Archives of Georgia

Arabadan birlikleri selamlayan Grand Dük Nikoloz Nikolaevich

1916

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-12-

Locals of Hasankale
1916

National Archives of Georgia

Hasankale halkı
1916

Gürcistan Milli Arşivi

-1-

“I found a good care. It will be easy for me to get well soon.”
Postcard sent to Matilda Švegel, October 3rd, 1916

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA-1801. Various persons, 103. Matilda Švegel

“İyi bakılıyorum. Yakında iyileşmem kolay olacak.”
Matilda Švegel’e gönderilen 3 Ekim 1916 tarihli kartpostal.

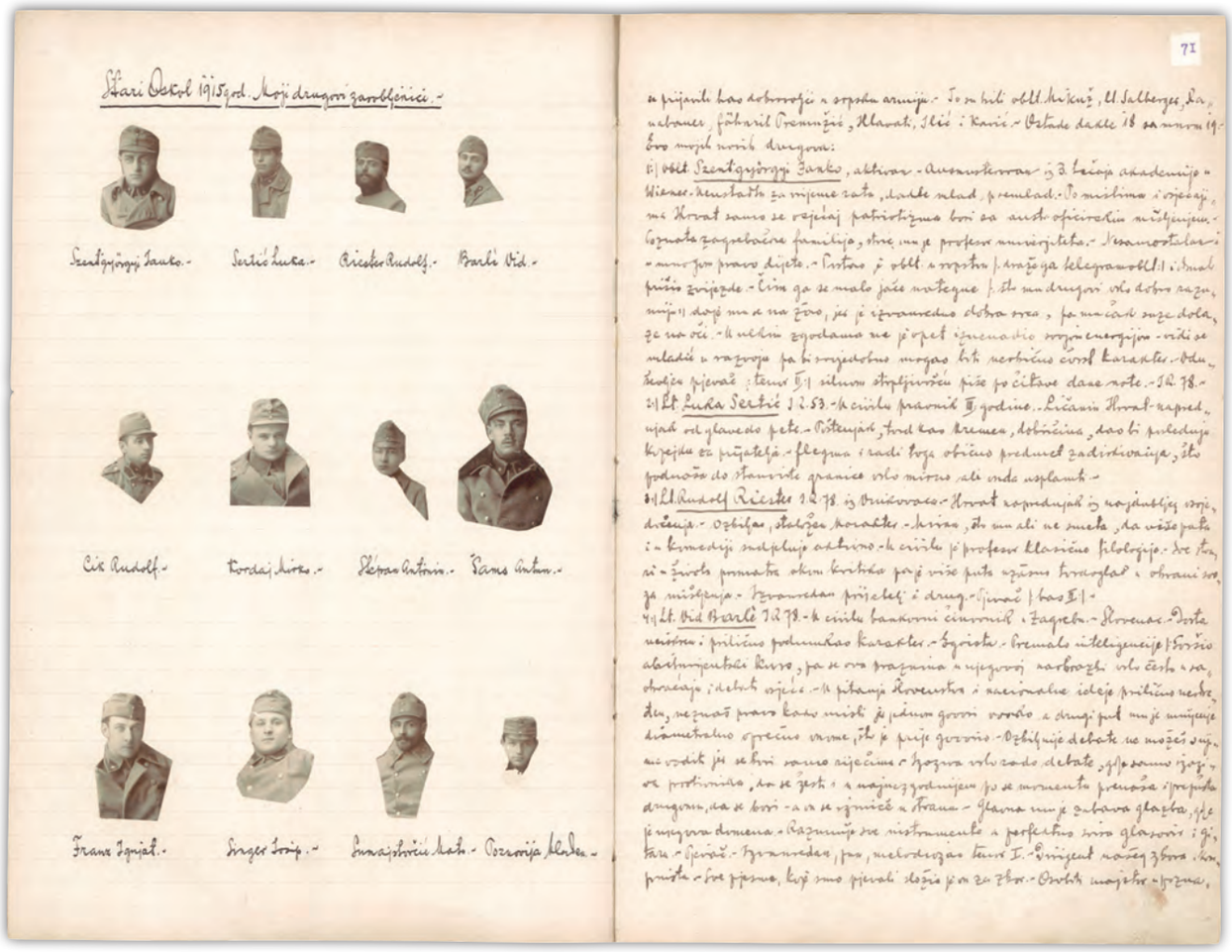
Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA-1801. Muhtelif şahıslar, 103. Matilda Švegel

From Vladimir Vasiljevic Chronicles of captivity in Russia: My fellow prisoners, 1915

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA-1801. Various persons, 233. Vladimir Vasiljevic

Vladimir Vasiljevic'in Rusya'daki esaret günlüklerinden: Esir arkadaşlarım, 1915

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA-1801. Muhtelif şahıslar, 233. Vladimir Vasiljevic



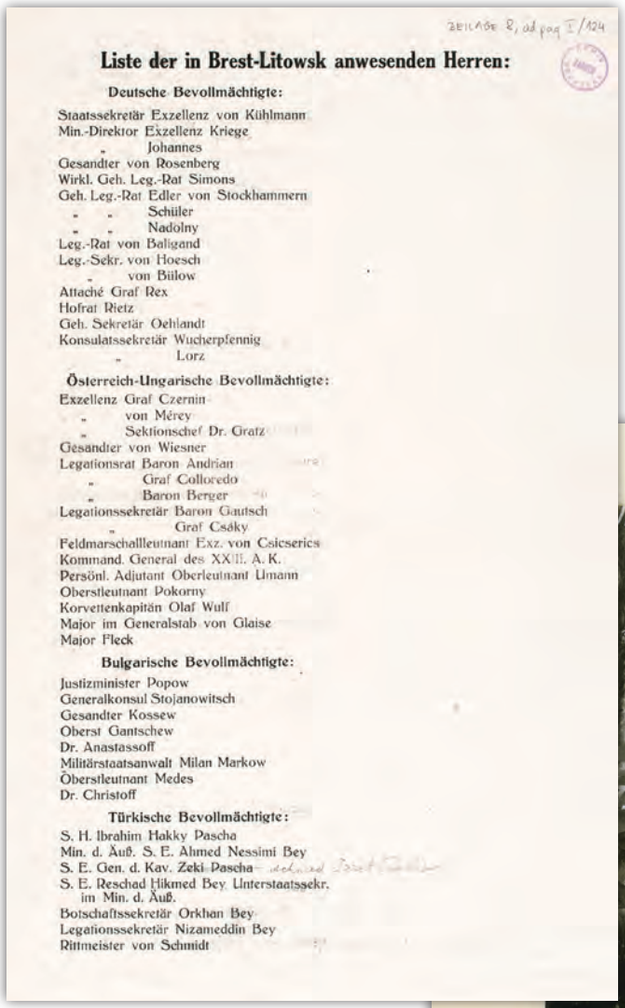
-3-

Diary I, Brest-Litovsk 1918, List of present members of the Austro-Hungarian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish negotiating delegation in Brest-Litovsk (without Russia and Ukraine)

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA-792. Maksimilijan Ciceric, 1892/1918

Günlük I, Brest-Litovsk 1918, Brest-Litovsk'taki Avusturya-Macaristan, Alman, Bulgar ve Türk müzakere heyet üyelerinin listesi (Rusya ve Ukrayna hariç)

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA-792. Maksimilijan Ciceric, 1892/1918



Liste der in Brest-Litowsk anwesenden Herren:

Deutsche Bevollmächtigte:

Staatssekretär Exzellenz von Kühlmann
Min.-Direktor Exzellenz Kriege
„ Johannes
Gesandter von Rosenberg
Wirkl. Geh. Leg.-Rat Simons
Geh. Leg.-Rat Edler von Stockhammern
„ „ Schüler
„ „ Nadolny
Leg.-Rat von Baligand
Leg.-Sekr. von Hoesch
„ von Bülow
Attaché Graf Rex
Hofrat Rietz
Geh. Sekretär Oehlandt
Konsulatssekretär Wucherpfennig
„ Lorz

Österreich-Ungarische Bevollmächtigte:

Exzellenz Graf Czernin
„ von Mérey
„ Sektionschef Dr. Gratz
Gesandter von Wiesner
Legationsrat Baron Andrian
„ Graf Colloredo
„ Baron Berger
Legationssekretär Baron Gautsch
„ Graf Csáky
Feldmarschallleutnant Exz. von Csicserics
Kommand. General des XXIII. A. K.
Persönl. Adjutant Oberleutnant Ulmann
Oberstleutnant Pokorny
Korvettenkapitän Olaf Wulf
Major im Generalstab von Glaise
Major Fleck

Bulgarische Bevollmächtigte:

Justizminister Popow
Generalkonsul Stojanowitsch
Gesandter Kossew
Oberst Gantschew
Dr. Anastassoff
Militärstaatsanwalt Milan Markow
Oberstleutnant Medes
Dr. Christoff

Türkische Bevollmächtigte:

S. H. Ibrahim Hakky Pascha
Min. d. Äuß. S. E. Ahmed Nessimi Bey
S. E. Gen. d. Kav. Zeki Pascha
S. E. Reschad Hikmed Bey Unterstaatssekr. im Min. d. Äuß.
Botschaftssekretär Orkhan Bey
Legationssekretär Nizameddin Bey
Rittmeister von Schmidt

G.d.J. Maximilian v. Csicserics
Kmdt. des 23. Korps.

-4-

Diary III, Brest-Litovsk 1918, Schedule of accommodation Austro-Hungarian, Russian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish negotiating delegation in Brest-Litovsk
February 28th 1918

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA-792. Maksimilijan Ciceric, 1892/1918

Günlük III, Brest-Litovsk 1918, Avusturya-Macaristanlı, Rus, Alman, Bulgar ve Türk istişare heyetinin Brest-Litovsk'taki konaklama programı
28 Şubat 1918

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA-792. Maksimilijan Ciceric, 1892/1918

28.2.1918

BEILAGE 12, pag 41/43

Russische Abordnung:

	Wohnungen:		
Bevollmächtigte Mitglieder der Delegation:			
G. J. Sokolnikow, Mitgl. d. Zentral-Exekutiv-Komitees der S.-, A.- u. B.-Räte, Vorsitzender der Delegation		Zimmer	15
G. J. Petrowski, Volkskommissar des Inneren		„	7
G. W. Tschitscherin, Gehilfe des Volkskommissars des Äußeren		„	8
L. M. Karachan, Mitgl. d. Zentral-Exekutiv-Komitees der S.-, A.- u. B.-Räte, Sekretär der Delegation		„	16
Konsultanten:			
A. A. Joffe, Mitglied des Zentral-Exekutiv-Komitees der S.-, A.- u. B.-Räte	Block VII	„	18
N. N. Alexejew, Gehilfe des Volkskommissars für Landwirtschaft		„	14
Militärexperten:			
J. N. Danilow (Vertreter des Generalstabes)		„	11
A. J. Andogski (Vertreter des Generalstabes)		„	13
W. W. Lipski (Vertreter des Generalstabes)		„	10
W. M. Altvater, Vertreter des Admiralstabes		„	10

Deutsche Abordnung:

Gesandter von Rosenberg	Block II	Zimmer	14
Generalmajor Hoffmann	„ A		
Wirklicher Geheimer Rat Exzellenz von Koerner	„ II	„	20
Direktor im Ausw. Amt Exzellenz Kriege	„ „	„	22
Ministerialdirektor Schroeder	Gästehaus II	„	22
Wirklicher Geheimer Legationsrat Simons	Block II	„	16
Ministerialdirektor Dr. Neuhaus	„ „	„	24
Geheimer Legationsrat Edler von Stockhammern	„ „	„	2
„ „ Schüler	„ „	„	8
Kapitän z. S. Horn	„ „	„	13
Legationsrat Gaus	„ „	„	12
Legationssekretär von Bülow	„ A		

Oesterreich-Ungarische Abordnung:

Exzellenz Botschafter von Mérey		Zimmer	14
Exzellenz Feldmarschalleutnant von Csicserics		„	8
Gesandter von Wiesner		„	16
Sektionsrat Freiherr von Allmayer-Beck	Block IV	„	23
„ Dr. Péteri		„	4
Hof- und Ministerialsekretär von Marsovszky		„	13
Legationssekretär Freiherr von Gautsch		„	24
Konsul Wildner		„	22
Major Freiherr von Mirbach	Block III	„	8
„ von Glaise	Block IV	„	10
Militärintendant von Raabl		„	12

Bulgarische Abordnung:

Gesandter Exzellenz Toscheff	Bev. Mitglieder der Delegation	Block VI	Zimmer	7
Oberst Gantschew		„ „	„	5
Erst. Leg.-Sekr. Dr. Anastassow		„ „	„	4
Erster Legationssekretär Kermektchiew		„ „	„	20

Ottomanische Abordnung:

S. H. Ibrahim Hakki Pascha	Block VI	Zimmer	1
General d. Kav. Exzellenz Zeki Pascha	„	„	22
Erster Botschaftssekretär Wehby Bey	„	„	2
Botschaftssekretär Suleyman Bey	„	„	10
Attaché Zia Bey	„	„	24

-5-

General Antun Lipovščak, commanding officer of the 42nd Infantry Division and XI. Army Corps. From February 1918 General Military Governor of Poland (Militär General Gouverneur).

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA 1426-1143. Zbirka fotografija Iz I. svjetskog rata / Photo Collection First World War

Şubat 1918'den itibaren Polonya Genel Askeri Valiliği yapan ve 42. Piyade Tümeni ile XI. Kolordu'ya kumanda eden General Antun Lipovščak.

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA 1426-1143. Zbirka fotografija Iz I. svjetskog rata / Birinci Dünya Savaşı Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu

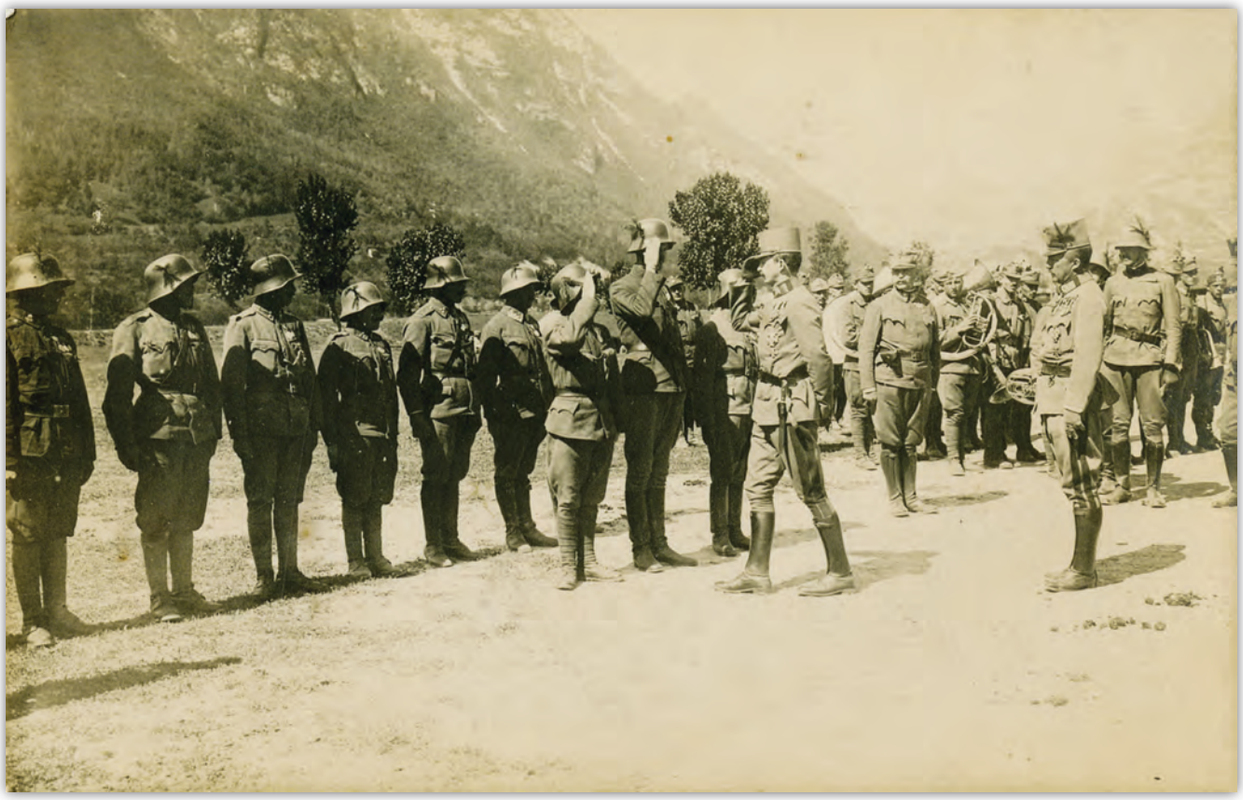
-6-

Emperor Karlo I. of Austria inspect the troops from the 42nd Infantry Division during his visit to Italian Front. Trente, July 1918.

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA 1426-1143. Zbirka fotografija Iz I. svjetskog rata / Photo Collection First World War

Avusturya İmparatoru I. Karl'ın İtalyan cephesini ziyareti esnasında 42. Piyade Tümeni birliklerini teftişi. Trente, Temmuz 1918.

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA 1426-1143. Zbirka fotografija Iz I. svjetskog rata / Birinci Dünya Savaşı Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu



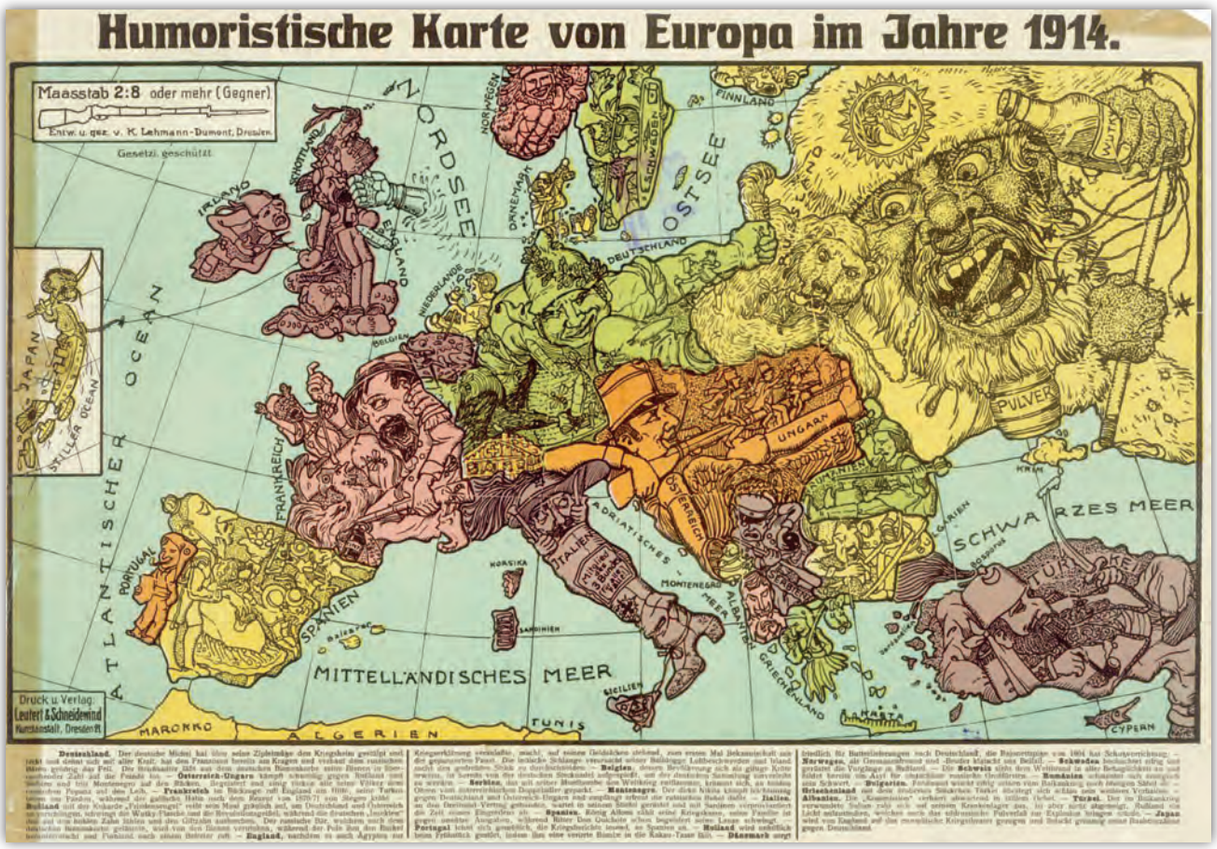
-7-

Humoristische Karte von Europa im Jahre 1914.
K. Lehmann-Dumont, color printing; 49x34 cm.

Croatian State Archives
HR-HDA-902. Cartographic collection, D.V.8

1914 yılına ait Avrupa'nın mizahi haritası.
K. Lehmann-Dumont, renkli baskı; 49x34 cm.

Hırvatistan Devlet Arşivi
HR-HDA-902. Kartografik koleksiyon, D.V.8



- 1 -

India Gate - All India War Memorial

National Archives of India

Hindistan Kapısı - All India Savaş Anıtı

Hindistan Milli Arşivi

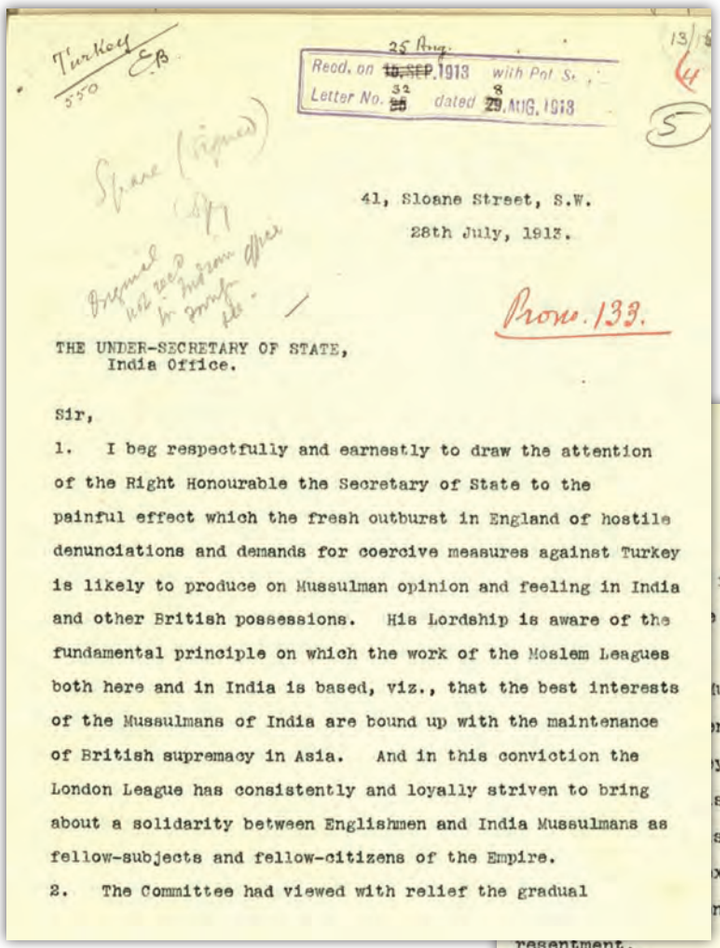
-2-

Letter from the Vice President, the London All India Muslim League to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, London, 28 July 1913 cautioning him about the fallout of the war against Turkey amongst the Indian Muslims

National Archives of India

Londra Tüm Hindistan Müslüman Birliği Başkan Vekili'nden, Hint Müslümanları arasında Türkiye'ye karşı savaş çıkacağı yönünde söylentilerin olduğuna dair Londra Hindistan Ofisi Devlet Müsteşarı'na uyarı mektubu

Hindistan Milli Arşivi



Turkey
550
E.B.

Recd. on ~~15.SEP.~~ 25 Aug. 1913 with Pol. S.
Letter No. ~~25~~ 32 dated ~~29~~ 8 AUG. 1913

13/18
4
5

Spare (signed)

Original not recd in Indian office in [illegible]

41, Sloane Street, S.W.
28th July, 1913.

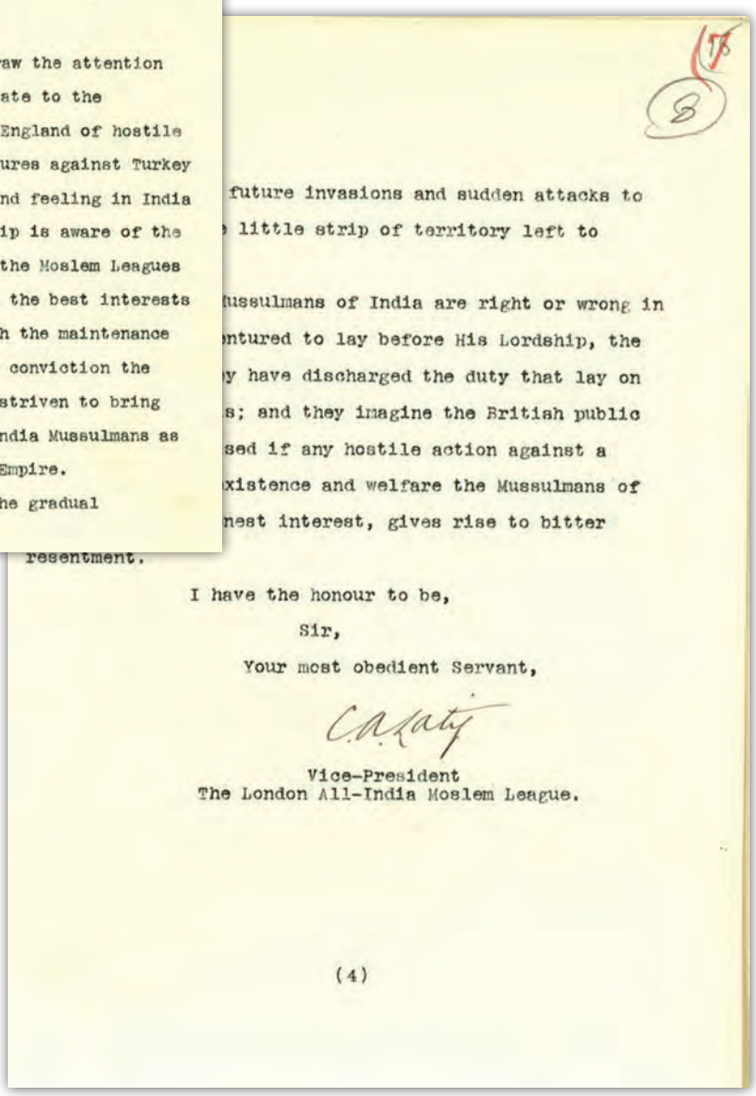
Prom. 133.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
India Office.

Sir,

1. I beg respectfully and earnestly to draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to the painful effect which the fresh outburst in England of hostile denunciations and demands for coercive measures against Turkey is likely to produce on Mussulman opinion and feeling in India and other British possessions. His Lordship is aware of the fundamental principle on which the work of the Moslem Leagues both here and in India is based, viz., that the best interests of the Mussulmans of India are bound up with the maintenance of British supremacy in Asia. And in this conviction the London League has consistently and loyally striven to bring about a solidarity between Englishmen and India Mussulmans as fellow-subjects and fellow-citizens of the Empire.

2. The Committee had viewed with relief the gradual



18
8

future invasions and sudden attacks to
little strip of territory left to

ussulmans of India are right or wrong in
ntured to lay before His Lordship, the
y have discharged the duty that lay on
s; and they imagine the British public
sed if any hostile action against a
xistence and welfare the Mussulmans of
nest interest, gives rise to bitter
resentment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C.A. Katy

Vice-President
The London All-India Moslem League.

(4)

-3-

Map of the Turco-Persian Frontier, a part of the Turco-Persian Frontier Protocol signed between Turkey, Persia, Russia and Britain on 17 November 1913

National Archives of India

Türk-İran sınırının haritası, Türkiye, İran, Rusya ve Britanya arasında 17 Kasım 1913'de imzalanan Türk-İran Sınır Protokolü'nün bir bölümü

Hindistan Milli Arşivi

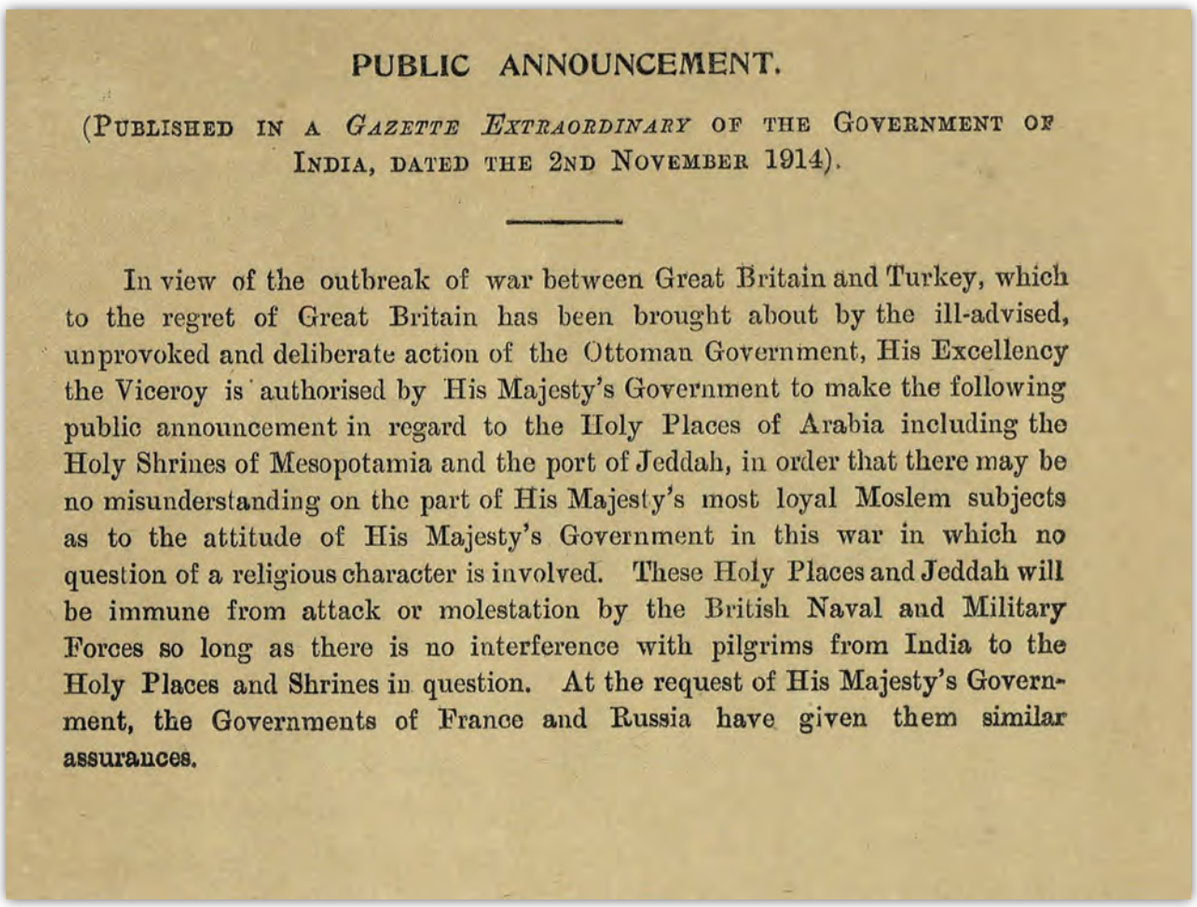
-4-

Announcement made in India regarding declaration of war on Turkey, 2 November 1914

National Archives of India

Türkiye'ye savaş ilan edilmesi hususunda Hindistan'da yapılan duyuru, 2 Kasım 1914

Hindistan Milli Arşivi



PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

(PUBLISHED IN A *GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY* OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1914).

In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

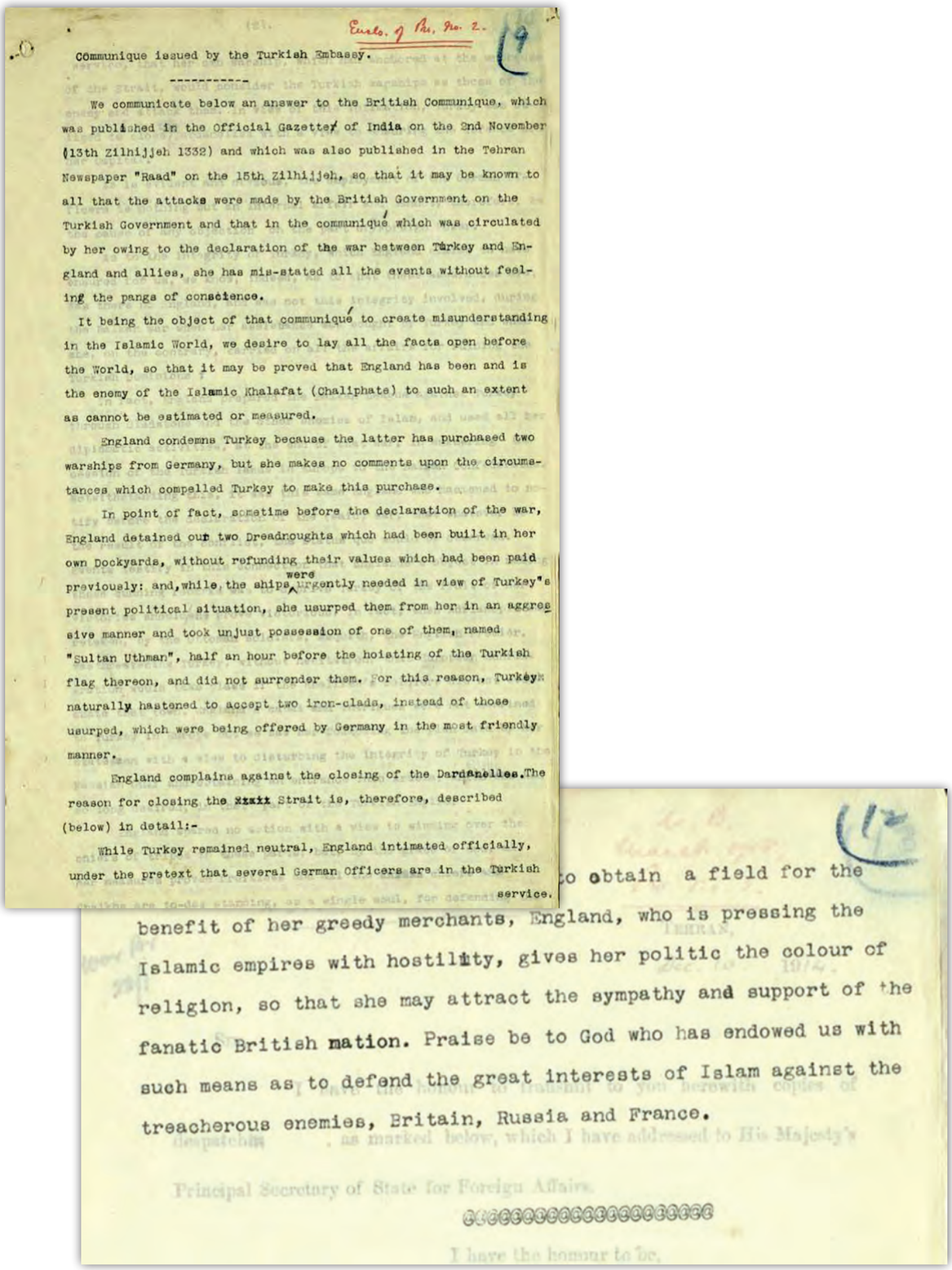
-5-

Communiqué issued by the Turkish Embassy in Iran, as a reply to British Indian Government's Declaration of War on Turkey

National Archives of India

İngiliz Hindistan Hükümeti'nin Türkiye'ye savaş ilanına karşı cevap olarak İran'daki Türk Büyükelçiliği tarafından yayınlanan bildiri

Hindistan Milli Arşivi



Encls. 1 to No. 2.

Communique issued by the Turkish Embassy.

We communicate below an answer to the British Communique, which was published in the Official Gazette of India on the 2nd November (13th Zilhijjeh 1332) and which was also published in the Tehran Newspaper "Raad" on the 15th Zilhijjeh, so that it may be known to all that the attacks were made by the British Government on the Turkish Government and that in the communiqué which was circulated by her owing to the declaration of the war between Turkey and England and allies, she has mis-stated all the events without feeling the pangs of conscience.

It being the object of that communiqué to create misunderstanding in the Islamic World, we desire to lay all the facts open before the World, so that it may be proved that England has been and is the enemy of the Islamic Khalafat (Chaliphate) to such an extent as cannot be estimated or measured.

England condemns Turkey because the latter has purchased two warships from Germany, but she makes no comments upon the circumstances which compelled Turkey to make this purchase.

In point of fact, sometime before the declaration of the war, England detained our two Dreadnoughts which had been built in her own Dockyards, without refunding their values which had been paid previously: and, while the ships were urgently needed in view of Turkey's present political situation, she usurped them from her in an aggressive manner and took unjust possession of one of them, named "Sultan Uthman", half an hour before the hoisting of the Turkish flag thereon, and did not surrender them. For this reason, Turkey naturally hastened to accept two iron-clads, instead of those usurped, which were being offered by Germany in the most friendly manner.

England complains against the closing of the Dardanelles. The reason for closing the Straits is, therefore, described (below) in detail:-

While Turkey remained neutral, England intimated officially, under the pretext that several German Officers are in the Turkish service.

(12)

to obtain a field for the benefit of her greedy merchants, England, who is pressing the Islamic empires with hostility, gives her politic the colour of religion, so that she may attract the sympathy and support of the fanatic British nation. Praise be to God who has endowed us with such means as to defend the great interests of Islam against the treacherous enemies, Britain, Russia and France.

-6-

Translation of a Proclamation by the 'Messenger of the Caliphate' addressed to the Egyptian nobles to help the Turks

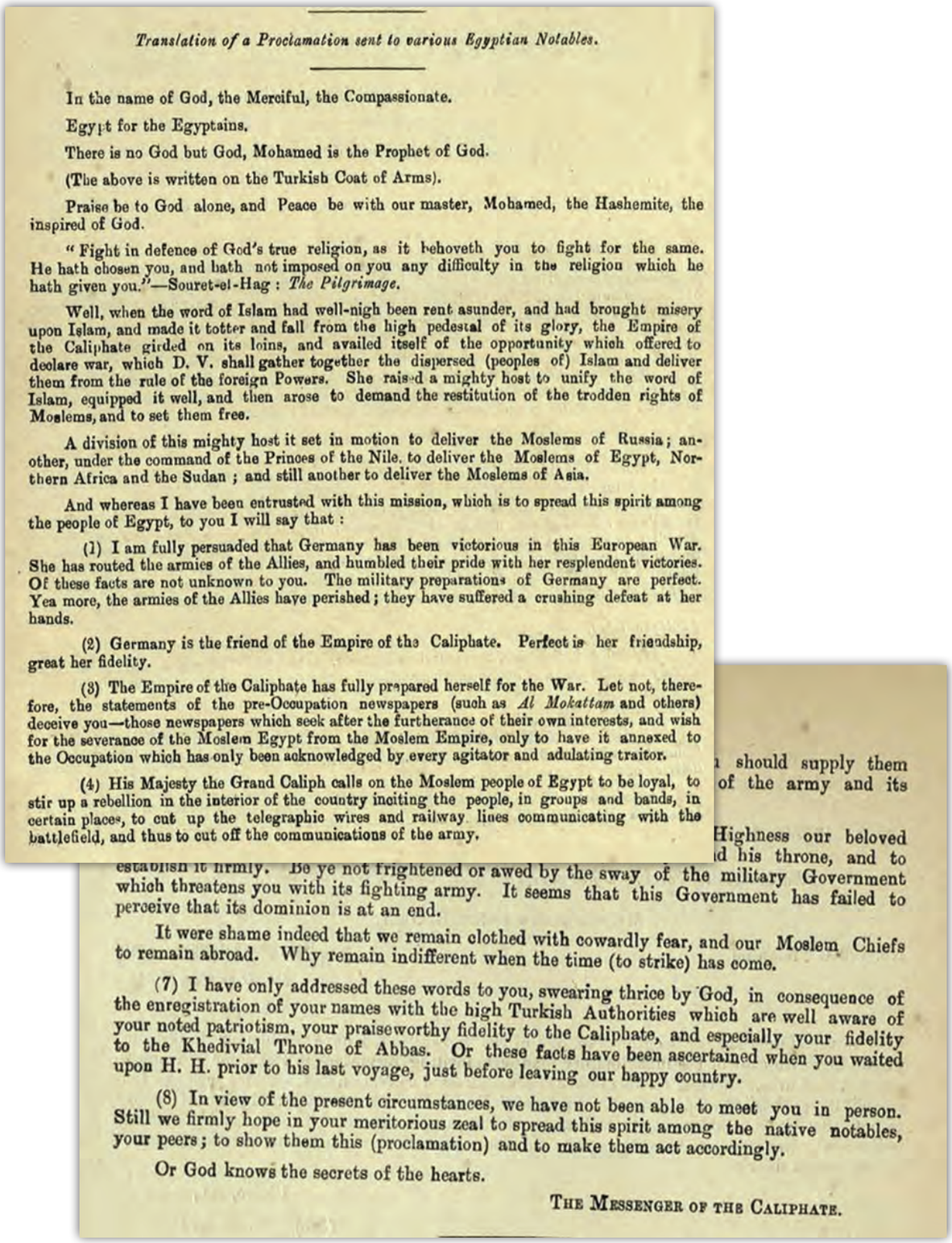
December 1914

National Archives of India

Türklere yardım etmek için Mısır soylularına gönderilen "Halifelik Elçisi"nin bildirisinin çevirisi

Aralık 1914

Hindistan Milli Arşivi



Translation of a Proclamation sent to various Egyptian Notables.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Egypt for the Egyptains.

There is no God but God, Mohamed is the Prophet of God.

(The above is written on the Turkish Coat of Arms).

Praise be to God alone, and Peace be with our master, Mohamed, the Hashemite, the inspired of God.

"Fight in defence of God's true religion, as it behoveth you to fight for the same. He hath chosen you, and hath not imposed on you any difficulty in the religion which he hath given you."—Souret-el-Hag : *The Pilgrimage.*

Well, when the word of Islam had well-nigh been rent asunder, and had brought misery upon Islam, and made it totter and fall from the high pedestal of its glory, the Empire of the Caliphate girded on its loins, and availed itself of the opportunity which offered to declare war, which D. V. shall gather together the dispersed (peoples of) Islam and deliver them from the rule of the foreign Powers. She raised a mighty host to unify the word of Islam, equipped it well, and then arose to demand the restitution of the trodden rights of Moslems, and to set them free.

A division of this mighty host it set in motion to deliver the Moslems of Russia; another, under the command of the Princes of the Nile. to deliver the Moslems of Egypt, Northern Africa and the Sudan ; and still another to deliver the Moslems of Asia.

And whereas I have been entrusted with this mission, which is to spread this spirit among the people of Egypt, to you I will say that :

(1) I am fully persuaded that Germany has been victorious in this European War. She has routed the armies of the Allies, and humbled their pride with her resplendent victories. Of these facts are not unknown to you. The military preparations of Germany are perfect. Yea more, the armies of the Allies have perished; they have suffered a crushing defeat at her hands.

(2) Germany is the friend of the Empire of the Caliphate. Perfect is her friendship, great her fidelity.

(3) The Empire of the Caliphate has fully prepared herself for the War. Let not, therefore, the statements of the pre-Occupation newspapers (such as *Al Mokattam* and others) deceive you—those newspapers which seek after the furtherance of their own interests, and wish for the severance of the Moslem Egypt from the Moslem Empire, only to have it annexed to the Occupation which has only been acknowledged by every agitator and adulating traitor.

(4) His Majesty the Grand Caliph calls on the Moslem people of Egypt to be loyal, to stir up a rebellion in the interior of the country inciting the people, in groups and bands, in certain places, to cut up the telegraphic wires and railway lines communicating with the battlefield, and thus to cut off the communications of the army.

should supply them
of the army and its

Highness our beloved
d his throne, and to
establish it firmly. Be ye not frightened or awed by the sway of the military Government which threatens you with its fighting army. It seems that this Government has failed to perceive that its dominion is at an end.

It were shame indeed that we remain clothed with cowardly fear, and our Moslem Chiefs to remain abroad. Why remain indifferent when the time (to strike) has come.

(7) I have only addressed these words to you, swearing thrice by God, in consequence of the enregistration of your names with the high Turkish Authorities which are well aware of your noted patriotism, your praiseworthy fidelity to the Caliphate, and especially your fidelity to the Khedivial Throne of Abbas. Or these facts have been ascertained when you waited upon H. H. prior to his last voyage, just before leaving our happy country.

(8) In view of the present circumstances, we have not been able to meet you in person. Still we firmly hope in your meritorious zeal to spread this spirit among the native notables, your peers; to show them this (proclamation) and to make them act accordingly.

Or God knows the secrets of the hearts.

THE MESSENGER OF THE CALIPHATE.

-7-

Indian medics of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force attending to wounded soldiers

National Archives of India

Yaralı askerlere yardım eden Mezopotamya Seferi Kuvvetlerinin Hintli sağlık ekibi

Hindistan Milli Arşivi

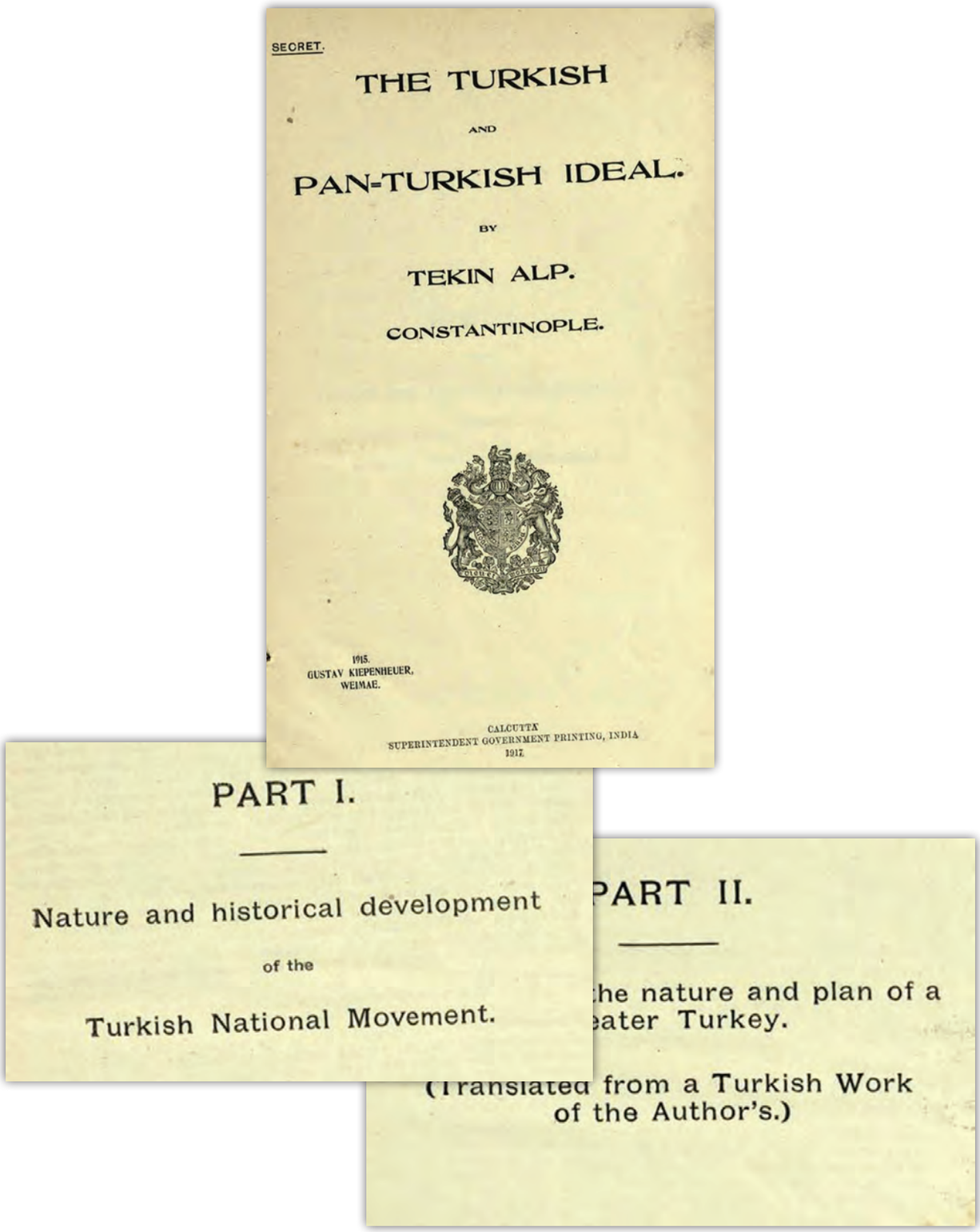
-8-

A Secret Pamphlet on Pan-Turkish Ideal, published in Calcutta (India) in 1917

National Archives of India

Pan-Türkizm İdeali ile ilgili olarak 1917 yılında Kalküta'da (Hindistan) yayımlanan gizli broşür

Hindistan Milli Arşivi



SECRET.

THE TURKISH

AND

PAN-TURKISH IDEAL.

BY

TEKIN ALP.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

1915.
GUSTAV KIEPENHEUER,
WEIMAE.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1917.

PART I.

Nature and historical development

of the

Turkish National Movement.

PART II.

he nature and plan of a
eater Turkey.

(Translated from a Turkish Work
of the Author's.)

-9-

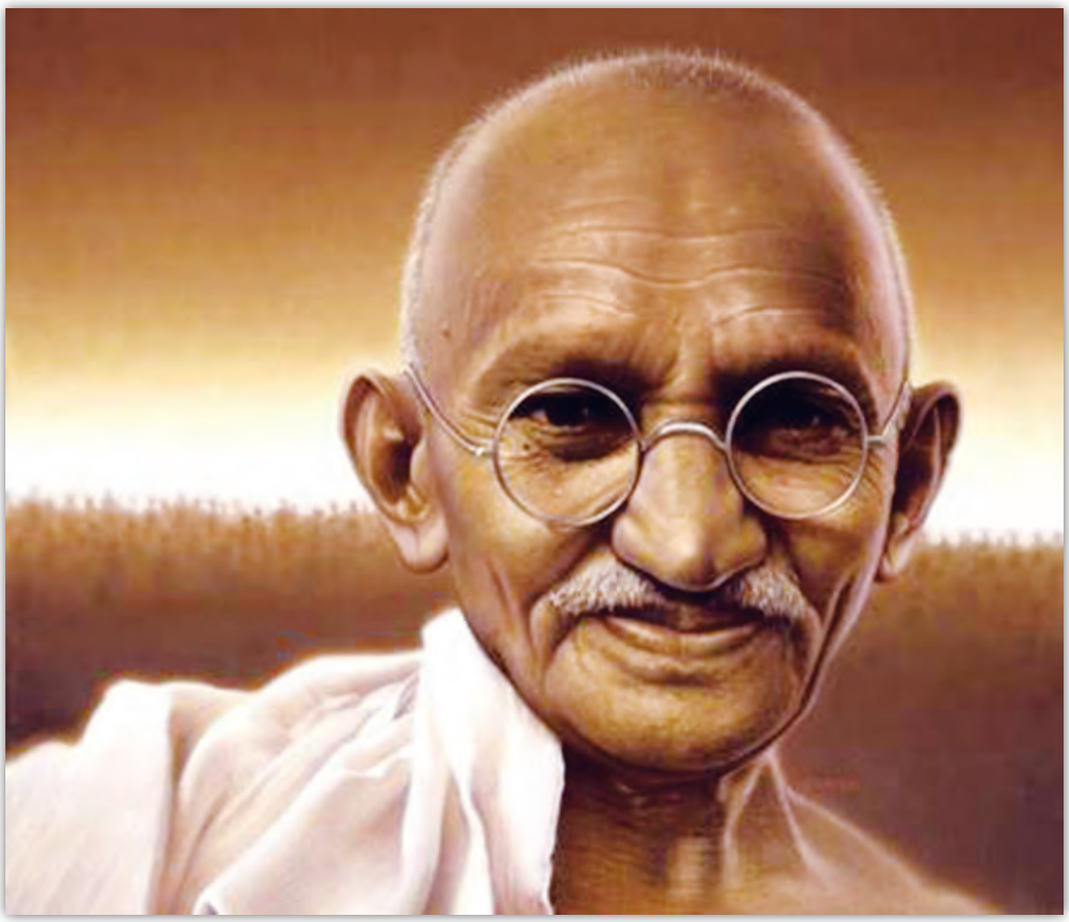
Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and Mahatma Gandhi spearheaded national movements in their respective countries, ultimately attaining freedom for their people

National Archives of India

Ülkelerindeki milli hareketlere öncülük ederek halklarına özgürlük sağlayan Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ve Mahatma Gandi

Hindistan Milli Arşivi

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK
(1881-1938)



Mahatma Gandhi
(1869-1948)

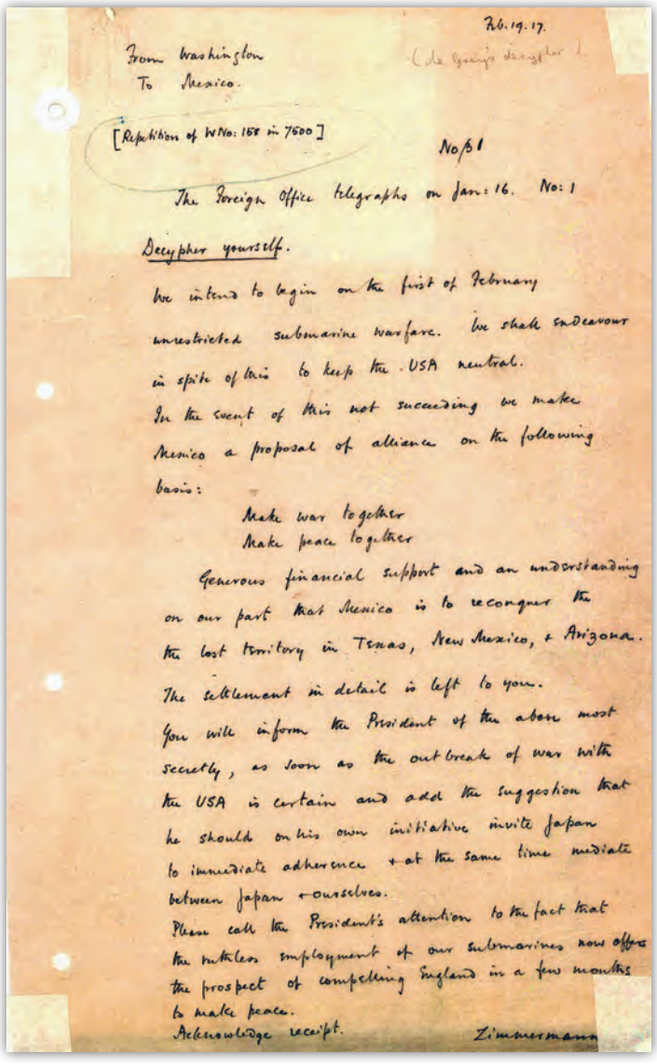
-1-

Zimmermann Telegram
TNA HW 3/187
National Archives of the United Kingdom

On 6 January 1917, British cryptographers deciphered a telegram from the German Foreign Minister, Arthur Zimmermann, to the German Ambassador in Mexico, Heinrich von Eckhart. This telegram warned that Germany was about to begin unrestricted submarine warfare, and offered Mexico to recover the lost territories of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona in return for entering the war on the German side.
This telegram was presented to American president Woodrow Wilson on 24 February and was published in the American press on 1 March.
The threats against the United States were quite clear and inflamed American public opinion against Germany. The United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917. Incidentally, Mexican President Venustiano Carranza, having appointed a military commission to assess the feasibility of the scheme, concluded that it would not be desirable. Either way, this telegram helped draw the United States into the war.

Zimmermann Telgrafı
TNA HW 3/187
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

6 Ocak 1917'de İngiliz kriptocular, Alman Dışişleri Bakanı Arthur Zimmermann'dan Meksika Alman Büyükelçisi Heinrich von Eckhart'a gönderilen bir telgrafı deşifre etmiştir. Bu telgrafta Almanya'nın sınırsız bir denizaltı savaşına başlamak üzere olduğu uyarısı yapılmış ve Meksika'ya Alman tarafında savaşa girmesi karşılığında Teksas, New Mexico ve Arizona'daki kaybettiği toprakları geri kazanma teklifinde bulunulmuştur.
Bu telgraf, 24 Şubat tarihinde Amerikan Başkanı Woodrow Wilson'a sunulmuş ve 1 Mart'ta Amerikan basınında yayınlanmıştır.
Birleşik Devletler'e yöneltilen tehditler oldukça açıktır ve bu tehditler Amerikan kamuoyunu Almanya'ya karşı kışkırtmıştır. Birleşik Devletler 6 Nisan 1917'de Almanya'ya karşı savaş ilan etmiştir. Bu arada, Meksika Cumhurbaşkanı Venustiano Carranza, tasarının uygulanabilirliğini değerlendirmek üzere bir askeri komisyon kurduktan sonra bunun arzu edilmeyeceği sonucuna varmıştır. Her halükarda bu telgraf Birleşik Devletlerin savaşa girmesine yardımcı olmuştur.



26.19.17.

From Washington
To Mexico.

[Repetition of W No: 158 in 7600]

No 81

The Foreign Office telegraphs on Jan: 16. No: 1

Decypher yourself.

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavour in spite of this to keep the USA neutral.
In the event of this not succeeding we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis:

Make war together
Make peace together

Generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, + Arizona.
The settlement in detail is left to you.
You will inform the President of the above most secretly, as soon as the outbreak of war with the USA is certain and add the suggestion that he should on his own initiative invite Japan to immediate adherence + at the same time mediate between Japan + ourselves.
Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace.
Acknowledge receipt.

Zimmermann

-2-

1st Bn. British West Indies Regiment, Egypt
16 May 1916
TNA CO 1069/369
National Archives of the United Kingdom

In May 1915, despite initial reluctance to recruit them and following the work by the Jamaica War contingent Committee, the British Government announced that contingents for active service would be accepted from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana (Guyana) and Trinidad and Tobago; this was quickly extended to include all the Caribbean colonies. Together, the contingents formed the British West Indies Regiment, composed of 11 battalions of volunteers - 397 officers and 15,604 other ranks. The 1st battalion was composed of four companies serving in Egypt and Palestine. From 1915 they were engaged in defending the Suez Canal, and they went on to defend British lines of communication as the front line troops advanced through Ottoman territory.

İngiliz Batı Hint Adaları Alayı Birinci Taburu,
Mısır 16 Mayıs 1916
TNA CO 1069/369
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Mayıs 1915'te, İngiliz hükümeti; başlardaki askere alma konusundaki isteksizliğe rağmen, Jamaika Savaş Birliği Komitesinin çalışmalarından sonra, aktif hizmetlerde görev almak için Jamaika, Barbados, İngiliz Guyanası (Guyana) ve Trinidad-Tobago'dan birlikler kabul edileceğini açıklamıştır. Bu durum, hızlı bir şekilde tüm Karayip kolonilerini kapsayacak şekilde genişletilmiştir. Tüm bu askeri birlikler 11 gönüllü tabur - 397 subay ve diğer rütbelerde 15.604 askerden oluşan İngiliz Batı Hint Adaları Alayını oluşturmuştur.
Birinci Tabur Mısır ve Filistin'de hizmet eden dört bölükten teşekkül etmiştir. 1915 yılından sonra Süveyş Kanalı'nın savunmasından sorumlu olan tabur, ileri hat birliklerinin Osmanlı topraklarına ilerlemesiyle İngiliz iletişim hatlarını savunmaya devam etmiştir.

-3-

Officers of 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion
May 1915
TNA WO 95/3831
National Archives of the United Kingdom

Following the outbreak of war in August 1914, the Canadian government approved plans for the mobilisation of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which was made up only of those who volunteered for service, and reported to the Ministry of Overseas Forces of Canada.
In total, from over 630,000 men and women who enlisted for military service as soldiers, nurses and support staff, 424,000 went overseas as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Approximately 50,000 were killed in action and 4,000 died from other causes.
One of the units involved in the fighting was the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion who were awarded two Victoria Crosses. The first Victoria Cross was awarded posthumously to Lieutenant Robert Grierson Combe for his actions near Acheville, France on 3 May 1917. Private James Peter Robertson was posthumously awarded the second VC for his actions at Passchendaele on 6 November 1917. In the final days of the war, the Canadian troops led the assault on German forces in Amiens and broke through the Hindenburg line.

Yirmi Yedinci Tabur (Winnipeg Şehri)
Subayları, Mayıs 1915
TNA WO 95/3831
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Ağustos 1914'te savaş patlak verdikten sonra, Kanada hükümeti, sadece gönüllülerden oluşan Kanada Seferi Kuvvetlerinin seferberlik planlarını onaylamış ve Kanada Denizaşırı Kuvvetler Bakanlığına rapor etmiştir.
Toplamda, askeri hizmet için asker, hemşire ve destek personeli olarak kaydolan 630.000'in üzerinde kadın ve erkeğin 424.000'i Kanada Seferi Kuvvetlerinin parçası olarak denizaşırı ülkelere gitmiştir. Bunlardan yaklaşık 50.000'i savaşta öldürülmüş 4.000'i ise diğer sebeplerden ölmüştür.
Savaşa katılan birliklerden biri, iki kez Victoria Haçı ile ödüllendirilen 27. Tabur (Winnipeg şehri) olmuştur. İlk Victoria Haçı, ölümünden sonra Teğmen Robert Grierson Combe'ye Fransa Acheville yakınlarındaki eylemleri dolayısı ile 3 Mayıs 1917'de verilmiştir. Er James Peter Robertson ölümünden sonra 6 Kasım 1917'de, Passchendaele'de yaptığı eylemlere binaen Victoria Haçı ile ödüllendirilen ikinci kişi olmuştur. Savaşın son günlerinde Kanadalı askerler Amiens'teki Alman kuvvetlerine saldırı düzenlemiş ve Hindenburg hattında ilerleme kaydetmiştir.

-4-

Recruiting Campaign in New South Wales, 1915
TNA CO 1069/599
National Archives of the United Kingdom

Australia entered the war as part of the British Empire on 4 August 1914. Although the Dominion Government was not consulted in the decision to go to war they signalled their support for the Imperial cause. Australia immediately offered 20,000 troops for Imperial service, which was readily accepted. The first units of the Australian Imperial Force left the Dominion for Egypt in November 1914.

Australia was the second largest of the self-governing Dominions with a population of just under five million people in 1914. From the outbreak of the conflict Australia strongly supported the Imperial war effort. Over 400,000 men enlisted in the armed forces, whilst many more men and women did essential war work at home. Australians fought by land, sea and air, and were involved in almost all of the major campaigns fought by Imperial forces.

Yeni Güney Galler'deki Askere Alma Kampanyası, 1915
TNA CO 1069/599
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Avustralya 4 Ağustos 1914'te İngiliz İmparatorluğu'nun bir parçası olarak savaşa girmiştir. Savaşa gitme kararında Dominyon Hükümetine danışılmamasına rağmen, Hükümet İmparatorluk davası için desteğini bildirmiştir. Avustralya hemen İmparatorluk hizmeti için 20.000 asker teklif etmiş; bu teklif derhal kabul edilmiştir. Avustralya İmparatorluk Kuvvetlerinin ilk birlikleri Mısır'a gitmek üzere 1914 Kasım ayında Dominyon'dan ayrılmıştır.

Avustralya 1914 yılında beş milyonun biraz altındaki nüfusuyla en büyük ikinci özerk dominyondur. Savaşın başlangıcından itibaren Avustralya, İmparatorluğun savaş çabasını güçlü bir şekilde desteklemiştir. Silahlı kuvvetlerde 400.000'den fazla kişi görev yaparken, çok daha fazla sayıda erkek ve kadın da temel savaş işlerini evde yürütmüştür. Avustralyalılar karada, denizde ve havada savaşmış ve imparatorluk kuvvetlerinin savaştığı neredeyse tüm büyük harekatlara katılmıştır.

-5-

Tsingtao, Base Camp with British and Japanese Flags
TNA ADM 137/35
National Archives of the United Kingdom

The major German colonial possession in East Asia was Kiaochow (Jiaozhou), which was focused around the port of Tsingtao (Qingdao) on the Shantung peninsula. The operations to capture the colony were mainly carried by Japanese forces, but they were assisted by British military and naval units.
Tsingtao was blockaded at the end of August 1914. The main force of almost 30,000 Japanese troops, supported by 900 men of the 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, landed the following month. The British contingent was later enlarged by 450 men from the 36th Sikh Regiment.
Tsingtao was heavily fortified by the Germans and the British forces were engaged throughout the siege, which lasted six weeks. In the end, the overwhelming Allied strength in men and equipment led to the Germans surrendering on 7 November 1914.

İngiliz ve Japon Bayraklı Tsingtao Üssü
TNA ADM 137/35
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Doğu Asya'daki başlıca Alman sömürge mülkiyeti, Shantung Yarımadası'ndaki Tsingtao (Qingdao) limanı merkezli Kiaochow'dur (Jiaozhou). Sömürgeyi ele geçirmek için yapılan operasyonlar esasen Japon kuvvetleri tarafından yürütülmüş ancak bunlar İngiliz askeri ve deniz kuvvetleri tarafından da desteklenmiştir.
Tsingtao Ağustos 1914'te ablukaya alınmıştır. Yaklaşık 30.000 Japon askerinden müteşekkil olan ve Güney Gallerlilerden oluşan 2. Tabura ait 900 askerin desteklediği ana kuvvet ertesi ay karaya çıkmıştır. İngiliz birliği, daha sonra, 36. Sih Alayından 450 kişinin katılımıyla büyütülmüştür.
Tsingtao Almanlar tarafından güçlü bir şekilde tahkim edilmiş ve İngiliz kuvvetleri altı hafta süren kuşatma boyunca burada çatışmıştır. Sonuçta müttefiklerin sayı ve teçhizat olarak üstün olması 7 Kasım 1914 tarihinde Almanların teslimiyetine sebep olmuştur.

-6-

Fijian Labour Detachment, Government House, Suva, Fiji 15 May 1917
TNA CO 1069/650
National Archives of the United Kingdom

When war was declared in August 1914 there was no organised body, apart from the Fiji Constabulary, available to defend the islands. The Governor quickly issued a proclamation establishing a Defence Force, in which every male of European descent between 18 and 45 was expected to enlist.
In common with other colonies, the indigenous population was formed into labour battalions and deployed to various fronts. The first labour battalion consisting of 100 men left Fiji on 17 May 1917, and disembarked in Calais, France, in June. Deployed in both Calais and Taranto in Italy, the Fijians earned a reputation as being trustworthy, energetic and hardworking. At the end of the war, the returning labour battalions received a guard of honour from the Fiji Defence Force and a message of thanks from Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies. He thanked them for their hard work and for enduring the hardships of a strange climate. Twelve members of the labour battalion died while in service of the Crown, with Ratu Charlie Colata and Ratu Lala each awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Fijili İşçi Müfreze Birliği, Hükümet Binası, Suva, Fiji 15 Mayıs 1917
TNA CO 1069/650
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Ağustos 1914'te savaş ilan edildiğinde, Fiji Polis Teşkilatı haricinde adaları savunacak herhangi bir kurumsal yapı bulunmamaktadır. Vali hızlı bir şekilde, 18-45 yaşlarındaki Avrupa kökenli her erkeğin katılımının beklendiği bir Savunma Gücü teşkiline dair bir bildiri yayınlamıştır.
Diğer kolonilerde olduğu gibi yerli halk işçi taburlarına dahil edilerek çeşitli cephelere sevk edilmiştir. 17 Mayıs 1917'de Fiji'den ayrılan 100 kişilik ilk işçi taburu Haziran ayında Fransa'nın Calais şehrine ulaşmıştır. Calais ve İtalya'nın Taranto şehirlerine konuşlandırılan Fijililer güvenilir, enerjik ve çalışkan oluşlarıyla bir üne kavuşmuştur.
Savaşın sonunda, geri dönen işçi taburları Fiji Savunma Gücünün merasim kıtası ve Koloniler Bakanı Lord Milner'ın teşekkür mesajı ile karşılanmıştır. Bakan, yaptıkları zor iş ve yabancı iklim zorluklarına tahammülleri için kendilerine teşekkür etmiştir. İşçi taburunun, üstün hizmet madalyalı Ratu Charlie Colata ve Ratu Lala'nın da dahil olduğu, on iki üyesi Kraliyetin hizmetinde iken ölmüştür.

-7-

Surrender of General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, East Africa 1918
TNA CO 1069/133
National Archives of the United Kingdom

It was not until the end of December 1915 that the British Cabinet, taking advantage of South Africa's offer to send troops, decided to renew the attempt to conquer German East Africa. Incursions were to be launched from all the neighbouring British colonies. South African troops began to arrive in German East Africa during January 1916, with Lieutenant General Jan Christiaan Smuts taking overall control. On 12 February 1916, Allied troops attacked the German lookout post on Salaita Hill near Kilimanjaro.

After this initial setback, Smuts was unable to win a decisive victory, but soon managed to clear the border area around Kilimanjaro. The outcome was a long, drawn out campaign, in which the British forces pursued the Germans through East Africa, without winning a decisive victory. In January 1917 Smuts left to join the Imperial War Cabinet, with Major-General Reginald Hoskins of the King's African Rifles taking overall command. He was soon replaced by the South African Major-General Jacob van Deventer. At the end of 1917, von Lettow-Vorbeck retreated into Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique) and finally to Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia). He only surrendered in November 1918, after he had received news of the armistice; it was the last surrender of the war.

General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck'in Teslimiyeti, Doğu Afrika, 1918
TNA CO 1069/133
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

İngiliz Kabinesi Güney Afrika'nın asker gönderme teklifinden faydalanarak 1915 yılı Aralık ayının sonunda Alman Doğu Afrika'sını ele geçirme girişimini yinelemeye karar vermiştir. Saldırılar bütün komşu İngiliz kolonilerinden başlayacaktır. Güney Afrika birlikleri, Korgeneral Jan Christiaan Smuts komutasında 1916 Ocak ayında Alman Doğu Afrikası'na ulaşmaya başlamıştır. 12 Şubat 1916'da, müttefik birlikler Kilimanjaro yakınlarındaki Salaita Tepesi'nde bulunan Alman gözetleme noktasına saldırıda bulunmuştur.

Bu ilk başarısızlıktan sonra Smuts kesin bir zafer kazanamamış fakat kısa zaman içerisinde Kilimanjaro sınır bölgesini temizlemeye muvaffak olmuştur. Sonucunda, İngiliz kuvvetlerinin, kesin bir zafer kazanmaksızın, Doğu Afrika üzerinden Almanların peşine düştüğü çok uzun süren bir harekat olmuştur. 1917 Ocak ayında Kralın Afrikalı Silahlı Birliği Tümgenerali Reginald Hoskins'in genel komutayı ele almasıyla, Smuts İmparatorluk Savaş Kabinesine katılmak üzere ayrılmıştır. Kısa süre sonra Hoskins'in yerini Güney Afrika Tümgenerali Jacob van Deventer almıştır. 1917 yılının sonunda von Lettow-Vorbeck Portekiz Doğu Afrikası'na (şimdiki Mozambik) ve son olarak da Kuzey Rodezya'ya (şimdiki Zambiya) çekilmiştir. Von Lettow-Vorbeck ancak Kasım 1918'de, ateşkes haberlerini aldıktan sonra, teslim olmuştur; bu savaşın son teslimiyetidir.

-8-

Recruiting Durbar at Nsaba, Central Province, Gold Coast
TNA CO 1069/40
National Archives of the United Kingdom

The success of the African troops in their first campaign against Togoland meant in 1915 and 1916 the War Office considered using them elsewhere as Imperial forces to boost manpower.
Major Austin Haywood was appointed to lead a recruiting mission to the Gold Coast and Nigeria. At the beginning of the war, the Gold Coast regiment had an approximate total strength of around 1,400 men. By the end of the war, nearly 10,000 Gold Coast men had been recruited. This included non-combatants like gun and transport carriers and drivers, many of whom had been recruited following pressure placed on chiefs.
Following their success in Togoland, troops from the Gold Coast served in the Cameroons campaign between 1914 and 1916, and were then selected to serve in German East Africa in July.
The first British shots of the entire First World War conflict were fired by the Gold Coast regiment during a campaign against neighbouring Togoland (now Togo), a German colony.

Nsaba'daki Askere Alma Töreni, Merkez Eyaleti, Altın Sahili
TNA CO 1069/40
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Afrika birliklerinin Togoland'e karşı ilk seferindeki başarısı üzerine Savaş Bakanlığı 1915 ve 1916 yıllarında bu birlikleri İmparatorluk kuvvetlerini güçlendirmek için kullanmıştır. Binbaşı Austin Haywood askere alma görevini yürütmek üzere Altın Sahili ve Nijerya'ya atanmıştır. Savaş başında Altın Sahili Alayı yaklaşık 1.400 kişilik bir toplam güce sahipken savaş sonunda yaklaşık 10.000 kişi orduya dahil olmuştur. Bu sayıya pek çoğu şeflerine uygulanan baskı sonrasında askere alınan silah taşıyıcıları, kuryeler ve sürücüler gibi savaşmayan erler de dahildir.
Altın Sahili birlikleri, Togoland'deki başarılarının ardından 1914-1916 yıllarındaki Kamerun seferinde görev yapmış ve Temmuz ayında Alman Doğu Afrikası'nda hizmet etmek üzere seçilmiştir.
Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndaki ilk İngiliz ateşi Altın Sahili Alayı tarafından bir Alman kolonisi olan komşu Togoland'e (şimdiki Togo) karşı yapılan seferde açılmıştır.

-9-

Turkish Infantry in Battle
TNA CAB 44/34
National Archives of the United Kingdom

The siege of Kut el Amara, in modern day Iraq, began on 7 December 1915, and lasted 147 days, until the 6th (Poona) division, commanded by Sir Charles Townsend, finally surrendered to the Turkish troops led by Nureddin bey on 29 April 1916.
One of the Turkish officers fighting during the siege of Kut, Muhammad Amin Bey, wrote a day-to-day account of the siege from the Turkish point of view. Muhammad Amin Bey left the Turkish army in 1924 and, in 1926, as he had been appointed as Minister of Communications and Works in Iraq, he presented his manuscript to the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence. This photograph features among those illustrating his account.

Savaştaki Türk Piyadeleri
TNA CAB 44/34
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Bugünkü Irak'ta yer alan Kut'ül-Amare'nin kuşatılması, 7 Aralık 1915'te başlamış ve Sir Charles Townsend tarafından kumanda edilen 6. (Poona) Bölük'ün 29 Nisan 1916'da Nureddin Bey tarafından yönetilen Türk birliklerine teslim olmasına kadar 147 gün sürmüştür.
Kut'un kuşatılması esnasında savaşan Türk subaylarından Muhammed Emin Bey kuşatmayı Türk bakış açısından günbegün kaleme almıştır. Muhammed Emin Bey 1924 yılında Türk ordusundan ayrılmış ve 1926 yılında Irak'ta Haberleşme ve Çalışma Bakanı olarak atanmış ve el yazmalarını İmparatorluk Savunma Komitesi Tarih Bölümüne sunmuştur. Bu fotoğraf onun kayıtları arasında bulunmaktadır.

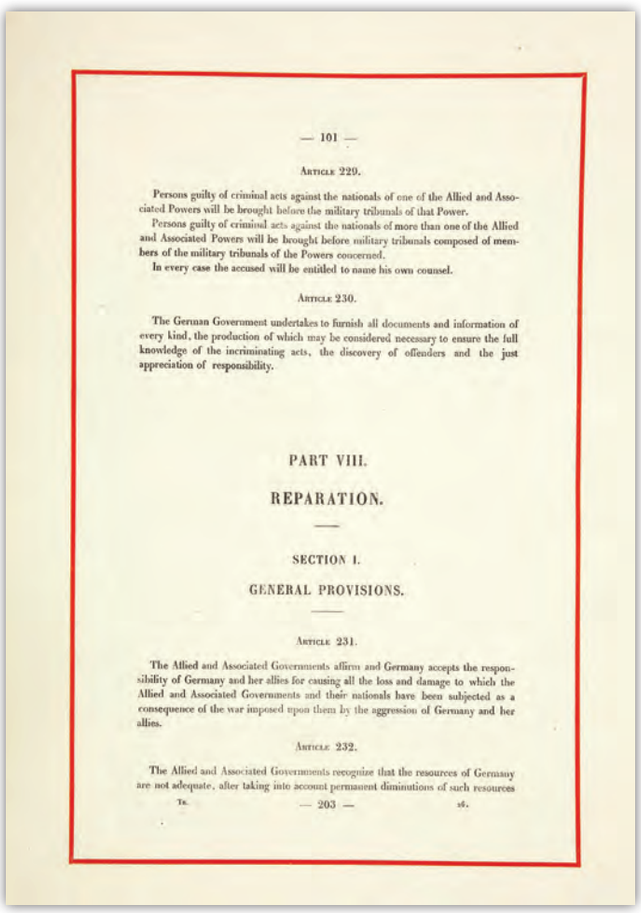
-10-

Treaty of Versailles
TNA FO 93/36/76
National Archives of the United Kingdom

The Treaty of Versailles is a peace treaty that was signed at the end of the First World War. The treaty was signed on 28th June 1919 after six months of negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference, led principally by leaders of the 'big three' powers, David Lloyd George of Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France and Thomas Woodrow Wilson of America.
The treaty was designed not only to establish a peace, but to ensure that Germany would never again have the resources and manpower to engage in such a widespread and destabilising war. The treaty begins with a covenant, establishing the League of Nations, before moving on to more particular, punitive clauses concerning the cession of land, recognition of guilt, disarmament and war reparations.
The treaty was very badly received in Germany. As well as imposing crippling penalties and targets, Article 231 expected Germany to accept responsibility for the war and the damage it caused (the war guilt clause).
The original treaty no longer survives. It went missing after Germany occupied France during the Second World War. TNA's certified copy was produced at the same time as the original.

Versay Anlaşması
TNA FO 93/36/76
İngiltere Milli Arşivi

Versay Anlaşması Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonunda imzalanan bir barış anlaşmasıdır. Anlaşma, esasında üç büyük gücün liderleri olan Büyük Britanya'dan David Lloyd George, Fransa'dan Georges Clemenceau ve Amerika'dan Thomas Woodrow Wilson yönetimindeki Paris Barış Konferansı'nda altı ay süren müzakerelerden sonra 28 Haziran 1919 tarihinde imzalanmıştır.
Anlaşma sadece barışı tesis etmek amacıyla değil aynı zamanda Almanya'nın böylesine geniş çaplı ve dengeleri sarsıcı bir savaşa teşebbüs edecek insan gücü ve kaynaklara bir daha asla sahip olamaması için tasarlanmıştır. Antlaşma; toprakların devri, suçluluk, silahsızlanma ve savaş tazminatlarıyla ilgili daha özel, cezalandırıcı hükümlere geçmeden önce Milletler Cemiyetini kuran bir sözleşme ile başlamaktadır.
Anlaşma Almanya'da büyük bir memnuniyetsizlikle karşılanmıştır. Almanya'ya yöneltilen ağır cezalar ve yaptırımların yanı sıra, 231. Madde ile de Almanya'dan savaşın sorumluluğunu üstlenmeyi kabul ederek sebep olduğu zararı karşılaması istenmiştir (savaş suçu hükmü).
Anlaşmanın orijinali artık mevcut değildir. İkinci Dünya Savaşı esnasında Almanya'nın Fransa'yı işgalinden sonra kaybolmuştur. İngiliz Milli Arşivinin (TNA) sertifikalı kopyası orijinaliyle aynı zamanda hazırlanmıştır.



— 101 —

ARTICLE 229.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that Power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned.

In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE 230.

The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

PART VIII.

REPARATION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 231.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

ARTICLE 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources

Is. — 203 — 16.

-1-

Research and location dossier of the Belgian soldiers François and Joseph Wollants, residents of Aarschot (Belgium)

ES.28079.AGP/European War Office, Service of wounded and war prisoners. French and Belgian soldiers. Files No: 42.818-42.819
View of burned-down houses near intact buildings at Vieux Marché in Leuven
ES.28079.AGP/Photographic collection, No: 10206358
Archive of the Royal Palace, Patrimonio Nacional (National Heritage)

In mid-August 1914 German troops burst into the small town of Aarschot after the colonel of the Belgian regiment was killed by a sniper. Civilian population suffered severe reprisals, highlighting 150 executions. The Wollants were another war-affected family: their house was burned down and Mr. Wollant was tortured and finally killed. His three sons had been sent to the front and the youngest came back home alive but seriously maimed. Mrs. Wollant- unexpectedly widow-had no information of her eldest sons' whereabouts. One of them, named Joseph, was found in the surroundings of Le Havre; his brother, Françoise, was reported missing at last.

Aarschot (Belçika) sakinlerinden Belçikalı askerler François ve Joseph Wollants'ın araştırma ve yer belirleme dosyası

ES.28079.AGP/Avrupa Savaş Ofisi, Yaralı ve savaş mahkumları servisi. Fransız ve Belçikalı askerler. Dosya No: 42.818-42.819
Leuven-Vieux Marché'de bulunan zarar görmemiş binaların yanındaki yanmış evlerin görüntüsü
ES.28079.AGP/Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu, No: 10206358.
Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi

Alman birlikleri, Belçika alayı albayının bir keskin nişancı tarafından öldürülmesinden sonra 1914 yılı Ağustos ayı ortalarında Belçika'nın küçük bir şehri olan Aaarschot'a girmiştir. Sivil nüfus, 150 infaz ile birlikte ağır bir misillemeye maruz kalmıştır. Wollantlar savaştan etkilenen bir başka ailedir; evleri yakılmış, Bay Wollant işkence görmüş ve sonunda öldürülmüştür. Üç oğlu cepheye gönderilmiş ve en küçüğü eve sağ salim ancak ciddi şekilde sakatlanmış olarak dönmüştür. Beklenmedik bir biçimde dul kalan Bayan Wollant, en büyük oğullarının nerede oldukları hakkında hiçbir bilgiye sahip olmamıştır. Joseph adındaki oğlu Le Havre çevresinde bulunmuş; sonunda onun kardeşi Françoise'nın da kayıp olduğu bildirilmiştir.

-2-

Research and location file of the German soldier Franz Koster

ES.28079.AGP/European War Office, Service of wounded and war prisoners, German soldiers, No: 583-337
Archive of the Royal Palace, Patrimonio Nacional (National Heritage)

The First Battle of Ypres took place as part of the first Battle of Flanders, in which British, Belgian and French armies fought against German troops. The cost was huge on both sides: British casualties were reported at 58.155, French casualties were set at around 50.000, and German losses at 130.000 men. The Germans called the battle "The Massacre of the Innocents" as many of the German casualties were young and inexperienced reserves recently recruited from German universities.

One of those innocents was Franz Koster, young soldier of the 207th Reserve Infantry Regiment, who was reported missing on 9th November 1914 around the town of Bixschoote, near Ypres. Few months later his sister, Anna Koster, wrote a letter to the King of Spain asking for him. In spite of the demarches carried out by the War Secretary, no evidence of the young soldier was found. At a returned index card from the Embassy to the European War Office can be read: «Ne figure pas sur les listes de prisonniers allemands parvenues jusqu'a ce jour". [«(His name) is not on the German soldiers' list up to the present»]

Alman asker Franz Koster'in araştırma ve yer belirleme dosyası

ES.28079.AGP/Avrupa Savaş Ofisi, Yaralı ve savaş mahkumları servisi. Alman askerler. No: 583-337
Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi

Birinci Ypres Savaşı İngiliz, Belçika ve Fransız ordularının Alman birliklerine karşı mücadele ettiği Birinci Flandre Savaşı'nın bir bölümüdür. Zarar her iki taraf için de çok büyüktür: İngilizlerin kaybı 58.155 olarak bildirilmiştir, Fransızların kaybı 50.000 civarındadır ve Almanlar 130.000 kişi kaybetmiştir. Almanlar, savaşta verdikleri kayıpların birçoğunun kısa süre önce Alman üniversitelerinden toplanan genç ve tecrübesiz yedek askerlerden olması nedeniyle bu savaşı, "Masumların Katliamı" olarak adlandırmıştır.

Bu masumlardan biri, 207. Yedek Piyade Alayının genç askerlerinden olan ve 9 Kasım 1914'te Ypres yakınlarındaki Bixschoote kasabasında kayıp olduğu bildirilen Franz Koster'dir. Birkaç ay sonra kız kardeşi Anna Koster, İspanya Kralı'na kardeşi hakkında bir mektup yazmıştır. Savaş Bakanlığı tarafından yürütülen diplomatik girişimlere rağmen, genç askere dair hiçbir kanıt bulunamamıştır. Elçilikten Avrupa Savaş Ofisine gönderilen bir endeks kartında, "(İsmi) şimdiye kadar Alman askerlerinin listesinde bulunmamaktadır." ifadesi okunabilmektedir.

-3-

Information request file of the Serbian teacher Jivko N. Stefanovic's family

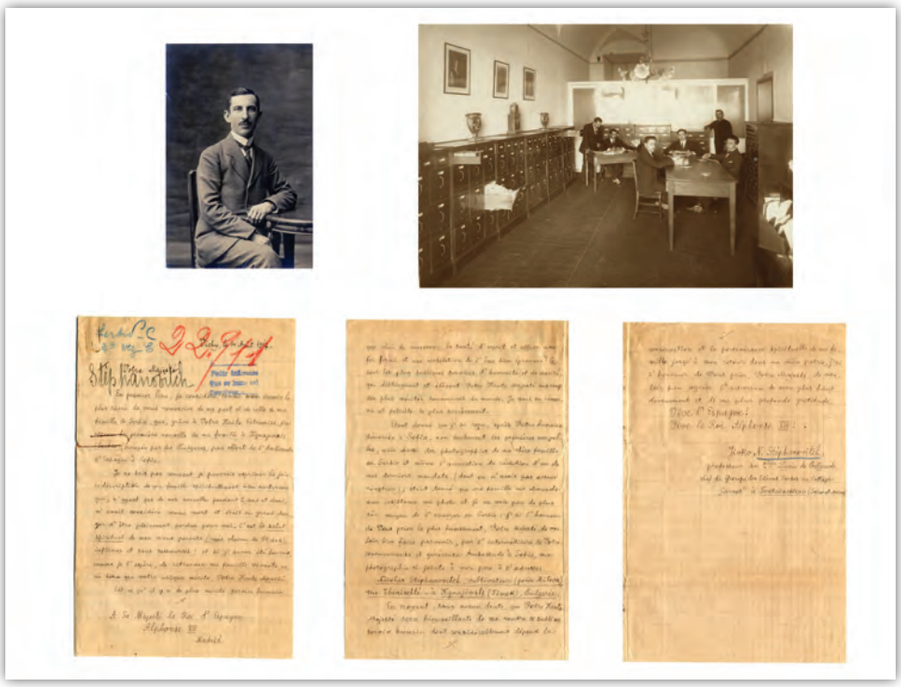
ES.28079.AGP/European War Office, Civilian Information, File 22.911
Section of the European War Office
ES.28079.AGP/Photographic collection, No: 10108161
Archive of the Royal Palace, Patrimonio Nacional (National Heritage)

Serbia was overrun by the Central Powers in autumn 1915. The invasion soon overwhelmed Serbian army, and the attack from all sides forced the Serbs to retreat crossing the Albania mountains to the Adriatic. The results were tragic for the army specially for the civilians. After the retreat, some Serbian children and youth could be successfully evacuated and transferred by allied vessels flying the flag for the International Red Cross. Some of them were sent to France and accepted to several schools of the country.
On 14 August 1915 the Serbian Jivko N. Stefanovic, wrote to the King of Spain to thank for contacting him with such good news about his family. While waiting for an opportunity to return home, Jivko worked as a teacher of the Serbian students from Carnot College in Fontainebleau.
Jivko's moving letter shows his relative's jubilance of knowing that he was safe and sound, after two and a half years of uncertainty. His elderly and illness parents received by post not only good news but also some money. The Serbian made a last wish and sent a photo to his parents. However the duty could not be carried out. The archive of the European War Office kept the photography up to the present day.

Sırp öğretmen Jivko N. Stefanovic'in ailesine ait bilgi talebi dosyası

ES.28079.AGP/Avrupa Savaş Ofisi, Sivil Enformasyon, Dosya 22.911
Avrupa Savaş Ofisi Bölümü
ES.28079.AGP/Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu, No: 10108161
Kraliyet Sarayı Arşivi

Sırbistan 1915 yılı sonbaharında İttifak Devletleri tarafından işgal edilmiştir. Bu işgal sonuncunda Sırp ordusu kısa süre içinde yenilmiş ve her taraftan gelen saldırılar, Sırpları Arnavutluk dağlarını geçerek Adriyatik'e çekilmeye zorlamıştır. Sonuç ordu ve özellikle de siviller için trajik olmuştur. Geri çekilişten sonra, bazı Sırp çocukları ve gençleri, Uluslararası Kızıl Haç Örgütü bayrağını taşıyan müttefik gemiler tarafından başarılı bir şekilde tahliye vetransfer edilebilmiştir. Bunlardan bazıları Fransa'ya gönderilmiş ve ülkenin çeşitli okullarına kabul edilmiştir.
14 Ağustos 1915'te Sırp Jivko N. Stefanoviç, ailesi hakkında iyi haberler vermek üzere kendisiyle irtibata geçtikleri için İspanya Kralı'na bir teşekkür mektubu yazmıştır. Jivko, evine geri dönmek için bir fırsat beklerken, Fontainebleau'daki Carnot Koleji'nden Sırp öğrencilerin öğretmeni olarak çalışmıştır.
Jivko'nun dokunaklı mektubu, akrabalarının iki buçuk yıl süren belirsizlikten sonra onun sağ salim olduğunu bilmekten duydukları sevinci göstermektedir. Jivko'nun yaşlı ve hasta ebeveynleri, posta yoluyla sadece iyi haber değil, aynı zamanda bir miktar para almıştır. Jivko son bir dilekte bulunmuş ve anne babasına bir fotoğraf göndermiştir. Ancak görev yerine getirilememiştir. Avrupa Savaş Ofisi arşivi fotoğrafı günümüze kadar muhafaza etmiştir.



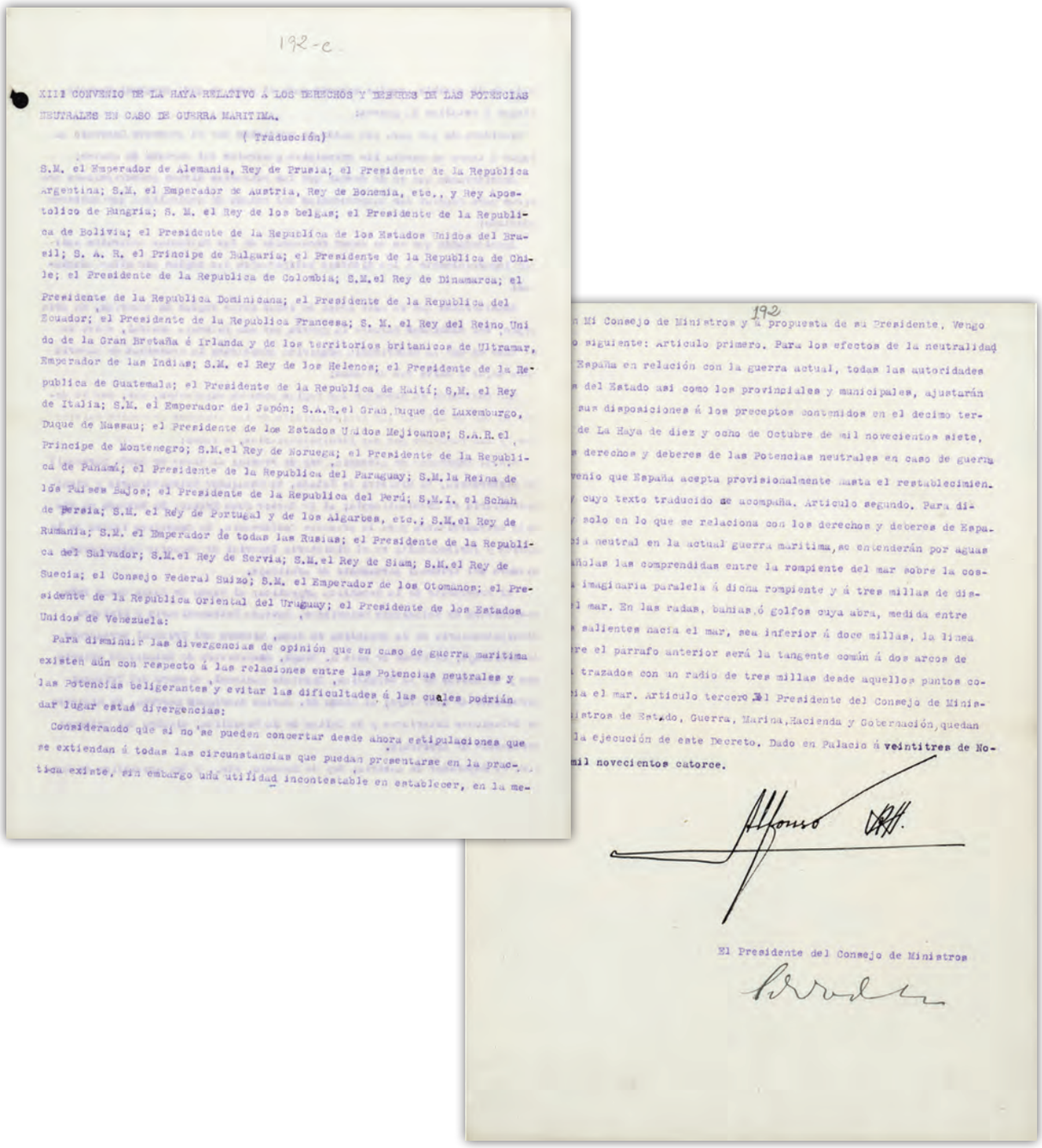
-4-

Archivo General de la Administración (Alcalá de Henares)
Reference code: ES.28005.
AGA/1.2.1.1.1.15.29.1//AGA,
51,10362,0192

Title: Royal Decree which provisionally accepts the XIII International Hague Convention about rights and duties of neutral countries in the naval warfare and fixes the extension of Spanish neutral seas (1914-11-23)

Genel Arşiv İdaresi (Alcalá de Henares)
Referans kodu: ES.28005.
AGA/1.2.1.1.1.15.29.1//AGA, 51,10362, 0192

Konu: Tarafsız devletlerin deniz savaşındaki hak ve görevlerine ilişkin XIII sayılı Uluslararası Lahey Sözleşmesi'ni geçici olarak kabul eden ve İspanya tarafsız deniz sınırlarını belirleyen Kraliyet Kararnamesi (23.11.1914)



192-c

XIII CONVENIO DE LA HAYA RELATIVO Á LOS DERECHOS Y DEBERES DE LAS POTENCIAS NEUTRALES EN CASO DE GUERRA MARITIMA.

(Traducción)

S.M. el Emperador de Alemania, Rey de Prusia; el Presidente de la Republica Argentina; S.M. el Emperador de Austria, Rey de Bohemia, etc., y Rey Apostolico de Hungria; S. M. el Rey de los belgas; el Presidente de la Republica de Bolivia; el Presidente de la Republica de los Estados Unidos del Brasil; S. A. R. el Principe de Bulgaria; el Presidente de la Republica de Chile; el Presidente de la Republica de Colombia; S.M.el Rey de Dinamarca; el Presidente de la Republica Dominicana; el Presidente de la Republica del Ecuador; el Presidente de la Republica Francesa; S. M. el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los territorios britanicos de Ultramar, Emperador de las Indias; S.M. el Rey de los Helenos; el Presidente de la Republica de Guatemala; el Presidente de la Republica de Haití; S,M. el Rey de Italia; S.M. el Emperador del Japón; S.A.R.el Gran Duque de Luxemburgo, Duque de Nassau; el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos; S.A.R. el Principe de Montenegro; S.M.el Rey de Noruega; el Presidente de la Republica de Panamá; el Presidente de la Republica del Paraguay; S.M.la Reina de los Paises Bajos; el Presidente de la Republica del Perú; S.M.I. el Schah de Persia; S.M. el Rey de Portugal y de los Algarbes, etc.; S.M.el Rey de Rumania; S.M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias; el Presidente de la Republica del Salvador; S.M.el Rey de Servia; S.M.el Rey de Siam; S.M.el Rey de Suecia; el Consejo Federal Suizo; S.M. el Emperador de los Otomanos; el Presidente de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay; el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela:

Para disminuir las divergencias de opinión que en caso de guerra maritima existen aún con respecto á las relaciones entre las Potencias neutrales y las Potencias beligerantes y evitar las dificultades á las cuales podrían dar lugar estas divergencias:

Considerando que si no se pueden concertar desde ahora estipulaciones que se extiendan á todas las circunstancias que puedan presentarse en la practica existe, sin embargo una utilidad incontestable en establecer, en la me-

192

n Mi Consejo de Ministros y á propuesta de su Presidente, Vengo
o siguiente: Articulo primero. Para los efectos de la neutralidad
España en relación con la guerra actual, todas las autoridades
del Estado asi como los provinciales y municipales, ajustarán
sus disposiciones á los preceptos contenidos en el decimo ter-
de La Haya de diez y ocho de Octubre de mil novecientos siete,
derechos y deberes de las Potencias neutrales en caso de guerra
venio que España acepta provisionalmente hasta el restablecimien-
cuyo texto traducido se acompaña. Articulo segundo. Para di-
solo en lo que se relaciona con los derechos y deberes de Espa-
ia neutral en la actual guerra maritima, se entenderán por aguas
ñolas las comprendidas entre la rompiente del mar sobre la cos-
imaginaria paralela á dicha rompiente y á tres millas de dis-
l mar. En las radas, bahias ó golfos cuya abra, medida entre
salientes hacia el mar, sea inferior á doce millas, la linea
re el parrafo anterior será la tangente común á dos arcos de
trazados con un radio de tres millas desde aquellos puntos co-
ia el mar. Articulo tercero El Presidente del Consejo de Minis-
istros de Estado, Guerra, Marina, Hacienda y Gobernación, quedan
la ejecución de este Decreto. Dado en Palacio á veintitres de No-
mil novecientos catorce.

Alfonso

El Presidente del Consejo de Ministros

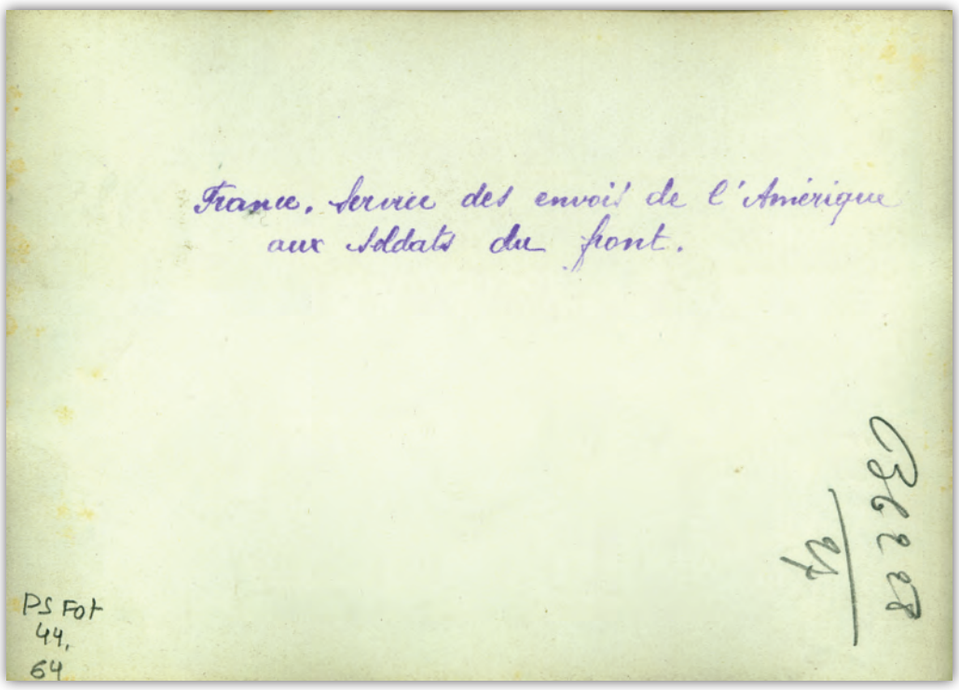
-5-

Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica (Salamanca)
Reference code: ES.37274.CDMH/PS-FOTOGRAFÍAS,044_064

Title: France. Women of the Red Cross managing American aid for soldiers on the war front

Tarihi Hafıza Dokümantasyon Merkezi (Salamanca)
Referans kodu: ES.37274.CDMH/PS-FOTOGRAFÍAS,044_064

Konu: Fransa. Savaş cephesindeki askerler için gönderilen Amerikan yardımını yöneten Kızılhaç kadınları



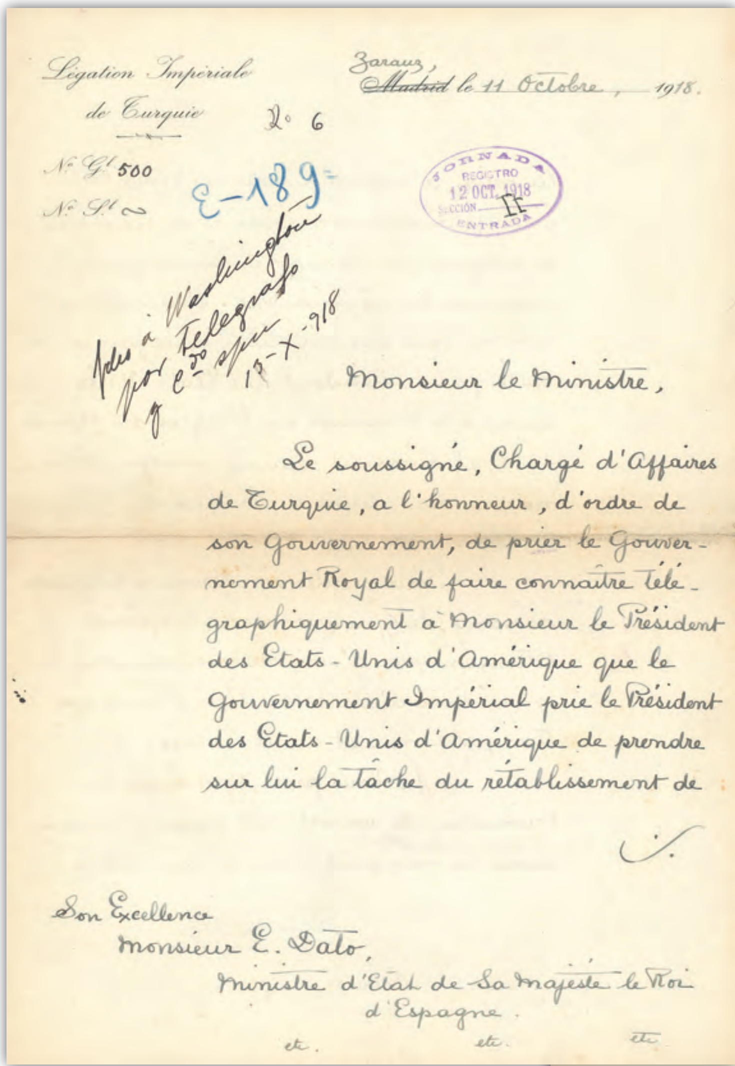
-6-

Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid)
Reference code: ES.28079.AHN/AHN-Mº_EXTERIORES_H 3107/23 bis

Title: The head of Turkish business in Spain, calls for the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform to the President of the United States of America that Turkey wants the restoration of peace, and accepts as a basis for negotiations the peace programme of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson (1918-10-11).

Milli Tarih Arşivi (Madrid)
Referans Kodu: ES.28079.AHN/AHN-Mº_EXTERIORES_H 3107/23 bis

Konu: İspanya'daki Türk işletmeleri başkanının çağrısı. Bu mektupta İspanya Dışişleri Bakanı'ndan, Türkiye'nin barışın yeniden tesis edilmesini istediği ve ABD Başkanı Woodrow Wilson'ın barış programını müzakerelerin temeli olarak kabul ettiği hususlarında ABD Başkanını bilgilendirmeleri istenmiştir (11.10.1918).



Légation Impériale de Turquie

Zarauz, ~~Madrid~~ le 11 Octobre, 1918.

N° 6

N° Gl. 500

N° Sl. ~

E-189

JORNADA REGISTRO 12 OCT. 1918 SECCIÓN II ENTRADA

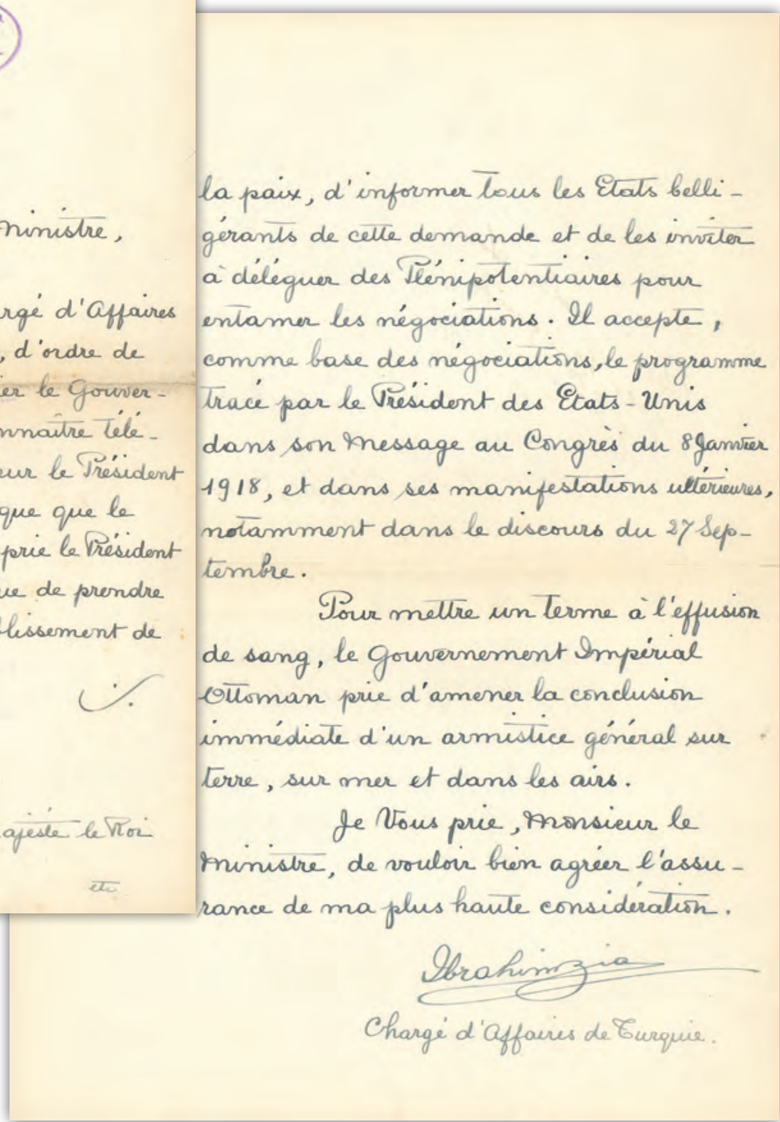
Pase á Washington por Telegrafo y Cº apn 15-X-918

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie, a l'honneur, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, de prier le Gouvernement Royal de faire connaître télégraphiquement à Monsieur le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique que le Gouvernement Impérial prie le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique de prendre sur lui la tâche du rétablissement de

./.

Son Excellence
Monsieur E. Dato,
Ministre d'Etat de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne.
etc. etc. etc.



la paix, d'informer tous les Etats belligérants de cette demande et de les inviter à déléguer des Plénipotentiaires pour entamer les négociations. Il accepte, comme base des négociations, le programme tracé par le Président des Etats-Unis dans son message au Congrès du 8 Janvier 1918, et dans ses manifestations ultérieures, notamment dans le discours du 27 Septembre.

Pour mettre un terme à l'effusion de sang, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman prie d'amener la conclusion immédiate d'un armistice général sur terre, sur mer et dans les airs.

Je Vous prie, Monsieur le Ministre, de vouloir bien agréer l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

Ibrahim Zia

Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie.

-1-

1914-1915 Royal Star Medal, First World War
Ca. 1914-1915

Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1996-90-31

1914-1915 Kraliyet Yıldız Madalyası, Birinci Dünya Savaşı
Ca. 1914-1915

Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi, Erişim No: 1996-90-31

-2-

Saskatoon's first volunteers, First World War
1914

Western Development Museum, Library and Archives Canada, PA-038513

Saskatoon şehrinin ilk gönüllü askerleri, Birinci Dünya Savaşı
1914

Batı Gelişim Müzesi, Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi, PA-038513

-3-

Private Lawrence, aged 17, who was wounded fifteen minutes before the declaration of the Armistice ending the First World War

November 1918

William Rider-Rider, Canada. Department of National Defence, Library and Archives Canada, PA-003535

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nı sona erdiren ateşkesin ilanından on beş dakika önce yaralanan 17 yaşındaki Er Lawrence

Kasım 1918

William Rider-Rider, Kanada. Milli Savunma Dairesi, Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi, PA-003535

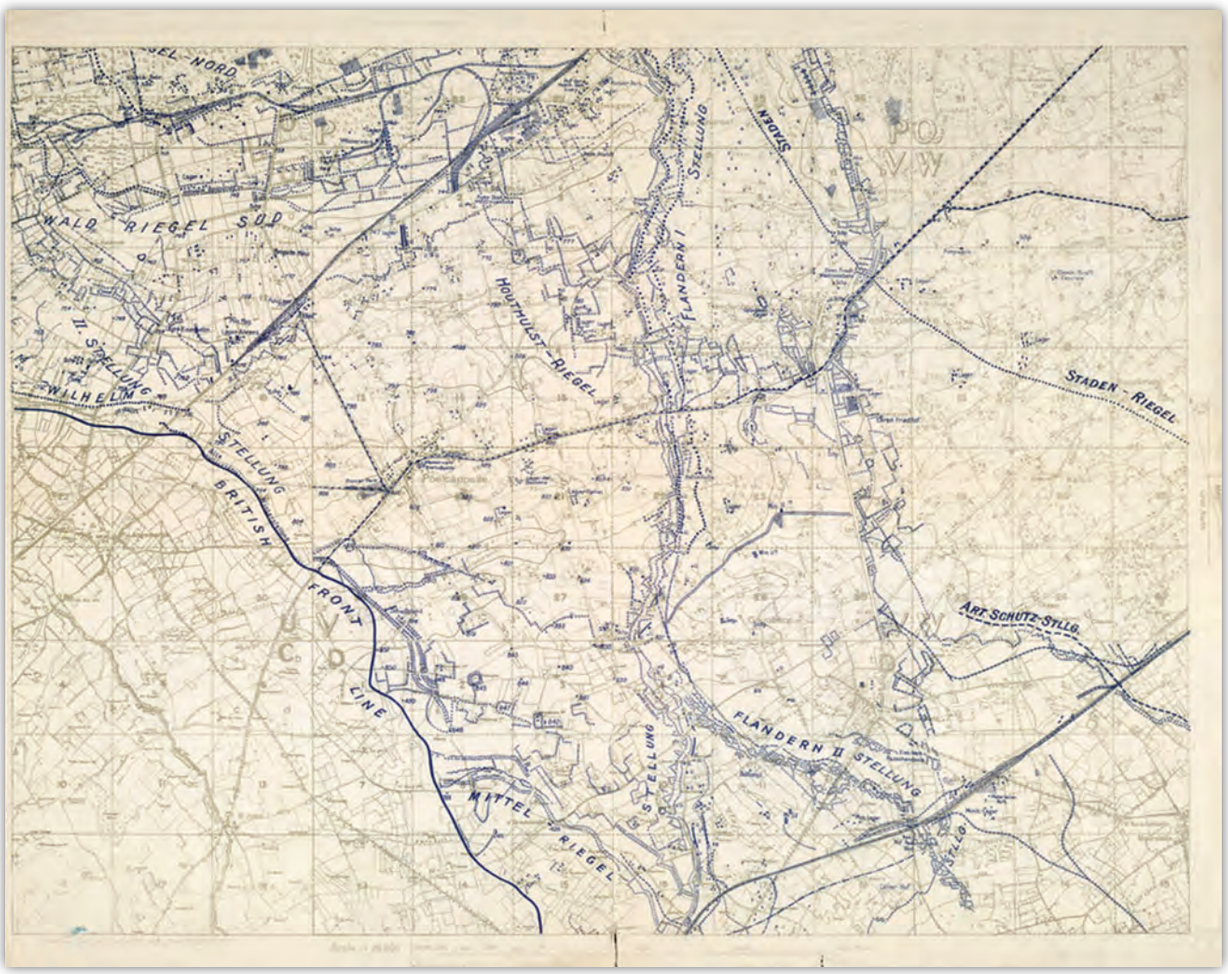
-4-

Map of the German Trenches at Passchendaele
1917

Library and Archives Canada

Passchendaele'deki Alman siperleri haritası
1917

Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi



-5-

William 'Billy' Bishop in a Nieuport aircraft of the Royal Flying Corps
1917

Library and Archives Canada, PA-122515

Kraliyet Hava Birlikleri'nin Nieuport uçağında William 'Billy' Bishop
1917

Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi, PA-122515

-6-

Nursing sisters and patients outside a ward tent, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, Le Tréport, France

Library and Archives Canada

Bir koğuş çadırının dışındaki hemşire ve hastalar; 2 No'lu Kanada Genel Hastanesi, Le Tréport, Fransa

Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi

-7-

Canadian nursing sisters
May 1917

W.I. Castle, Library and Archives Canada, PA-001301

Kanadalı hemşireler
Mayıs 1917

W.I. Castle, Kanada Kütüphanesi ve Arşivi, Kanada, PA-001301

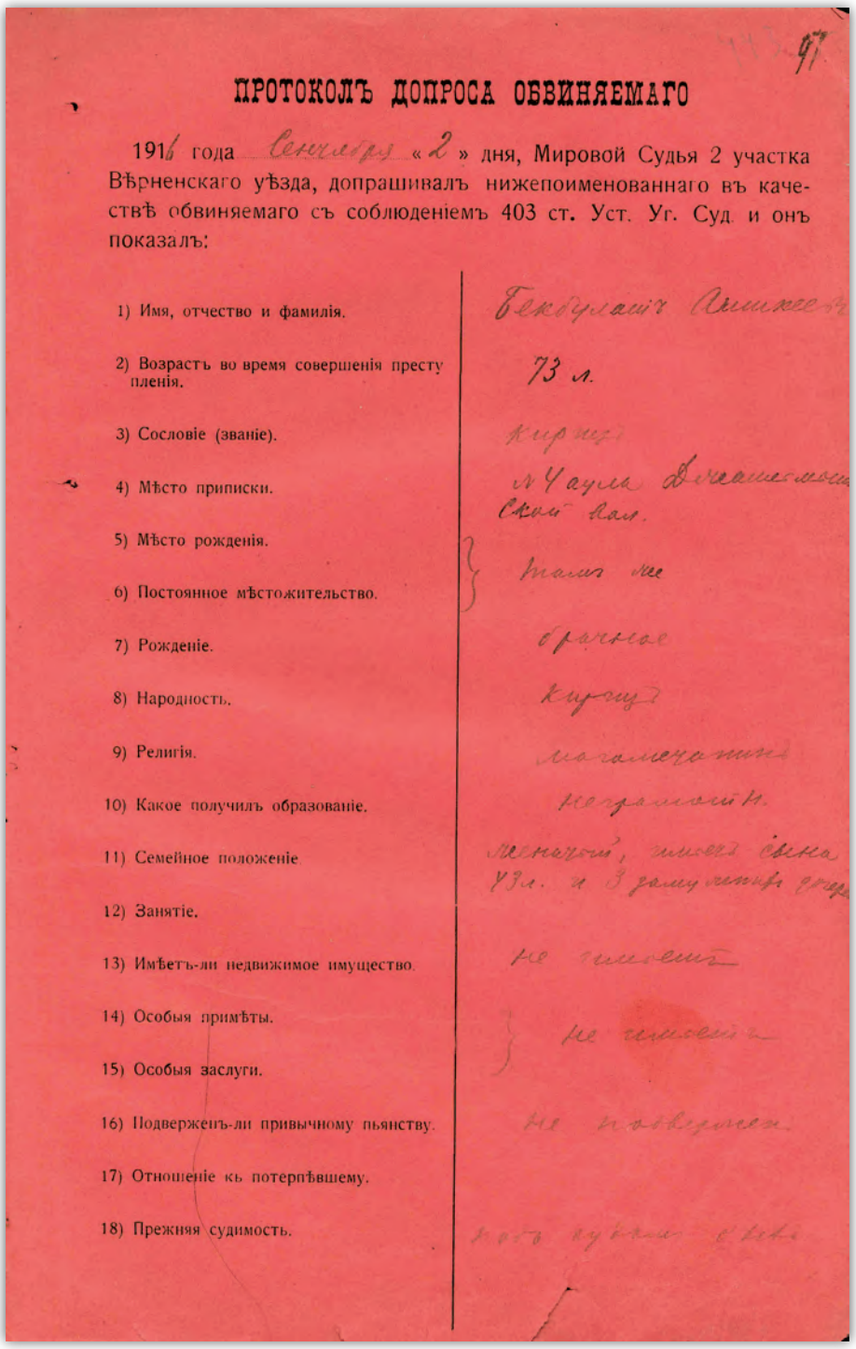
-1-

The documents relating to the Bekbolat Ashekeyev, which was one of the organizers of national-liberation uprising in 1916 in Kazakhstan

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, F.76

1916 yılında Kazakistan'da yapılan ulusal özgürlük ayaklanmasını örgütleyenlerden biri olan Bekbolat Ashekeyev ile ilgili belgeler

Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti Merkezi Devlet Arşivi, Dosya 76

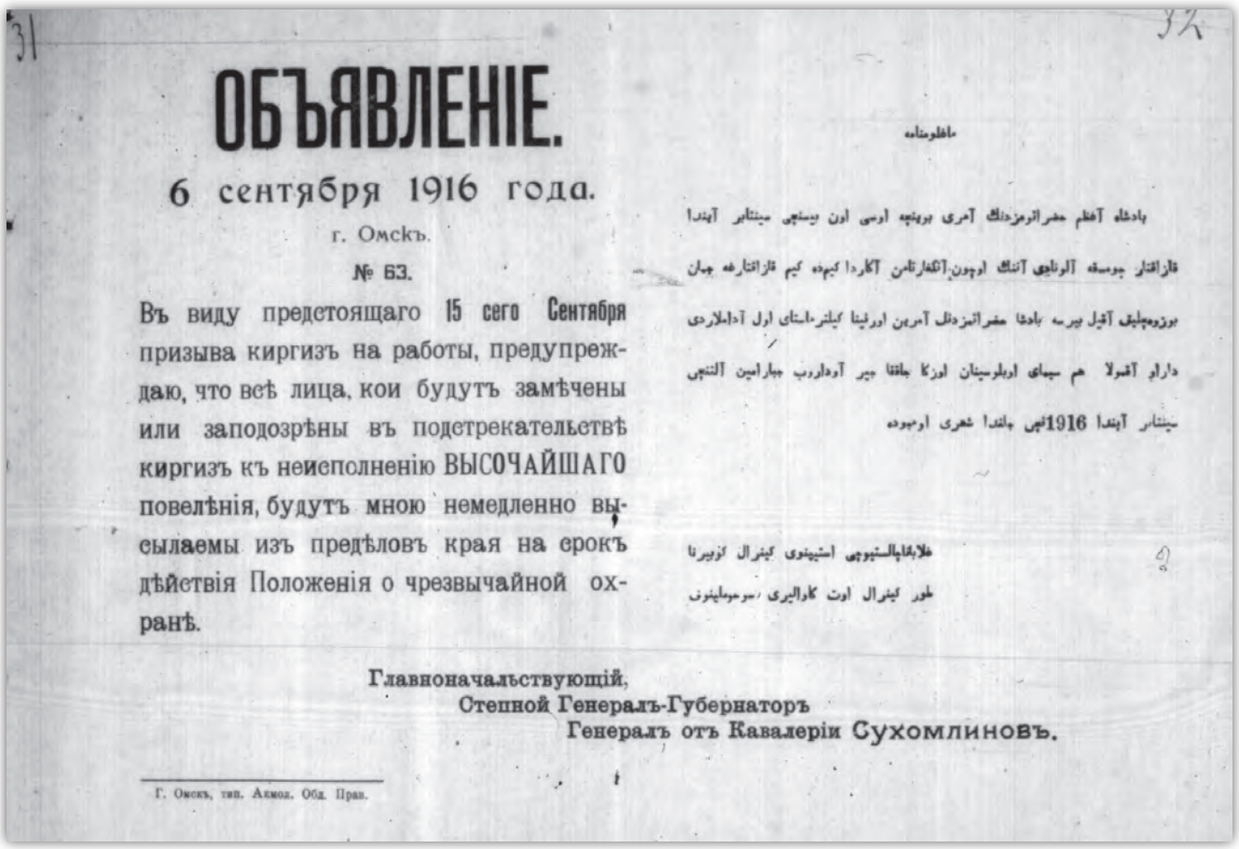


97

ПРОТОКОЛЪ ДОПРОСА ОБВИНЯЕМАГО

1916 года Сентября «2» дня, Мировой Судья 2 участка Вѣрненскаго уѣзда, допрашивалъ нижепоименованнаго въ качествѣ обвиняемаго съ соблюденіемъ 403 ст. Уст. Уг. Суд. и онъ показалъ:

1) Имя, отчество и фамилія.	Бекбулатъ Ашикеевъ
2) Возрастъ во время совершенія преступленія.	73 л.
3) Сословіе (званіе).	киргизъ
4) Мѣсто приписки.	№ 4 аула Джаштемоши Ской вол.
5) Мѣсто рожденія.	тамъ же
6) Постоянное мѣстожительство.	
7) Рожденіе.	брачное
8) Народность.	киргизъ
9) Религія.	магометанинъ
10) Какое получилъ образованіе.	неграмотн.
11) Семейное положеніе.	женатый, имѣетъ сына 43 л. и 3 замужнихъ дочер
12) Занятіе.	
13) Имѣетъ-ли недвижимое имущество.	не имѣетъ
14) Особыя примѣты.	не имѣетъ
15) Особыя заслуги.	
16) Подверженъ-ли привычному пьянству.	не подверженъ
17) Отношеніе къ потерпѣвшему.	
18) Прежняя судимость.	[illegible]



ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

6 сентября 1916 года.

г. Омскъ.

№ 63.

Въ виду предстоящаго 15 сего Сентября призыва киргизъ на работы, предупреждаю, что всѣ лица, кои будутъ замѣчены или заподозрѣны въ подстрекательствѣ киргизъ къ неисполненію ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО повелѣнія, будутъ мною немедленно высылаемы изъ предѣловъ края на срокъ дѣйствія Положенія о чрезвычайной охранѣ.

Главноначальствующій,
Степной Генералъ-Губернаторъ
Генералъ отъ Кавалеріи Сухомлиновъ.

Г. Омскъ, тип. Акмол. Обд. Прав.

Я не признаю себя виновным в том, что с умыслом воспрепятствовать исполнению Высочайшаго Указа о призыве рабочих в тылы армии 7 го Іюля 1916 г. собравшись с другими киргизами Аксаламышевской в. на съезд в Уштогурѣ и придя к соглашенію оказать с оружіем в руках противодѣйствіе набору рабочих, 13 Августа того же года и на том же урочищѣ встрѣтившись с воинским отрядом, предводительствовал скопищем киргиз своей вол., вооруженных ружьями и соилами, собрав участников такового у своего флага, и распорядившись произвести в означенный отряд с намѣреніем лишить жизни чинов отряда нѣсколько выстрѣлов, погнать навстрѣчу ему табун лошадей, дабы воспрепятствовать наступленію, причем вооруженным сопротивленіем одному из казаков отряда был нанесен удар палкой по головѣ, т.е. в преступленіи, предусм. 263 и 268 ст. Ул. о нак.

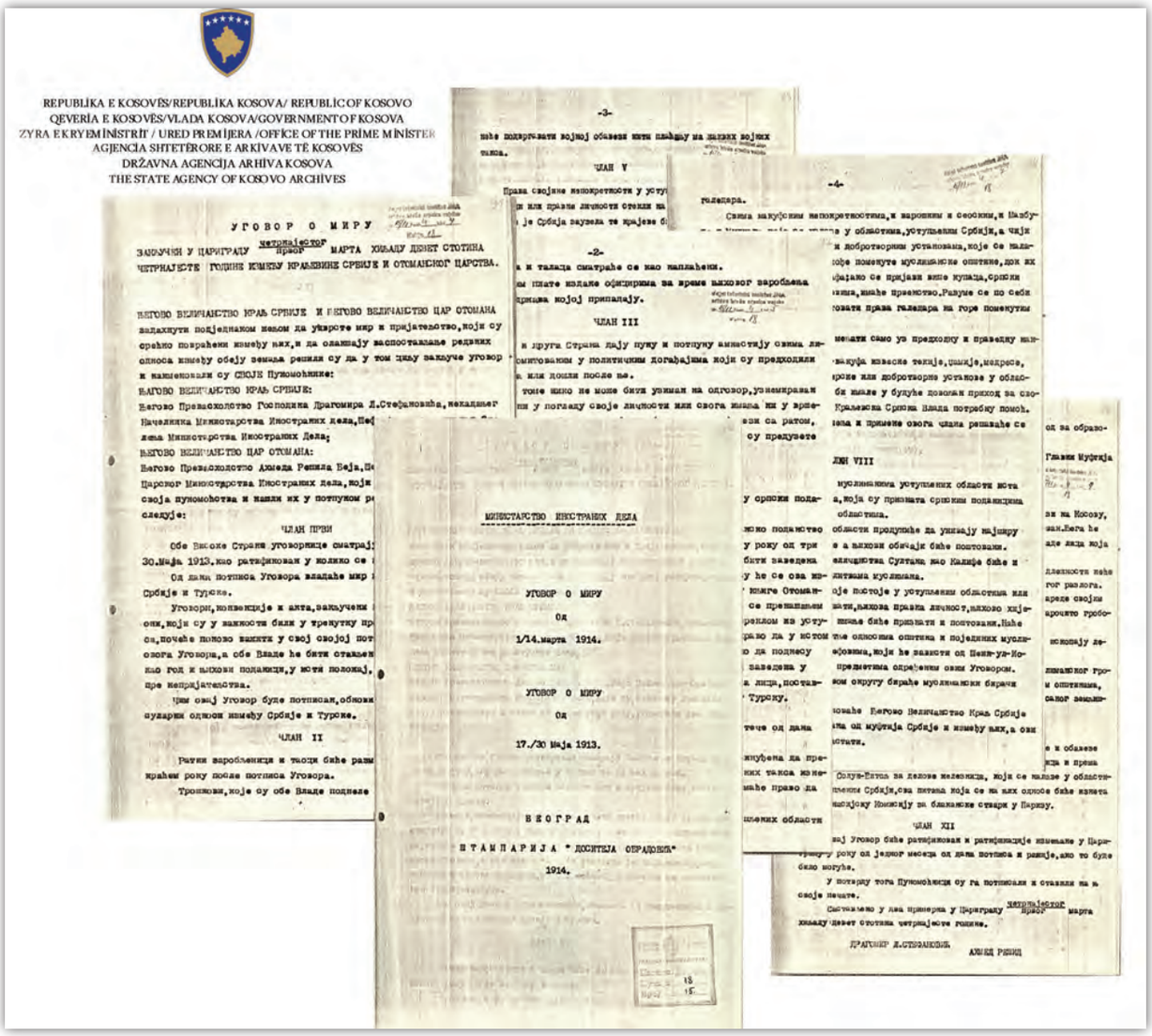
На съѣздѣ в Уштогурѣ 7 го Іюля я был т.к. там была и вся волость. Старики и я среди них на этом съѣздѣ стояли за то, чтобы дать рабочих, а молодежь приняла обратное рѣшеніе. В день стычки с казаками на Уштогурѣ меня не было, т.к. в этот день

Peace agreement related on January 14, 1914 between the Serbian Kingdom and the Ottoman Empire

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Sırp Krallığı ile Osmanlı İmparatorluğu arasında 14 Ocak 1914'te imzalanan barış antlaşması

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLIKA KOSOVA/ REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
QEVERIA E KOSOVËS/VLADA KOSOVA/GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVA
ZYRA E KRYEMINISTRIT / URED PREMIJERA /OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
AGJENCIA SHTETËRORE E ARKIVAVE TË KOSOVËS
DRŽAVNA AGENCIJA ARHIVA KOSOVA
THE STATE AGENCY OF KOSOVO ARCHIVES

УГОВОР О МИРУ

ЗАКЉУЧЕН У ЦАРИГРАДУ четрнаестог ПРВОГ МАРТА ХИЉАДУ ДЕВЕТ СТОТИНА ЧЕТРНАЕСТЕ ГОДИНЕ ИЗМЕЂУ КРАЉЕВИНЕ СРБИЈЕ И ОТОМАНСКОГ ЦАРСТВА.

ЊЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧАНСТВО КРАЉ СРБИЈЕ И ЊЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧАНСТВО ЦАР ОТОМАНА задахнути побједоносним миром да укрсте мач и пријатељство,који су срећно повраћени између њих,и да олакшају заспостављање редовних односа између обеју земаља решили су да у том циљу закључе уговор и именовали су СВОЈЕ Пуномоћнике:

ЊЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧАНСТВО КРАЉ СРБИЈЕ:

Његово Превасходство Господина Драгомира Л.Стефановића, некадашњег Начелника Министарства Иностраних дела,Пе... лена Министарства Иностраних Дела;

ЊЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧАНСТВО ЦАР ОТОМАНА:

Његово Превасходство Ахмеда Ремзија Беја,Ше... Царског Министарства Иностраних дела,који... своја пуномоћства и нашли их у потпуном ре... следује:

ЧЛАН ПРВИ

Обе Високе Стране уговорнице сматрај... 30.Маја 1913.као ратификован у колико се ... Србије и Турске.

Од дана потписа Уговора владаће мир ... Србије и Турске.

Уговори,конвенције и акта,закључени ... они,који су у важности били у времену пр... са,почеће поново важити у свој својој пот... овога Уговора,а обе Владе ће бити отклон... као год и њихови поданици,у свим положај... ње непријатељства.

Чим овај Уговор буде потписан,обнови... дарски однос између Србије и Турске.

ЧЛАН II

Ратни заробљеници и таоци биће рас... краћем року после потписа Уговора.

Троношки,које су обе Владе поднеле ...

-3-

...ање подређени војној области која њима на њихов војни ...ника.

ЧЛАН V

Права својине непокретности у уступ... ...и или права личности стекли на... ...је Србија заузела те крајеве б...

-2-

...а и талаца сматраће се као наплаћени.

...ште издаће официрима за време њиховог заробљења ...ризна којој припадају.

ЧЛАН III

...и друга Страна дају пуку и потпуну амнестију свима ли... ...ситованом у политичким догађајима који су предходили ...а или дошли после ње.

...тоне нико не може бити узнемиран на одговор,узнемиран ...ни у погледу своје личности или свога имања ни у врше... ...ени са ратом, ...су предузете

МИНИСТАРСТВО ИНСТРАНИХ ДЕЛА

УГОВОР О МИРУ

Од

1/14.марта 1914.

УГОВОР О МИРУ

Од

17./30 Маја 1913.

БЕОГРАД

ШТАМПАРИЈА "ДОСИТЕЈА ОБРАДОВИЋА"

1914.

-4-

...голепара.

Свима закупским непокретностима,и наровима и сеоским,и Шабу... ...и добротворни установама,које се нал... ...ње помените муслиманске општине,док их ...фајано се пријави ване купаца,српски ...ина,иначе преимство.Разуме се по себи ...зовати права гелепара на горе поменуте

...менати само уз предходну и праведну нак... ...закуда класске текије,шкиље,мекрсе, ...рске или добротворне установе у облас... ...би имале у будуће довољан приход за сво... ...Краљевина Србија Влада потребну помоћ. ...ена и примене овога члана решиће се

ЛАН VIII

...муслиманска уступљених области нота ...а,која су призната српским поданицима ...областима.

...области продужиће да уживају најшир ...е а њихови обичаји биће поштовани. ...аличаства Султана као Калифа биће и ...питања муслимана.

...оје постоје у уступљеним областима или ...вати,њихова права личност,њихово хје... ...ишава биће признати и поштовани.Иначе ...те односима општина и појединих муслу... ...ефојника,који не зависи од Шеик-уи-Ко... ...предметима опређеним овим Уговорим. ...ом округу бирање муслиманских бирачи

...ошаће Његово Величанство Краљ Србије ...ма од муфтија Србије и између њих,а ови ...ститати.

Солун-Ентил за делове железнице, који се налазе у области... ...шкими Србије,сва питања која се на њих односе биће напет... ...ходњоку Конкорду за бављење ствари у Паризу.

ЧЛАН XII

...ај Уговор биће ратификован и ратификације извршене у Цари... ...у року од једног месеца од дана потписа и раније,ако то буде ...било могуће.

У потврду тога Пуномоћници су га потписали и ставили на њ... ...своје печате.

Сачињено у два примерка у Цариграду четрнаестог ПРВОГ марта ...хиљаду девет стотина четрнаесте године.

ДРАГОМИР Л.СТЕФАНОВИЋ

АХМЕД РЕМЗИ

-2-

Informed that Esat Pasha is supplied with weapons several times by the Serbian Army

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Sırp Ordusu'nun Esat Paşa'ya pek çok kez silah tedariki sağladığını bildiren belge

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı

REPUBLİKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLİKA KOSOVA/ REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
QEVERİA E KOSOVËS/VLADA KOSOVA/GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVA
ZYRA E KRYEMİNİSTRİT / URED PREMİJERA /OFFİCE OF THE PRİME MİNİSTER
AGJENCİA SHTETËRORE E ARKİVAVE TË KOSOVËS
DRŽAVNA AGENCİJA ARHİVA KOSOVA
THE STATE AGENCY OF KOSOVO ARCHİVES

КОМАНДА
Трупа Нове Области
Ђ.О. Бр. 8548

ВРХОВНОЈ КОМАНДИ.

У вези послатог извештаја ВОБр. 8383 од 27-VIII-1915.г. част ми је доставити извештај Команданта Албанских Трупа Ђ.О.Бр.272 следеће садржине:

„По наређењу ВОБр.8353 од 27.и ВОБр.8402 од 28.августа тек.год.част ми је доставити овај извештај:

Од своје стране до сада сам у више прилика,по разним предметима и извештајима,скретао пажњу Командантима Одреда на постојеће упуте и наређења,по којима се има потпомагати Есад Паша,а нипошто његови противници.Од како је ова команда отпочела дејствовати до сада је по наређењу Командантовом неколико пута издата муниција Есад Паши,по извештају Команданта Охридског Одреда ОЗр.759 од данас,поступљено је и по наређењу ВОБр.7740 од 30.јула тек.год.и послата му одобрена послуга за митраљезе и топове;по добијеном овлашћењу суфра 3.тек.месеца упућујем му Тафа Казу и Имама Деша са 125 Арнаута-жандарма Подримског Одреда,са дозволом да уз пут прикупе још 175 Арнаута из околине и одведу у Драч Есад Паши за појачање његових војника.Као што је Команданту познато посредујем код Маћана да се Есад Паши покоре без борбе.Ахмед Бег (првак Маћана наш начелник окружни у Мату) још чека овде на решење да буде примљен у Нишу и т.д.и т.д.У опште у свему се излази Есад Паши у сусрет.

Мегчеда да је доиста у почетку дејства у Албанију и док гледиште наше Владе није још било довољно познато Командантима Одреда,да је тада почетак известне садањих тешкоћа са Матом,јер је од стране Команданта Подримског Одреда примљена од Маћана изјава покорности и поставио им за начелника њиховог

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нашу страну.

Данас сам добио извештај од Команданта Охридског Одреда:да га је Есад Паша преко среског начелника у Тирани известио,да је његова војска заузела Орош,и да је у Мирдитији поставио за начелника окружног АЛИ - ФЕХМИ - БЕГА са седиштем у Орошу.

Фехми сада организује општинске власти.Пренкови капетани повукли су се у планине."

У вези извештаја ове команде ВОБр. 8383 од 27-VIII-1915.г. молим да се предњи извештај прими знању.

Достављено Господину Министру Војном и Врховној

Командант, Генерал,
[signature]

/.

Бега,који није уз Есада,већ стално ...ник а привржeник Србије,али не и ...није учинио и Младен Стаматовић,ко...реда употребљавао као свога пове...педа да је истина,да су неки Маћа...ма их је Ахмед Бег са Младеном за...

...ског Одреда,у одговору на наређење ...мдант XVI.кадров.пешад.пука пуков... половини месеца јула био дозволио ...рену,али им је одмах ову дозволу ...и као противници Есад - Пашини. ...извештајима команданата Одреда и ...нико и никим потпомагао Мирдите.

...реме Мирдити су почели нагло мала...естало,а јако су притешњени од Еса...идитима изгледа наступило и доста ...пуштали положаје,а доста њих изгле...у Есадову,па се чује да је читав ...Селити прешао на страну Есадову и ...з са Есадовим људима заједно,који ...а околност изазива веровање у мо...з вође распростре глас да су доб... ...ас у муницији и у храни,како би ...али своје људе,и спречили растрој...в Командант могао је то чути и дов...и.

...доста су се Мирдити врло често ...а молбом да их помогнемо,- и по из...нарочито по извештајима Призренског ...тражио и упуства шта да ради ако го... страну.Наредио сам му:да Мирдитима ни у муницији ни у храни (они су ...к тражили и топове и наше трупе),а да буде спреман да их одмах разоружа и интернира до даљега наређења,ако би били пребачени на

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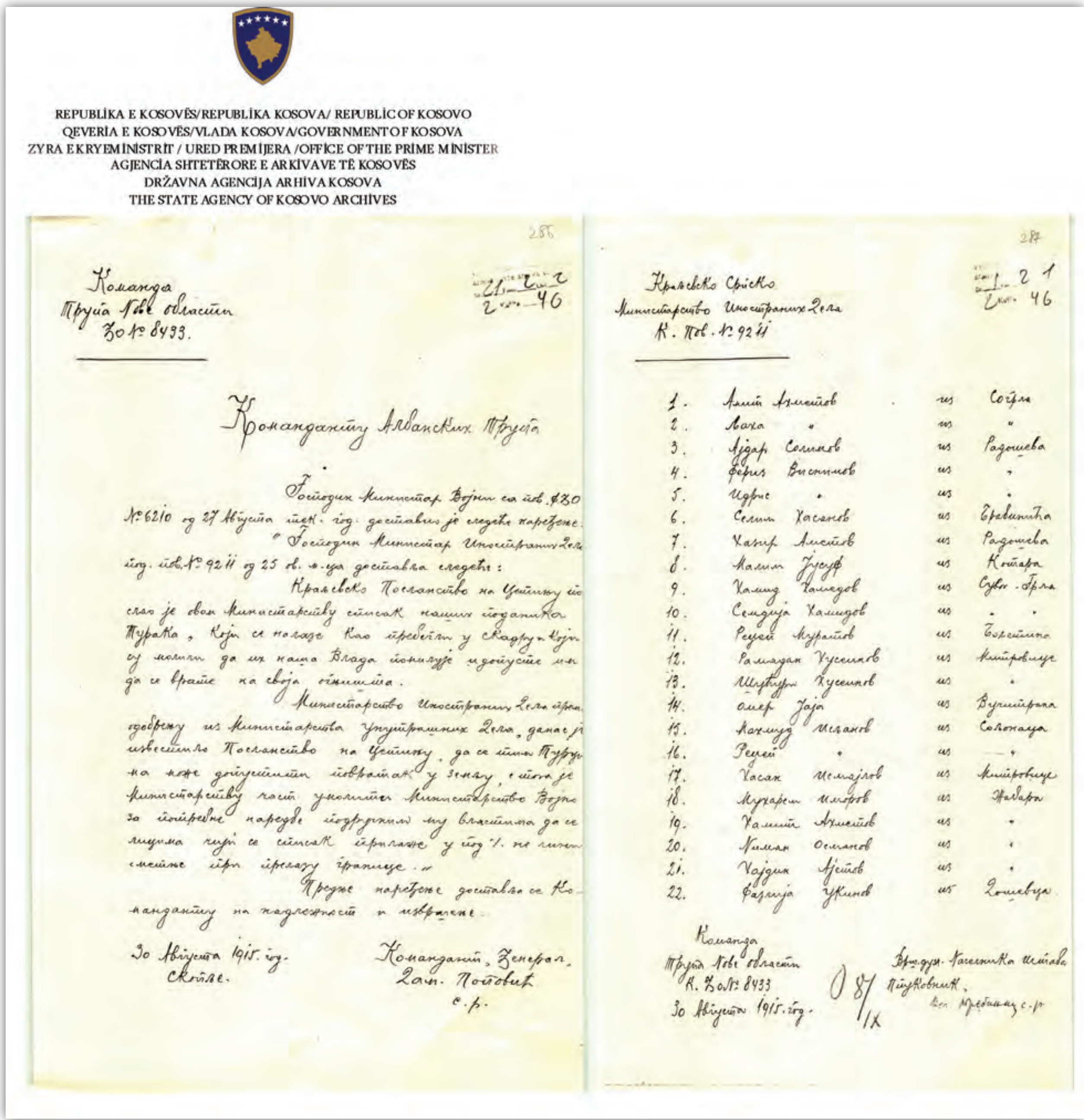
-3-

For the commander of the Albanian troops: By order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Turks which are accommodated in Shkodra wish to return to their homes.

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Arnavut birliklerinin komutanı için: İşkodra'da bulunan Türklerden ülkelerine geri dönmek isteyenlerin Dışişleri Bakanlığı tarafından açıklanan listesi

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı



REPUBLİKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLİKA KOSOVA/ REPUBLİC OF KOSOVO
QEVERİA E KOSOVËS/VLADA KOSOVA/GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVA
ZYRA E KRYEMİNİSTRIT / URED PREMİJERA /OFFİCE OF THE PRİME MİNİSTER
AGJENCİA SHTETËRORE E ARKİVAVE TË KOSOVËS
DRŽAVNA AGENCİJA ARHİVA KOSOVA
THE STATE AGENCY OF KOSOVO ARCHİVES

286

Команда
Трупа Нове области
Ђо № 8433.

21 2
2 46

Команданту Албанских Трупа

Господин Министар Војни са пов. ЂО № 6210 од 27 Августа тек. год. доставио је следеће наређење:
„Господин Министар Иностраних Дела пов. пов. № 9211 од 25 ов. м-ца доставља следеће:
Краљевско Посланство на Цетињу послао је овом Министарству списак наших поданика Турака, који се налазе као бегунци у Скадру а који су молили да их наша Влада помилује и допусти им да се врате на своја огњишта.
Министарство Иностраних Дела према одобрењу из Министарства Унутрашњих Дела, данас је известило Посланство на Цетињу, да се овим Турцима може допустити повратак у земљу, с тога је Министарству част умолити Министарство Војно за потребне наредбе подручним му властима да се лицима чији се списак прилаже у пов. 1. не чини сметње при прелазу границе."
Предње наређење доставља се Команданту на надлежност и извршење.

30 Августа 1915. год.
Скопље.

Командант, Генерал,
Дам. Поповић
с.р.

287

Краљевско Српско
Министарство Иностраних Дела
К. Пов. № 9211

1 2 1
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1.	Амит Ахметов	из	Софра
2.	Лаха "	из	"
3.	Ајдар Селимов	из	Радошева
4.	Фериз Висимов	из	"
5.	Идрис "	из	"
6.	Селим Хасанов	из	Гравиница
7.	Хазир Аметов	из	Радошева
8.	Малим Јусуф	из	Котара
9.	Хамид Хамедов	из	Суво Грла
10.	Семдија Хамидов	из	" "
11.	Реџеп Муратов	из	Борстина
12.	Рамадан Хусеинов	из	Митровице
13.	Шукри Хусеинов	из	"
14.	Омер Јаја	из	Вучитрна
15.	Махмуд Исланов	из	Соколаца
16.	Реџеп "	из	— "
17.	Хасан Исмајлов	из	Митровице
18.	Мухарем Имеров	из	Жабара
19.	Хамит Ахметов	из	"
20.	Ниман Османов	из	"
21.	Хајдин Ајетов	из	"
22.	Фазлија Укинов	из	Дошевца

Команда
Трупа Нове области
К. Ђо № 8433
30 Августа 1915. год.

087/IX

Врш. дуж. Начелника штаба
Пуковник,
Вел. Кребињац с.р.

-4-

Prizren Unit: Colonel C. Dimitrijeviç, the infantry commander announces that border units are equipped with Turkish automatic rifle

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Prizren Birliği: Piyade Komutanı Albay C. Dimitrijeviç'in, sınır birliklerinin Türk otomatik silahlarıyla teçhiz edildiğini duyurduğu belge

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLIKA KOSOVA/ REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
QEVERIA E KOSOVËS/VLADA KOSOVA/GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVA
ZYRA E KRYEMINISTRIT / URED PREMIJERA /OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
AGJENCIA SHTETËRORE E ARKIVAVE TË KOSOVËS
DRŽAVNA AGENCIJA ARHIVA KOSOVA
THE STATE AGENCY OF KOSOVO ARCHIVES

III.

ПРИЗРЕНСКИ ОДРЕД

Командант пешад.пуковник Светолик Димитријевић.
Начелник штаба пешад.мајор Милан И.Радосављевић.
Штаб Одреда у Призрену.

САСТАВ ОДРЕДА:

XI.кадровски пешад.пук од 3 батаљона.Командант ппуковник Војислав Катанић.
XII.пешад.пук III.позива од 3.батаљона.Командант пешад.ппуковник Велимир Бељић.
9. 10.и 11.чета Граничне Трупе.
4.батерија брд.арт.пука I.позива (4 брдска топа М.907.год.).
Вод брдске Бродвелове батерије.
Призренска позицијска батерија (6 пољ.Де-банж.топова М.85.год.)
Вод 5.позицијске батерије Шумадијске дивизијске области.
СВЕГА: 6 батаљона,
3 граничне чете,
4 митраљеза,
4 брд.брзомет.топа М.907.г.
2.брд.Бродвелова топа,
8 пољ.Де-банж.топова М.85.г.
Наоружање:
Пукови и граничне чете наоружане су турском брзометном пушком.

РАСПОРЕД ОДРЕДА:

Десни одсек између р.Круме с.Дедај и с.Лукање и Црногорске границе
9.чета граничне трупе код с.Зилфај и
4.чета 2.батаљ.XII.пука III.позива

код с.Кизилген.
Свега 2 чете

Средњи одсек: Штаб XI.пука,штаб 2.батаљона XI.пука,2, 3.и 4.чета и вод .брдске брзомет.батерије на Шимшировом рду (положај северно од с.Брути).
1. чета 2.батаљона на положају јужно од с.Враништа од које су два вода а ушћу Круме у Дрим.
3. батаљон XI.пука.Штаб батаљона, .и 2. чета са водом митраљеза на положају 3 км источно од с.Пешика.
3.чета 3.батаљона на положају 3 км. ужно од с.Шемери,2 два вода ове чете за државање везе са левим одсеком на положају 7 км.јужно од села
4.чета 3.батаљона на положају ј.з. д села Спаша.
Призренска позицијска батерија 4 опа на положају код Дум Куле.
СВЕГА: 2 батаљона,
2 митраљеза,
2 брд.брзомет.топа М.907.год.
4 пољ.Де-банж.топа М.85. "

Леви одсек: 1.батаљон XI.пука,штаб атаљона, 1.2. и 3. чета,вод митраљеза I.пука,штаб 2.батаљона XII.пука III.позива,1.2.и 3.чета овог батаљона на положају Маја - Мазе.
1 вод 2 чете 1.батаљона XI.пука на афа Кумулус.
Штаб XII.пука III.позива са 3.батаљ. а положају 4 км јужно од Бицана.
1.батаљон XII.пука III.позива,штаб атаљона,1.и 2. чета,вод 4.брд.брзометне

23.Јула 1915.год.
Скопље.

Вр. дуж. Начал. штаба
Пуковник,

Инт. 42
Proj. VI

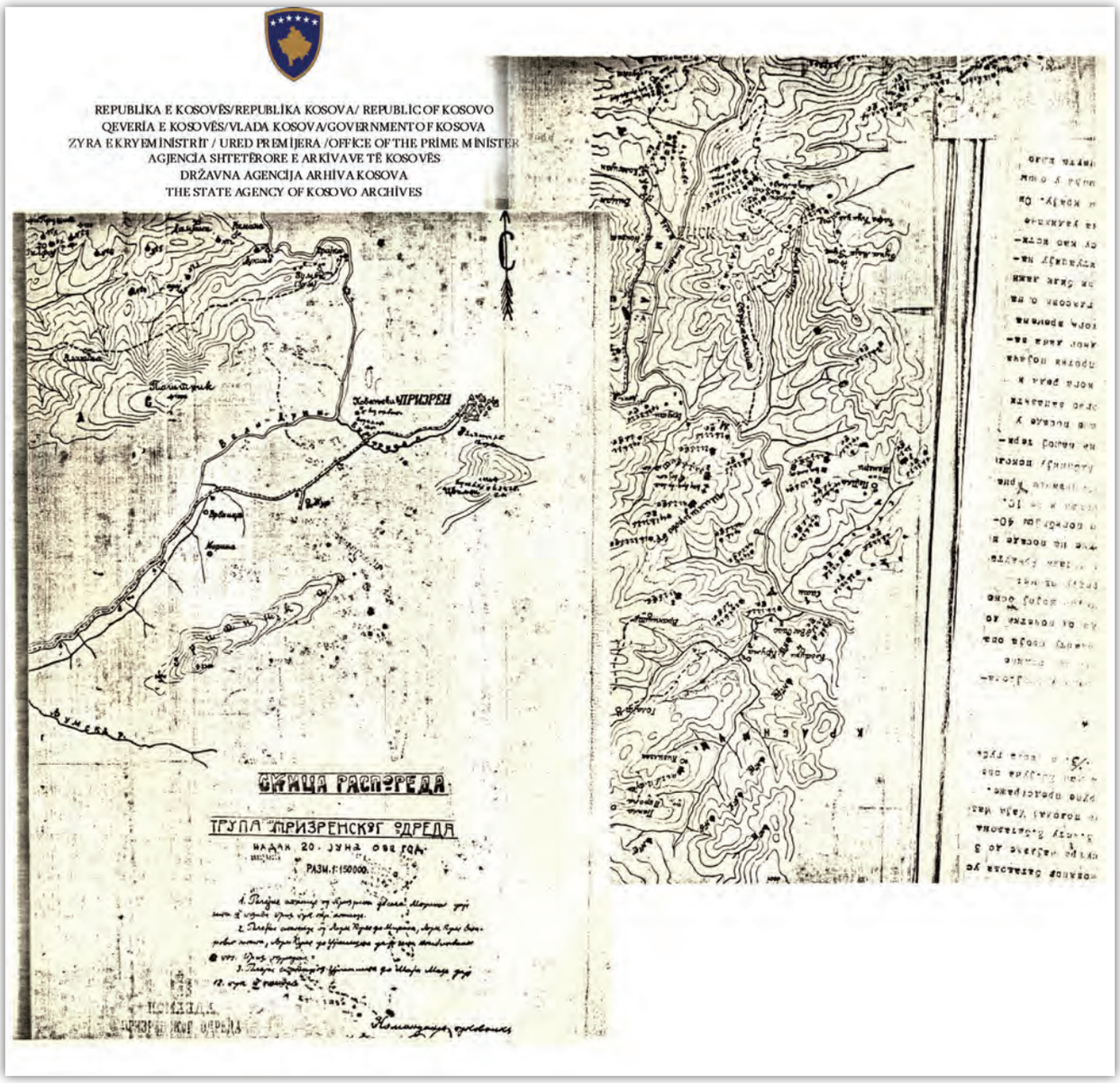
-5-

Maps of operations (Detachment of troops in Prizren)

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Harekat haritası (Prizren'deki askeri birlikler)

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı



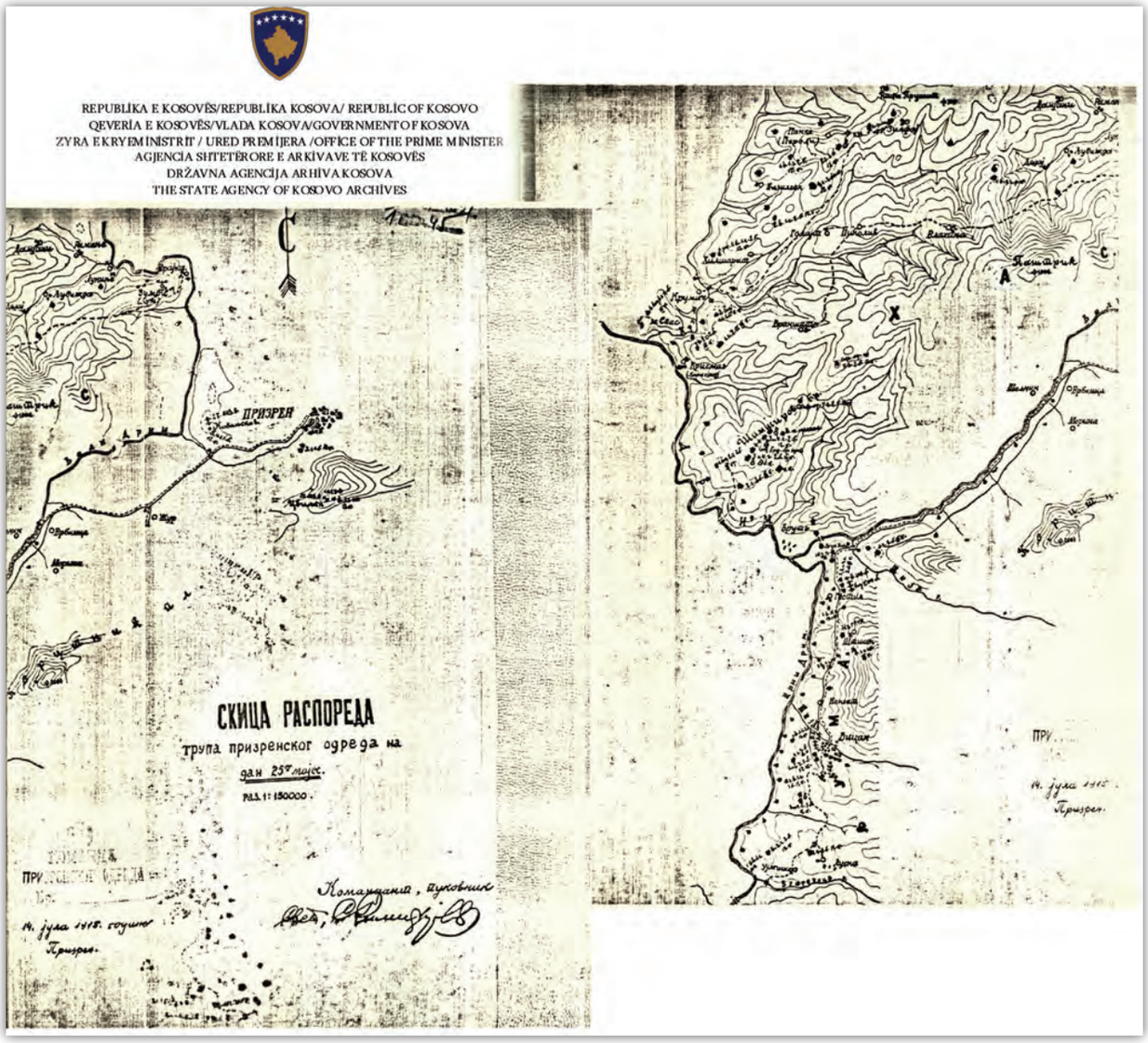
-6-

Drafts of the Plan of detachment of Troops in Prizren

Agency of State Archives of Kosovo

Prizren'deki askeri birliklerin plan taslakları

Kosova Devlet Arşiv Ajansı



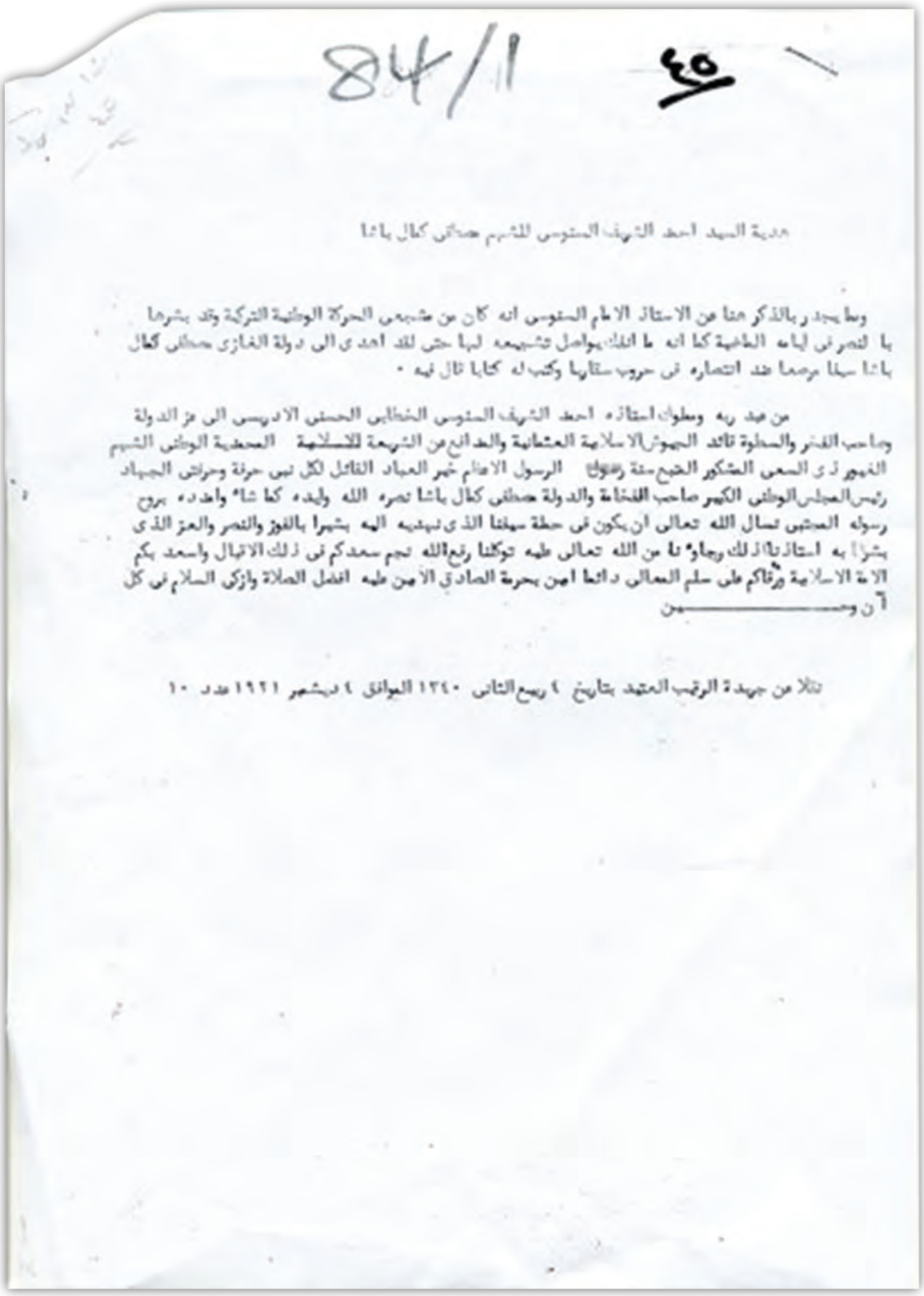
-1-

Ahmad al Sharif al Sanusi sends a sword to Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Ataturk) as a present, in an optimistic hope for him to win his nationalistic war against his enemies. An article published in al Rakib al Atid newspaper (published in Tripoli) December 4th 1921, issue no. 10.

The Libyan National Archives Documents, 84/1

Ahmed eş-Şerif es-Senusi Mustafa Kemal Paşa'ya (Atatürk) düşmanlarına karşı başlattığı milli savaşı kazanma umudunu simgeleyen hediye bir kılıç göndermiştir. Bu konuyla ilgili olarak Trablus'ta çıkarılan al Rakib al Atid gazetesinin 4 Aralık 1921 tarihli 10. sayısında bir makale yayınlanmıştır.

Libya Milli Arşivi Belgeleri, 84/1



84/1

هدية السيد احمد الشريف السنوسى للقائم صطفى كمال باشا

ومما يجدر بالذكر هنا عن الاستاذ الامام السنوسى انه كان من مشجعى الحركة الوطنية التركية وقد بشرها بالنصر فى ايامه الماضية كما انه ما انفك يواصل تشجيعه لها حتى لقد اهدى الى دولة الغازى مصطفى كمال باشا سيفا مرصعا عند انتصاره فى حروب استقلالها وكتب له كتابا قال فيه :

من عبد ربه ومملوك استاذه احمد الشريف السنوسى الخطابى الحسنى الادريسى الى عز الدولة وصاحب الفخر والسطوة قائد الجيوش الاسلامية العثمانية والمدافع عن الشريعة للاسلامية المحمدية الوطنى الشهم الغيور ذى السعى المشكور الخليع سفة رسول الله الرسول الاعظم خير العباد القائل لكل نبى حرمة وحرمتى الجهاد رئيس المجلس الوطنى الكبير صاحب الفخامة والدولة مصطفى كمال باشا نصره الله وايده كما شاء واعده بروح رسوله المختبى تسأل الله تعالى ان يكون فى حظة سيفنا الذى نهديه اليه بشيرا بالفوز والنصر والعز الذى بشرنا به استاذنا ذلك رجاؤنا من الله تعالى عليه توكلنا رفع الله نجم سعدكم فى ذلك الاقبال واسعد بكم الامة الاسلامية ورقاكم على سلم المعالى دائما امين بحرمة الصادق الامين عليه افضل الصلاة وازكى السلام فى كل آن وحين

نقلا عن جريدة الرقيب العتيد بتاريخ ٤ ربيع الثانى ١٣٤٠ الموافق ٤ ديسمبر ١٩٢١ عدد ١٠

-2-

A letter from the Sanusi leader Ahmad al Sharif to the Manfa Tribe, in the east of Libya, informing them of the appointment of Nuri Pasha as the leader of the Sanusi forces.

The Libyan National Archives - The Ahmad al Sharif File, Doc. No. 41

Senusi lideri Ahmed eş-Şerif'in, Nuri Paşa'nın Senusi güçlerinin lideri olarak atandığını bildirmek için Manfa Kabilesi'ne gönderdiği mektup.

Libya Milli Arşivi - Ahmed eş-Şerif Dosyası, Belge No: 41

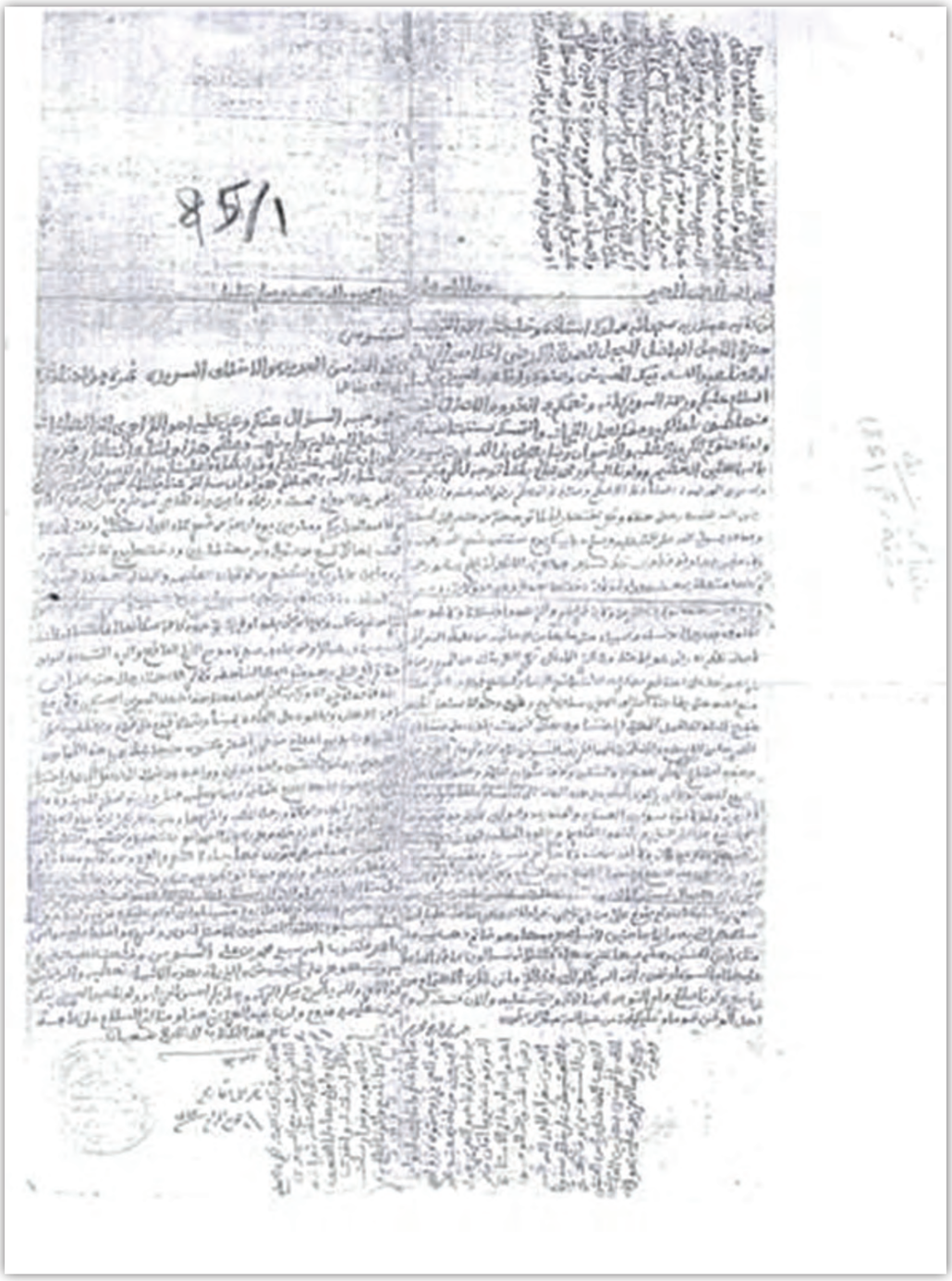
-3-

Ahmad al Sharif al Sanusi, in his visit to Turkey in 1923 as described to his friends. He was welcomed cheerfully in Diar bekir and other Turkish towns.

The Libyan National Archives - The Ahmad al Sharif File, 85/1

Ahmed eş-Şerif es-Senusi'nin 1923 yılındaki Türkiye ziyareti ve Diyarbakır ile diğer Türk şehirlerinde memnuniyetle karşılandığını arkadaşlarına bildirdiği belge.

Libya Milli Arşivi - Ahmed eş-Şerif Dosyası, 85/1



-4-

Ahmad Hairi, a Turkish officer of the teaching staff of Nuri Pasha Training School at Misurata-Libya

1919-1921

The Libyan Archives - the Photographic Division

Libya Misrata'daki Nuri Paşa Meslek Okulu eğitmenlerinden Türk subay Ahmed Hayri

1919-1921

Libya Arşivi - Fotoğraf Bölümü

-5-

Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, in a Libyan national dress in 1912 at his headquarter in Tobruk-Libya, during the war against the Italians.
Mustafa Kemal was an ardent supporter of Ahmad al Sharif al Sanusi in his military campaign against the British in Egypt during the WWI.

The Libyan Archive - the Photographic Division

1912 yılında İtalyanlara karşı yapılan savaş sırasında Libya-Tobruk'daki karargahında Libya milli kıyafetleri içerisindeki Gazi Mustafa Kemal.
Mustafa Kemal Ahmed eş-Şerif es-Senusi'nin Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Mısır'daki İngilizlere karşı yaptığı askeri harekatın ateşli bir destekçisi idi.

Libya Arşivi - Fotoğraf Bölümü

مصطفى كمال عندما التحق بالجبهة الليبية عام ١٩١٢ أثناء الحرب الإيطالية ـ التركية . ويرى هنا باللباس الليبي في مقر قيادته في طبرق .

-6-

Anvar Pasha, a distinguished Turkish officer and one of the leaders of the Libyan resistant movement against the Italians in the end of 1912. He later influenced the Sanusi leader Ahmad al Sharif to wage war against the British forces in Egypt during the First World War.

The Libyan Archives - the Photographic Division

1912 yılı sonunda İtalyanlara karşı yürütülen Libya direniş hareketinin liderlerinden biri olan ünlü Türk subayı Enver Paşa. Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Mısır'daki İngiliz kuvvetlerine karşı açılan savaşta Senusi lideri Ahmed eş-Şerif'in üzerinde etkisi olmuştur.

Libya Arşivi - Fotoğraf Bölümü

-1A-

Wartime shortage of copper inflicting requisition of roofings
Budapest, 27 February, 1917

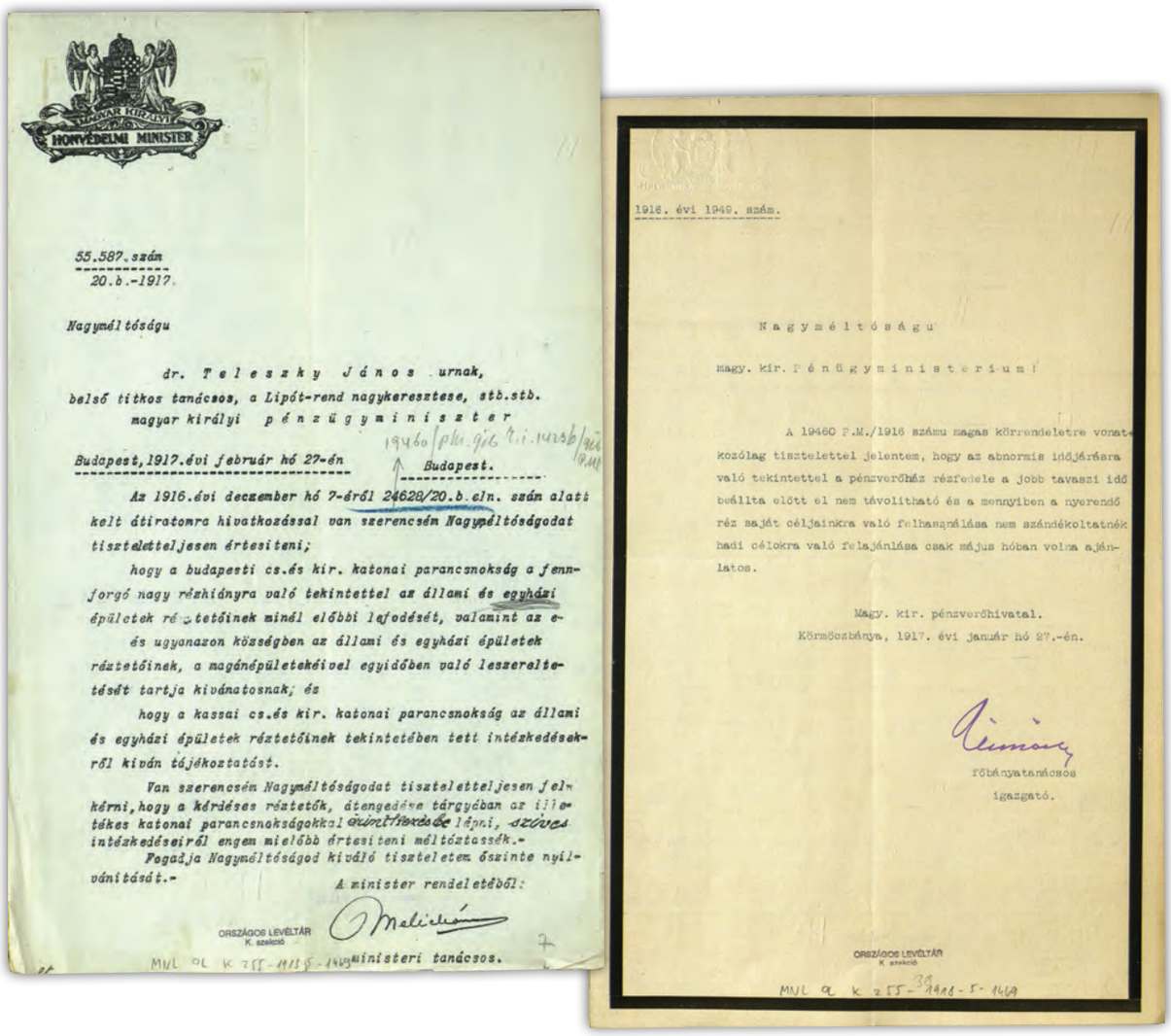
Due to the intensifying shortage of copper, the Minister of Defence issued an order on 12 November, 1916 on the requisition and utilization for war objectives of the copper material of roofings. As the buildings in question were maintained by the state or the church the government arranged the replacement of copper by other material. In this document the Ministry of Finance was called to contact the competent military commandship to help realize the replacement of the roofings of buildings under its supervision rapidly and preferably at the same time as other replacements in the area.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–1469

Savaş zamanı yaşanan bakır eksikliği sebebiyle çatılardaki bakır malzemesine el konulması
Budapeşte, 27 Şubat 1917

Giderek artan bakır eksikliği sebebiyle Savunma Bakanı 12 Kasım 1916 tarihinde, çatılardaki bakır malzemesine savaş gereksinimini karşılamak için el konulması ve bu malzemenin kullanılması hakkında bir talimat yayınlamıştır. Bahse konu binalar devlet veya kilise tarafından korunduğu için hükümet bakırın başka malzemeyle değiştirilmesini kararlaştırmıştır. Bu belgede Maliye Bakanlığı, bina çatılarının denetim altında hızlı ve tercihen bölgedeki diğer çatılar ile aynı anda değiştirilmesinin gerçekleşmesine yardımcı olmak üzere yetkili askeri kumandanlık ile irtibata geçmeye çağrılmıştır.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–1469



-1B-

Attached document:
Request of the military commandship of Bratislava to the Ministry of Finance on the requisition of the copper material of the Mint Office in Kremnitz

The biggest, and as of 1873 the only mint office of Hungary, which functioned as a modern factory from the 19th century onwards was roofed by eight tons of red copper. The factory which is situated in Slovakia is one of the World Heritage Sites now.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–1469–63732

Ekli belge:
Bratislava Ordu Kumandanlığının Maliye Bakanlığına gönderdiği Kremnitz'deki Darphane binasında bulunan bakır malzemesine el konulması hususundaki talebi

19. yüzyıldan itibaren modern bir fabrika olarak faaliyet gösteren Macaristan'ın en büyük ve 1873 yılı itibarı ile tek darphane binasının çatısı sekiz ton kırmızı bakır ile kaplanmıştı. Bugün Slovakya'da bulunan fabrika Dünya Mirası Sit Alanı listesinde yer almaktadır.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–1469–63732

K. u k. Militärkommando POZSONY
B.A.Nr. 6 9 2 3

An

Se. Exzellenz den Herrn
Johann von T E L E S Z K Y
wirkl.Geh.Rat Sr. Majestaet,
kgl.ung.Finanzminister etc.etc.
in
POZSONY,am 4.Mai 1917. BUDAPEST.

Se.Exzellenz der kgl.ung. Honvéd-Minister hat mit Erlass 22190 eln 20b von 1916 die Dachkupfermaterialien auf Grund des Kriegs-Leistungs-Gesetzes in Anspruch genommen und für die staatlichen-, wie auch Kultus-Objekte weitere Verfügungen für einen spaeteren Zeitpunkt in Aussicht gestellt.

Nachdem seit Erscheinen dieses Erlasses schon eine lange Zeit verstrichen ist, ohne dass diese in Aussicht gestellten Verfügungen getroffen worden waeren, erlaubt sich das Militaerkommando an Ew.Exzellenz das Ersuchen zu stellen, über

./.

cirka 8000 kg Kupfer … kgl.ung. Münzamt in …ANYA die Entscheidung … Überlassung des Dach… an die Heeresverwal… …gehend treffen zu wol…

…n dem genannten Orte …ur Zeit die Kupfer…ien der, der Stadt …ÁNYA gehörenden Ober…le zur Abnahme gebracht, …e es daher für die …rwaltung von grossem …leichzeitig auch das …terial des im selben …indlichen Münzamtes … zu können, da bei dem …nden Arbeitermangel …schlechten Eisenbahn… jede Zersplitterung …iten möglichst vermie…en sollen.

…as Militaerkommando …eichzeitig mit, dass … rechtzeitige Vorsorge …tzmaterialien in der Lage waere, die Austauscharbeiten sofort und unter weitgehendster Wahrung der Interessen des Aerares durchzuführen.

K. u k. Militärkommando POZSONY
B.A. 6.9 2 3. sz.

Nagyméltóságu

T E L E S Z K Y   J A N O S
v. b.t.t. stb. stb. m.kir.
pénzügyminister
urnak

BUDAPEST.

POZSONY, 1917 május 4-én.

A m.kir. honv.minister ur Őnagyméltósága 1916 évi 22190/eln-20/b sz.rendeletével a hadiszolgáltatásról szóló törvény alapján igénybe vette,a tetőrézanyagokat és későbbi id…pontra megfelelő intézkedést helyezett kilátásba az állam és egyház tulajdonában levő épületekre vonatkozólag is.

Mivel ezen rendelet megjelenésétől már hosszab idő eltelt anélkül,hogy a kilátásba helyezett intézkedések megtétettek volna, bátorkodik a katonai parancsnokság Nagyméltóságodat megkeresni, hogy a krb. 8000 kg vörösrézzel lefedett körmöczbányai m.kir.pénzverőhivatal rézanyagának a hadiigazgatásnak való átengedésére vonatkozó elhatározását mielőbb megejteni sziveskedjék.

A nevezett helyen jelenleg a KÖRMÖCZBÁNYA város tulajdonát képező főreáliskola rézanyaga cseréltetik ki, miért is a hadiigazgatásra nagyon fontos lenne, egyidejüleg az ugyanott levő pénzverde rézanyagát is levehetni, mert az uralkodó munkáshiány és rosz vasuti forgalom következtében a munka mindennemű szétforgácsolása lehetőleg kerülendő.

A katonai parancsnokság egyben közli, hogy pótanyagnak kellő időben való megszerzése következtében abban a helyzetben lenne,ha a kicserélési munkálatokat azonnal és a kincstár érdekeinek legmesszebbre megvédésével vihetné keresztül.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR K szekció
MNL OL K 255-1918-5-1469-63732

M.KIR.PÉNZÜGYMINISTERIUM
Érkezett: 1917 MÁJ. -7.
VII/ 63732 érb.mell.
1532

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR K szekció
MNL OL K 255-1918-5-1469-63732

The inquiry letter of the Ministry of Defence concerning the requisition of the public statues made of copper and bronze Budapest, 14 December, 1917 and 1 March, 1918

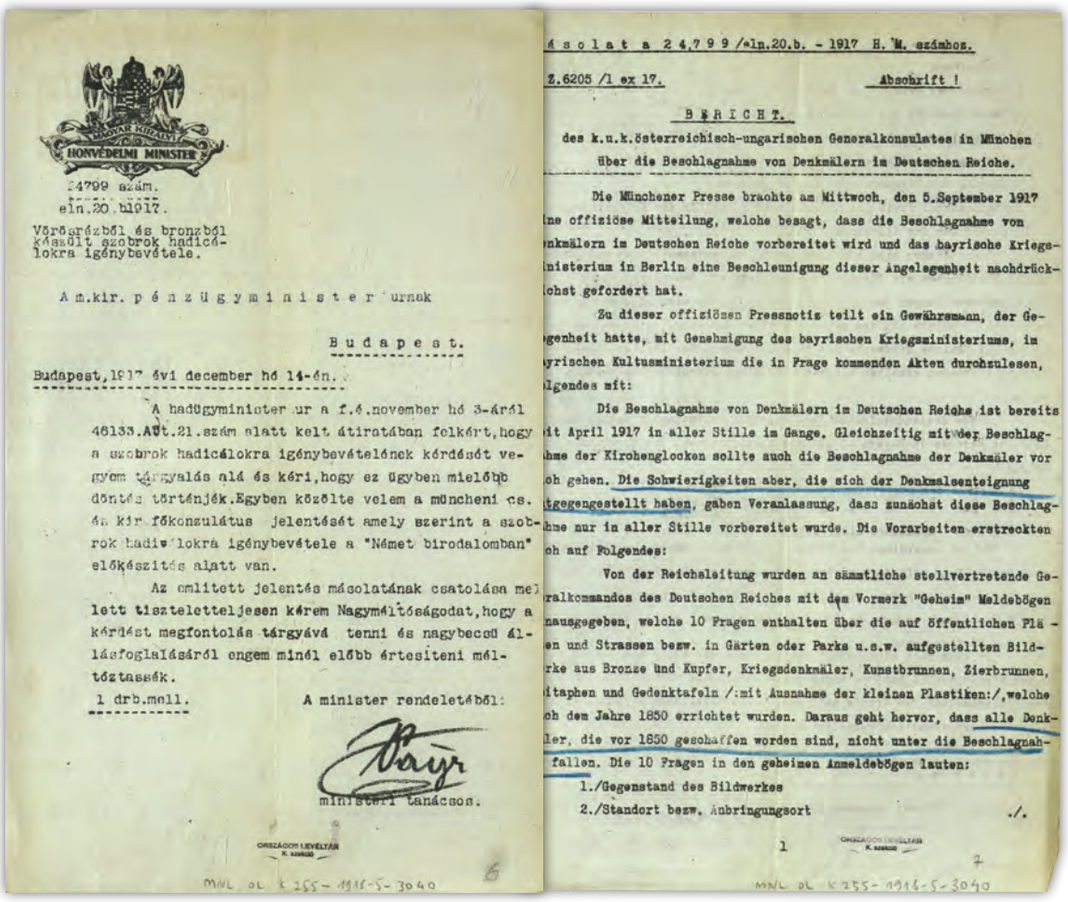
The most staggering plan concerning the wartime collection of metal proved to be the one which aimed at the requisition of public statues of Budapest made of red copper and bronze. Referring to the request of the Austro-Hungarian Common Minister of War, the Hungarian Minister of Defence initiated the formation of the Hungarian government's standpoint in this matter. In the German Empire a similar order had been already prepared. We have to note that the requisition did not apply to statues created before 1850.
The Hungarian Minister of Commerce made it clear that he would back this plan only under extreme circumstances in case the other two competent colleagues of his, the Minister of Religious Affairs and Education and the Minister of the Interior would consent to it as well. The Minister of Finance expressed a similar opinion. Fortunately, the initiative was never carried out.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–3040

Bakır ve bronzdan yapılan kamu heykellerine el konulması hakkında Savunma Bakanlığının soruşturma mektubu.
Budapeşte, 14 Aralık 1917 ve 1 Mart 1918

Savaş döneminde metallerin toplanmasına ilişkin en şaşırtıcı planın, Budapeşte'deki kırmızı bakır ve bronzdan yapılan kamu heykellerine el konulması olduğu kesindir. Macar Savunma Bakanı, Avusturya-Macaristan'ın ortak Savaş Bakanının talebine atıfta bulunarak, Macar hükümetinin bu konudaki bakış açısını biçimlendirmeye başlamıştır. Alman İmparatorluğu'nda da daha önce benzer bir talimat hazırlanmıştı. El koymanın, 1850'den önce yapılan heykeller için geçerli olmadığını belirtmek gerekir.
Macar Ticaret Bakanı bu planı, yalnızca diğer iki yetkili meslektaşı olan Diyanet İşleri ve Eğitim Bakanı ile İçişleri Bakanının da rıza göstermesi halinde destekleyeceğini açıkça belirtmiştir. Maliye Bakanı da benzer görüş beyan etmiştir. Neyse ki, bu girişim hiçbir zaman hayata geçirilmemiştir.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–3040



HONVÉDELMI MINISZTER

24799 szám.
eln.20.b.1917.

Vörösrézből és bronzból készült szobrok hadicélokra igénybevétele.

A m.kir. pénzügyminiszter urnek

Budapest.

Budapest, 1917 évi december hó 14-én.

A hadügyminister ur a f.é.november hó 3-áról 46133.Ált.21.szám alatt kelt átiratában felkért, hogy a szobrok hadicélokra igénybevételének kérdését vegyem tárgyalás alá és kéri, hogy ez ügyben mielőbb döntés történjék. Egyben közölte velem a müncheni cs. és kir. főkonzulátus jelentését amely szerint a szobrok hadicélokra igénybevétele a "Német birodalomban" előkészítés alatt van.

Az emlitett jelentés másolatának csatolása mellett tiszteletteljesen kérem Nagyméltóságodat, hogy a kérdést megfontolás tárgyává tenni és nagybecsü állásfoglalásáról engem minél előbb értesiteni méltóztassék.

1 drb.mell.

A minister rendeletéből:

miniszteri tanácsos.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR K. KÁRSÁG

MNL OL K 255-1918-5-3040

másolat a 24,799/eln.20.b. - 1917 H.M. számhoz.

Z.6205 /1 ex 17. Abschrift !

BERICHT.

des k.u.k.österreichisch-ungarischen Generalkonsulates in München über die Beschlagnahme von Denkmälern im Deutschen Reiche.

Die Münchener Presse brachte am Mittwoch, den 5.September 1917 ine offiziöse Mitteilung, welche besagt, dass die Beschlagnahme von nkmälern im Deutschen Reiche vorbereitet wird und das bayrische Kriegsinisterium in Berlin eine Beschleunigung dieser Angelegenheit nachdrücklichst gefordert hat.

Zu dieser offiziösen Pressnotiz teilt ein Gewährsmann, der Gelegenheit hatte, mit Genehmigung des bayrischen Kriegsministeriums, im yrischen Kultusministerium die in Frage kommenden Akten durchzulesen, lgendes mit:

Die Beschlagnahme von Denkmälern im Deutschen Reiche ist bereits it April 1917 in aller Stille im Gange. Gleichzeitig mit der Beschlagme der Kirchenglocken sollte auch die Beschlagnahme der Denkmäler vor ch gehen. Die Schwierigkeiten aber, die sich der Denkmalsenteignung tgegengestellt haben, gaben Veranlassung, dass zunächst diese Beschlagme nur in aller Stille vorbereitet wurde. Die Vorarbeiten erstreckten ch auf Folgendes:

Von der Reichsleitung wurden an sämmtliche stellvertretende Geralkommandos des Deutschen Reiches mit dem Vermerk "Geheim" Meldebögen nausgegeben, welche 10 Fragen enthalten über die auf öffentlichen Plä - en und Strassen bezw. in Gärten oder Parks u.s.w. aufgestellten Bildrke aus Bronze und Kupfer, Kriegsdenkmäler, Kunstbrunnen, Zierbrunnen, itaphen und Gedenktafeln /:mit Ausnahme der kleinen Plastiken:/, welche ch dem Jahre 1850 errichtet wurden. Daraus geht hervor, dass alle Denkler, die vor 1850 geschaffen worden sind, nicht unter die Beschlagnahmefallen. Die 10 Fragen in den geheimen Anmeldebögen lauten:

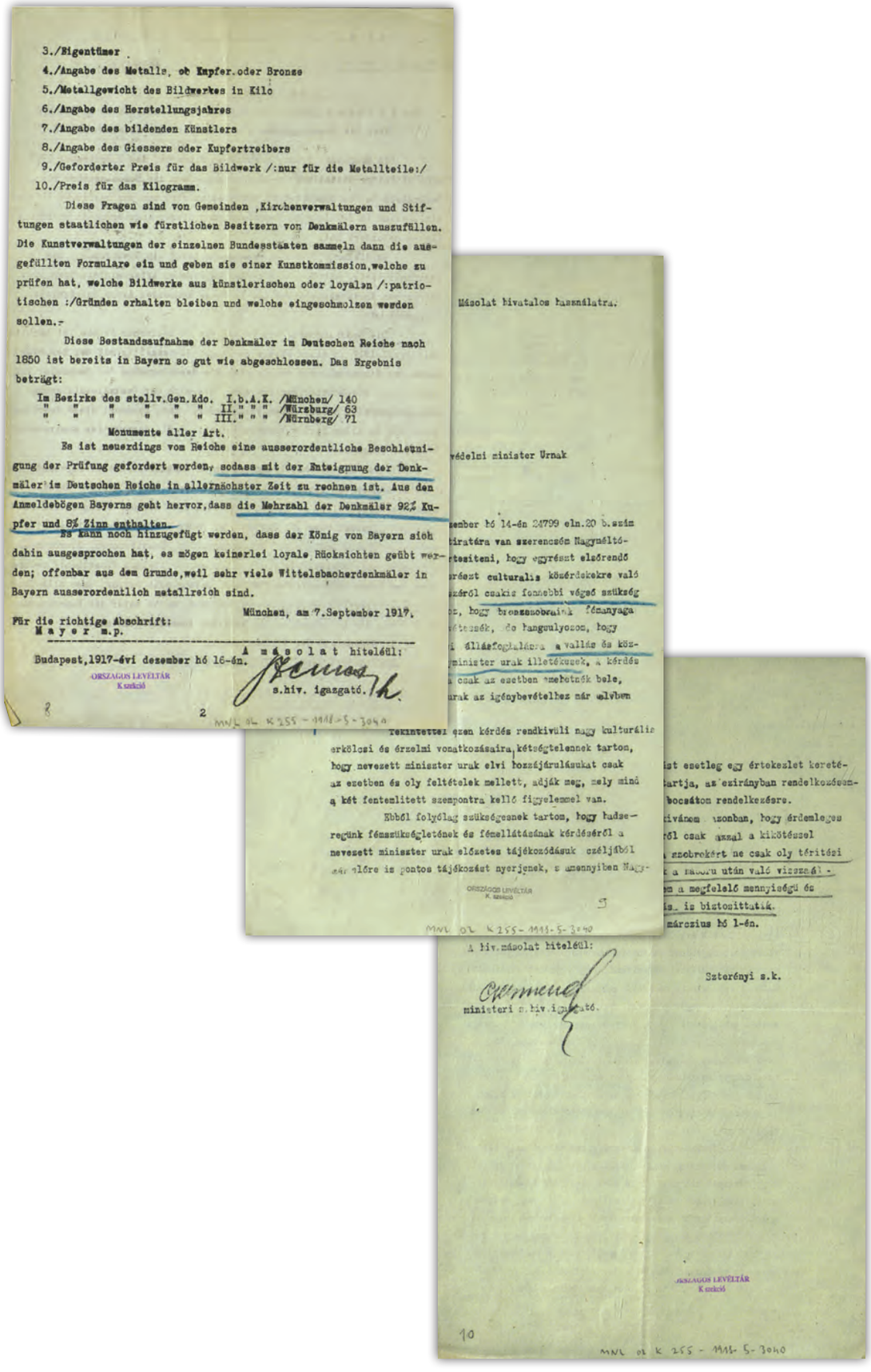
1./Gegenstand des Bildwerkes
2./Standort bezw. Anbringungsort ./.

1

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR K. KÁRSÁG

2

MNL OL K 255-1918-5-3040



3./Eigentümer

4./Angabe des Metalls, ob Kupfer oder Bronze

5./Metallgewicht des Bildwerkes in Kilo

6./Angabe des Herstellungsjahres

7./Angabe des bildenden Künstlers

8./Angabe des Giessers oder Kupfertreibers

9./Geforderter Preis für das Bildwerk /:nur für die Metallteile:/

10./Preis für das Kilogramm.

Diese Fragen sind von Gemeinden ,Kirchenverwaltungen und Stiftungen staatlichen wie fürstlichen Besitzern von Denkmälern auszufüllen. Die Kunstverwaltungen der einzelnen Bundesstaaten sammeln dann die ausgefüllten Formulare ein und geben sie einer Kunstkommission,welche zu prüfen hat, welche Bildwerke aus künstlerischen oder loyalen /:patriotischen :/Gründen erhalten bleiben und welche eingeschmolzen werden sollen.-

Diese Bestandsaufnahme der Denkmäler im Deutschen Reiche nach 1850 ist bereits in Bayern so gut wie abgeschlossen. Das Ergebnis beträgt:

Im Bezirke des stellv.Gen.Kdo. I.b.A.K. /München/ 140
" " " " " " II." " " /Würzburg/ 63
" " " " " " III." " " /Nürnberg/ 71

Monumente aller Art.

Es ist neuerdings vom Reiche eine ausserordentliche Beschleunigung der Prüfung gefordert worden, sodass mit der Enteignung der Denkmäler im Deutschen Reiche in allernächster Zeit zu rechnen ist. Aus den Anmeldebögen Bayerns geht hervor,dass die Mehrzahl der Denkmäler 92% Kupfer und 8% Zinn enthalten.

Es kann noch hinzugefügt werden, dass der König von Bayern sich dahin ausgesprochen hat, es mögen keinerlei loyale Rücksichten geübt werden; offenbar aus dem Grunde,weil sehr viele Wittelsbacherdenkmäler in Bayern ausserordentlich metallreich sind.

München, am 7.September 1917.

Für die richtige Abschrift:
Mayer m.p.

A másolat hiteléül:

Budapest,1917-évi dezember hó 16-én.

s.hiv. igazgató.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
K szekció

8

2

MNL OL K 255 - 1918-5-3040

Másolat hivatalos használatra.

védelmi minister Urnak

zember hó 14-én 24799 eln.20 b.szám
tiratára van szerencsém Nagyméltó-
tesiteni, hogy egyrészt elsőrendő
részt culturalis közérdekekre való
széről csakis fennebbi végső szükség
z, hogy bronzszobraink fémanyaga
tessék, de hangsulyozom, hogy
i állásfoglalásra a vallás és köz-
minister urak illetékesek, a kérdés
a csak az esetben emeltetnék bele,
urak az igénybevételhez már elvben

Tekintettel ezen kérdés rendkivüli nagy kulturális erkölcsi és érzelmi vonatkozásaira, kétségtelennek tartom, hogy nevezett miniszter urak elvi hozzájárulásukat csak az esetben és oly feltételek mellett, adják meg, mely mind a két fentemlitett szempontra kelló figyelemmel van.

Ebből folyólag szükségesnek tartom, hogy hadseregünk fémszükségletének és fémellátásának kérdéséről a nevezett miniszter urak előzetes tájékozódásuk czéljából már előre is pontos tájékozást nyerjenek, s amennyiben Nagy-

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
K. szekció

9

MNL OL K 255-1918-5-3040

ist esetleg egy értekezlet keretétartja, az ezirányban rendelkezésembocsátom rendelkezésre.
kivánom azonban, hogy érdemleges
ről csak azzal a kikötéssel
szobrokért ne csak oly téritési
a háboru után való visszaál -
m a megfelelő mennyiségü és
is biztosittatik.
márczius hó 1-én.

A hiv.másolat hiteléül:

Szterényi s.k.

ministeri s.hiv.igazgató.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
K szekció

10

MNL OL K 255 - 1918-5-3040

The order of the Minister of Defence on the utilization of female workforce in the army
Budapest, 30 April, 1918

It was during the World War I that women were employed by the army of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy for the first time. They worked mainly as nurses and public servants in offices and kitchens in order to exempt men capable of military service from tasks women were ready to fulfil. In the common army the number of females reached fifty thousand at the autumn of 1917 which number was planned to be raised to hundred thousand by the common Ministry of War.

The order concerning the utilization of female workforce came into effect on 1 June, 1918. It defined the principles of the utilization, the order of service, the wages, the leave of absence, the allowance of shoes and accommodation, and also the boarding on the stipulation that women were not allowed to have meals together with officers and the crew. It was also emphasized that the employment was temporary and invented only for the period of the war.

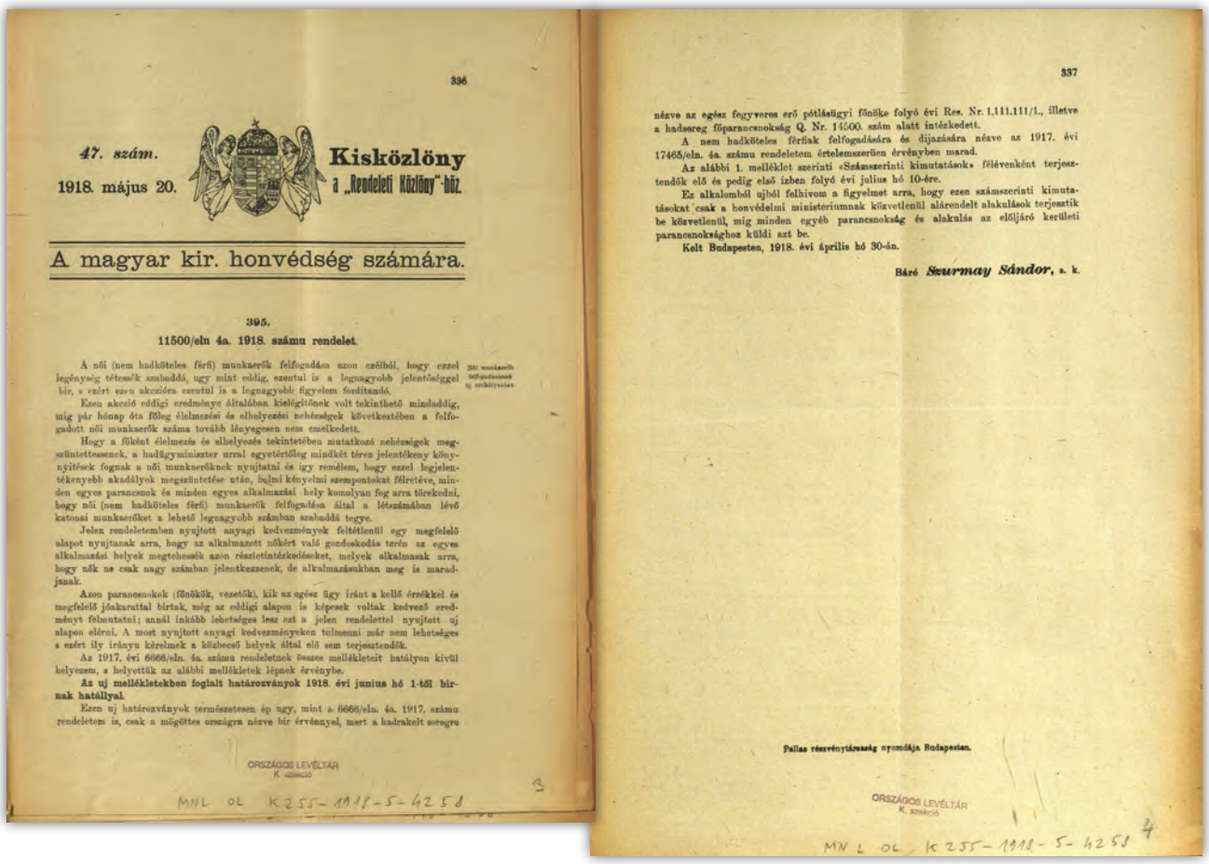
National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–4258

Savunma Bakanı'nın orduda kadın iş gücünün kullanılmasına dair talimatı
Budapeşte, 30 Nisan 1918

Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu ordusu tarafından kadınlar ilk kez Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında çalıştırılmıştır. Kadınlar, askeri hizmet verebilecek erkeklerin kadınların yapmaya hazır oldukları işlerden muaf tutulması maksadıyla, ofislerde ve mutfaklarda çoğunlukla hemşire ve kamu görevlisi olarak çalışmışlardır. Ortak Savaş Bakanlığı tarafından yüz binlere çıkarılması planlanan ortak ordudaki kadın sayısı 1917 sonbaharında elli bine ulaşmıştır.

Kadın iş gücünün kullanılmasına ilişkin talimat 1 Haziran 1918'de yürürlüğe girmiştir. Bu talimat; kadın iş gücü kullanım ilkelerini, hizmet düzenini, ücretleri, izin durumunu ve kadınlara -subaylar ve personel ile birlikte yemek yeme izni verilmemesi şartıyla- ayakkabı, konaklama ve yatılı kalma izni verilmesi hususlarını tanımlıyordu. Ayrıca bu istihdamın geçici olduğu ve yalnızca savaş dönemi için düşünüldüğü vurgulanmıştı.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL K 255–1918–5–4258



336

47. szám. 1918. május 20.

Kisközlöny a „Rendeleti Közlöny"-höz.

A magyar kir. honvédség számára.

395.

11500/eln 4a. 1918. számu rendelet.

A női (nem hadköteles férfi) munkaerők felfogadása

337

névre az egész fegyveres erő pótlásügyi főnöke folyó évi Res. Nr. 1.111.111/1., illetve a hadsereg főparancsnokság Q. Nr. 14500. szám alatt intézkedett.

A nem hadköteles férfiak felfogadására és díjazására nézve az 1917. évi 17465/eln. 4a. számu rendeletem értelemszerűen érvényben marad.

Az alábbi 1. melléklet szerinti «Számszerinti kimutatások» félévenként terjesztendők elő és pedig első izben folyó évi julius hó 10-ére.

Ez alkalomból ujból felhivom a figyelmet arra, hogy ezen számszerinti kimutatásokat csak a honvédelmi ministeriumnak közvetlenül alárendelt alakulások terjesztik be közvetlenül, míg minden egyéb parancsnokság és alakulás az előljáró kerületi parancsnoksághoz küldi azt be.

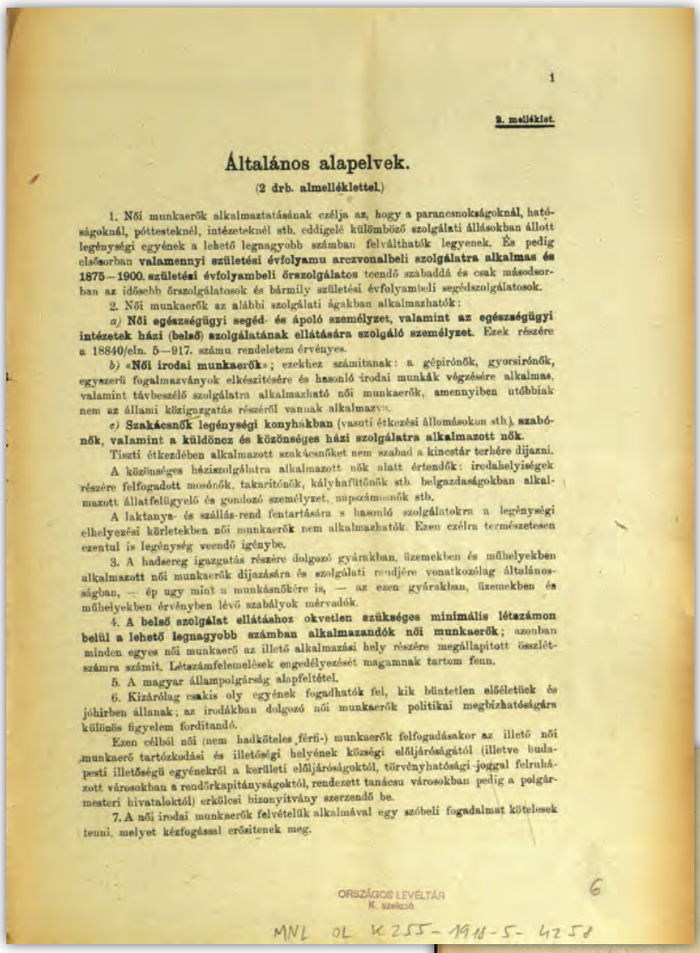
Kelt Budapesten, 1918. évi április hó 30-án.

Báró *Szurmay Sándor*, s. k.

Pallas részvénytársaság nyomdája Budapesten.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR K. szekció

MNL OL K 255-1918-5-4258



1

9. melléklet.

Általános alapelvek.

(2 drb. almelléklettel.)

1. Női munkaerők alkalmaztatásának célja az, hogy a parancsnokságoknál, hatóságoknál, póttesteknél, intézeteknél stb. eddigelé különböző szolgálati állásokban állott legénységi egyének a lehető legnagyobb számban felválthatók legyenek. És pedig elsősorban **valamennyi születési évfolyamu arczvonalbeli szolgálatra alkalmas és 1875—1900. születési évfolyambeli őrszolgálatos** teendő szabaddá és csak másodsorban az idősebb őrszolgálatosok és bármily születési évfolyambeli segédszolgálatosok.

2. Női munkaerők az alábbi szolgálati ágakban alkalmazhatók:

a) **Női egészségügyi segéd- és ápoló személyzet, valamint az egészségügyi intézetek házi (belső) szolgálatának ellátására szolgáló személyzet.** Ezek részére a 18840/eln. 5—917. számu rendeletem érvényes.

b) **«Női irodai munkaerők»**; ezekhez számitanak: a gépirónők, gyorsirónők, egyszerű fogalmazványok elkészitésére és hasonló irodai munkák végzésére alkalmas, valamint távbeszélő szolgálatra alkalmazható női munkaerők, amennyiben utóbbiak nem az állami közigazgatás részéről vannak alkalmazva.

c) **Szakácsnők legénységi konyhákban** (vasuti étkezési állomásokon stb.), **szabónők, valamint a küldöncz és közönséges házi szolgálatra alkalmazott nők.**

Tiszti étkezdében alkalmazott szakácsnőket nem szabad a kincstár terhére díjazni.

A közönséges háziszolgálatra alkalmazott nők alatt értendők: irodahelyiségek részére felfogadott mosónők, takaritónők, kályhafütőnők stb. belgazdaságokban alkalmazott állatfelügyelő és gondozó személyzet, napszámosnők stb.

A laktanya- és szállás-rend fentartására s hasonló szolgálatokra a legénységi elhelyezési körletekben női munkaerők nem alkalmazhatók. Ezen czélra természetesen ezentul is legénység veendő igénybe.

3. A hadsereg igazgatás részére dolgozó gyárakban, üzemekben és műhelyekben alkalmazott női munkaerők díjazására és szolgálati rendjére vonatkozólag általánosságban, — ép ugy mint a munkásnőkre is, — az ezen gyárakban, üzemekben és műhelyekben érvényben lévő szabályok mérvadók.

4. **A belső szolgálat ellátáshoz okvetlen szükséges minimális létszámon belül a lehető legnagyobb számban alkalmazandók női munkaerők**; azonban minden egyes női munkaerő az illető alkalmazási hely részére megállapitott összlétszámra számit. Létszámfelemelések engedélyezését magamnak tartom fenn.

5. A magyar állampolgárság alapfeltétel.

6. Kizárólag csakis oly egyének fogadhatók fel, kik büntetlen előéletüek és jóhirben állanak; az irodákban dolgozó női munkaerők politikai megbizhatóságára különös figyelem forditandó.

Ezen célból női (nem hadköteles férfi-) munkaerők felfogadásakor az illető női munkaerő tartózkodási és illetőségi helyének községi előljáróságától (illetve budapesti illetőségü egyénekről a kerületi előljáróságoktól, törvényhatósági joggal felruházott városokban a rendőrkapitányságoktól, rendezett tanácsu városokban pedig a polgármesteri hivataloktól) erkölcsi bizonyitvány szerzendő be.

7. A női irodai munkaerők felvételük alkalmával egy szóbeli fogadalmat kötelesek tenni, melyet kézfogással erősitenek meg.

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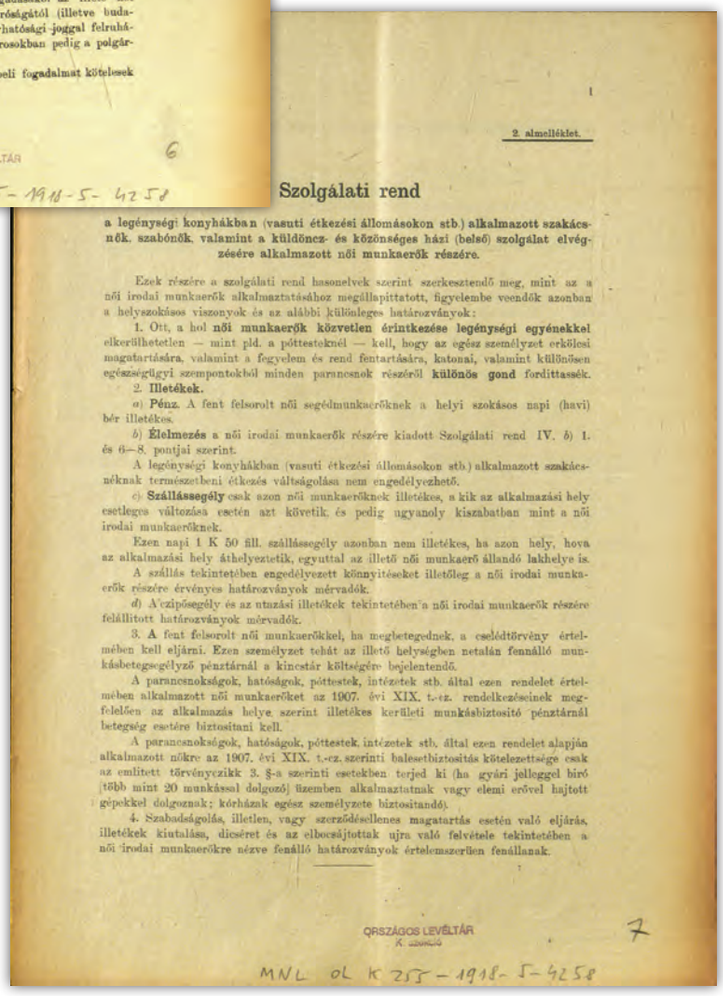
6



1

2. almelléklet.

Szolgálati rend

a legénységi konyhákban (vasuti étkezési állomásokon stb.) alkalmazott szakácsnők, szabónők, valamint a küldönecz- és közönséges házi (belső) szolgálat elvégzésére alkalmazott női munkaerők részére.

Ezek részére a szolgálati rend hasonelvek szerint szerkesztendő meg, mint az a női irodai munkaerők alkalmaztatásához megállapittatott, figyelembe veendők azonban a helyszokásos viszonyok és az alábbi különleges határozványok:

1. Ott, a hol **női munkaerők közvetlen érintkezése legénységi egyénekkel** elkerülhetetlen — mint pld. a póttesteknél — kell, hogy az egész személyzet erkölcsi magatartására, valamint a fegyelem és rend fentartására, katonai, valamint különösen egészségügyi szempontokból minden parancsnok részéről **különös gond** fordittassék.

2. **Illetékek.**

a) **Pénz.** A fent felsorolt női segédmunkaerőknek a helyi szokásos napi (havi) bér illetékes.

b) **Élelmezés** a női irodai munkaerők részére kiadott Szolgálati rend IV. *b)* 1. és 6—8. pontjai szerint.

A legénységi konyhákban (vasuti étkezési állomásokon stb.) alkalmazott szakácsnéknak természetbeni étkezés váltságolása nem engedélyezhető.

c) **Szállássegély** csak azon női munkaerőknek illetékes, a kik az alkalmazási hely esetleges változása esetén azt követik, és pedig ugyanoly kiszabatban mint a női irodai munkaerőknek.

Ezen napi 1 K 50 fill. szállássegély azonban nem illetékes, ha azon hely, hova az alkalmazási hely áthelyeztetik, egyuttal az illető női munkaerő állandó lakhelye is.

A szállás tekintetében engedélyezett könnyitéseket illetőleg a női irodai munkaerők részére érvényes határozványok mérvadók.

d) A'czipőségély és az utazási illetékek tekintetében a női irodai munkaerők részére felállitott határozványok mérvadók.

3. A fent felsorolt női munkaerőkkel, ha megbetegednek, a családtörvény értelmében kell eljárni. Ezen személyzet tehát az illető helységben netalán fennálló munkásbetegsegélyző pénztárnál a kincstár költségére bejelentendő.

A parancsnokságok, hatóságok, póttestek, intézetek stb. által ezen rendelet értelmében alkalmazott női munkaerőket az 1907. évi XIX. t.-cz. rendelkezéseinek megfelelően az alkalmazás helye szerint illetékes kerületi munkásbiztositó pénztárnál betegség esetére biztositani kell.

A parancsnokságok, hatóságok, póttestek, intézetek stb. által ezen rendelet alapján alkalmazott nőkre az 1907. évi XIX. t.-cz. szerinti balesetbiztositás kötelezettsége csak az emlitett törvényczikk 3. §-a szerinti esetekben terjed ki (ha gyári jelleggel biró több mint 20 munkással dolgozó) üzemben alkalmaztatnak vagy elemi erővel hajtott gépekkel dolgoznak; kórházak egész személyzete biztositandó).

4. Szabadságolás, illetlen, vagy szerződésellenes magatartás esetén való eljárás, illetékek kiutalása, dicséret és az elbocsájtottak ujra való felvétele tekintetében a női irodai munkaerőkre nézve fenálló határozványok értelemszerűen fenállanak.

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7

-4-

Call for the construction of the Suum Cuique settlement Fót, the Spring of 1921

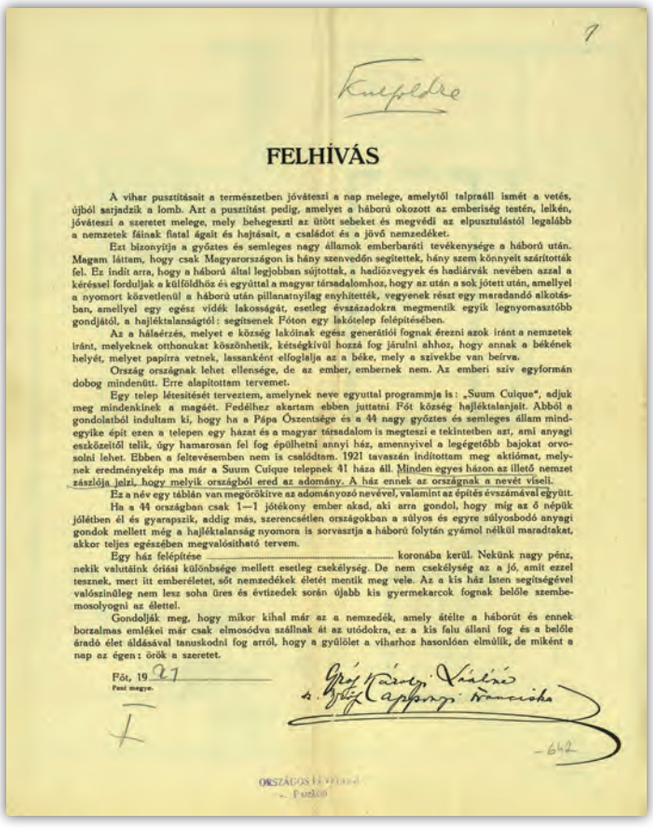
Countess Franciska Apponyi (1879-1958) a descendant of a renowned ancient family of aristocrats pursued an activity during and after the World War I in the interest of the injured, war widows and other victims of the war in Fót village, in the vicinity of Budapest. The motto written on the first page of her diary goes like this: “Those who were given beyond their merits owe the ones who are in need with no faults.” During the war she maintained a counsellor office and an infants’ home in the Fót residence of the Károlyis. After the war she set up a settlement named Suum Cuique meaning “To each his own”, where injured soldiers and war widows could obtain parcels, a house and work. Her call for supporting the initiative was sent out to more than sixty countries in the spring of 1921. Donations arrived from every part of the world from Belgium and Japan, Sweden and also from Argentina. Also Pope Pius XI was among the donators. In order to allocate parcels the Countess purchased land with the help of his husband, Count László Károlyi. The construction of the first ten one-room flats with kitchens were completed by 1921 owing to both domestic and foreign support. The exemplary settlement later was named Fót-New Village.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code:
MNL OL P 380– I–5–d – fo. 642-643

Suum Cuique yerleşim yerinin inşası için yapılan çağrı Fót, 1921 Bahar

Ünlü bir aristokrat ailesinin soyundan gelen Kontes Franciska Apponyi (1879-1958) Birinci Dünya Savaşı esnasında ve sonrasında Budapeşte civarındaki Fót köyünde savaş yaralıları, dulları ve kurbanları yararına birtakım faaliyetlerde bulunmuştur. Günlüğünün ilk sayfasında yazılı olan özdeyiş şu şekildedir: “Kendilerine hak ettiklerinden fazlası verilenler, hiç kusurları olmaksızın muhtaç durumda olanlara borçludurlar.” Savaş süresince Fót’taki Károlyis konutunda bir danışma ofisi ve çocuk yuvası kurulmasını sağlamıştır.
Kontes, savaştan sonra “herkese hak ettiğini verme” anlamına gelen Suum Cuique adlı bir yerleşim yeri kurmuştur. Burada yaralı askerler ve savaş dulları bir arazi, ev ve iş edinebiliyordu. Kontes, bu girişimini desteklemeleri için 1921 yılı ilkbaharında altmıştan fazla ülkeye çağrıda bulunmuştur. Dünyanın her köşesinden, Belçika, Japonya, İsveç ve de Arjantin’den bağışlar ulaşmıştır. Bağış yapanlar arasında Papa XI. Pius de yer almıştır. Kontes, arazi tahsis etmek için kocası Kont László Károlyi’nin yardımıyla arazi satın almıştır. Mutfaklı ve tek odalı ilk on dairenin inşası, hem yurtiçi hem de yurtdışı destek sayesinde 1921 yılına kadar tamamlanmıştır. Bu örnek yerleşim yeri daha sonra Fót-New Village (Yeni Köy) adını almıştır.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL P 380– I–5–d – fo. 642-643



FELHÍVÁS

A vihar pusztításait a természetben jóváteszi a nap melege, amelytől talpraáll ismét a vetés, újból sarjadzik a lomb. Azt a pusztítást pedig, amelyet a háború okozott az emberiség testén, lelkén, jóváteszi a szeretet melege, mely behegeszti az ütött sebeket és megvédi az elpusztulástól legalább a nemzetek fáinak fiatal ágait és hajtásait, a családot és a jövő nemzedéket.

Ezt bizonyítja a győztes és semleges nagy államok emberbaráti tevékenysége a háború után. Magam láttam, hogy csak Magyarországon is hány szenvedőn segítettek, hány szem könnyeit szárították fel. Ez indít arra, hogy a háború által legjobban sújtottak, a hadiözvegyek és hadiárvák nevében azzal a kéréssel forduljak a külföldhöz és egyúttal a magyar társadalomhoz, hogy az után a sok jótett után, amellyel a nyomort közvetlenül a háború után pillanatnyilag enyhítették, vegyenek részt egy maradandó alkotásban, amellyel egy egész vidék lakosságát, esetleg évszázadokra megmentik egyik legnyomasztóbb gondjától, a hajléktalanságtól: segítsenek Fóton egy lakótelep felépítésében.

Az a hálaérzés, melyet e község lakóinak egész generációi fognak érezni azok iránt a nemzetek iránt, melyeknek otthonukat köszönhetik, kétségkívül hozzá fog járulni ahhoz, hogy annak a békének helyét, melyet papírra vetnek, lassanként elfoglalja az a béke, mely a szivekbe van beírva.

Ország országnak lehet ellensége, de az ember, embernek nem. Az emberi szív egyformán dobog mindenütt. Erre alapítottam tervemet.

Egy telep létesítését terveztem, amelynek neve egyuttal programmja is: „Suum Cuique“, adjuk meg mindenkinek a magáét. Fedélhez akartam ebben juttatni Fót község hajléktalanjait. Abból a gondolatból indultam ki, hogy ha a Pápa Őszentsége és a 44 nagy győztes és semleges állam mindegyike épít ezen a telepen egy házat és a magyar társadalom is megteszi e tekintetben azt, ami anyagi eszközeitől telik, úgy hamarosan fel fog épülhetni annyi ház, amennyivel a legégetőbb bajokat orvosolni lehet. Ebben a feltevésemben nem is csalódtam. 1921 tavaszán indítottam meg aktiómat, melynek eredményekép ma már a Suum Cuique telepnek 41 háza áll. Minden egyes házon az illető nemzet zászlója jelzi, hogy melyik országból ered az adomány. A ház ennek az országnak a nevét viseli.

Ez a név egy táblán van megörökítve az adományozó nevével, valamint az építés évszámával együtt.

Ha a 44 országban csak 1—1 jótékony ember akad, aki arra gondol, hogy míg az ő népük jólétben él és gyarapszik, addig más, szerencsétlen országokban a súlyos és egyre súlyosbodó anyagi gondok mellett még a hajléktalanság nyomora is sorvasztja a háború folytán gyámol nélkül maradtakat, akkor teljes egészében megvalósítható tervem.

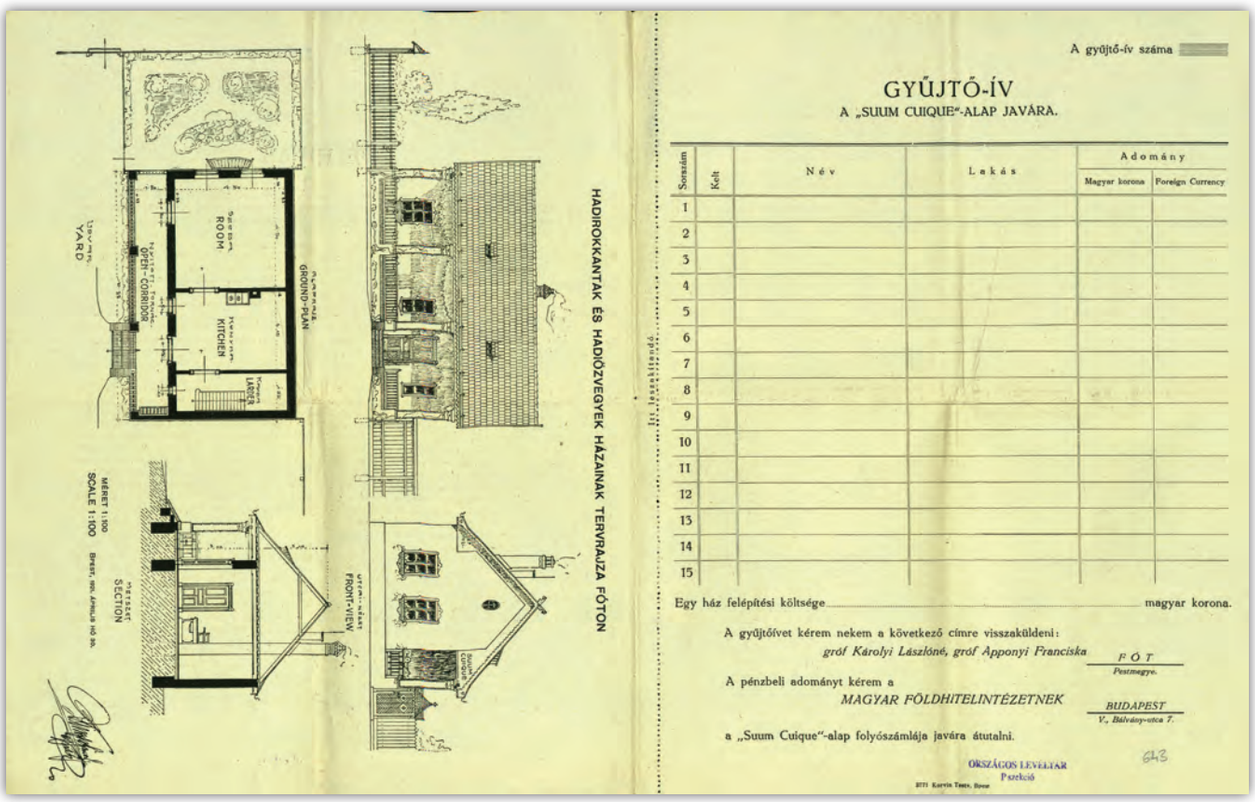
Egy ház felépítése _____ koronába kerül. Nekünk nagy pénz, nekik valutáink óriási különbsége mellett esetleg csekélység. De nem csekélység az a jó, amit ezzel tesznek, mert itt emberéletet, sőt nemzedékek életét mentik meg vele. Az a kis ház laten segítségével valószínűleg nem lesz soha üres és évtizedek során újabb kis gyermekarcok fognak belőle szembemosolyogni az élettel.

Gondolják meg, hogy mikor kihal már az a nemzedék, amely átélte a háborút és ennek borzalmas emlékei már csak elmosódva szállnak át az utódokra, ez a kis falu állani fog és a belőle áradó élet áldásával tanuskodni fog arról, hogy a gyűlölet a viharhoz hasonlóan elmúlik, de miként a nap az égen: örök a szeretet.

Fót, 1921
Pest megye.

gróf Károlyi Sándorné
sz. gróf Apponyi Franciska

642



HADIROKKANTAK ÉS HADIÖZVEGYEK HÁZAINAK TERVRAJZA FŐTON

A gyűjtő-ív száma

GYŰJTŐ-ÍV
A „SUUM CUIQUE"-ALAP JAVÁRA.

Sorszám	Kelt	Név	Lakás	Adomány	
				Magyar korona	Foreign Currency
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Egy ház felépítési költsége ..... magyar korona.

A gyűjtőívet kérem nekem a következő címre visszaküldeni:
gróf Károlyi Lászlóné, gróf Apponyi Franciska
FÓT
Pestmegye.

A pénzbeli adományt kérem a
MAGYAR FÖLDHITELINTÉZETNEK
BUDAPEST
V., Hálvány-utca 7.

a „Suum Cuique"-alap folyószámlája javára átutalni.

623

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
P szekció

-5-

A brochure designed to gather donations for the Suum Cuique Fund 1914-1922

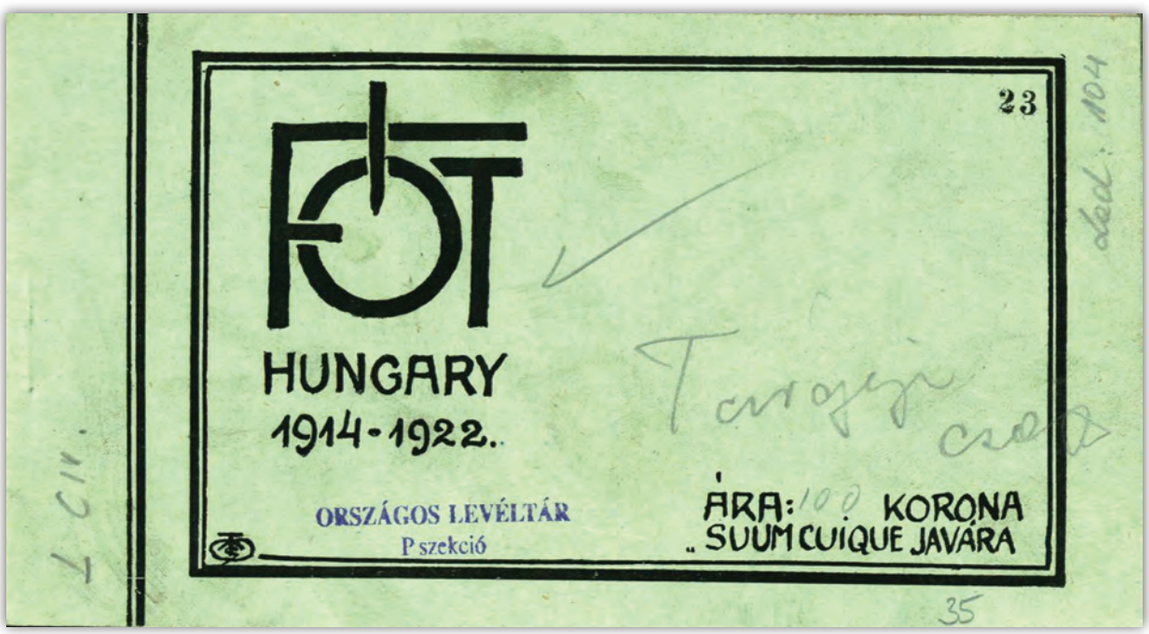
The Suum Cuique Fund which was set up by Countess Franciska Apponyi and her husband, Count László Károlyi issued a brochure used for collecting donations for the further construction of the settlement. The well-planned, small-sized booklet consisted of a report in Hungarian, French and English on the local demographical characteristics and on the activities of the welfare institutions of Fót village carried out between 1914 and 1920 with special regard to the infants' home and the workshop where local women sew and made shoes and slippers fulfilling military purchase orders. After the war also injured soldiers were employed in the workshop where they made baskets and carry out carpenter work.
The infants' home set up by Countess Franciska Apponyi was the first institution providing medical care for free. Her office arranged the transfer of ill or injured soldiers to locations where their families were closer. According to the brochure transfer requests arrived from 99 villages. An injured soldier for example was transferred from Hamburg, Germany to the Újpest hospital set up also by the Károlyi family.
The publication which was offered to the donators for 100 Korona consists of picture postcards showing the welfare institutions of Fót village presenting also their everyday activities.

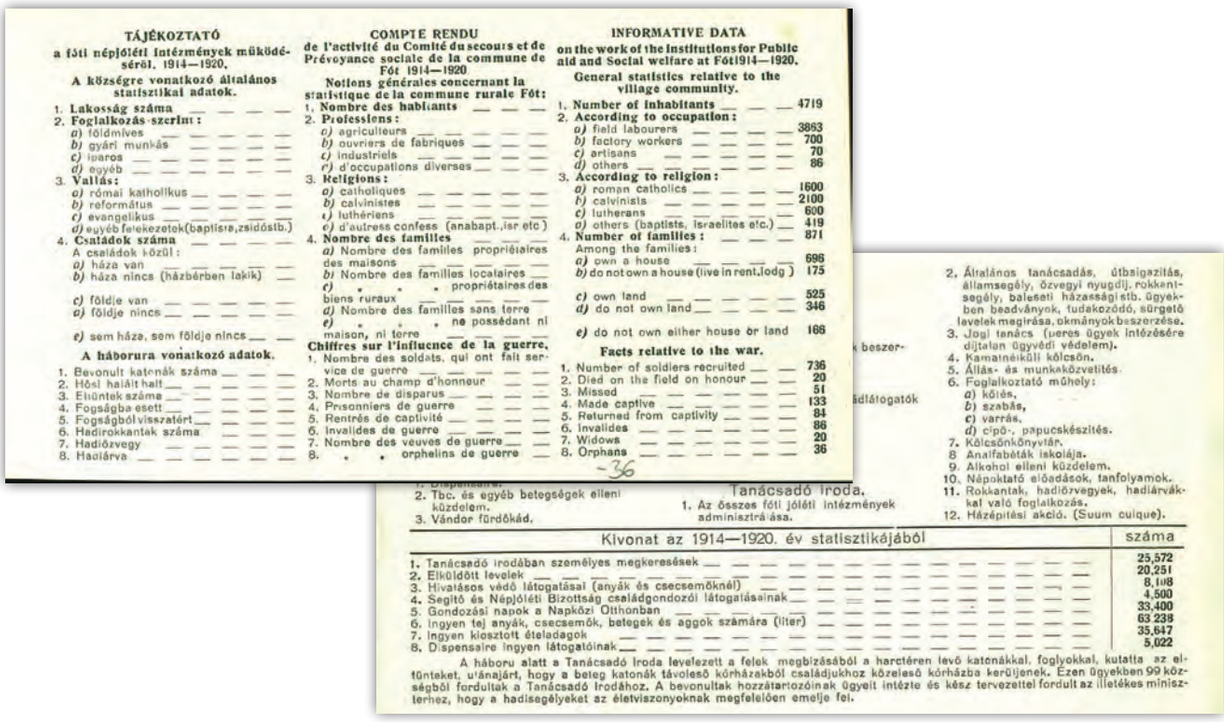
National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL P 380–I–5–b–No. 1

Suum Cuique Fonu için bağış toplamak amacıyla tasarlanan broşür 1914-1922

Kontes Franciska Apponyi ve kocası Kont László Károlyi tarafından kurulan Suum Cuique Fonu, yerleşim yerine ilave bölümler inşa etmek üzere bağış toplamak amacıyla bir broşür dağıtmıştır. İyi planlanmış bu küçük boyutlu broşürde, Fót köyünün yardım kurumları tarafından 1914-1920 yılları arasında yürütülen faaliyetlere ve bölgenin demografik özelliklerine dair Macarca, Fransızca ve İngilizce dillerinde bir rapora yer verilmiştir. Bu raporda çocuk yuvasından ve yerli kadınların askeri satın alma emirlerini yerine getirerek dikiş diktikleri, ayakkabı ve terlik imal ettikleri atölyeden önemle bahsedilmiştir. Savaş sonrasında yaralı askerler de sepet imal ettikleri ve marangozluk yaptıkları bu atölyede istihdam edilmiştir.
Kontes Franciska Apponyi tarafından kurulan çocuk yuvası ücretsiz sağlık hizmeti sağlayan ilk kurumdur. Kontesin ofisi, hasta ya da yaralı askerlerin ailelerine daha yakın yerlere naklini düzenlemiştir. Broşüre göre 99 köyden nakil hususunda talep gelmiştir. Örneğin, bir asker Almanya Hamburg'dan yine Károlyi ailesince kurulan Újpest hastanesine nakledilmiştir.
Bağış sahiplerine 100 Kron karşılığı verilen yayın, Fót köyündeki yardım kurumlarını ve de bunların günlük faaliyetlerini gösteren kartpostallardan oluşmaktadır.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL P 380–I–5–b–No. 1





TÁJÉKOZTATÓ
a fóti népjóléti intézmények működéséről. 1914—1920.

A községre vonatkozó általános statisztikai adatok.

1. **Lakosság száma** ___
2. **Foglalkozás szerint:**
   - *a)* földmives ___
   - *b)* gyári munkás ___
   - *c)* iparos ___
   - *d)* egyéb ___
3. **Vallás:**
   - *a)* római katholikus ___
   - *b)* református ___
   - *c)* evangelikus ___
   - *d)* egyéb felekezetek (baptista, zsidósib.)
4. **Családok száma** ___
   A családok közül:
   - *a)* háza van ___
   - *b)* háza nincs (házbérben lakik) ___
   - *c)* földje van ___
   - *d)* földje nincs ___
   - *e)* sem háza, sem földje nincs ___

A háborura vonatkozó adatok.

1. Bevonult katenák száma ___
2. Hősi halált halt ___
3. Elütnek száma ___
4. Fogságba esett ___
5. Fogságból visszatért ___
6. Hadirokkantak száma ___
7. Hadiözvegy ___
8. Hadiárva ___

COMPTE RENDU
de l'activité du Comité du secours et de Prévoyance sociale de la commune de Fót 1914—1920

Notions générales concernant la statistique de la commune rurale Fót:

1. **Nombre des habitants** ___
2. **Professions:**
   - *a)* agriculteurs ___
   - *b)* ouvriers de fabriques ___
   - *c)* industriels ___
   - *d)* d'occupations diverses ___
3. **Religions:**
   - *a)* catholiques ___
   - *b)* calvinistes ___
   - *c)* luthériens ___
   - *d)* d'autres confess (anabapt. isr etc)
4. **Nombre des familles**
   - *a)* Nombre des familes propriétaires des maisons ___
   - *b)* Nombre des familles locataires ___
   - *c)* " " propriétaires des biens ruraux ___
   - *d)* Nombre des familles sans terre ___
   - *e)* " " ne possédant ni maison, ni terre ___

Chiffres sur l'influence de la guerre.

1. Nombre des soldats, qui ont fait service de guerre ___
2. Morts au champ d'honneur ___
3. Nombre de disparus ___
4. Prisonniers de guerre ___
5. Rentrés de captivité ___
6. Invalides de guerre ___
7. Nombre des veuves de guerre ___
8. " " orphelins de guerre ___

INFORMATIVE DATA
on the work of the Institutions for Public aid and Social welfare at Fót 1914—1920.

General statistics relative to the village community.

1. **Number of inhabitants** ___ 4719
2. **According to occupation:**
   - *a)* field labourers ___ 3863
   - *b)* factory workers ___ 700
   - *c)* artisans ___ 70
   - *d)* others ___ 86
3. **According to religion:**
   - *a)* roman catholics ___ 1600
   - *b)* calvinists ___ 2100
   - *c)* lutherans ___ 600
   - *d)* others (baptists, israelites etc.) ___ 419
4. **Number of families:** ___ 871
   Among the families:
   - *a)* own a house ___ 696
   - *b)* do not own a house (live in rent. lodg.) ___ 175
   - *c)* own land ___ 525
   - *d)* do not own land ___ 346
   - *e)* do not own either house or land 168

Facts relative to the war.

1. Number of soldiers recruited ___ 736
2. Died on the field on honour ___ 20
3. Missed ___ 51
4. Made captive ___ 133
5. Returned from captivity ___ 84
6. Invalides ___ 86
7. Widows ___ 20
8. Orphans ___ 36

36

2. Tbc. és egyéb betegségek elleni küzdelem.
3. Vándor fürdőkád.

Tanácsadó Iroda.

1. Az összes fóti jóléti intézmények adminisztrálása.
2. Általános tanácsadás, útbaigazítás, államsegély, özvegyi nyugdíj, rokkantsegély, baleseti házassági stb. ügyekben beadványok, tudakozódó, sürgető levelek megirása, okmányok beszerzése.
3. Jogi tanács (peres ügyek intézésére díjtalan ügyvédi védelem).
4. Kamatmentes kölcsön.
5. Állás- és munkaközvetítés.
6. Foglalkoztató műhely:
   - *a)* kötés,
   - *b)* szabás,
   - *c)* varrás,
   - *d)* cipő-, papucskészítés.
7. Kölcsönkönyvtár.
8. Analfabéták iskolája.
9. Alkohol elleni küzdelem.
10. Népoktató előadások, tanfolyamok.
11. Rokkantak, hadiözvegyek, hadiárvákkal való foglalkozás.
12. Házépitési akció. (Suum cuique).

Kivonat az 1914—1920. év statisztikájából

	száma
1. Tanácsadó irodában személyes megkeresések	25,572
2. Elküldött levelek	20,251
3. Hivatásos védő látogatásai (anyák és csecsemőknél)	8,108
4. Segitő és Népjóléti Bizottság családgondozói látogatásainak	4,500
5. Gondozási napok a Napközi Otthonban	33,400
6. Ingyen tej anyák, csecsemők, betegek és aggok számára (liter)	63,238
7. Ingyen kiosztott ételadagok	35,647
8. Dispensaire ingyen látogatóinak	5,022

A háboru alatt a Tanácsadó Iroda levelezett a felek megbizásából a harctéren levő katonákkal, foglyokkal, kutatta az eltünteket, u'ánajárt, hogy a beteg katonák távoleső kórházakból családjukhoz közelesö kórházba kerüljenek. Ezen ügyekben 99 községből fordultak a Tanácsadó Irodához. A bevonultak hozzátartozóinak ügyeit intézte és kész tervezettel fordult az illetékes miniszterhez, hogy a hadisegélyeket az életviszonyoknak megfelelően emelje fel.

Section A)

Protection des mères et des nourrissons.

a) **Protection des mères.**

1. Protection des mères pendant leur grossesse. 2. Corbeilles ambulantes de maternité. 3. Ravitaillement des accouchées 4. Écoles (cercle) des mères. 5. Fonction des sages-femmes.

b) **Protection des nourrissons.**

6. Fonctions des gardes-nourrissons professionnelles. 7. Layettes ambulantes des nourrissons. 8. Institution des frères et soeurs de lait. 9. Cuisine lactée. 10. Asile du jour (crèche).

Section B)

Service Sanitaire.

1. Dispensaire. 2. Lutte contre la tuberculose et les autres maladies. 3. Boignoires ambulantes. 4. Désinfection. 5. Ambulance. 6. Soins donnés à domicile des malades. 7. Contrôle des malades. 8 Entretien des malades. 9. Envoi à l'hôpital. 10. Fourniture des prothèses et des autres moyens thérapeutiques.

Section C)

Assistance des pauvres.

1. Étude du milieu par les visiteurs et visiteuses. 2. Secours en argent. 3. Secours en denrées et autres objets. 4. Cuisine populaire. 5. Placement des veillards.

Section D)

Bureau de Conseil.

1. Administration centrale de toutes les institutions de prévoyance de Fót. 2. Conseils généraux dans les affaires des secours de l'État, pensions douanières, secours d'invalides, victimes d'accidents; en matières de mariage; lettres d'information, d'insistance, soins pour procurer des attestations etc. 3. Conseils et soins juridiques gratuits en matière de procès. 4 Prets sans intérets. 5. Placements gratuits. 6. Ateliers: *a)* de bonneterie, *b)* de coupe; *c)* de couture, *d)* Confection de souliers et pantoufles. 7. Bibliothèque circulaire. 8 École pour les illetrés. 9. Lutte contre l'alcoolisme. 10. Cours et conférences populaires. 11. Soin et secours moral des invalides, veuves et orphelins de guerre. 12. Oeuvre de construction des foyers. (Suum cuique).

Extrait de la statistique en 1914—1920

	No.
1. Nombre des demandes personnelles au Bureau de Conseil	25,572
2. Lettres expédiés	20,251
3. Visites des gardes professionnelles (chez les mères et nourrissons)	8,108
4. Visites des visiteuses du Comité de secours de prévoyance sociale	4,500
5. Nombre des jours d'entretien dans l'asile du jour	33,400
6. Lait gratuit pour les mères, nourrissons, malades, vieillards (en litres)	63,238
7. Portions des repas gratuits	35,647
8. Visites gratuites au dispensaire	5,022

Le Bureau de Conseil procurait pendant la guerre la correspondance avec les soldats en campagne, avec les prisonniers, faisait des recherches des disparus, prenait soins pour faire envoyer les soldats blessés et malades aux hopitaux plus proches à leurs familles. Dans ces affaires les habitants de 99 communes se sont adressés au Bureau de conseil. Il arrangea en outre les affaires des membres de la famille des soldats, et soumit en leur faveur au ministère compétent, un projet motivé, tendant au relevement des secours de guerre en conformité des exigeances de la vie.

37

tory outfit for births 3. food for women in child bed 4. school (club) for mothers 5. control of midwives

b) **Protection of infants:**

6. official guardians labour 7. ambulatory layette 8. fostermotherhood 9. milk-kitchen 10. dayhome

Group B)

Hygiene.

1. Dispensary 2. Strife against t. b. c.

Group C)

The Poor,

1. Studies of surroundings by family-guardians 2. Moneyhelp 3. Help in Kind 4. Folk-kitchen 5. Locution of the aged

Group D)

Counselling office.

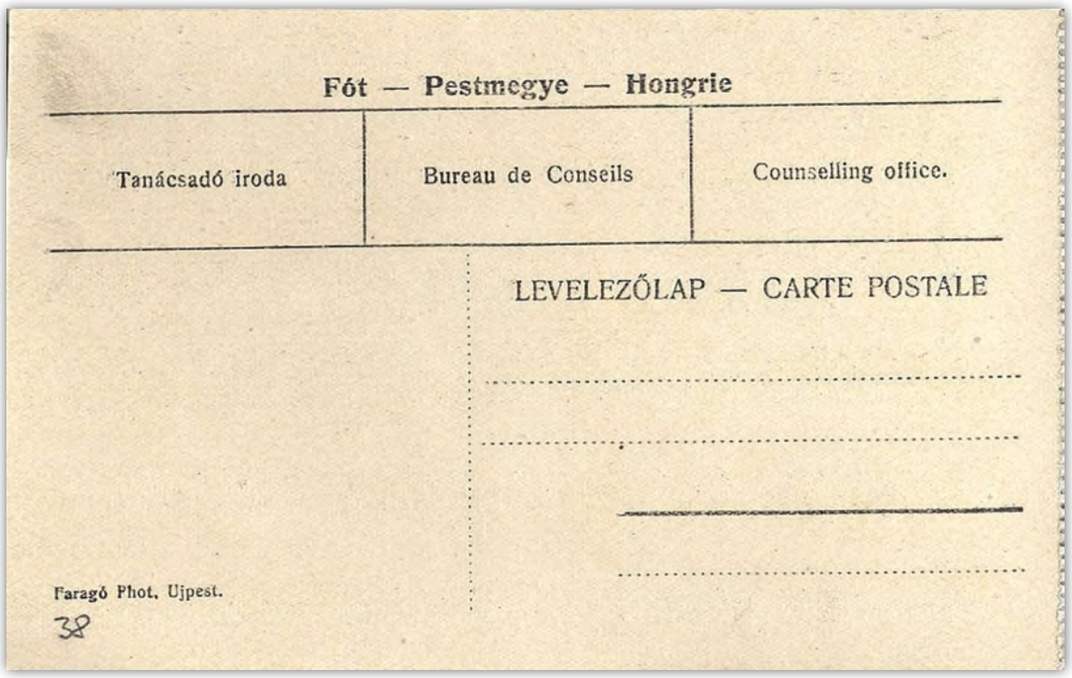
1. The administration of all the institutions for Social welfare at Fót

2. General counselgiving: state-help, widows pensions, invalidhelp, petitions in affairs of accident, marriage etc. wirting of inquiry & urging letters. Procuring documents 3. Legal counsel (gratis legal protection in lawsuits) 4. Money-lending, without percents on word of honour 5. Agency for employment and workseekers & givers 6. Occupation work-shop: *a)* knitting *b)* cutting out *c)* sewing *d)* making of shoes & slippers 7. Circulating library 8. School for analphabets 9. Antialcoholism 10. Lectures & courses for educating the People 11. Occupation with war-invalides, widows, orphans 12. Housebuilding action. (Suum cuique).

Extract from the statistics of 1914—1920

	Number
1. Personal applications at counselling office	25.572
2. Letters sent	20,251
3. Visits of official guardians (to mothers & infants)	8,108
4. Visits of the family guardians of Social welfare Committee	4,500
5. Caretaking days in dayhome	33,400
6. Gratis milk (for mothers, infants, sick & aged) liter	63,238
7. Gratis food portions	35,647
8. Visitors to dispensary (gratis)	5,022

During war, the counselling office corresponded at the request of the parties interested, with soldiers on the front, with captives, searched for the missed, employed itself for the removal of sick soldiers out of far-away hospitals to such near their home. 99 villages turned to the C. O. in like affairs. Besides the C. O. saw to the waraid business of all the families of the recruited soldiers & proferred a ready plan to the respective cabinet minister of how the warhelp ought to be raised in accordance to the altered circumstances.



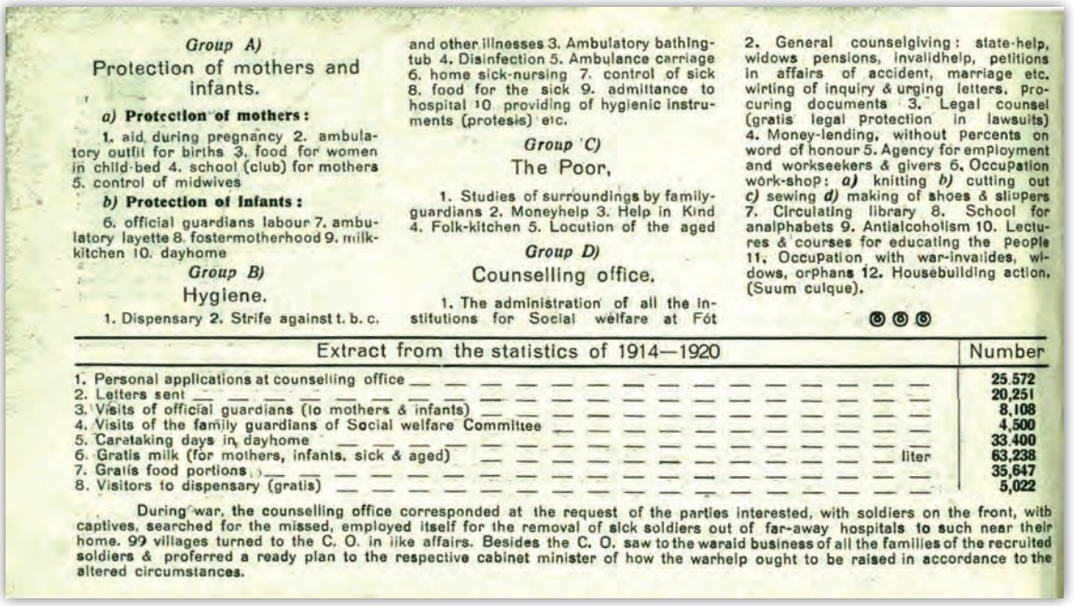
Fót — Pestmegye — Hongrie

Tanácsadó iroda	Bureau de Conseils	Counselling office.

LEVELEZŐLAP — CARTE POSTALE

Faragó Phot. Ujpest.

38



Group A)

Protection of mothers and infants.

***a)* Protection of mothers:**

1. aid during pregnancy 2. ambulatory outfit for births 3. food for women in child-bed 4. school (club) for mothers 5. control of midwives

***b)* Protection of infants:**

6. official guardians labour 7. ambulatory layette 8. fostermotherhood 9. milk-kitchen 10. dayhome

Group B)

Hygiene.

1. Dispensary 2. Strife against t. b. c. and other illnesses 3. Ambulatory bathing-tub 4. Disinfection 5. Ambulance carriage 6. home sick-nursing 7. control of sick 8. food for the sick 9. admittance to hospital 10. providing of hygienic instruments (protesis) etc.

Group C)

The Poor.

1. Studies of surroundings by family-guardians 2. Moneyhelp 3. Help in Kind 4. Folk-kitchen 5. Locution of the aged

Group D)

Counselling office.

1. The administration of all the institutions for Social welfare at Fót 2. General counselgiving: state-help, widows pensions, invalidhelp, petitions in affairs of accident, marriage etc. wirting of inquiry & urging letters, procuring documents 3. Legal counsel (gratis legal protection in lawsuits) 4. Money-lending, without percents on word of honour 5. Agency for employment and workseekers & givers 6. Occupation work-shop: *a)* knitting *b)* cutting out *c)* sewing *d)* making of shoes & sliopers 7. Circulating library 8. School for analphabets 9. Antialcoholism 10. Lectures & courses for educating the people 11. Occupation with war-invalides, widows, orphans 12. Housebuilding action. (Suum cuique).

Extract from the statistics of 1914—1920		Number
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a.
b.

a.
PFAFF
b.

-6-

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Association of Feminists Budapest, 19 April, 1915

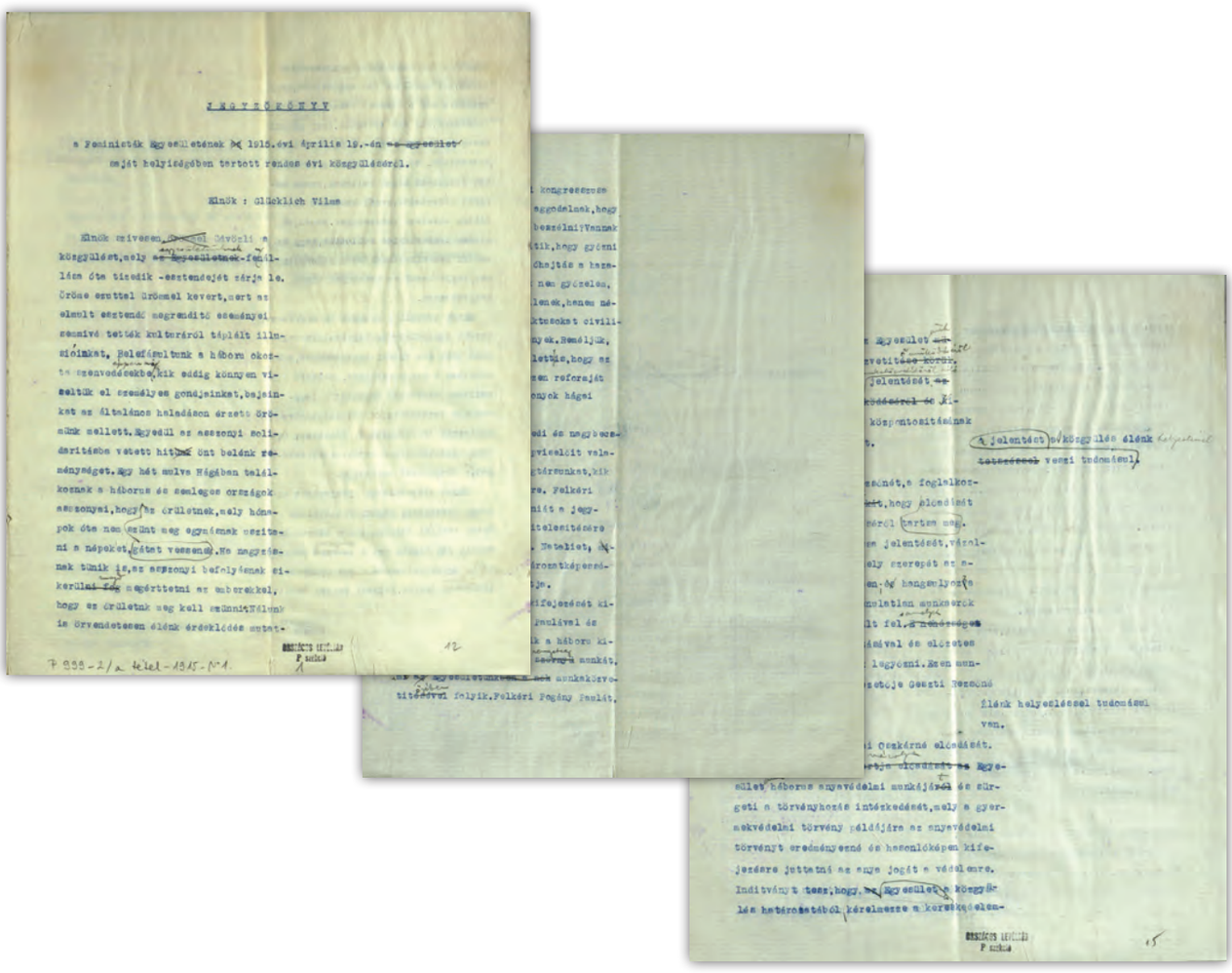
The Association of Feminists was founded in 1904 in Budapest. During the war the organization was led by Vilma Glücklich (1872-1927). Being one of the lecturers of the April 1915 general meeting of the association, she highlighted the sufferings caused by the war and called the listeners' attention to the anti-war international congress to be held a week later in the Hague with the participation of a Hungarian delegation led by her. Vilma Glücklich made a proclamation concerning the issue of war and peace stating that there are several who want to win, "but it is not the victory and the enslaved peoples we need, but organizations which hold together these nations bringing emerging conflicts to an end in a civilized way." She expressed her hope that peace would conquer owing to female solidarity.

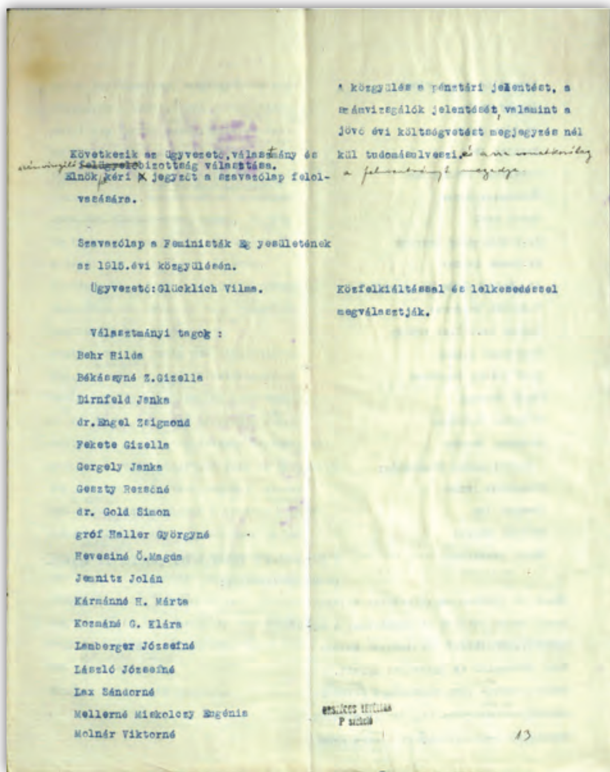
National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL P 999–2/a–1915–No. 1.

Feministler Cemiyeti Genel Kurul Tutanakları Budapeşte, 19 Nisan 1915

Feministler Cemiyeti 1904 yılında Budapeşte'de kurulmuştur. Savaş sırasında cemiyet Vilma Glücklich (1872-1927) tarafından yönetilmiştir. Vilma Glücklich, cemiyetin 1915 Nisan ayındaki genel kurul toplantısının konuşmacılarından biri olarak savaşın yol açtığı acıların altını çizmiş ve dinleyicilerin dikkatini, kendisinin başkanlık edeceği bir Macar heyetinin katılımıyla bir hafta sonra Hague'da (Lahey) gerçekleştirilecek olan savaş karşıtı uluslararası kongreye çekmiştir. Vilma Glücklich, savaş ve barış meselesi hakkında bir bildiri yayınlayarak, "Kazanmak isteyen birçok insan var ama bizim ihtiyacımız olan zafer ve köleleştirilmiş halklar değildir; ortaya çıkan çatışmalara medeni bir şekilde bir son vererek bu ulusları bir arada tutan organizasyonlardır." demiştir. Barışın kadın dayanışması sayesinde üstün geleceğine dair olan ümidini ifade etmiştir.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL P 999–2/a–1915–No. 1.





Következik az ügyvezető, választmány és felügyelőbizottság választása.
Elnök kéri a jegyzőt a szavazólap felolvasására.

Szavazólap a Feministák Egyesületének az 1915. évi közgyűlésén.
Ügyvezető: Glücklich Vilma.

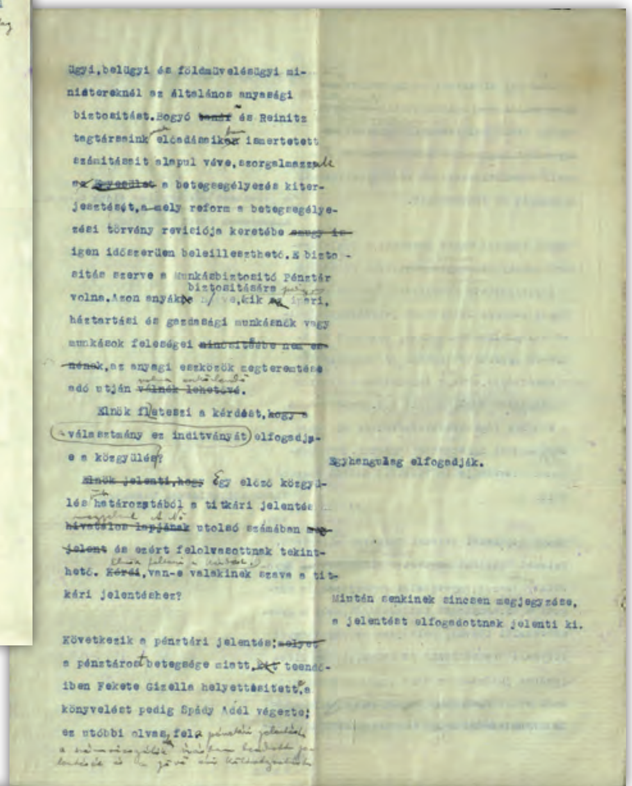
Választmányi tagok:
Behr Hilda
Békássyné Z. Gizella
Dirnfeld Janka
dr. Engel Zsigmond
Fekete Gizella
Gergely Janka
Geszty Rezsőné
dr. Gold Simon
gróf Haller Györgyné
Hevesiné Ö. Magda
Jemnitz Jolán
Kármánné H. Márta
Kozmáné G. Klára
Lemberger Józsefné
László Józsefné
Lax Sándorné
Mellerné Miskolczy Eugénia
Molnár Viktorné

A közgyűlés a pénztári jelentést, a számvizsgálók jelentését, valamint a jövő évi költségvetést megjegyzés nélkül tudomásulveszi.

Közfelkiáltással és lelkesedéssel megválasztják.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
P szekció

13



ügyi, belügyi és földművelésügyi minisztereknél az általános anyasági biztositást. Bogyó tanár és Reinitz tagtársaink előadásaikban ismertetett számitásait alapul véve, szorgalmazzuk az Egyesület a betegsegélyezés kiterjesztését, a mely reform a betegsegélyezési törvény reviziója keretébe nagy is igen időszerüen beleilleszthető. E biztositás szerve a Munkásbiztositó Pénztár volna. Azon anyákra, kik az ipari, háztartási és gazdasági munkásnők vagy munkások feleségei ..., az anyagi eszközök megteremtése adó utján válnék lehetővé.

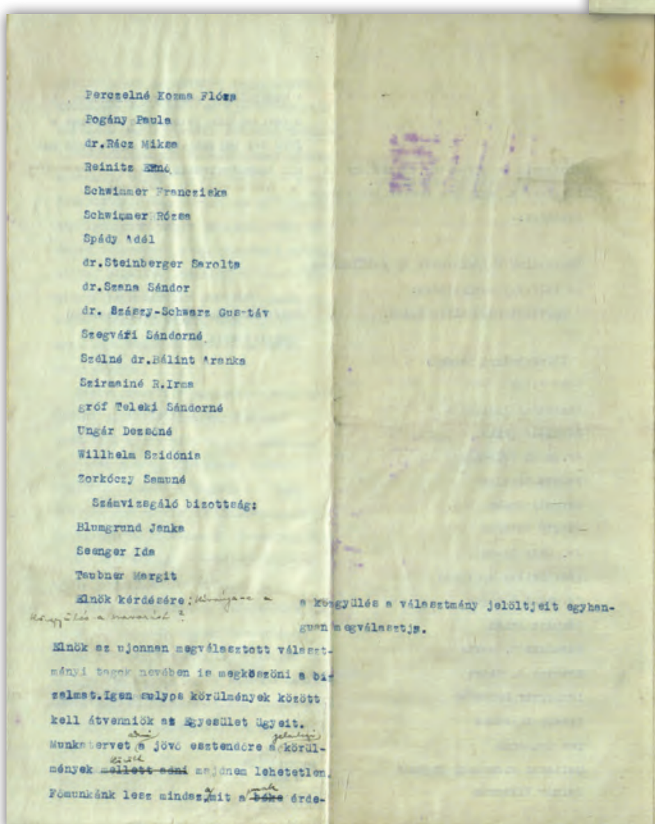
Elnök feltezi a kérdést, hogy a választmány ez inditványát elfogadja-e a közgyülés?

Egyhangulag elfogadják.

Elnök jelenti, hogy Egy előző közgyülés határozatából a titkári jelentés hivatalos lapjának utolsó számában megjelent és ezért felolvasottnak tekinthető. Kérdi, van-e valakinek szava a titkári jelentéshez?

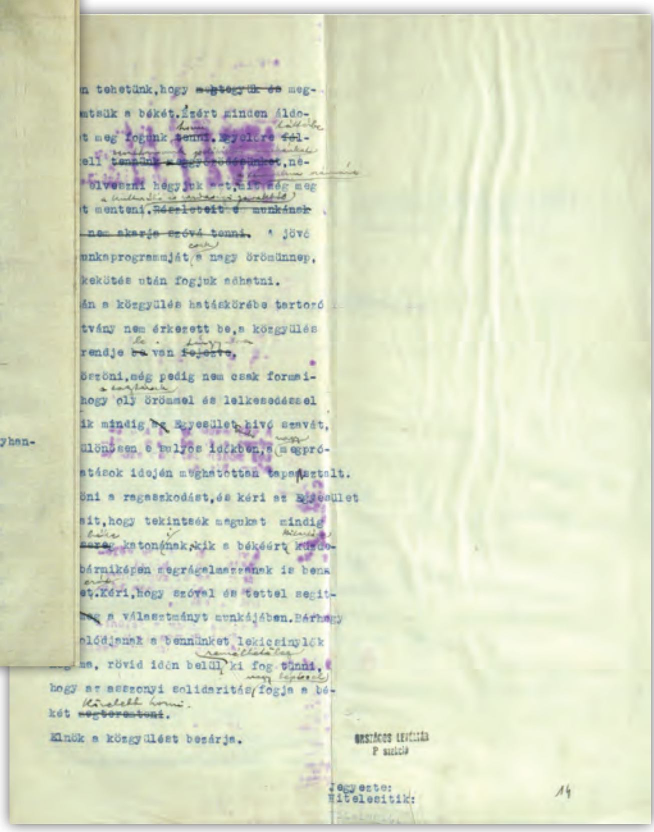
Mintán senkinek sincsen megjegyzése, a jelentést elfogadottnak jelenti ki.

Következik a pénztári jelentés; melyet a pénztáros betegsége miatt, kit teendőiben Fekete Gizella helyettesitett, a könyvelést pedig Spády Adél végezte; ez utóbbi olvas fel.



Perczelné Kozma Flóra
Pogány Paula
dr. Rácz Miksa
Reinitz Ernő
Schwimmer Franciska
Schwimmer Rózsa
Spády Adél
dr. Steinberger Sarolta
dr. Szana Sándor
dr. Szászy-Schwarz Gusztáv
Szegváfi Sándorné
Szélné dr. Bálint Aranka
Szirmainé R. Irma
gróf Teleki Sándorné
Ungár Dezsőné
Willhelm Szidónia
Zorkóczy Samuné
Számvizsgáló bizottság:
Blumgrund Janka
Seenger Ida
Taubner Margit
Elnök kérdésére: a közgyülés a választmány jelöltjeit egyhangulag megválasztja.

Elnök az ujonnan megválasztott választmányi tagok nevében is megköszöni a bizalmat. Igen sulyos körülmények között kell átvenniök az Egyesület ügyeit. Munkatervet a jövő esztendőre a körülmények mellett adni majdnem lehetetlen. Főmunkánk lesz mindaz, mit a béke érde-



...n tehetünk, hogy megteremtsük és megtartsük a békét. Ezért minden áldo... meg fogunk tenni. Egyelőre fél... kell tennünk a ..., né... elveszni hagyjuk azt, mit még meg ...t menteni. Részleteit e munkának ... nem akarja szóvá tenni. A jövő ...unkaprogrammját a nagy örömünnep, ...kekötés után fogjuk adhatni.
...án a közgyülés hatáskörébe tartozó ...tvány nem érkezett be, a közgyülés ...rendje be van fejezve.
...öszöni, még pedig nem csak formai... hogy oly örömmel és lelkesedéssel ...ik mindig az Egyesület hivó szavát, ...ülönösen a sulyos időkben, a megpró...tások idején meghatottan tapasztalt. ...öni a ragaszkodást, és kéri az Egyesület ...it, hogy tekintsék magukat mindig ... sereg katonának, kik a békéért küzdö... bármiképen megrágalmazzanak is bennünket. Kéri, hogy szóval és tettel segitsék a választmányt munkájában. Bárhogy ...lódjanak a bennünket lekicsinylők ...ma, rövid időn belül ki fog tűnni, hogy az asszonyi solidaritás fogja a békét megteremteni.
Elnök a közgyülést bezárja.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
P szekció

Jegyezte:
Hitelesitik:

14

-7-

Program of the 1916 Feminist Congress Budapest, 10-13 June, 1916

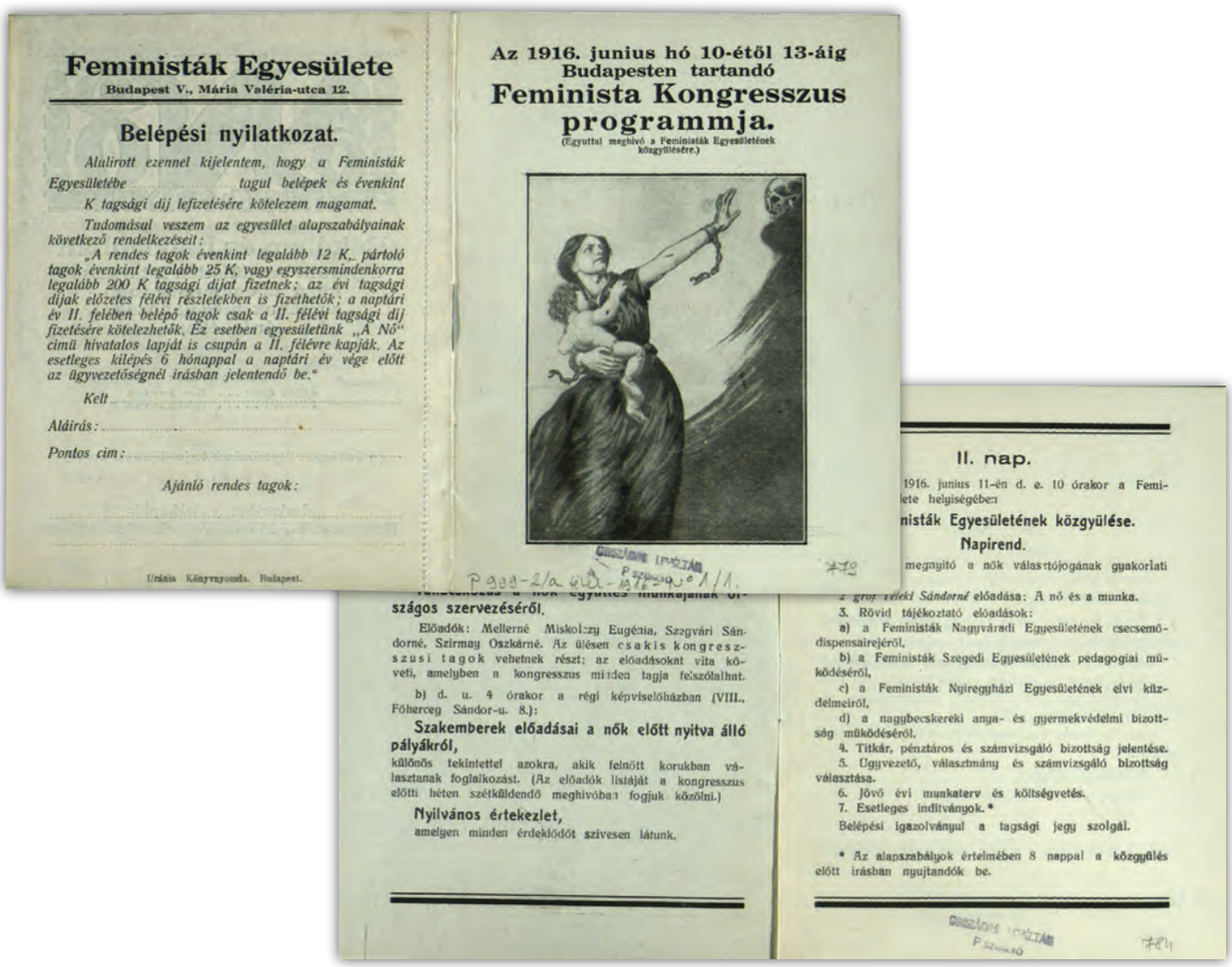
The Association of Feminists convened a four-day congress in June, 1916 with an agenda focusing on the employment of women, the protection of infants and children, emancipation and the fight for right to vote. The association held its yearly general meeting on the second day of the congress which the brochure served also as an invitation to. Lectures on jobs open to female employees, on parenting, protection of mothers and infants and also on the social responsibility of the Association of Feminists were advertised and were open to everyone interested. The Association initiated a programme called Wartime Mother Protection which organized fund raising for women who lost their support and lived among deplorable circumstances due to the war. The brochure called the readers' attention to the Feminist journal called The Woman (A nő in Hungarian), which was delivered to the members of the Association for free.

National Archives of Hunga ry
Archival reference code: MNL OL P 999–2/a–1916–No. I/1

1916 Yılı Feminist Kongresi Programı Budapeşte, 10-13 Haziran 1916

Feministler Cemiyeti, 1916 Haziran ayında kadınların istihdamı, bebeklerin ve çocukların korunması, özgürlük ve oy hakkı için mücadeleyi konu alan bir gündem ile dört günlük bir kongre yapmıştır. Cemiyet, broşürün bir davetiye olarak da kullanıldığı yıllık genel kurul toplantısını kongrenin ikinci gününde düzenlemiştir.
Feministler Cemiyeti tarafından kadın çalışanlara açık meslekler, ebeveynlik, anne ve bebeklerin korunması ile sosyal sorumluluk üzerine verilen konferansların duyurusu yapılmış ve bu konferanslar ilgilenen herkese açık gerçekleştirilmiştir. Cemiyet, savaş nedeniyle destekten yoksun ve içler acısı şartlarda yaşayan kadınlar için bağış toplanmasını organize eden Wartime Mother Protection (Savaş Zamanı Anne Korunması) adında bir program başlatmıştır. Broşür, okurun dikkatini Cemiyetin üyelerine ücretsiz olarak dağıtılan Kadın (Macarca'da A nő) isimli feminist dergiye çekmiştir.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL P 999–2/a–1916–No. I/1



Feministák Egyesülete
Budapest V., Mária Valéria-utca 12.

Belépési nyilatkozat.

Alulirott ezennel kijelentem, hogy a Feministák Egyesületébe ..... tagul belépek és évenkint ..... K tagsági dij lefizetésére kötelezem magamat.

Tudomásul veszem az egyesület alapszabályainak következő rendelkezéseit:

„A rendes tagok évenkint legalább 12 K, pártoló tagok évenkint legalább 25 K, vagy egyszersmindenkorra legalább 200 K tagsági dijat fizetnek; az évi tagsági dijak előzetes félévi részletekben is fizethetők; a naptári év II. felében belépő tagok csak a II. félévi tagsági dij fizetésére kötelezhetők. Ez esetben egyesületünk „A Nő" cimü hivatalos lapját is csupán a II. félévre kapják. Az esetleges kilépés 6 hónappal a naptári év vége előtt az ügyvezetőségnél irásban jelentendő be."

Kelt .....

Aláirás: .....

Pontos cim: .....

Ajánló rendes tagok:

Uránia Könyvnyomda. Budapest.

Az 1916. junius hó 10-étől 13-áig Budapesten tartandó
Feminista Kongresszus programmja.
(Egyuttal meghivó a Feministák Egyesületének közgyülésére.)

II. nap.

1916. junius 11-én d. e. 10 órakor a Femi-
...lete helyiségében
...nisták Egyesületének közgyülése.
Napirend.
... megnyitó a nők választójogának gyakorlati
2 gróf Teleki Sándorné előadása: A nő és a munka.
3. Rövid tájékoztató előadások:
a) a Feministák Nagyváradi Egyesületének csecsemődispensairejéről,
b) a Feministák Szegedi Egyesületének pedagogiai működéséről,
c) a Feministák Nyiregyházi Egyesületének elvi küzdelmeiről,
d) a nagybecskereki anya- és gyermekvédelmi bizottság működéséről.
4. Titkár, pénztáros és számvizsgáló bizottság jelentése.
5. Ügyvezető, választmány és számvizsgáló bizottság választása.
6. Jövő évi munkaterv és költségvetés.
7. Esetleges inditványok.*
Belépési igazolványul a tagsági jegy szolgál.

* Az alapszabályok értelmében 8 nappal a közgyülés előtt irásban nyujtandók be.

...szágos szervezéséről.

Előadók: Mellerné Miskolczy Eugénia, Szegvári Sándorné, Szirmay Oszkárné. Az ülésen csakis kongresszusi tagok vehetnek részt; az előadásokat vita követi, amelyben a kongresszus minden tagja felszólalhat.

b) d. u. 4 órakor a régi képviselőházban (VIII., Főherceg Sándor-u. 8.):

Szakemberek előadásai a nők előtt nyitva álló pályákról,
különös tekintettel azokra, akik felnőtt korukban választanak foglalkozást. (Az előadók listáját a kongresszus előtti héten szétküldendő meghivóban fogjuk közölni.)

Nyilvános értekezlet,
amelyen minden érdeklődőt szivesen látunk.

III. nap.

Hétfőn, junius 12-én d. e. 10 órakor a Pesti Lloyd-társaság termében (V., Mária Valéria-u. 12.):

A nő feladatai az emberiség jövője érdekében.

Szirmay Oszkárné elnöki megnyitó beszéde.

Ágoston Péterné: Anyavédelem a munkásnő szempontjából

Szana Sándor dr.: Küzdelem a csecsemőhalandóság ellen.

Dr. Révész Margit: Mit tanulhat a normális gyermek nevelője a kriminálpedagógustól?

Glücklich Vilma: A gyermek védelme környezetének káros hatásaitól.

Nyilvános előadás,
amelyen minden érdeklődő résztvehet.

IV. nap.

Kedden, junius 13-án d. e. 10 órakor a Feministák Egyesületében:

Folytatólagos tanácskozás a nők együttes munkájának országos szervezéséről.

Előadók: Pogány Paula, Spády Adél. Hozzászólásra jogosult a kongresszus minden tagja. *Az ülésen csakis kongresszusi tagok* vehetnek részt.

További részleteket külön meghivókban közlünk.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
P szekció
785

Kivonat
a Feministák Egyesületének alapszabályaiból.

2. §. Az egyesület célja.

A magyar nő egyenjogusitása minden téren és a női munka érdekeinek megóvása.

4. §. Tagok.

1. Rendes tag lehet minden egyén és egyesület, ha az egyesület alapelvét magáévá teszi és évenkint legalább 12 K tagsági dijat fizet félévi előzetes részletekben.

2. Pártoló tag lehet bárki, aki évenkint legalább 25 K-t, vagy egyszersmindenkorra legalább 200 K-t fizet.

IX. évfolyam Budapest, 1916 junius 5. 6. szám

A NŐ
FEMINISTA FOLYÓIRAT

Békében és háboruban
egyaránt rendületlen kitartással küzd az emberiség jobb sorsának megalapozása érdekében.

Előfizetési ára:
egész évre . . . 5.— korona
félévre . . . . . 2.50 korona

(A Feministák Egyesületének tagjai dijtalanul kapják.)

Szerkesztőség és kiadóhivatal:
Budapest V., Mária Valéria-utca 12. sz.

ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR
P szekció
786

-8-

An allocution to the mothers - An anti-war call of the Hungarian feminists
1918

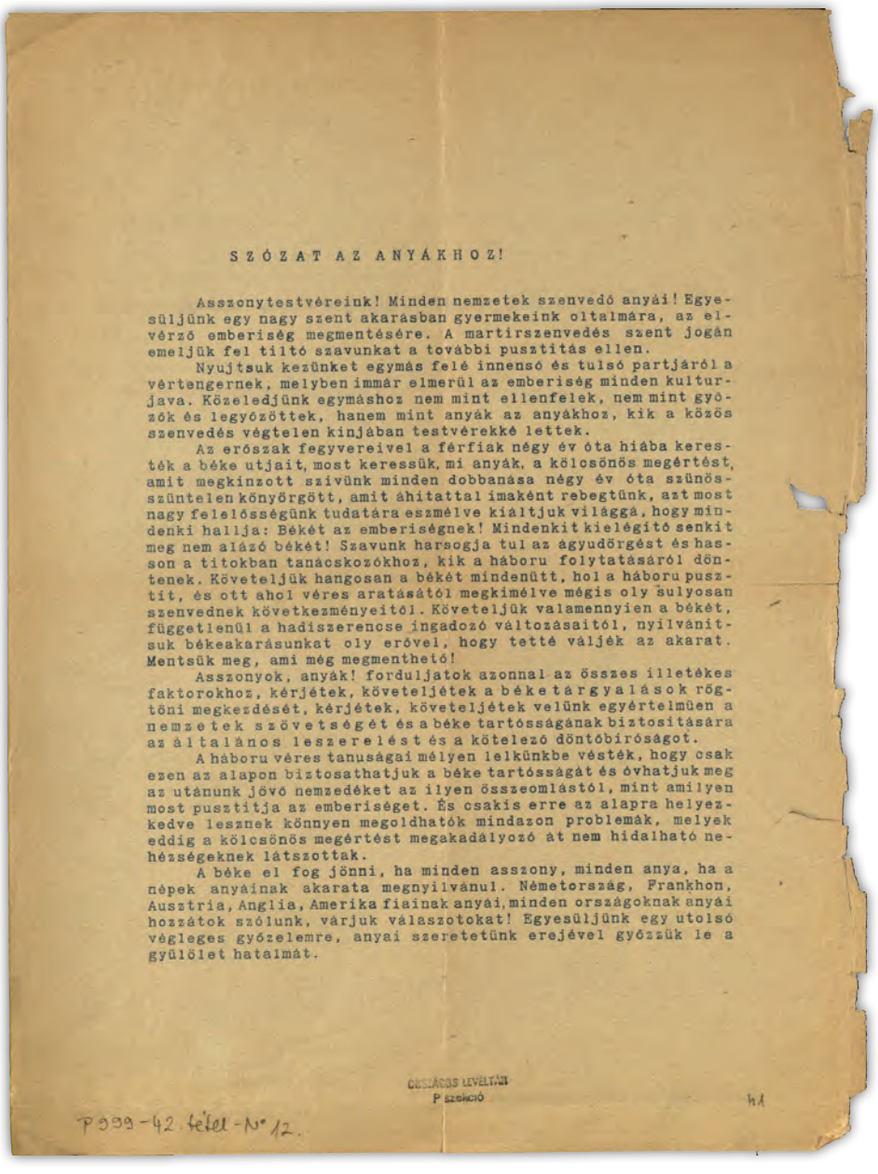
This document was created in the last year of the war calling all women and especially the women of the powers at war to demand immediate peace on all fronts. The text pictures mothers as sisters at both sides of the sea of blood who should step up together to reach peace, which had not been achieved by the guns of violence for the previous four years. The women of Germany, France, Austria, England, the United States of America and other nations were addressed to demand the immediate start of peace talks, general disarmament in order to ensure the durability of peace and the set up of a compulsory arbitration tribunal to resolve conflicts in a peaceful way. The exact date of the creation of the document is unknown.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL P 999–42–No. 12.

Annelere bir hitabe - Macar feministlerin savaş karşıtı çağrısı
1918

Bu belge savaşın son yılında, tüm kadınların ve özellikle de savaştaki devletlerin kadınlarının, tüm cephelerde derhal barış talebinde bulunmaları için oluşturulmuştur. Metin, son dört yılda silahlı şiddetle elde edilemeyen barışa ulaşılabilmesi amacıyla birlikte adım atması gereken anneleri, kan gölünün her iki tarafı için de kız kardeşler olarak tanımlamaktadır. Almanya, Fransa, Avusturya, İngiltere, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve diğer ulusların kadınlarından; barış görüşmelerine, barışın sürekliliğini sağlamak amacıyla genel silahsızlanmaya ve çatışmaları barışçı bir şekilde çözmek için zorunlu tahkim mahkemesinin kurulmasına acil olarak başlanılmasını talep etmeleri istenmektedir. Belgenin kesin oluşturulma tarihi bilinmemektedir.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL P 999–42–No. 12.



SZÓZAT AZ ANYÁKHOZ!

Asszonytestvéreink! Minden nemzetek szenvedő anyái! Egyesüljünk egy nagy szent akarásban gyermekeink oltalmára, az elvérző emberiség megmentésére. A martirszenvedés szent jogán emeljük fel tiltó szavunkat a további pusztítás ellen.

Nyujtsuk kezünket egymás felé innensó és tulsó partjáról a vértengernek, melyben immár elmerül az emberiség minden kulturjava. Közeledjünk egymáshoz nem mint ellenfelek, nem mint győzők és legyőzöttek, hanem mint anyák az anyákhoz, kik a közös szenvedés végtelen kinjában testvérekké lettek.

Az erőszak fegyvereivel a férfiak négy év óta hiába keresték a béke utjait, most keressük, mi anyák, a kölcsönös megértést, amit megkinzott szivünk minden dobbanása négy év óta szünösszüntelen könyörgött, amit áhitattal imaként rebegtünk, azt most nagy felelősségünk tudatára eszmélve kiáltjuk világgá, hogy mindenki hallja: Békét az emberiségnek! Mindenkit kielégitő senkit meg nem alázó békét! Szavunk harsogja tul az ágyudörgést és hasson a titokban tanácskozókhoz, kik a háboru folytatásáról döntenek. Követeljük hangosan a békét mindenütt, hol a háboru pusztit, és ott ahol véres aratásától megkimélve mégis oly sulyosan szenvednek következményeitől. Követeljük valamennyien a békét, függetlenül a hadiszerencse ingadozó változásaitól, nyilvánitsuk békeakarásunkat oly erővel, hogy tetté váljék az akarat. Mentsük meg, ami még megmentheto!

Asszonyok, anyák! forduljatok azonnal az összes illetékes faktorokhoz, kérjétek, követeljétek a béketárgyalások rögtöni megkezdését, kérjétek, követeljétek velünk egyértelmüen a nemzetek szövetségét és a béke tartósságának biztositására az általános leszerelést és a kötelező döntőbiróságot.

A háboru véres tanuságai mélyen lelkünkbe vésték, hogy csak ezen az alapon biztosathatjuk a béke tartósságát és óvhatjuk meg az utánunk jövő nemzedéket az ilyen összeomlástól, mint amilyen most pusztitja az emberiséget. És csakis erre az alapra helyezkedve lesznek könnyen megoldhatók mindazon problémák, melyek eddig a kölcsönös megértést megakadályozó át nem hidalható nehézségeknek látszottak.

A béke el fog jönni, ha minden asszony, minden anya, ha a népek anyáinak akarata megnyilvánul. Németország, Frankhon, Ausztria, Anglia, Amerika fiainak anyái, minden országoknak anyái hozzátok szólunk, várjuk válaszotokat! Egyesüljünk egy utolsó végleges győzelemre, anyai szeretetünk erejével győzzük le a gyülölet hatalmát.

P 999-42. fétel - N° 12.

-9-

Establishment of a Hungarian war hospital in Istanbul
Budapest, January-June, 1916

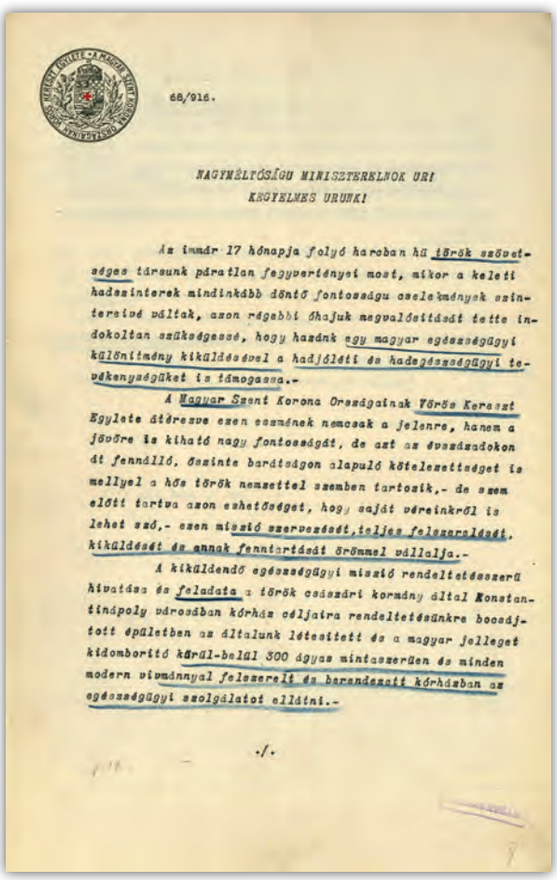
Referring to Turkey's heroic acts in the war and to the centuries-long cordial relations between Turkey and Hungary, in 1916 the Hungarian Red Cross Association requested the support of the Hungarian Prime Minister, István Tisza in fulfilling the association's plan to help Turkey, one of the allies of Hungary in the Great War by sending a medical mission to Istanbul. Based on donations from Hungarian inhabitants, the association organized the mission and undertook the equipment and maintenance of a modern general war hospital with a staff of 12 doctors, 20 nurses, 34 medical soldiers and pharmacists. As the Belgrade-Nis- Sofia railway line was not in use for goods transport purposes at that time, the transport of the mission was delayed by more than a month. The shipment of 325 beds, 900 cases of medical materials, 2 disinfector machines and 1 motorcar was hauled by a barge and rented ships from Budapest to Ruse, then transferred by Bulgarian and Turkish trains to Istanbul. The hospital functioned for 5 months and was shut down on 1st August, 1916, after the conveyance of patients was halted by Turkish pasha, Suleiman Nouman in June for unknown reasons.

National Archives of Hungary
Archival reference code: MNL OL K 26 – 1916 – 13. res. – 49

İstanbul'da bir Macar savaş hastanesi kurulması
Budapeşte, Ocak-Haziran 1916

Türkiye'nin savaşta gösterdiği kahramanlıklara ve Türkiye ile Macaristan arasında yüzyıllardır süregelen yakın ilişkilere istinaden, Macar Kızıl Haç Cemiyeti 1916 yılında, cemiyetin İstanbul şehrine bir sağlık heyeti göndererek Büyük Savaş'ta Macaristan'ın müttefiklerinden biri olan Türkiye'ye yardım etme planını gerçekleştirebilmesi için Macaristan Başbakanı István Tisza'dan destek istemiştir. Cemiyet, Macar halkının bağışlarına dayalı olarak sağlık ekibini tertip etmiş ve 12 doktor, 20 hemşire, 34 sağlıkçı asker ve eczacıdan oluşan personeli ile tam teşekküllü bir modern savaş hastanesinin ekipmanını ve idamesini üstlenmiştir. Belgrad-Niş-Sofya tren yolu o zaman eşya taşımacılığı amaçlı kullanımda olmadığından, sağlık heyetinin ulaşımı bir aydan fazla bir süre gecikmiştir. 325 yatak, 900 sandık tıbbi malzeme, 2 dezenfeksiyon makinesi ve bir otomobilin nakliyesi Budapeşte'den Ruse'ye (Rusçuk) kadar bir mavna ve kiralık gemiler tarafından yapılmış, ardından İstanbul'a Bulgar ve Türk trenleri tarafından transfer edilmiştir. Hastane, 5 ay boyunca hizmet vermiş ve Türk Paşa Süleyman Numan tarafından Haziran ayında bilinmeyen nedenlerle hasta sevkinin durdurulmasından sonra 1 Ağustos 1916'da kapatılmıştır.

Macaristan Milli Arşivi
Arşiv referans kodu: MNL OL K 26 – 1916 – 13. res. – 49



68/916.

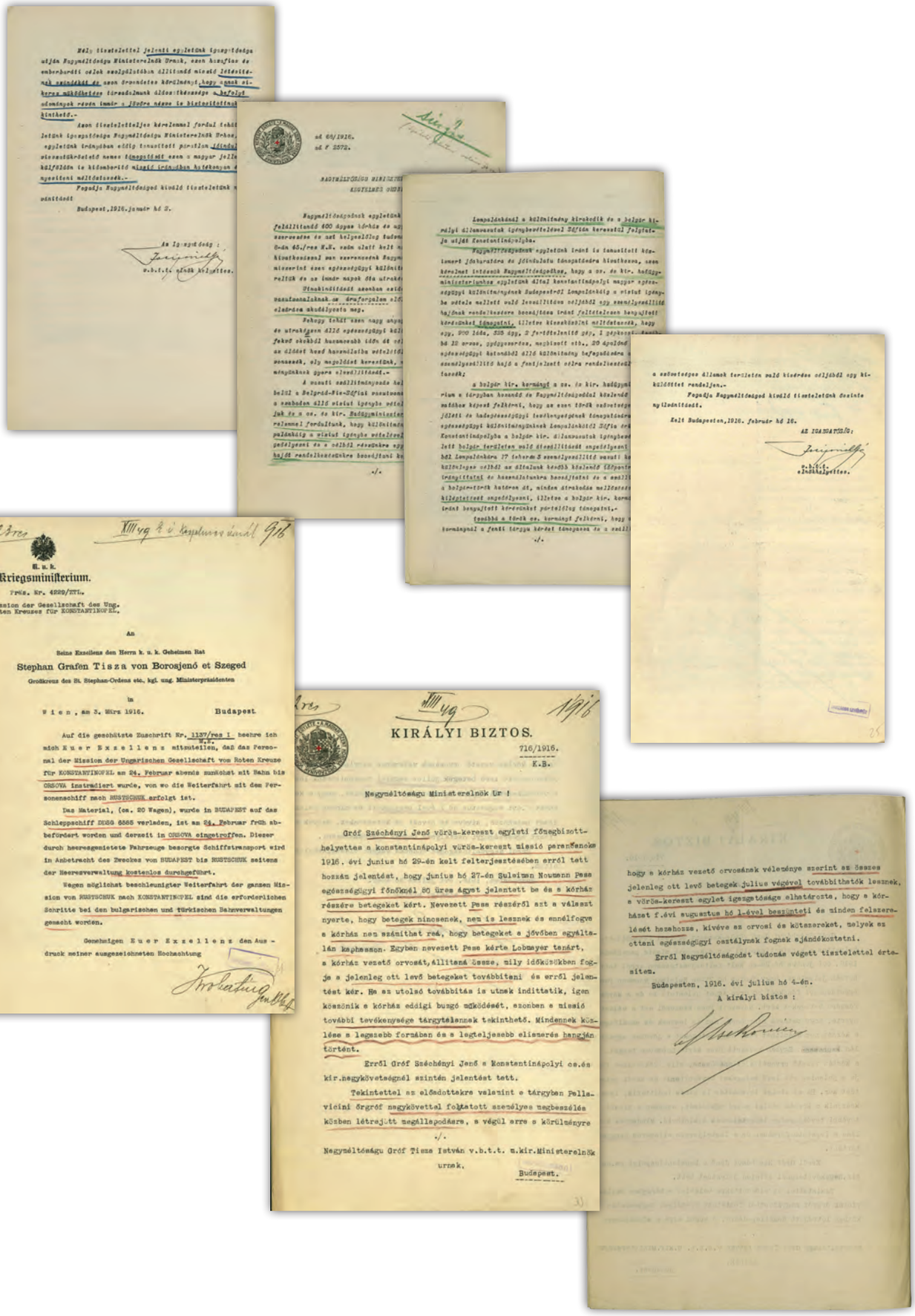
NAGYMÉLTÓSÁGU MINISZTERELNOK URI
KEGYELMES URUNK!

Az immár 17 hónapja folyó harcban hű török szövetséges társunk páratlan fegyvertényei most, mikor a keleti hadszinterek mindinkább döntő fontosságu cselekmények szintereivé váltak, azon régebbi óhajuk megvalósitását tette indokoltan szükségessé, hogy hazánk egy magyar egészségügyi különitmény kiküldésével a hadjóléti és hadegészségügyi tevékenységüket is támogassa.-

A Magyar Szent Korona Országainak Vörös Kereszt Egylete átérezve ezen eszmének nemcsak a jelenre, hanem a jövőre is kiható nagy fontosságát, de azt az évszázadokon át fennálló, őszinte barátságon alapuló kötelezettséget is mellyel a hős török nemzettel szemben tartozik,- de szem előtt tartva azon eshetőséget, hogy saját véreinkről is lehet szó,- ezen misszió szervezését, teljes felszerelését, kiküldését és annak fenntartását örömmel vállalja.-

A kiküldendő egészségügyi misszió rendeltetésszerű hivatása és feladata a török császári kormány által Konstantinápoly városában kórház céljaira rendeltetésünkre bocsájtott épületben az általunk létesitett és a magyar jelleget kidomboritó körül-belül 300 ágyas mintaszerüen és minden modern vivmánnyal felszerelt és berendezett kórházban az egészségügyi szolgálatot ellátni.-

./.



K. u. k.
Kriegsministerium.

Präs. Nr. 4229/XVI.

Mission der Gesellschaft des Ung. Roten Kreuzes für KONSTANTINOPEL.

An

Seine Exzellenz den Herrn k. u. k. Geheimen Rat
Stephan Grafen Tisza von Borosjenő et Szeged
Großkreuz des St. Stephan-Ordens etc., kgl. ung. Ministerpräsidenten

in

Wien, am 3. März 1916. Budapest.

Auf die geschätzte Zuschrift Nr. 1137/res i. beehre ich mich Euer Exzellenz mitzuteilen, daß das Personal der Mission der Ungarischen Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze für KONSTANTINOPEL am 24. Februar abends zunächst mit Bahn bis ORSOVA instradiert wurde, von wo die Weiterfahrt mit dem Personenschiff nach RUSTSCHUK erfolgt ist.

Das Material, (ca. 20 Wagen), wurde in BUDAPEST auf das Schleppschiff DUSG 6565 verladen, ist am 24. Februar früh abbefördert worden und derzeit in ORSOVA eingetroffen. Dieser durch heeresgemietete Fahrzeuge besorgte Schiffstransport wird in Anbetracht des Zweckes von BUDAPEST bis RUSTSCHUK seitens der Heeresverwaltung kostenlos durchgeführt.

Wegen möglichst beschleunigter Weiterfahrt der ganzen Mission von RUSTSCHUK nach KONSTANTINOPEL sind die erforderlichen Schritte bei den bulgarischen und türkischen Bahnverwaltungen gemacht worden.

Genehmigen Euer Exzellenz den Ausdruck meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung

KIRÁLYI BIZTOS.

716/1916.
K.B.

Nagyméltóságu Miniszterelnök Ur !

Gróf Széchényi Jenő vörös-keresztegyleti főmegbizott-helyettes a konstantinápolyi vörös-kereszt missió parancsnoka 1916. évi junius hó 29-én kelt felterjesztésében erről tett hozzám jelentést, hogy junius hó 27-én Suleiman Noumann Pasa egészségügyi főnöknél 80 üres ágyat jelentett be és a kórház részére betegeket kért. Nevezett Pasa részéről azt a választ nyerte, hogy betegek nincsenek, nem is lesznek és ennélfogva a kórház nem számithat reá, hogy betegeket a jövőben egyáltalán kaphasson. Egyben nevezett Pasa kérte Lobmayer tanárt, a kórház vezető orvosát, állitsa össze, mily időközökben fogja a jelenleg ott levő betegeket továbbiteni és erről jelentést kér. Ha az utolsó továbbitás is utnak inditottak, igen köszönik a kórház eddigi buzgó működését, azonban a missió további tevékenysége tárgytalannak tekinthető. Mindennek közlése a legszebb formában és a legteljesebb elismerés hangján történt.

Erről Gróf Széchényi Jenő a Konstantinápolyi cs.és kir.nagykövetségnél szintén jelentést tett.

Tekintettel az előadottakra valamint e tárgyban Pallavicini őrgróf nagykövettel folytatott személyes megbeszélés közben létrejött megállapodásra, s végül arra a körülményre

./.

Nagyméltóságu Gróf Tisza István v.b.t.t. m.kir.Miniszterelnök urnak.

Budapest.

hogy a kórház vezető orvosának véleménye szerint az összes jelenleg ott levő betegek julius végével továbbithatók lesznek, a vörös-keresztegylet igazgatósága elhatározta, hogy a kórházat f.évi augusztus hó 1-ével beszünteti és minden felszerelését hazahozza, kivéve az orvosi és kötszereket, melyek az otteni egészségügyi osztálynak fognak ajándékoztatni.

Erről Nagyméltóságodat tudomás végett tiszteletteljel értesitem.

Budapesten, 1916. évi julius hó 4-én.

A királyi biztos :

- 1 -

Aid for the Ottoman from the Mohammadians Community of Ulu Langat

Letter transmissions regarding of the cheque $79 from the Muhammadians Community of Ulu Langat, Selangor via the Red Crescent Society.

National Archives of Malaysia

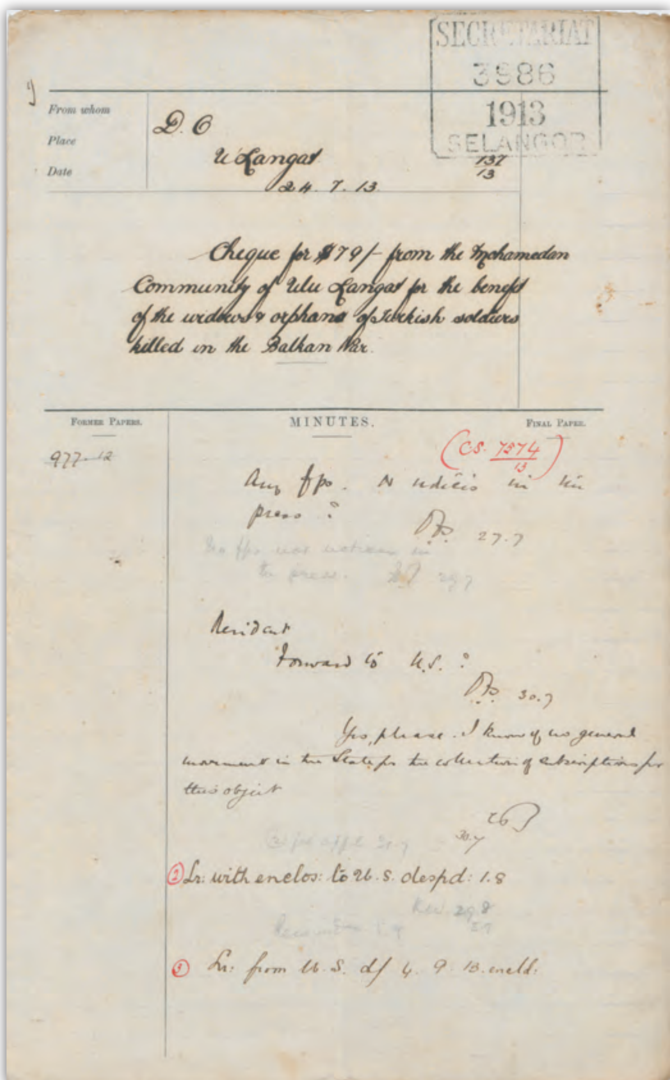
Accession No: 19570171026, 19570596309
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, High Commissioner Office Malaya

Ulu Langat Müslüman cemaati tarafından Osmanlı Devleti'ne yapılan yardım

Kızılay Derneği aracılığıyla Selangor Ulu Langat Müslüman cemaatinin gönderdiği 79 $'lık çek ile ilgili mektup kayıtları.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570171026, 19570596309
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği



SECRETARIAT 3986 1913 SELANGOR

From whom D. C.
Place U. Langat
Date 24. 7. 13.

137/13

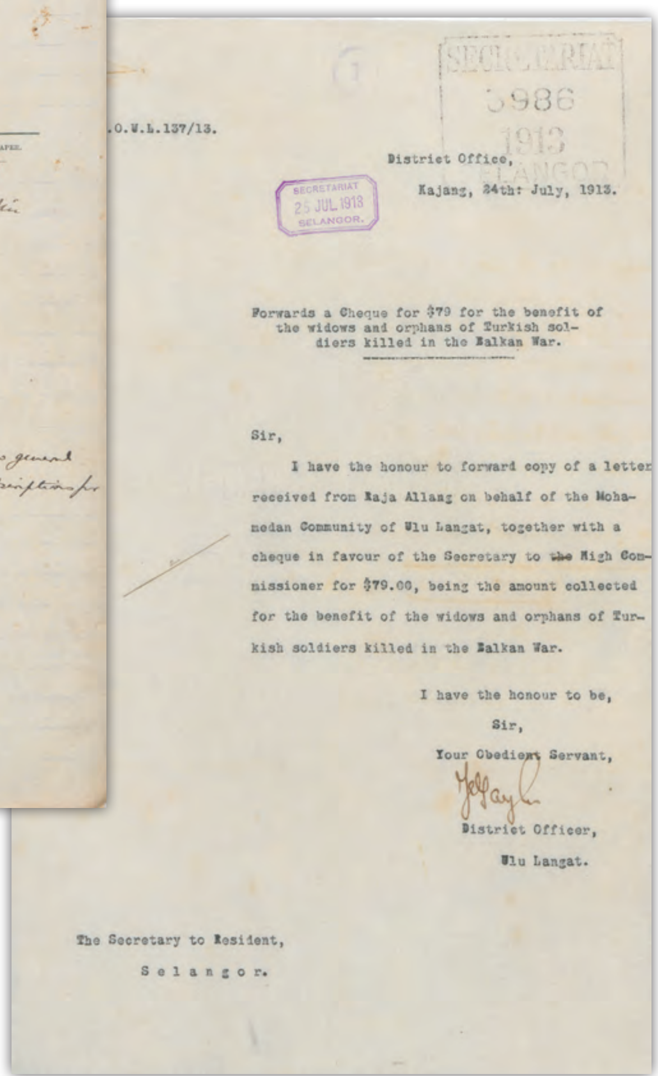
Cheque for $79/- from the Mohamedan Community of Ulu Langat for the benefit of the widows & orphans of Turkish soldiers killed in the Balkan War.

FORMER PAPERS. MINUTES. FINAL PAPER.

977-12

(C.S. 7274/13)

Resident
Forward to H.S.?



SECRETARIAT 3986 1913 SELANGOR

.O.U.L.137/13.

SECRETARIAT 25 JUL 1913 SELANGOR.

District Office,
Kajang, 24th July, 1913.

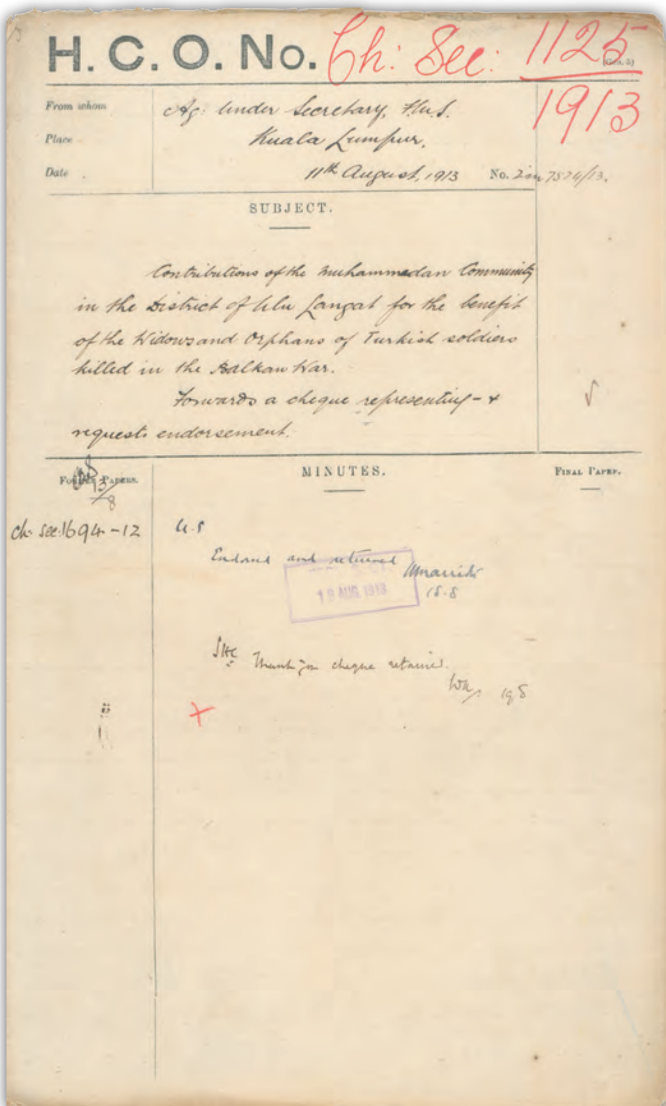
Forwards a Cheque for $79 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Turkish soldiers killed in the Balkan War.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter received from Raja Allang on behalf of the Mohamedan Community of Ulu Langat, together with a cheque in favour of the Secretary to ~~the~~ High Commissioner for $79.00, being the amount collected for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Turkish soldiers killed in the Balkan War.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
District Officer,
Ulu Langat.

The Secretary to Resident,
Selangor.


H. C. O. No. Ch: Sec: 1125 / 1913

From whom: Ag: Under Secretary, F.M.S.
Place: Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 11th August, 1913 No. 2 in 7574/13.

SUBJECT.

Contributions of the Muhammadan Community in the District of Ulu Langat for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Turkish soldiers killed in the Balkan War.

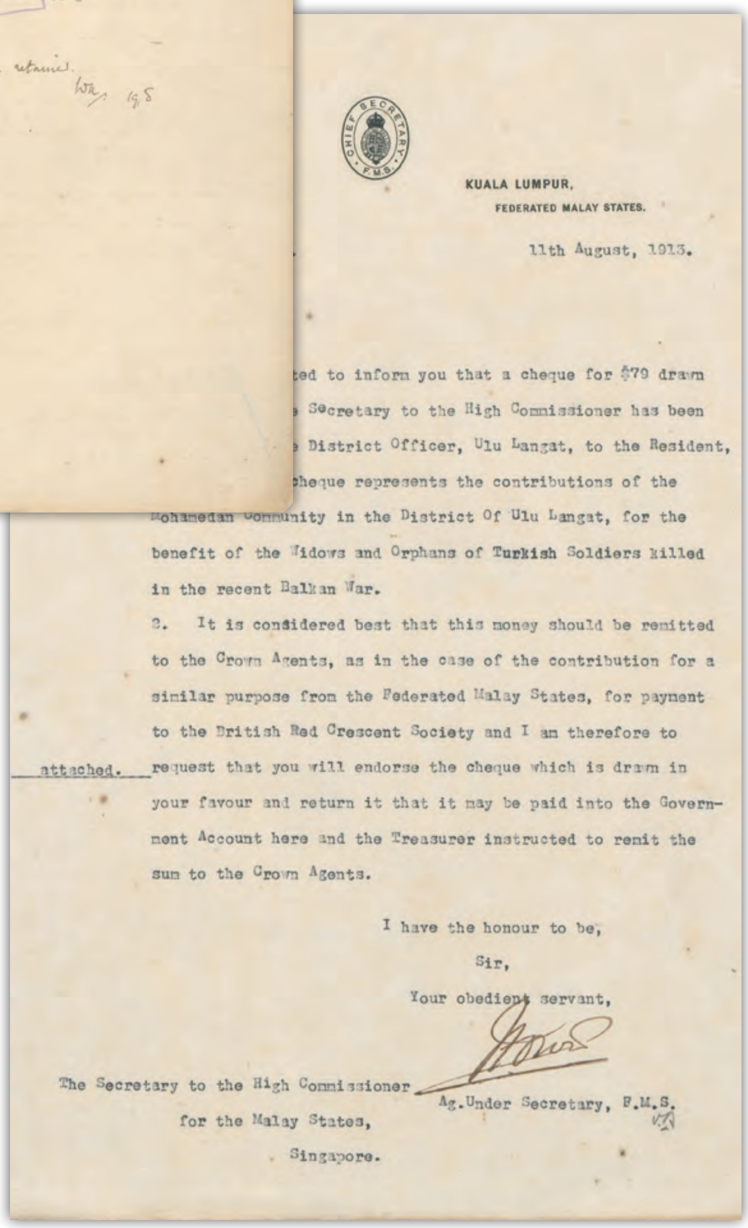
Forwards a cheque representing – & requests endorsement.

MINUTES.

Former Papers: Ch. Sec. 1694-12

U.S.
Endorsed and returned
19 AUG 1913
15.8

Thank you cheque retained.
19.8


KUALA LUMPUR,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

11th August, 1913.

…ted to inform you that a cheque for $79 drawn … Secretary to the High Commissioner has been … District Officer, Ulu Langat, to the Resident, … cheque represents the contributions of the Mohamedan Community in the District Of Ulu Langat, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Turkish Soldiers killed in the recent Balkan War.

2. It is considered best that this money should be remitted to the Crown Agents, as in the case of the contribution for a similar purpose from the Federated Malay States, for payment to the British Red Crescent Society and I am therefore to request that you will endorse the cheque which is drawn in your favour and return it that it may be paid into the Government Account here and the Treasurer instructed to remit the sum to the Crown Agents.

attached.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Ag. Under Secretary, F.M.S.

The Secretary to the High Commissioner
for the Malay States,
Singapore.

-2-

The Sultan of Ottoman ask for the number of Muhammadians in Selangor

The file contains information pertaining to the number of Muhammadians in Selangor which was asked by the Sultan of Turkey in the year 1909.

National Archives of Malaysia

Accession No: 19570133970, 19570581899
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, High Commissioner Office Malaya

Osmanlı Padişahının Selangor'daki Müslümanların sayısı ile ilgili bilgi talebi

Dosya, 1909 yılında Osmanlı Padişahı tarafından talep edilen Selangor'daki Müslümanların sayısı ile ilgili bilgiyi ihtiva etmektedir.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570133970, 19570581899
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği

V.N.

FEDERAL SECRETARIAT,
SELANGOR MALAY PENINSULA.

No. Pahang.245/1907. 22nd January, 1907

Sir,

I am directed to enquire whether you have received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ismail Kakki Bey - Aide de Camp to the Sultan of Turkey - asking for information regarding the total population in Selangor and the number of Mahommedans

(a) Sunnites
(b) Shiites.

2. If that is the case I am to suggest that it might be advisable to reply regretting that the figures are not available.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Federal Secretary, F.M.S.

The British Resident,
SELANGOR.

Constantinople,
April 26th, 1898.

...ance with the instructions contained in ...patch of March 11th, I notified the Sultan ...he Honourable Abdul Rahman Bin Andak, Dato ...cial Envoy of the Sultan of Johore, and of ...ission.

...honour to report that the Dato, accom- ...First Dragoman of this Embassy, was re- ...al Majesty in audience on the 24th instant. ...his regret at the demise of the former ...om he had seen here some years ago, and ...ions to the present ruler, and his wishes ...gn and long life. His Majesty had previous- ...ultan of Johore the First Class of the ...s, and on the Dato the Second Class of ...and the latter, after thanking His Majesty for the High distinctions thus conferred on his master and himself, assured him, in the name of the Sultan of Johore, that he would never fail to use his best efforts to promote the interests of the religion of Islam.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) Philip Currie.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sultans support the British Government

Information regarding supports received from Sultan of Perak, Johor, Selangor and Kelantan on the British War in 1914 until 1918. Written in Jawi and being translated to Malay and English.

National Archives of Malaysia

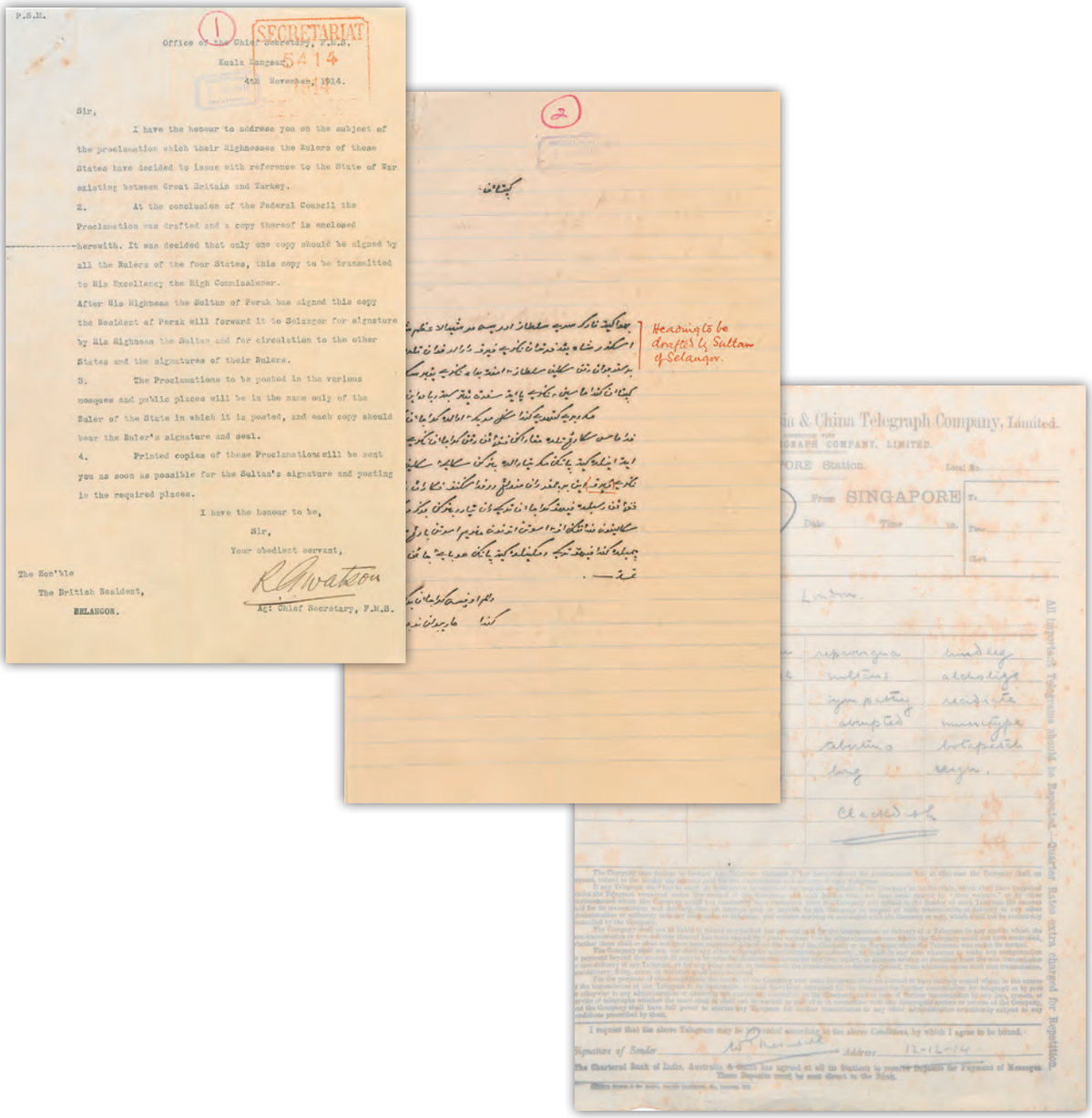
Accession No: 19570178946, 19570598761, 19570598899, 19570598678
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, Perak State Secretary Office, Johor State Secretary Office, Kelantan State Secretary Office, Terengganu State Secretary Office

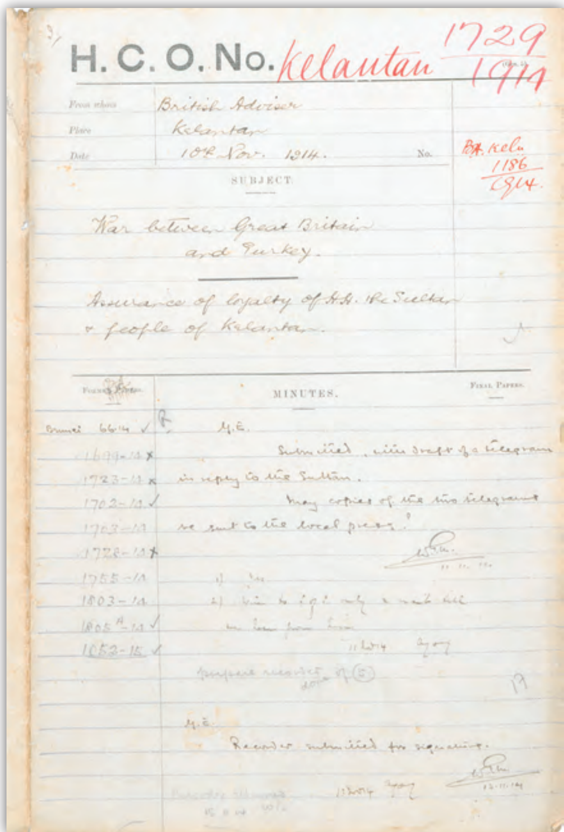
İngiliz Hükümetini Destekleyen Sultanlar

1914-1918 yıllarındaki İngiliz Savaşı'nda Perak, Johor, Selangor ve Kelantan Sultanlarından alınan desteğe dair bilgi. Cavi dilinde yazılmış olup Malayca ve İngilizceye tercüme edilmiştir.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570178946, 19570598761, 19570598899, 19570598678
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Perak Devlet Bakanlığı, Johor Devlet Bakanlığı, Kelantan Devlet Bakanlığı, Terengganu Devlet Bakanlığı





H. C. O. No. Kelantan 1729/1914

From whom: British Adviser
Place: Kelantan
Date: 10th Nov. 1914.
No. BA. Kelu. 1186/914.

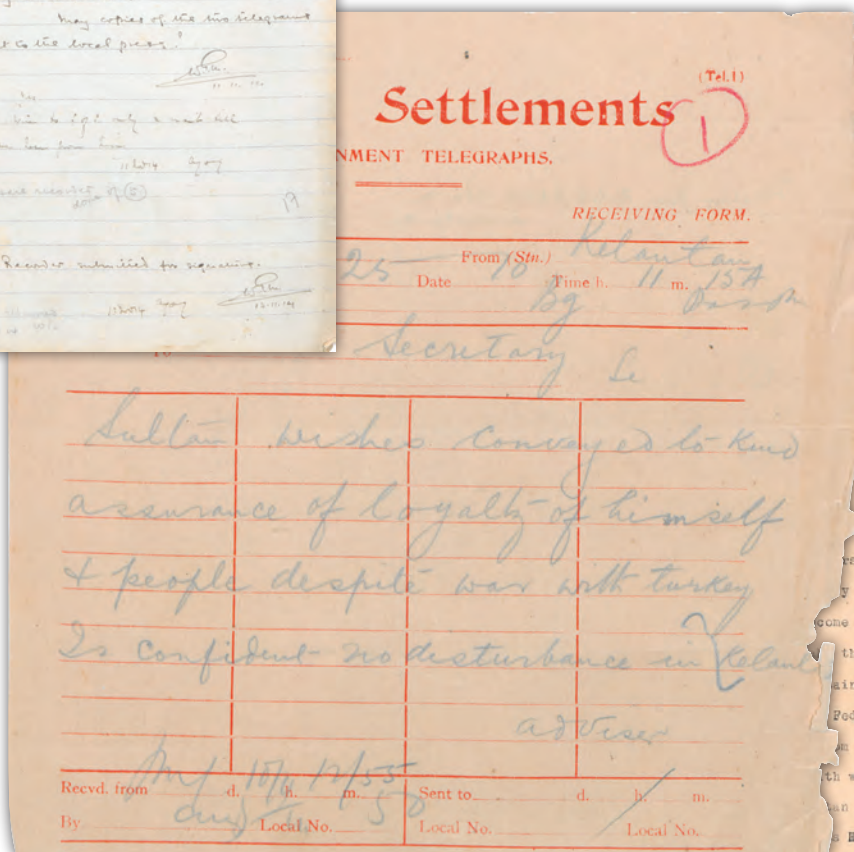
SUBJECT

War between Great Britain and Turkey.

Assurance of loyalty of H.H. the Sultan & people of Kelantan.

MINUTES.

Submitted, with draft of a telegram in reply to the Sultan.



Settlements (Tel. 1)

...NMENT TELEGRAPHS.

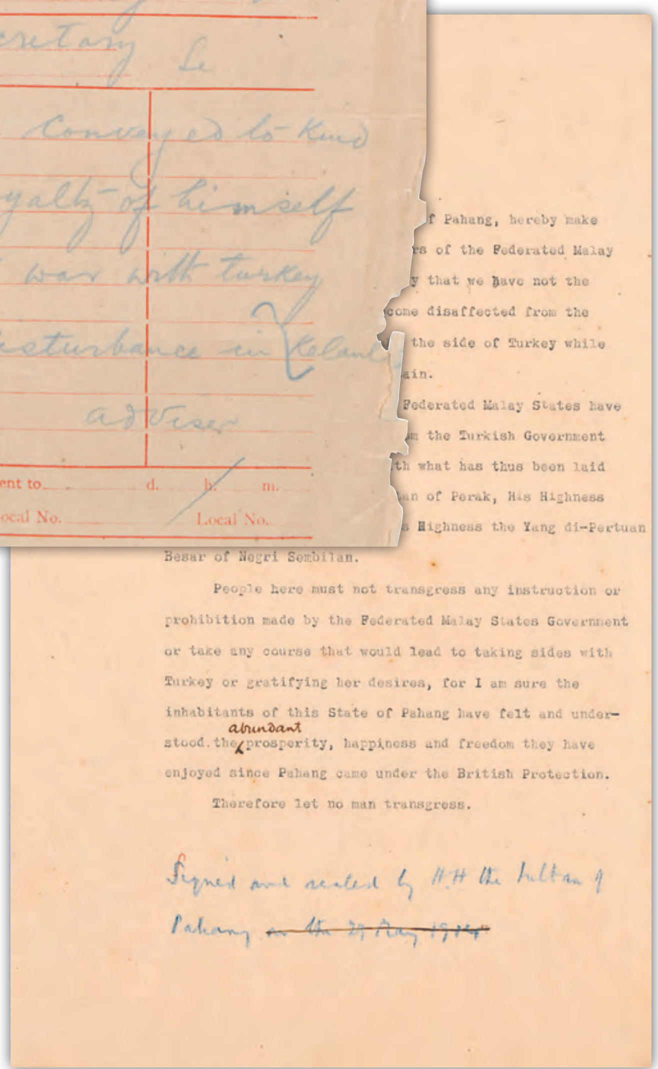
RECEIVING FORM.

From (Stn.) Kelantan
Date 10 Time h. 11 m. 15A

Secretary

Sultan wishes conveyed to King assurance of loyalty of himself & people despite war with Turkey. Is confident no disturbance in Kelantan.
Adviser

Recvd. from ... d. ... h. ... m. ... Sent to ... d. ... h. ... m.
By ... Local No. ... Local No. ... Local No.



...f Pahang, hereby make
...rs of the Federated Malay
...y that we have not the
...come disaffected from the
... the side of Turkey while
...ain.
...Federated Malay States have
...m the Turkish Government
...th what has thus been laid
...an of Perak, His Highness
...s Highness the Yang di-Pertuan
Besar of Negri Sembilan.

People here must not transgress any instruction or prohibition made by the Federated Malay States Government or take any course that would lead to taking sides with Turkey or gratifying her desires, for I am sure the inhabitants of this State of Pahang have felt and understood the abundant prosperity, happiness and freedom they have enjoyed since Pahang came under the British Protection.

Therefore let no man transgress.

Signed and sealed by H.H the Sultan of Pahang ~~on the 27 Aug 1914~~

-4-

Letters/Documents Distributed to the FMS Through the British Commissioner

Notifications to Federal Malay State on the war situation faced by Britain. Including information about German military supplies in Turkey and attempted attack on the Suez Canal. Also contains messages from the representatives of India's Government, His Highness Aga Khan in Malay and English. In addition, the Straits Settlements Government Gazettes also mentioned in detail about what His Highness Aga Khan means.

National Archives of Malaysia

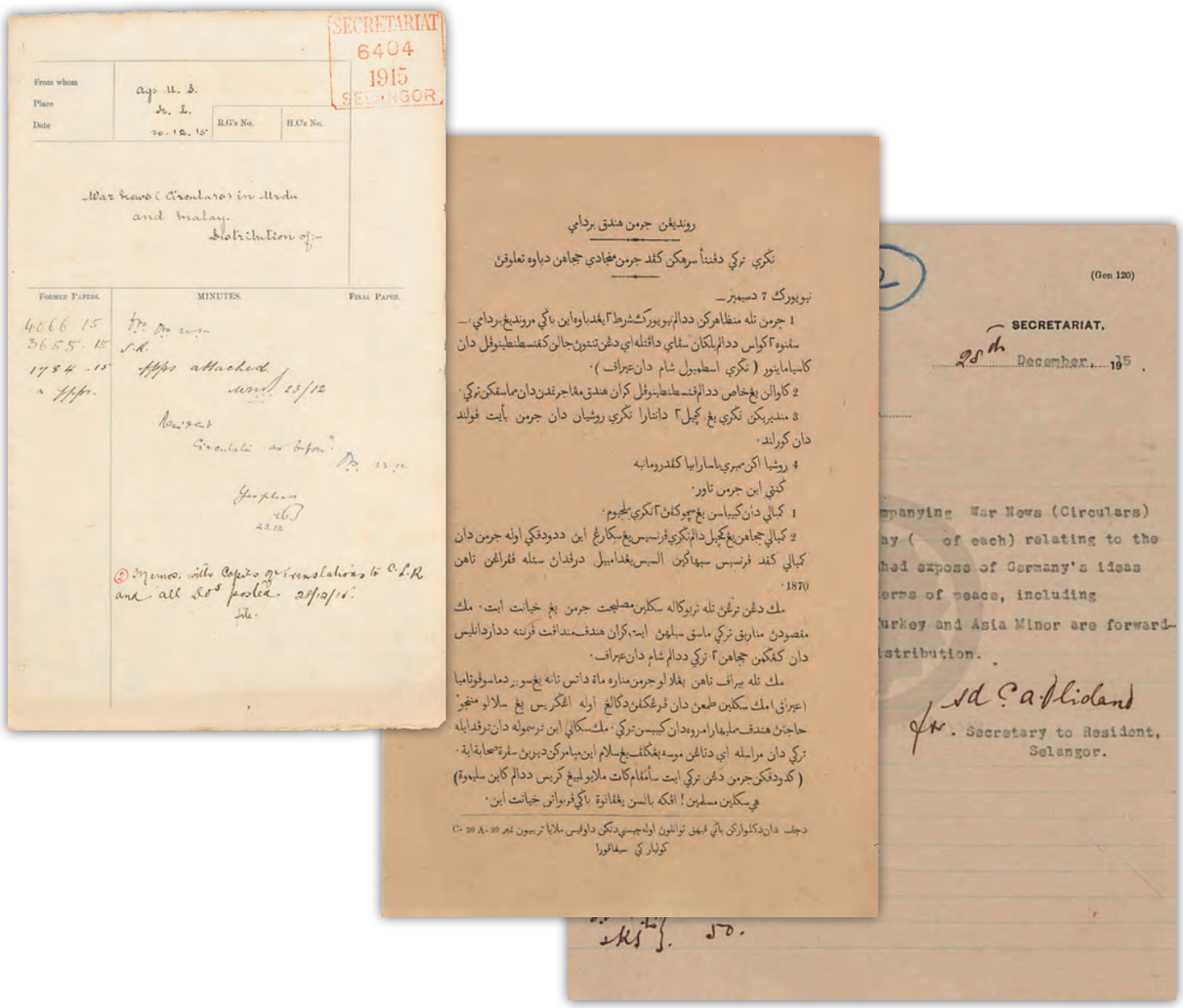
Accession No: 19570186312, 19730021330, 19570186604, 19570179056, 19570598672, 19570598677
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, High Commissioner Office Malaya, General Advisor Office of Johore

İngiliz Komiserliği Vasıtasıyla Federal Malay Devleti'ne Dağıtılan Mektuplar/Belgeler

İngiltere'nin karşılaştığı savaş koşulları ile ilgili Federal Malay Devleti'ne gönderilen notalar. Türkiye'deki Alman askeri teçhizatı ve Süveyş Kanalı'na saldırı teşebbüsü hakkında bilgi içermektedir. Ayrıca, Hindistan Hükümeti temsilcisi Ağa Han'ın İngilizce ve Malay dilindeki mesajları yer almaktadır. Bununla beraber, "Straits Settlements Government Gazette" adlı gazete Ağa Han'ın ifadelerine detaylı olarak değinmektedir.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570186312, 19730021330, 19570186604, 19570179056, 19570598672, 19570598677
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği, Johore Genel Danışma Bürosu



جرمنی کی شرائط صلح

ترکی کا سب ملک جرمنی کو مان لیا کہ غیر مختارانہ ریاست کے دیا جائے

عجوبت انگیز انکشافات

نیویارک، ۷ دسمبر

جرمنی نے ذیل کی شرائط صلح جن پر وہ صلح کرنا مانگتی ہے نیویارک میں شائع کروائی ہیں:-

اول - ریاست ہائے بلقان میں جرمنی کو پوری آزادی دیجائے تاکہ وہ قسطنطنیہ اور ایشیائے کوچک کو راستہ نکالنے سکے *

دوم - قسطنطنیہ پر کامل قبضہ اور اختیار دیا جائے تاکہ ترکی میں جرمنی تہذیب و مذہب جاری ہو جائے *

سوم - روس اور جرمنی کی سرحدیں چھوٹی چھوٹی ریاستیں قائم کی جائیں۔ یعنی پولینڈ کو وسیع *

چہارم - روس رومانیا کو بھرپایا کا الحاق عطا کرے *

اگلے حصے میں جرمنی یہ تجویز پیش کرتی ہے:-

اول - بلجیم کے تمام ملک کی خوبی و آزادی *

دوم - فرانس کے ملک کے اس حصے کی خوبی جو ابھی جرمنی کے قبضہ میں ہے اور نیز فرانسیسی

اس کا کچھ حصہ جو فرانس سے جرمنی نے ۱۸۷۱ء کی جنگ کے بعد لیا تھا *

جرمن دغابازوں اور قزاقوں کے تمام منصوبوں کا انکشاف مندرجہ بالا شرائط سے ہو گیا ہے جرمنی کا ترکی کو اپنے ساتھ شریک کرنے سے صرف مقصد یہ تھا کہ وہ ایران اپنے قبضے میں لائے اور ایشیائے کوچک کے ذریعے حاکم پر قبضہ حاصل کرے *

جرمنی نے کئی سالوں سے اپنی آنکھیں عراق عرب کے زرخیز مقامات پر لگائی ہوئی تھیں لیکن اسکی تمام منصوبے دو کیسی برطانیہ عظمیٰ نے کامیاب نہیں ہونے دی تھیں *

دنیا جانتی ہے کہ برطانیہ عظمیٰ ترکی کو آزاد رکھنے اور اس کی حفاظت کرنے کی خواہش ہمیشہ ظاہر کرتی رہی ہے *

ترکوں کو جرمنوں نے احمق بنا کر اپنی سکیمیں چل کی ہیں۔ اور اب انہیں ایک ایسے محسن و شمن کے ہاتھوں سے سزا یابی جو نظاہر انکے دوستی کا جھنڈا لہرا رہا ہے کرانا ناکام نکالا ہے *

مسلمانوں! دغابازی کی کیا معقول سزا ہو سکتی ہے؟

مترجم و ناشر خانہ سلیمی شاہجہانپور میں چھپا اور شائع کیا

Secretary,

Ref. No.

SUBJECT.

Former Papers.

Sirs

Please submit this to Mr. His Excellency as soon as he makes a inquiry whether Doctor has any objection to his Distinguished [illegible] letter.

7.11.14.

7.11.14

اصدر هذا المنشور حضرة والي هذه الولايه بارادة
جلالة الملك لجميع الرعايا لمعلوما مصار
بين حكومة الانكليز وحكومة الترك

ان دخول مراكبي الحرب كوربن ووريسلا الى الدردنيل متفقين به من مراكب الانكليز والفرنسيس والروس لمقاومة ما احدثت شكاة هذه الانكليز والفرنسيس والروس فيما تعمله الترك مع تراكين الله كورن.

ولانت الترك المدافعات والقلاع الاثرية الاربع وقفت الراكبين وما فوقها وفي كل احدا من استيقنوا ما دامت الحرب تومر بينا بالخروج والرجوع خلص ١٥ ساعه.

فاكان الا ان اعلنت الترك شراها الراكبين الذكورين واعتصمت الرجال التي فيها واطرحت الاسوال الانكليزي في بقايات سفنته ولا ينتظر ما تعربه قبل ابتداء الحرب.

وقد وسمت الحكومه التركيه العامة قتال الشرق وسمت التراكب العلم به الانكليز به الى هلك بعمة اجتماع العساكر التي فيها وفي سرور التراكب يعرفها فضل من الامام فاجتمعوا هنا ليس بالابي في هو مصر واعلم وجانب فضاله التكية واعلا الانكليز وسبب ماذكر حبست نحو سبعين من كبار به الكليزيه فر لكي من الخروج. ومراكب الحرب الحربيه معطلة اخر به لتخرج الى اعم الاسود تهديد التراكب الحربيه الى هلك.

وقد اكدت الترك معاهدتها بقضايا التي وراءت بالدنيا وامضا الانكليز وحلفاءها لتكلا امر.

ومع كل هذا فقد صح جلالة الملك من هذا المقرر وقد بالنظر لاحوال الترك وانيت متكم واعلامكم على ما وجه الرأي بعد انتهاء الحرب الاوربيه ان طرحت الترك اعمارة الاثاريه من تراكين واطلقت من ربقة الحرب وانهت التوابين اللازم اتباعها عند الامر. وكي الحكومة التركية ارادت مع الايام عدة وفير استعدادها باعساكر في جهة الشام حرب مصر وارسلت رجالا من الجرس وتاركت تعريض الشيوخ الذي يعدوه مصر كما بعثت مرتين بيوج المسلمين بقدد.

فتارايت صعوبات الحكام من الانكليز لمسلمين الجرس والقسا التي راجت عند الحكام من الاتراك لان الانكليز وانما كثير من المسلمين ولان صحبتنا مع الاتراك قديمه وقد تعاظم مع انتهاء الحرب البلقانيه فتقوى الترك لاعتادون بالاحسان وقد كرهوا العداوه الدينيه لقديم الجرس والقسا.

مك كيتان ابن دكلورس [illegible]
بفهم املبا كياوه دوني كيخ سفاي دمشم بوركن كملد زعبة آن بكل حال
احوال بختله برلاكو دانداراكراجأن المكريس دغن كراجأن تركي

سجرول مك ادالة دوا بواه كتل فرع جرّمن بفهرام كوبن دان برسلو ماسق ددام سلة فارديلس مليدوفكن دبرين دوفد كتل ٣ فرع المكريس دان فرنسيس بغ مجبرن مك نله ربفكنه ٤ مشكل دان شنى هاتي فهرته ٣ المكريس فرنسيس دان روسيا اواله سبب قرابيان فهرته تركي ددام حال كتل ٣ ابت ٥

مك جكلو سكيران فهرته تركي هندق مدورت تربتين دان فرانيوران بغ لازم دابكوت اواله بكل بفساء هاروسله اي ماناهكن كتل ٣ ابة سوغ بكل ايسون دغن تباد بواه دفاكي كتل ٣ ابة لاكي اوله سبباف فون سالاكي اد فلرلغن اتو فون مودوره كتل ٣ ابت برتواي بالقي كلاوت ددام ماس ١٤ جم مان ٥

مك ددام حال يفدمكون ابت بساء ٣ فهرته تركي مهاكن اي نله مبلي كتل ٣ ابت دغن جميل ماكي اورغ ٣ن ابت سرت جمواغ سوزرغ ايدمبرال المكريس يفترسدنيا دفاجم دهولو كران مفاتوركن لتنا لوت تركي سالوم لاكي مولاي فرغ ٥

ادفون فهرته تركي ٦٠ ٥ كتكن فرابو ٣ الي منوتك كواسلة ابت دان مناهن كتل ٣ فربكلن المكريس بغداد دسان دغن جبري داله فرنام ٣ بغ موان كال ٣ ابت هندق دكونكان باكي تتراتن دان كدوا بغ كتل ٣ ابة تباد بوله ملانوي دسيتو سبب مربيا فربو ٣ الي ابة ٥ مك دري داليه ٣ ابة نله دلاكوكن سوات كمكنان يفدد فاتوت سكلي ٣ مفرت جسناسكن فربكلن دان جبري كروكن يفسر كندد وعيت ٣ المكريس دان دوني سبب فربوان ابة كورغ توجه فوله بواه كتل ٣ فربكلن المكريس تتراتن تباد بوله كولر كلاوة بوديتزون دان كتل ٦ فرغ جرمن ابة يسى كتوار كلاوة بيق سي مروسكن دان ٣ كتل ٣ فربكلن بغداد دسيتو ٥

ادفون فد ماس ابن جوكت فهرته تركي جماطاكن تربتون بابة منوتك كدوا ٣ سادن مك برليابن قول مشكل تبغ فروبن فهرته تركي بغ ابهايكن وعيت ٣ المكريس سرت مفلوت وعيت ن دانس وعيت ٣ المكريس دان وعيت ٣ صحابن بغداد ددام تكرين ٥

١٥

ettlements
GAZETTE
INARY.
Authority.

VEMBER 5, 1914. [VOL. XLIX.

y command of His Excellency
information.

R. J. WILKINSON,
Colonial Secretary.

esires to make known that the grave
s no religious question and that the
the shrines in Mesopotamia will be
and military forces of Great Britain,
be taken against the port of Jeddah
not interfere with the pilgrim traffic
esty the King.

No. 1347.—THE following message from the AGA KHAN has been, by His Highness' desire, transmitted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for publication in this Colony for the information of Muhammadans in Malaya.

WITH deep sorrow I find that the Turkish Government has joined with Germany and acting under German orders is madly attempting to wage a most unprovoked war against such mighty sovereigns as the King Emperor and the Tsar of Russia. This is not the true and free will of the Sultan but of German officers and other non-moslems who have forced him to do their bidding. Germany and Austria have been no disinterested friends of Islam and while one took Bosnia the other has long been plotting to become the suzerain of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia including Kerbela Kejef and Bagdad. If Germany succeeds, which heaven forbid, Turkey will become only a vassal of Germany and the Kaiser's Resident will be the real ruler of Turkey and will control the Holy Cities. No Islamic interest was threatened by this war and our religion was not in peril. Nor was Turkey in peril, for the British and Russian Empires and the French Republic had offered to solemnly guarantee Turkey all her territories in complete independence if she had remained at peace. Turkey was the trustee of Islam and the whole world was contented to let her hold our Holy Cities in her keeping. Now that Turkey has so disastrously shown herself a tool in German hands she has not only ruined herself but has lost her position as trustee of Islam, and evil will overtake her. Turkey has been persuaded to draw the sword in an unholy cause from which she could be but ruined whatever else happened, and she will lose her position as a great nation, for such mighty sovereigns as the King Emperor and the Tsar can never be defeated. Thousands of Moslems are fighting for their Sovereign already, and all men must see that Turkey has not gone to war for the cause of Islam or in defence of her independence. Thus our only duty as Moslems now is to remain loyal, faithful and obedient to our temporal and secular allegiance.

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE, by E. T. WILLIAMS, Acting Government Printer.

THE GREAT WAR:

Its Origin and the Responsibility for it.

Prepared by

A CHINESE SCHOLAR

assisted by

Members of the China Association.

Published for

The China Association

by

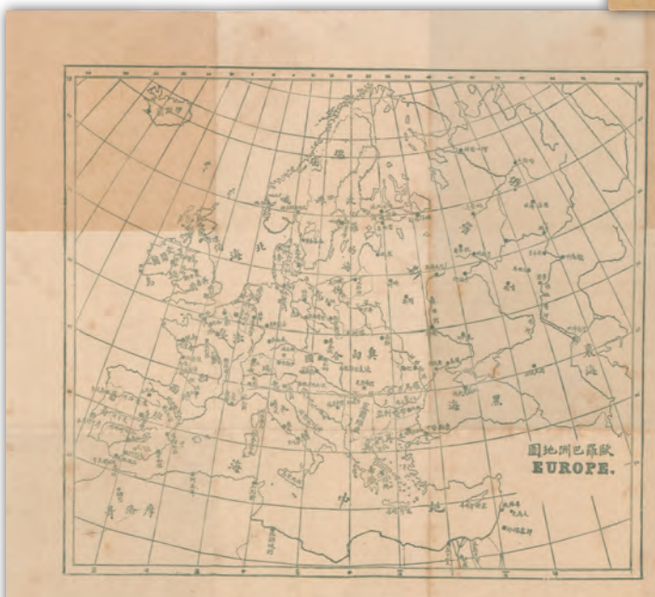
T. Leslie

Shanghai.

中華民國四年

歐戰紀事本末

上海雷斯賚譯印



世界大戰原因孰爲戎首當負其職

一緒言

英法德各國華人名之曰大英大法大德、此種譯文名詞、本無取義、其譯音如此、揆之西文原意、亦無所謂英傑法律道德等字、而加諸於各該國也、惟德意志之在中國、至今處於優勢、中國普通人民之心理、或以日耳曼而錫以嘉名曰大德國、則日耳曼之必以道德立國、與上述各國或有區別也、然證以該國之所行、與此德字是否符合、抑非事實、則明眼人當能辨別之、交戰團之直道人民、對於敵國、固未必責其喪失道德、而或以此等句語公然出諸於口也、或以此爲是、則箇人之反對、積而至於多數之箇人而合成一國、豈非全國之反對耶、或以此爲非、則謗毀個人、豈非謗毀全體之人民耶、此等舉動、殊爲惡劣、職是之故、其交戰團之直道人民、對於敵國、喪失此神聖不可犯之德行、奚能妄加評議、乃中立國之人民評論、竟謂日耳曼實有侵犯道德情事、議論一致、群焉抱憾、則此公正之言論、或可據以爲實矣、至此次可怖之戰禍、誰能獲此最後之勝利、則道德高尚者、對於日耳曼之失德行爲、吾知其必不有幸樂之心、惟見其深爲惋惜而已、假令德國而果能獲勝、除其國人外、本無信賴者、惟德勝則世界人

-5-

Declaration of War

Information received by the British Government and distributed to the Residents of British in Malaya as to inform each state under The British Colony of the countries engaged in war.

National Archives of Malaysia

Accession No: 19570179990, 19570196994, 19570598989, 19570196734
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office

Savaş İlanı

İngiliz Hükümeti tarafından alınarak savaşa katılan ülkeler hakkında her bir İngiliz Koloni devletini bilgilendirmek üzere Malaya'daki İngiliz vatandaşlarına iletilen bilgiler.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570179990, 19570196994,19570598989, 19570196734
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street,

21st September, 1917.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announced in the House of Commons on the 13th of August that Greece is at war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

S.S. Selangor,

Forwarded for your information.

for Under Secretary, F.M.S.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette
Of TUESDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER, 1914.
Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1914.

NOTICE.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING TO THE WAR WITH TURKEY THE PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO THE WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey:

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor:

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;

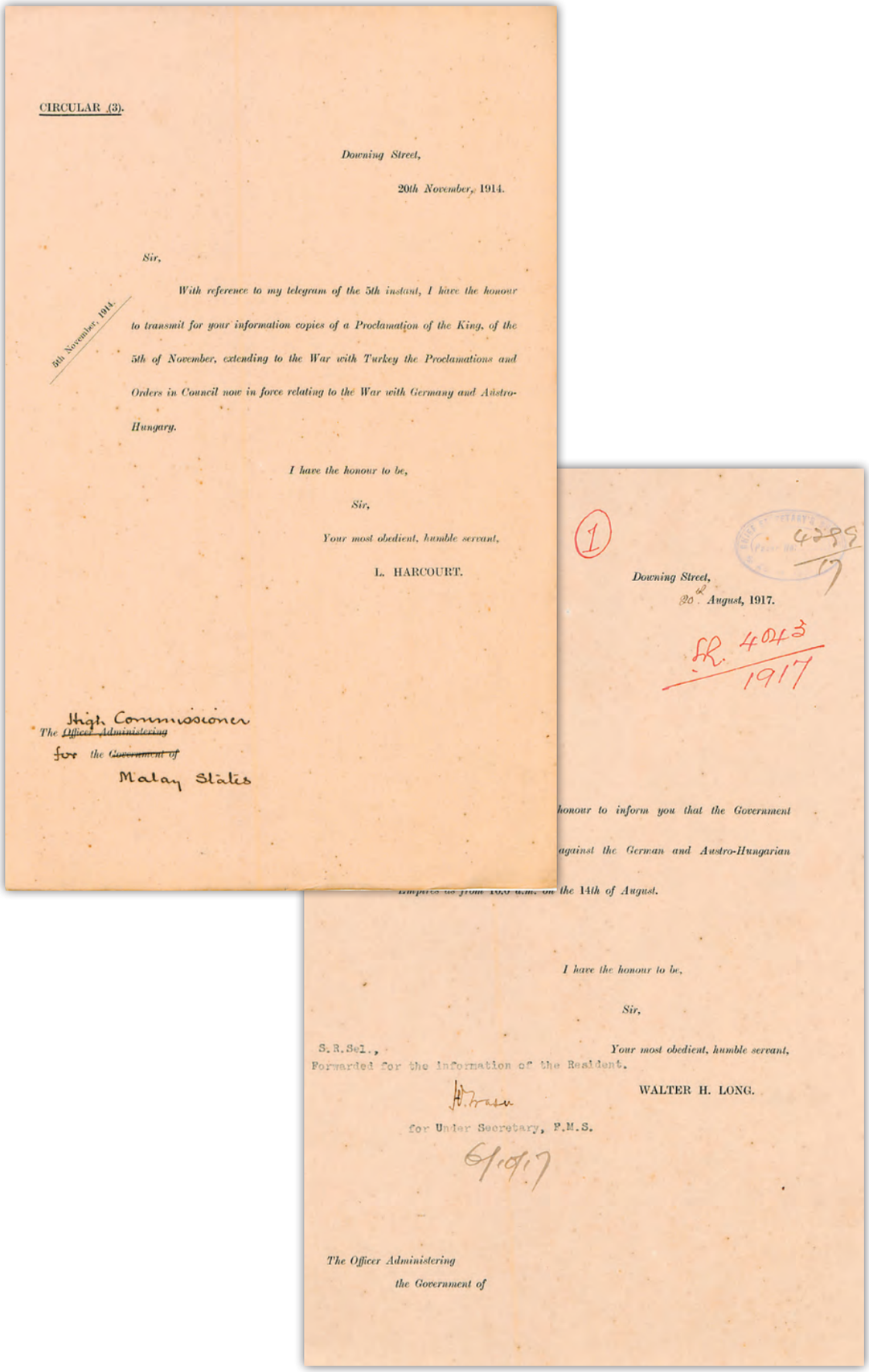
AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey:

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to



CIRCULAR (3).

Downing Street,

20th November, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of a Proclamation of the King, of the 5th of November, extending to the War with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the War with Germany and Austro-Hungary.

5th November, 1914.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer Administering
for the Government of
High Commissioner
Malay States

(1)

Downing Street,
20th August, 1917.

FR. 4043/1917

honour to inform you that the Government

against the German and Austro-Hungarian

Empires as from 1900 G.M.T. on the 14*th of August.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

S.R.Sel.,
Forwarded for the information of the Resident.
for Under Secretary, F.M.S.
6/10/17

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

The Officer Administering
the Government of

-6-

Notification Issued by the Government of India on the British Policy in Respect of Muslims

Contained documents that Muslims in India expressed their loyalty towards British. British agreement promised will protect Islam's holy city from any form of attack forces as long as there is no interference of any party to the pilgrims from India to the holy city. This agreement has also been supported by the French and Russian Government. The agreement to support British was agreed by most Islamic figures in India such as His Highness the Aga Khan, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mahamodan Chiefs. These documents have been distributed to every British Colonies as news was even received that emissaries had been sent to India to stir up Anti-British feeling among the Moslem there.

National Archives of Malaysia

Accession No: 19570180192, 19570599099
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, High Commissioner Office Malaya

Müslümanlar Hakkındaki İngiliz Politikası Üzerine Hindistan Hükümeti tarafından Yayınlanan Bildiri

Bu dosya, Hindistan'daki Müslümanların İngilizlere karşı sadakatlerini bildiren belgeleri içermektedir. İngilizler, varılan anlaşma gereği, Hicaz'a giden Hintli hacılara herhangi bir tarafça müdahale olmadığı sürece Müslümanların kutsal topraklarının her türlü saldırıdan korunacağına dair söz vermiştir. Bu anlaşma, Fransız ve Rus Hükümetleri tarafından da desteklenmiştir. İngilizleri destekleme anlaşması, Ağa Han, Haydarabadlı Nizam ve Müslüman Önderler gibi Hindistan'daki çoğu İslamcı figür tarafından kabul edilmiştir. Müslümanlar arasında İngiliz karşıtı kamuoyu oluşturmak için Hindistan'a gönderilen casusların olduğu haberi üzerine bu anlaşma ile ilgili belgeler her bir İngiliz kolonisine dağıtılmıştır.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570180192,19570599099
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği

-7-

Prisoners of war

Contains information related to British and Turkish prisoners of war consisting of civilians and military. It also includes the treatment of prisoners of war in German and Turkey camps along with the statistics. Besides, agreement on the prisoners postage method such as letters, parcels and money (money order).

National Archives of Malaysia

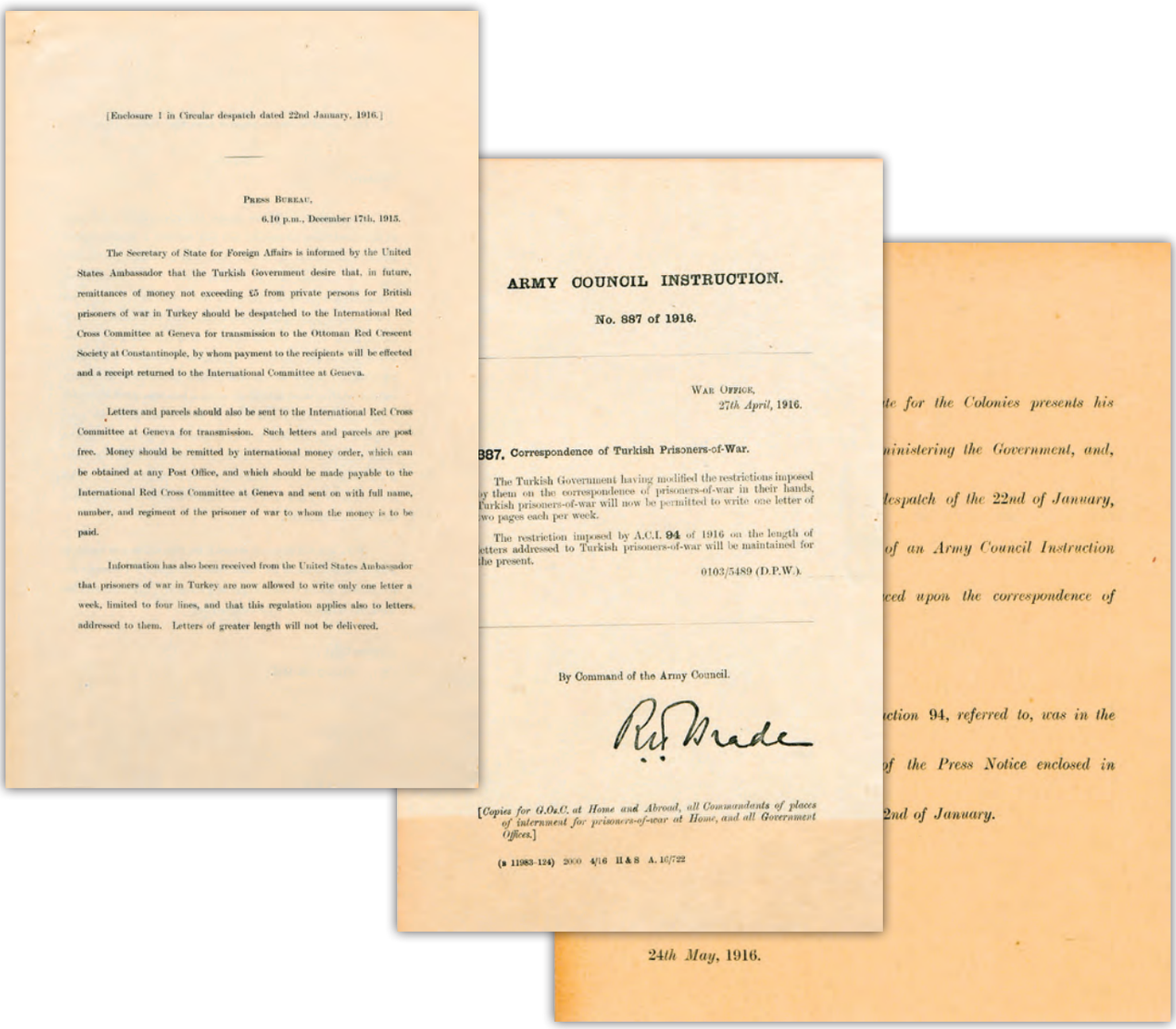
Accession No: 19730024139, 19730027375, 19570599753, 19570187878, 19570601281, 19570606973
Sources: Selangor State Secretary Office, High Commissioner Office Malaya

Savaş esirleri

Siviller ve askerlerden oluşan İngiliz ve Türk savaş esirlerine dair malumat içermektedir. Alman ve Türk kamplarındaki savaş esirlerine yapılan muameleye ilişkin bilgileri istatistikler ile birlikte ihtiva etmektedir. Ayrıca esirlerin mektup gönderme, paket ve para havale etme gibi postalama usulleri hakkındaki anlaşmayı içermektedir.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19730024139, 19730027375, 19570599753, 19570187878, 19570601281, 19570606973
Kaynak: Selangor Devlet Bakanlığı, Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği



[Enclosure 1 in Circular despatch dated 22nd January, 1916.]

PRESS BUREAU,
6.10 p.m., December 17th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is informed by the United States Ambassador that the Turkish Government desire that, in future, remittances of money not exceeding £5 from private persons for British prisoners of war in Turkey should be despatched to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Constantinople, by whom payment to the recipients will be effected and a receipt returned to the International Committee at Geneva.

Letters and parcels should also be sent to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission. Such letters and parcels are post free. Money should be remitted by international money order, which can be obtained at any Post Office, and which should be made payable to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and sent on with full name, number, and regiment of the prisoner of war to whom the money is to be paid.

Information has also been received from the United States Ambassador that prisoners of war in Turkey are now allowed to write only one letter a week, limited to four lines, and that this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them. Letters of greater length will not be delivered.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION.

No. 887 of 1916.

WAR OFFICE,
27th April, 1916.

887. Correspondence of Turkish Prisoners-of-War.

The Turkish Government having modified the restrictions imposed by them on the correspondence of prisoners-of-war in their hands, Turkish prisoners-of-war will now be permitted to write one letter of two pages each per week.

The restriction imposed by A.C.I. **94** of 1916 on the length of letters addressed to Turkish prisoners-of-war will be maintained for the present.

0103/5489 (D.P.W.).

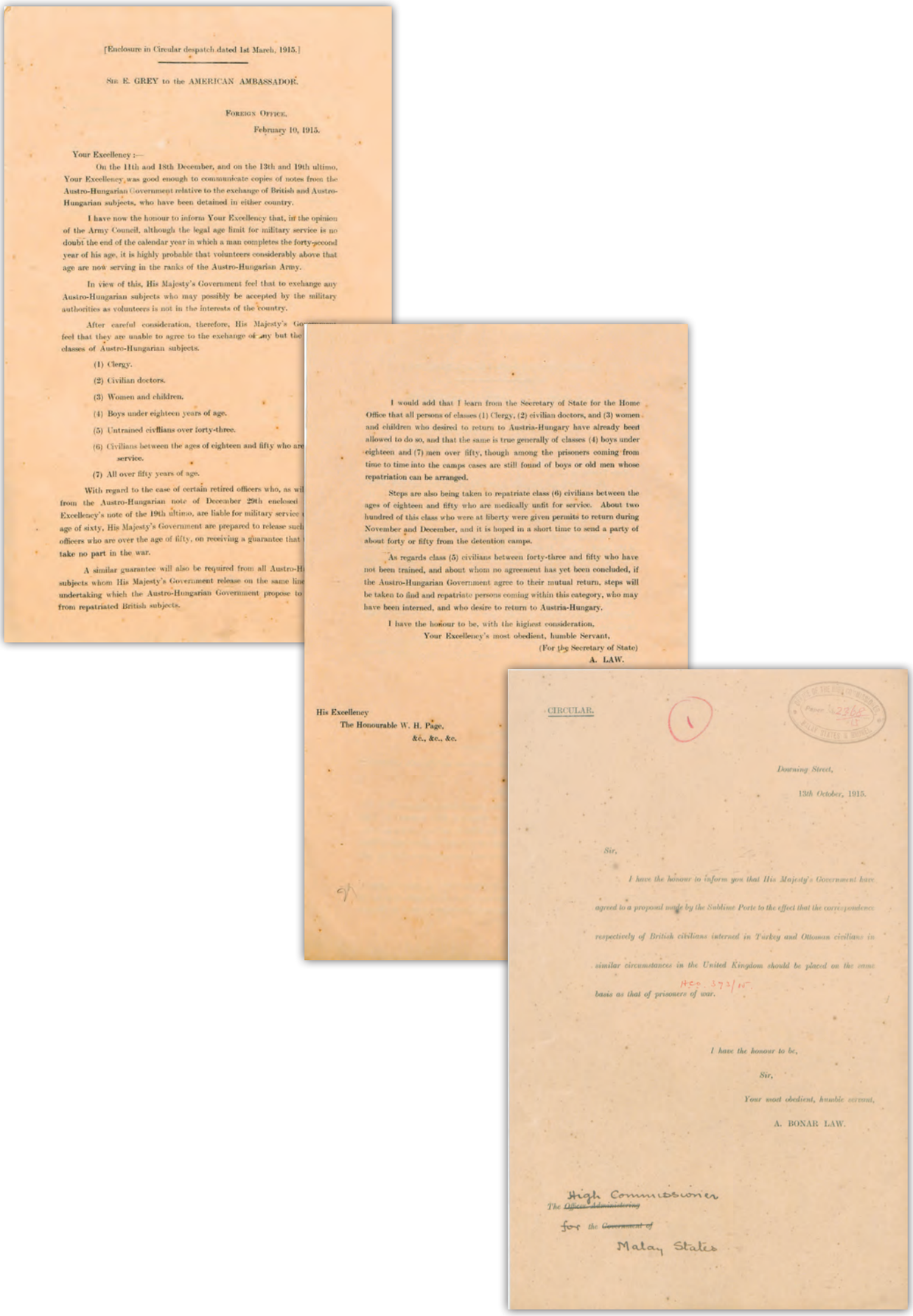
By Command of the Army Council.

[*Copies for G.O.C. at Home and Abroad, all Commandants of places of internment for prisoners-of-war at Home, and all Government Offices.*]

(a 11983-124) 2000 4/16 H & S A. 16/722

...te for the Colonies presents his
...inistering the Government, and,
...despatch of the 22nd of January,
...of an Army Council Instruction
...ced upon the correspondence of
...ction **94**, *referred to, was in the*
...of the Press Notice enclosed in
...2nd of January.

24th May, 1916.



[Enclosure in Circular despatch dated 1st March, 1915.]

SIR E. GREY to the AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

February 10, 1915.

Your Excellency :—

On the 11th and 18th December, and on the 13th and 19th ultimo, Your Excellency was good enough to communicate copies of notes from the Austro-Hungarian Government relative to the exchange of British and Austro-Hungarian subjects, who have been detained in either country.

I have now the honour to inform Your Excellency that, in the opinion of the Army Council, although the legal age limit for military service is no doubt the end of the calendar year in which a man completes the forty-second year of his age, it is highly probable that volunteers considerably above that age are now serving in the ranks of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

In view of this, His Majesty's Government feel that to exchange any Austro-Hungarian subjects who may possibly be accepted by the military authorities as volunteers is not in the interests of the country.

After careful consideration, therefore, His Majesty's Go... feel that they are unable to agree to the exchange of any but the ... classes of Austro-Hungarian subjects.

(1) Clergy.

(2) Civilian doctors.

(3) Women and children.

(4) Boys under eighteen years of age.

(5) Untrained civilians over forty-three.

(6) Civilians between the ages of eighteen and fifty who are ... service.

(7) All over fifty years of age.

With regard to the case of certain retired officers who, as wil... from the Austro-Hungarian note of December 29th enclosed ... Excellency's note of the 19th ultimo, are liable for military service ... age of sixty, His Majesty's Government are prepared to release such ... officers who are over the age of fifty, on receiving a guarantee that ... take no part in the war.

A similar guarantee will also be required from all Austro-H... subjects whom His Majesty's Government release on the same line ... undertaking which the Austro-Hungarian Government propose to ... from repatriated British subjects.

I would add that I learn from the Secretary of State for the Home Office that all persons of classes (1) Clergy, (2) civilian doctors, and (3) women and children who desired to return to Austria-Hungary have already been allowed to do so, and that the same is true generally of classes (4) boys under eighteen and (7) men over fifty, though among the prisoners coming from time to time into the camps cases are still found of boys or old men whose repatriation can be arranged.

Steps are also being taken to repatriate class (6) civilians between the ages of eighteen and fifty who are medically unfit for service. About two hundred of this class who were at liberty were given permits to return during November and December, and it is hoped in a short time to send a party of about forty or fifty from the detention camps.

As regards class (5) civilians between forty-three and fifty who have not been trained, and about whom no agreement has yet been concluded, if the Austro-Hungarian Government agree to their mutual return, steps will be taken to find and repatriate persons coming within this category, who may have been interned, and who desire to return to Austria-Hungary.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,
(For the Secretary of State)
A. LAW.

His Excellency
The Honourable W. H. Page,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

(1)

Downing Street,

13th October, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have agreed to a proposal made by the Sublime Porte to the effect that the correspondence respectively of British civilians interned in Turkey and Ottoman civilians in similar circumstances in the United Kingdom should be placed on the same basis as that of prisoners of war.

H.C.O. 372/15

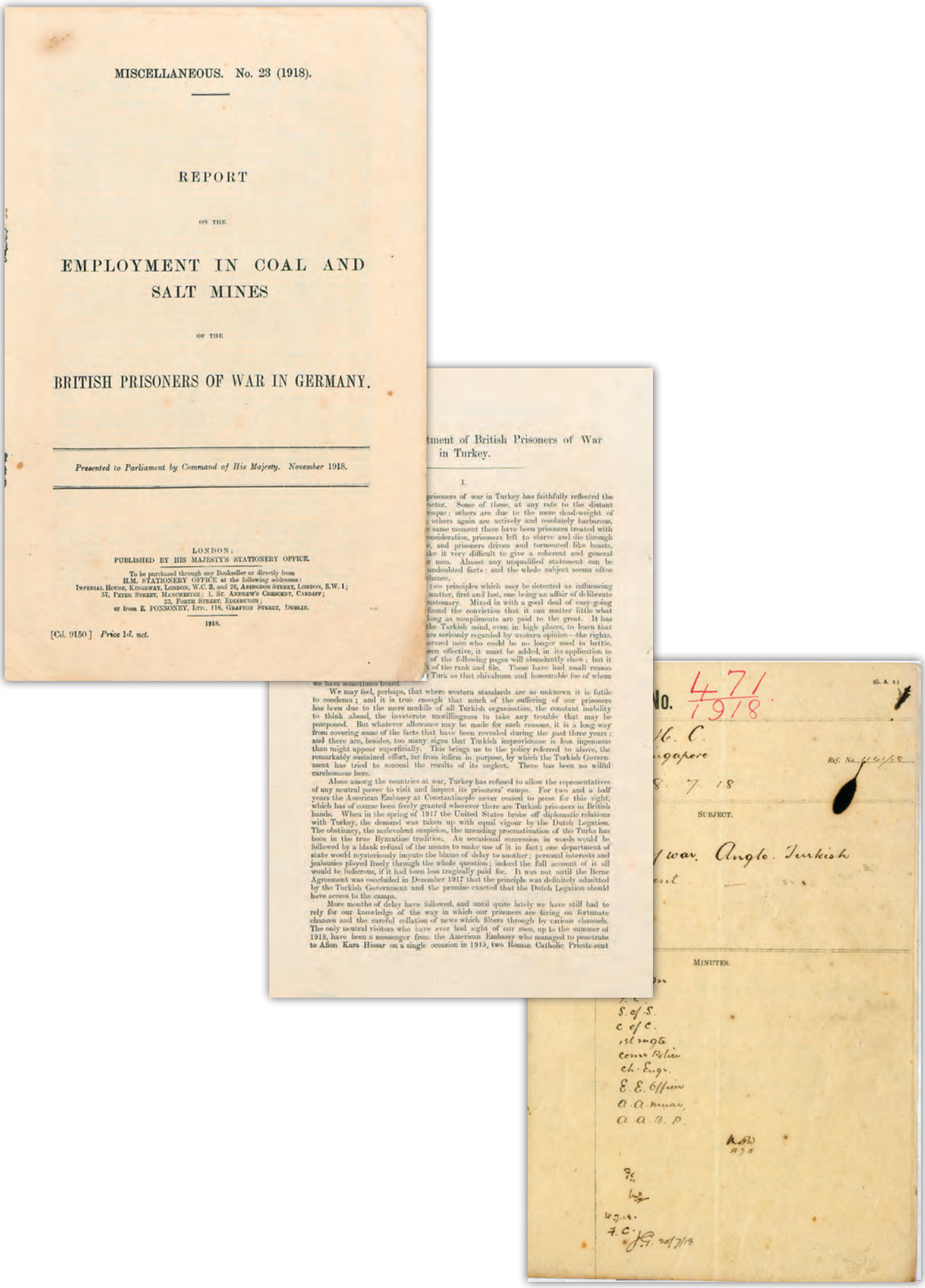
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

High Commissioner
The ~~Officer Administering~~
for the ~~Government of~~
Malay States



MISCELLANEOUS. No. 23 (1918).

REPORT

ON THE

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL AND SALT MINES

OF THE

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. November 1918.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1918.

[Cd. 9150.] *Price 1d. net.*

tment of British Prisoners of War in Turkey.

I.

prisoners of war in Turkey has faithfully reflected the
acter. Some of these, at any rate to the distant
esque; others are due to the mere dead-weight of
; others again are actively and resolutely barbarous.
e same moment there have been prisoners treated with
onsideration, prisoners left to starve and die through
e, and prisoners driven and tormented like beasts.
ke it very difficult to give a coherent and general
r men. Almost any unqualified statement can be
undoubted facts: and the whole subject seems often
chance.
two principles which may be detected as influencing
matter, first and last, one being an affair of deliberate
ustomary. Mixed in with a good deal of easy-going
found the conviction that it can matter little what
long as compliments are paid to the great. It has
the Turkish mind, even in high places, to learn that
are seriously regarded by western opinion—the rights,
armed men who could be no longer used in battle.
een effective, it must be added, in its application to
of the following pages will abundantly show; but it
t of the rank and file. These have had small reason
Turk as that chivalrous and honourable foe of whom
we have sometimes heard.

We may feel, perhaps, that where western standards are so unknown it is futile to condemn; and it is true enough that much of the suffering of our prisoners has been due to the mere muddle of all Turkish organisation, the constant inability to think ahead, the inveterate unwillingness to take any trouble that may be postponed. But whatever allowance may be made for such reasons, it is a long-way from covering some of the facts that have been revealed during the past three years; and there are, besides, too many signs that Turkish improvidence is less ingenuous than might appear superficially. This brings us to the policy referred to above, the remarkably sustained effort, far from infirm in purpose, by which the Turkish Government has tried to conceal the results of its neglect. There has been no wilful carelessness here.

Alone among the countries at war, Turkey has refused to allow the representatives of any neutral power to visit and inspect its prisoners' camps. For two and a half years the American Embassy at Constantinople never ceased to press for this right, which has of course been freely granted wherever there are Turkish prisoners in British hands. When in the spring of 1917 the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Turkey, the demand was taken up with equal vigour by the Dutch Legation. The obstinacy, the malevolent suspicion, the unending procrastination of the Turks has been in the true Byzantine tradition. An occasional concession in words would be followed by a blank refusal of the means to make use of it in fact; one department of state would mysteriously impute the blame of delay to another; personal interests and jealousies played freely through the whole question; indeed the full account of it all would be ludicrous, if it had been less tragically paid for. It was not until the Berne Agreement was concluded in December 1917 that the principle was definitely admitted by the Turkish Government and the promise exacted that the Dutch Legation should have access to the camps.

More months of delay have followed, and until quite lately we have still had to rely for our knowledge of the way in which our prisoners are faring on fortunate chances and the careful collation of news which filters through by various channels. The only neutral visitors who have ever had sight of our men, up to the summer of 1918, have been a messenger from the American Embassy who managed to penetrate to Afion Kara Hissar on a single occasion in 1915, two Roman Catholic Priests sent

No. 471 / 1918 (G. A. I.)

H. C.
ngapore
8. 7. 18

Ref. No. 1191/18

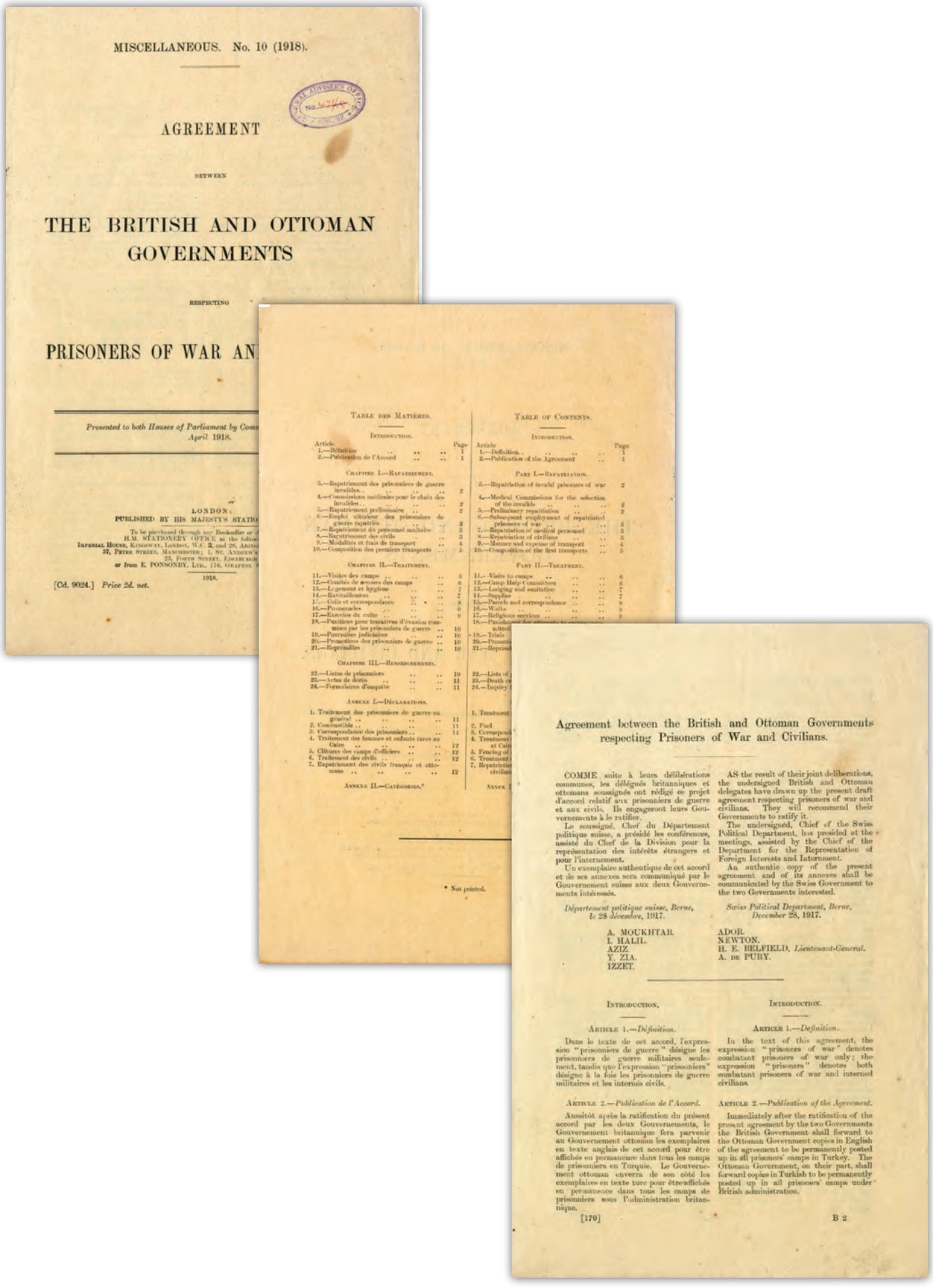
SUBJECT.

war. Anglo. Turkish
ent

MINUTES.

S. of S.
C of C.
1st mgte
Comm Policy
ch. Engr.
E. E. Officer
A. A. muar.
A. A. B. P.

F. C.
J. G. 20/7/18



MISCELLANEOUS. No. 10 (1918).

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE BRITISH AND OTTOMAN GOVERNMENTS

RESPECTING

PRISONERS OF WAR AN

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Comm
April 1918.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIO

To be purchased through any Bookseller or d
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the follow
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABING
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S
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TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

INTRODUCTION.

Article		Page
1.—Définition		1
2.—Publication de l'Accord		1

CHAPITRE I.—RAPATRIEMENT.

3.—Rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre invalides	2
4.—Commissions médicales pour le choix des invalides	2
5.—Rapatriement préliminaire	2
6.—Emploi ultérieur des prisonniers de guerre rapatriés	3
7.—Rapatriement du personnel sanitaire	3
8.—Rapatriement des civils	3
9.—Modalités et frais de transport	4
10.—Composition des premiers transports	5

CHAPITRE II.—TRAITEMENT.

11.—Visites des camps	6
12.—Comités de secours des camps	6
13.—Logement et hygiène	7
14.—Ravitaillement	7
15.—Colis et correspondance	8
16.—Promenades	9
17.—Exercice du culte	9
18.—Punitions pour tentatives d'évasion commises par les prisonniers de guerre	10
19.—Poursuites judiciaires	10
20.—Promotions des prisonniers de guerre	10
21.—Représailles	10

CHAPITRE III.—RENSEIGNEMENTS.

22.—Listes de prisonniers	10
23.—Actes de décès	11
24.—Formulaires d'enquête	11

ANNEXE I.—DÉCLARATIONS.

1. Traitement des prisonniers de guerre en général	11
2. Combustible	11
3. Correspondance des prisonniers	11
4. Traitement des femmes et enfants tures au Caire	12
5. Clôtures des camps d'officiers	12
6. Traitement des civils	12
7. Rapatriement des civils français et ottomans	12

ANNEXE II.—CATÉGORIES.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Article		Page
1.—Definition		1
2.—Publication of the Agreement		1

PART I.—REPATRIATION.

3.—Repatriation of invalid prisoners of war	2
4.—Medical Commissions for the selection of the invalids	2
5.—Preliminary repatriation	2
6.—Subsequent employment of repatriated prisoners of war	3
7.—Repatriation of medical personnel	3
8.—Repatriation of civilians	3
9.—Manner and expense of transport	4
10.—Composition of the first transports	5

PART II.—TREATMENT.

11.—Visits to camps	6
12.—Camp Help Committees	6
13.—Lodging and sanitation	7
14.—Supplies	7
15.—Parcels and correspondence	8
16.—Walks	9
17.—Religious services	9
18.—Punishment for attempts to escape committed by prisoners of war	10
19.—Trials	10
20.—Promotion	10
21.—Reprisals	10

22.—Lists of
23.—Death c
24.—Inquiry

1. Treatment
2. Fuel
3. Correspond
4. Treatment at Cair
5. Fencing of
6. Treatment
7. Repatriatio civilians

ANNEX I

* Not printed.

Agreement between the British and Ottoman Governments respecting Prisoners of War and Civilians.

COMME suite à leurs délibérations communes, les délégués britanniques et ottomans soussignés ont rédigé ce projet d'accord relatif aux prisonniers de guerre et aux civils. Ils engageront leurs Gouvernements à le ratifier.

Le soussigné, Chef du Département politique suisse, a présidé les conférences, assisté du Chef de la Division pour la représentation des intérêts étrangers et pour l'internement.

Un exemplaire authentique de cet accord et de ses annexes sera communiqué par le Gouvernement suisse aux deux Gouvernements intéressés.

Département politique suisse, Berne, le 28 décembre, 1917.

A. MOUKHTAR.
I. HALIL.
AZIZ.
Y. ZIA.
IZZET.

AS the result of their joint deliberations, the undersigned British and Ottoman delegates have drawn up the present draft agreement respecting prisoners of war and civilians. They will recommend their Governments to ratify it.

The undersigned, Chief of the Swiss Political Department, has presided at the meetings, assisted by the Chief of the Department for the Representation of Foreign Interests and Internment.

An authentic copy of the present agreement and of its annexes shall be communicated by the Swiss Government to the two Governments interested.

Swiss Political Department, Berne, December 28, 1917.

ADOR.
NEWTON.
H. E. HELFIELD, *Lieutenant-General.*
A. DE PURY.

INTRODUCTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Définition.*

Dans le texte de cet accord, l'expression "prisonniers de guerre" désigne les prisonniers de guerre militaires seulement, tandis que l'expression "prisonniers" désigne à la fois les prisonniers de guerre militaires et les internés civils.

ARTICLE 2.—*Publication de l'Accord.*

Aussitôt après la ratification du présent accord par les deux Gouvernements, le Gouvernement britannique fera parvenir au Gouvernement ottoman les exemplaires en texte anglais de cet accord pour être affichés en permanence dans tous les camps de prisonniers en Turquie. Le Gouvernement ottoman enverra de son côté les exemplaires en texte ture pour être affichés en permanence dans tous les camps de prisonniers sous l'administration britannique.

INTRODUCTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Definition.*

In the text of this agreement, the expression "prisoners of war" denotes combatant prisoners of war only; the expression "prisoners" denotes both combatant prisoners of war and interned civilians.

ARTICLE 2.—*Publication of the Agreement.*

Immediately after the ratification of the present agreement by the two Governments the British Government shall forward to the Ottoman Government copies in English of the agreement to be permanently posted up in all prisoners' camps in Turkey. The Ottoman Government, on their part, shall forward copies in Turkish to be permanently posted up in all prisoners' camps under British administration.

[170] B 2

-8-

Armistice

The Secretary of States for the British Colonies sent some Armistice records to the High Commissioner of the Malay States as to inform the Malay States about the current war situation.
Files identified: Armistices between Turkey, Austria-Hungary and the Allies on 1918.

National Archives of Malaysia

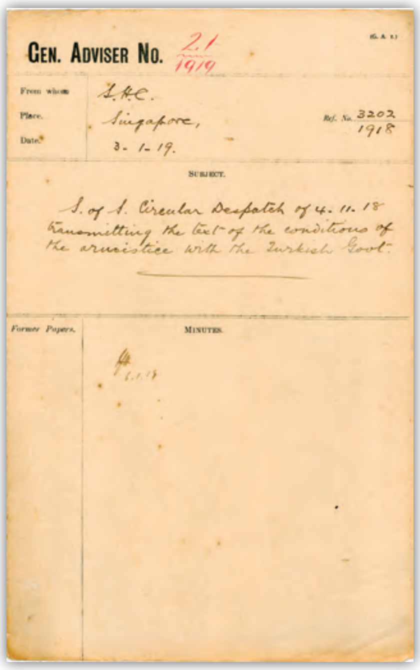
Accession No: 19570606408, 19570606444, 19570606809, 19730024468
Sources: High Commissioner Office Malaya

Ateşkes

Mevcut savaş durumu hakkında Malay Devletleri'ni bilgilendirmek amacıyla İngiliz Kolonileri Devlet Bakanı tarafından Malay Devletleri Yüksek Komiserliğine gönderilen bazı ateşkes kayıtları.
Tespit edilen dosyalar: Türkiye, Avusturya-Macaristan ve Müttefikler arasında 1918 yılında yapılan ateşkesler.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Referans No: 19570606408, 19570606444, 19570606809, 19730024468
Kaynak: Malaya Yüksek Komiserliği



(G. A. 1.)

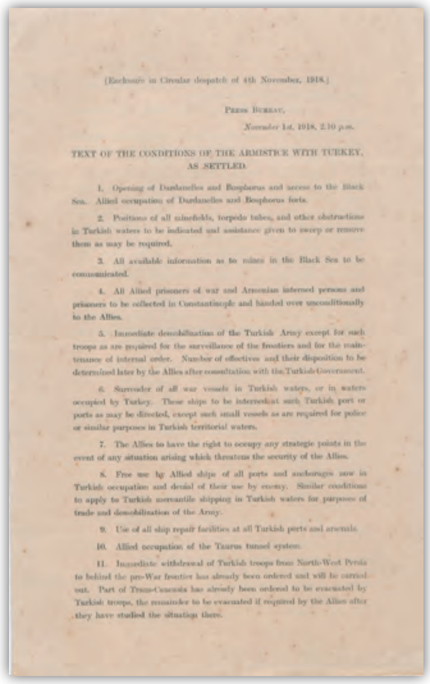
GEN. ADVISER No. 21/1919

From whom: S.H.C.
Place: Singapore,
Date: 3-1-19.
Ref. No. 3202/1918

SUBJECT.

S. of S. Circular Despatch of 4.11.18 transmitting the text of the conditions of the armistice with the Turkish Govt.

Former Papers. | MINUTES.



(Enclosure in Circular despatch of 4th November, 1918.)

PRESS BUREAU,
November 1st, 1918, 2.10 p.m.

TEXT OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE WITH TURKEY, AS SETTLED.

1. Opening of Dardanelles and Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

2. Positions of all minefields, torpedo tubes, and other obstructions in Turkish waters to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them as may be required.

3. All available information as to mines in the Black Sea to be communicated.

4. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

5. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish Army except for such troops as are required for the surveillance of the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. Number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

6. Surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters, or in waters occupied by Turkey. These ships to be interned at such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police or similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

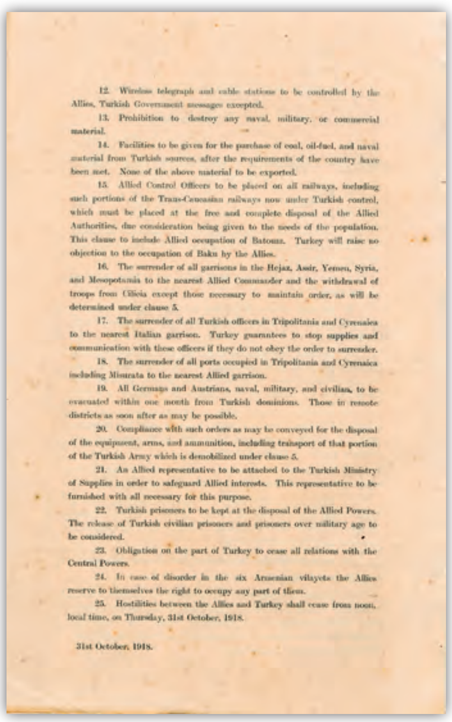
7. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

8. Free use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by enemy. Similar conditions to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for purposes of trade and demobilization of the Army.

9. Use of all ship repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

10. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

11. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from North-West Persia to behind the pre-War frontier has already been ordered and will be carried out. Part of Trans-Caucasia has already been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops, the remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation there.



12. Wireless telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies, Turkish Government messages excepted.

13. Prohibition to destroy any naval, military, or commercial material.

14. Facilities to be given for the purchase of coal, oil-fuel, and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above material to be exported.

15. Allied Control Officers to be placed on all railways, including such portions of the Trans-Caucasian railways now under Turkish control, which must be placed at the free and complete disposal of the Allied Authorities, due consideration being given to the needs of the population. This clause to include Allied occupation of Batoum. Turkey will raise no objection to the occupation of Baku by the Allies.

16. The surrender of all garrisons in the Hejaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied Commander and the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause 5.

17. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey guarantees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

18. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica including Misurata to the nearest Allied garrison.

19. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, and civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions. Those in remote districts as soon after as may be possible.

20. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of the equipment, arms, and ammunition, including transport of that portion of the Turkish Army which is demobilized under clause 5.

21. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all necessary for this purpose.

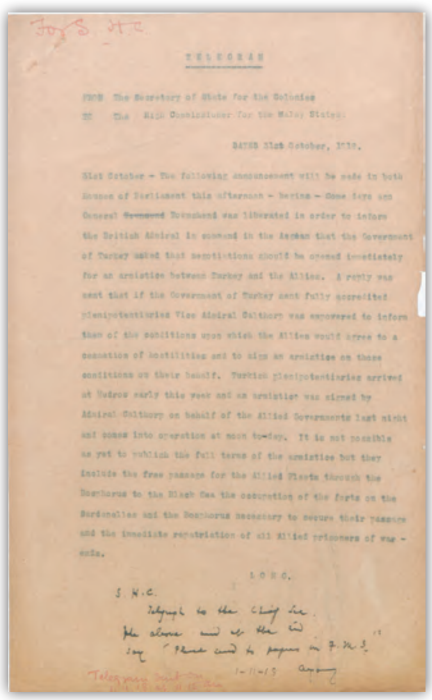
22. Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

23. Obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

24. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

25. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, on Thursday, 31st October, 1918.

31st October, 1918.



For S. H.C.

TELEGRAM

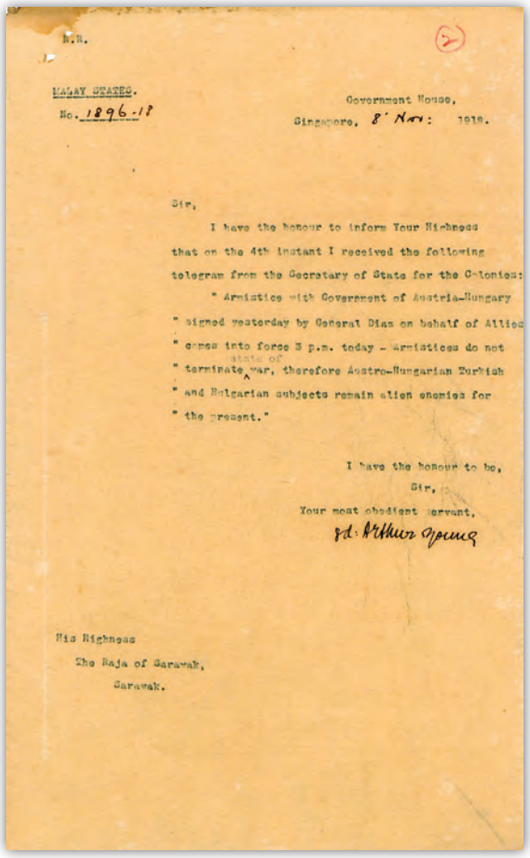
FROM The Secretary of State for the Colonies
TO The High Commissioner for the Malay States.

DATED 31st October, 1918.

31st October - The following announcement will be made in both Houses of Parliament this afternoon - begins - Some days ago General ~~Townsend~~ Townshend was liberated in order to inform the British Admiral in command in the Aegean that the Government of Turkey asked that negotiations should be opened immediately for an armistice between Turkey and the Allies. A reply was sent that if the Government of Turkey sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries Vice Admiral Calthorp was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to a cessation of hostilities and to sign an armistice on those conditions on their behalf. Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros early this week and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the Allied Governments last night and comes into operation at noon to-day. It is not possible as yet to publish the full terms of the armistice but they include the free passage for the Allied Fleets through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea the occupation of the forts on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus necessary to secure their passage and the immediate repatriation of all Allied prisoners of war - ends.

LONG.

S.H.C.
Telegraph to the Chief Sec. the above and at the end say "Please send to papers in F.M.S."
1-11-18



M.R.

MALAY STATES.
No. 1896-18

Government House,
Singapore, 8th Nov: 1918.

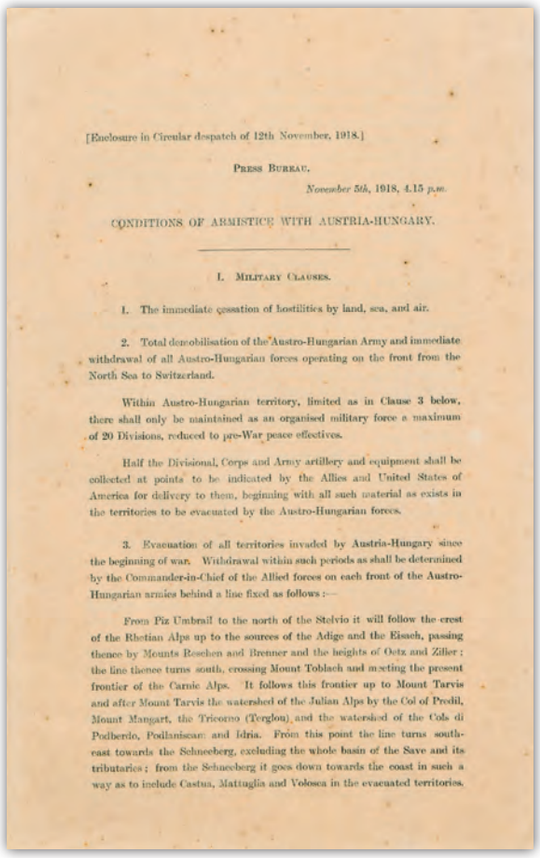
Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Highness that on the 4th instant I received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

" Armistice with Government of Austria-Hungary
" signed yesterday by General Diaz on behalf of Allies
" comes into force 3 p.m. today - Armistices do not
" terminate war, therefore Austro-Hungarian Turkish
" and Bulgarian subjects remain alien enemies for
" the present."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd: Arthur Young

His Highness
The Raja of Sarawak,
Sarawak.



[Enclosure in Circular despatch of 12th November, 1918.]

PRESS BUREAU.

November 5th, 1918, 4.15 *p.m.*

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I. MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea, and air.

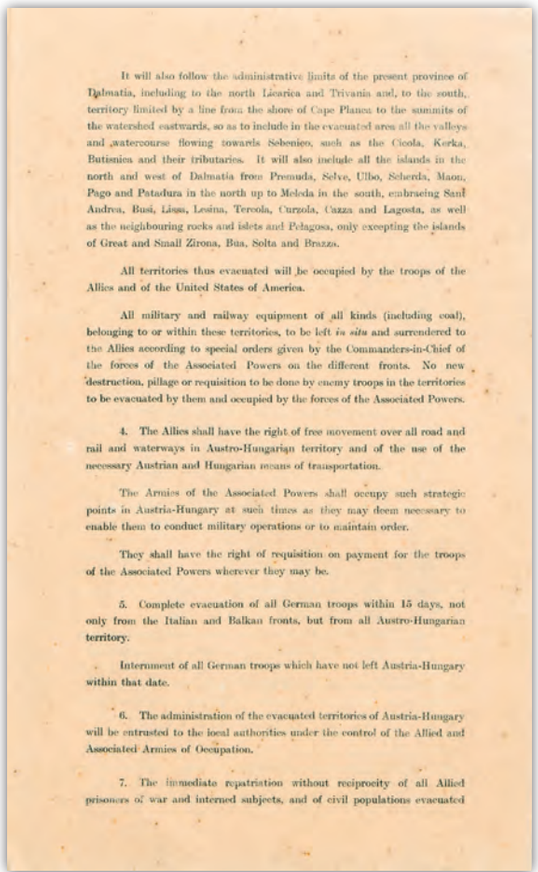
2. Total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained as an organised military force a maximum of 20 Divisions, reduced to pre-War peace effectives.

Half the Divisional, Corps and Army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:—

From Piz Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zillertal; the line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou), and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlanisca and Idria. From this point the line turns south-east towards the Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries; from the Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.



It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Licarica and Trivania and, to the south, territory limited by a line from the shore of Cape Planca to the summits of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourse flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Patadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Sant Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighbouring rocks and islets and Pelagosa, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

All territories thus evacuated will be occupied by the troops of the Allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds (including coal), belonging to or within these territories, to be left *in situ* and surrendered to the Allies according to special orders given by the Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the Associated Powers.

4. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation.

The Armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at such times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

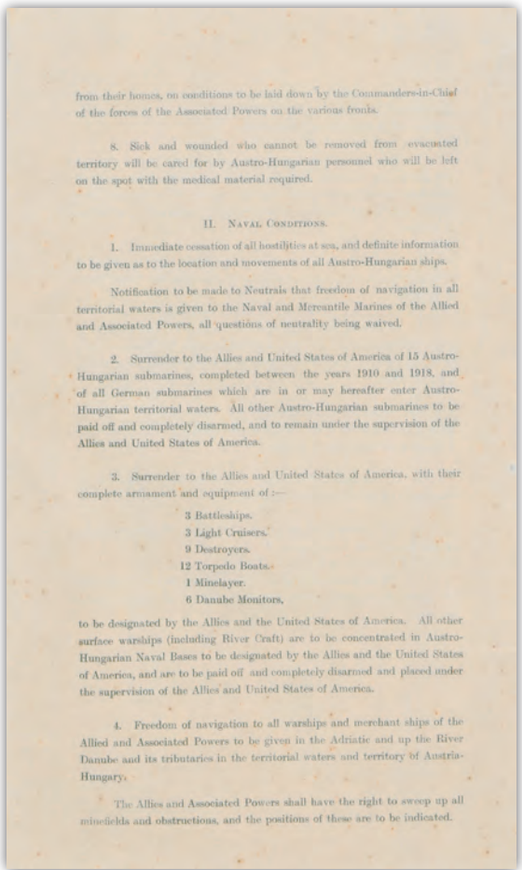
They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the Associated Powers wherever they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within 15 days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within that date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and Associated Armies of Occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects, and of civil populations evacuated



from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the various fronts.

8. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

II. NAVAL CONDITIONS.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea, and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to Neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to the Allies and United States of America of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines, completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed, and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and United States of America.

3. Surrender to the Allies and United States of America, with their complete armament and equipment of:—

3 Battleships.
3 Light Cruisers.
9 Destroyers.
12 Torpedo Boats.
1 Minelayer.
6 Danube Monitors,

to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships (including River Craft) are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian Naval Bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of the Allied and Associated Powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies and Associated Powers shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

-9-

The Journals

The Straits Times, The Times of Malay, Weekly Newspaper Malay Mail are among the English newspapers those days. Where else, “Neraca” and “Utusan Melayu” are the earlier Local News Publishers existed during the Great War era. The news was constructed in different language such as English, Malay, and Chinese which are written in Roman. There are lots of documents which the British Government need to translate in English as the Malay States during the Great War period are populated by several races such as Malay, Chinese and Indian.

National Archives of Malaysia

Sources: The Straits Times, The Times of Malay, Weekly Newspaper Malay Mail “Neraca”, “Utusan Melayu”

Gazeteler

The Straits Times, The Times of Malay, Weekly Newspaper Malay Mail gazeteleri o günlerdeki İngiliz gazeteleri arasındadır. Ayrıca “Neraca” ve “Utusan Melayu” da Büyük Savaş döneminde mevcut olan daha eski tarihli yerel gazete yayınevleridir. Haberler, Latin alfabesi kullanılarak İngilizce, Malayca ve Çince gibi farklı dillerde yayınlanmıştır. Büyük Savaş döneminde, Malay Devletleri’nde Malay, Çinli ve Hintli gibi muhtelif ırklar yaşadığından İngiliz Hükümeti’nin pek çok belgeyi İngilizceye tercüme etmesi gerekmiştir.

Malezya Milli Arşivi

Kaynak: The Straits Times, The Times of Malay, Weekly Newspaper Malay Mail “Neraca”, “Utusan Melayu”

THE
Times of Malaya
AND
PLANTERS' & MINERS' GAZETTE.
WEEKLY MAIL EDITION.

VOL. XI. No. 38. IPOH, THURSDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1914. Price $15 Per Annum

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

(Special to the "Times of Malaya.")

"WHERE are the Allies now?" The question is more easily asked than answered, and the answers vary considerably. However, on Sept. 7th we received a clue to their whereabouts. "The British Army is now south of the river Marne, in line with French forces on right and left." The Marne runs roughly from east to west and joins the Seine at Paris. The allies' line at present, therefore, faces north and is on a level with Paris, though not touching it. The right flank probably rests on Chalons, a strongly-fortified camp and Military depot. Let us go back a little and see how it is that the allies find themselves in this position.

Their first line stretched from Mons on the left, to Dinant, on the right, parallel with the Franco-Belgium frontier. Here they met the German attack on Sunday, Aug. 23rd. The Germans, by reason of their superior numbers, tried an outflanking movement on our left, but the British Army frustrated it. Their effort to penetrate the centre of the line up the Sambre valley failed, for Charleroi, the key to the position, was gallantly re-taken by the French. But they managed to cross the Meuse at Givet on the right, and so the whole of the Allies line had to fall back. It would have been fatal to allow the Germans to work round either flank. So they fell back, fighting gallantly as they went, for the Germans pressed them hard, striving to turn a strategic retirement into a retreat, and a retreat into a rout. They made special efforts to turn our left flank and drive us into the fortress of Maubeuge, just as they drove Bazaine and 140,000 men into Metz in 1870.

A Memorable Battle.

All Monday and Tuesday the struggle went on, the British falling back steadily and resisting every attempt upon their left. On Wednesday morning, at Cambrai, they were about to continue the retirement when the Germans made one more effort to overwhelm them. The fighting was so close and so fierce that it was impossible to carry out our retirement amid the afternoon." This, the Battle of Cambrai, will be a memorable one in the annals of the British Army. The net result of it was that we were allowed to go on our way in peace, and occupy the second line of defence.

This stratehgal from the mouth of the Somme, south-east to Laon, and thence east, to Manheim. A change now took place in the disposition of the Allied forces, two French armies coming up on our left to prolong the line to the sea, with the result that the British Army found itself in the centre of the line.

On the 25th, the Germans attacked this second position. They were repulsed by the French at Guise, but on the following day seem to have forced back the Allies' left and centre, with the result that the right wing had to fall back from Maubeuge to Rethel, in order to keep the line unbroken. The Allies now faced north on the line of the River Aisne. On Sept. 1st the Germans made "a vigorous effort" on our centre where they were met (at Compeigne) by the flower of the British Army, the brigade of Guards (Grenadiers, Coldstream, Scots and Irish) and the 1st Cavalry Brigade under the command, (at any rate in peace time), of General Briggs. They were repulsed with much slaughter and lost 10 guns. Since then the British troops have not been engaged, but, in conformity with the general plan, have fallen back behind the River Marne.

Allies Not Defeated.

Such, in brief outline, seems to have been the course of events. The Germans might be supposed to have every reason to be satisfied with what they have done and the progress they have made. But I doubt if they are. They must know that they have now been fighting for a month and have not yet defeated the Allies. They may claim as many victories as they like, but they will do them no good so long as the Allied Army is unbroken. "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day." Not a very heroic maxim perhaps, but one on which the Duke of Wellington himself was not afraid to act. When he sat down behind the triple line at Torres Vedras and waited for hunger to disperse the enemy, he braved the wrath of the great British Public, and had he been at the end of a telegraph wire he would assuredly have been summoned Home. In the face of superior numbers it would be madness for the Allies to fight to a finish. If they cannot be sure of a decisive victory they must bide their time, and that is just what Germany cannot afford to do. Indian soldiers, Australian and Canadian contingents, winter, famine and Russian armies, these are what Germany has to look forward to. Every day her line of communications grows longer and the problem of feeding her vast army more difficult. She has got into Rheims, but she must defeat the Allies if over she is to get out again. It is true that she is close on Paris, but it would be madness to besiege a huge town like that with an unbeaten army in the field. The seige of Paris 1870 was an entirely different affair. MacMahon had been routed at Worth and the remains of his army shut up in Strasburg. Bazaine and his army were bottled up in Metz, and MacMahon with his hastily improvised third army had surrendered at Sedan. The war was over before Paris was reached. To-day, Paris is reached before the war really began.—at any rate before a decisive action has been fought. Germany must soon be brought to a standstill. The endurance of the men is, after all, limited. Even in Belgium prisoners and deserters were ravenously hungry and horses were growing scarce. Let us hope the time will soon come when General Joffre will see his chance of sticking home.

Great things are expected of the Indian Divisions, and many a raid and diversion is planned for them by armchair critics, (quah as myself), but one little detail is overlooked. If they are purely Indian troops they have no artillery; and so will not be able to operate by themselves. This is unfortunate, especially as the British army is already weak in that respect. Here blatantly must the Government be reminded of their shame-saving policy in 1913, when, to please the voter, they abolished 6 Batteries of Field Artillery and 2 Batteries of Horse Artillery! It is not likely that the overseas contingents will strengthen our gunners either. They will probably be infantry or cavalry, and—this is another point sometimes overlooked—they will not be rushed straight to the front, but will undergo a period of training in England first. There is little scope in this—(all the adjectives have been done to death)—this—war for the Irregular Horse who were so useful in the guerilla warfare of South Africa.

No! The reinforcements to the Allies' line will come first from the Indian Army, and, secondly, from the Territorials, who have volunteered. Then will come the overseas contingent and then Kitchener's Second Army, which is now being recruited.

Civis.

9th Sept.

Nine persons were killed and 53 injured in street accidents in Penang last year.

Commander C. A. Radcliffe, R. N., Master Attendant, has returned to Singapore from leave.

The number of patients admitted to the different hospitals in Penang last year shows an increase, being 14,469 against 13,664 in 1912.

سيڠاڤورا - اربعا ١٥ ربيع الاول ١٣٣٣ ٥ تمامن نراچ نو. ١٢٢ ناهن كأمڤت

ساتو درڤد الكاتن عسكر تركي بهركودا

ڤرتوكران جوان ڤرڠ
-- ماس انور باشا منتري ڤرڠ --
دكهندقكن منوكر كڤلا٢ عسكر تركي
بايت 280 اوفيسر ددالم ڤاسوقكن٢ عسكر
بهبرجالن كاكي دان ماسوق ددالم اية كرنيل
دان لفتننت كرنيل دان هادي باشا چيف
جنرال ستف تله دماسوقكن ددالم ليس
برهنتي
ضيا باشا ايبستين چيف جندرال

ستف تله دنايقكن جادي كمندار عسكر
ڤاسوقكن يڠ كـڤوله دان اكن جادي دڠن
بنتوان اوفيسرجرمن دان لاين٢ لاكي ايق
اورڠ بسر٢ عسكر يڠ اكن دتوكر

انور باشا منتري ڤرڠ تركي

May 9, 1918.] THE MALAY WEEKLY MAIL. 409

precisely as their fellows in Singapore behaved when the tram line was introduced. In effect, they delivered an ultimatum to their fellow-citizens of Kuala Lumpur. They demanded that each and every one should continue to pay a sum approaching forty cents for something the market price of which had been reduced by modern developments to about ten cents. Prompt and firm action might have nipped the movement in the bud. But unfortunately the British Resident was away, also the Secretary to Resident. And there was no official in the town who could or would exercise authority. The result was that the pullers remained idle for seven working days, and during this period disturbances occurred, including an attack on the Cycle and Carriage Co.'s premises. It was not until the Resident returned that the necessary measures were taken. Mr. (now Sir H. Conway) Belfield speedily dealt with the matter. Arriving back on the Monday, he had nine of the leaders of the strikers arrested under banishment warrants, and brought before him at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He pointed out to them that owing to the strike the whole community had been put to great inconvenience, that disturbances had occurred and violence been committed, and that they were aliens here and were only allowed in the country at the pleasure of the Sultan and so long as they behaved themselves. He then stated that he would give them a last chance of settling matters. They would be removed to Pudu Gaol immediately and be allowed until 6 p.m. on the Wednesday to end the strike, failing which he would take action in accordance with the usual banishment procedure. The headmen were then removed to Pudu Gaol, where they were given every opportunity of seeing their relatives and friends. The strike ended on the Tuesday afternoon. Before being released the headmen were again taken before the Resident and severely cautioned, the prompt ending of the strike proving clearly that they must have been behind the movement. About the same time a similar strike was inaugurated at Taiping, but owing to immediate action on the same lines fizzled out in an hour or two.

Fortunately, in the present case there have not been disturbances, and it has not been necessary to resort to drastic measures. One wonders, however, why, if a settlement could be so easily arrived at, the strike was allowed to break out at all. It is possible that the pullers were stampeded into striking. We are informed that a notice was posted in the depots by some evil-disposed person or persons unknown, warning the pullers not to go out to work under threat of dire pains and penalties. And this might account for the authorities being taken by surprise. It is also questionable whether, when the matter had gone so far, it was wise to compromise on a regulation which is enforced in Singapore and Penang. As to this, however, we are informed that the regulation in the Colony has not proved a conspicuous success. We trust that the officials concerned have taken, or will take, the opportunity of repeating Mr. Belfield's warning to the headmen. We do not blame the pullers. They do precisely what they are told. But the towkays, who exercise absolute control over them, must be made to understand that privilege carries with it responsibility, that the right to send out rikishas to ply for hire in the streets of Kuala Lumpur carries with it a duty to the public of this town. They must be made to realise that they cannot be allowed to cause inconvenience to the whole community in order to further their own selfish ends. And it should be made clear that any further attempt to do so will be followed by the imposition of the severest penalties.

One of the buildings in use at the Kuala Lumpur Convent on Bukit Nanas Road is the house formerly occupied by the Straits Trading Company. About eighty children sleep in this house. The actual condition of the building is such that it will very soon cease to be safe, and the Reverend Mother has decided that it is necessary to erect a new building. In view of the many calls now being made upon the generosity of the public she would have preferred to wait until the end of the war before making her appeal. Unfortunately this is impossible. The safety of the children has to be considered. It is estimated that the new building will cost $30,000. The Reverend Mother feels that she would be justified in starting the work of rebuilding if she could get $20,000, and it is this sum that she now ventures to ask for from the public. In giving publicity to her appeal it is hardly necessary to refer to the valuable and indispensable work carried on in this State by such a well-known institution as the Kuala Lumpur Convent. Apart from 374 children living in the town who attend the school, the Convent provides a home for 235 children, of whom 173 are orphans, of different nationalities—Chinese, Tamils, Eurasians and Europeans.

TURKEY AND HER ALLY.

Lord Robert Cecil is of opinion that the general idea of the Germans is to continue fighting in the west until they completely and commercially control the east. "They hope to establish themselves impregnably in Russia, so that by means of a Germanophile government and Russia's resources and rich potentialities Germany may fight the world." Appearances indicate that the process of absorption will not be so simple a matter as the Germans expect. In the meantime, the position in Austria-Hungary is steadily growing worse. Of Turkey we have heard little lately, but there has just reached us from a trustworthy source information concerning the condition of that country. Quite recently, it appears, there was a violent quarrel in the Junta of the Committee of Union and Progress between Enver and Kemal Bey, the secretary of the Committee. Enver announced that the Germans had asked him to supply 100,000 men for service in Europe, whereupon Kemal Bey got up and told him that he was simply the bond-slave of the Germans. They were with difficulty prevented from assaulting one another. Finally Enver stormed out, declaring that he would resign unless he was given a free hand. The Grand Vizier has made every effort to reconcile them, but so far without success. Popular feeling in Constantinople against the Government has risen dangerously. Open hostility to it is now displayed in public places such as tram cars and ferry boats. The Government would collapse immediately were there any organised opposition. There is no such opposition, and consequently it is impossible to get rid of the Government by constitutional means. To do so will require either a *coup d'etat* or a revolution. The members of the Committee are notoriously corrupt, and are all busy feathering their very precarious nests. The Food Controller and head of the Commissariat, Ismail Hakki, has managed to get a law passed permitting his Department to engage in trade on its own account, while the Minister of Public Instruction on his own initiative imposed a tax of two per cent. on all exports to Germany. The proceeds of this were paid into his own private banking account. To reassure the critics of this singular piece of statecraft, he declared that he was just about to devote its proceeds to the repair of public institutions. Thanks to these and similar acts the members of the Committee are now everywhere considered a callous coterie of scoundrels, who deliberately prolong the war in order to fill their own pockets. Talaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is still considered the only honest man among them, but even his popularity has greatly waned. Thanks to these and other causes a powerful movement has been engineered by some Turkish officers of high rank for the purpose of negotiating a separate peace with the Entente. The Government has all its work cut out to check this. (It is significant that all the sources of information quoted agree regarding the strength of this movement).

The Germans are now generally detested throughout Turkey. Their military efficiency is fully recognised, but their insolence and egoism has made them intolerable. Unless they can bring about a revival of their popularity, their prospects of developing a vast trade with the Ottoman Empire after the war are by no means rosy. There is, of course, a German clique headed and inspired by Enver, but they are but a tiny oasis in a desert of hate. The Kaiser's recent visit to Constantinople was a complete frost. It was pompously heralded, and he fired volleys of decorations in all directions, but his reception was anything but cordial, and

409

410 THE MALAY WEEKLY MAIL. [May 9, 1918.

its political effects were negligible. Officially, the Pan-Turanian movement is boomed, but the general impression is that it is neither more nor less than a piece of German propaganda bluff. The countries which it designs to embrace are poles apart, politically, socially and economically, and they show not the slightest inclination to accept it. Economically the situation has never been more menacing. Fuels are so scarce and costly that they are unobtainable by the poor, whose staple diet is now dried beans, soaked in water and eaten raw. The people, shrewdly enough, attribute this miserable condition of affairs entirely to the C. U. P., who lend their backing to syndicates for raising prices. Sugar, which is obtained at about 1s. 3d. a pound from Germany, is resold at £1 1s. 0d., fish costs 4s. a pound and good bread 2s. Manufacturers are utterly weary of seeing all their profits go into the pockets of the C.U.P., and have given up work in disgust. As for the Army, its condition and prospects are not brilliant. Its strength has been enormously affected by desertions, the lowest estimate of these being 150,000. Many of the deserters have taken to the mountains with their arms, and have formed themselves into bands to harass the Army's communications. The Army of the Caucasus in particular is practically in a state of dissolution. The soldiers consider that since the Russian revolution there is no more need to fight, so why should they die for Germany? The Germans have abandoned only temporarily the dream of a *drang nach Osten*. Whether they would consider it worth their while to reinstate themselves in Turkish favour in the only way possible by engaging in a campaign in Asia Minor and pushing it successfully home, is doubtful. Whether, after their losses in the west, they are in a position to do so, is more doubtful still. It is clear that the Turkish front has been strengthened, but whether by an influx of German troops or by the incorporation of the remnants of the Caucasus army it is impossible to say.

It has been pointed out to us that there is just as much need to reprint the Land Enactment (1911) and Rules as the Mining Enactment. By section 1 (iv) of the Land Enactment (1911) all Rules in force under the provisions of any of the former land laws are deemed to have been made under the 1911 Enactment. Each State had been in the habit of making Rules having the force of law under the powers conferred on the Resident for that purpose, and since 1911 both the Chief Secretary and the Residents have been making new Rules or amending old Rules in force prior to 1911. There is no complete record of all these Rules or at least none available to the general public.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nicholson have left Singapore for Home *via* Japan.

Among those mentioned for valuable service during the war is Captain E. J. Barrett, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, formerly of the Malay States Guides.

The marriage took place on March 5th, in Paris, of G. G. Seth, Straits Settlements Civil Service, to Denise, widow of Lieut. Henry Segnitz, killed in action in 1915.

Mr. W. F. Nutt is appointed a member of the committee for Singapore for the purposes of the Reserve Force and Civil Guard Ordinance, *vice* Mr. Frank Adam, resigned.

Lieut. A. Krishna Menon, L.R.C.P., I.M.S., late of the Batang Berjuntai Estates Hospitals, is now attached to a Corps of the Indian Hospitals, B.E.F., France.

Information was received by last mail that Captain B. O. Moore, of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd., now in Flanders, has been awarded the Belgian Croix du Guerre.

Mr. Tan Cheng Kee, the proprietor of the Alhambra and Marlborough Theatres, Singapore, has acquired the Palladium. The purchase price paid is understood to be $25,000.

A case of small-pox is reported in Klang, the victim being one of the Klang Club billiard markers. Everything has been done to prevent further spread of the disease. The patient is doing well.

Inspector J. F. Delamore raided a common gaming house at Sungei Puteh, Ampang, on May 2nd and arrested nine persons. The woman house-owner was fined $55 by Mr. A. W. Just and the eight others $5 each.

Mr. Wallace Connelly and Mr. G. Carreth Wells, A. M. Inst. C.E., who have both been engaged in work in Kedah, have commenced business in Penang as surveyors, civil and consulting engineers and architects.

The publication of yet another long amendment to the Mining Enactment (1911) in the last *Gazette* draws attention to the need of a reprint of the original Enactment showing the various amendments and the Rules made under the Enactment since 1911.

A Tamil was charged by Chief Court Inspector Taylor at the Kuala Lumpur Police Court with the theft of nine packets of chandu valued at $2.70 from the Monopoly premises, where he worked as a cooly. Mr. A. W. Just (Magistrate) sentenced him to two months R.I.

The *Straits Echo* states:—Some time ago Mr. G. Molyneux resigned the F.M.S. Police, and under circumstances that were given publicity to at the time, was ordered to quit the F.M.S. That order has now been withdrawn in consequence of a memorial addressed to the High Commissioner.

Mr. R. C. Sansom, R.F.C., of Messrs. Harper and Co., is now in a bombing squadron and was one of those who made the longest bombing raid into Germany recently. He is also doing daylight reprisal raids. He was very fit when he wrote and had just been to England on short leave.

The following Officers of the Malayan Volunteer Infantry have passed an Examination equivalent to Examination "A" (Territorial Force Regulations modified to suit local requirements): 2nd Lieutenants Tungku Abdul Rahman and A. Palmer. T... passed the equivale... "B."

Kuala Lumpur S... ed to forward to G... cation received fro... Men's Recreation ... ground at Pudu for ... with a recommendatio... ground applied for ... temporary occupatio... subject to their obtai...

Mersing Rubber ... been registered as ... with capital of £50,... carry on the busin... general planters in th... the F.M.S., etc. S... Bristow, warehouseme... insurance broker; ... New Broad-street, E...

The Ayer Pana... shows a profit of $11... is recommended, $10... to reserve and $65,6... The all-in cost was 5... costs being 17.78 c... cents the previous ye... crop is 500,000 lbs. ... good deal of labour s...

The following appe... as having been grante... ed from the M.S.... Forces:—Messrs. C. ... Saunders, F. J. Da... Watson, J. J. Brodie... Mr. D. R. C. Billing... his services being pl... of the Shipping Com...

The Military Cros... to Lieut. George S. ... Highlanders (attache... Rifles), late of Sun... Lieut. Stewart joined ... outbreak of war, and ... before his battalion ... In the spring of 1917 ... duties in East Afric... a member of the M.S....

Further details of ... bot's death show that h... by a storm together ... airmen behind the Ge... Talbot was either kille... machine crashing. O... of the Red Cross has f... a farm at Hyencourt... Department. Over it... man: "Here lies a bra... Officer Talbot 26-8-1...

410

UTUSAN MALAYU

WARTA "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS."

BILANGAN 930 — Sa-keial 10 Cents — Hari Sabtu 3 Hari Bulan January 1914 — Di-keluarkan tiap² Thalasa, Khamis dan Sabtu

5, SAFFAR
—1332—

Bahwa suatu perselisehan telah berlaku didalam London berkenaan dengan Persekutuan Islam yang besar yang digelar "Persekutuan bagai sekalian orang² Islam yang didalam Hindustan". Maka kira² delapan tahun dahulu persekutuan ini telah di-bangkit kan dengan tujuan hendak menyatukan sekalian orang² Islam dari pada bersegala bangsa didalam Hindustan yang telah diketahwi oleh pena... kita yang sentiasa bersing... fikiran didalam hal siasat kerajaan dan lagi bagai menyimpan didalam kesedaraan akan faedah² orang Islam yang mendudokki didalam ... negeri² yang diperentah oleh Inggeris dan memberikan kapada mereka itu segala faedah² dan keuntongan seperti yang ada kapada orang² Islam yang didalam Hindustan itu.

Shahadan ada pun tujuan ini tiada shak lagi tersangatlah besar harganya dan berguna maka ahli² persekutuan itu yang di-London kerap kali menyata kan kapada Kerajaan fikiran dan perasaan orang² Islam oleh sebab itu ah... li² persekutuan Islam itu telah pedas² itu maka apakala didapat nya yang dia itu tiada dapat melakukan kahendakkanya sunggoh pun iya telah menulis beberapa puchok surat² kapada Tuan Wazir Hassan itu pada hal Tuan Wazir Hassan itu maseh jua berpegang dengan kuat pada menjalankan maksudnya itu maka pada akhir-nya Tuan Ameer Ali itu telah berhenti dari pada jawatannya menjadi yang dipertua didalam Persekutuan Islam yang besar itu. Maka Bendahari persekutuan itu telah berhenti jua dari pada jawatan nya dan Yang Mulia Agha Khan itu telah beberapa lama-nya berniat hendak berhenti daripada jawatannya itu dan oleh sebab kaelau belas yang ada pada masa ini iya pun telah berhenti jua Makatentu sakali perselisehan² dan pertantahan² bagai berasing² fikiran itu tiada menjadi kan sasuatu apapun kapada ugama Islam tetapi hal² itu membuat orang² yang lain itu memperchayai bahwa orang² Islam itu tiada bersatu dan lagi perbuatan itu menghilangkan kuasa ahli² persekutuan itu bagai mengeluarkan perchakapan karna sekalian orang² Islam itu. Maka suara² mereka itu kakurangan kuasanya dan jika sekira nya mereka menyatakan bahwa suara² mereka itu sama jua seperti suara² sekalian saudara² nya yang lain itu maka pada waktu itu kelak orang² yang berbangsa lain akan mengadakan sual dengan berkata² Bagaimanakah boleh berlaku

TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY MEMBELI KAPAL PERANG YANG BESAR.

London 31 Dec.—Turkey telah membeli sabuah kapal perang Dreadnought yang diperbuat ditempat yang bernama Elswick dengan pesanan Kerajaan Brazil dan hal itu telah membangkitkan suatu kacaan maka oleh sebab kapal perang itu sehabi² kuat diantara kapal² perang yang didalam saluroh dunia maka pembelian ini telah mengubahkan taraf Turkey dengan Greek didalam tentera laut dan telah dibimbang kan iaitu suatu perkelahian yang baharu pula akan berbangkit berkenaan dengan Pulau² yang di-Laut Aegean itu. Adapun harga kapal perang yang tersebut itu diantara dua atau tiga juta pound dan bayaran yang pertama itu telah disempurnakan maka wang itu telah dapat dipinjam dari negeri Fransis.

Suatu kenyataan yang diperoleh kemudian daripada itu menyatakan bahwa kapal perang besar yang bernama Rio de Janeiro yang telah dibeli oleh Kerajaan Turkey itu dan kapal perang Reshadieh yang sedang diperbuat oleh tukang yang bernama Armstrong itu akan disudahkan didalam masa 6 bulan.

Turkey Dengan Pulau² Yang

TELEGRAMS.

GREECE DENGAN ALBANIA.

Rome 28 Dec.—Akhbar Italy yang bernama "Tribuna" itu menyatakan bahwa kuasa² dunia dan ahli² Ikatan Tiga itu telah menerima akan perundingan Sir Edward Grey Menteri Kerajaan Inggeris bagai menanggohkan Greek itu keluar daripada negeri² yang telah diuntokkan karna Albania hingga 14 January kelak.

Bahaya Kebuluh Didalam Japan.

Tokio 28 Dec.—Adapun bahaya kebuluran yang disabelah utara negeri Japan itu tersangat besar nya dari semenjak tahun 1869.

Segala tumbohan² itu tersangat kurang jadinya iaitu satu persaribu bahagian daripada biasa danlagi pengail² yang disitu tiada beroleh ikan.

Sekalian ibu² bapa menjual anak perempuan mereka dan budak² perempuan itu beberapa banyak nya sedang tiba di-Tokio karna hendak dibawa kanegeri asing dan dimasokkan katempat yang bernama Yoshiwara.

Kerajaan Japan itu telah me... ntokkan wang sebanyak enam ... s ribu pound karna membantu

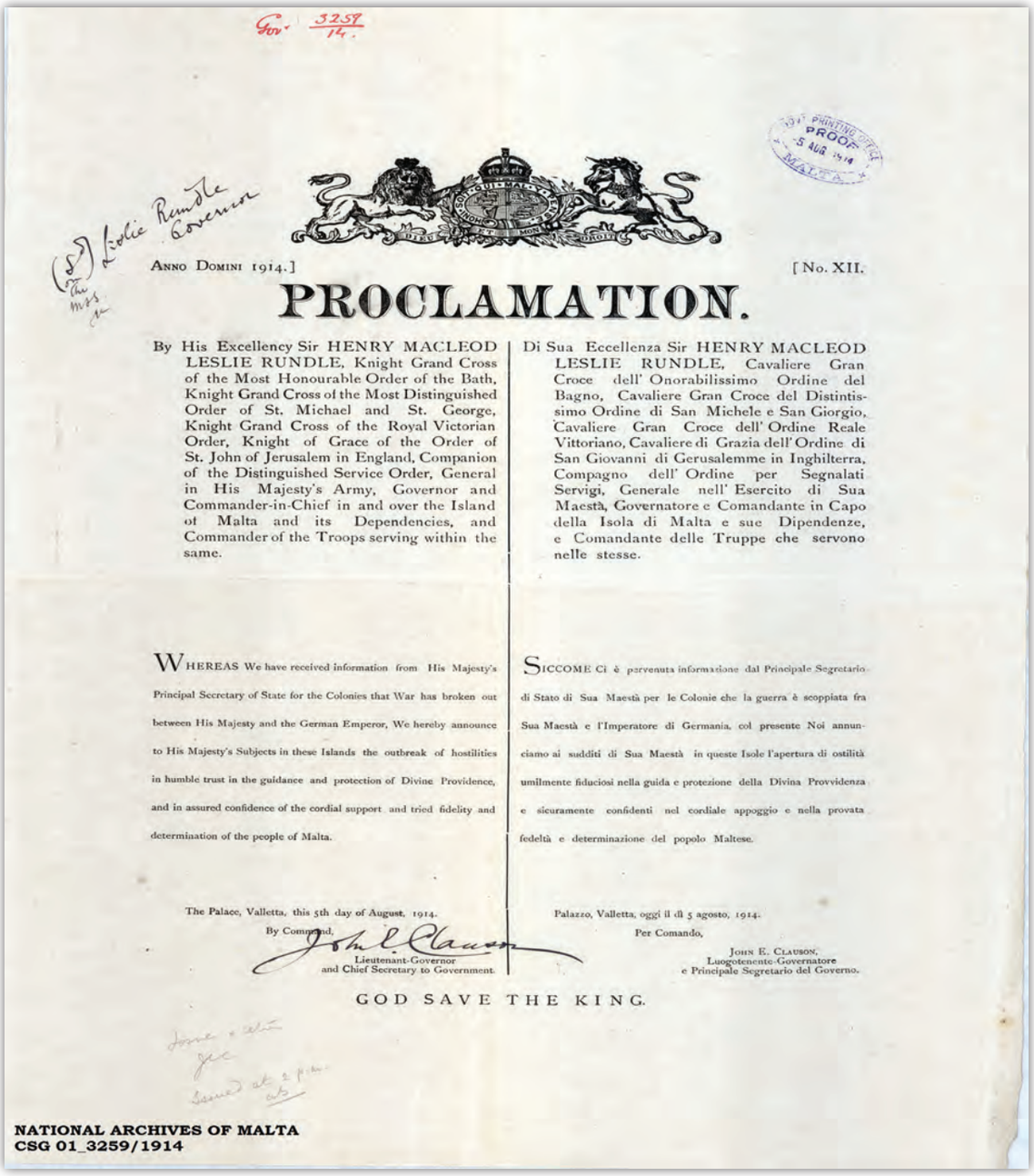
-1-

The proclamation announcing in Malta the outbreak of war
5 August 1914

National Archives of Malta
CSG 01_3259/1914

Savaşın patlak verdiği hakkında Malta'da ilan edilen bildiri
5 Ağustos 1914

Malta Milli Arşivi
CSG 01_3259/1914



Gov. 3259/14.

PRINTING OFFICE PROOF 5 AUG 1914 MALTA

(Sd) Leslie Rundle Governor

ANNO DOMINI 1914.] [No. XII.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY MACLEOD LESLIE RUNDLE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, General in His Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

Di Sua Eccellenza Sir HENRY MACLEOD LESLIE RUNDLE, Cavaliere Gran Croce dell' Onorabilissimo Ordine del Bagno, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Distintissimo Ordine di San Michele e San Giorgio, Cavaliere Gran Croce dell' Ordine Reale Vittoriano, Cavaliere di Grazia dell' Ordine di San Giovanni di Gerusalemme in Inghilterra, Compagno dell' Ordine per Segnalati Servigi, Generale nell' Esercito di Sua Maestà, Governatore e Comandante in Capo della Isola di Malta e sue Dipendenze, e Comandante delle Truppe che servono nelle stesse.

WHEREAS We have received information from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that War has broken out between His Majesty and the German Emperor, We hereby announce to His Majesty's Subjects in these Islands the outbreak of hostilities in humble trust in the guidance and protection of Divine Providence, and in assured confidence of the cordial support and tried fidelity and determination of the people of Malta.

SICCOME Ci è pervenuta informazione dal Principale Segretario di Stato di Sua Maestà per le Colonie che la guerra è scoppiata fra Sua Maestà e l'Imperatore di Germania, col presente Noi annunciamo ai sudditi di Sua Maestà in queste Isole l'apertura di ostilità umilmente fiduciosi nella guida e protezione della Divina Provvidenza e sicuramente confidenti nel cordiale appoggio e nella provata fedeltà e determinazione del popolo Maltese.

The Palace, Valletta, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,

Lieutenant-Governor
and Chief Secretary to Government.

Palazzo, Valletta, oggi il dì 5 agosto, 1914.

Per Comando,

JOHN E. CLAUSON,
Luogotenente-Governatore
e Principale Segretario del Governo.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Issued at 2 p.m.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG 01_3259/1914

-2-

A telegram by the Governor of Malta to the War Office asking that no more prisoners be sent to Malta in view of the food shortage on the island

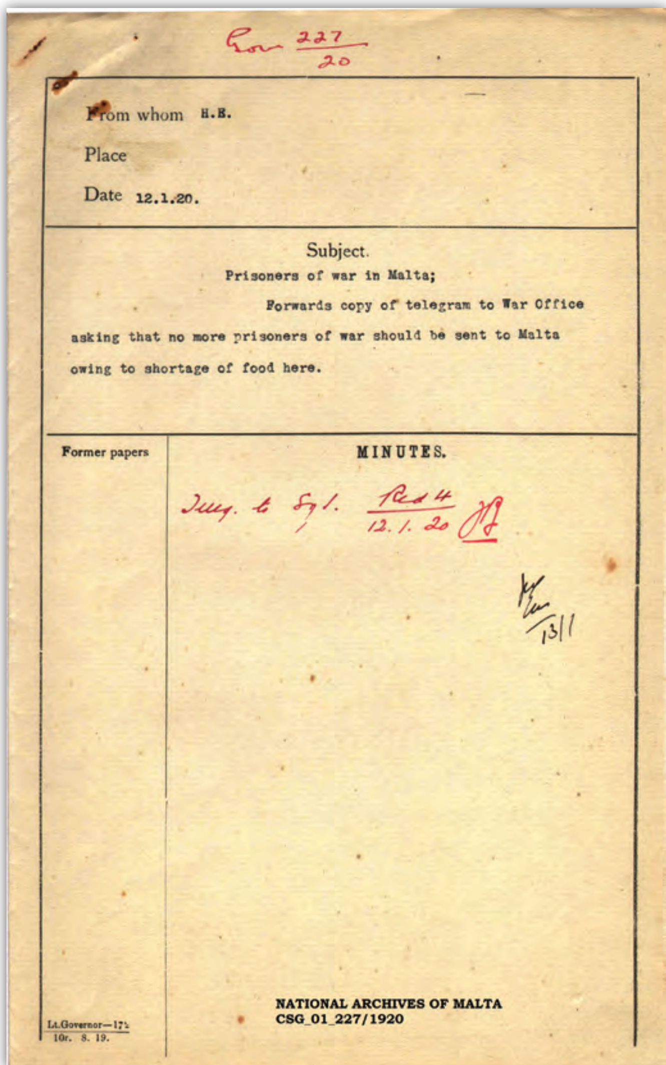
12 January 1920

National Archives of Malta
CSG 01_227/1920

Adada yaşanan yiyecek sıkıntısı nedeniyle Malta'ya daha fazla esir gönderilmemesi talebine dair Malta Valisinin Savaş Bakanlığına telgrafı

12 Ocak 1920

Malta Milli Arşivi
CSG 01_227/1920



Gov 227/20

From whom H.E.

Place

Date 12.1.20.

Subject.

Prisoners of war in Malta;

Forwards copy of telegram to War Office asking that no more prisoners of war should be sent to Malta owing to shortage of food here.

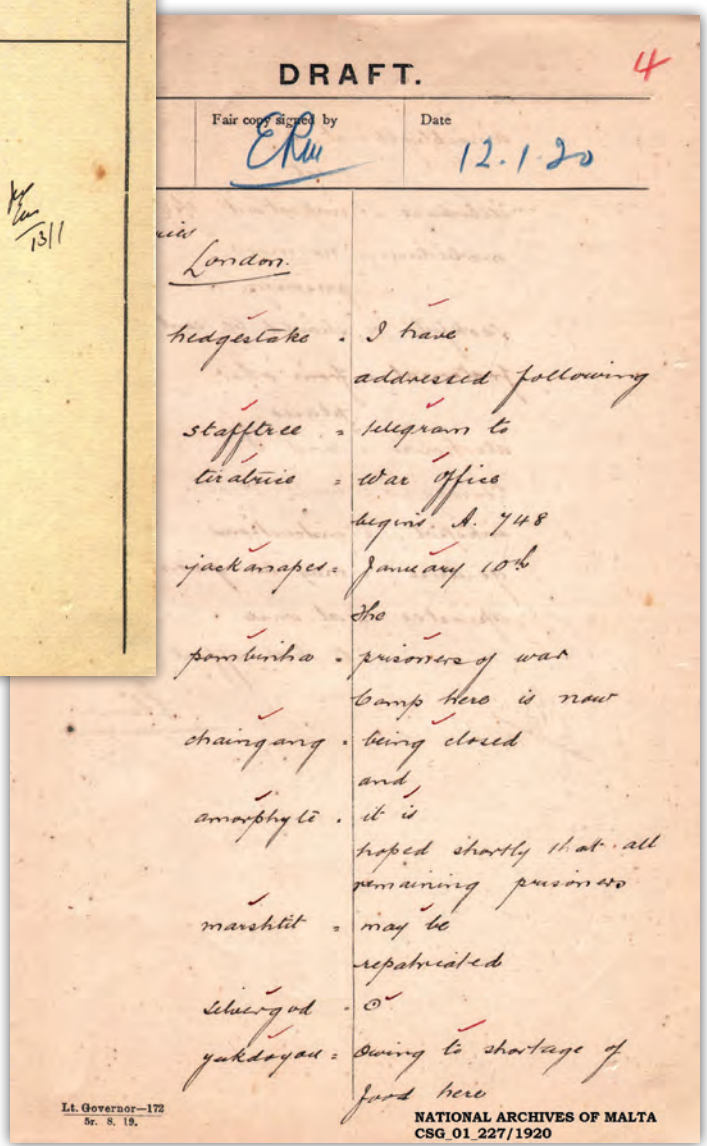
Former papers

MINUTES.

Tely. to S of S. Red 4 12.1.20

Lt.Governor—17..
10r. 8. 19.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_227/1920



DRAFT. 4

Fair copy signed by

Date 12.1.20

London.

hedgestake : I have addressed following
stafftree : telegram to
tiralurie : War Office
begins A. 748
jackanapes : January 10th
The
pombinho : prisoners of war camp here is now
chaingang : being closed and
amorphyte : it is hoped shortly that all remaining prisoners
marshtit : may be repatriated
schwingod :
yakdoyau : owing to shortage of food here

Lt. Governor—172
5r. 8. 19.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_227/1920

3

amorphyte	it is most
illbrowse	important that
morbidum	no more prisoners
sackful	should be sent
fraternal	from other places
alcoholize	and I
temerosa	trust that
inkspot	instructions
genitrice	may be given
apiaster	at once to that effect (ends)

Plumer.

HB 12.1.20

R 12/1

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_227/1920

2

War Office.

A.748, Jan. 10th. The Prisoners of War Camp here is now being closed and it is hoped shortly that all remaining prisoners may be repatriated. Owing to shortage of food here it is most important that no more prisoners should be sent from other places and I trust that instructions may be given at once to that effect.

Plumer.

Copy to be sent to P. of S. Colonies

Telegraph accordingly
LOD 12.1.20

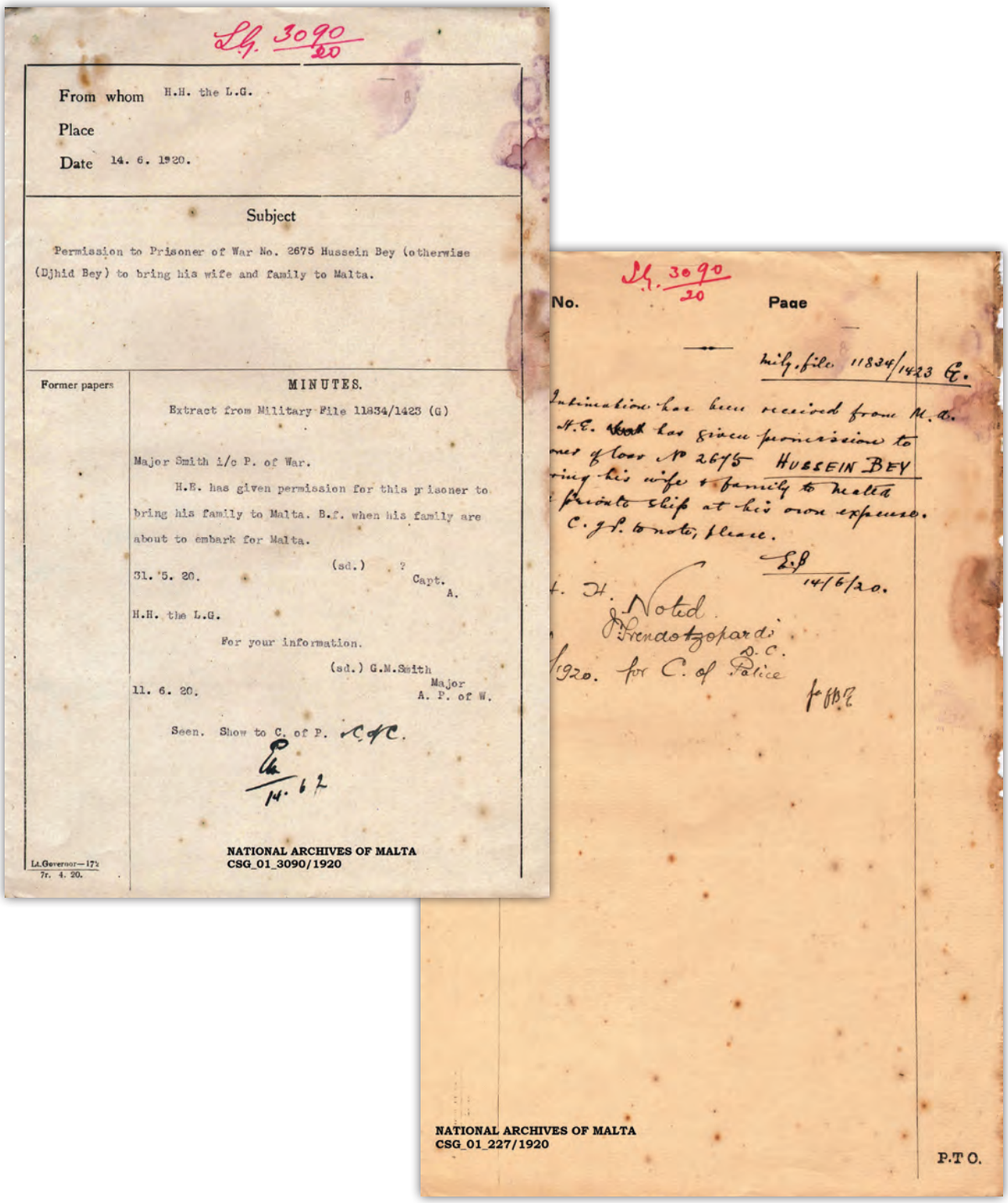
-3-

The granting of permission to prisoner Hussein Bey to bring his wife and family to Malta
June 1920

National Archives of Malta
CSG 01_3090/1920

Mahkum Hüseyin Bey'e eşini ve ailesini Malta'ya getirmesine dair izin verilmesi
Haziran 1920

Malta Milli Arşivi
CSG 01_3090/1920



LG. 3090/20

From whom H.H. the L.G.

Place

Date 14. 6. 1920.

Subject

Permission to Prisoner of War No. 2675 Hussein Bey (otherwise (Djhid Bey) to bring his wife and family to Malta.

Former papers

MINUTES.

Extract from Military File 11834/1423 (G)

Major Smith i/c P. of War.

H.E. has given permission for this prisoner to bring his family to Malta. B.f. when his family are about to embark for Malta.

31. 5. 20. (sd.) ? Capt. A.

H.H. the L.G.

For your information.

11. 6. 20. (sd.) G.M.Smith Major A. P. of W.

Seen. Show to C. of P. C of C.

14. 6. 2

Lt.Governor—172
7r. 4. 20.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_3090/1920

LG. 3090/20

No. Page

Mily. file 11834/1423 G.

Intimation has been received from M.A. H.E. has given permission to ...ner of war No 2675 HUSSEIN BEY ...ring his wife & family to Malta ... private ship at his own expense. C.of P. to note, please.

14/6/20.

H. H. Noted.
J. Frendotzopardi D.C.
...1920. for C. of Police

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_227/1920

P.T.O.

-4-

A copy of Field Marshal Lord Plumer's dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies containing a description of the six classes of Turkish deportees, information on their treatment, parole, leisure activities as well as personal annotations about confidences by several of the exiles

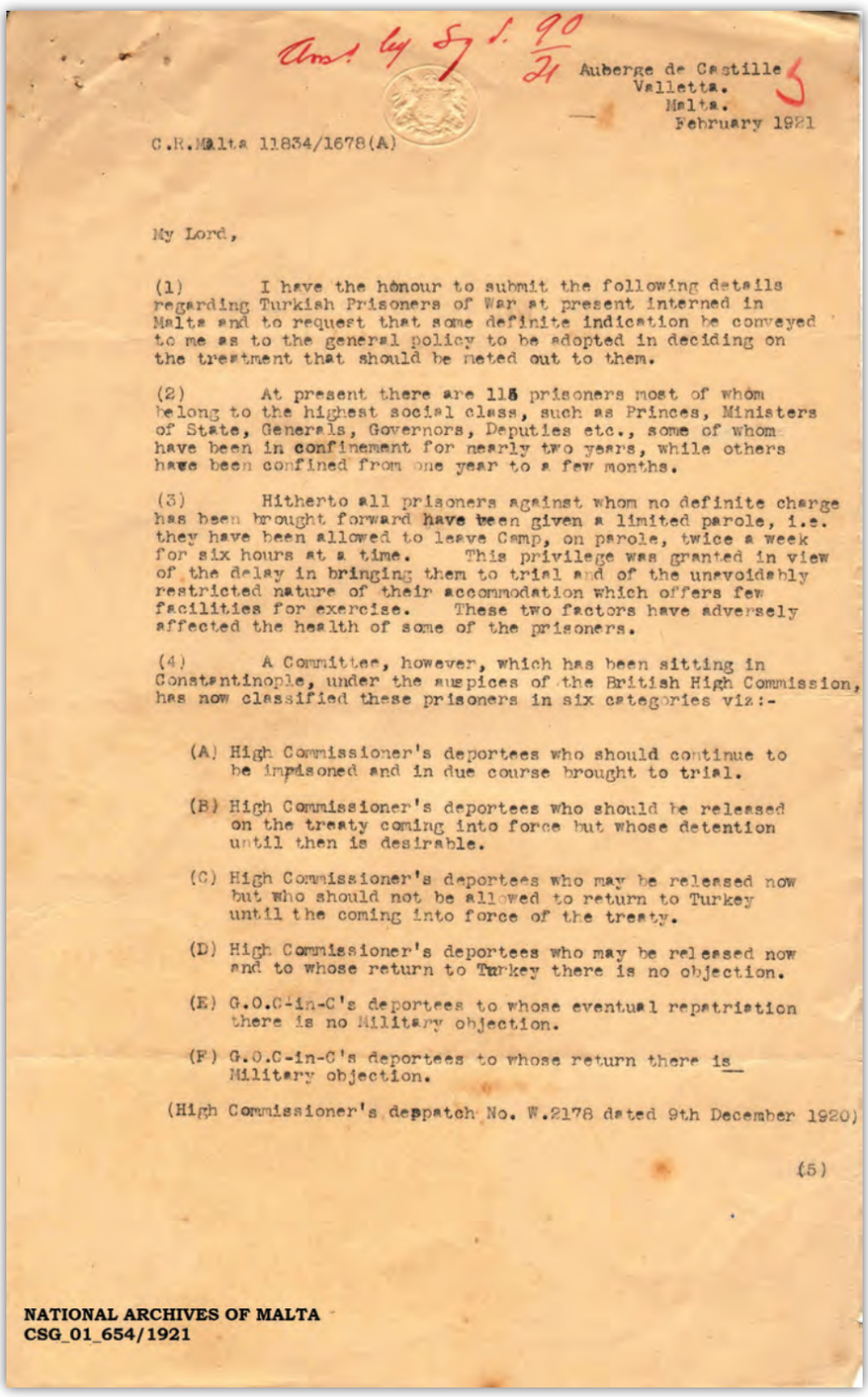
February 1921

National Archives of Malta
CSG 01_654/1921

Feldmareşal Lord Plumer'in Sömürge Bakanı'na gönderdiği, altı sınıfa ayrılan Türk sürgünlerine dair bir tanımlamayı ihtiva eden ve Türk sürgünlerinin davranışları, izinleri, boş zaman faaliyetleri ve sürgüne dair kişisel ifadeleri hakkında bilgi içeren yazışma kopyası

Şubat 1921

Malta Milli Arşivi
CSG 01_654/1921



Ans! by Sy! 90/21

Auberge de Castille
Valletta.
Malta.
February 1921

C.R.Malta 11834/1678(A)

My Lord,

(1) I have the honour to submit the following details regarding Turkish Prisoners of War at present interned in Malta and to request that some definite indication be conveyed to me as to the general policy to be adopted in deciding on the treatment that should be meted out to them.

(2) At present there are 118 prisoners most of whom belong to the highest social class, such as Princes, Ministers of State, Generals, Governors, Deputies etc., some of whom have been in confinement for nearly two years, while others have been confined from one year to a few months.

(3) Hitherto all prisoners against whom no definite charge has been brought forward have been given a limited parole, i.e. they have been allowed to leave Camp, on parole, twice a week for six hours at a time. This privilege was granted in view of the delay in bringing them to trial and of the unavoidably restricted nature of their accommodation which offers few facilities for exercise. These two factors have adversely affected the health of some of the prisoners.

(4) A Committee, however, which has been sitting in Constantinople, under the auspices of the British High Commission, has now classified these prisoners in six categories viz:-

(A) High Commissioner's deportees who should continue to be imprisoned and in due course brought to trial.

(B) High Commissioner's deportees who should be released on the treaty coming into force but whose detention until then is desirable.

(C) High Commissioner's deportees who may be released now but who should not be allowed to return to Turkey until the coming into force of the treaty.

(D) High Commissioner's deportees who may be released now and to whose return to Turkey there is no objection.

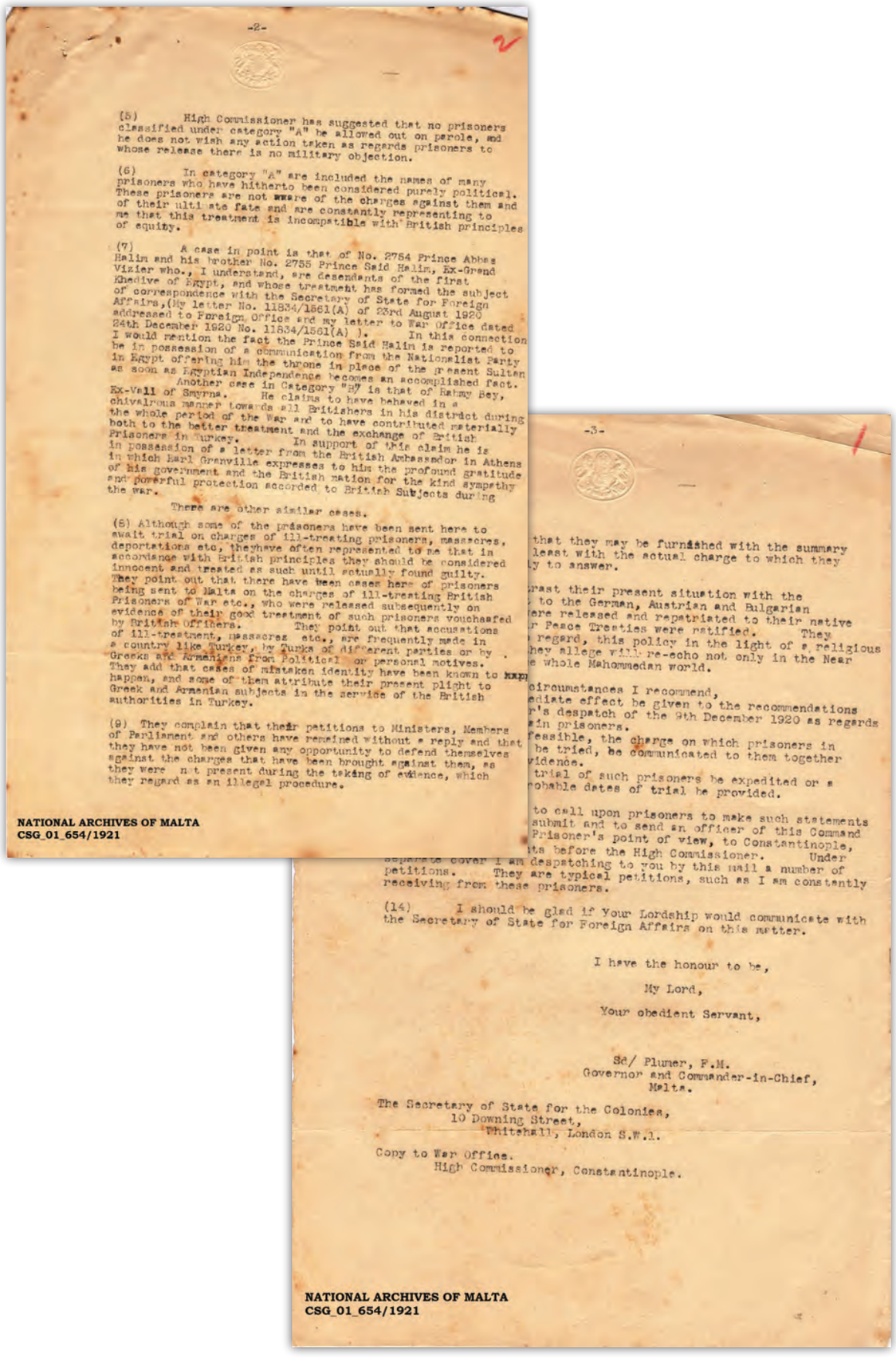
(E) G.O.C-in-C's deportees to whose eventual repatriation there is no Military objection.

(F) G.O.C-in-C's deportees to whose return there is Military objection.

(High Commissioner's deppatch No. W.2178 dated 9th December 1920)

(5)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921



-2-

(5) High Commissioner has suggested that no prisoners classified under category "A" be allowed out on parole, and he does not wish any action taken as regards prisoners to whose release there is no military objection.

(6) In category "A" are included the names of many prisoners who have hitherto been considered purely political. These prisoners are not aware of the charges against them and of their ultimate fate and are constantly representing to me that this treatment is incompatible with British principles of equity.

(7) A case in point is that of No. 2754 Prince Abbas Halim and his brother No. 2755 Prince Said Halim, Ex-Grand Vizier who., I understand, are desendants of the first Khedive of Egypt, and whose treatment has formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,(My letter No. 11834/1561(A) of 23rd August 1920 addressed to Foreign Office and my letter to War Office dated 24th December 1920 No. 11834/1561(A)). In this connection I would mention the fact the Prince Said Halim is reported to be in possesaion of a communication from the Nationalist Party in Egypt offering him the throne in place of the present Sultan as soon as Egyptian Independence becomes an accomplished fact.

Another case in Category "B" is that of Rahmy Bey, Ex-Vali of Smyrna. He claims to have behaved in a chivalrous manner towards all Britishers in his district during the whole period of the War and to have contributed materially both to the better treatment and the exchange of British Prisoners in Turkey. In support of this claim he is in possession of a letter from the British Ambassador in Athens in which Earl Granville expresses to him the profound gratitude of his government and the British nation for the kind sympathy and powerful protection accorded to British Subjects during the war.

There are other similar cases.

(8) Although some of the prisoners have been sent here to await trial on charges of ill-treating prisoners, massacres, deportations etc, theyhave often represented to me that in accordance with British principles they should be considered innocent and treated as such until actually found guilty. They point out that there have been cases here of prisoners being sent to Malta on the charges of ill-treating British Prisoners of War etc., who were released subsequently on evidence of their good treatment of such prisoners vouchsafed by British Officers. They point out that accusations of ill-treatment, massacres etc., are frequently made in a country like Turkey, by Turks of different parties or by Greeks and Armenians from Political or personal motives. They add that cases of mistaken identity have been known to happen, and some of them attribute their present plight to Greek and Armenian subjects in the service of the British authorities in Turkey.

(9) They complain that their petitions to Ministers, Members of Parliament and others have remained without a reply and that they have not been given any opportunity to defend themselves against the charges that have been brought against them, as they were not present during the taking of evidence, which they regard as an illegal procedure.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921

-3-

that they may be furnished with the summary least with the actual charge to which they ly to answer.

rast their present situation with the to the German, Austrian and Bulgarian ere released and repatriated to their native r Peace Treaties were ratified. They regard, this policy in the light of a religious hey allege will re-echo not only in the Near e whole Mahommedan world.

circumstances I recommend, diate effect be given to the recommendations r's despatch of the 9th December 1920 as regards ain prisoners.

fessible, the charge on which prisoners in be tried, be communicated to them together vidence.

trial of such prisoners be expedited or a robable dates of trial be provided.

to call upon prisoners to make such statements submit and to send an officer of this Command Prisoner's point of view, to Constantinople, ts before the High Commissioner. Under despatching to you by this mail a number of petitions. They are typical petitions, such as I am constantly receiving from these prisoners.

(14) I should be glad if Your Lordship would communicate with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on this matter.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

Sd/ Plumer, F.M.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Malta.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
10 Downing Street,
Whitehall, London S.W.1.

Copy to War Office.
High Commissioner, Constantinople.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921

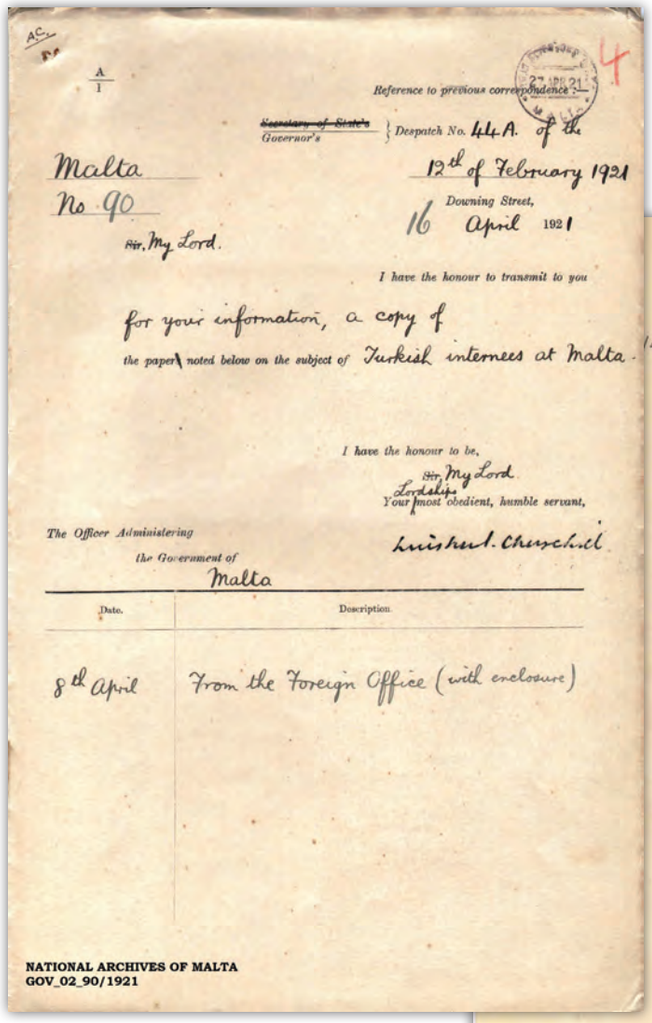
-5-

A file sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Malta containing exchanges about the Turkish exiles in Malta, including a letter from Horace Rumbold, the British High Commissioner in Constantinople
16 April 1921

National Archives of Malta
GOV 02_90/1921

Sömürge Bakanı tarafından Malta Valisi'ne gönderilen, Malta'daki Türk sürgünlerinin mübadelesi hususunu ve İstanbul'daki İngiliz Yüksek Komiseri Horace Rumbold'dan gelen bir mektubu ihtiva eden dosya
16 Nisan 1921

Malta Milli Arşivi
GOV 02_90/1921



A.C.
A/1

Reference to previous correspondence:—

~~Secretary of State's~~ Governor's } Despatch No. 44A. of the 12th of February 1921

Malta
No 90

Downing Street,
16 April 1921

~~Sir~~, My Lord.

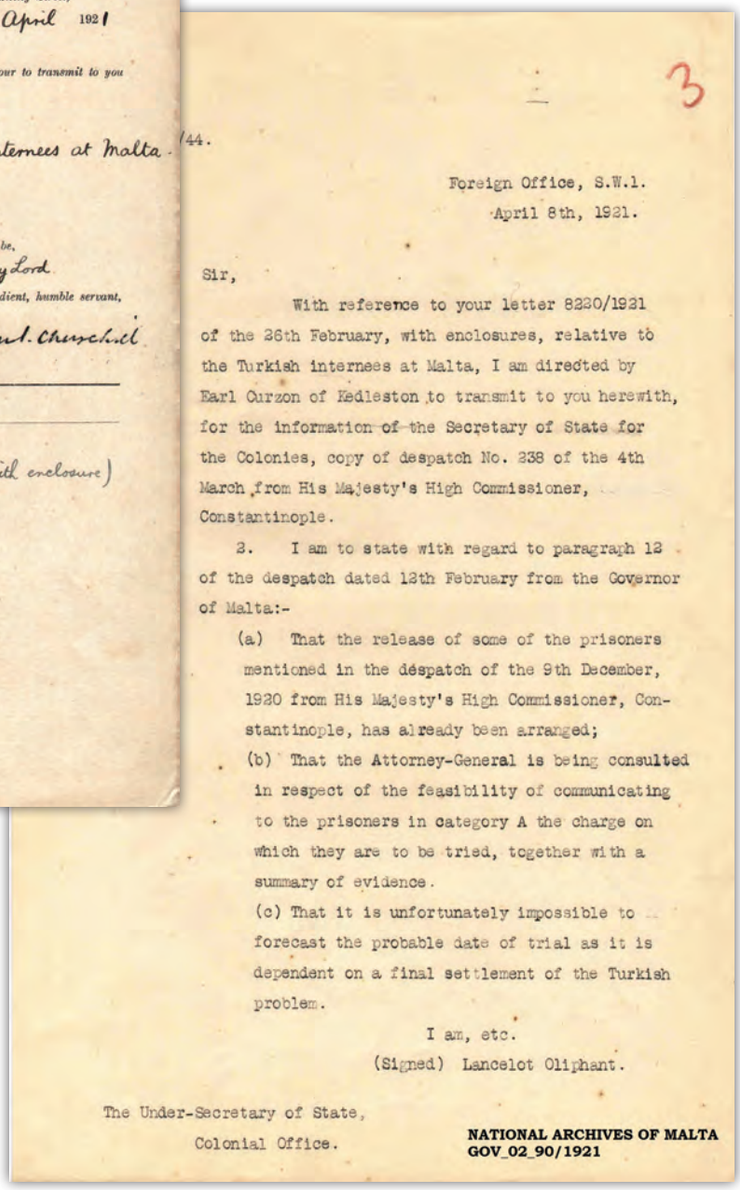
I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, a copy of the paper noted below on the subject of Turkish internees at Malta.

I have the honour to be,
~~Sir~~, My Lord
Lordships
Your most obedient, humble servant,
Luisheul. Churchill

The Officer Administering the Government of Malta

Date.	Description.
8th April	From the Foreign Office (with enclosure)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
GOV_02_90/1921



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/44.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.
April 8th, 1921.

Sir,

With reference to your letter 8220/1921 of the 26th February, with enclosures, relative to the Turkish internees at Malta, I am directed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of despatch No. 238 of the 4th March from His Majesty's High Commissioner, Constantinople.

2. I am to state with regard to paragraph 12 of the despatch dated 12th February from the Governor of Malta:-

(a) That the release of some of the prisoners mentioned in the despatch of the 9th December, 1920 from His Majesty's High Commissioner, Constantinople, has already been arranged;

(b) That the Attorney-General is being consulted in respect of the feasibility of communicating to the prisoners in category A the charge on which they are to be tried, together with a summary of evidence.

(c) That it is unfortunately impossible to forecast the probable date of trial as it is dependent on a final settlement of the Turkish problem.

I am, etc.
(Signed) Lancelot Oliphant.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
GOV_02_90/1921

COPY.

British High Commission,
Constantinople.

4th March, 1921.

No. 238.
(1873/34)

My Lord,

I have received from His Excellency the Governor of Malta a copy of a despatch, dated 12th February, which he has addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Turks at present interned on that island, of whom a list was transmitted to Your Lordship in my despatch No. 1552 of 24th November, 1920.

3. With regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 12 of General Plumer's despatch, I would observe that, if it has not been found possible, in connection with the visit of the Turkish delegations to London, to come to any arrangement for the mutual exchange of prisoners and if no hope exists of any such arrangement being arrived at, I would not object to the immediate liberation of any or all of the deportees in categories C. D. and E., but as regards the remainder it is obvious that it is not feasible either to expedite their trial or forecast its probable date, until the Treaty, under which that trial is to take place, shall have been duly ratified and come into operation.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Kedleston, K.G., P.C.,
etc., etc., etc.

3. As . . . .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
GOV_02_90/1921

(2)

As, moreover, the special tribunals are to be constituted with a view to such under Article 230 of the Treaty, will have to their own principles and forms of procedure rmulate their own rules of evidence, it does pear to me advisable that any attempt should e to draw up definite charges, and still less mmunicate to the accused persons statements case against them, until such time as those als are actually constituted and prepared to into operation, the delays which have occurred s connection having been due to causes which ltogether beyond our control.

4. The most that we could at present tell these prisoners would be that they will eventually be charged either with complicity in the deportation and massacre of Ottoman Christians or with cruelty to Prisoners of War, or other conduct contrary to the rules and usages of war - as the case might be.

5. Meanwhile I am quite prepared to leave all questions of the treatment of these deportees, including even that of their circulation on parole, to the discretion of the Government of Malta, who are in the best position to judge what is necessary and permissible in each individual case and who are the authority primarily concerned as well with their safe custody as with their state of health.

I have etc.,

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
GOV_02_90/1921

-6-

A petition by Turkish exiles in Malta to Governor Plumer, signed by 44 inmates of the Polverista Camp

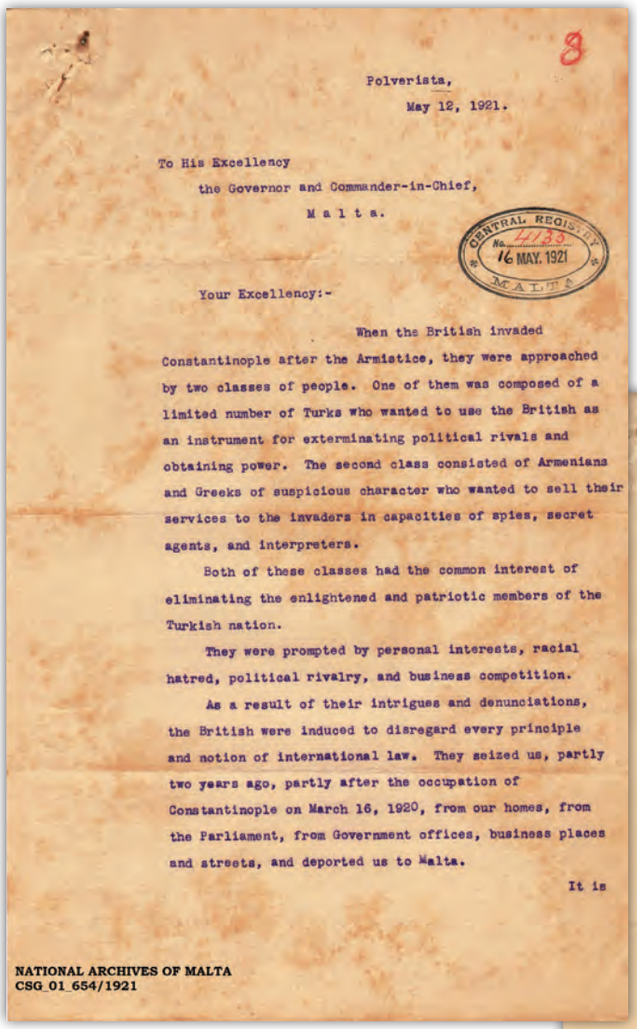
12 May 1921

National Archives of Malta
CSG 01_654/1921

Malta'daki Türk sürgünlerinin Vali Plumer'e yazdığı ve Polverista Kampı'ndaki 44 tutuklunun imzaladığı dilekçe

12 Mayıs 1921

Malta Milli Arşivi
CSG 01_654/1921



Polverista,
May 12, 1921.

To His Excellency
the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
M a l t a.

CENTRAL REGISTRY No. 4133 16 MAY. 1921 MALTA

Your Excellency:-

When the British invaded Constantinople after the Armistice, they were approached by two classes of people. One of them was composed of a limited number of Turks who wanted to use the British as an instrument for exterminating political rivals and obtaining power. The second class consisted of Armenians and Greeks of suspicious character who wanted to sell their services to the invaders in capacities of spies, secret agents, and interpreters.

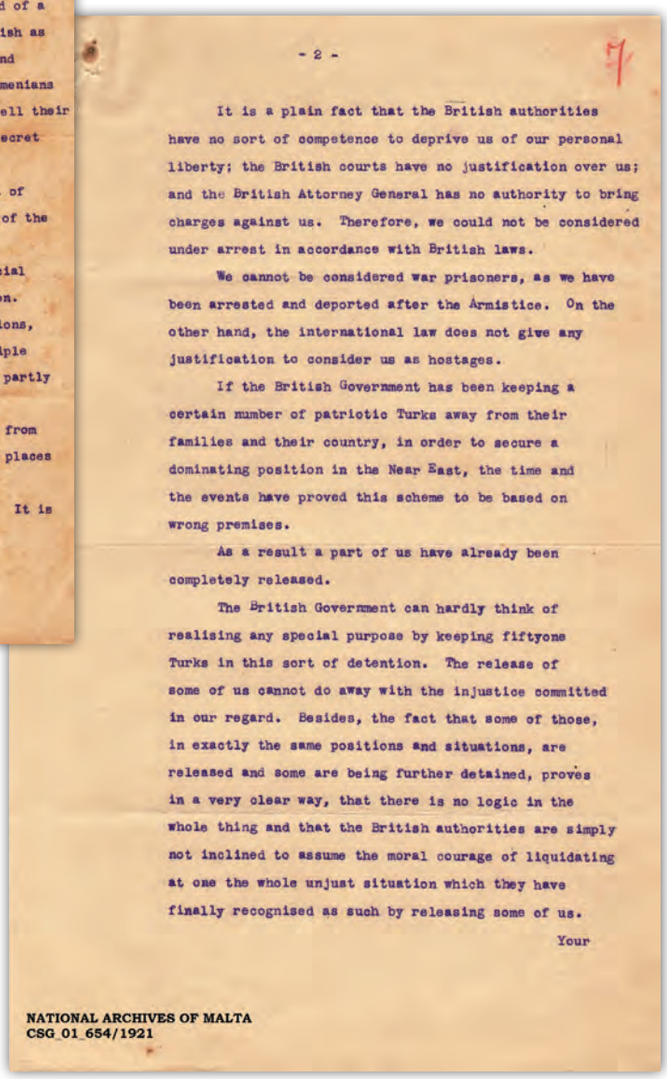
Both of these classes had the common interest of eliminating the enlightened and patriotic members of the Turkish nation.

They were prompted by personal interests, racial hatred, political rivalry, and business competition.

As a result of their intrigues and denunciations, the British were induced to disregard every principle and notion of international law. They seized us, partly two years ago, partly after the occupation of Constantinople on March 16, 1920, from our homes, from the Parliament, from Government offices, business places and streets, and deported us to Malta.

It is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921



- 2 -

It is a plain fact that the British authorities have no sort of competence to deprive us of our personal liberty; the British courts have no justification over us; and the British Attorney General has no authority to bring charges against us. Therefore, we could not be considered under arrest in accordance with British laws.

We cannot be considered war prisoners, as we have been arrested and deported after the Armistice. On the other hand, the international law does not give any justification to consider us as hostages.

If the British Government has been keeping a certain number of patriotic Turks away from their families and their country, in order to secure a dominating position in the Near East, the time and the events have proved this scheme to be based on wrong premises.

As a result a part of us have already been completely released.

The British Government can hardly think of realising any special purpose by keeping fiftyone Turks in this sort of detention. The release of some of us cannot do away with the injustice committed in our regard. Besides, the fact that some of those, in exactly the same positions and situations, are released and some are being further detained, proves in a very clear way, that there is no logic in the whole thing and that the British authorities are simply not inclined to assume the moral courage of liquidating at one the whole unjust situation which they have finally recognised as such by releasing some of us.

Your

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
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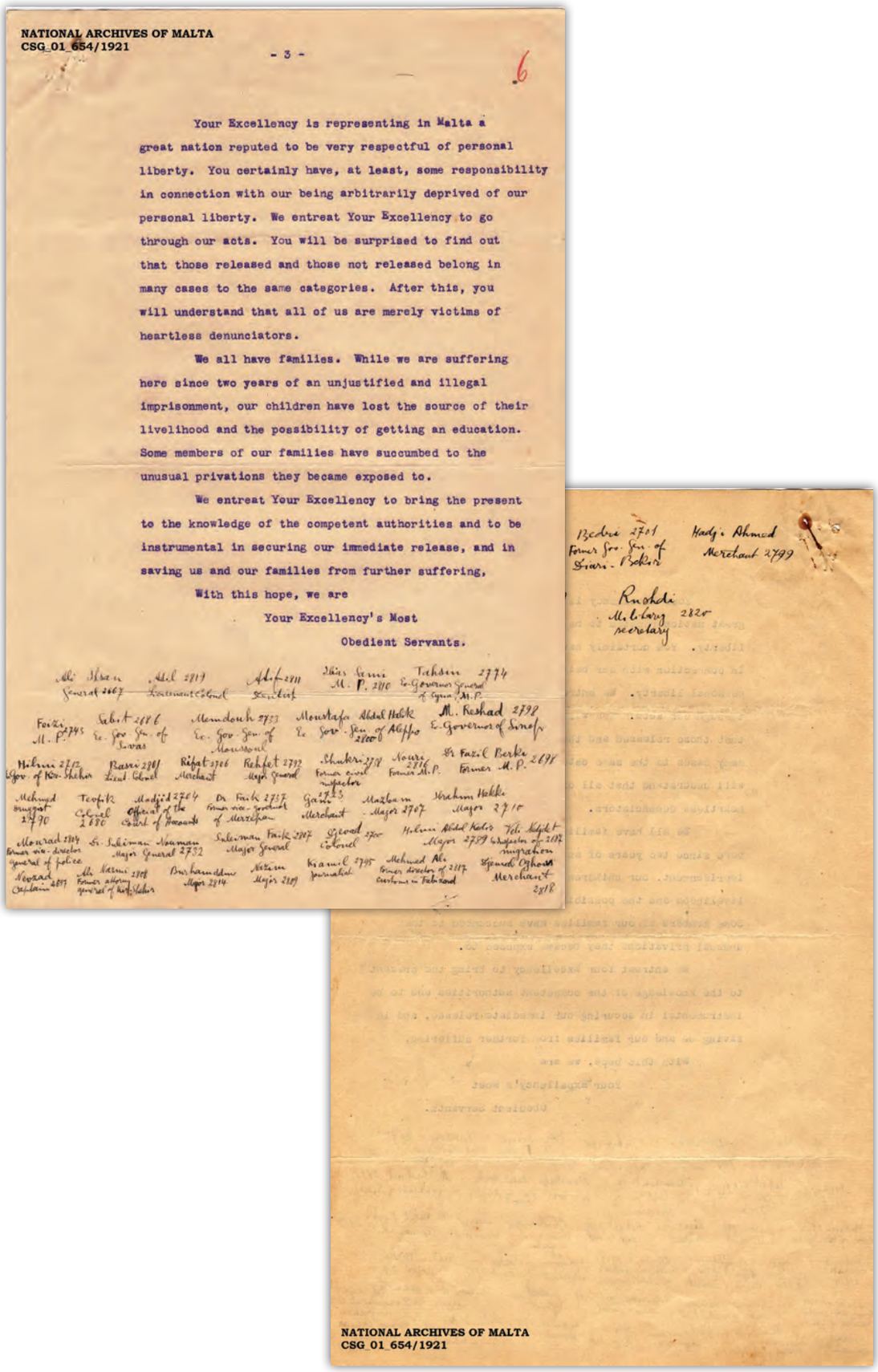


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921

- 3 -

6

Your Excellency is representing in Malta a great nation reputed to be very respectful of personal liberty. You certainly have, at least, some responsibility in connection with our being arbitrarily deprived of our personal liberty. We entreat Your Excellency to go through our acts. You will be surprised to find out that those released and those not released belong in many cases to the same categories. After this, you will understand that all of us are merely victims of heartless denunciators.

We all have families. While we are suffering here since two years of an unjustified and illegal imprisonment, our children have lost the source of their livelihood and the possibility of getting an education. Some members of our families have succumbed to the unusual privations they became exposed to.

We entreat Your Excellency to bring the present to the knowledge of the competent authorities and to be instrumental in securing our immediate release, and in saving us and our families from further suffering,

With this hope, we are

Your Excellency's Most

Obedient Servants.

Ali Ihsan General 2667 | Adil 2819 Lieutenant Colonel | Adif 2811 Dentist | Ihsan Sami M. P. 2810 | Tahsin 2774 Ex-Governor General of Syria, M.P.

Feizi M. P. 2745 | Sabit 2686 Ex. Gov. Gen. of Sivas | Memdouh 2733 Ex. Gov. Gen. of Moussoul | Moustafa Abdul Halik Ex. Gov. Gen. of Aleppo 2800 | M. Reshad 2798 Ex-Governor of Sinop

Hilmi 2712 Ex-Gov. of Kiv-Shehir | Basri 2801 Lieut. Colonel | Rifat 2706 Merchant | Rehfet 2792 Major General | Shukri 2738 Former civil inspector | Nouri 2816 Former M.P. | Dr Fazil Berki Former M.P. 2698

Mehmed Druggist 2790 | Tevfik Colonel 2680 | Madjid 2704 Official of the Court of Accounts | Dr Faik 2737 Former vice-governor of Merzefon | Gani 2723 Merchant | Mazloum Major 2707 | Ibrahim Hakki Major 2710

Mourad 2804 Former vice-director general of police | Dr. Suleiman Nouman Major General 2732 | Suleiman Faik 2807 Major General | Gevad 2700 Colonel | Hilmi Abdul Kadir Major 2789 | Veli Nadjet Co-Inspector of 2687 migration

Nevzad Captain 2697 | Ali Nazmi 2808 Former attorney general of Kiv-Shehir | Burhanuddin Major 2814 | Nazim Major 2809 | Kiamil 2795 Journalist | Mehmed Ali Former director of 2817 customs in Fabizand | Djemed Oghouz Merchant 2818

Bedri 2701 Former Gov. Gen. of Diari-Bekir | Hadji Ahmed Merchant 2799

Rushdi Military secretary 2820

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALTA
CSG_01_654/1921

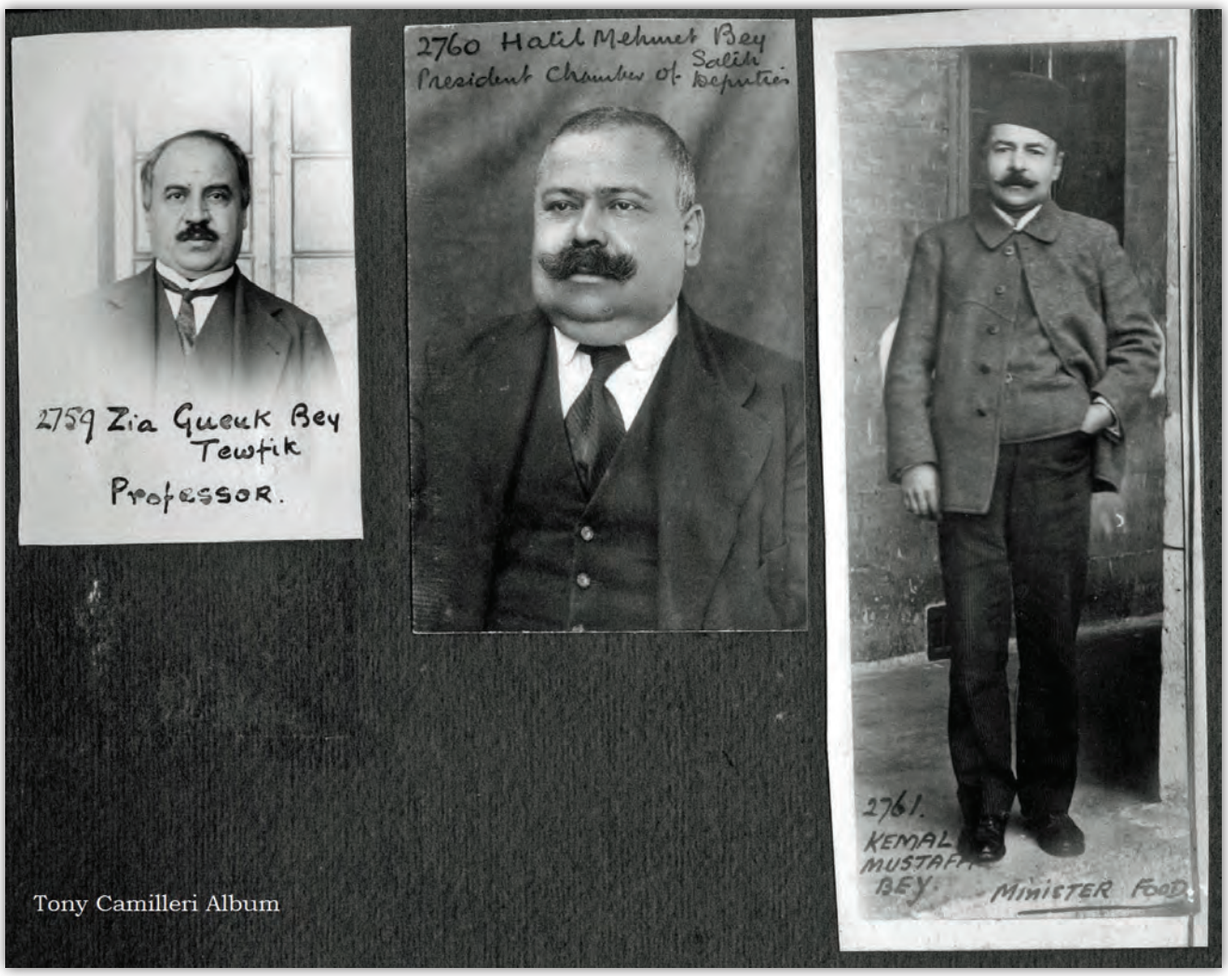
-7-

Photos of Turkish prisoners in Malta

The Tony Camilleri Album

Malta'daki Türk mahkumlarının fotoğrafları

Tony Camilleri Albümü



-8-

Photos of Turkish prisoners in Malta

The Tony Camilleri Album

Malta'daki Türk mahkumlarının fotoğrafları

Tony Camilleri Albümü

-9-

Photos of Turkish prisoners in Malta

The Tony Camilleri Album

Malta'daki Türk mahkumlarının fotoğrafları

Tony Camilleri Albümü

-10-

Photos of Turkish prisoners in Malta

The Tony Camilleri Album

Malta'daki Türk mahkumlarının fotoğrafları

Tony Camilleri Albümü

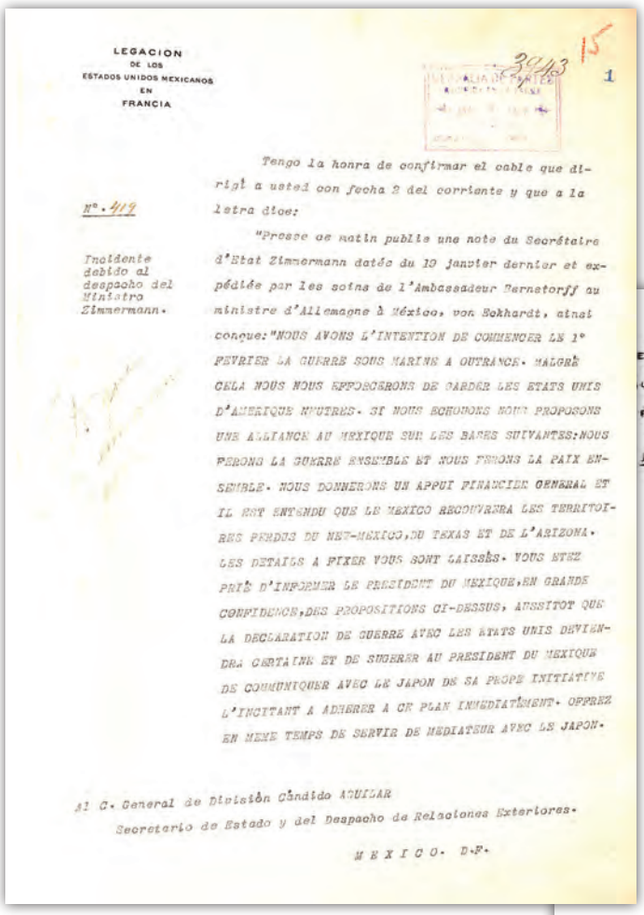
-1-

Historic Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Record: 17-7-151/Folios 1-4
Date: March 8, 1917
Subject: First World War

Description: Letter from the Mexican Legation in France on March 8, 1917, signed by Luis Quintanilla, sent to the General and Foreign Affairs Minister Candido Aguilar, by which informs about the press management relative to the Zimmermann Telegram.

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Tarih Arşivi
Belge: 17-7-151/Dosya 1-4
Tarih: 8 Mart 1917
Konu: Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Açıklama: Fransa'daki Meksika Sefaretinden Luis Quintanilla tarafından imzalanarak 8 Mart 1917'de Dışişleri Bakanı General Candido Aguilar'a gönderilen ve Zimmermann Telgrafı ile ilgili basın yönetimini bildiren mektup.



LEGACION
DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN
FRANCIA

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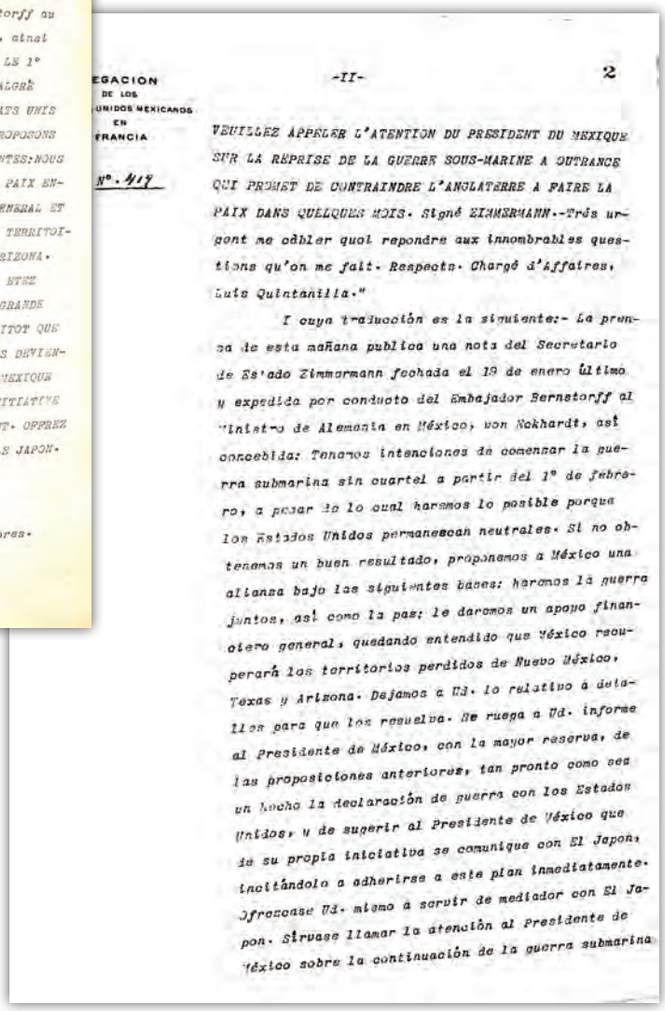
Nº. 419

Incidente debido al despacho del Ministro Zimmermann.

Tengo la honra de confirmar el cable que dirigí a usted con fecha 2 del corriente y que a la letra dice:

"Presse de matin publie une note du Secrétaire d'Etat Zimmermann datée du 19 janvier dernier et expédiée par les soins de l'Ambassadeur Bernstorff au ministre d'Allemagne à México, von Eckhardt, ainsi conçue:"NOUS AVONS L'INTENTION DE COMMENCER LE 1° FEVRIER LA GUERRE SOUS MARINE A OUTRANCE. MALGRÉ CELA NOUS NOUS EFFORCERONS DE GARDER LES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE NEUTRES. SI NOUS ECHOUONS NOUS PROPOSONS UNE ALLIANCE AU MEXIQUE SUR LES BASES SUIVANTES:NOUS FERONS LA GUERRE ENSEMBLE ET NOUS FERONS LA PAIX ENSEMBLE. NOUS DONNERONS UN APPUI FINANCIER GENERAL ET IL EST ENTENDU QUE LE MEXICO RECOUVRERA LES TERRITOIRES PERDUS DU NET-MEXICO,DU TEXAS ET DE L'ARIZONA. LES DETAILS A FIXER VOUS SONT LAISSÉS. VOUS ETES PRIÉ D'INFORMER LE PRESIDENT DU MEXIQUE,EN GRANDE CONFIDENCE,DES PROPOSITIONS CI-DESSUS, AUSSITOT QUE LA DECLARATION DE GUERRE AVEC LES ETATS UNIS DEVIENDRA CERTAINE ET DE SUGERER AU PRESIDENT DU MEXIQUE DE COMMUNIQUER AVEC LE JAPON DE SA PROPE INITIATIVE L'INCITANT A ADHERER A CE PLAN IMMEDIATEMENT. OFFREZ EN MEME TEMPS DE SERVIR DE MEDIATEUR AVEC LE JAPON.

Al C. General de División Cándido AGUILAR
Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.
MEXICO. D.F.



EGACION
DE LOS
UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN
FRANCIA

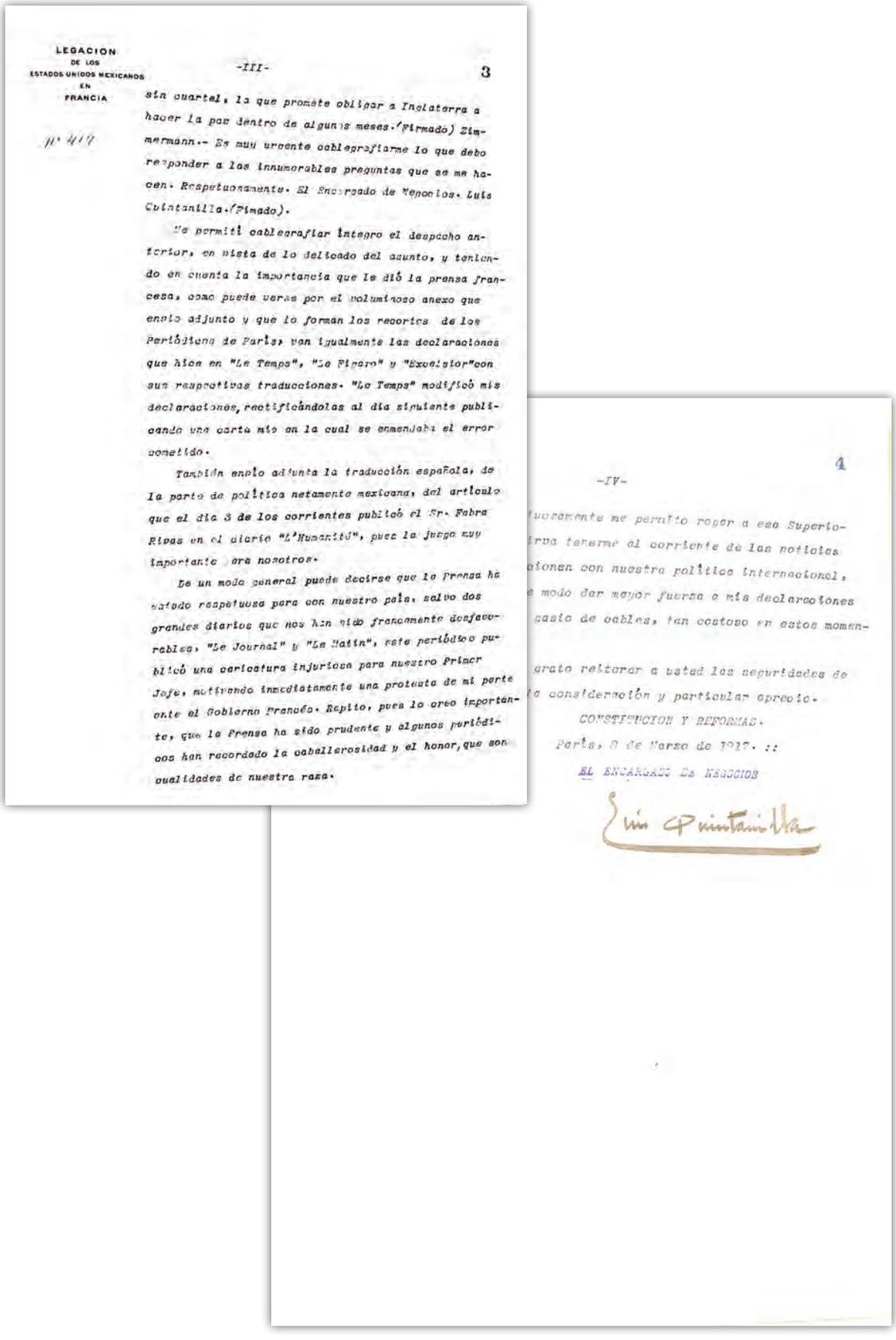
-II-

2

Nº. 419

VEUILLEZ APPELER L'ATENTION DU PRESIDENT DU MEXIQUE SUR LA REPRISE DE LA GUERRE SOUS-MARINE A OUTRANCE QUI PROMET DE CONTRAINDRE L'ANGLATERRE A FAIRE LA PAIX DANS QUELQUES MOIS. Signé ZIMMERMANN.--Très urgent me dôbler quoi repondre aux innombrables questions qu'on me fait. Respects. Chargé d'Affaires, Luis Quintanilla."

Y cuya traducción es la siguiente:- La prensa de esta mañana publica una nota del Secretario de Estado Zimmermann fechada el 19 de enero último y expedida por conducto del Embajador Bernstorff al Ministro de Alemania en México, von Eckhardt, así concebida: Tenemos intenciones de comenzar la guerra submarina sin cuartel a partir del 1° de febrero, a pesar de lo cual haremos lo posible porque los Estados Unidos permanezcan neutrales. Si no obtenemos un buen resultado, proponemos a México una alianza bajo las siguientes bases: haremos la guerra juntos, así como la paz: le daremos un apoyo financiero general, quedando entendido que México recuperará los territorios perdidos de Nuevo México, Texas y Arizona. Dejamos a Ud. lo relativo á detalles para que los resuelva. Se ruega a Ud. informe al Presidente de México, con la mayor reserva, de las proposiciones anteriores, tan pronto como sea un hecho la declaración de guerra con los Estados Unidos, y de sugerir al Presidente de México que de su propia iniciativa se comunique con El Japón, incitándolo a adherirse a este plan inmediatamente. Ofrezcase Ud. mismo á servir de mediador con El Japón. Sírvase llamar la atención al Presidente de México sobre la continuación de la guerra submarina



LEGACION
DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN
FRANCIA

-III- 3

sin cuartel, lo que promete obligar a Inglaterra a hacer la paz dentro de algunos meses.(Firmado) Zimmermann.- Es muy urgente cablegrafiarme lo que debo responder a las innumerables preguntas que se me hacen. Respetuosamente. El Encargado de Negocios. Luis Quintanilla.(Firmado).

Me permití cablegrafiar íntegro el despacho anterior, en vista de lo delicado del asunto, y teniendo en cuenta la importancia que le dió la prensa francesa, como puede verse por el voluminoso anexo que envío adjunto y que lo forman los recortes de los Periódicos de París, van igualmente las declaraciones que hice en "Le Temps", "Le Figaro" y "Excelsior"con sus respectivas traducciones. "Le Temps" modificó mis declaraciones, rectificándolas al día siguiente publicando una carta mía en la cual se enmendaba el error cometido.

También envío adjunta la traducción española, de la parte de política netamente mexicana, del artículo que el día 3 de los corrientes publicó el Sr. Fabra Rivas en el diario "L'Humanité", pues la juzgo muy importante para nosotros.

De un modo general puede decirse que la prensa ha estado respetuosa para con nuestro país, salvo dos grandes diarios que nos han sido francamente desfavorables, "Le Journal" y "Le Matin", este periódico publicó una caricatura injuriosa para nuestro Primer Jefe, motivando inmediatamente una protesta de mi parte ante el Gobierno Francés. Repito, pues lo creo importante, que la Prensa ha sido prudente y algunos periódicos han recordado la caballerosidad y el honor, que son cualidades de nuestra raza.

4

-IV-

lucsamente me permito rogar a esa Superioirva tenerme al corriente de las noticias ionen con nuestra política internacional, e modo dar mayor fuerza a mis declaraciones asio de cables, tan costoso en estos momen-

grato reiterar a usted las seguridades de la consideración y particular aprecio.

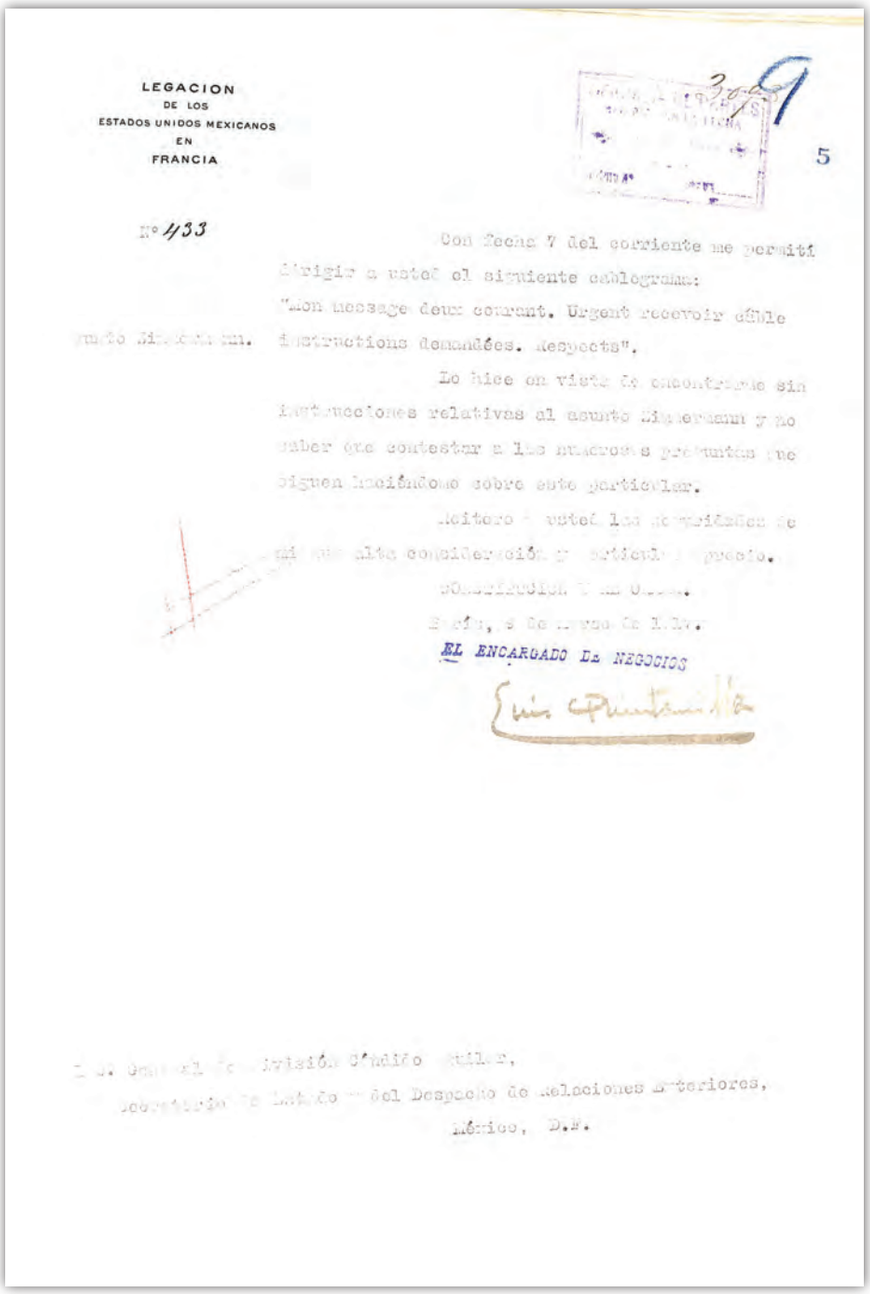
CONSTITUCION Y REFORMAS.
París, 8 de Marzo de 1917. ::
EL ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS
Luis Quintanilla

Historic Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Record: 17-7-151/Folio 5
Date: March 8, 1917
Subject: First World War

Description: Letter from the Mexican Legation in France on March 8, 1917, signed by Luis Quintanilla, sent to the General and Foreign Affairs Minister Candido Aguilar, in which requires urgently instructions to attend the questions about the Zimmermann Telegram.

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Tarih Arşivi
Belge: 17-7-151/Dosya 5
Tarih: 8 Mart 1917
Konu: Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Açıklama: Fransa'daki Meksika Sefaretinden Luis Quintanilla tarafından imzalanarak 8 Mart 1917'de Dışişleri Bakanı General Candido Aguilar'a gönderilen ve Zimmermann Telgrafı ile ilgili soruları cevaplandırmaya yönelik acil talimatları talep eden mektup.



LEGACION
DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN
FRANCIA

5

Nº 433

Con fecha 7 del corriente me permití dirigir a usted el siguiente cablegrama:
"Mon message deux courant. Urgent recevoir double instructions demandées. Respects".
Lo hice en vista de encontrarme sin instrucciones relativas al asunto Zimmermann y no saber qué contestar a las numerosas preguntas que siguen inquiriéndome sobre este particular.
Reitero a usted las consideraciones de mi más alta consideración y particular aprecio.
Sufragio Efectivo. No Reelección.
París, 8 de marzo de 1917.
EL ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS
Luis Quintanilla

C. Lic. General de División D'ndido Aguilar,
Subsecretario de Estado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores,
México, D.F.

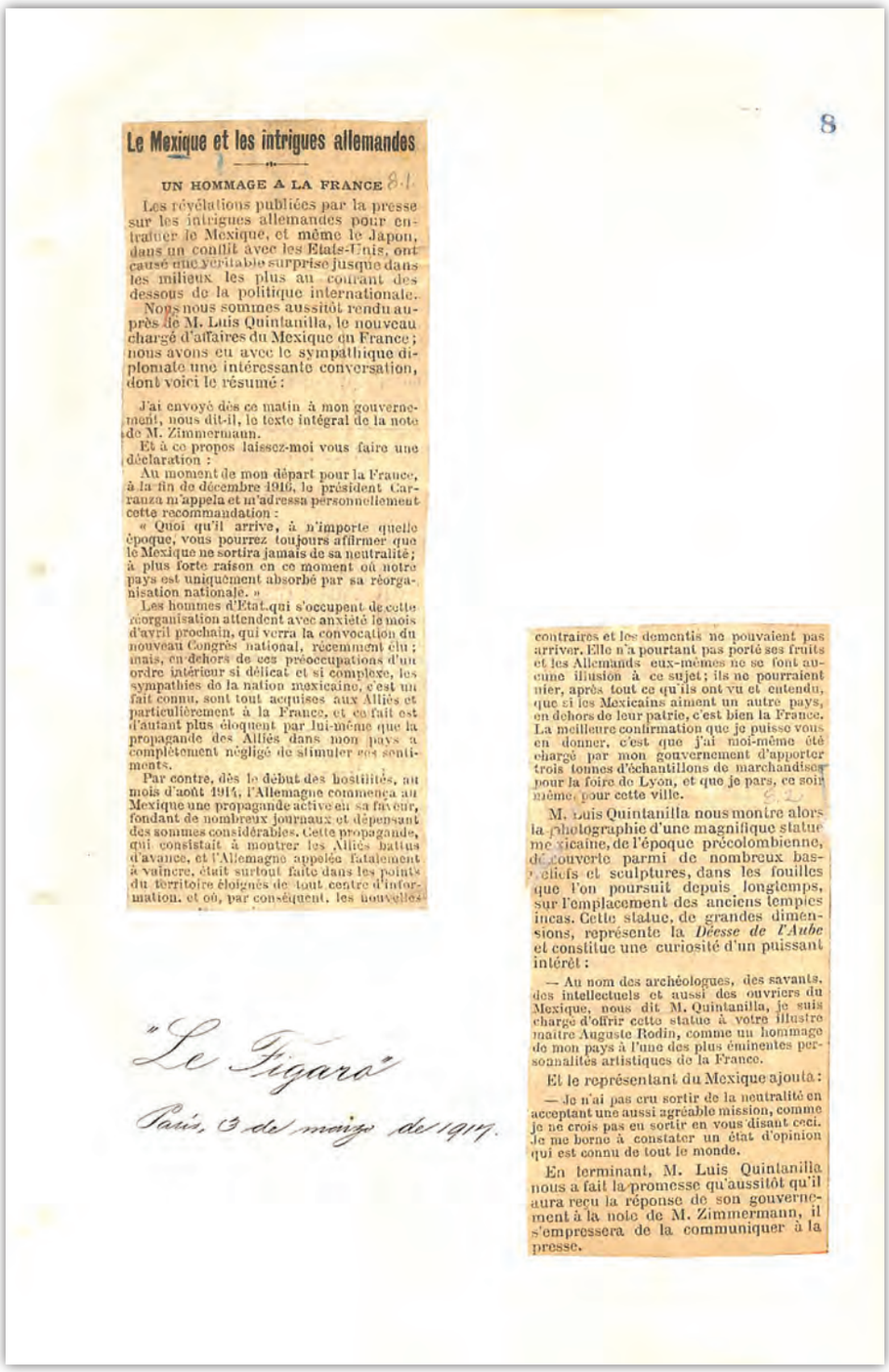
-3-

Historic Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Record: 17-7-151/Folio 8
Date: March 3, 1917
Subject: First World War

Description: Press note from the French newspaper "Le Figaro" dated March 3, 1917, titled "Le Mexique et les intrigues allemandes".

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Tarih Arşivi
Belge: 17-7-151/Dosya 8
Tarih: 3 Mart 1917
Konu: Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Açıklama: Fransız Gazetesi "Le Figaro"nun 3 Mart 1917 tarihli "Meksika ve Alman Entrikaları (Le Mexique et les intrigues allemandes) başlıklı haberi.



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Le Mexique et les intrigues allemandes

UN HOMMAGE A LA FRANCE

Les révélations publiées par la presse sur les intrigues allemandes pour entraîner le Mexique, et même le Japon, dans un conflit avec les Etats-Unis, ont causé une véritable surprise jusque dans les milieux les plus au courant des dessous de la politique internationale.

Nous nous sommes aussitôt rendu auprès de M. Luis Quintanilla, le nouveau chargé d'affaires du Mexique en France; nous avons eu avec le sympathique diplomate une intéressante conversation, dont voici le résumé :

J'ai envoyé dès ce matin à mon gouvernement, nous dit-il, le texte intégral de la note de M. Zimmermann.

Et à ce propos laissez-moi vous faire une déclaration :

Au moment de mon départ pour la France, à la fin de décembre 1916, le président Carranza m'appela et m'adressa personnellement cette recommandation :

« Quoi qu'il arrive, à n'importe quelle époque, vous pourrez toujours affirmer que le Mexique ne sortira jamais de sa neutralité; à plus forte raison en ce moment où notre pays est uniquement absorbé par sa réorganisation nationale. »

Les hommes d'Etat qui s'occupent de cette réorganisation attendent avec anxiété le mois d'avril prochain, qui verra la convocation du nouveau Congrès national, récemment élu; mais, en dehors de ces préoccupations d'un ordre intérieur si délicat et si complexe, les sympathies de la nation mexicaine, c'est un fait connu, sont tout acquises aux Alliés et particulièrement à la France, et ce fait est d'autant plus éloquent par lui-même que la propagande des Alliés dans mon pays a complètement négligé de stimuler ces sentiments.

Par contre, dès le début des hostilités, au mois d'août 1914, l'Allemagne commença au Mexique une propagande active en sa faveur, fondant de nombreux journaux et dépensant des sommes considérables. Cette propagande, qui consistait à montrer les Alliés battus d'avance, et l'Allemagne appelée fatalement à vaincre, était surtout faite dans les points du territoire éloignés de tout centre d'information, et où, par conséquent, les nouvelles contraires et les démentis ne pouvaient pas arriver. Elle n'a pourtant pas porté ses fruits et les Allemands eux-mêmes ne se font aucune illusion à ce sujet; ils ne pourraient nier, après tout ce qu'ils ont vu et entendu, que si les Mexicains aiment un autre pays, en dehors de leur patrie, c'est bien la France. La meilleure confirmation que je puisse vous en donner, c'est que j'ai moi-même été chargé par mon gouvernement d'apporter trois tonnes d'échantillons de marchandises pour la foire de Lyon, et que je pars, ce soir même, pour cette ville.

M. Luis Quintanilla nous montre alors la photographie d'une magnifique statue mexicaine, de l'époque précolombienne, découverte parmi de nombreux bas-reliefs et sculptures, dans les fouilles que l'on poursuit depuis longtemps, sur l'emplacement des anciens temples incas. Cette statue, de grandes dimensions, représente la *Déesse de l'Aube* et constitue une curiosité d'un puissant intérêt :

— Au nom des archéologues, des savants, des intellectuels et aussi des ouvriers du Mexique, nous dit M. Quintanilla, je suis chargé d'offrir cette statue à votre illustre maître Auguste Rodin, comme un hommage de mon pays à l'une des plus éminentes personnalités artistiques de la France.

Et le représentant du Mexique ajouta :

— Je n'ai pas cru sortir de la neutralité en acceptant une aussi agréable mission, comme je ne crois pas en sortir en vous disant ceci. Je me borne à constater un état d'opinion qui est connu de tout le monde.

En terminant, M. Luis Quintanilla nous a fait la promesse qu'aussitôt qu'il aura reçu la réponse de son gouvernement à la note de M. Zimmermann, il s'empressera de la communiquer à la presse.

"Le Figaro"
París, 3 de marzo de 1917.

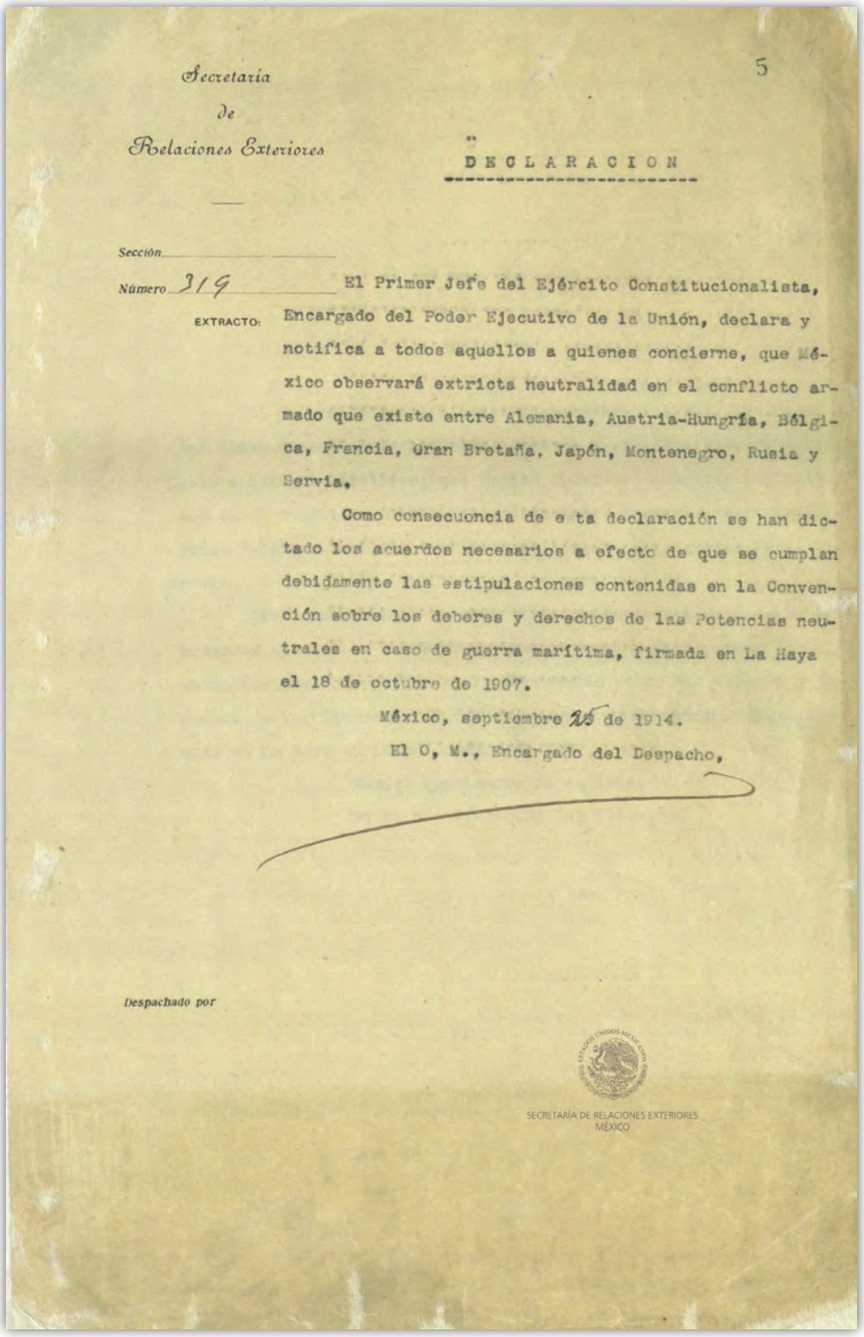
-4-

Historic Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Record: 39-13-1/Folio 5
Date: September 25, 1914
Subject: First World War

Description: Declaration made by the Foreign Affairs Ministry on September 25, 1914, informing about the strict neutrality of Mexico on the armed conflict, and informing that the statements in The Hague Conventions about Maritime Warfare, signed on October 18, 1907, must be fulfilled.

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Tarih Arşivi
Belge: 39-13-1/Dosya 5
Tarih: 25 Eylül 1914
Konu: Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Açıklama: Silahlı çatışma hususunda Meksika'nın mutlak tarafsızlığını ve 18 Ekim 1907'de imzalanan Lahey Sözleşmesi'nde yer alan deniz savaşı hukuku ile ilgili hükümlere kesinlikle uyulması gereğini bildiren Dışişleri Bakanlığının 25 Eylül 1914 tarihli deklarasyonu.



Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores

5

DECLARACION

Sección
Número 319

EXTRACTO: El Primer Jefe del Ejército Constitucionalista, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo de la Unión, declara y notifica a todos aquellos a quienes concierne, que México observará extricta neutralidad en el conflicto armado que existe entre Alemania, Austria-Hungría, Bélgica, Francia, Gran Bretaña, Japón, Montenegro, Rusia y Servia.

Como consecuencia de e ta declaración se han dictado los acuerdos necesarios a efecto de que se cumplan debidamente las estipulaciones contenidas en la Convención sobre los deberes y derechos de las Potencias neutrales en caso de guerra marítima, firmada en La Haya el 18 de octubre de 1907.

México, septiembre 25 de 1914.

El O, M., Encargado del Despacho,

Despachado por

SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
MEXICO

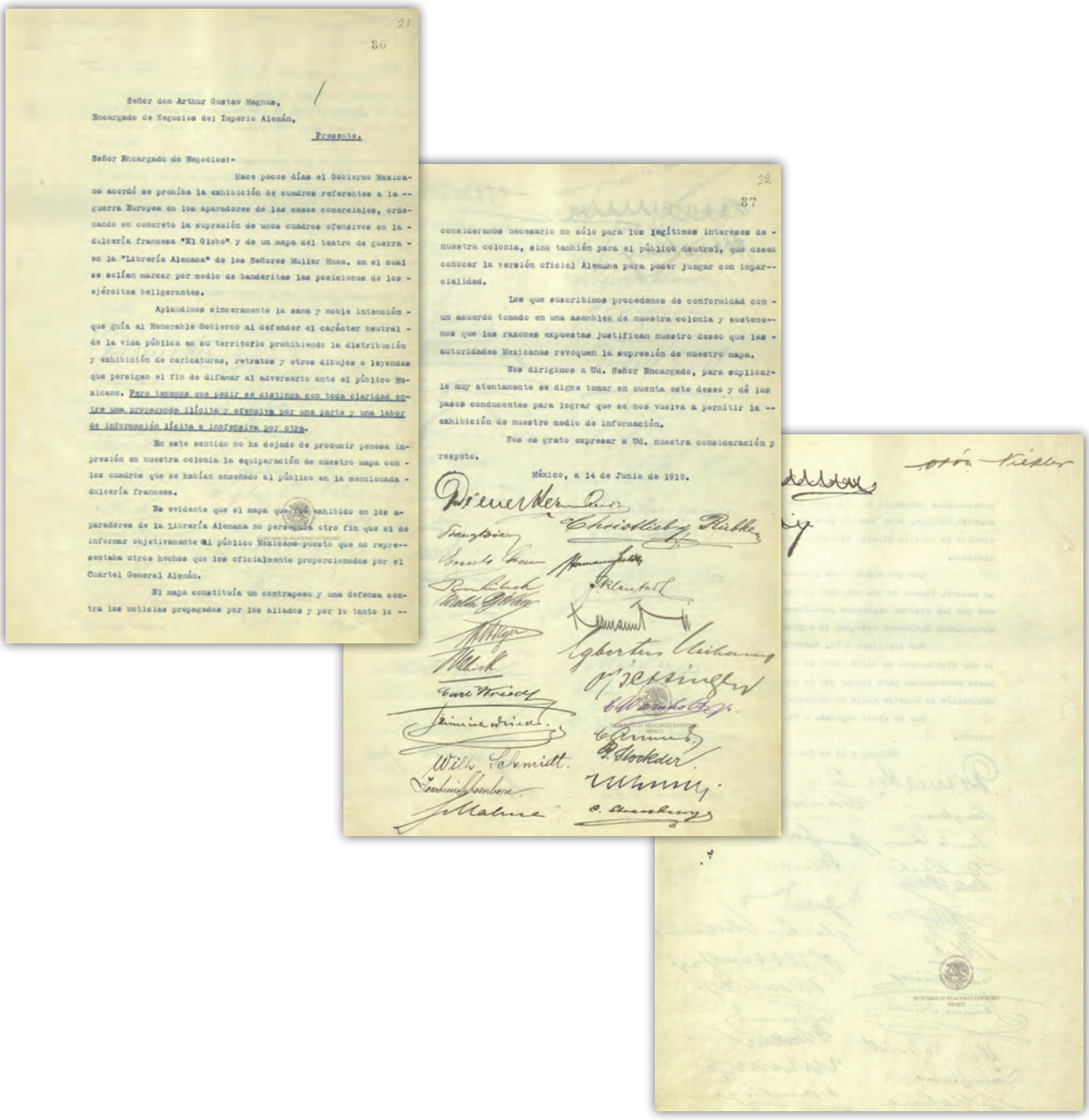
-5-

Historic Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry
Record: 39-13-1/Folio 5
Date: June 14, 1915
Subject: First World War

Description: Letter to the Business Representative of the German Empire in Mexico, Arthur Gustav Magnus, dated June 14, 1915, by which the German colony based in Mexico requested his intervention to being allowed to display map by which reported the positions of the armies in the armed conflict.
Includes handwritten signatures.

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Tarih Arşivi
Belge: 39-13-1/Dosya 5
Tarih: 14 Haziran 1915
Konu: Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Açıklama: Meksika'da bulunan Alman kolonisinin silahlı çatışmadaki orduların pozisyonlarını gösteren haritayı görüntüleyebilmesi için, Alman İmparatorluğu'nun Meksika'daki İş Temsilcisi Arthur Gustav Magnus'a yetkisini kullanması hususunda gönderilen 14 Haziran 1915 tarihli mektup. El yazısı imzalar içerir.



Señor don Arthur Gustav Magnus,
Encargado de Negocios del Imperio Alemán,
Presente.

Señor Encargado de Negocios:-

Hace pocos días el Gobierno Mexicano acordó se prohiba la exhibición de cuadros referentes a la guerra Europea en los aparadores de las casas comerciales, ordenando en concreto la supresión de unos cuadros ofensivos en la dulcería francesa "El Globo" y de un mapa del teatro de guerra en la "Librería Alemana" de los Señores Muller Hnos. en el cual se solían marcar por medio de banderitas las posiciones de los ejércitos beligerantes.

Aplaudimos sinceramente la sana y noble intención que guía al Honorable Gobierno al defender el carácter neutral de la vida pública en su territorio prohibiendo la distribución y exhibición de caricaturas, retratos y otros dibujos o leyendas que persigan el fin de difamar al adversario ante el público Mexicano. Pero tenemos que pedir se distinga con toda claridad entre una propaganda ilícita y ofensiva por una parte y una labor de información lícita e inofensiva por otra.

En este sentido no ha dejado de producir penosa impresión en nuestra colonia la equiparación de nuestro mapa con los cuadros que se habían ensañado al público en la mencionada dulcería francesa.

Es evidente que el mapa que fué exhibido en los aparadores de la Librería Alemana no perseguía otro fin que el de informar objetivamente al público Mexicano puesto que no representaba otros hechos que los oficialmente proporcionados por el Cuartel General Alemán.

El mapa constituía un contrapeso y una defensa contra las noticias propagadas por los aliados y por lo tanto lo consideramos necesario no sólo para los legítimos intereses de nuestra colonia, sino también para el público neutral, que desea conocer la versión oficial Alemana para poder juzgar con imparcialidad.

Los que suscribimos procedemos de conformidad con un acuerdo tomado en una asamblea de nuestra colonia y sostenemos que las razones expuestas justifican nuestro deseo que las autoridades Mexicanas revoquen la supresión de nuestro mapa.

Nos dirigimos a Ud. Señor Encargado, para suplicarle muy atentamente se digne tomar en cuenta este deseo y dé los pasos conducentes para lograr que se nos vuelva a permitir la exhibición de nuestro medio de información.

Nos es grato expresar a Ud. nuestra consideración y respeto.

México, a 14 de Junio de 1915.

-1-

The notified letter to the Government of Autonomous Outer Mongolia from Ministry of Punisher Minister who need to live in Khuree and to protect wholly, that means the appointment of special officer who will enforce the rules with 11 clauses for examination and review any magazine and telegraph because of War declaration by Middle East State /China/ to Germany and on Empire of Austria-Hungary. The rule was enclosed.

June 20, 1917, Mongolian-Chinese script
National Central Archives of Mongolia, Fund-4, File-1, Unit-520, Document-6

Khuree'deki (Ulanbator) Ceza Bakanlığından Özerk Dış Moğolistan Hükümeti'ne gönderilen bildirim mektubu. Bu mektup, Çin'in Almanya ve Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu'na savaş ilan etmesi sebebiyle, her türlü dergi ve telgrafın incelenmesi hususundaki 11 maddeden oluşan kuralları uygulamak üzere özel bir memurun görevlendirilmesi hakkındadır.

20 Haziran 1917, Moğol-Çin alfabesi
Moğolistan Milli Merkez Arşivi, Fon-4, Dosya-1, Birim-520, Belge-6

中華民國六年
二十
日
校對
行檢查相應照鈔政府規定檢查郵電章程
十一條備文照請
貴自治官府轉飭庫倫電報局局長遵照辦理
並飭隨時與本署所派檢查委員妥為接洽事
關開戰期間防備手續尚請
即速照轉幸勿遲延並希
嚴式超
代

照會

特任都護使駐紮庫倫辦事大員公署　為
照會事本國現與德奧兩國開戰業於昨日專文
照知在案查宣布開戰時期凡各行省暨各特別
區域均應同時嚴密檢查來往郵電以維地方
而防意外茲特遵照
政府電令妥派專員即日對於庫倫電報局實

辛　法奧來往電報一概停止收發
壬　一切商電任電報局檢查核准照發收由檢查員於報底鈐記欄內註一檢字樣
癸　一切商電如檢查員認為有礙大局違反法律者應即扣留停止收發
子　扣留之電報應由檢查員會同局長簽名
備文說明理由呈部核辦

照擬檢查郵電章程十一條
各局覽本日奉大總統布告自上午十時起對於
法奧業經宣告立於戰爭地位所有檢查電報
辦法規定如下
甲　凡由外往來電報除核准之官電外均須
受電報局檢查
乙　一切商電電文均應書明發報人名並章收
費
丙　法奧文電報無論官商明密一概停止收
發
丁　凡國內外往來密碼商電其發報人如係
外國籍者除法奧人外應蓋用其駐在地

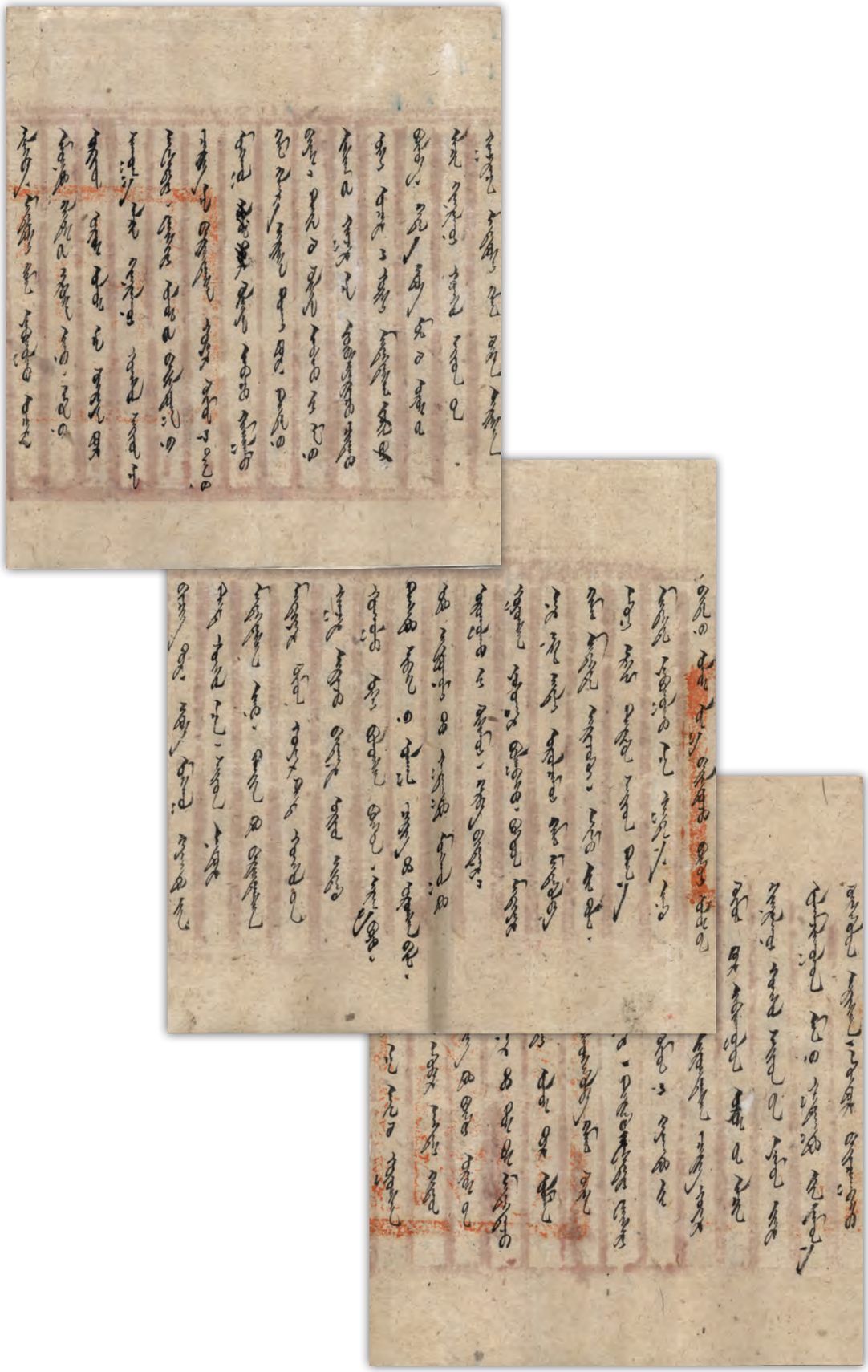
-2-

The notified letter to the Ministry of Punisher Minister who need to live in Khuree and to protect wholly from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Autonomous Outer Mongolia means the Government of Autonomous Outer Mongolia could not accept 2 captivated soldiers who were citizenship of Austria-Hungary, so that they were sent back to Kyakhta by overseen 2 people.

July 25, 1918, Mongolian script
National Central Archives of Mongolia, Fund-4, File-1, Unit-520, Document-1

Özerk Dış Moğolistan Dışişleri Bakanlığı'ndan Khuree'deki (Ulanbator) Ceza Bakanlığına gönderilen, Özerk Dış Moğolistan Hükümeti'nin Avusturya-Macaristan tabiiyetine mensup 2 esiri kabul edemeyeceği ve bu nedenle bu esirlerin 2 kişi gözetiminde Kyakhta'ya geri gönderildiklerine dair bildirim mektubu.

25 Temmuz 1918 /Moğol alfabesi
Moğolistan Milli Merkez Arşivi, Fon-4, Dosya-1, Birim-520, Belge-1



-3-

The private letter regarding of process of the First World War by Agvaan Dorjiev, Tibetan XIII Dalai Lama`s ambassador and Buryat abbot to Mr. T. Namnansuren Prime Minister of Autonomous Outer Mongolia. The end of this document was not mentioned the date, only written that "Good fortune date".

Mongolian script
National Central Archives of Mongolia, Fund-4, File-1

Tibet'in XIII. Dalai Lamasının Büyükelçisi ve Buryat Başrahibi olan Agvaan Dorjiev tarafından Özerk Dış Moğolistan Başbakanı T. Namnansuren'e gönderilen, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın süreci ile ilgili özel mektup. Bu belgenin sonunda tarih belirtilmemiş, sadece "İyi talih günü" yazılmıştır.

Moğol alfabesi
Moğolistan Milli Merkez Arşivi, Fon-4, Dosya-1

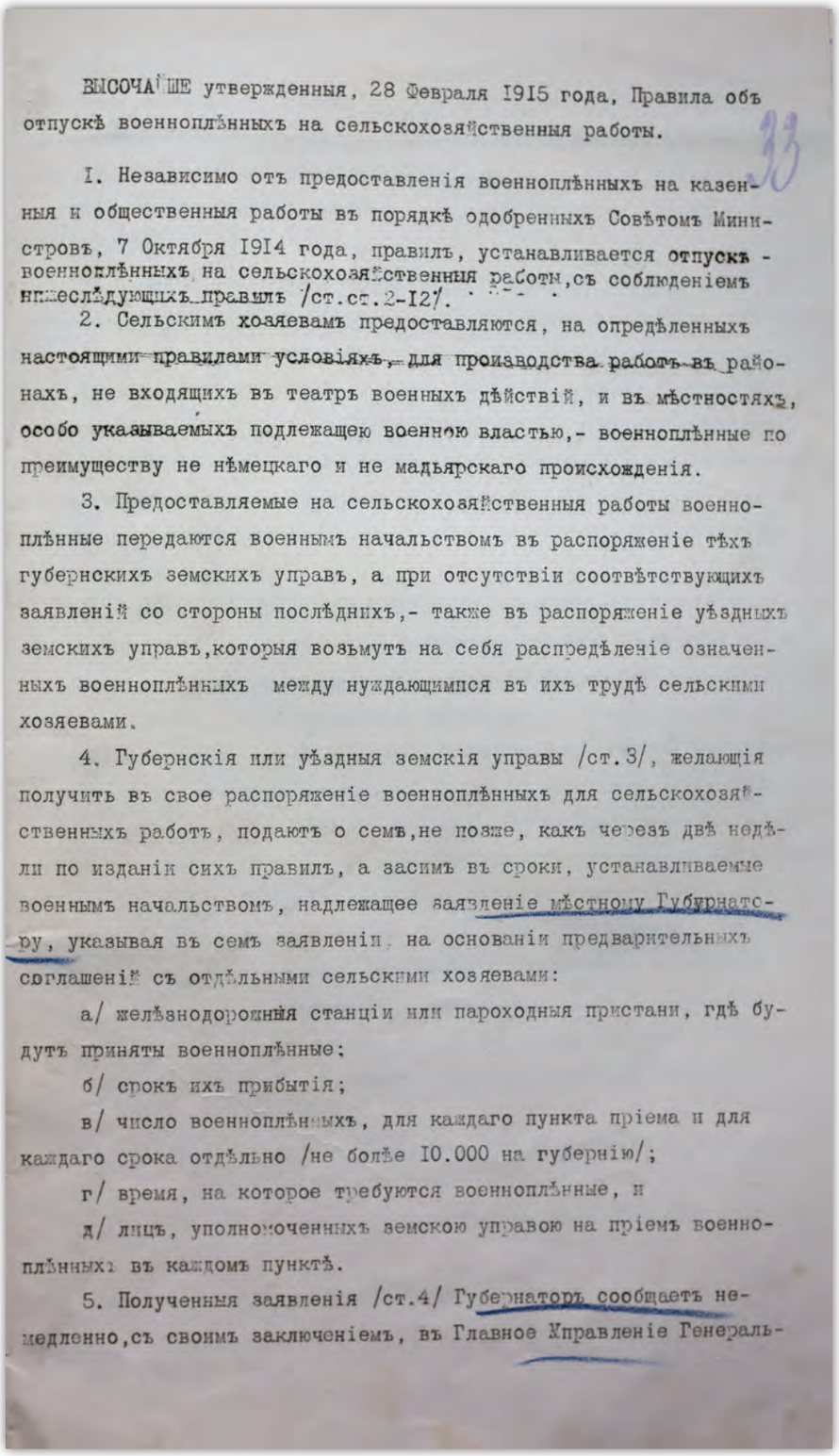
-1-

Regulation on war prisoners engaged in agriculture works

State Archive Service of Moldova

Tarım işleri ile uğraşan savaş mahkumlarına dair düzenleme

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденныя, 28 Февраля 1915 года, Правила объ отпускѣ военноплѣнныхъ на сельскохозяйственныя работы.

33

I. Независимо отъ предоставленія военноплѣнныхъ на казенныя и общественныя работы въ порядкѣ одобренныхъ Совѣтомъ Министровъ, 7 Октября 1914 года, правилъ, устанавливается отпускъ военноплѣнныхъ на сельскохозяйственныя работы,съ соблюденіемъ нижеслѣдующихъ правилъ /ст.ст.2-12/.

2. Сельскимъ хозяевамъ предоставляются, на опредѣленныхъ настоящими правилами условіяхъ, для производства работъ въ районахъ, не входящихъ въ театръ военныхъ дѣйствій, и въ мѣстностяхъ, особо указываемыхъ подлежащею военною властью,- военноплѣнные по преимуществу не нѣмецкаго и не мадьярскаго происхожденія.

3. Предоставляемые на сельскохозяйственныя работы военноплѣнные передаются военнымъ начальствомъ въ распоряженіе тѣхъ губернскихъ земскихъ управъ, а при отсутствіи соотвѣтствующихъ заявленій со стороны послѣднихъ,- также въ распоряженіе уѣздныхъ земскихъ управъ,которыя возьмутъ на себя распредѣленіе означенныхъ военноплѣнныхъ между нуждающимися въ ихъ трудѣ сельскими хозяевами.

4. Губернскія или уѣздныя земскія управы /ст.3/, желающія получить въ свое распоряженіе военноплѣнныхъ для сельскохозяйственныхъ работъ, подаютъ о семъ,не позже, какъ черезъ двѣ недѣли по изданіи сихъ правилъ, а засимъ въ сроки, устанавливаемые военнымъ начальствомъ, надлежащее заявленіе мѣстному Губернатору, указывая въ семъ заявленіи, на основаніи предварительныхъ соглашеній съ отдѣльными сельскими хозяевами:

а/ желѣзнодорожныя станціи или пароходныя пристани, гдѣ будутъ приняты военноплѣнные;

б/ срокъ ихъ прибытія;

в/ число военноплѣнныхъ, для каждаго пункта пріема и для каждаго срока отдѣльно /не болѣе 10.000 на губернію/;

г/ время, на которое требуются военноплѣнные, и

д/ лицъ, уполномоченныхъ земскою управою на пріемъ военноплѣнныхъ въ каждомъ пунктѣ.

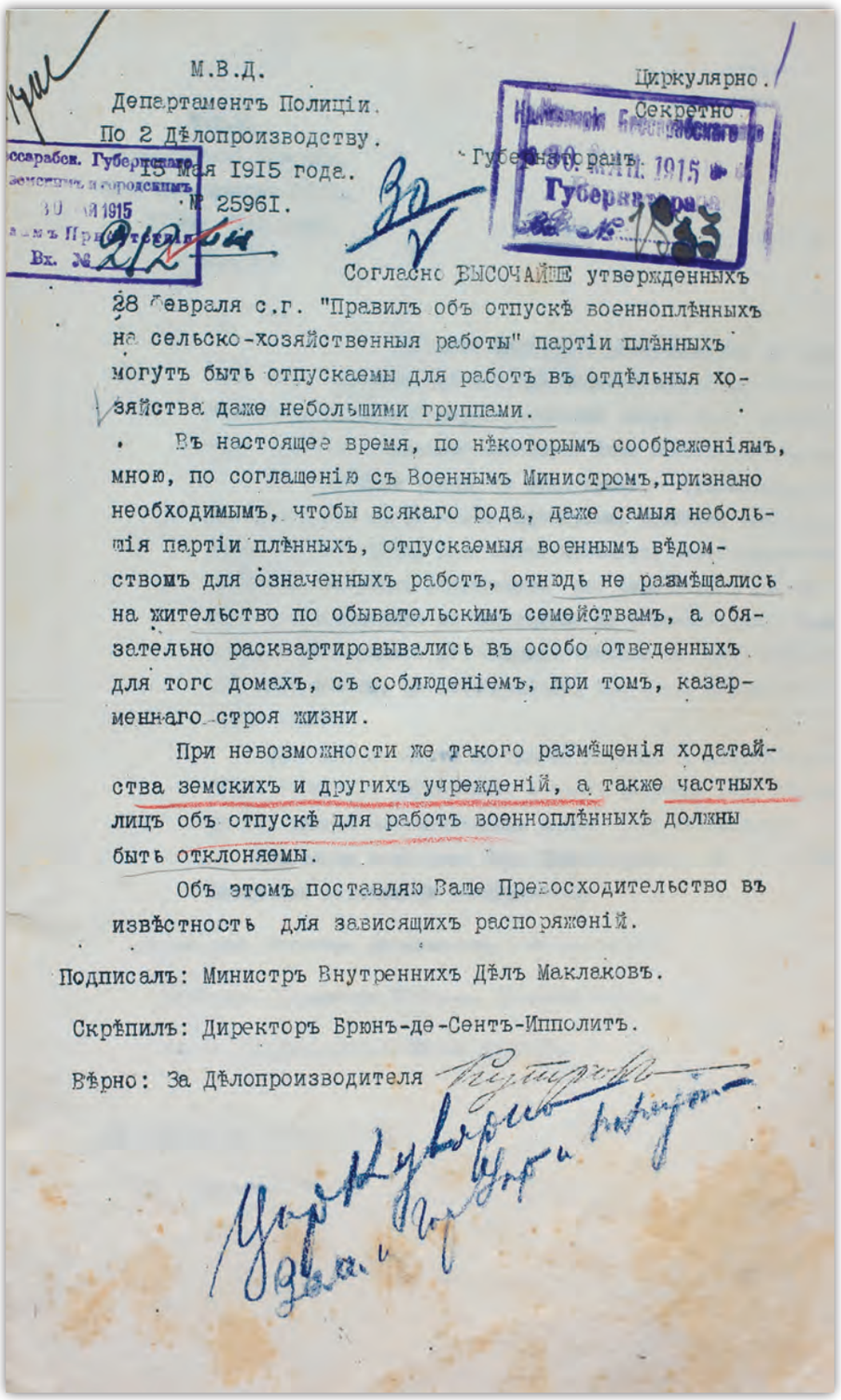
5. Полученныя заявленія /ст.4/ Губернаторъ сообщаетъ немедленно,съ своимъ заключеніемъ, въ Главное Управленіе Генераль-

The war prisoners engaged in agricultural works were to be dislocated only in the tenement with regime of barracks, except the accommodation in the homes of individual people.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Tarım işleri ile uğraşan savaş mahkumlarından, şahısların evlerinde konaklayanlar haricindekilerin kışla yönetimi gereği ucuz konutlardan çıkarılmasına dair belge.

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



М.В.Д.
Департаментъ Полиціи.
По 2 Дѣлопроизводству.
15 Мая 1915 года.
№ 25961.

Циркулярно.
Секретно.

Губернаторамъ.

Согласно ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденныхъ 28 Февраля с.г. "Правилъ объ отпускѣ военноплѣнныхъ на сельско-хозяйственныя работы" партіи плѣнныхъ могутъ быть отпускаемы для работъ въ отдѣльныя хозяйства даже небольшими группами.

Въ настоящее время, по нѣкоторымъ соображеніямъ, мною, по соглашенію съ Военнымъ Министромъ, признано необходимымъ, чтобы всякаго рода, даже самыя небольшія партіи плѣнныхъ, отпускаемыя военнымъ вѣдомствомъ для означенныхъ работъ, отнюдь не размѣщались на жительство по обывательскимъ семействамъ, а обязательно расквартировывались въ особо отведенныхъ для того домахъ, съ соблюденіемъ, при томъ, казарменнаго строя жизни.

При невозможности же такого размѣщенія ходатайства земскихъ и другихъ учрежденій, а также частныхъ лицъ объ отпускѣ для работъ военноплѣнныхъ должны быть отклоняемы.

Объ этомъ поставляю Ваше Превосходительство въ извѣстность для зависящихъ распоряженій.

Подписалъ: Министръ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ Маклаковъ.

Скрѣпилъ: Директоръ Брюнъ-де-Сентъ-Ипполитъ.

Вѣрно: За Дѣлопроизводителя

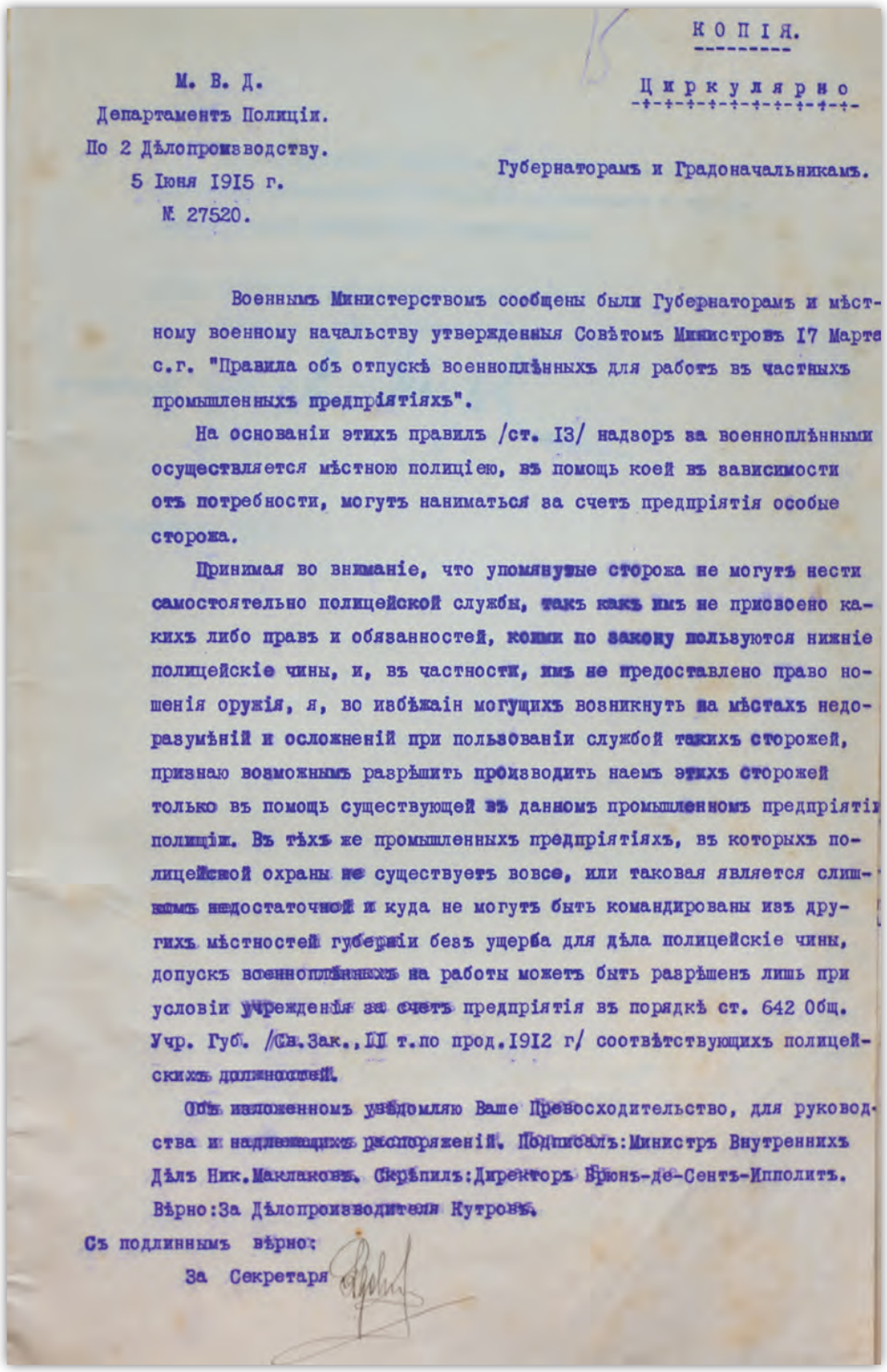
-3-

The guard of war prisoners engaged in the work of industrial enterprises was being provided by representatives of municipal police or by people engaged of each company. These representatives were being assisted by guardians provided by these enterprises.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Sanayi işletmelerinde çalışan savaş mahkumlarının güvenliği belediye zabıta temsilcileri veya ilgili şirket çalışanları tarafından sağlanmaktaydı. Zabıtalara bu işletmelerce sağlanan bekçiler tarafından yardım edilmekteydi.

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



КОПІЯ.

Циркулярно

М. В. Д.
Департаментъ Полиціи.
По 2 Дѣлопроизводству.
5 Іюня 1915 г.
№ 27520.

Губернаторамъ и Градоначальникамъ.

Военнымъ Министерствомъ сообщены были Губернаторамъ и мѣстному военному начальству утвержденныя Совѣтомъ Министровъ 17 Марта с.г. "Правила объ отпускѣ военнопленныхъ для работъ въ частныхъ промышленныхъ предпріятіяхъ".

На основаніи этихъ правилъ /ст. 13/ надзоръ за военнопленными осуществляется мѣстною полиціею, въ помощь коей въ зависимости отъ потребности, могутъ наниматься за счетъ предпріятія особые сторожа.

Принимая во вниманіе, что упомянутые сторожа не могутъ нести самостоятельно полицейской службы, такъ какъ имъ не присвоено какихъ либо правъ и обязанностей, коими по закону пользуются нижніе полицейскіе чины, и, въ частности, имъ не предоставлено право ношенія оружія, я, во избѣжаін могущихъ возникнуть на мѣстахъ недоразумѣній и осложненій при пользованіи службой такихъ сторожей, признаю возможнымъ разрѣшить производить наемъ этихъ сторожей только въ помощь существующей въ данномъ промышленномъ предпріятіи полиціи. Въ тѣхъ же промышленныхъ предпріятіяхъ, въ которыхъ полицейской охраны не существуетъ вовсе, или таковая является слишкомъ недостаточной и куда не могутъ быть командированы изъ другихъ мѣстностей губерніи безъ ущерба для дѣла полицейскіе чины, допускъ военнопленныхъ на работы можетъ быть разрѣшенъ лишь при условіи учрежденія за счетъ предпріятія въ порядкѣ ст. 642 Общ. Учр. Губ. /Св.Зак., III т.по прод.1912 г/ соотвѣтствующихъ полицейскихъ должностей.

Объ изложенномъ увѣдомляю Ваше Превосходительство, для руководства и надлежащихъ распоряженій. Подписалъ:Министръ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ Ник.Маклаковъ. Скрѣпилъ:Директоръ Брюнъ-де-Сентъ-Ипполитъ.
Вѣрно:За Дѣлопроизводителя Кутровъ.

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно:
За Секретаря

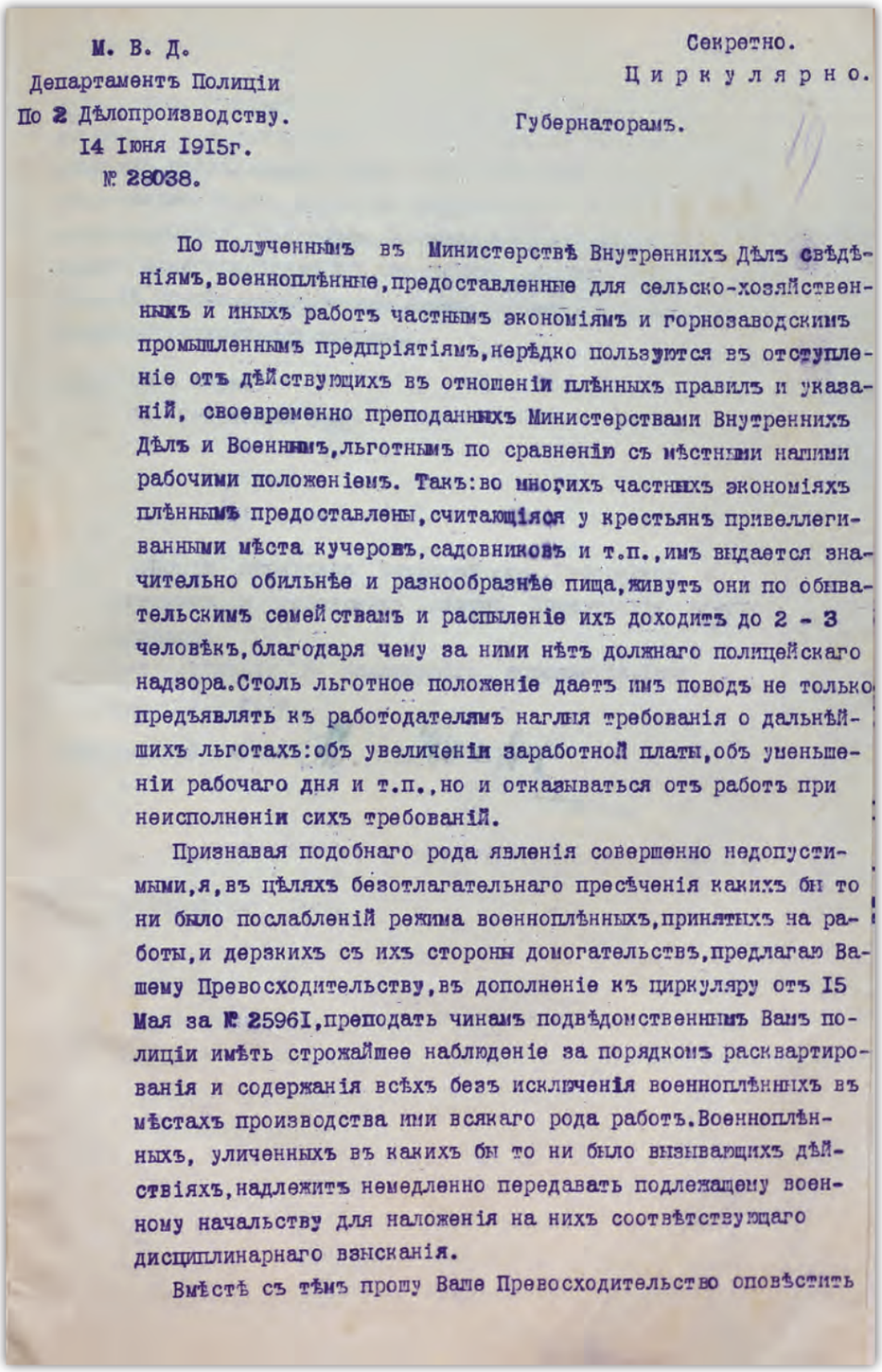
-4-

Prisoners of war distributed to work in companies or in agriculture. In case of manifestations of in discipline they were subjected to sanctions from the Russian military authorities.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Savaş mahkumları şirketlerde veya tarım alanında çalıştırılmak üzere gruplara ayrılmıştır. Disiplinsizlik durumunda, Rus askeri yetkililerinin yaptırımlarına maruz kalmışlardır.

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



М. В. Д.
Департаментъ Полиціи
По 2 Дѣлопроизводству.
14 Іюня 1915г.
№ 28038.

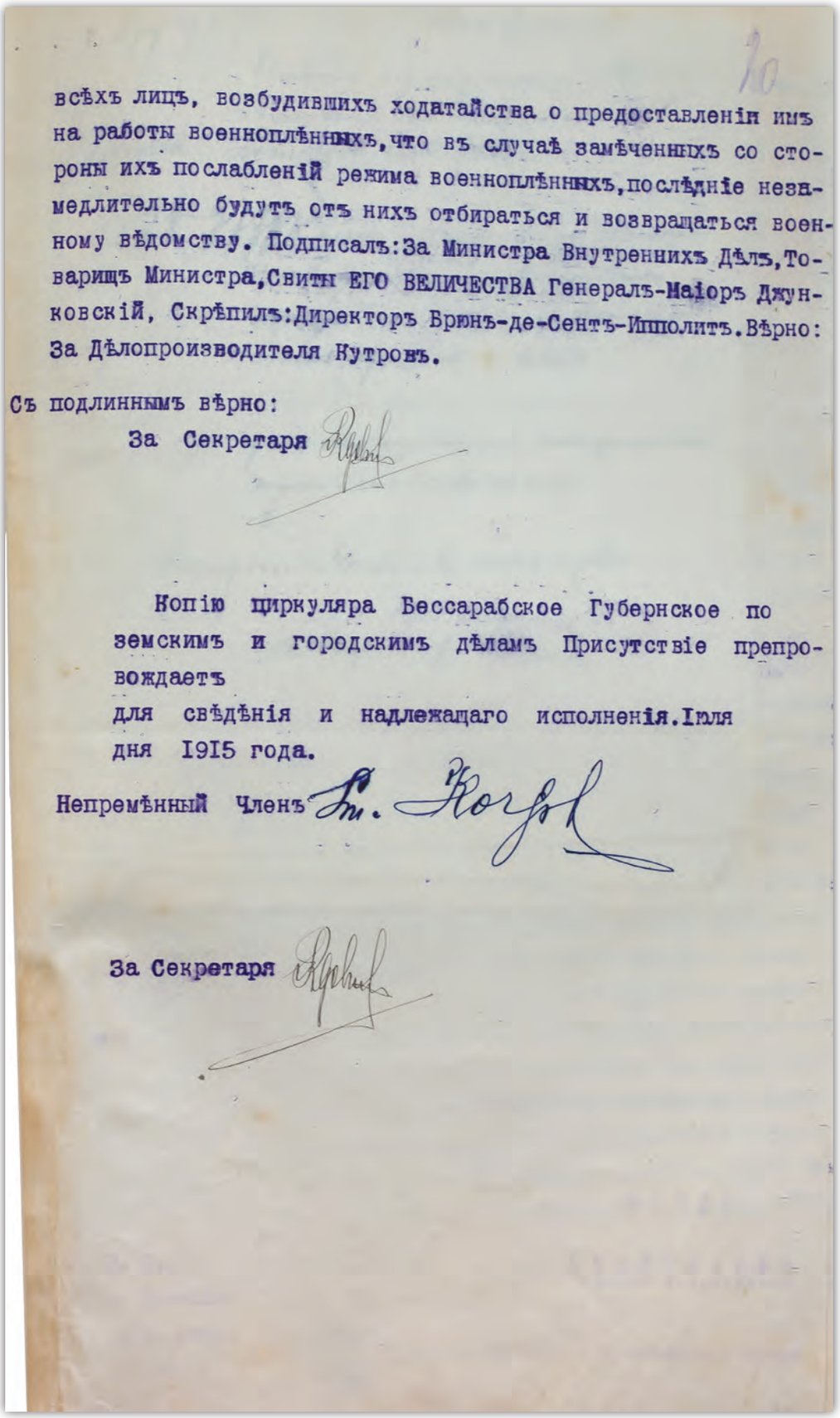
Секретно.
Циркулярно.

Губернаторамъ.

По полученнымъ въ Министерствѣ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ свѣдѣніямъ, военноплѣнные, предоставленные для сельско-хозяйственныхъ и иныхъ работъ частнымъ экономіямъ и горнозаводскимъ промышленнымъ предпріятіямъ, нерѣдко пользуются въ отступленіе отъ дѣйствующихъ въ отношеніи плѣнныхъ правилъ и указаній, своевременно преподанныхъ Министерствами Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ и Военнымъ, льготнымъ по сравненію съ мѣстными наемными рабочими положеніемъ. Такъ: во многихъ частныхъ экономіяхъ плѣннымъ предоставлены, считающіяся у крестьянъ привеллегированными мѣста кучеровъ, садовниковъ и т.п., имъ выдается значительно обильнѣе и разнообразнѣе пища, живутъ они по обывательскимъ семействамъ и распыленіе ихъ доходитъ до 2 - 3 человѣкъ, благодаря чему за ними нѣтъ должнаго полицейскаго надзора. Столь льготное положеніе даетъ имъ поводъ не только предъявлять къ работодателямъ наглыя требованія о дальнѣйшихъ льготахъ: объ увеличеніи заработной платы, объ уменьшеніи рабочаго дня и т.п., но и отказываться отъ работъ при неисполненіи сихъ требованій.

Признавая подобнаго рода явленія совершенно недопустимыми, я, въ цѣляхъ безотлагательнаго пресѣченія какихъ бы то ни было послабленій режима военноплѣнныхъ, принятыхъ на работы, и дерзкихъ съ ихъ стороны домогательствъ, предлагаю Вашему Превосходительству, въ дополненіе къ циркуляру отъ 15 Мая за № 25961, преподать чинамъ подвѣдомственнымъ Вамъ полиціи имѣть строжайшее наблюденіе за порядкомъ расквартированія и содержанія всѣхъ безъ исключенія военноплѣнныхъ въ мѣстахъ производства ими всякаго рода работъ. Военноплѣнныхъ, уличенныхъ въ какихъ бы то ни было вызывающихъ дѣйствіяхъ, надлежитъ немедленно передавать подлежащему военному начальству для наложенія на нихъ соотвѣтствующаго дисциплинарнаго взысканія.

Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ прошу Ваше Превосходительство оповѣстить



всѣхъ лицъ, возбудившихъ ходатайства о предоставленіи имъ на работы военноплѣнныхъ, что въ случаѣ замѣченныхъ со стороны ихъ послабленій режима военноплѣнныхъ, послѣдніе незамедлительно будутъ отъ нихъ отбираться и возвращаться военному вѣдомству. Подписалъ: За Министра Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Товарищъ Министра, Свиты ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА Генералъ-Маіоръ Джунковскій, Скрѣпилъ: Директоръ Брюнъ-де-Сентъ-Ипполитъ. Вѣрно: За Дѣлопроизводителя Кутровъ.

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно:
За Секретаря

Копію циркуляра Бессарабское Губернское по земскимъ и городскимъ дѣламъ Присутствіе препровождаетъ
для свѣдѣнія и надлежащаго исполненія. Іюля дня 1915 года.

Непремѣнный Членъ

За Секретаря

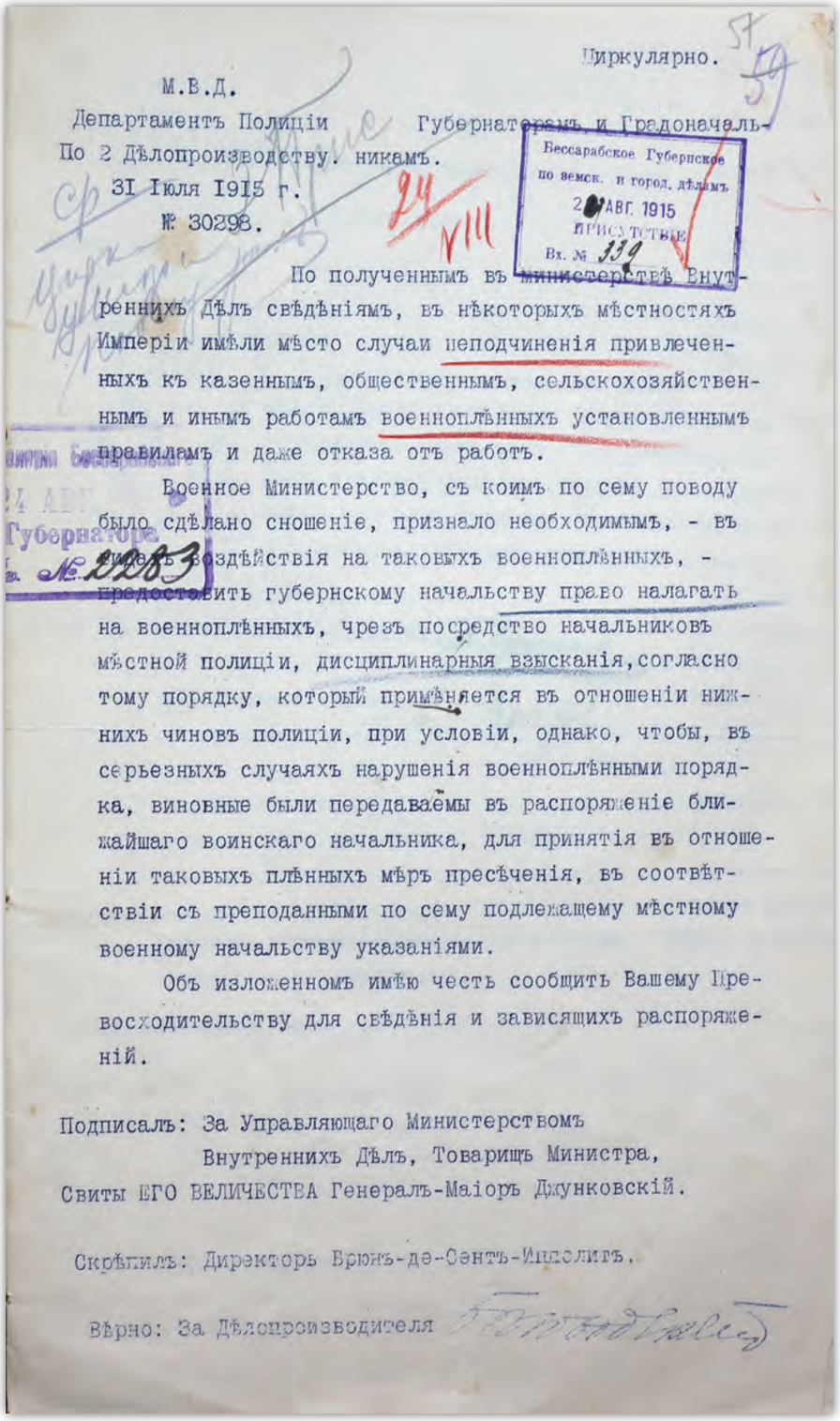
-5-

Prisoners engaged in providing various physical works. In case of the insubordination they were to be sanctioned disciplinary by Russian police officers.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Mahkumlar beden kuvveti gerektiren pek çok işte çalıştırılmışlardır. İtaatsizlik durumunda Rus polis memurları tarafından disiplin cezasına çarptırılmaları söz konusuydu.

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



Циркулярно.

М.В.Д.
Департаментъ Полиціи Губернаторамъ и Градоначаль-
По 2 Дѣлопроизводству. никамъ.
31 Іюля 1915 г.
№ 30298.

Бессарабское Губернское по земск. и город. дѣламъ
2 АВГ. 1915
ПРИСУТСТВІЕ
Вх. № 339

По полученнымъ въ министерствѣ Внутреннихъ дѣлъ свѣдѣніямъ, въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстностяхъ Имперіи имѣли мѣсто случаи неподчиненія привлеченныхъ къ казеннымъ, общественнымъ, сельскохозяйственнымъ и инымъ работамъ военноплѣнныхъ установленнымъ правиламъ и даже отказа отъ работъ.

Военное Министерство, съ коимъ по сему поводу было сдѣлано сношеніе, признало необходимымъ, - въ видахъ воздѣйствія на таковыхъ военноплѣнныхъ, - предоставить губернскому начальству право налагать на военноплѣнныхъ, чрезъ посредство начальниковъ мѣстной полиціи, дисциплинарныя взысканія, согласно тому порядку, который примѣняется въ отношеніи нижнихъ чиновъ полиціи, при условіи, однако, чтобы, въ серьезныхъ случаяхъ нарушенія военноплѣнными порядка, виновные были передаваемы въ распоряженіе ближайшаго воинскаго начальника, для принятія въ отношеніи таковыхъ плѣнныхъ мѣръ пресѣченія, въ соотвѣтствіи съ преподанными по сему подлежащему мѣстному военному начальству указаніями.

Объ изложенномъ имѣю честь сообщить Вашему Превосходительству для свѣдѣнія и зависящихъ распоряженій.

Подписалъ: За Управляющаго Министерствомъ
Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Товарищъ Министра,
Свиты ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА Генералъ-Маіоръ Джунковскій.

Скрѣпилъ: Директоръ Брюнъ-де-Сентъ-Ипполитъ.

Вѣрно: За Дѣлопроизводителя

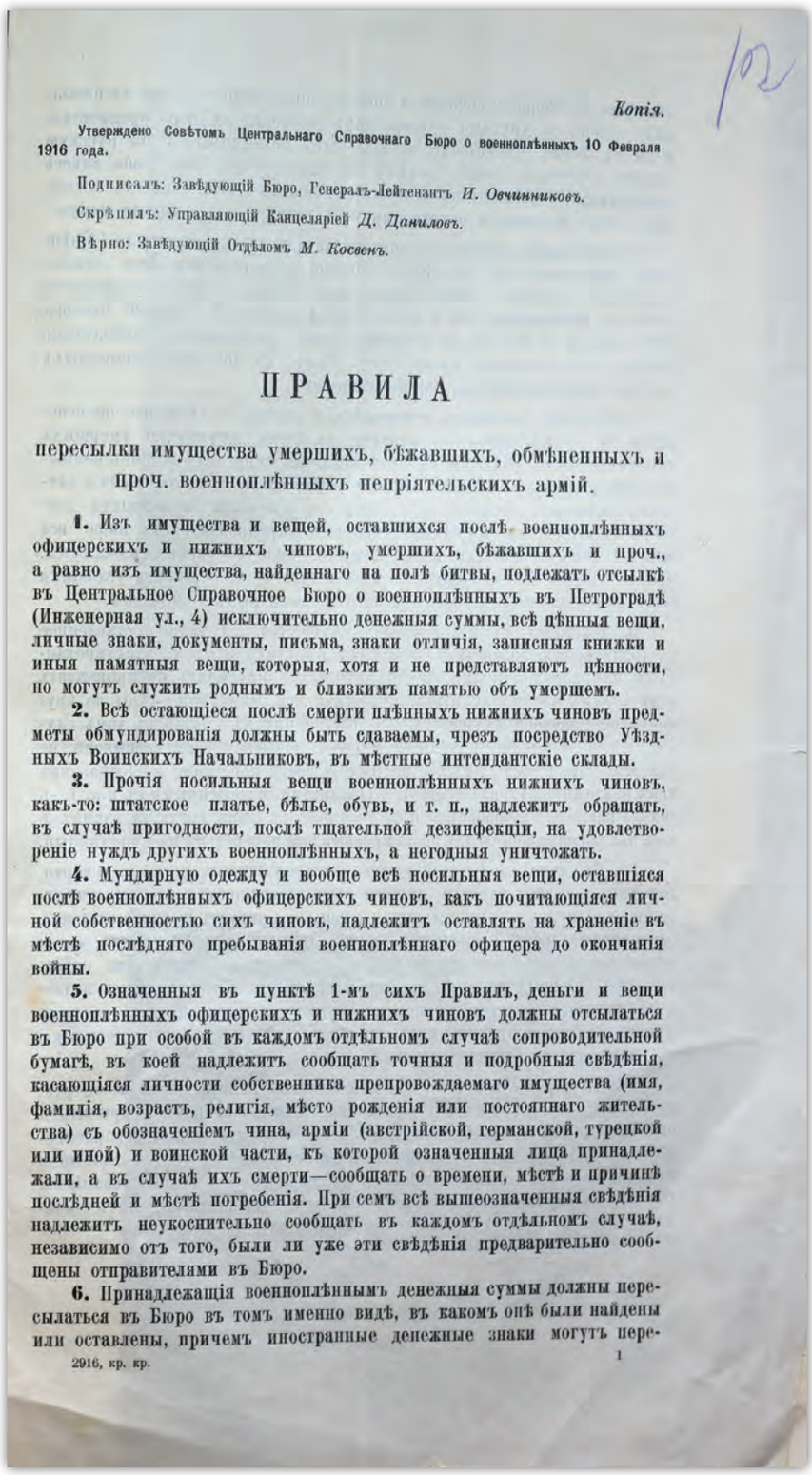
-6-

Rules regarding the transmission to close relatives of personal objects of prisoners of war deceased, fugitive and substituted with Russian prisoners.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Ölen, firar eden ya da Rus mahkumlarla mübadele edilen savaş mahkumlarının şahsi eşyalarının yakınlarına ulaştırılması hakkında yönetmelik.

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



Копія.

Утверждено Совѣтомъ Центральнаго Справочнаго Бюро о военноплѣнныхъ 10 Февраля 1916 года.

Подписалъ: Завѣдующій Бюро, Генералъ-Лейтенантъ *И. Овчинниковъ.*

Скрѣпилъ: Управляющій Канцеляріей *Д. Даниловъ.*

Вѣрно: Завѣдующій Отдѣломъ *М. Косвенъ.*

ПРАВИЛА

пересылки имущества умершихъ, бѣжавшихъ, обмѣненныхъ и проч. военноплѣнныхъ непріятельскихъ армій.

1. Изъ имущества и вещей, оставшихся послѣ военноплѣнныхъ офицерскихъ и нижнихъ чиновъ, умершихъ, бѣжавшихъ и проч., а равно изъ имущества, найденнаго на полѣ битвы, подлежать отсылкѣ въ Центральное Справочное Бюро о военноплѣнныхъ въ Петроградѣ (Инженерная ул., 4) исключительно денежныя суммы, всѣ цѣнныя вещи, личные знаки, документы, письма, знаки отличія, записныя книжки и иныя памятныя вещи, которыя, хотя и не представляютъ цѣнности, но могутъ служить роднымъ и близкимъ памятью объ умершемъ.

2. Всѣ остающіеся послѣ смерти плѣнныхъ нижнихъ чиновъ предметы обмундированія должны быть сдаваемы, чрезъ посредство Уѣздныхъ Воинскихъ Начальниковъ, въ мѣстные интендантскіе склады.

3. Прочія носильныя вещи военноплѣнныхъ нижнихъ чиновъ, какъ-то: штатское платье, бѣлье, обувь, и т. п., надлежитъ обращать, въ случаѣ пригодности, послѣ тщательной дезинфекціи, на удовлетвореніе нуждъ другихъ военноплѣнныхъ, а негодныя уничтожать.

4. Мундирную одежду и вообще всѣ носильныя вещи, оставшіяся послѣ военноплѣнныхъ офицерскихъ чиновъ, какъ почитающіяся личной собственностью сихъ чиновъ, надлежитъ оставлять на храненіе въ мѣстѣ послѣдняго пребыванія военноплѣннаго офицера до окончанія войны.

5. Означенныя въ пунктѣ 1-мъ сихъ Правилъ, деньги и вещи военноплѣнныхъ офицерскихъ и нижнихъ чиновъ должны отсылаться въ Бюро при особой въ каждомъ отдѣльномъ случаѣ сопроводительной бумагѣ, въ коей надлежитъ сообщать точныя и подробныя свѣдѣнія, касающіяся личности собственника препровождаемаго имущества (имя, фамилія, возрастъ, религія, мѣсто рожденія или постояннаго жительства) съ обозначеніемъ чина, арміи (австрійской, германской, турецкой или иной) и воинской части, къ которой означенныя лица принадлежали, а въ случаѣ ихъ смерти—сообщать о времени, мѣстѣ и причинѣ послѣдней и мѣстѣ погребенія. При семъ всѣ вышеозначенныя свѣдѣнія надлежитъ неукоснительно сообщать въ каждомъ отдѣльномъ случаѣ, независимо отъ того, были ли уже эти свѣдѣнія предварительно сообщены отправителями въ Бюро.

6. Принадлежащія военноплѣннымъ денежныя суммы должны пересылаться въ Бюро въ томъ именно видѣ, въ какомъ онѣ были найдены или оставлены, причемъ иностранные денежные знаки могутъ пере-

2916, кр. кр. 1

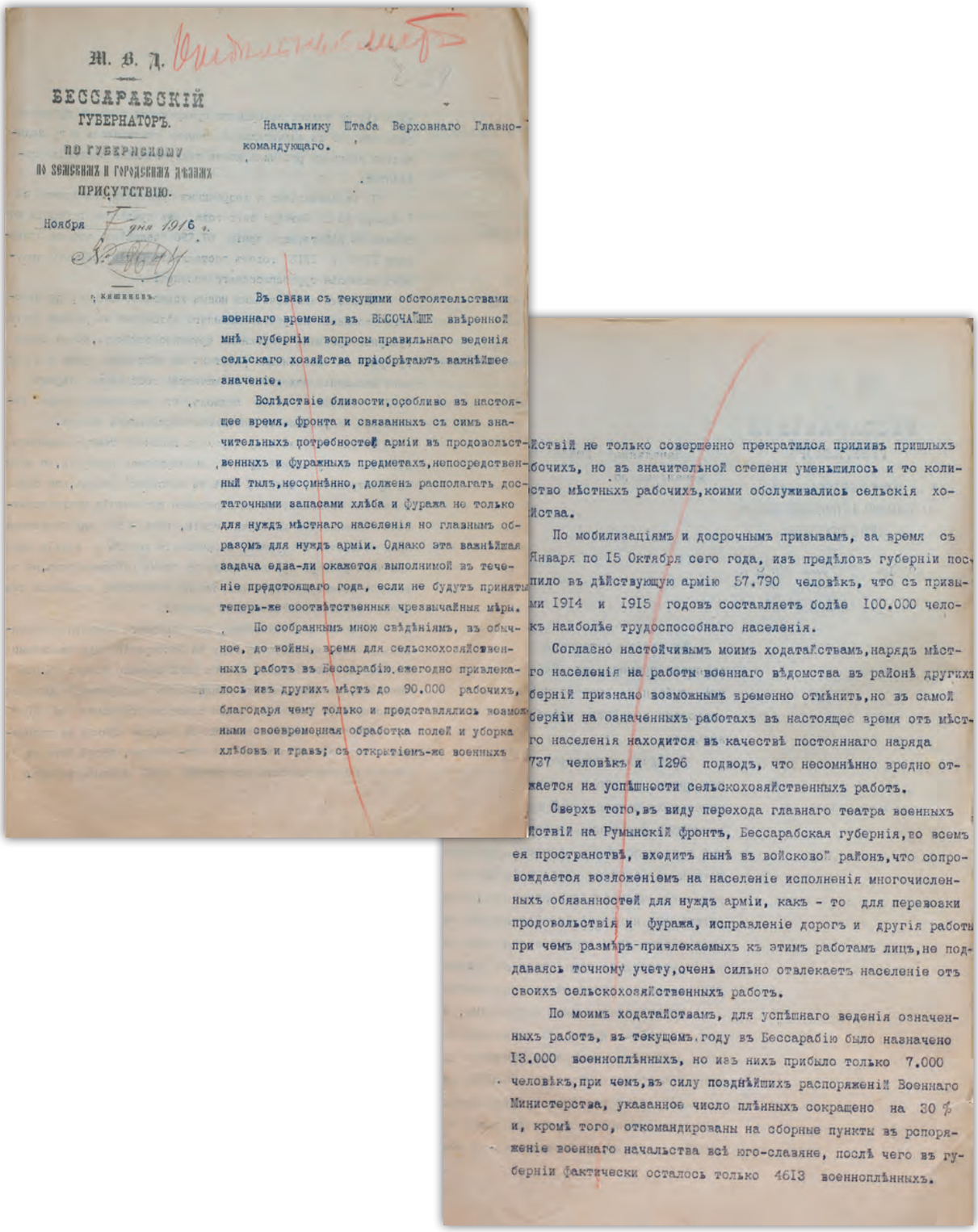
-7-

Governor of Bessarabia requests 40.000 prisoners of war to be engaged in agricultural works.

State Archive Service of Moldova

Besarabya Valisi'nin tarım işlerinde çalıştırılmak üzere 40.000 savaş esiri talebi

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



Ж. В. Д.

БЕССАРАБСКІЙ ГУБЕРНАТОРЪ.

ПО ГУБЕРНСКОМУ ПО ЗЕМСКИМЪ И ГОРОДСКИМЪ ДѢЛАМЪ ПРИСУТСТВІЮ.

Ноября 7 дня 1916 г.

№ 2644

г. Кишиневъ.

Начальнику Штаба Верховнаго Главнокомандующаго.

Въ связи съ текущими обстоятельствами военнаго времени, въ ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ ввѣренной мнѣ губерніи вопросы правильнаго веденія сельскаго хозяйства пріобрѣтаютъ важнѣйшее значеніе.

Вслѣдствіе близости, особливо въ настоящее время, фронта и связанныхъ съ симъ значительныхъ потребностей арміи въ продовольственныхъ и фуражныхъ предметахъ, непосредственный тылъ, несомнѣнно, долженъ располагать достаточными запасами хлѣба и фуража не только для нуждъ мѣстнаго населенія но главнымъ образомъ для нуждъ арміи. Однако эта важнѣйшая задача едва-ли окажется выполнимой въ теченіе предстоящаго года, если не будутъ приняты теперь-же соотвѣтственныя чрезвычайныя мѣры.

По собраннымъ мною свѣдѣніямъ, въ обычное, до войны, время для сельскохозяйственныхъ работъ въ Бессарабію ежегодно привлекалось изъ другихъ мѣстъ до 90.000 рабочихъ, благодаря чему только и представлялись возможными своевременная обработка полей и уборка хлѣбовъ и травъ; съ открытіемъ-же военныхъ

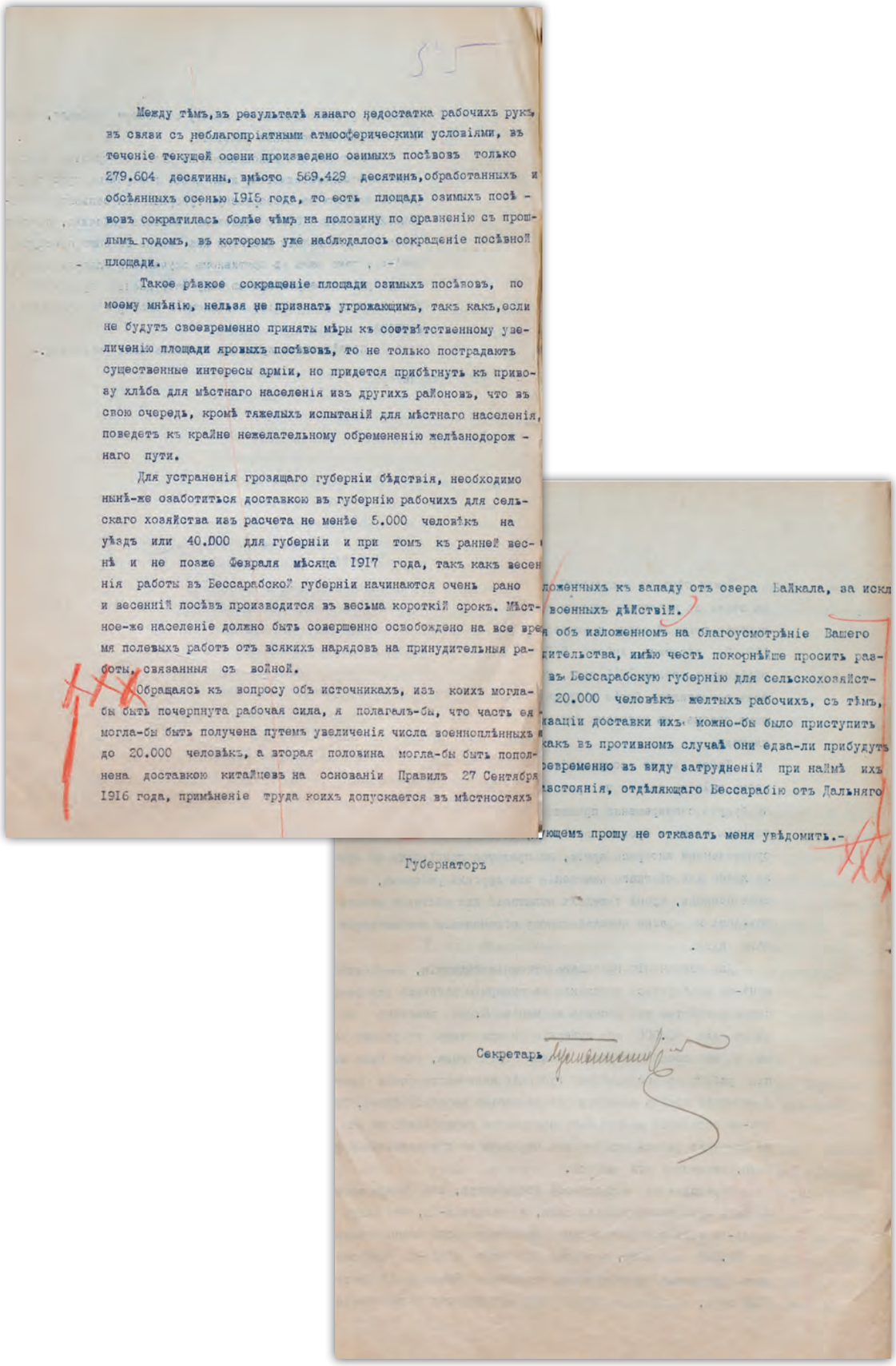
йствій не только совершенно прекратился приливъ пришлыхъ бочихъ, но въ значительной степени уменьшилось и то количество мѣстныхъ рабочихъ, коими обслуживались сельскія хозяйства.

По мобилизаціямъ и досрочнымъ призывамъ, за время съ Января по 15 Октября сего года, изъ предѣловъ губерніи поступило въ дѣйствующую армію 57.790 человѣкъ, что съ призывами 1914 и 1915 годовъ составляетъ болѣе 100.000 человѣкъ наиболѣе трудоспособнаго населенія.

Согласно настойчивымъ моимъ ходатайствамъ, нарядъ мѣстнаго населенія на работы военнаго вѣдомства въ районѣ другихъ губерній признано возможнымъ временно отмѣнить, но въ самой губерніи на означенныхъ работахъ въ настоящее время отъ мѣстнаго населенія находится въ качествѣ постояннаго наряда 737 человѣкъ и 1296 подводъ, что несомнѣнно вредно отражается на успѣшности сельскохозяйственныхъ работъ.

Сверхъ того, въ виду перехода главнаго театра военныхъ дѣйствій на Румынскій фронтъ, Бессарабская губернія, во всемъ ея пространствѣ, входитъ нынѣ въ войсковой районъ, что сопровождается возложеніемъ на населеніе исполненія многочисленныхъ обязанностей для нуждъ арміи, какъ - то для перевозки продовольствія и фуража, исправленіе дорогъ и другія работы при чемъ размѣръ привлекаемыхъ къ этимъ работамъ лицъ, не поддаваясь точному учету, очень сильно отвлекаетъ населеніе отъ своихъ сельскохозяйственныхъ работъ.

По моимъ ходатайствамъ, для успѣшнаго веденія означенныхъ работъ, въ текущемъ году въ Бессарабію было назначено 13.000 военноплѣнныхъ, но изъ нихъ прибыло только 7.000 человѣкъ, при чемъ, въ силу позднѣйшихъ распоряженій Военнаго Министерства, указанное число плѣнныхъ сокращено на 30 % и, кромѣ того, откомандированы на сборные пункты въ рспоряженіе военнаго начальства всѣ юго-славяне, послѣ чего въ губерніи фактически осталось только 4613 военноплѣнныхъ.



Между тѣмъ, въ результатѣ яснаго недостатка рабочихъ рукъ въ связи съ неблагопріятными атмосферическими условіями, въ теченіе текущей осени произведено озимыхъ посѣвовъ только 279.604 десятины, вмѣсто 569.429 десятинъ, обработанныхъ и обсѣянныхъ осенью 1915 года, то есть площадь озимыхъ посѣвовъ сократилась болѣе чѣмъ на половину по сравненію съ прошлымъ годомъ, въ которомъ уже наблюдалось сокращеніе посѣвной площади.

Такое рѣзкое сокращеніе площади озимыхъ посѣвовъ, по моему мнѣнію, нельзя не признать угрожающимъ, такъ какъ, если не будутъ своевременно приняты мѣры къ соотвѣтственному увеличенію площади яровыхъ посѣвовъ, то не только пострадаютъ существенные интересы арміи, но придется прибѣгнуть къ привозу хлѣба для мѣстнаго населенія изъ другихъ районовъ, что въ свою очередь, кромѣ тяжелыхъ испытаній для мѣстнаго населенія, поведетъ къ крайне нежелательному обремененію желѣзнодорожнаго пути.

Для устраненія грозящаго губерніи бѣдствія, необходимо нынѣ-же озаботиться доставкою въ губернію рабочихъ для сельскаго хозяйства изъ расчета не менѣе 5.000 человѣкъ на уѣздъ или 40.000 для губерніи и при томъ къ ранней веснѣ и не позже Февраля мѣсяца 1917 года, такъ какъ весенія работы въ Бессарабской губерніи начинаются очень рано и весенній посѣвъ производится въ весьма короткій срокъ. Мѣстное-же населеніе должно быть совершенно освобождено на все время полевыхъ работъ отъ всякихъ нарядовъ на принудительныя работы, связанныя съ войной.

Обращаясь къ вопросу объ источникахъ, изъ коихъ могла-бы быть почерпнута рабочая сила, я полагалъ-бы, что часть ея могла-бы быть получена путемъ увеличенія числа военноплѣнныхъ до 20.000 человѣкъ, а вторая половина могла-бы быть пополнена доставкою китайцевъ на основаніи Правилъ 27 Сентября 1916 года, примѣненіе труда коихъ допускается въ мѣстностяхъ

ложенныхъ къ западу отъ озера Байкала, за искл
военныхъ дѣйствій.
я объ изложенномъ на благоусмотрѣніе Вашего
кительства, имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить раз-
въ Бессарабскую губернію для сельскохозяйст-
20.000 человѣкъ желтыхъ рабочихъ, съ тѣмъ,
кваціи доставки ихъ можно-бы было приступить
какъ въ противномъ случаѣ они едва-ли прибудутъ
своевременно въ виду затрудненій при наймѣ ихъ
стоянія, отдѣляющаго Бессарабію отъ Дальняго

ющемъ прошу не отказать меня увѣдомить.-

Губернаторъ

Секретарь

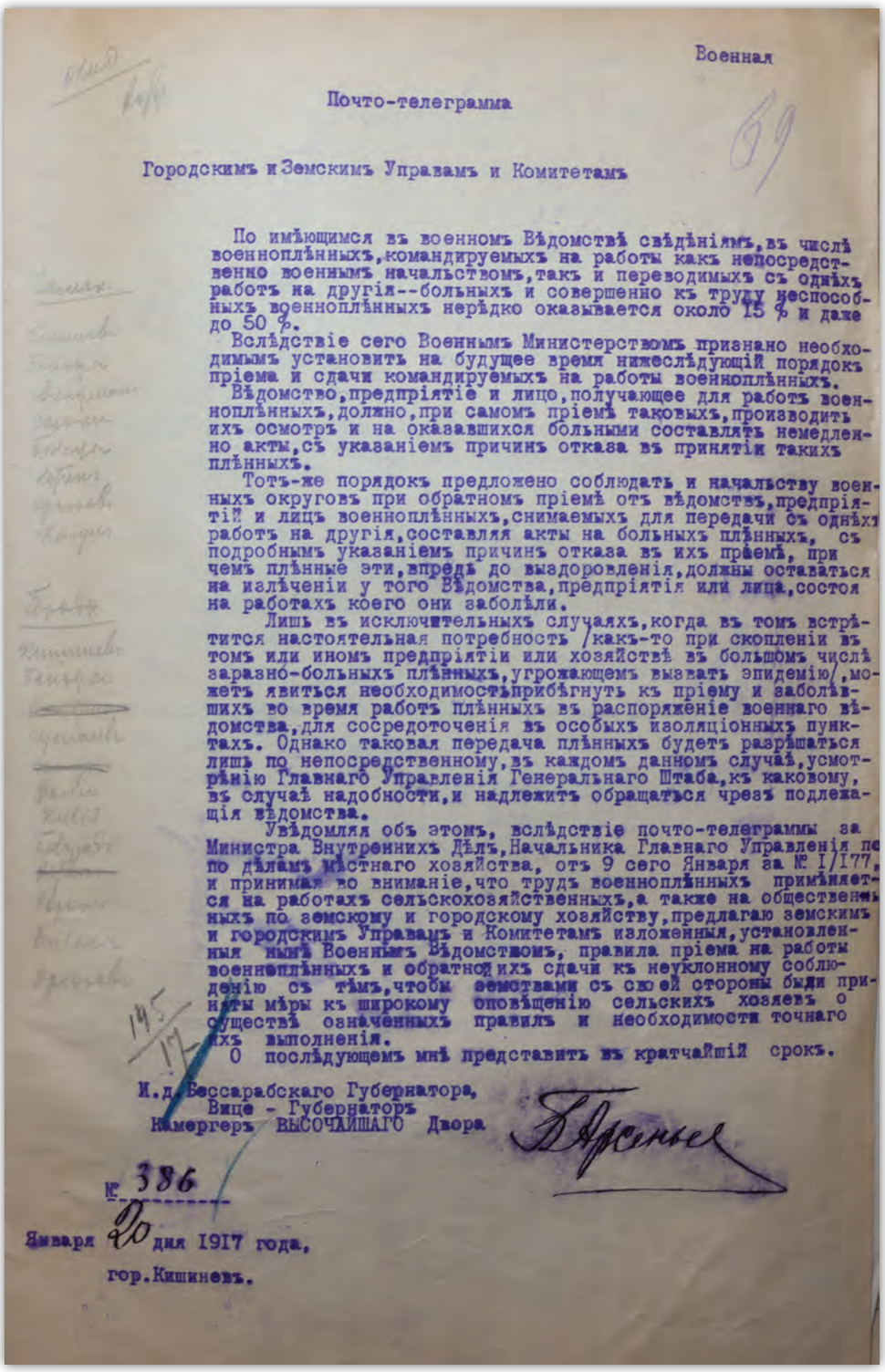
-8-

The establishment of prior medical examination of prisoners of war who were engaged in work activities for the benefit of several companies or individuals

State Archive Service of Moldova

Çeşitli şahıs ve şirketlerin yararına çalışan savaş mahkumlarının öncelikli sağlık muayenesinin yapılması

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



Военная

Почто-телеграмма

Городскимъ и Земскимъ Управамъ и Комитетамъ

По имѣющимся въ военномъ Вѣдомствѣ свѣдѣніямъ, въ числѣ военноплѣнныхъ, командируемыхъ на работы какъ непосредственно военнымъ начальствомъ, такъ и переводимыхъ съ однихъ работъ на другія--больныхъ и совершенно къ труду неспособныхъ военноплѣнныхъ нерѣдко оказывается около 15 % и даже до 50 %.

Вслѣдствіе сего Военнымъ Министерствомъ признано необходимымъ установить на будущее время нижеслѣдующій порядокъ пріема и сдачи командируемыхъ на работы военноплѣнныхъ.

Вѣдомство, предпріятіе и лицо, получающее для работъ военноплѣнныхъ, должно, при самомъ пріемѣ таковыхъ, производить ихъ осмотръ и на оказавшихся больными составлять немедленно акты, съ указаніемъ причинъ отказа въ принятіи такихъ плѣнныхъ.

Тотъ-же порядокъ предложено соблюдать и начальству военныхъ округовъ при обратномъ пріемѣ отъ вѣдомствъ, предпріятій и лицъ военноплѣнныхъ, снимаемыхъ для передачи съ однѣхъ работъ на другія, составляя акты на больныхъ плѣнныхъ, съ подробнымъ указаніемъ причинъ отказа въ ихъ пріемѣ, при чемъ плѣнные эти, впредь до выздоровленія, должны оставаться на излѣченіи у того Вѣдомства, предпріятія или лица, состоя на работахъ коего они заболѣли.

Лишь въ исключительныхъ случаяхъ, когда въ томъ встрѣтится настоятельная потребность /какъ-то при скопленіи въ томъ или иномъ предпріятіи или хозяйствѣ въ большомъ числѣ заразно-больныхъ плѣнныхъ, угрожающемъ вызвать эпидемію/, можетъ явиться необходимость прибѣгнуть къ пріему и заболѣвшихъ во время работъ плѣнныхъ въ распоряженіе военнаго вѣдомства, для сосредоточенія въ особыхъ изоляціонныхъ пунктахъ. Однако таковая передача плѣнныхъ будетъ разрѣшаться лишь по непосредственному, въ каждомъ данномъ случаѣ, усмотрѣнію Главнаго Управленія Генеральнаго Штаба, къ каковому, въ случаѣ надобности, и надлежитъ обращаться чрезъ подлежащія вѣдомства.

Увѣдомляя объ этомъ, вслѣдствіе почто-телеграммы за Министра Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Начальника Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ мѣстнаго хозяйства, отъ 9 сего Января за № I/177, и принимая во вниманіе, что трудъ военноплѣнныхъ примѣняется на работахъ сельскохозяйственныхъ, а также на общественныхъ по земскому и городскому хозяйству, предлагаю земскимъ и городскимъ Управамъ и Комитетамъ изложенныя, установленныя мнѣ Военнымъ Вѣдомствомъ, правила пріема на работы военноплѣнныхъ и обратной ихъ сдачи къ неуклонному соблюденію съ тѣмъ, чтобы земствами съ своей стороны были приняты мѣры къ широкому оповѣщенію сельскихъ хозяевъ о существѣ означенныхъ правилъ и необходимости точнаго ихъ выполненія.

О послѣдующемъ мнѣ представить въ кратчайшій срокъ.

И.д. Бессарабскаго Губернатора,
Вице - Губернаторъ
Камергеръ ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО Двора

№ 386

Января 20 дня 1917 года,
гор. Кишиневъ.

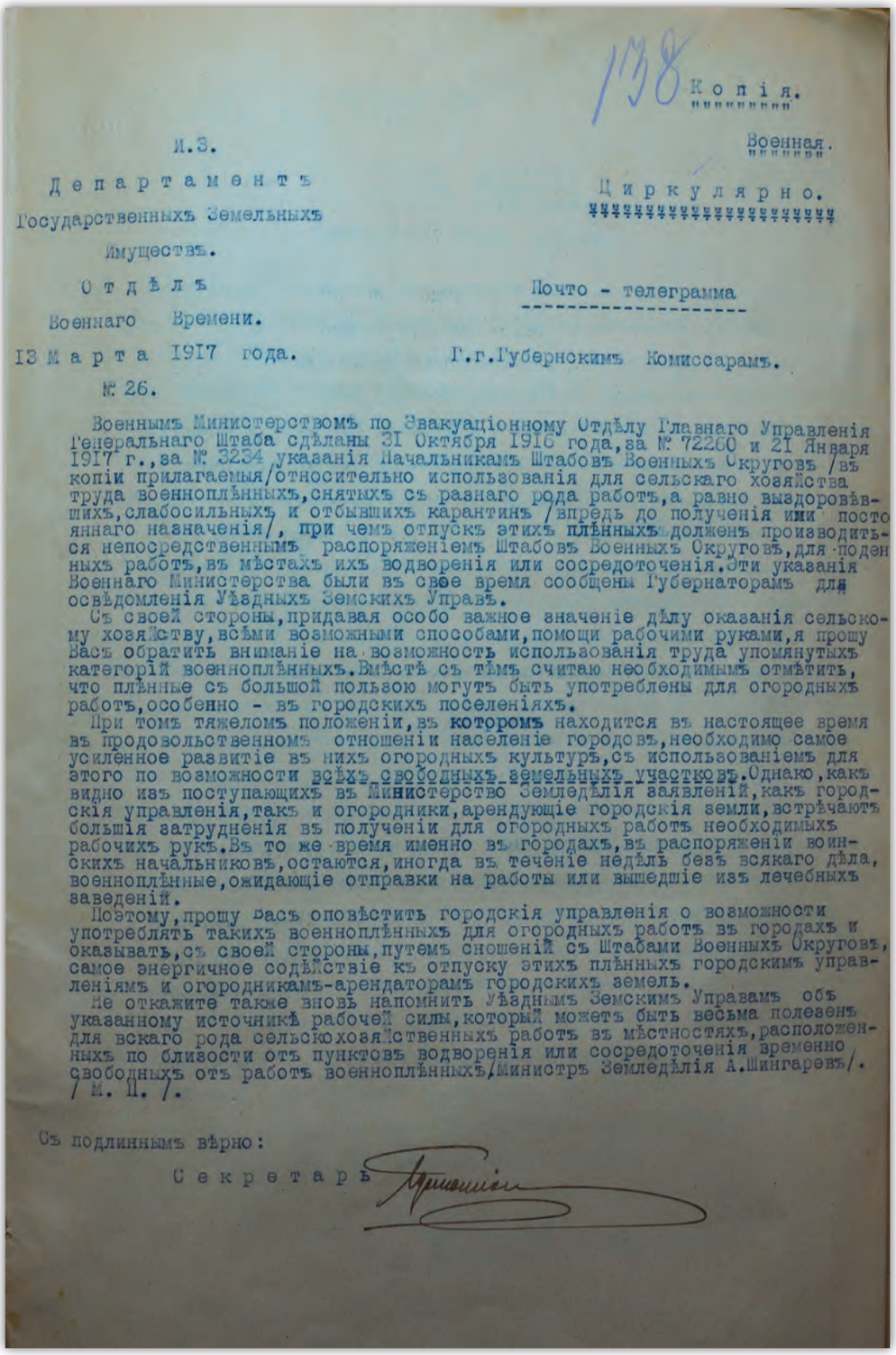
-9-

Circular letter of the Minister of Agriculture A. Shingarev concerning the prisoners of war engaged in agricultural works (vegetablesfield)

State Archive Service of Moldova

Tarım işlerinde (sebze bahçelerinde) çalışan savaş mahkumları hakkında Tarım Bakanı A. Shingarev'in genelgesi

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



138 Копія.

И.З. Военная.

Департаментъ Циркулярно.
Государственныхъ Земельныхъ
Имуществъ.
Отдѣлъ Почто - телеграмма
Военнаго Времени.

13 Марта 1917 года. Г.г.Губернскимъ Комиссарамъ.

№ 26.

Военнымъ Министерствомъ по Эвакуаціонному Отдѣлу Главнаго Управленія Генеральнаго Штаба сдѣланы 31 Октября 1916 года,за № 72260 и 21 Января 1917 г.,за № 3234 указанія Начальникамъ Штабовъ Военныхъ Округовъ /въ копіи прилагаемыя/относительно использованія для сельскаго хозяйства труда военноплѣнныхъ,снятыхъ съ разнаго рода работъ,а равно выздоровѣвшихъ,слабосильныхъ и отбывшихъ карантинъ /впредь до полученія ими постояннаго назначенія/, при чемъ отпускъ этихъ плѣнныхъ долженъ производиться непосредственнымъ распоряженіемъ Штабовъ Военныхъ Округовъ,для поденныхъ работъ,въ мѣстахъ ихъ водворенія или сосредоточенія.Эти указанія Военнаго Министерства были въ свое время сообщены Губернаторамъ для освѣдомленія Уѣздныхъ Земскихъ Управъ.

Съ своей стороны,придавая особо важное значеніе дѣлу оказанія сельскому хозяйству,всѣми возможными способами,помощи рабочими руками,я прошу Васъ обратить вниманіе на возможность использованія труда упомянутыхъ категорій военноплѣнныхъ.Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ считаю необходимымъ отмѣтить, что плѣнные съ большой пользою могутъ быть употреблены для огородныхъ работъ,особенно - въ городскихъ поселеніяхъ.

При томъ тяжеломъ положеніи,въ которомъ находится въ настоящее время въ продовольственномъ отношеніи населеніе городовъ,необходимо самое усиленное развитіе въ нихъ огородныхъ культуръ,съ использованіемъ для этого по возможности всѣхъ свободныхъ земельныхъ участковъ.Однако,какъ видно изъ поступающихъ въ Министерство Земледѣлія заявленій,какъ городскія управленія,такъ и огородники,арендующіе городскія земли,встрѣчаютъ большія затрудненія въ полученіи для огородныхъ работъ необходимыхъ рабочихъ рукъ.Въ то же время именно въ городахъ,въ распоряженіи воинскихъ начальниковъ,остаются,иногда въ теченіе недѣлъ безъ всякаго дѣла, военноплѣнные,ожидающіе отправки на работы или вышедшіе изъ лечебныхъ заведеній.

Поэтому,прошу Васъ оповѣстить городскія управленія о возможности употреблять такихъ военноплѣнныхъ для огородныхъ работъ въ городахъ и оказывать,съ своей стороны,путемъ сношеній съ Штабами Военныхъ Округовъ, самое энергичное содѣйствіе къ отпуску этихъ плѣнныхъ городскимъ управленіямъ и огородникамъ-арендаторамъ городскихъ земель.

Не откажите также вновь напомнить Уѣзднымъ Земскимъ Управамъ объ указанному источникѣ рабочей силы,который можетъ быть весьма полезенъ для всякаго рода сельскохозяйственныхъ работъ въ мѣстностяхъ,расположенныхъ по близости отъ пунктовъ водворенія или сосредоточенія временно свободныхъ отъ работъ военноплѣнныхъ/Министръ Земледѣлія А.Шингаревъ/.

/ М. П. /.

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно:

Секретарь

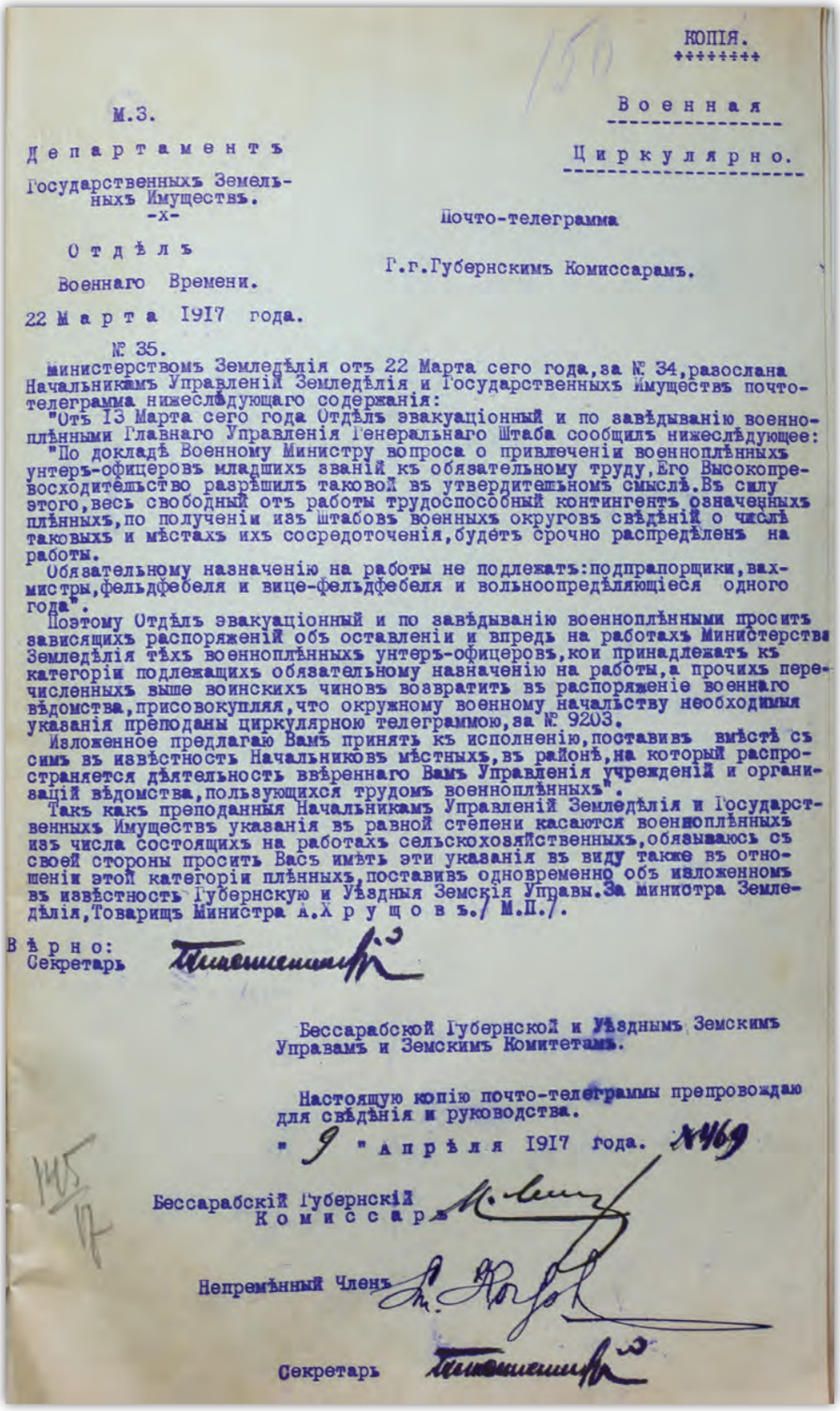
-10-

The mobilization of new categories of war prisoners (officers of inferior rank) in agricultural works who until then had been exempt from such obligations

State Archive Service of Moldova

Yeni kategorilerdeki savaş mahkumlarının (alt rütbedeki subaylar) o zamana kadar muaf tutuldukları tarım işlerinde seferber edilmesi

Moldova Devlet Arşiv Servisi



КОПІЯ.

М.З.

Военная

Департаментъ Государственныхъ Земельныхъ Имуществъ.
-х-
Отдѣлъ Военнаго Времени.

Циркулярно.

Почто-телеграмма

Г.г.Губернскимъ Комиссарамъ.

22 Марта 1917 года.

№ 35.

Министерствомъ Земледѣлія отъ 22 Марта сего года,за № 34,разослана Начальникамъ Управленій Земледѣлія и Государственныхъ Имуществъ почто-телеграмма нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

"Отъ 13 Марта сего года Отдѣлъ эвакуаціонный и по завѣдыванію военноплѣнными Главнаго Управленія Генеральнаго Штаба сообщилъ нижеслѣдующее:

"По докладѣ Военному Министру вопроса о привлеченіи военноплѣнныхъ унтеръ-офицеровъ младшихъ званій къ обязательному труду,Его Высокопревосходительство разрѣшилъ таковой въ утвердительномъ смыслѣ.Въ силу этого,весь свободный отъ работы трудоспособный контингентъ означенныхъ плѣнныхъ,по полученіи изъ Штабовъ военныхъ округовъ свѣдѣній о числѣ таковыхъ и мѣстахъ ихъ сосредоточенія,будетъ срочно распредѣленъ на работы.

Обязательному назначенію на работы не подлежатъ:подпрапорщики,вахмистры,фельдфебеля и вице-фельдфебеля и вольноопредѣляющіеся одного года".

Поэтому Отдѣлъ эвакуаціонный и по завѣдыванію военноплѣнными проситъ зависящихъ распоряженій объ оставленіи и впредь на работахъ Министерства Земледѣлія тѣхъ военноплѣнныхъ унтеръ-офицеровъ,кои принадлежатъ къ категоріи подлежащихъ обязательному назначенію на работы,а прочихъ перечисленныхъ выше воинскихъ чиновъ возвратить въ распоряженіе военнаго вѣдомства,присовокупляя,что окружному военному начальству необходимыя указанія преподаны циркулярною телеграммою,за № 9203.

Изложенное предлагаю Вамъ принять къ исполненію,поставивъ вмѣстѣ съ симъ въ извѣстность Начальниковъ мѣстныхъ,въ районѣ,на который распространяется дѣятельность ввѣреннаго Вамъ Управленія учрежденій и организацій вѣдомства,пользующихся трудомъ военноплѣнныхъ".

Такъ какъ преподанныя Начальникамъ Управленій Земледѣлія и Государственныхъ Имуществъ указанія въ равной степени касаются военноплѣнныхъ изъ числа состоящихъ на работахъ сельскохозяйственныхъ,обязываюсь съ своей стороны просить Васъ имѣть эти указанія въ виду также въ отношеніи этой категоріи плѣнныхъ,поставивъ одновременно объ изложенномъ въ извѣстность Губернскую и Уѣздныя Земскія Управы.За министра Земледѣлія,Товарищъ Министра А.Хрущовъ./ М.П./.

Вѣрно:
Секретарь

Бессарабской Губернской и Уѣзднымъ Земскимъ Управамъ и Земскимъ Комитетамъ.

Настоящую копію почто-телеграммы препровождаю для свѣдѣнія и руководства.

" 9 " апрѣля 1917 года. №469

Бессарабскій Губернскій Комиссаръ

Непремѣнный Членъ

Секретарь

Correspondence between Foreign Office of Burma and Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in New Delhi - regarding information about two cemeteries in Meiktila, Upper Burma and in Thayetmyo in Central Burma which contain the remains of some Turkish soldiers who were brought to Burma as prisoners of War by the British Forces during the First World War.

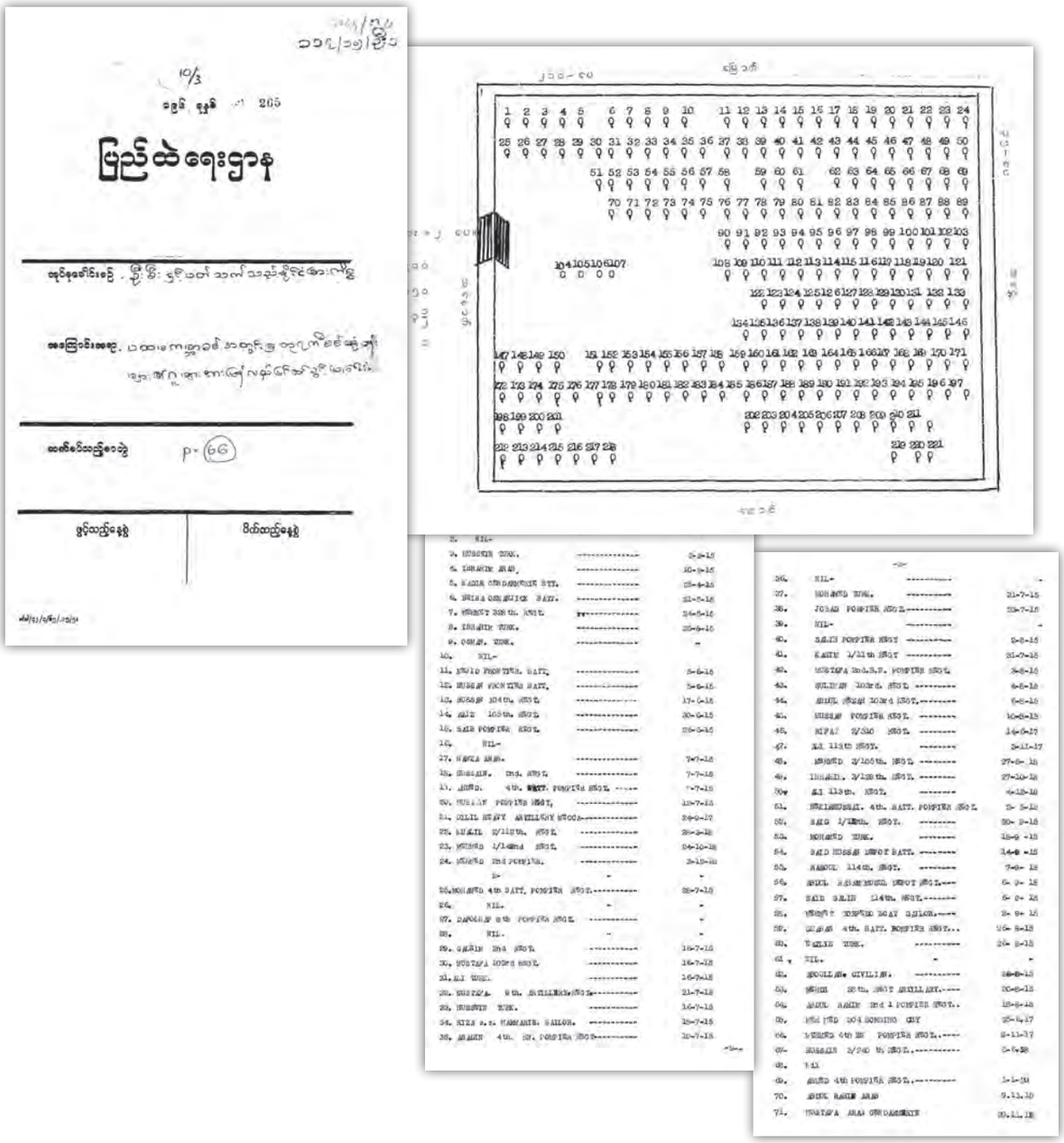
(1) Map of cemetery in Thayetmyo
(2) List of Turkish soldiers' names

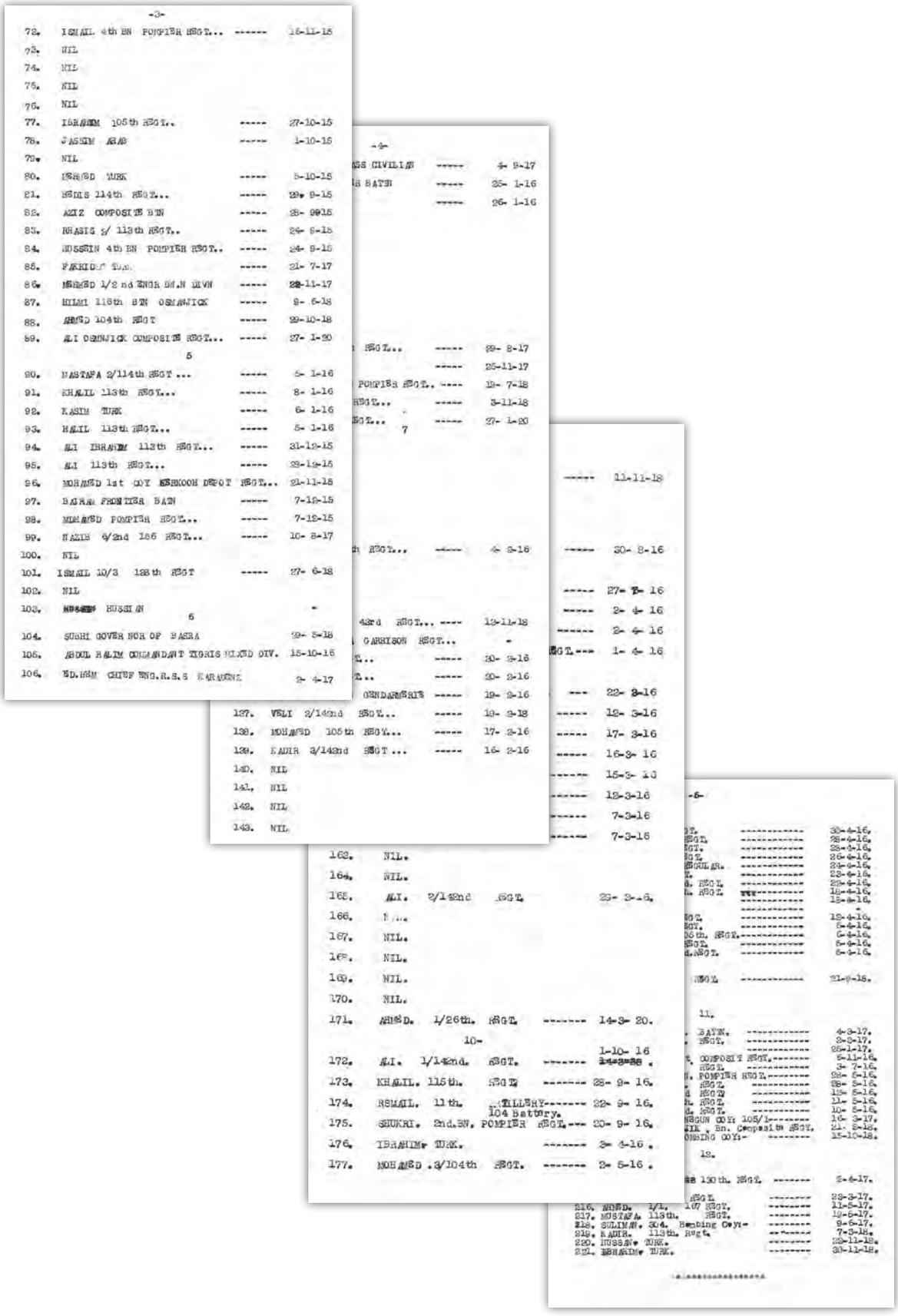
National Archives of Myanmar

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında İngiliz Kuvvetleri tarafından savaş esiri olarak Burma'ya getirilen bazı Türk askerlerinin naaşlarının bulunduğu Üst Burma-Meiktila ve Orta Burma-Thayetmyo'da yer alan iki mezarlık hakkında Burma Dışişleri Bürosu ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Yeni Delhi Büyükelçiliği arasındaki yazışmalar.

(1) Thayetmyo'daki mezarlığın haritası
(2) Türk askerlerinin isim listesi

Myanmar Milli Arşivi





-3-

72.	ISMAIL 4th BN POMPIER REGT...	------	16-11-15
73.	NIL		
74.	NIL		
75.	NIL		
76.	NIL		
77.	IBRAHIM 105th REGT..	-----	27-10-15
78.	JASSIM ARAB	-----	1-10-15
79.	NIL		
80.	MEHMED TURK	-----	5-10-15
81.	HEDIS 114th REGT...	-----	29- 9-15
82.	AZIZ COMPOSITE BTN	-----	28- 9-15
83.	RHASIS 2/ 113th REGT..	-----	24- 9-15
84.	HUSSEIN 4th BN POMPIER REGT..	-----	24- 9-15
85.	FAKRIDIN TURK	-----	21- 7-17
86.	MEHMED 1/2 nd ENGR BN.N DIVN	-----	22-11-17
87.	HILMI 116th BTN OSMANJICK	-----	9- 6-18
88.	AHMED 104th REGT	-----	29-10-18
89.	ALI OSMNJICK COMPOSITE REGT...	-----	27- 1-20
	5		
90.	MUSTAFA 2/114th REGT ...	-----	5- 1-16
91.	KHALIL 113th REGT...	-----	8- 1-16
92.	KASIM TURK	-----	6- 1-16
93.	HALIL 113th REGT...	-----	5- 1-16
94.	ALI IBRAHIM 112th REGT...	-----	31-12-15
95.	ALI 113th REGT...	-----	29-12-15
96.	MOHAMED 1st COY KERKOOH DEPOT REGT...		21-11-15
97.	BAIRAM FRONTIER BATN	-----	7-12-15
98.	MOHAMED POMPIER REGT...	-----	7-12-15
99.	NAZIB 6/2nd 156 REGT...	-----	10- 8-17
100.	NIL		
101.	ISMAIL 10/3 128th REGT	-----	27- 6-18
102.	NIL		
103.	[illegible] HUSSIAN		-
	6		
104.	SUBHI GOVER NOR OF BASRA		29- 5-18
105.	ABDUL HALIM COMMANDANT TIGRIS MIXED DIV.		15-10-16
106.	ED.HEM CHIEF ENG.R.S.S KARADENZ		2- 4-17

-4-

	ASS CIVILIAN	-----	4- 9-17
	R BATN	-----	25- 1-16
		-----	26- 1-16
	REGT...	-----	29- 8-17
		-----	25-11-17
	POMPIER REGT..	----	19- 7-18
	REGT...	-----	3-11-18
	EGT...	-----	27- 1-20
	7		
		-----	11-11-18
	h REGT...	-----	4- 2-16
		-----	30- 2-16
		-----	27- 7- 16
		-----	2- 4- 16
	43rd REGT...	----	12-11-18
	GARRISON REGT...		-
		-----	2- 4- 16
		EGT.---	1- 4- 16
	T...	-----	20- 2-16
	T...	-----	20- 2-16
	GENDARMERIE	-----	19- 2-16
		---	22- 3-16
137.	VELI 2/142nd REGT...	-----	19- 2-18
		-----	12- 3-16
138.	MOHAMED 105th REGT...	-----	17- 2-16
		-----	17- 3-16
139.	KADIR 3/142nd REGT ...	-----	16- 2-16
		-----	16-3- 16
140.	NIL		
		-----	15-3- 16
141.	NIL		
		-----	12-3-16
142.	NIL		
		-----	7-3-16
143.	NIL		
		-----	7-3-16

163.	NIL.		
164.	NIL.		
165.	ALI. 2/142nd REGT.		29- 2-16.
166.	NIL.		
167.	NIL.		
168.	NIL.		
169.	NIL.		
170.	NIL.		
171.	AHMED. 1/26th. REGT.	-------	14-3- 20.
	10-		
172.	ALI. 1/142nd. REGT.	-------	1-10- 16 ~~14-3-20~~ .
173.	KHALIL. 115th. REGT.	-------	28- 9- 16.
174.	RSMAIL. 11th. ARTILLERY 104 Battery.	-------	22- 9- 16.
175.	SHUKRI. 2nd.BN. POMPIER REGT.	---	20- 9- 16.
176.	IBRAHIM. TURK.	-------	2- 4-16 .
177.	MOHAMED .3/104th REGT.	-------	2- 5-16 .

-5-

	GT.	----------	30-4-16.
	REGT.	----------	28-4-16.
	EGT.	----------	28-4-16.
	EGT.	----------	26-4-16.
	REGULAR.	----------	24-4-16.
	T.	----------	23-4-16.
	d. REGT.	----------	22-4-16.
	h. REGT.	----------	18-4-16.
		----------	15-4-16.
		----------	-
	EGT.	----------	12-4-16.
	EGT.	----------	5-4-16.
	05th. REGT.	----------	6-4-16.
	REGT.	----------	5-4-16.
	d.REGT.	----------	5-4-16.
	REGT.	----------	21-9-18.
	11.		
	. BATN.	----------	4-3-17.
	. REGT.	----------	3-3-17.
		----------	25-1-17.
	t. COMPOSIT REGT.	-------	6-11-16.
	. REGT.	----------	3- 7-16.
	. POMPIER REGT.	-------	28- 5-16.
	. REGT.	----------	28- 5-16.
	d REGT.	----------	12- 5-16.
	h. REGT.	----------	11- 5-16.
	d. REGT.	----------	10- 5-16.
	NEGUN COY: 105/1	-------	16- 3-17.
	IK . Bn. Composite REGT.		21- 2-18.
	OMBING COY:-	-------	15-10-18.
	12.		
	130th. REGT.	-------	2-4-17.
	REGT.	-------	23-3-17.
216.	AHMED. 1/1. 107 REGT.	-------	11-5-17.
217.	MUSTAFA. 113th. REGT.	-------	19-5-17.
218.	SULIMAN. 304. Bombing Coy:-	-------	9-6-17.
219.	KADIR. 113th. Regt.	-------	7-3-18.
220.	HUSSAN. TURK.	-------	23-11-18.
221.	IBRAHIM. TURK.	-------	30-11-18.

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-2-

Communique issued in respect of war
Urdu language and translations

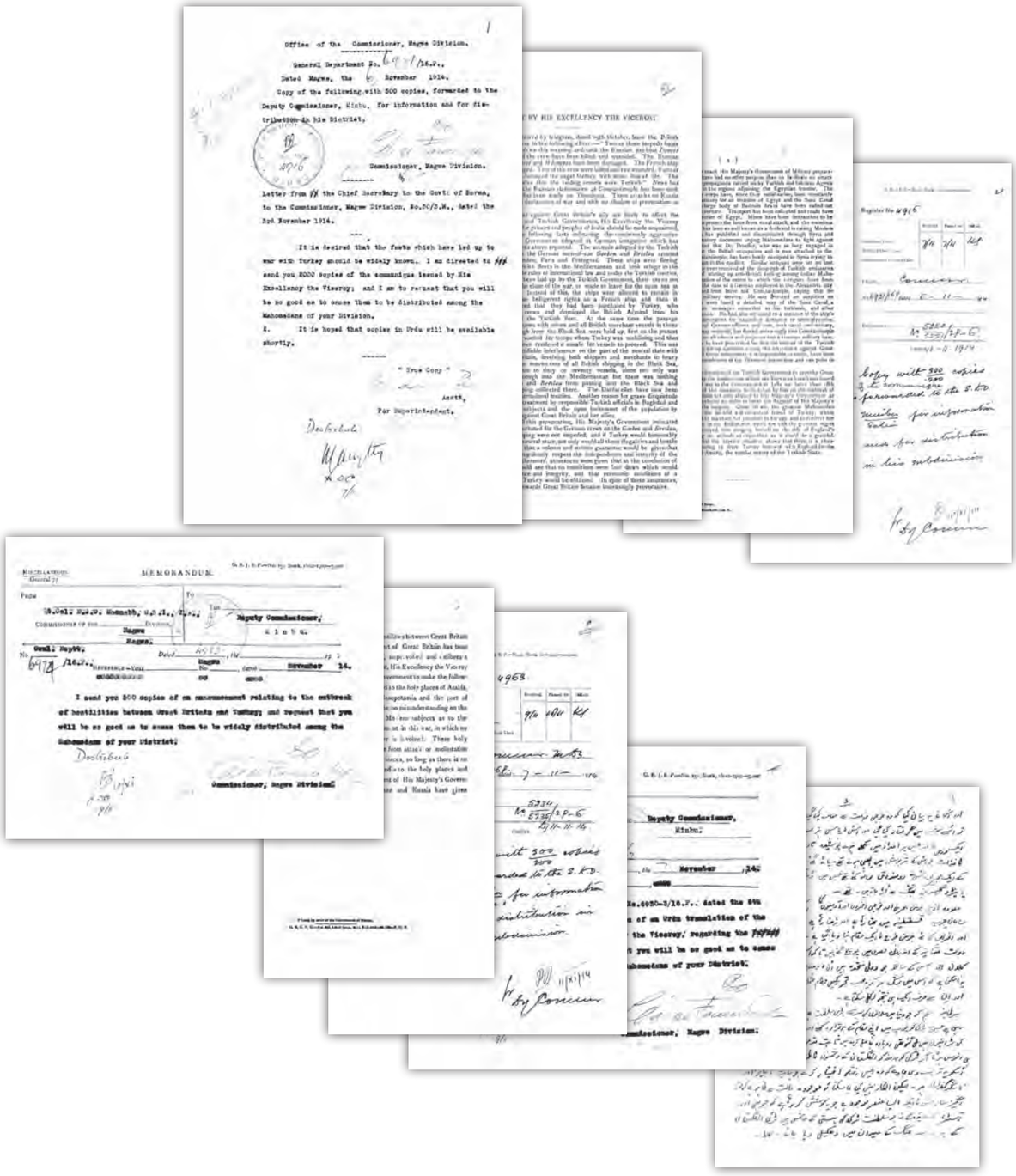
(1) The public announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy that the holy places in Arabic a will not be interfered with, in spite of the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey.
(2) A speech delivered by Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal at a public reacting of Mohammedan shield at Rangoon on the 4th November 1914.

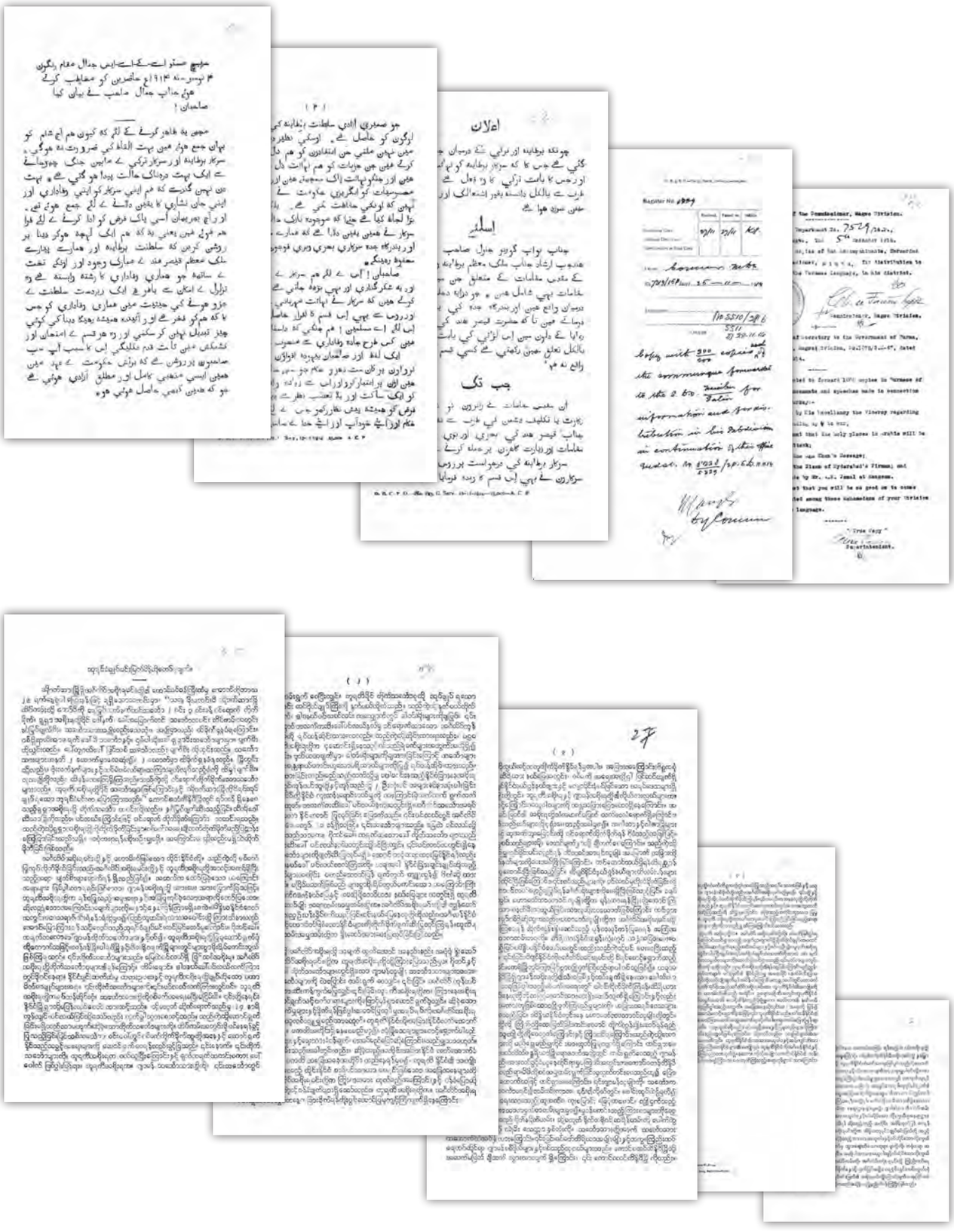
National Archives of Myanmar

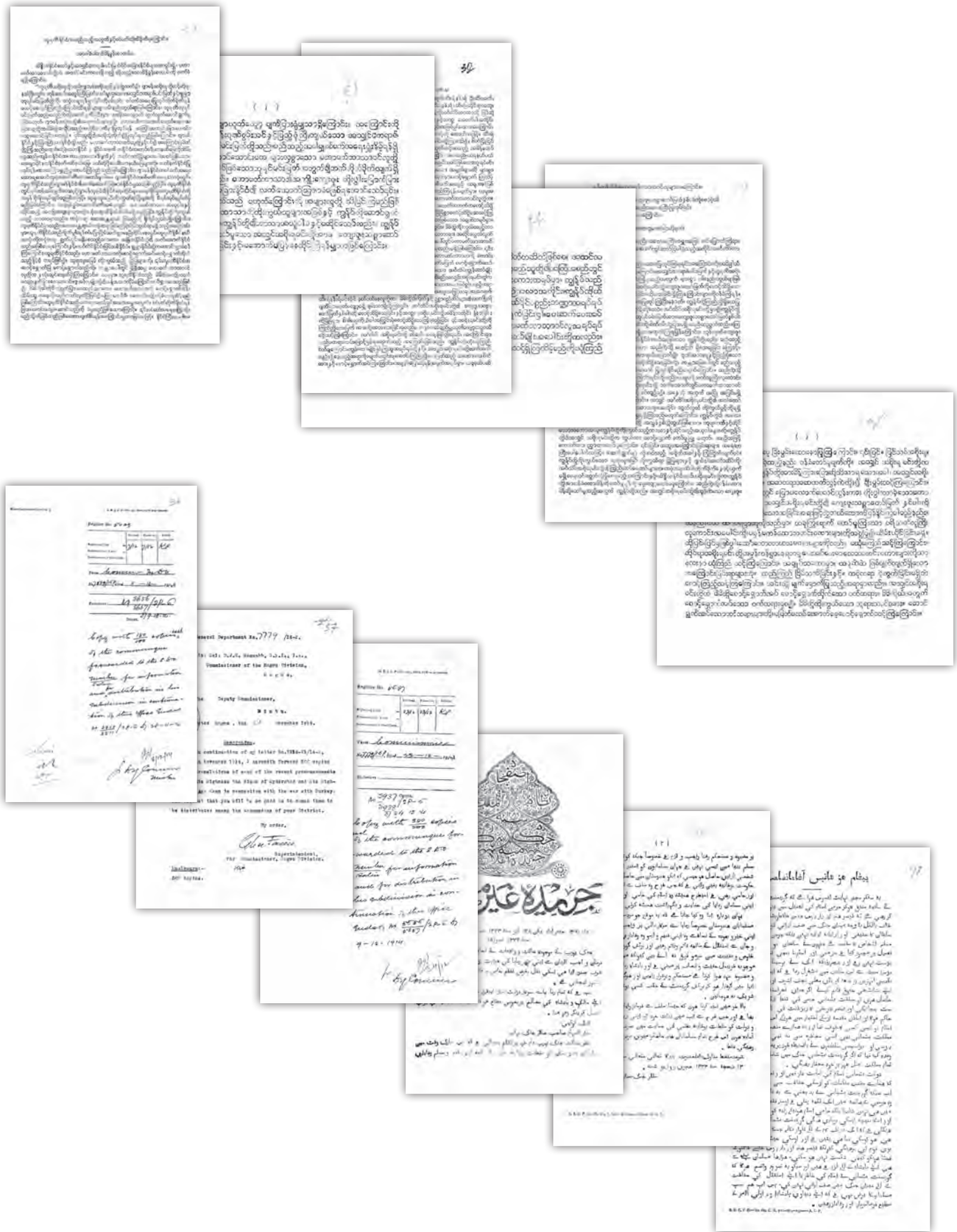
Savaş hakkında yayımlanan bildiri
Urdu dili ve çevirisi

(1) Büyük Britanya ve Türkiye arasında ortaya çıkan düşmanlığa rağmen Arap bölgesindeki kutsal mekanlara karışılmayacağına dair Genel Vali tarafından yayımlanan resmi ilan.
(2) 4 Kasım 1914'te Rangoon'da Hz. Muhammed'i savunanların yaptığı gösteride, A.K.A.S. Jamal tarafından yapılan konuşma.

Myanmar Milli Arşivi


Office of the Commissioner, Magwe Division.
General Department No. 6971/16.P.,
Dated Magwe, the 6 November 1914.
Copy of the following with 500 copies, forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, for information and for distribution in his District.
Commissioner, Magwe Division.
Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Burma, to the Commissioner, Magwe Division, No.50/3.M., dated the 3rd November 1914.
It is desired that the facts which have led up to war with Turkey should be widely known. I am directed to send you 5000 copies of the communique issued by His Excellency the Viceroy; and I am to request that you will be so good as to cause them to be distributed among the Mahomedans of your Division.
2. It is hoped that copies in Urdu will be available shortly.
" True Copy "
Asstt,
For Superintendent.
MEMORANDUM.
Deputy Commissioner,
Minbu.
Magwe
Magwe.
Dated Magwe, the November 14.
I send you 500 copies of an announcement relating to the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey; and request that you will be so good as to cause them to be widely distributed among the Mahomedans of your District.
Commissioner, Magwe Division.
Deputy Commissioner,
Minbu.
November 14.
Commissioner, Magwe Division.





-3-

Classified record of contribution towards war

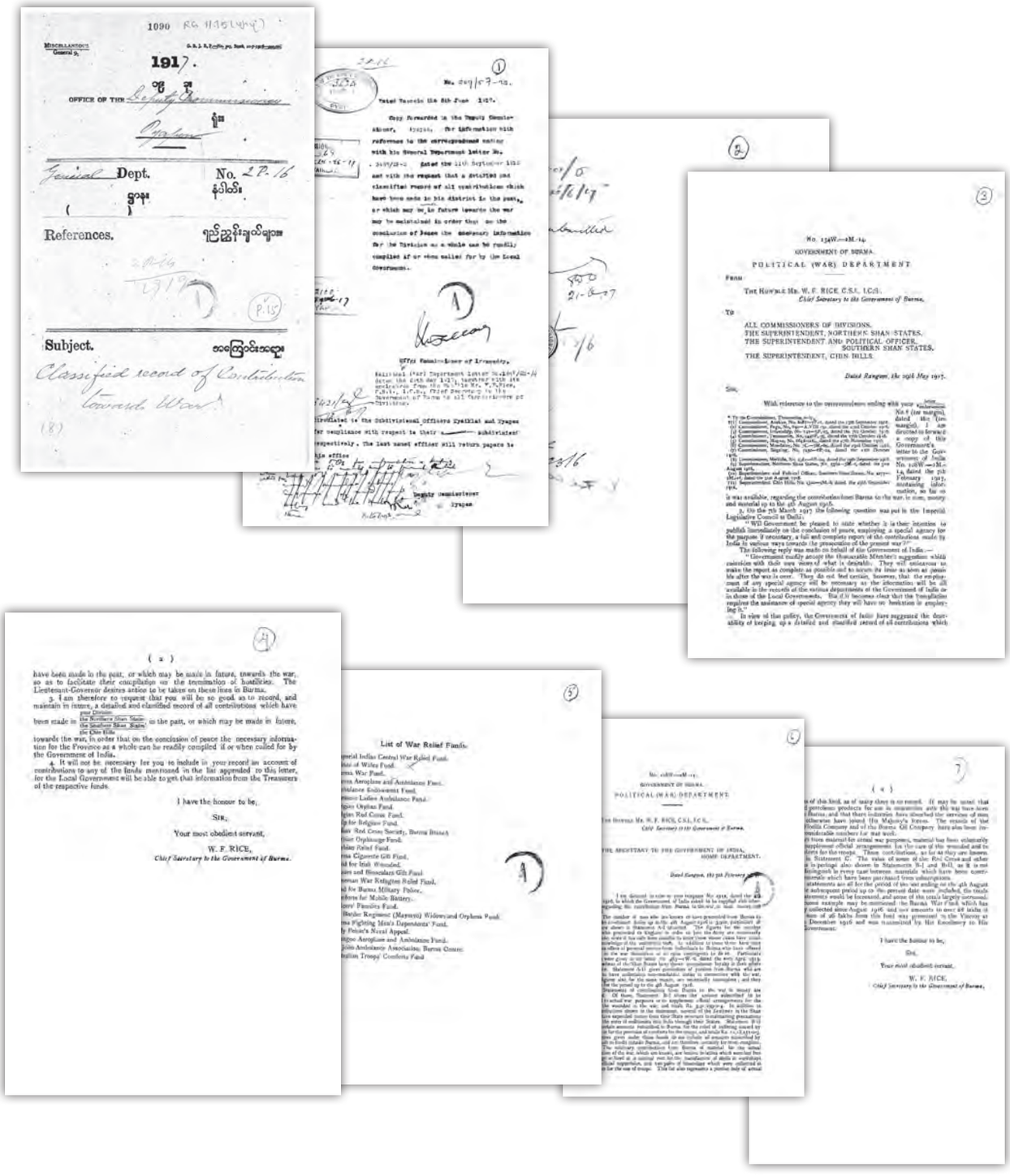
- Regarding the contribution from Burma to the war, in men, money and material up to the 4th August 1916
- List of war relief funds

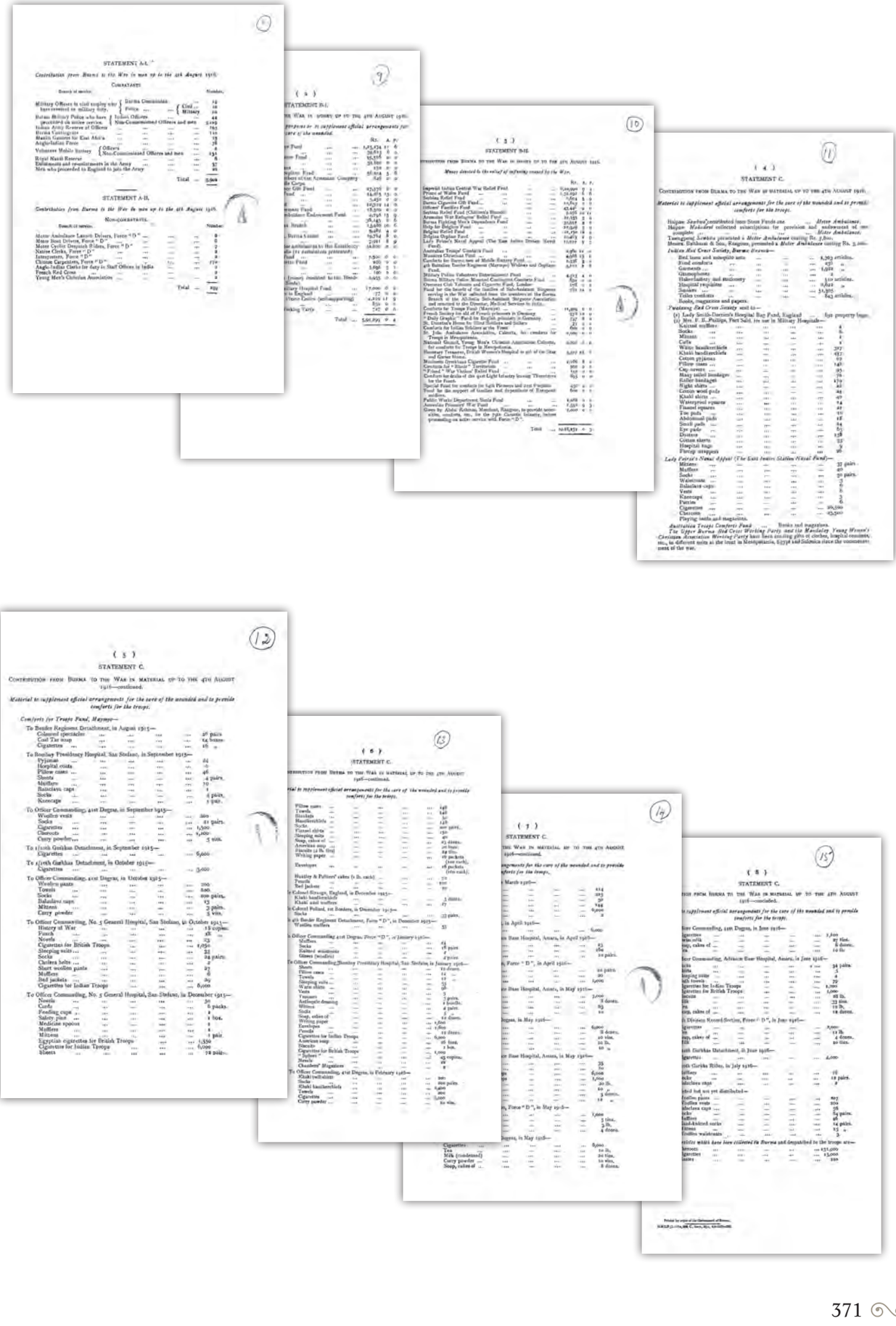
National Archives of Myanmar

Savaşa sağlanan katkıların sınıflandırılmış kaydı

- 4 Ağustos 1916'ya kadar Burma'nın savaşa asker, para ve malzeme olarak sağladığı katkı
- Savaş yardım fonları listesi

Myanmar Milli Arşivi





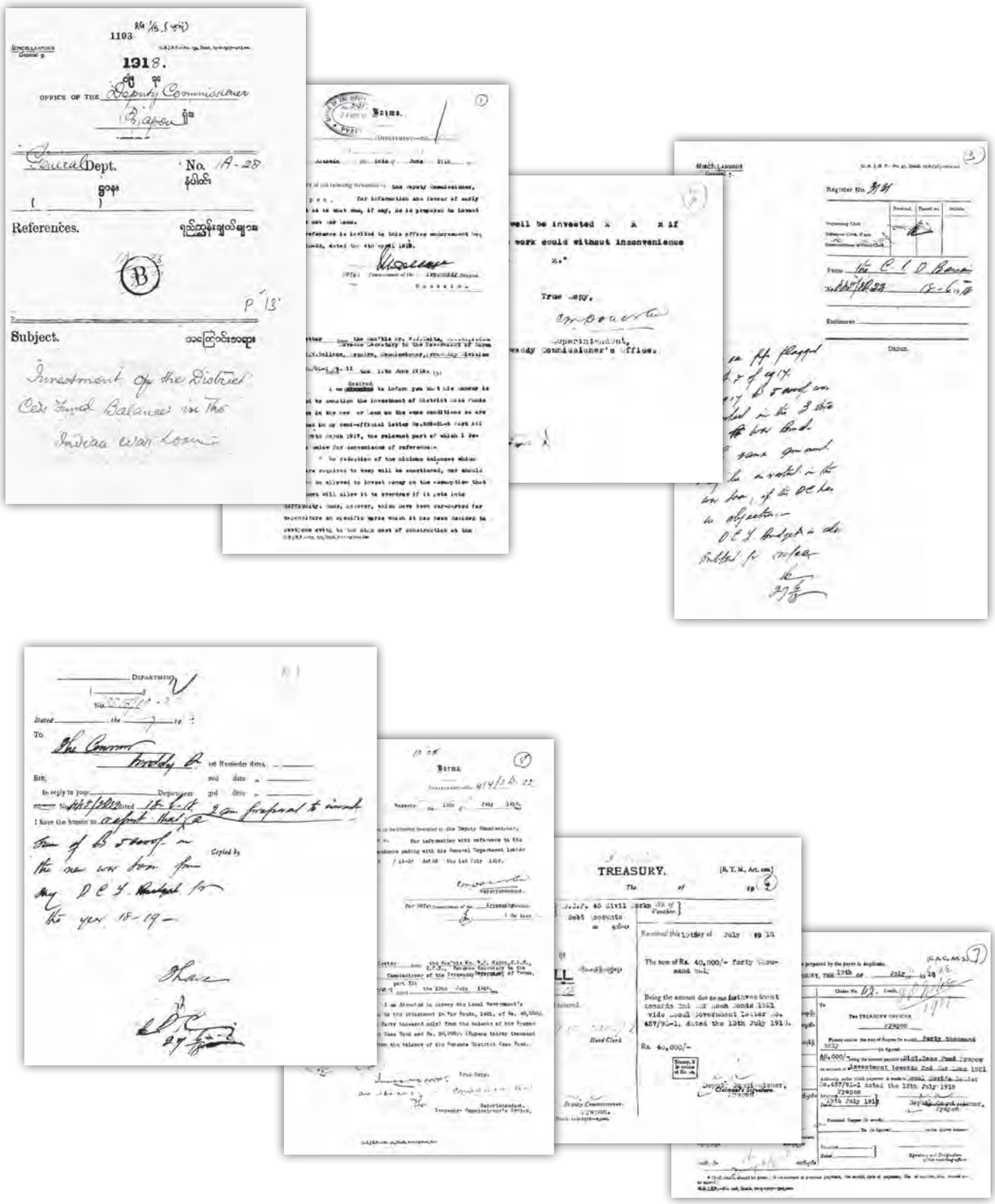
-4-

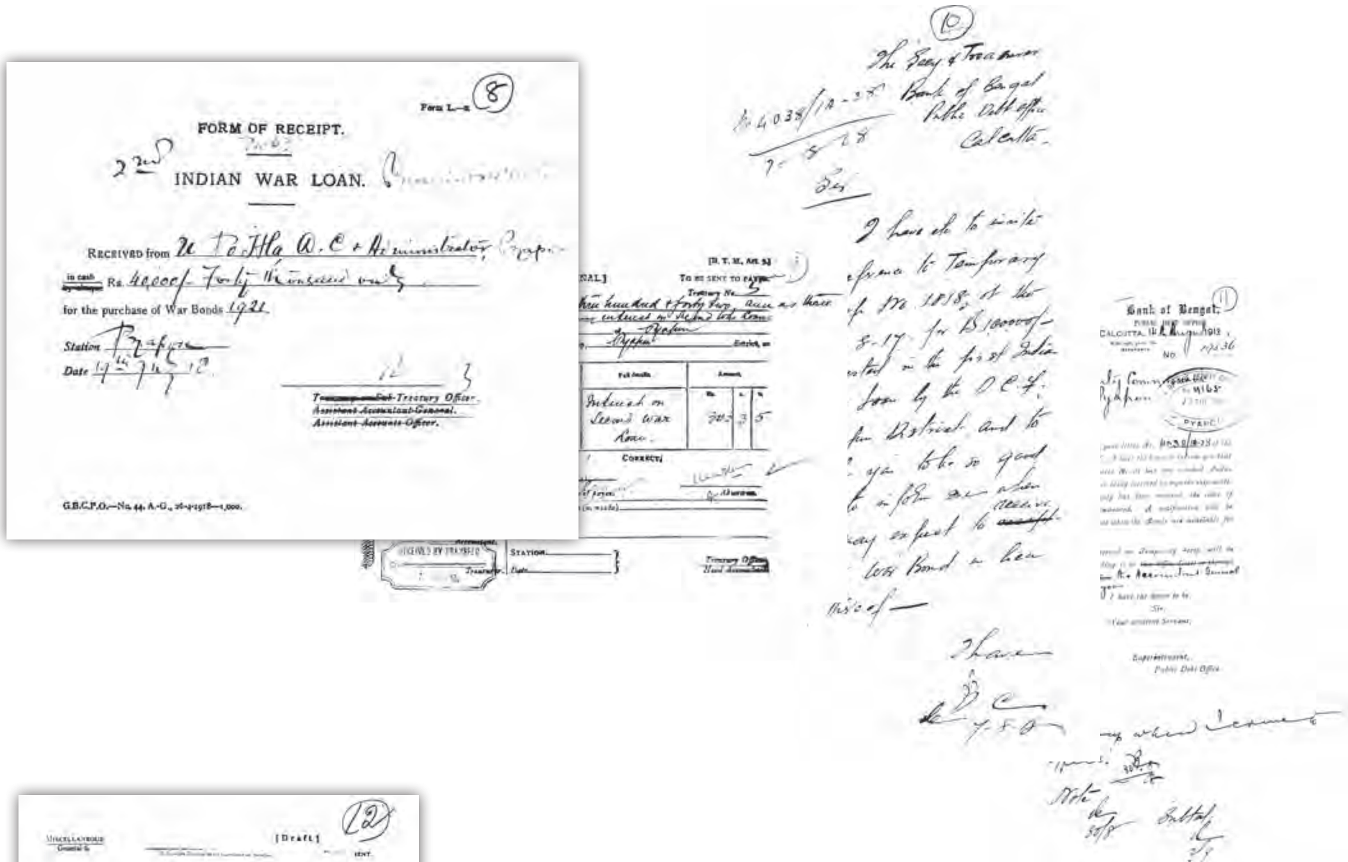
Investment of the district cess fund balances in the India war loan

National Archives of Myanmar

Hindistan savaş borçlanmasında bölge vergi fonu bakiyeleri ile ilgili yatırım

Myanmar Milli Arşivi




Form L—8 (8)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

22nd INDIAN WAR LOAN.

RECEIVED from U Po Hla A.C. & Administrator, Pyapon

in cash Rs. 40000/- Forty thousand only

for the purchase of War Bonds 1921

Station Pyapon

Date 19th July 18

Treasury Officer. Assistant Accountant-General. Assistant Accounts Officer.

G.B.C.P.O.—No. 44. A.-G., 26-4-1918—1,000.

(10)

The Secy & Treasurer Bank of Bengal Public Debt Office Calcutta.

No. 4038/12-28 7-8-18

Sir,

I have the honor to invite reference to Temporary Scrip No. 1818 of the 8-17 for Rs. 100000/- entered in the first Indian War Loan by the D.C. of this District and to say that ... expect to receive ... War Bond in lieu thereof—

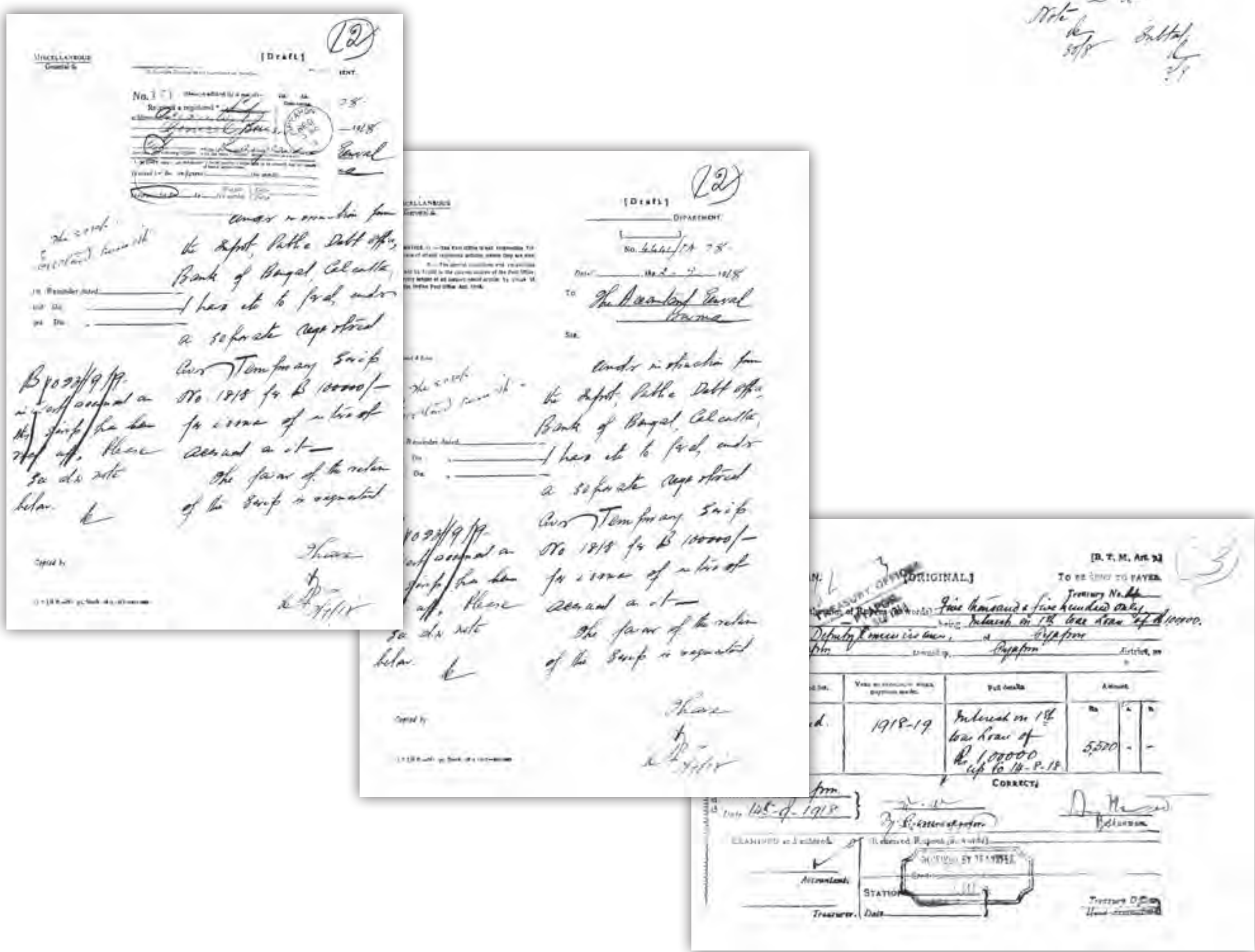
I have ...

(11)

Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, 12th August 1918. No. 19136

Dy. Commissioner Pyapon.

Superintendent, Public Debt Office.


(12)

[Draft]

No. 4093/12-28

To The Accountant General Burma

Sir,

Under instructions from the Deputy Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, I have the honor to forward under a separate cover registered cover Temporary Scrip No. 1818 for Rs. 100000/- for issue of interest accrued on it. The favour of the return of the Scrip is requested.

I have ...

B 4093/9.19. ... the Scrip has been ... Please ... note below.

[ORIGINAL.] (13)

[B. T. M., Art. 3.] TO BE SENT TO PAYEE.

Five thousand & five hundred only being interest on 1st War Loan of Rs. 100000. Deputy Commissioner, Pyapon.

Year	Full details	Amount
1918-19	Interest on 1st War Loan of Rs. 100000 up to 14-8-18	5500

CORRECT.

Date 14th 8-1918

Treasury Officer.

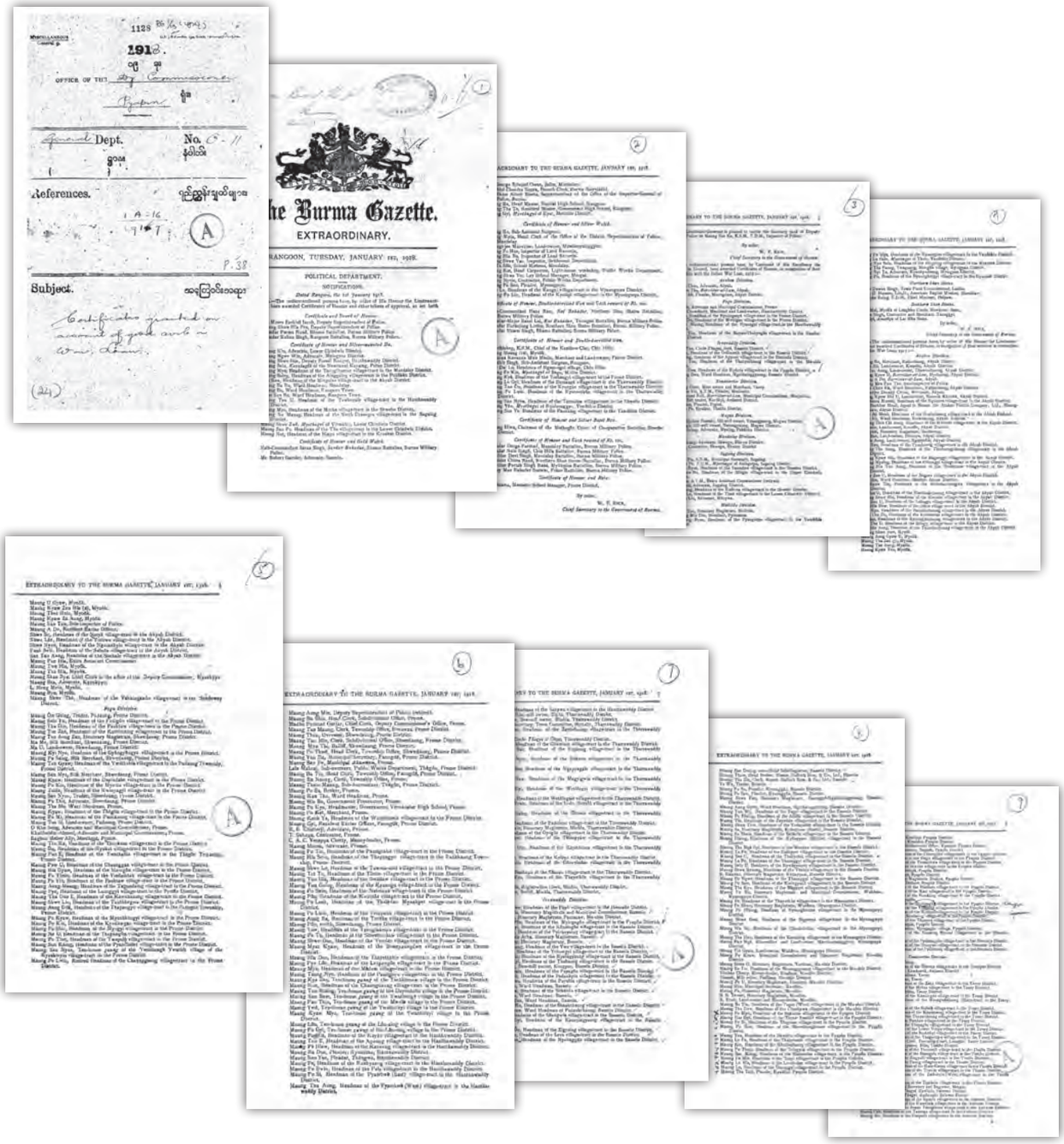
-5-

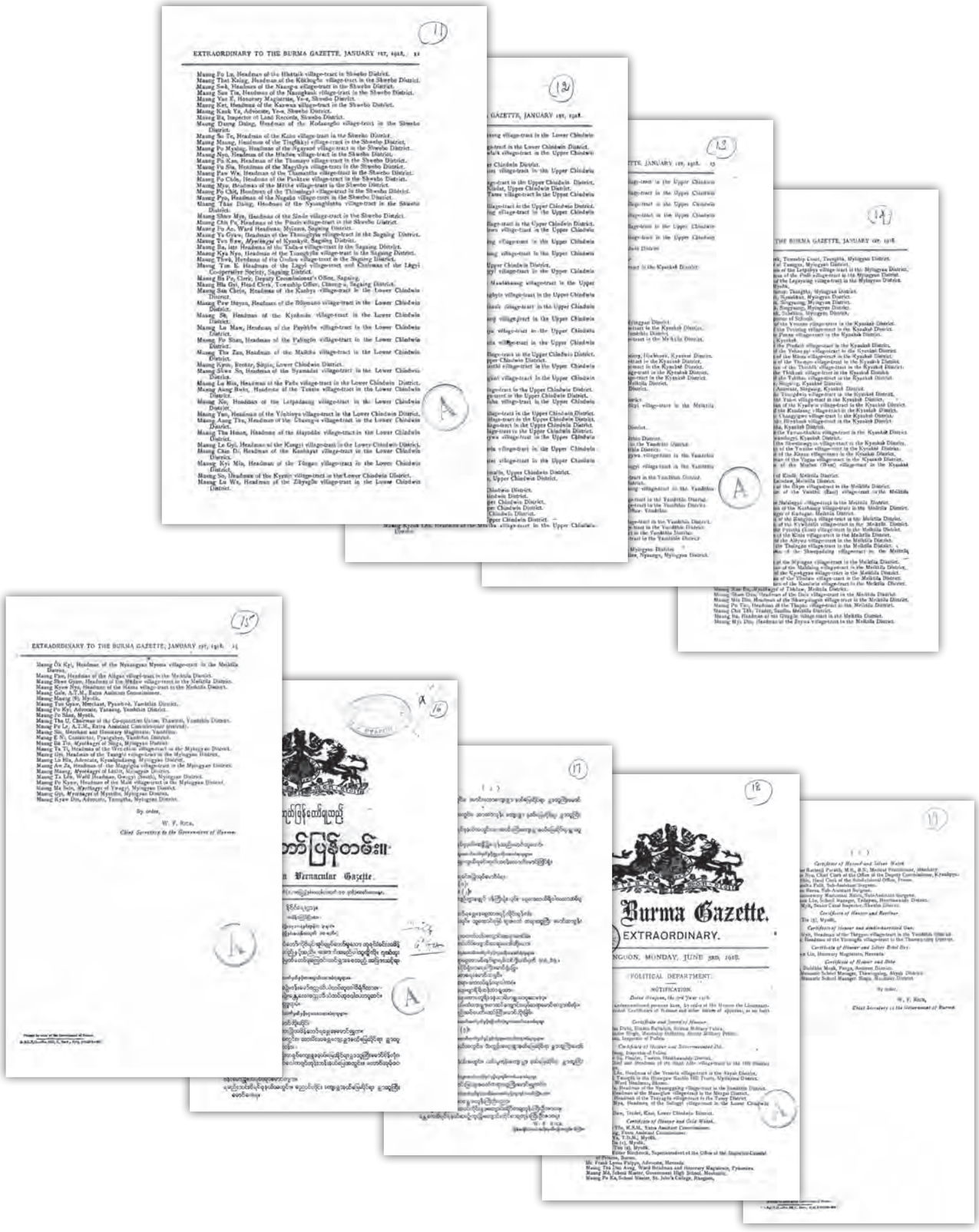
Certificates granted on account of good work in war loan the Burma Gazette notifications

National Archives of Myanmar

Savaş borçlanması hususunda sağlanan başarı dolayısıyla verilen sertifikalara dair Burma Gazetesi'nde çıkan haberler

Myanmar Milli Arşivi




EXTRAORDINARY TO THE BURMA GAZETTE, JANUARY 1ST, 1916.

Maung Po Lu, Headman of the Hletnak village-tract in Shwebo District.
Maung Thet Naing, Headman of the Kikchaung-bo village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Sek, Headman of the Naungpa village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung San Tin, Headman of the Naungkauk village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Van E, Honorary Magistrate, Ve-4, Shwebo District.
Maung Ket, Headman of the Kaewun village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Kauk Ya, Advocate, Ywe, Shwebo District.
Maung Ba, Inspector of Land Records, Shwebo District.
Maung Daung Daing, Headman of the Kokaungbo village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Su Te, Headman of the Kaito village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Maung, Headman of the Tingthikyi village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Myaing, Headman of the Sagaung village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Nyo, Headman of the Hlaline village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Kan, Headman of the Thamayo village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Sin, Headman of the Magyiyo village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Paw We, Headman of the Chamaitha village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Chit, Headman of the Pauktaw village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Myo, Headman of the Mitthe village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Chit, Headman of the Thinnigyi village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Pyu, Headman of the Nagaka village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Thaw Daing, Headman of the Nyaungbintha village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Shwe Mya, Headman of the Sinde village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Chit Pe, Headman of the Pinchi village-tract in the Shwebo District.
Maung Po Au, Ward Headman, Myinme, Sagaing District.
Maung Ya Gyaw, Headman of the Thanggyin village-tract in the Sagaing District.
Maung Tun Baw, Myothugyi of Kyaukpit, Sagaing District.
Maung Ba, late Headman of the Tadaw village-tract in the Sagaing District.
Maung Kya Nyo, Headman of the Tuangzibo village-tract in the Sagaing District.
Maung Thwa, Headman of the Ondaw village-tract in the Sagaing District.
Maung Tun E, Headman of the Lagyi village-tract and Chairman of the Lagyi Co-operative Society, Sagaing District.
Maung Ba Pe, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sagaing.
Maung Hla Gyi, Head Clerk, Township Office, Chaung-u, Sagaing District.
Maung San Chein, Headman of the Kanbya village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Paw Hmyan, Headman of the Bilyaung village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Pe, Headman of the Kyaknin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung La Maw, Headman of the Paydibin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Po Shan, Headman of the Pabingin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Tha Zan, Headman of the Maikha village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Kyan, Brahmin, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Shwe Su, Headman of the Syamakat village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung La Min, Headman of the Pabe village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Aung Bwin, Headman of the Tamin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Nyo, Headman of the Letpadaung village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Yan, Headman of the Yinbinya village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Aung Thu, Headman of the Ohaingin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Tha Hmon, Headman of the Mayodin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Le Gyi, Headman of the Kangyi village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Can Di, Headman of the Kanhayat village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Kyi Min, Headman of the Tôngan village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung So, Headman of the Kyenin village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.
Maung Lu We, Headman of the Zibyugôn village-tract in the Lower Chindwin District.

GAZETTE, JANUARY 1ST, 1916.

THE BURMA GAZETTE, JANUARY 1ST, 1916.

EXTRAORDINARY TO THE BURMA GAZETTE, JANUARY 1ST, 1916.

Maung Ok Kyi, Headman of the Nyaungpaw Myenu village-tract in the Meiktila District.
Maung Pan, Headman of the Allgan village-tract in the Meiktila District.
Maung Shwe Gyaw, Headman of the Wadaw village-tract in the Meiktila District.
Maung Kwon Nyo, Headman of the Hsima village-tract in the Meiktila District.
Maung Gale, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Maung Maung Bo, Myothit.
Maung Tun Gyaw, Merchant, Pyaunbé, Yamèthin District.
Maung Po Kyi, Advocate, Yanaing, Yamèthin District.
Maung Po Shan, Myothit.
Maung Tha U, Chairman of the Co-operative Union, Thazeik, Yamèthin District.
Maung Po Le, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired).
Maung Sin, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Yamèthin.
Maung E Si, Contractor, Pyaugbwe, Yamèthin District.
Maung Ba Thu, Myothugyi of Singu, Myingyan District.
Maung Ta Ti, Headman of the West-Side village-tract in the Myingyan District.
Maung Gyi, Headman of the Taungyi village-tract in the Myingyan District.
Maung Lu Hla, Advocate, Kyaukpadaung, Myingyan District.
Maung Aw Za, Headman of the Magyigôn village-tract in the Myingyan District.
Maung Maung, Myothugyi of Laduin, Myingyan District.
Maung Ta Lin, Ward Headman, Gwegyi South, Myingyan District.
Maung Po Nyun, Headman of the Mahti village-tract in the Myingyan District.
Maung Ba Sein, Myothugyi of Twegyi, Myingyan District.
Maung Gyi, Myothugyi of Myaydo, Myingyan District.
Maung Kyaw Din, Advocate, Taungtha, Myingyan District.

By order,
W. F. Rice,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

Vernacular Gazette.

Burma Gazette.
EXTRAORDINARY.

RANGOON, MONDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1915.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Certificate and Scroll of Honour.

Certificate of Honour and Silver Medal.

Certificate of Honour and Gold Medal.

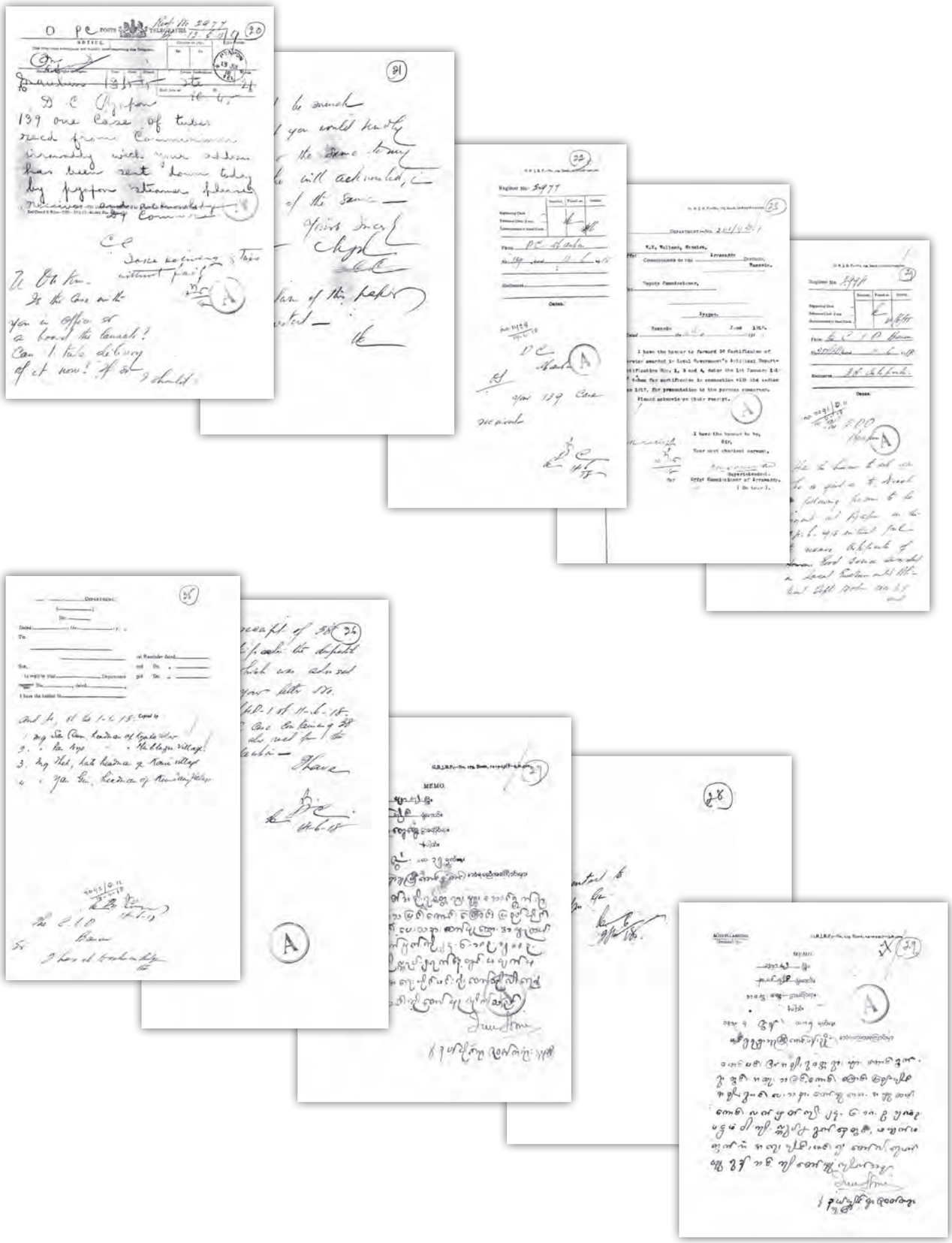
Certificate of Honour and Silver Medal.

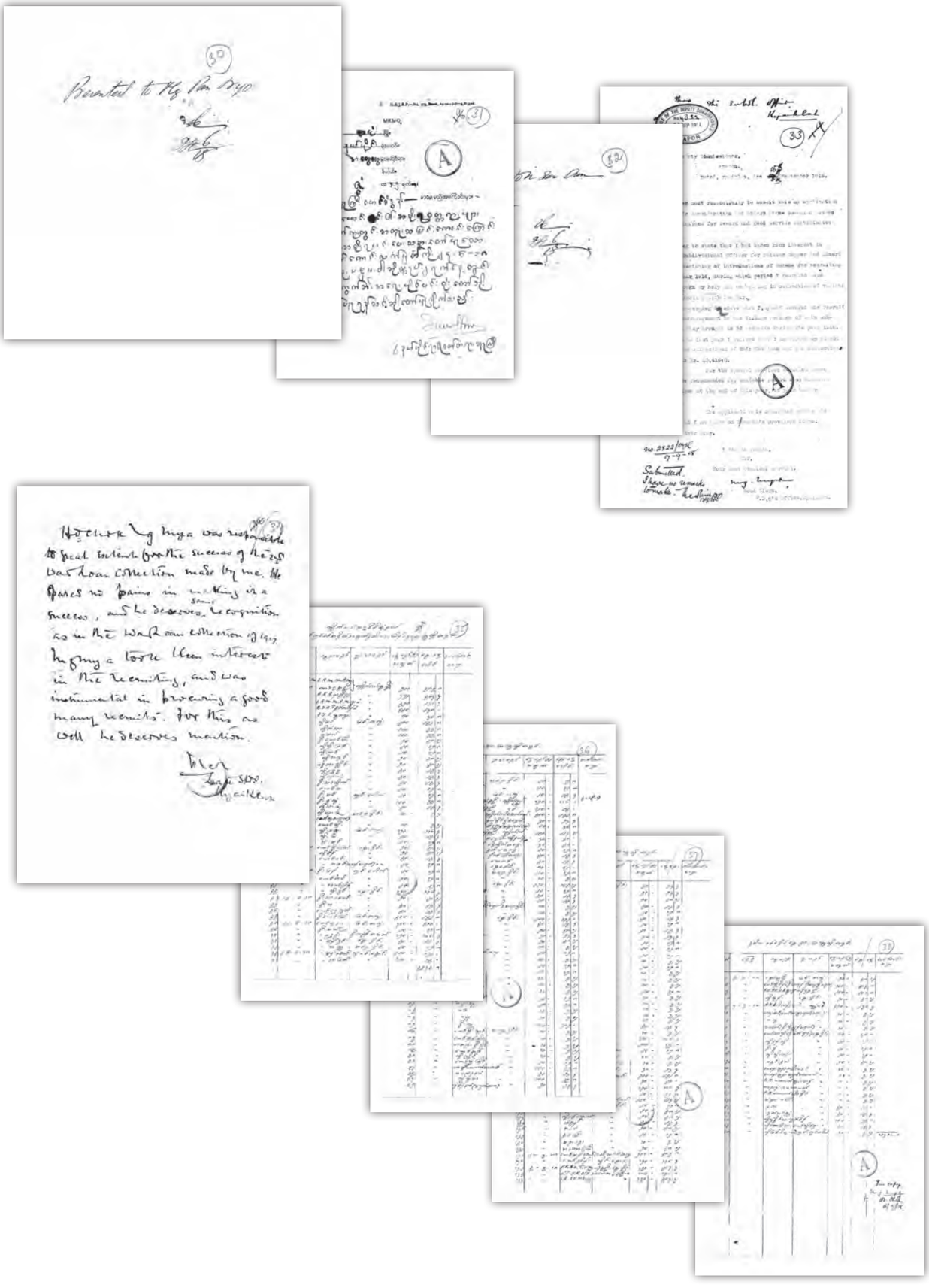
Certificate of Honour and Bronze Medal.

Certificate of Honour and Silver Medal.

Certificate of Honour and Bronze Medal.

By order,
W. F. Rice,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.





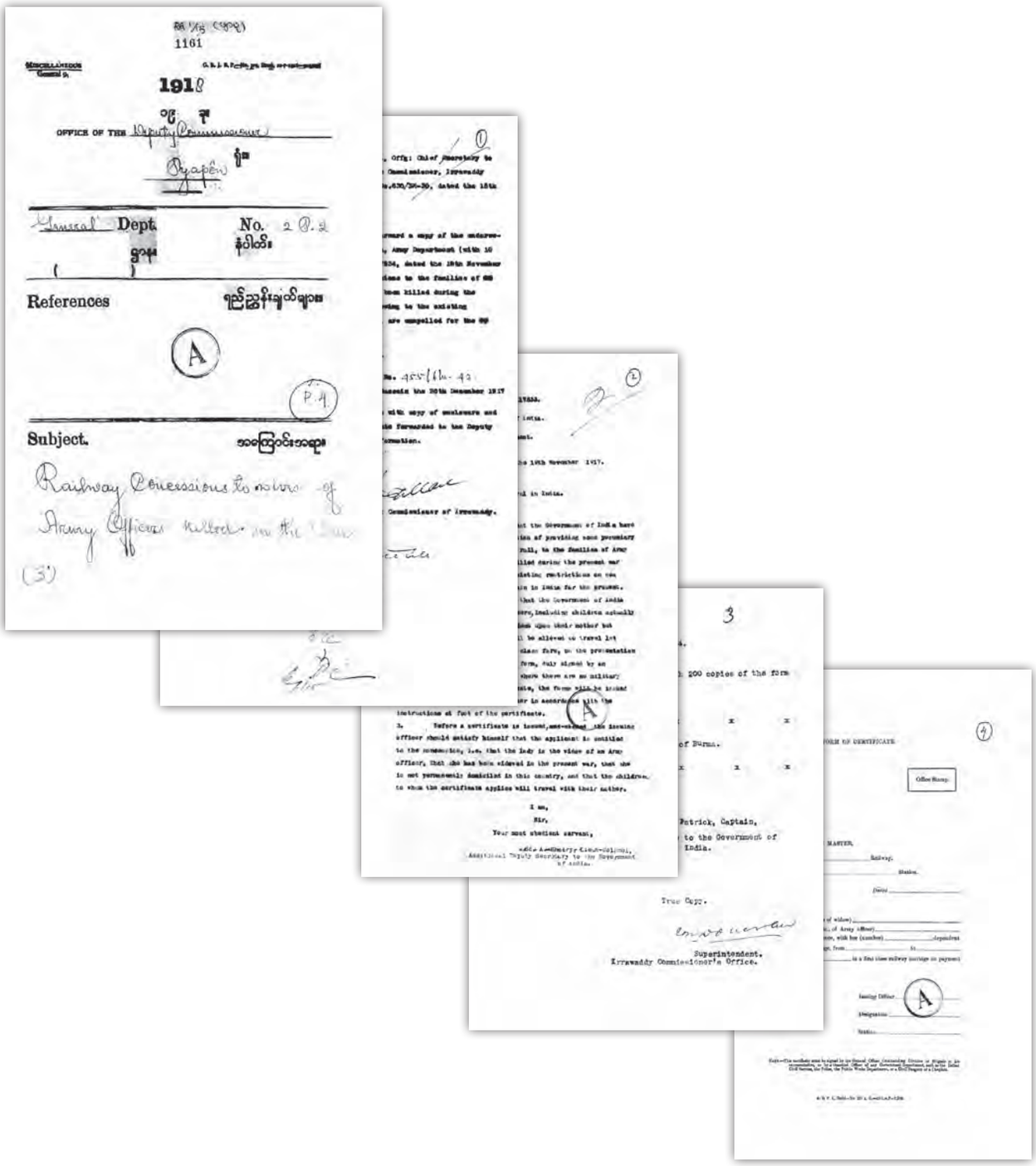
-6-

Railway concessions to the families of the army officers who have died or been killed during the present war

National Archives of Myanmar

Savaşta ölen ya da öldürülen ordu mensuplarının ailelerine tanınan demiryolu imtiyazları

Myanmar Milli Arşivi


1161

1918

OFFICE OF THE Deputy Commissioner

Pyapôn

General Dept. No. 2 P.2

References

Subject.

Railway Concessions to wives of Army Officers killed in the [illegible]

(3)

Office Stamp

True Copy.

Superintendent.
Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office.

-7-

Relating to the war between England and Germany and Austria

1914

- Government and press summary
- Reuters summary
- Reuters special service
- Telegram

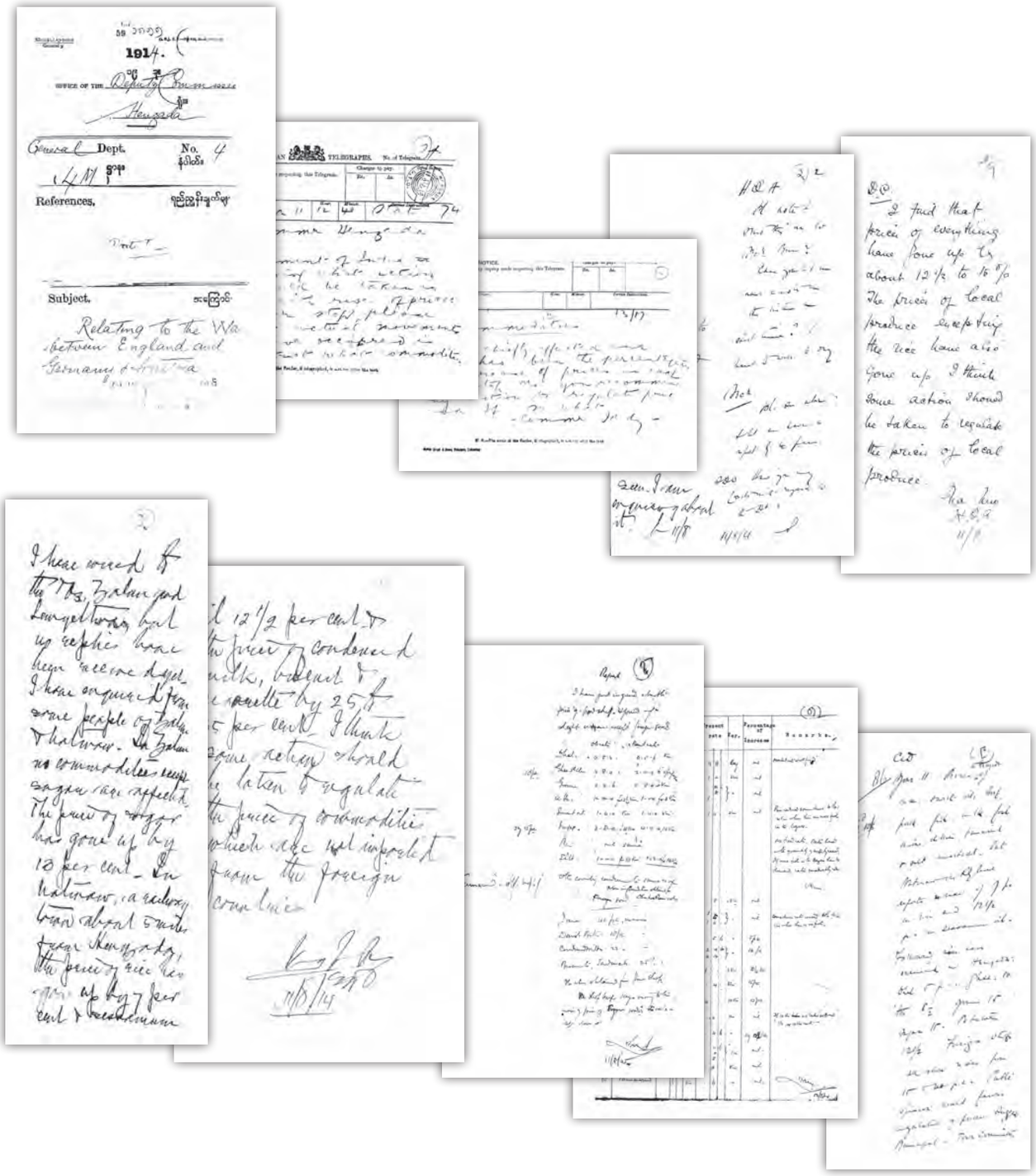
National Archives of Myanmar

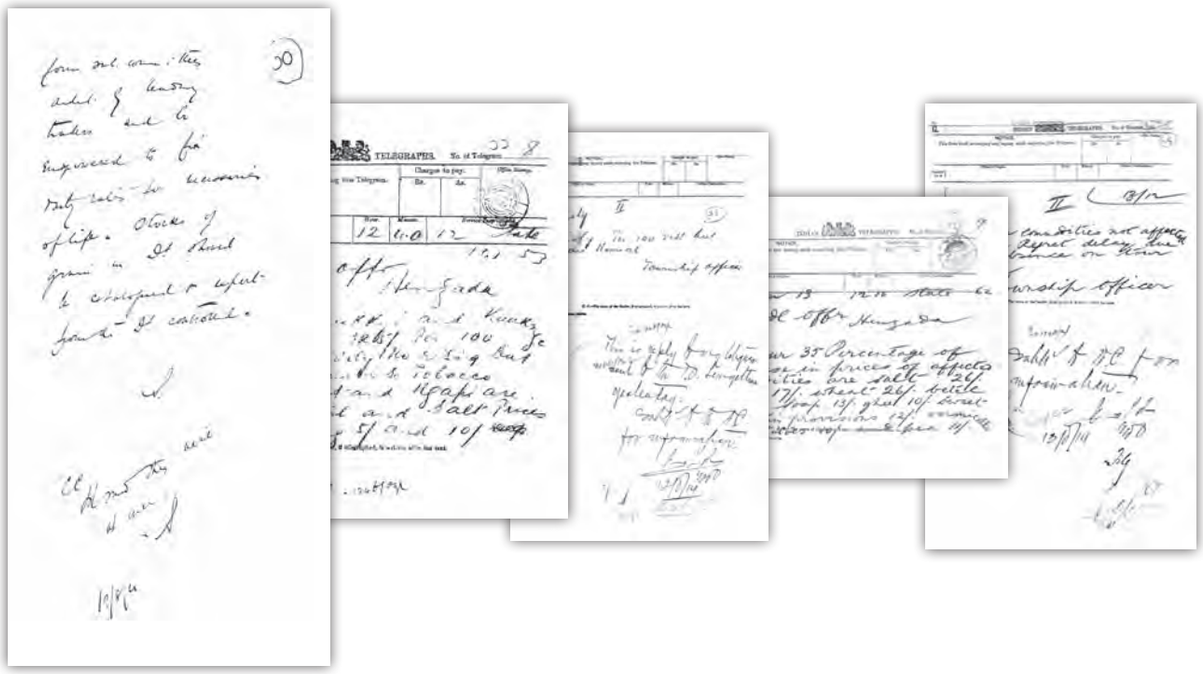
İngiltere ile Almanya ve Avusturya arasındaki savaşa dair belgeler

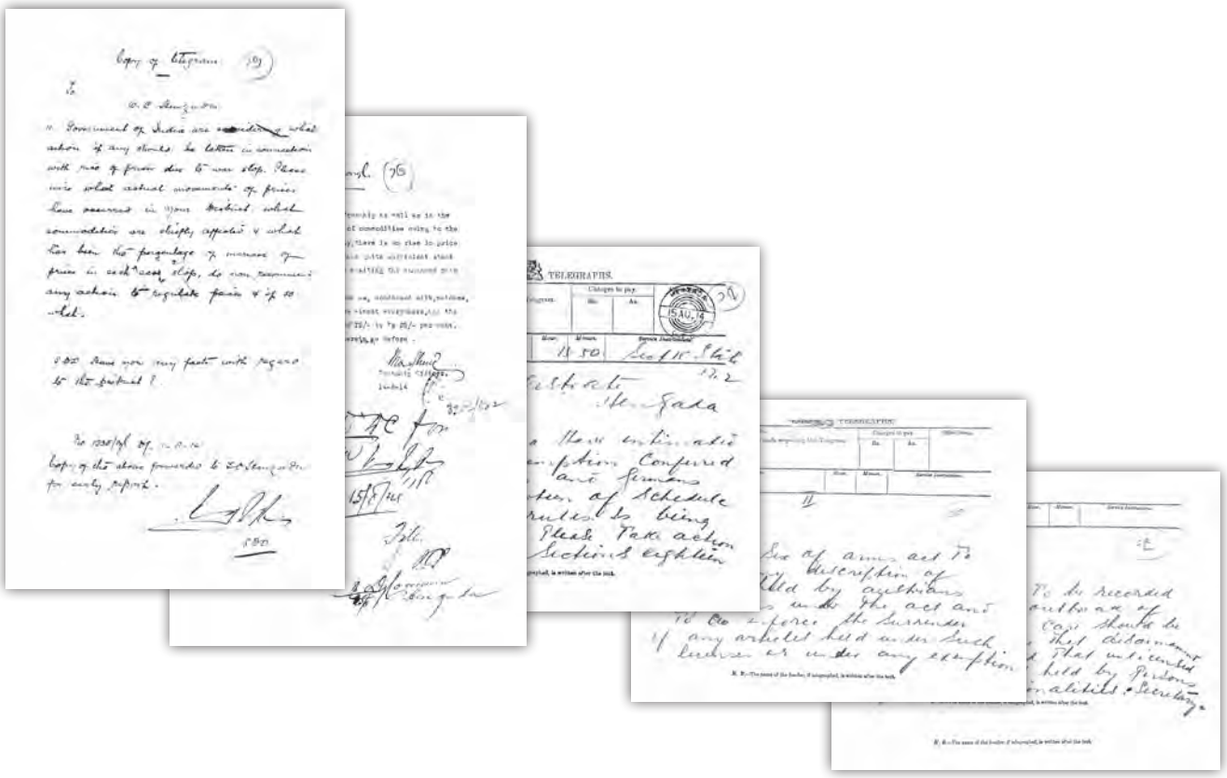
1914

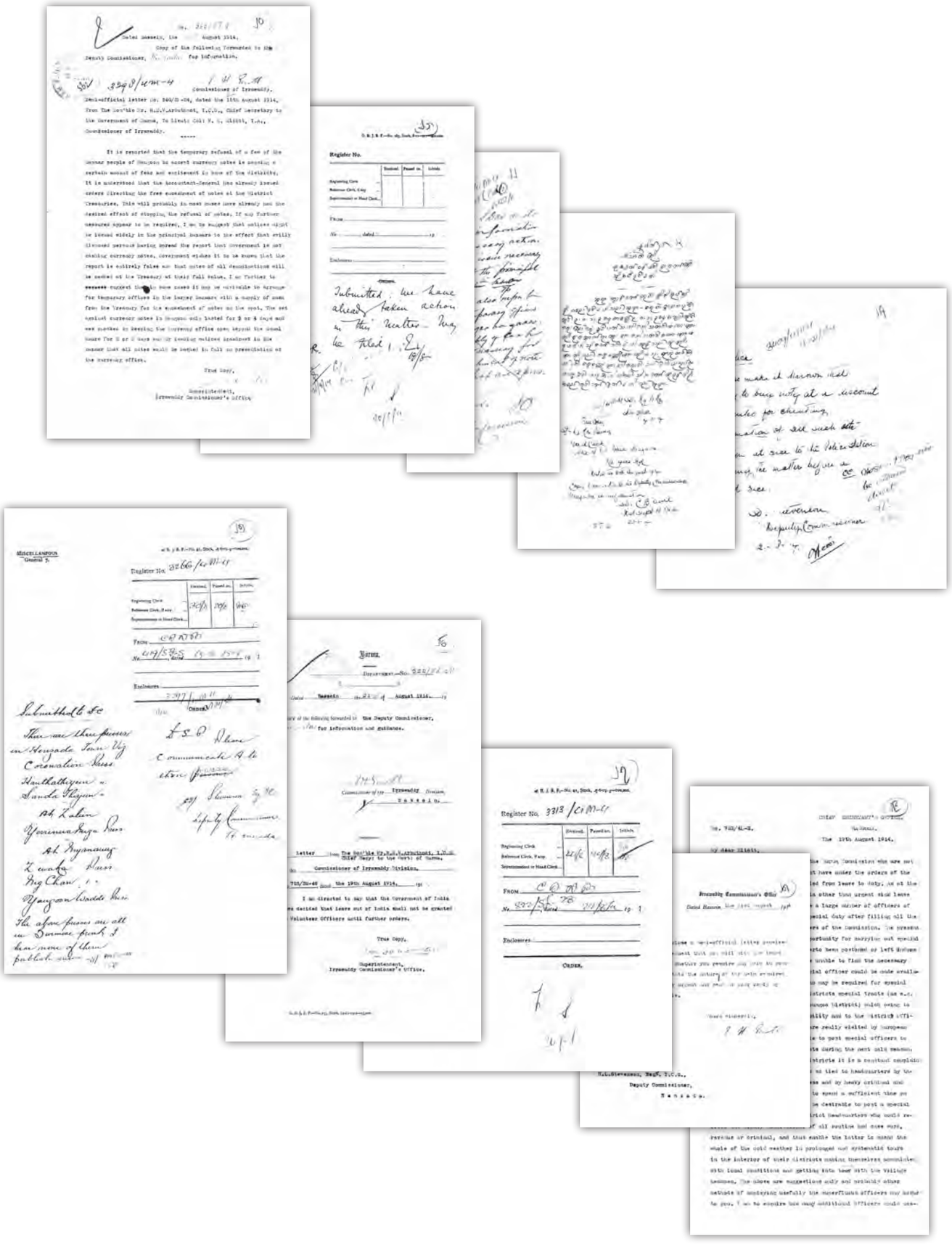
- Hükümet ve basın özetleri
- Reuters özetleri
- Reuters özel servisi
- Telgraf

National Archives of Myanmar









usefully be employed in your Division between the beginning of October and the end of March and to what duties you would desire that they should be posted. As the officers who are being recalled from leave have already sailed from Maitland, I am to ask that you will treat the matter as urgent and that I may be favoured with a very early reply to this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(S/- H.E.V.Arbuthnot,

True Copy,

Superintendent,
Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office.

Their ambassadorial character and power for mischief is enquired with by the District Superintendent of Police or Deputy Commissioner and it is ascertained that their being at large is safe. In ordinary times such people are not arrested until the case against them is complete. Now it will be advisable to have them arrested as soon as they begin to give trouble and to make enquiries and complete the case after words.

All organised crime should be firmly repressed The preventive sections and the Village Act should be more readily used than is usually the case.

I hope that by vigorous executive action we shall be able to claim, when peace is declared, that the Districts this Division are quieter than before hostilities broke out.

Yours sincerely,

H.S.Stevenson, Esq: I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Myingyan.

Commissioner of Irrawaddy:

Commissioner,
Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office.

Copy forwarded to the District magistrate, Myingyan for information and guidance.

Commissioner of Irrawaddy:

Copy forwarded to the District magistrate, for information and guidance in continuation of his office endorsement No. 7975/5 dated the 20th August 1914.

Commissioner of Irrawaddy:

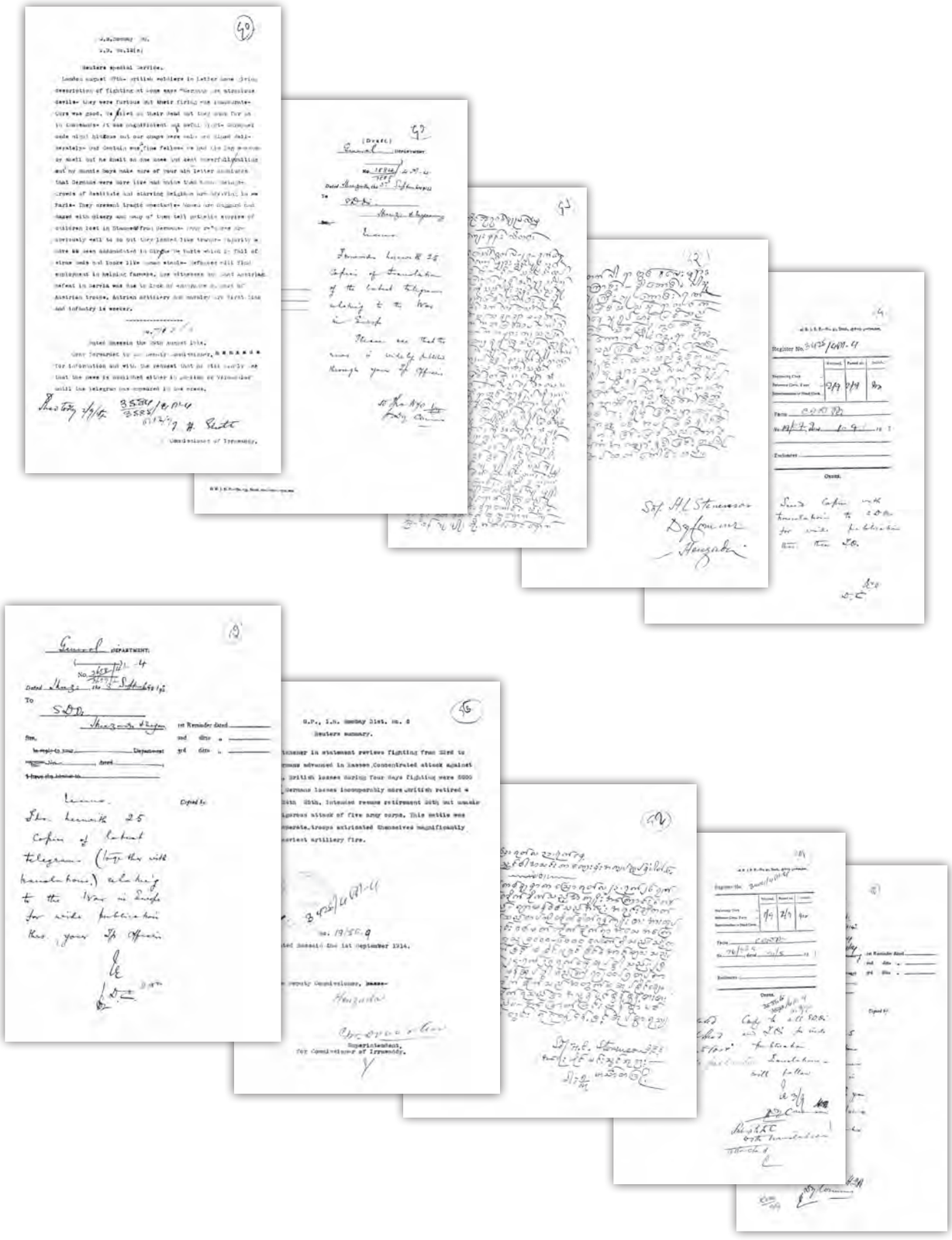
Superintendent,
Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office.

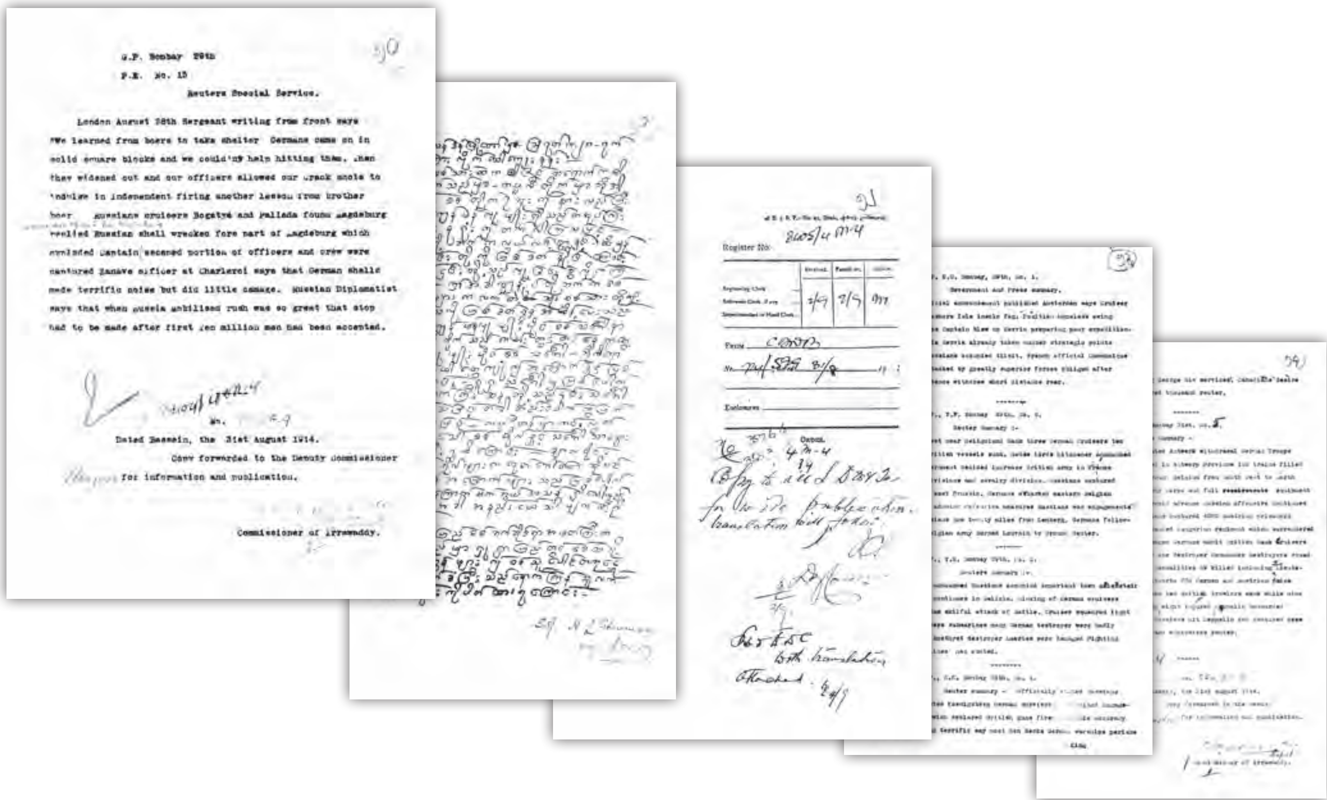
Commissioner of Irrawaddy:

Copy forwarded to the District magistrate, for information and guidance in continuation of his office endorsement No. 7975/5 dated the 20th August 1914.

Commissioner of Irrawaddy:

Superintendent,
Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office.





G.P. Bombay 29th
P.E. No. 13
Reuters Special Service.

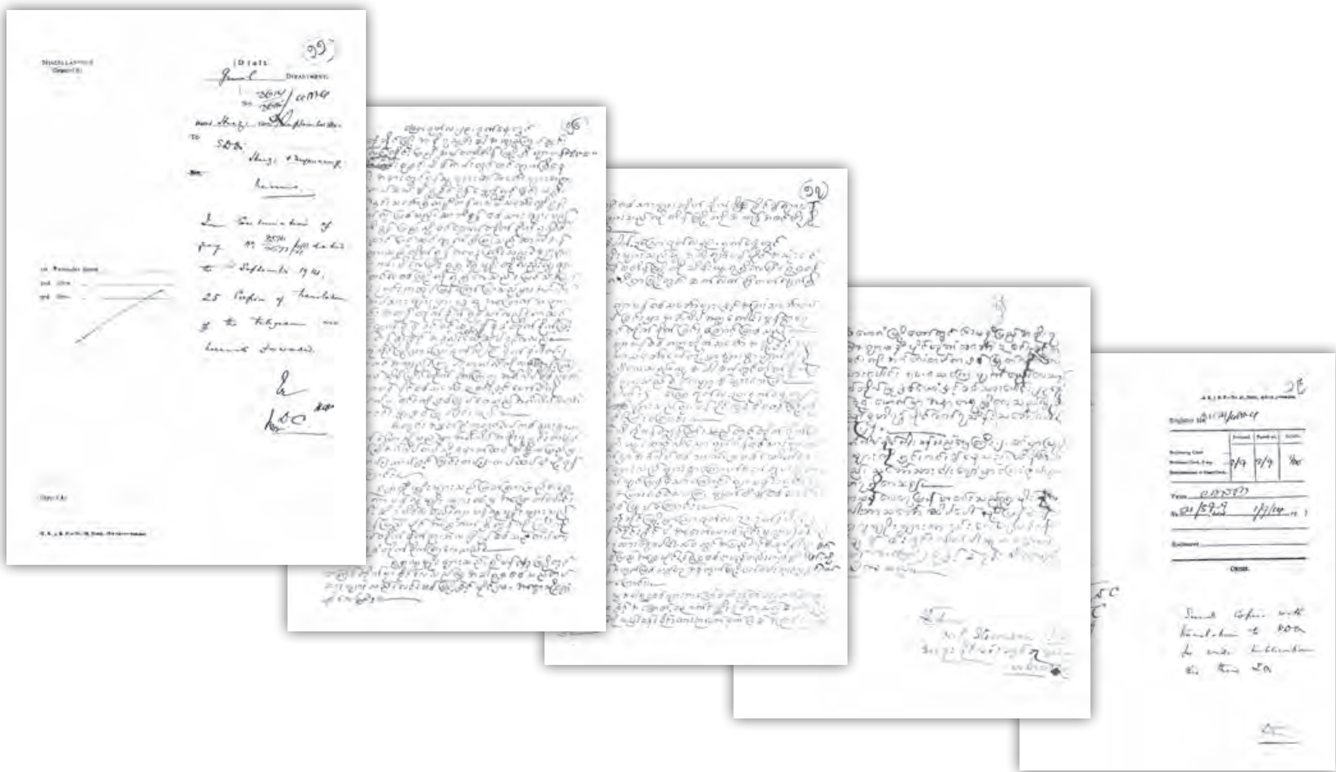
London August 28th Sergeant writing from front says "We learned from boers to take shelter Germans came on in solid square blocks and we could'nt help hitting them. When they widened out and our officers allowed our crack shots to indulge in independent firing another lesson from brother boer Russians cruisers Bogatyr and Pallada found Magdeburg replied Russian shell wrecked fore part of Magdeburg which exploded Captain escaped portion of officers and crew were captured Zouave officer at Charleroi says that German shells made terrific noise but did little damage. Russian Diplomatist says that when Russia mobilised rush was so great that stop had to be made after first ten million men had been accepted.

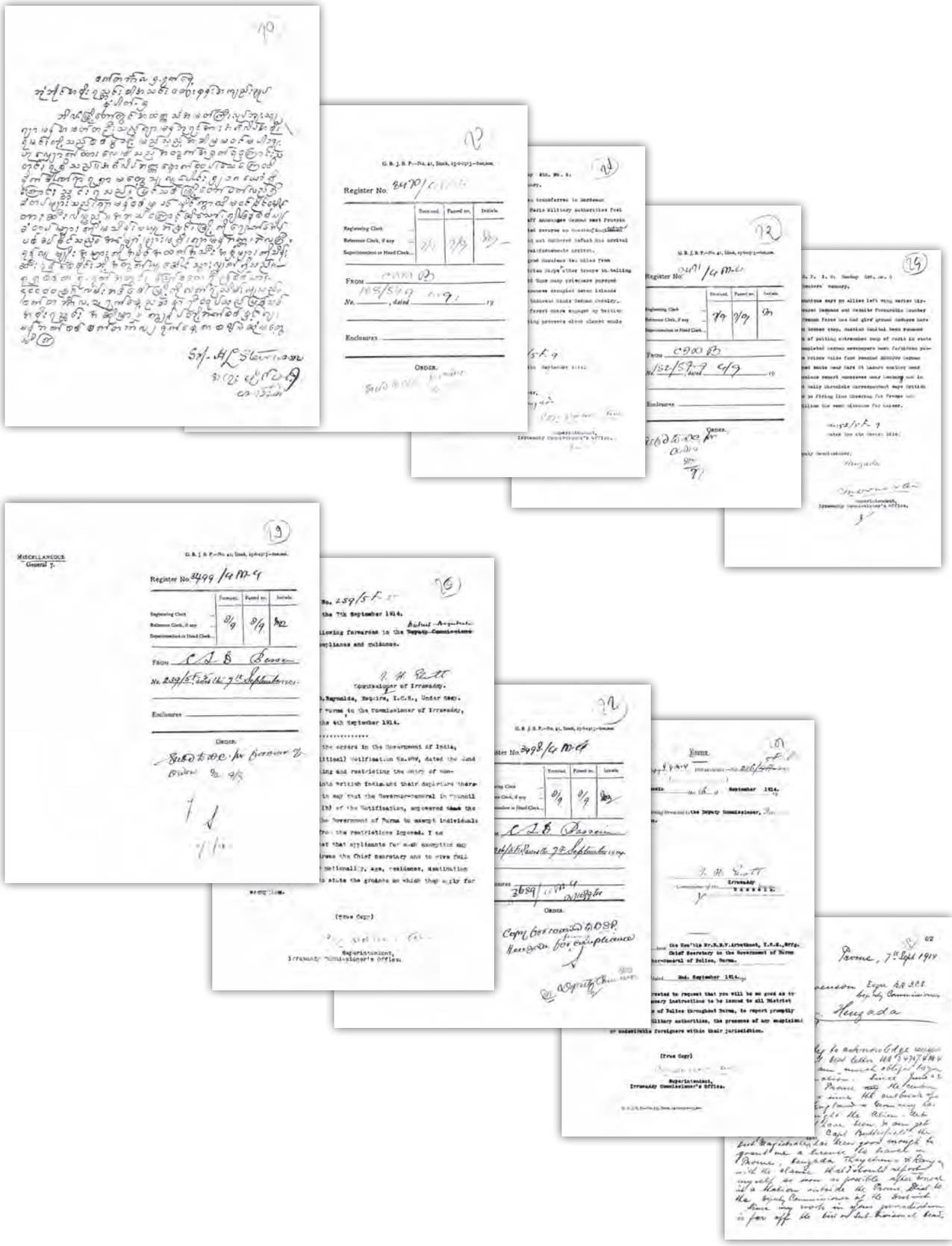
No.

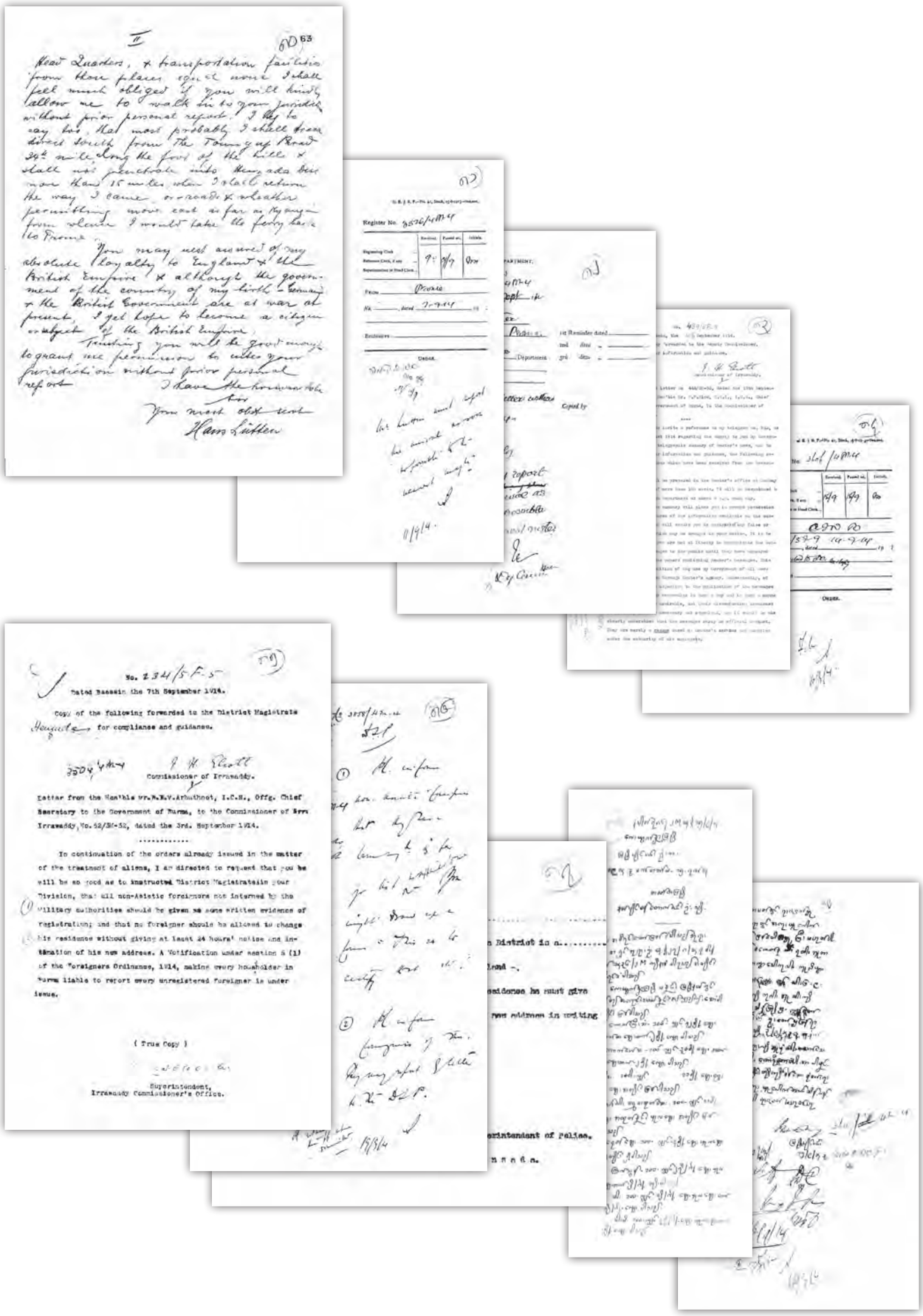
Dated Bassein, the 31st August 1914.

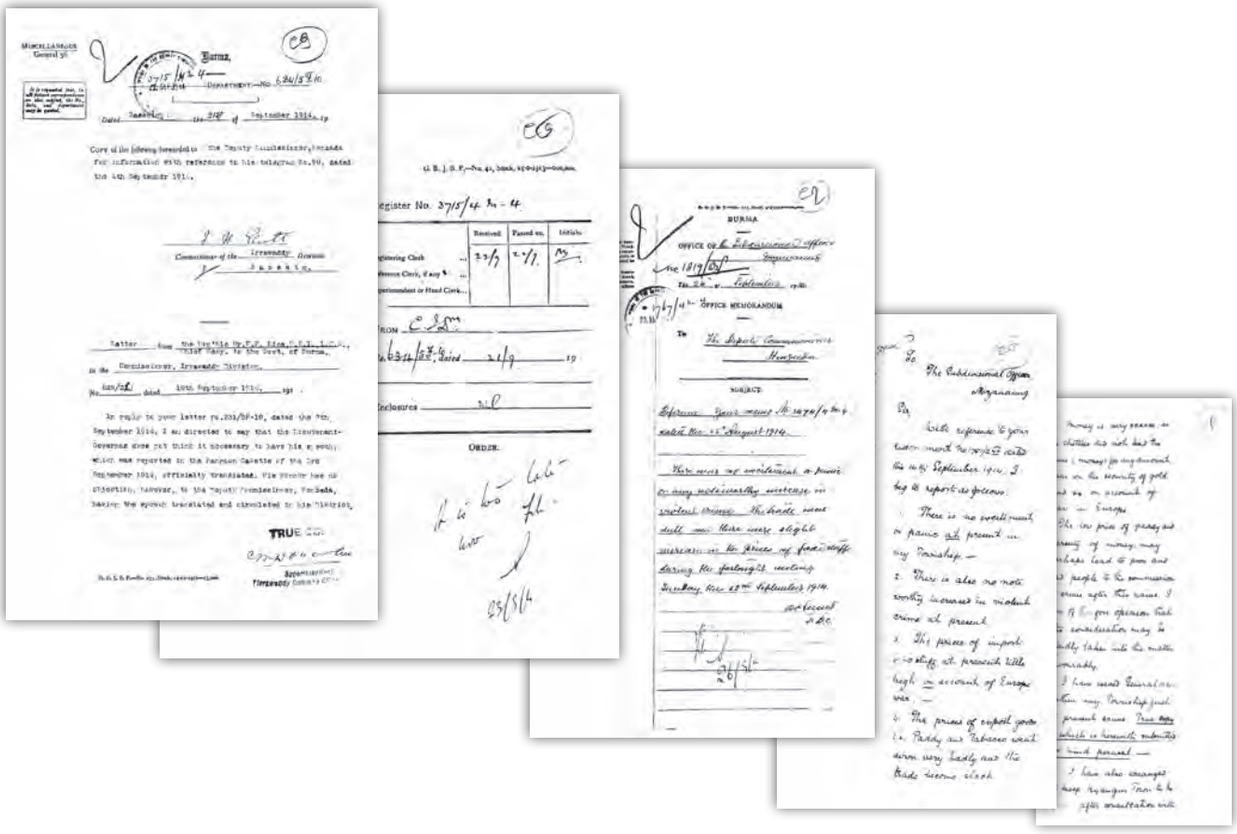
Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for information and publication.

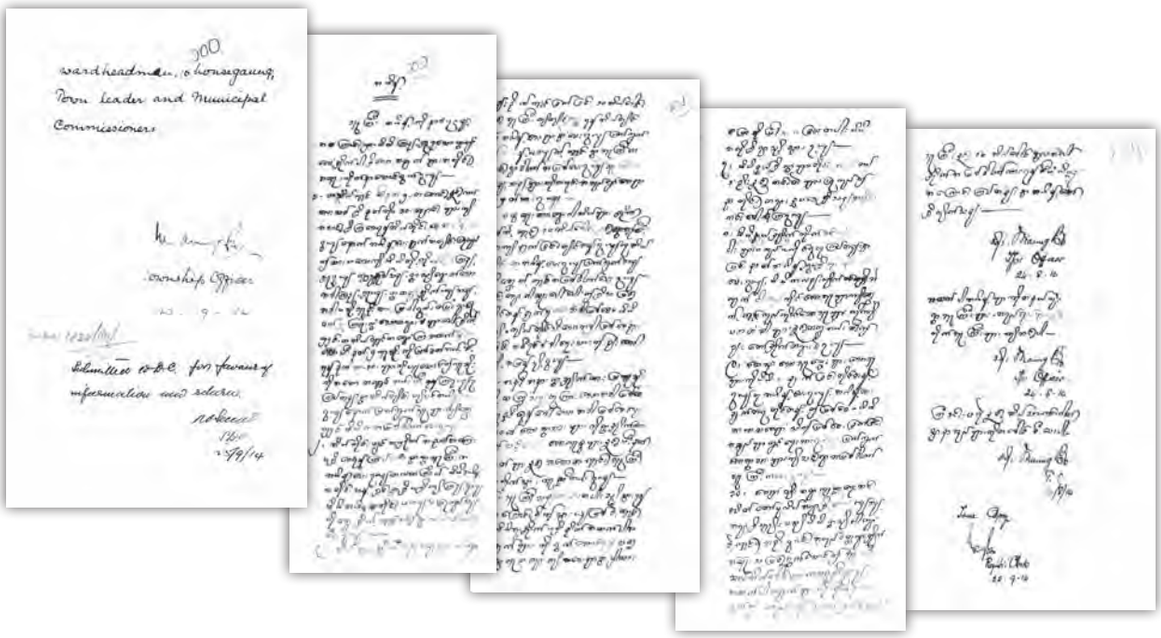
Commissioner of Irrawaddy.

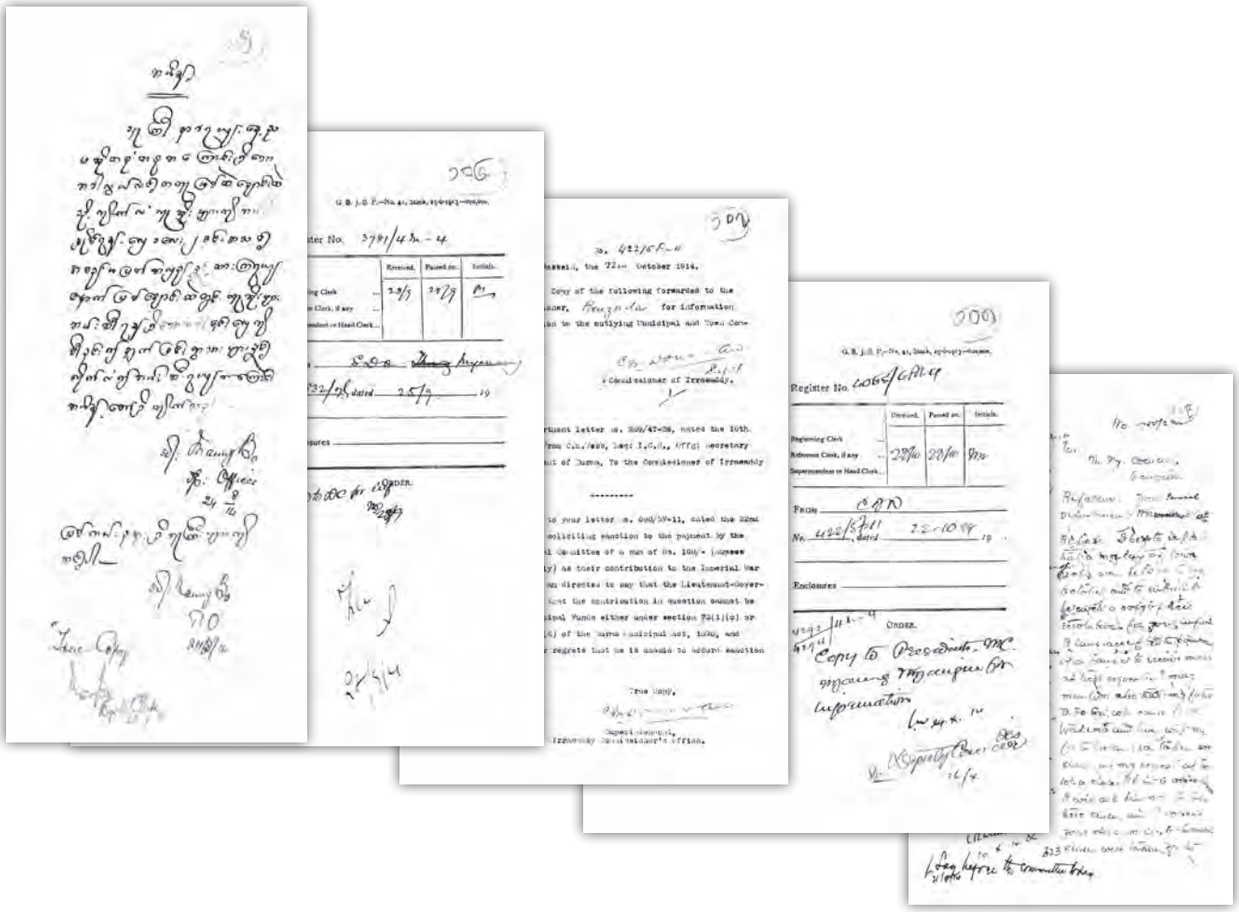


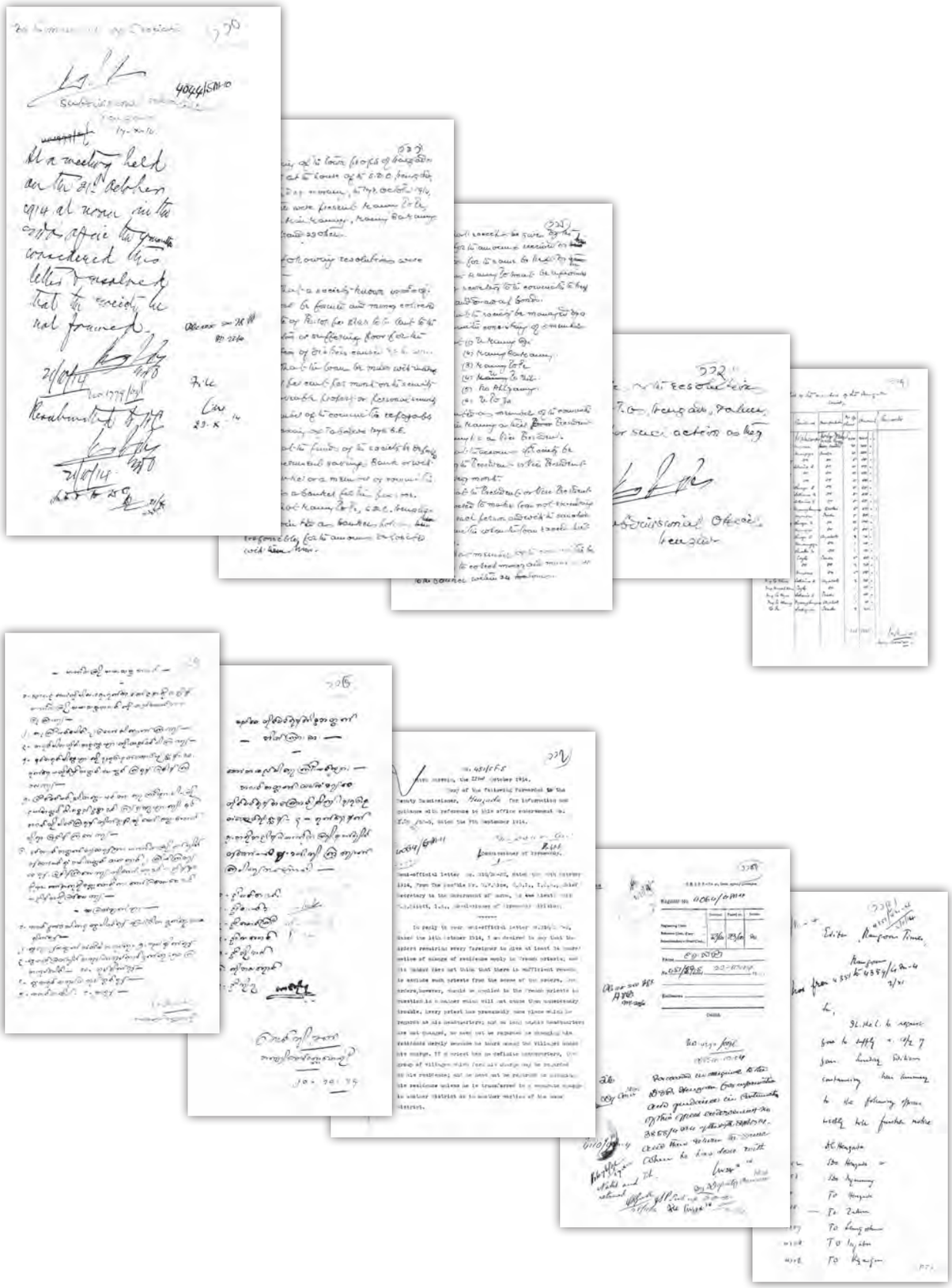


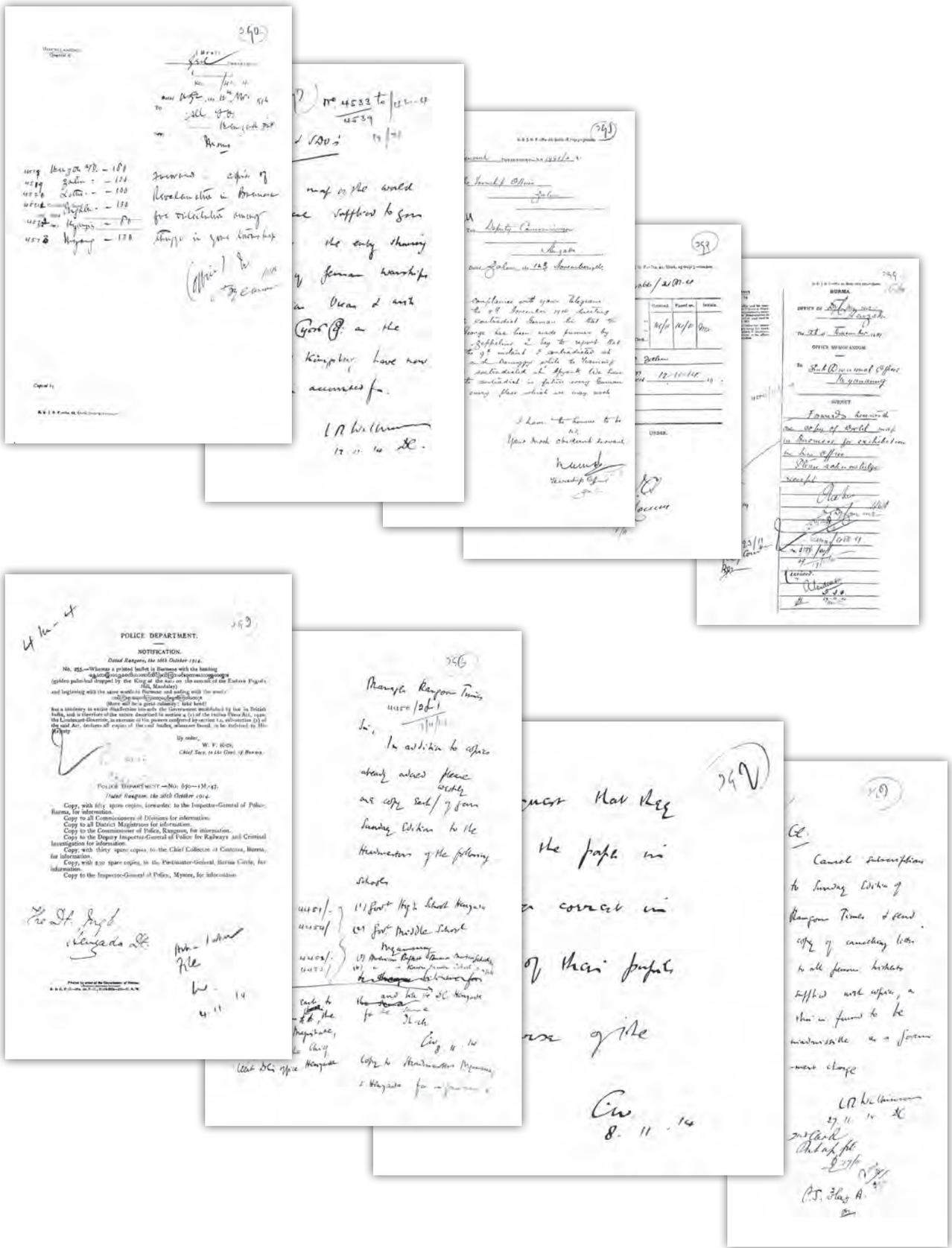












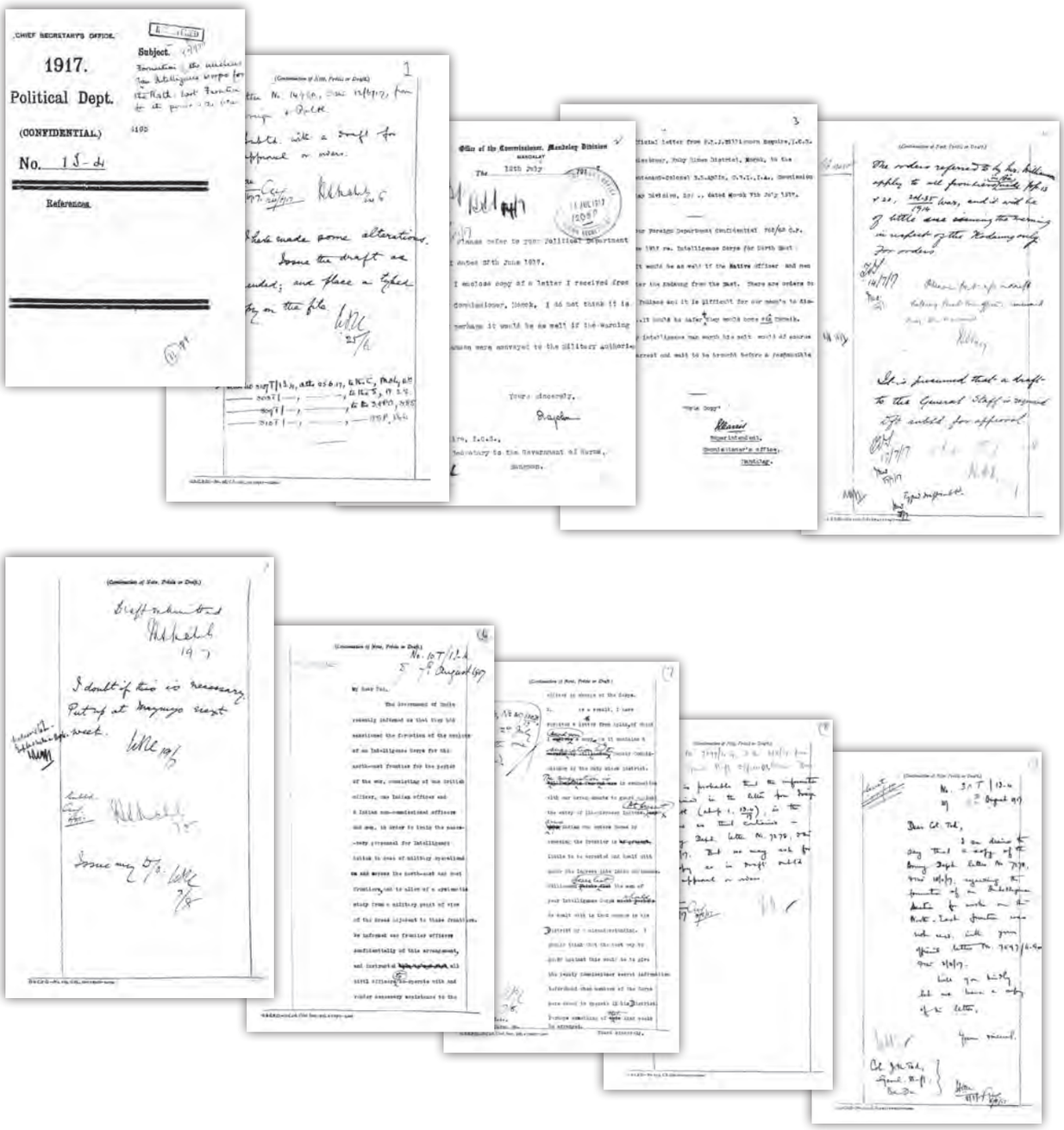
-8-

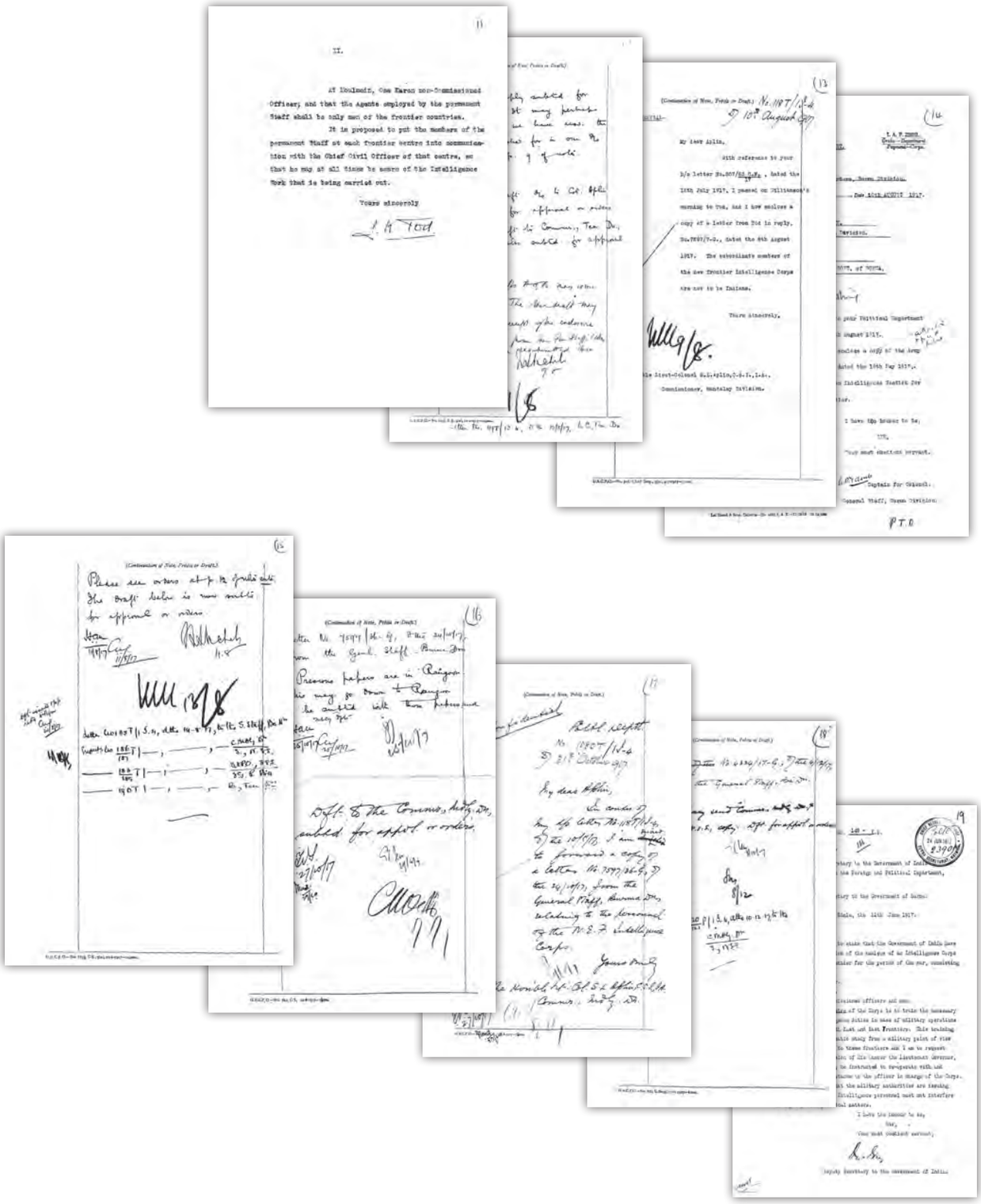
Formation of the nucleus of intelligence corps for the North, East Government Frontier for the period of the war

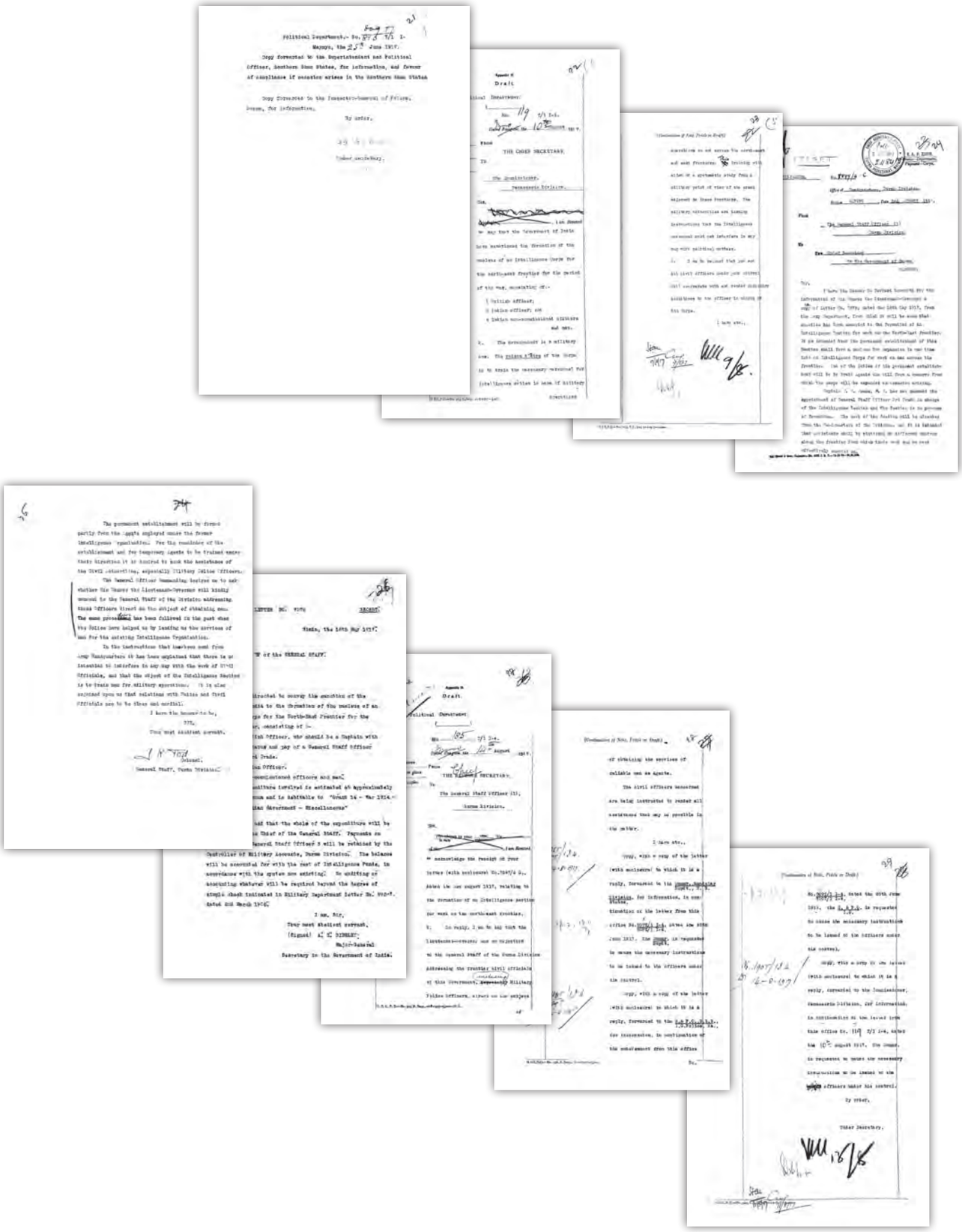
National Archives of Myanmar

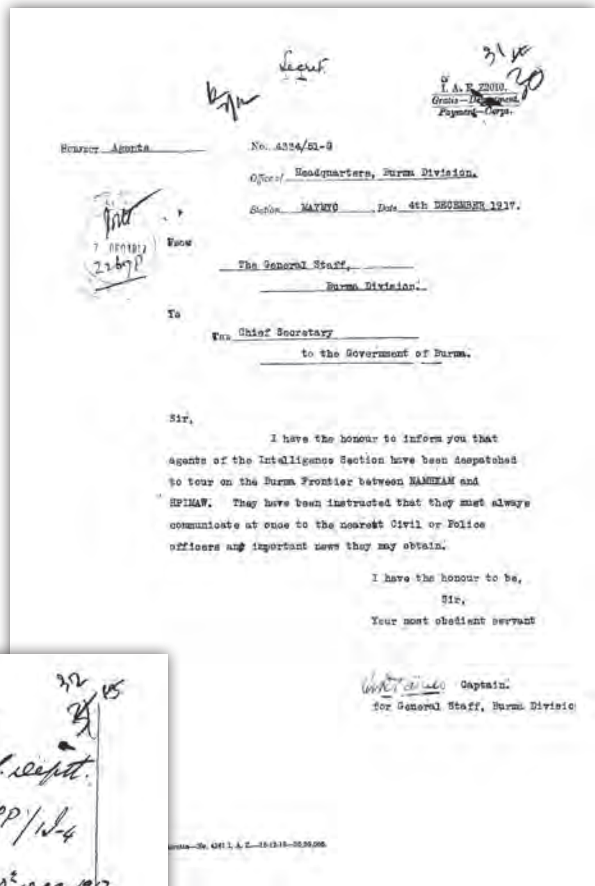
Savaş süreci için Kuzey, Doğu Hükümet Cephesi istihbarat teşkilatının oluşturulması

Myanmar Milli Arşivi









Secret

I. A. F. Z2010. Gratis—Department. Payment—Corps.

SUBJECT Agents

No. 4334/51-G

Office of Headquarters, Burma Division.

Station MAYMYO Date 4th DECEMBER 1917.

From

The General Staff,
Burma Division.

To

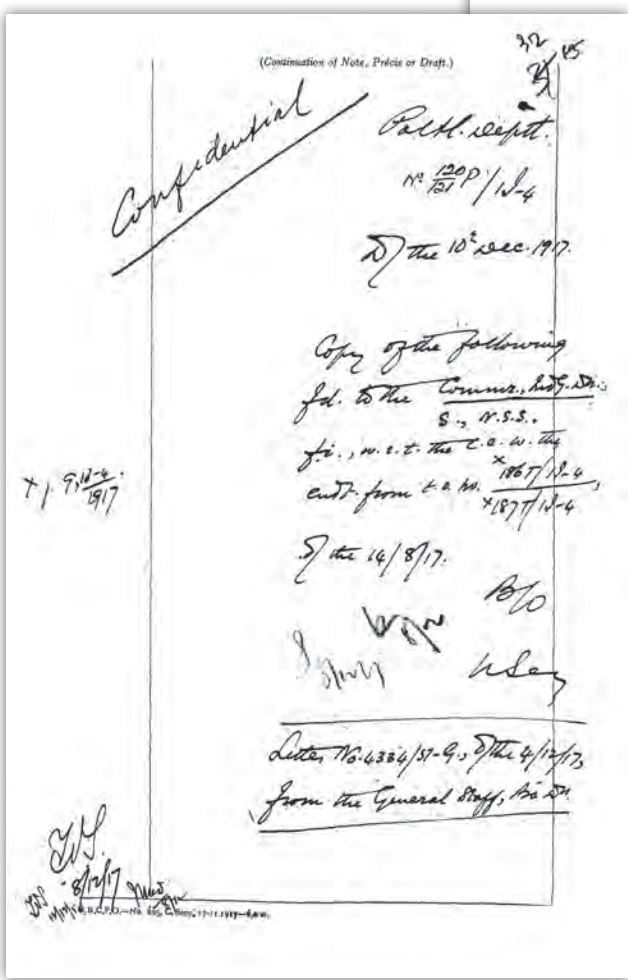
The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Burma.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that agents of the Intelligence Section have been despatched to tour on the Burma Frontier between NAMKHAM and HPIMAW. They have been instructed that they must always communicate at once to the nearest Civil or Police officers any important news they may obtain.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Captain.
for General Staff, Burma Division



(Continuation of Note, Précis or Draft.)

Confidential

Polit. Deptt.

No. 120P/121 / 1J-4

Dated the 10th Dec. 1917.

Copy of the following fd. to the Commr., ... S., N.S.S. fr., w.r.t. the c.c. w. the endt. from this No. 1867/1J-4, 1877/1J-4 dated the 14/8/17.

Letter No. 4334/51-G., dated the 4/12/17, from the General Staff, Bo. Dn.

8/12/17

-9-

Questions of rewards and honours which should be conferred upon the ruling princes and chiefs in India in recognition of services during the war

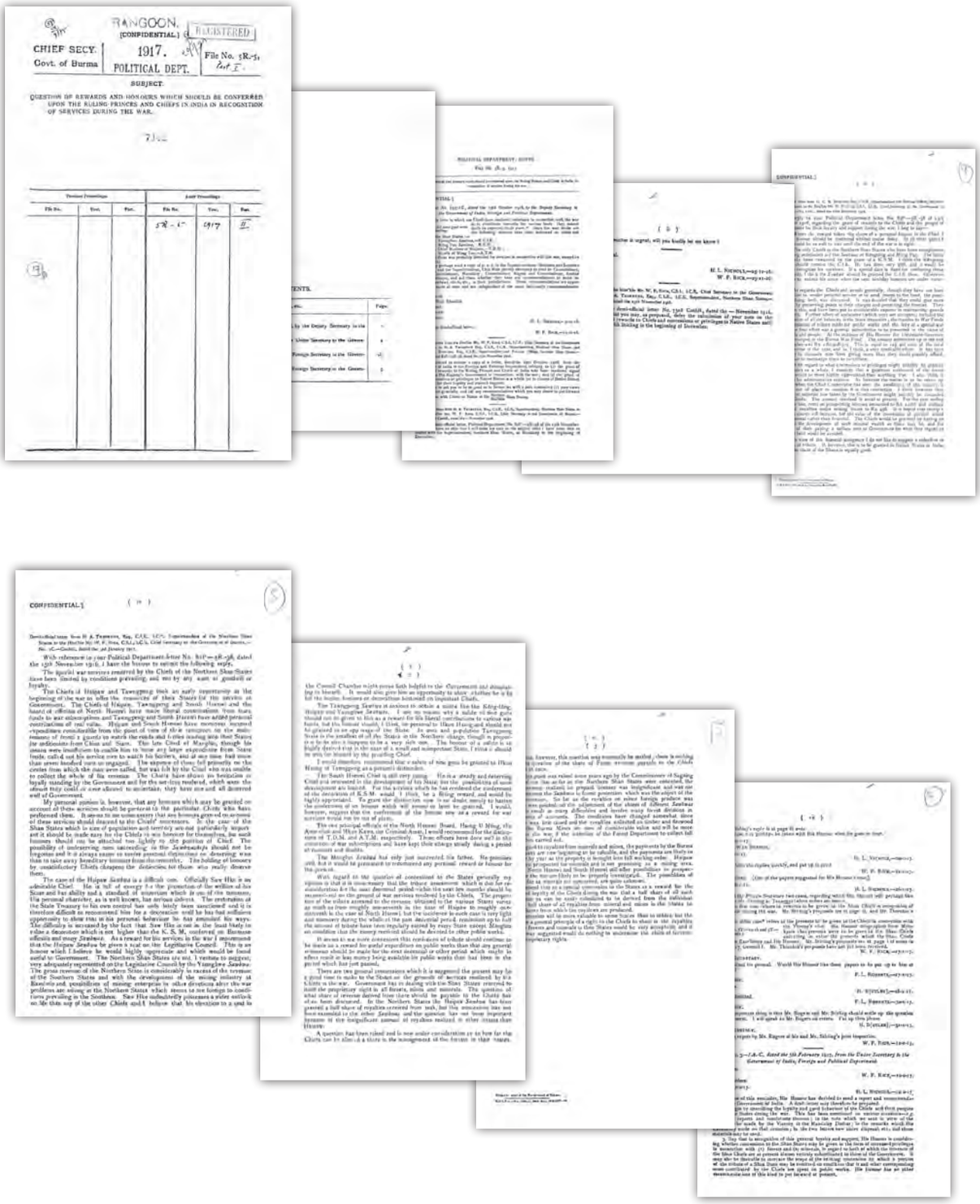
1917

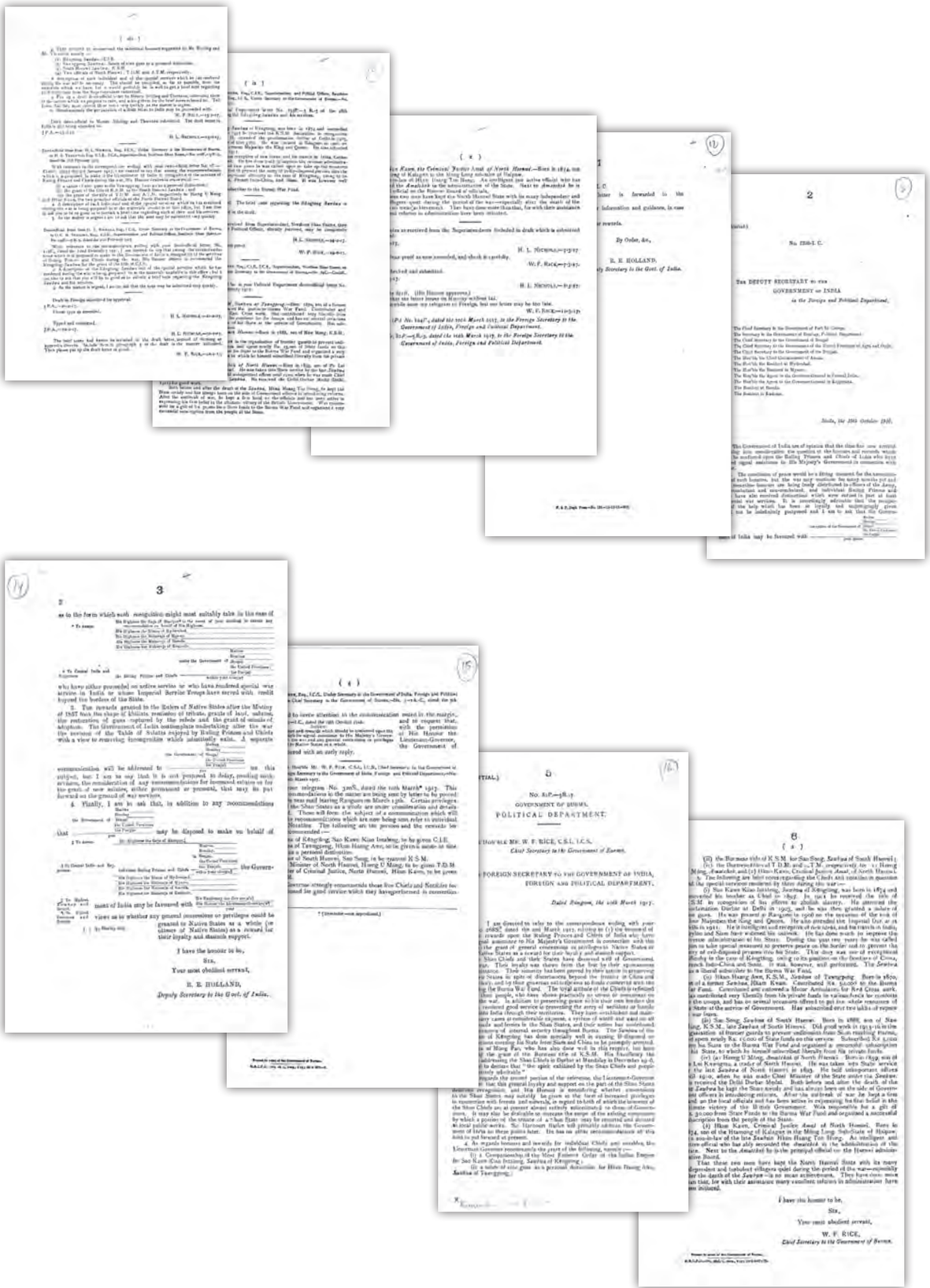
National Archives of Myanmar

Savaş sırasındaki hizmetlerinden dolayı Hindistan'da dönemin prens ve başkanlarına verilen ödül ve rütbeler

1917

Myanmar Milli Arşivi


RANGOON.
[CONFIDENTIAL.]
REGISTERED
CHIEF SECY. Govt. of Burma
1917.
POLITICAL DEPT.
File No. 5R-5, Part E.
SUBJECT.
QUESTION OF REWARDS AND HONOURS WHICH SHOULD BE CONFERRED UPON THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS IN INDIA IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES DURING THE WAR.
CONFIDENTIAL.



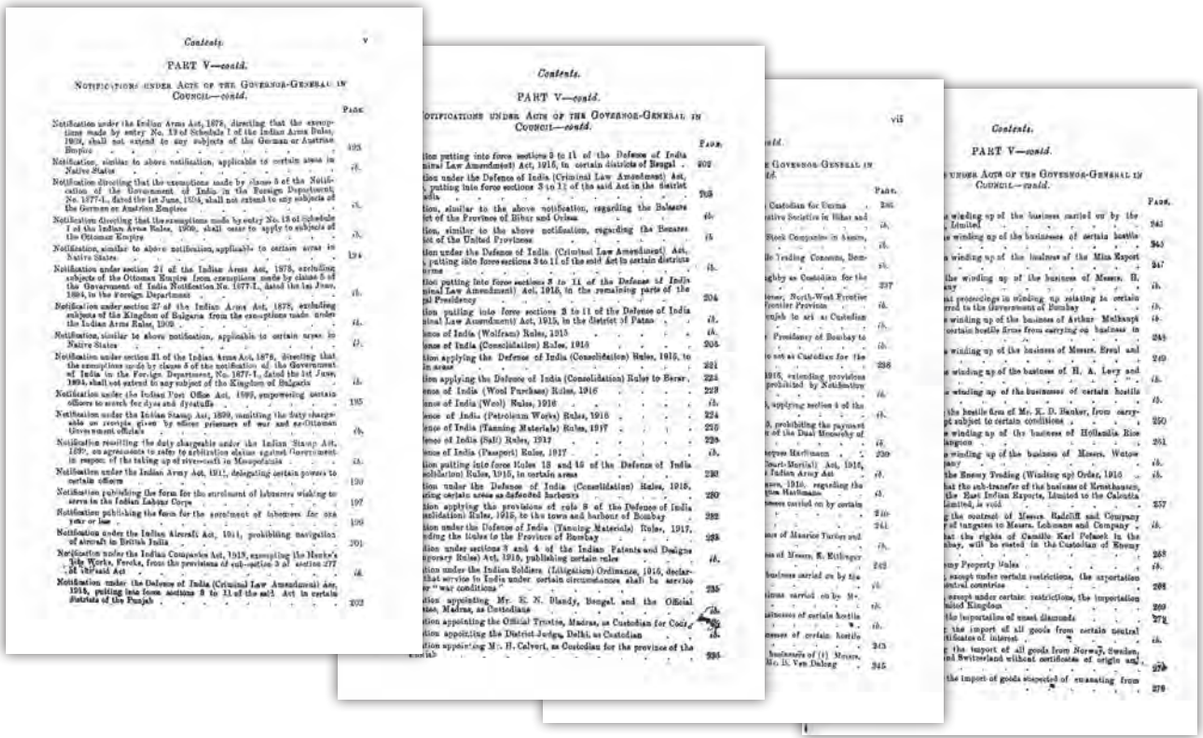
-10-

Legislation and orders relating to the war 1917

National Archives of Myanmar

Savaşla ilgili kanun ve yönetmelikler 1917

Myanmar Milli Arşivi



Contents.

PART V—contd.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—contd.

PART VI.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER THE INDIAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902, THE FOREIGNERS AND OTHER ORDINANCES—

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPENDIX.

List of articles the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom

INDEX.

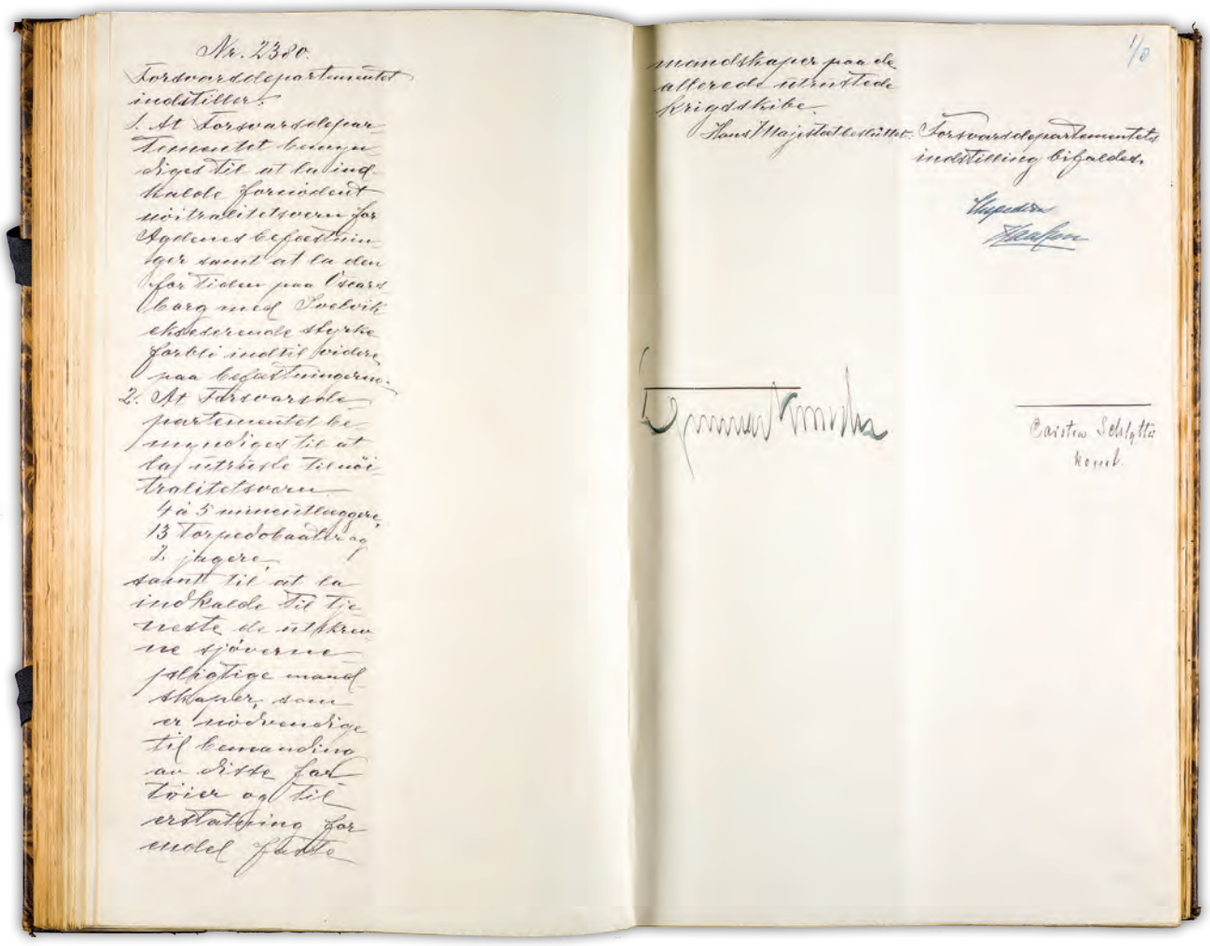
-1-

Resolution 1.8.1914 on mobilization of the Norwegian Navy Forces to uphold and defend the Norwegian neutrality

The National Archives of Norway, S-1001_Ac-L0036_kgl-res-2380

Norveç'in tarafsızlığını korumak ve savunmak için Norveç Deniz Kuvvetleri'nin seferber edilmesi hakkında 1 Ağustos 1914 tarihli karar

Norveç Milli Arşivi, S-1001_Ac-L0036_kgl-res-2380



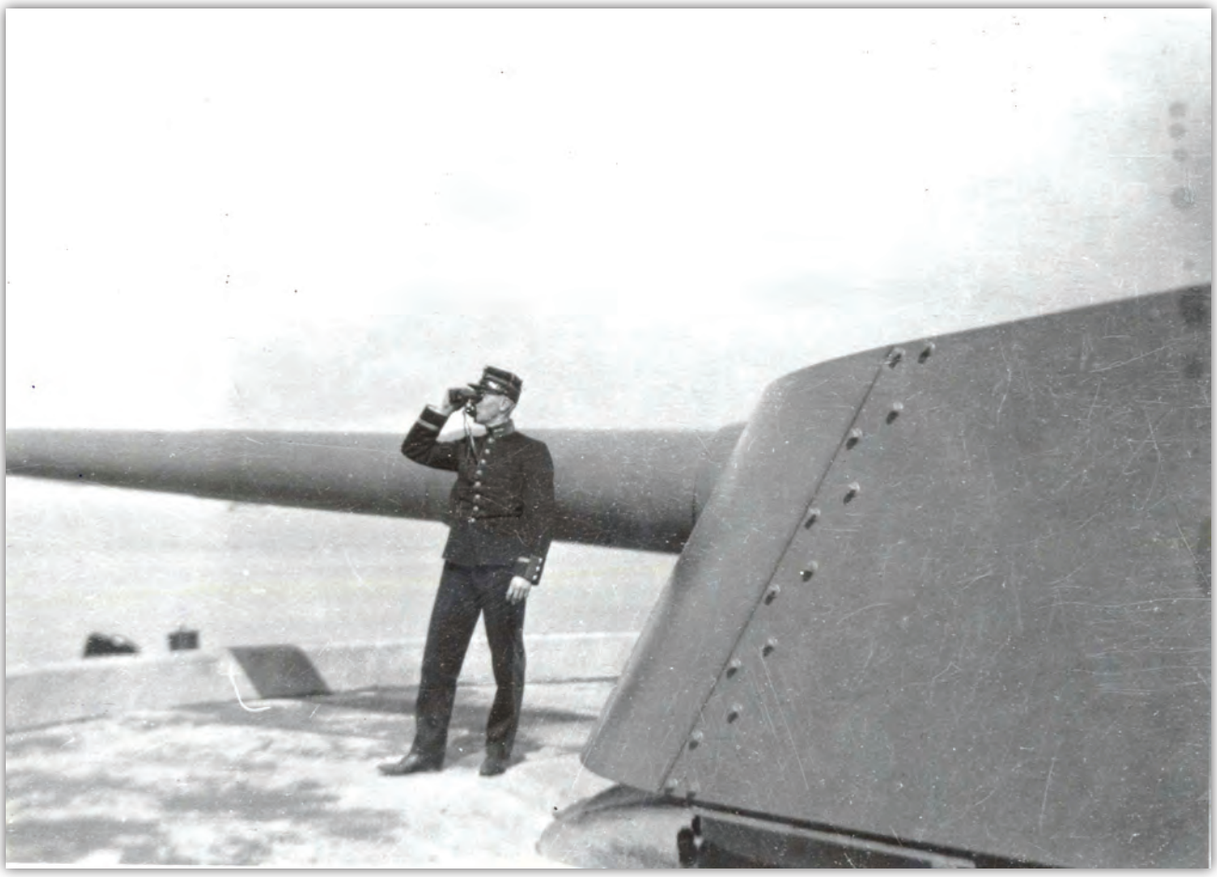
-2-

Soldiers guarding the neutrality

Naval Museum, MMU944790

Tarafsızlığı koruyan askerler

Deniz Müzesi, MMU944790



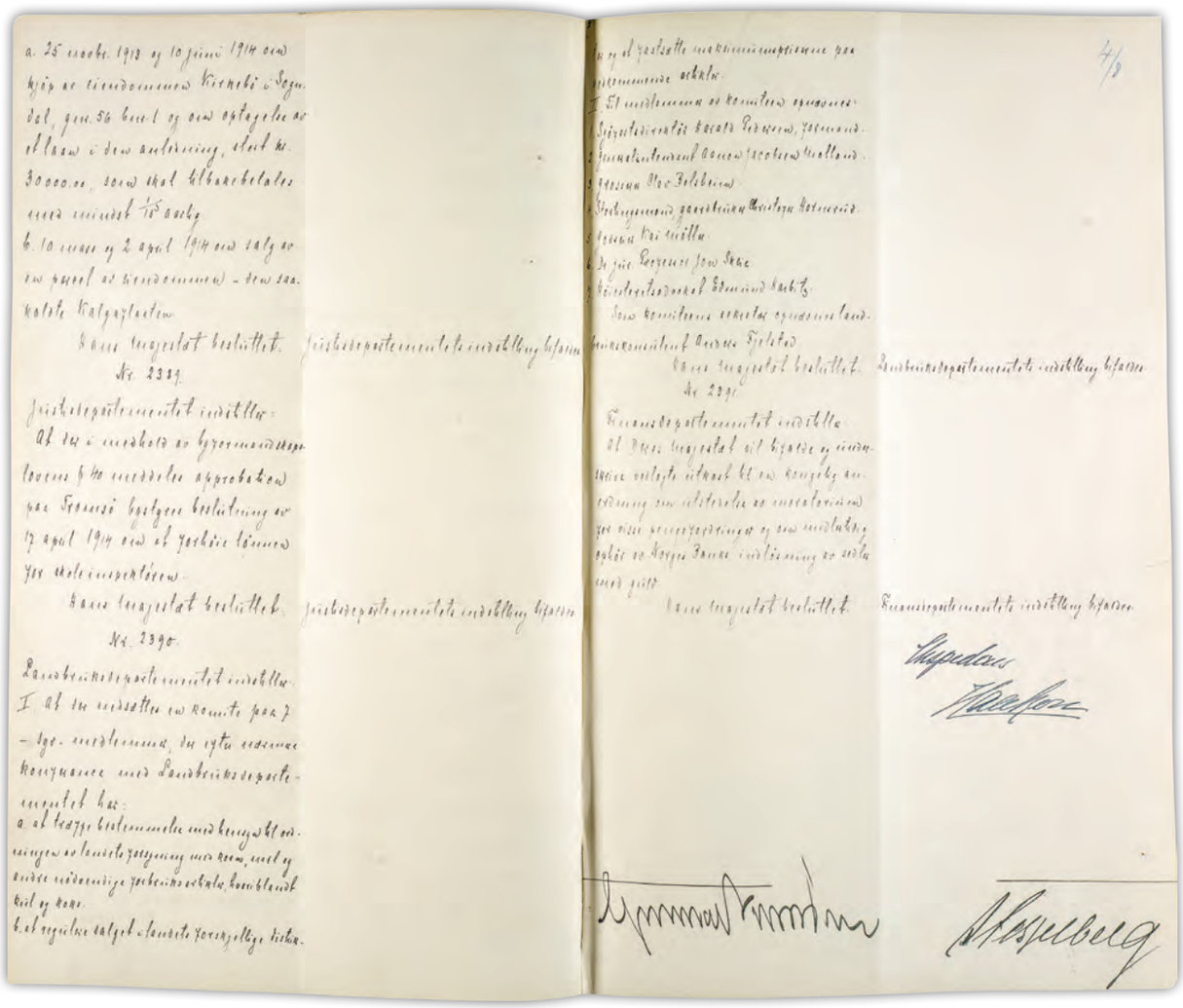
-3-

Resolution 4.8.1914 on establishing of the State Commission of Supplies

The National Archives of Norway, S-1001_Ac-L0036_kgl-res-2390

Devlet Malzeme Komisyonunun kurulmasına dair 4 Ağustos 1914 tarihli karar

Norveç Milli Arşivi, S-1001_Ac-L0036_kgl-res-2390



-4-

Workers and officials at the State Commission of Supplies

The National Archives of Norway, S-1646, Proviantering002

Devlet Malzeme Komisyonu çalışanları

Norveç Milli Arşivi, S-1646, Proviantering002

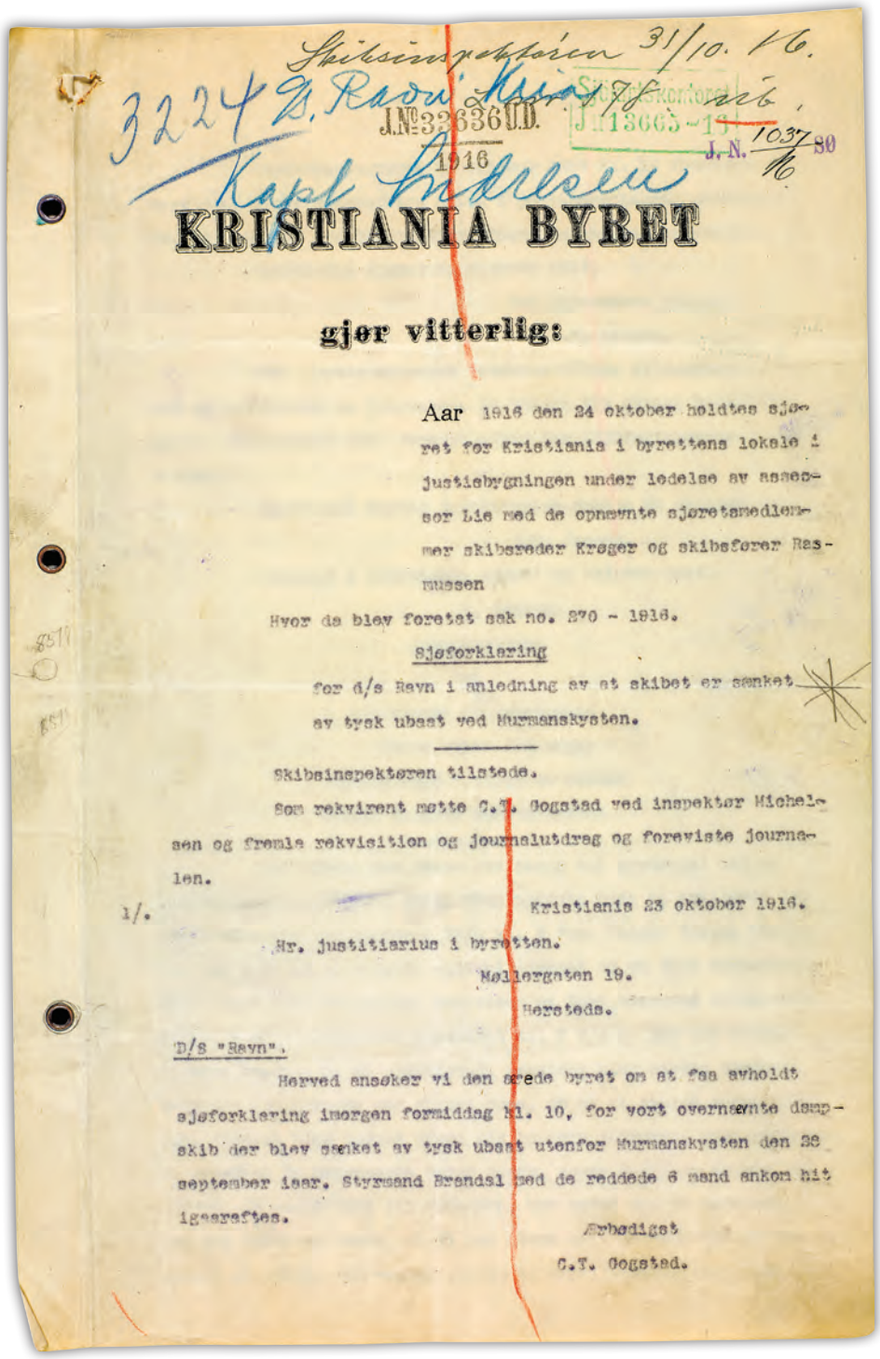
-5-

Maritime Declaration from Kristiana (named Oslo from 1924) City Court 24th of October 1916 describing dramatic events when the Ship D/S Ravn from Kristiana got torpedoed by German submarines in the Arctic Sea 29th of September 1916.10 sailors lost their lives.

The National Archives of Norway, S-4998_Fa-L0878_0001-1s

1924 yılından sonra Oslo olarak adlandırılan Kristiana Şehir Mahkemesinin 24 Ekim 1916 tarihli Denizcilik Bildirgesi. Adı geçen bildirgede 29 Eylül 1916 tarihinde Kuzey Buz Denizi'nde Kristiana'dan gelen D/S Ravn gemisinin Alman denizaltıları tarafından torpido ile vurulmasının dramatik hikayesinden ve bu gemide hayatını kaybeden 10 denizciden bahsedilmektedir.

Norveç Milli Arşivi, S-4998_Fa-L0878_0001-1s



Skibsinspektøren 31/10. 16.

3224 D. Ravn Mira 78 nb.

J.№ 33636 U.D. 1916

Sjøretskontoret J.N. 13665-16

J.N. 1037/16 80

Kapt Andresen

KRISTIANIA BYRET

gjør vitterlig:

Aar 1916 den 24 oktober holdtes sjøret for Kristiania i byrettens lokale i justisbygningen under ledelse av assessor Lie med de opnævnte sjøretsmedlemmer skibsreder Krøger og skibsfører Rasmussen

Hvor da blev foretat sak no. 270 - 1916.

Sjøforklaring

for d/s Ravn i anledning av at skibet er sænket av tysk ubaat ved Murmanskysten.

Skibsinspektøren tilstede.

Som rekvirent møtte C.T. Gogstad ved inspektør Michelsen og fremla rekvisition og journalutdrag og foreviste journalen.

1/. Kristiania 23 oktober 1916.

Hr. justitiarius i byretten.

Møllergaten 19.

Herstedø.

D/S "Ravn".

Herved ansøker vi den ærede byret om at faa avholdt sjøforklaring imorgen formiddag kl. 10, for vort overnævnte dampskib der blev sænket av tysk ubaat utenfor Murmanskysten den 28 september iaar. Styrmand Brandal med de reddede 6 mand ankom hit igaaraftes.

Ærbødigst

C.T. Gogstad.

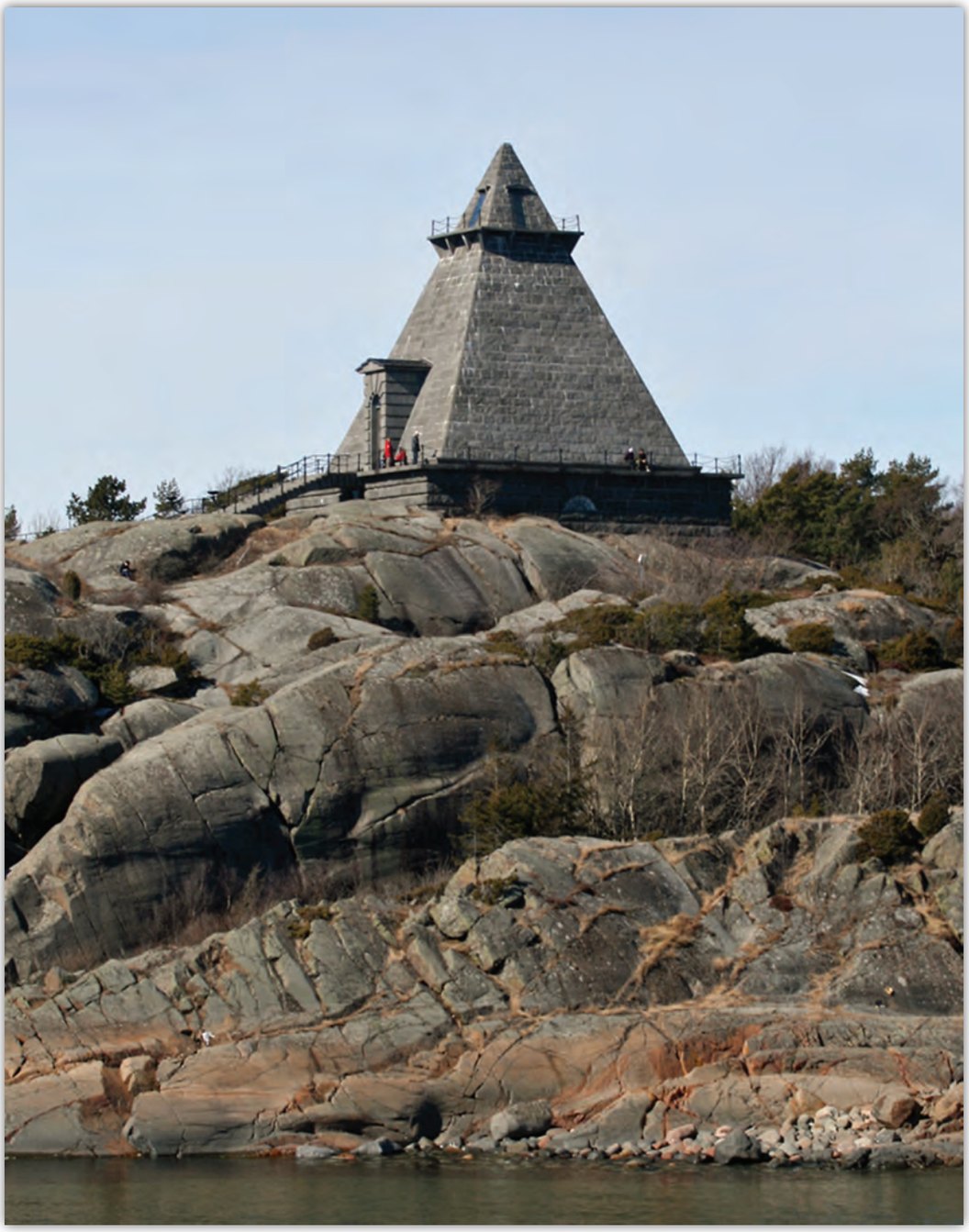
-6-

The World War Memorial Hall of Remembrance in Stavern, Norway, was originally built in memory of the Norwegian sailors who lost their lives during WWI. Later, the Hall of Remembrance also included fallen sailors from WWII. The inside of the hall contains copper tablets in memory of the dead.

Directorate for Cultural Heritage, kulturminnesok.no, Minnehallen

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda hayatını kaybeden Norveçli denizcilerin anısına yapılan Norveç Stavern'deki Dünya Savaşı Anıtı. Daha sonra İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nda ölen denizciler de anıta dahil edilmiştir. Anıtın içerisinde ölenlerin anısına hazırlanan bakır kitabeler yer almaktadır.

Kültürel Miras Başkanlığı, kulturminnesok.no, Minnehallen



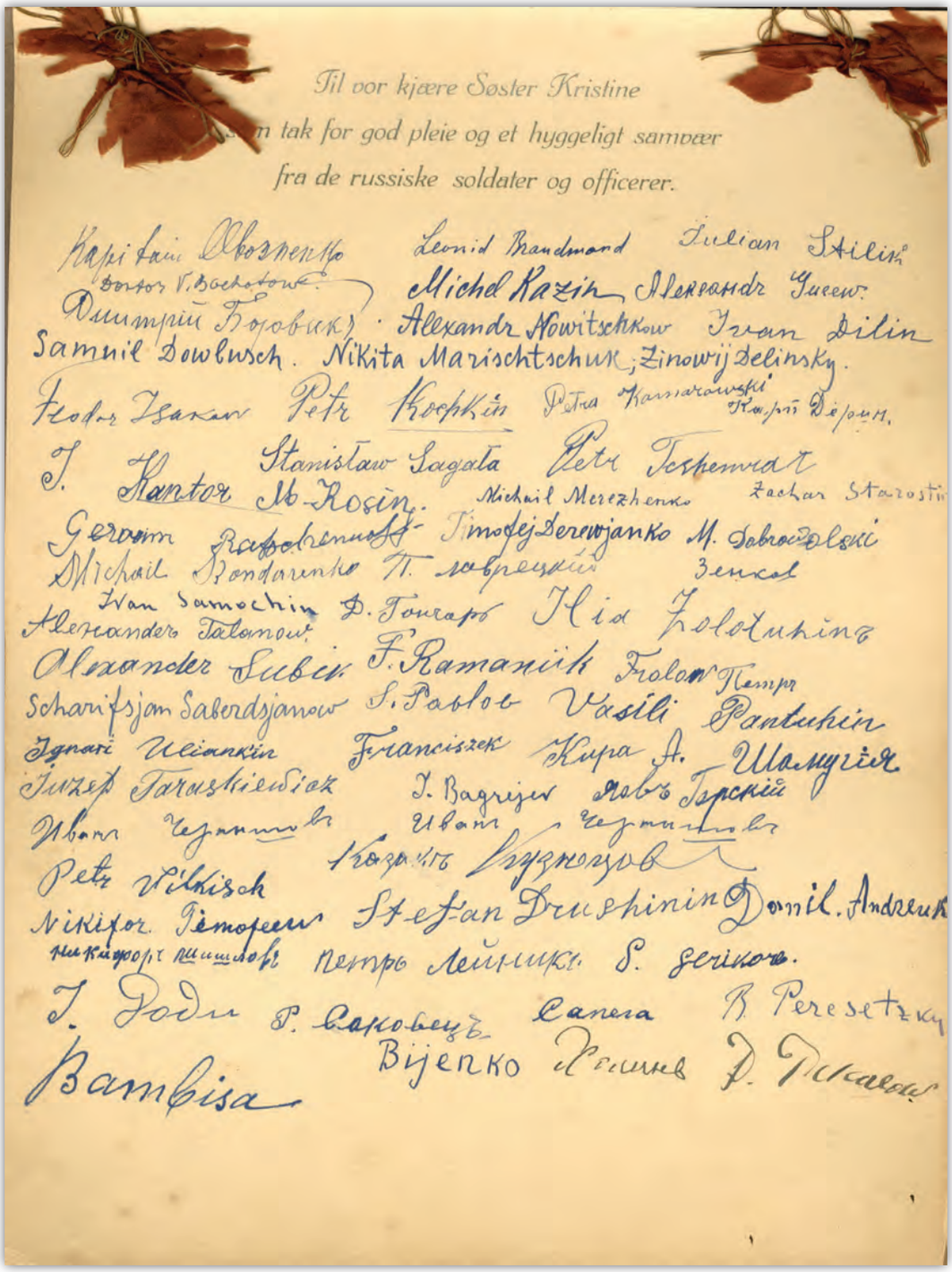
-7-

A decorative card with the signatures of 60 soldiers and the inscription "To our dear sister Kristine. We thank you for good care and for pleasant moments spent together with you. From Russian soldiers and officers"

The National Archives of Norway, PA-1774 Kristine Enderud, Enderud001

Üzerinde 60 askerin imzası bulunan ve "Sevgili kardeşimiz Kristine'e. Bize özenle baktığınız ve birlikte geçirdiğimiz keyifli anlar için teşekkür ederiz. Rus askerleri ve subayları" yazan dekoratif kart

Norveç Milli Arşivi, PA-1774 Kristine Enderud, Enderud001



-8-

Russian soldiers in German captivity together with Nurse Kristine Enderud from The Norwegian Red Cross outside the convalescent home Baneminde in Stange, Norway

The National Archives of Norway, PA-1774 Kristine Enderud, Enderud002

Norveç'in Stange bölgesinde bulunan Baneminde Nekahathanesi önünde çekilen ve Norveç Kızıl Haçından Hemşire Kristine Enderud ile Alman esaretindeki Rus askerlerinin yer aldığı fotoğraf

Norveç Milli Arşivi, PA-1774 Kristine Enderud, Enderud002

-1-

Berdnikov M.V. - Commander of Mortar Battalion

Agency “Uzarchive” of Uzbekistan

Havan Topu Taburu Kumandanı Berdnikov M.V.

Özbekistan “Özarşiv” Ajansı

-2-

Apartment of officers of Mortar Battalion

Agency “Uzarchive” of Uzbekistan

Havan Topu Taburu subaylarının ikamet ettiği yer

Özbekistan “Özarşiv” Ajansı

-3-

Officers of Mortar Battalion

Agency “Uzarchive” of Uzbekistan

Havan Topu Taburu subayları

Özbekistan “Özarşiv” Ajansı

-4-

Officers of Mortar Battalion

Agency “Uzarchive” of Uzbekistan

Havan Topu Taburu subayları

Özbekistan “Özarşiv” Ajansı

-5-

Elizaveta Tokareva - a nurse during the First World War

Agency “Uzarchive” of Uzbekistan

Elizaveta Tokareva - Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında bir hemşire

Özbekistan “Özarşiv” Ajansı

-1-

A poster commemorating official anniversary celebrations of the Constitution of 3 May, 1791
May 1916

Central Archive of Historical Records, Purchases of the III Department, Catalogue No: 254
Scan Code: PL_1_399_254_0320

3 Mayıs 1791 Anayasası'nın resmi yıldönümü kutlamaları münasebetiyle hazırlanan anma posteri
Mayıs 1916

Tarihi Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, III. Bölüm, Katalog No: 254
Tarama Kodu: PL_1_399_254_0320

-2-

A print commemorating establishment of Provisional Council of State in the Kingdom of Poland

15 January 1917

Central Archive of Historical Records, Collection from the National Museum, Catalogue No: 1278
Scan Code: PL_1_391_1278_0022

Polonya Krallığı'nda Geçici Devlet Konseyi'nin kuruluşunu anma belgesi

15 Ocak 1917

Tarihi Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Milli Müze Koleksiyonu, Katalog No: 1278
Tarama Kodu: PL_1_391_1278_0022

-3-

A postcard featuring a church in Raszyn destroyed by a German shellfire
October 1914

Central Archive of Historical Records, Anna Maria Branicka née Potocka. Prints, Catalogue No: 292
Scan Code: PL_1_338_4-292_0001

Raszyn'de Alman top ateşi sonucu tahribata uğrayan kiliseyi gösteren kartpostal
Ekim 1914

Tarihi Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Anna Maria Branicka née Potocka, Katalog No: 292
Tarama Kodu: PL_1_338_4-292_0001

-4-

Shoe coupon issued by the Supplies Department at the Town Hall for Capital City of Warsaw

9 June 1917

Central Archive of Historical Records, Collection from the National Museum, Catalogue No: 1196, p. 6
Scan Code: PL_1_391_1196_0006

Başkent Varşova için Belediye Binası Malzeme Departmanı tarafından verilen ayakkabı kuponu

9 Haziran 1917

Tarihi Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Milli Müze Koleksiyonu, Katalog No: 1196, s. 6
Tarama Kodu: PL_1_391_1196_0006

-5-

Polish Legions

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Józef Piłsudski Museum in Belweder Palace in Warsaw,
Catalogue No: 72
Scan Number: 3

Polonya Birlikleri

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Varşova Belweder Sarayı Józef Piłsudski Müzesi, Katalog No: 72
Tarama No: 3

-6-

Polish legions enter Warsaw
1 December 1916

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Jan Mazurkiewicz Records, Catalogue No: 2771
Scan Number: 9

Varşova'ya giren Polonya birlikleri
1 Aralık 1916

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Jan Mazurkiewicz Belgeleri, Katalog No: 2771
Tarama No: 9

-7-

Lt. Maria Wittekówna, AKA "Pani Maria", "Mira" - Polish Military Organisation soldier, KN3 unit in Kiev, officer of the Voluntary Legion of Women in Lviv and the II Unit of Polish Army, the first female general in Polish Army.

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Collection of the Historical Committee on Women in Fight for Independence of Poland
Scan Number: 19

Teğmen Maria Wittekówna, nam-ı diğer "Pani Maria", "Mira" - Polonya Ordusu askeri, Kiev'deki KN3 birliği, Lviv'deki Gönüllü Kadın Birliği ve Polonya Ordusu II. Birliği subayı, Polonya Ordusu'ndaki ilk kadın general

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Polonya Bağımsızlık Savaşı Kadın Tarih Komitesi Koleksiyonu
Tarama No: 19

-8-

Female Legion soldiers from the 2nd Voluntary Women's Legion in Vilnius, 1919-1921

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Tadeusz Krawczak Colection, Catalogue No: 3
Scan Number: 21

Vilnius'taki 2. Gönüllü Kadın Birliği'nin kadın askerleri, 1919-1921

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Tadeusz Krawczak Koleksiyonu, Katalog No: 3
Tarama No: 21

-9-

(a and b) A laissez-passer of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, a proxy representative of the Polish state to Paris Peace Conference, issued on 1 April 1919

The Central Archives of Modern records, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Archive, Catalogue No: 2
Scan Number: 23 a and b

(a ve b) Paris Barış Konferansı Polonya temsilci vekili Ignacy Jan Paderewski'ye verilen 1 Nisan 1919 tarihli serbest geçiş belgesi

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Arşivi, Katalog No: 2
Tarama No: 23 a ve b

-10-

Map with a proposed outline of future borders of Poland prepared during Paris Peace Conference

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Archive, Catalogue No: 849
Scan Number: 24

Paris Barış Konferansı'nda hazırlanan ve Polonya'nın gelecekte öngörülen sınırlarını gösteren harita

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Arşivi, Katalog No: 849
Tarama No: 24

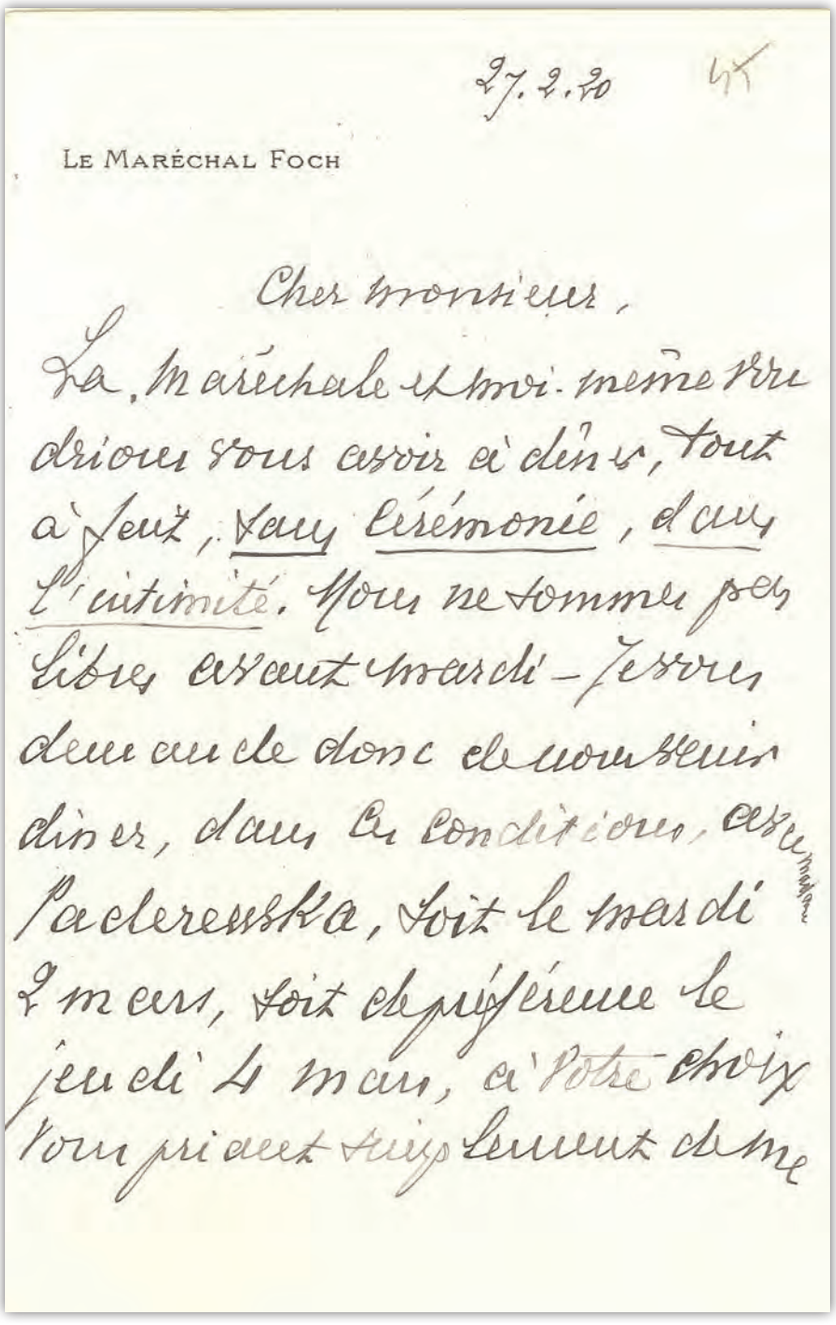
-11-

(a and b) A letter from Marshal Ferdynand Foch to Ignacy Jan Paderewski of 27 February 1920 with an invitation to a dinner party

The Central Archives of Modern Records, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Archive, Catalogue No: 732
Scan Number: 25 a and b

(a ve b) Mareşal Ferdynand Foch'un Ignacy Jan Paderewski'yi akşam yemeğine davet eden 27 Şubat 1920 tarihli mektubu

Modern Belgeler Merkez Arşivi, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Arşivi, Katalog No: 732
Tarama No: 25 a ve b

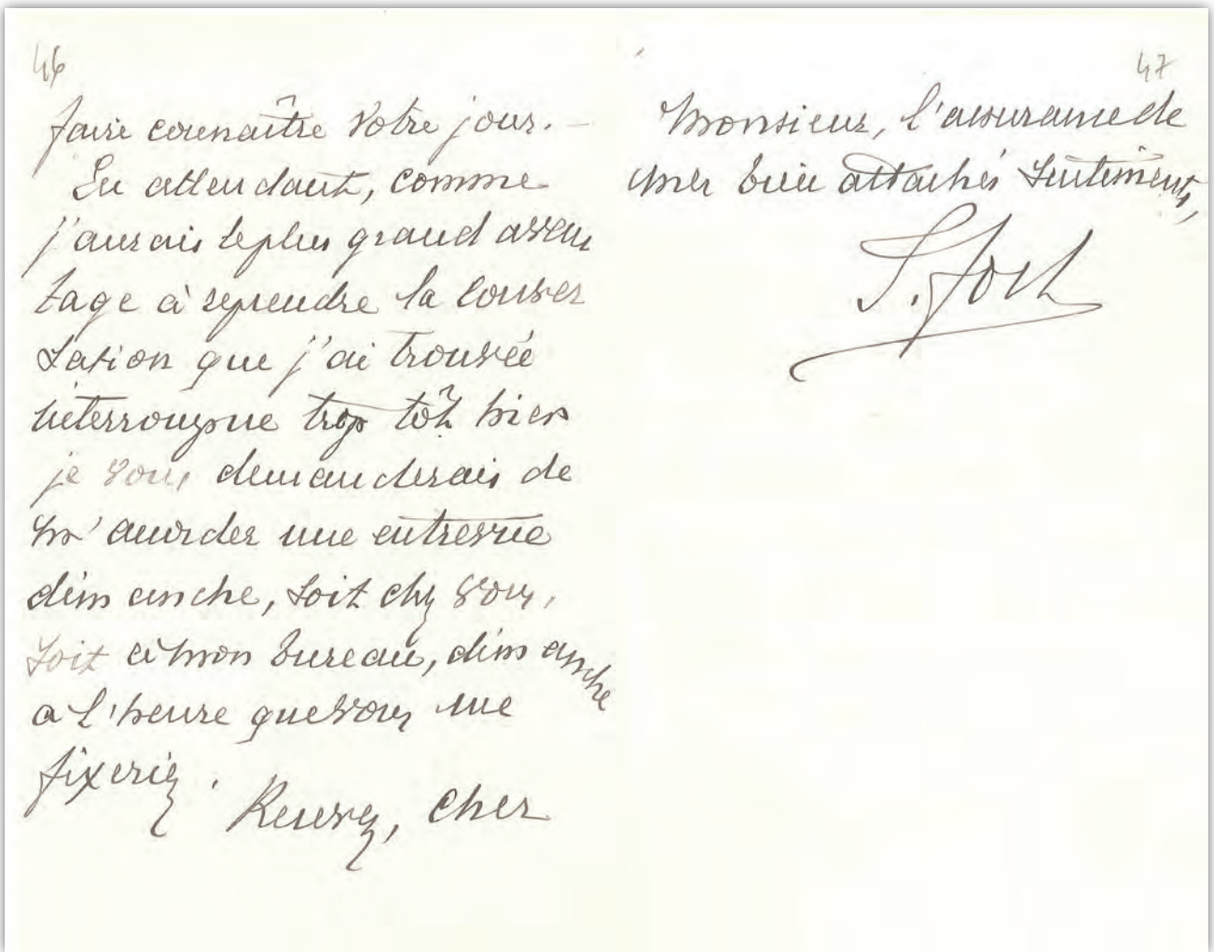


27.2.20 45

LE MARÉCHAL FOCH

Cher monsieur,

La Maréchale et moi-même vous
drions vous avoir à dîner, tout
à fait, sans cérémonie, dans
l'intimité. Nous ne sommes pas
libres avant mardi – Je vous
demande donc de nous venir
dîner, dans ces conditions, avec
Paderewska, soit le mardi
2 mars, soit de préférence le
jeudi 4 mars, à votre choix
vous priant simplement de me



46

faire connaître votre jour. —
En attendant, comme
j'aurais le plus grand avan-
tage à reprendre la conver-
sation que j'ai trouvée
interrompue trop tôt hier
je vous demanderais de
m'accorder une entrevue
dimanche, soit chez vous,
soit à mon bureau, dimanche
à l'heure qui vous
fixerez. Croyez, cher

47

Monsieur, l'assurance de
mon bien attaché sentiment,

-12-

One of many satiric maps of Europe designed in that period

Berlin, 1914

The National Archives in Krakow, Archive exhibitions, Catalogue No: 29/820/4

Avrupa'nın o dönemde tasarlanan hicivli haritalarından biri

Berlin, 1914

Krakow Milli Arşivi, Arşiv Sergileri, Katalog No: 29/820/4

-13-

Russian cannon captured in retaken Przemyśl on 3 June 1915, exhibited to the public on the Main Square in Krakow. At the early stage of the war, the fortified city of Przemyśl ranked as the third largest fortress in Europe (with 45 km in perimeter).

The National Archives in Krakow, Photographic Collection, Catalogue No: 29/670/A-II-606

3 Haziran 1915 tarihinde geri alınan Przemyśl'de ele geçrilen ve Krakow Meydanı'nda halka teşhir edilen Rus topu. Savaşın ilk yıllarında müstahkem Przemyśl şehri Avrupa'nın en büyük üçüncü kalesi idi. (çevre uzunluğu: 45 km.)

Krakow Milli Arşivi, Fotoğraf Koleksiyonu, Katalog No: 29/670/A-II-606

-14-

A ceremonial departure of Polish legions to Warsaw on 1 December 1916. The photograph was taken by the Legion's chronicler and photographer, Adam Dulęba (died, probably shot by a firing squad, in 1944 in Gross-Rosen, a German concentration camp.)

The National Archives in Krakow, Supreme National Committee, Catalogue No: 29/530/608

1 Aralık 1916'da Varşova'ya giden Polonya birliklerinin ayrılış töreni. Fotoğraf, Birliğin vakanüvisi ve fotoğrafçısı olan Adam Dulęba tarafından çekilmiştir. (Adam Dulęba 1944 yılında Gross-Rosen toplama kampında muhtemelen bir idam mangası tarafından vurularak öldürülmüştür.)

Krakow Milli Arşivi, Yüksek Milli Komite, Katalog No: 29/530/608

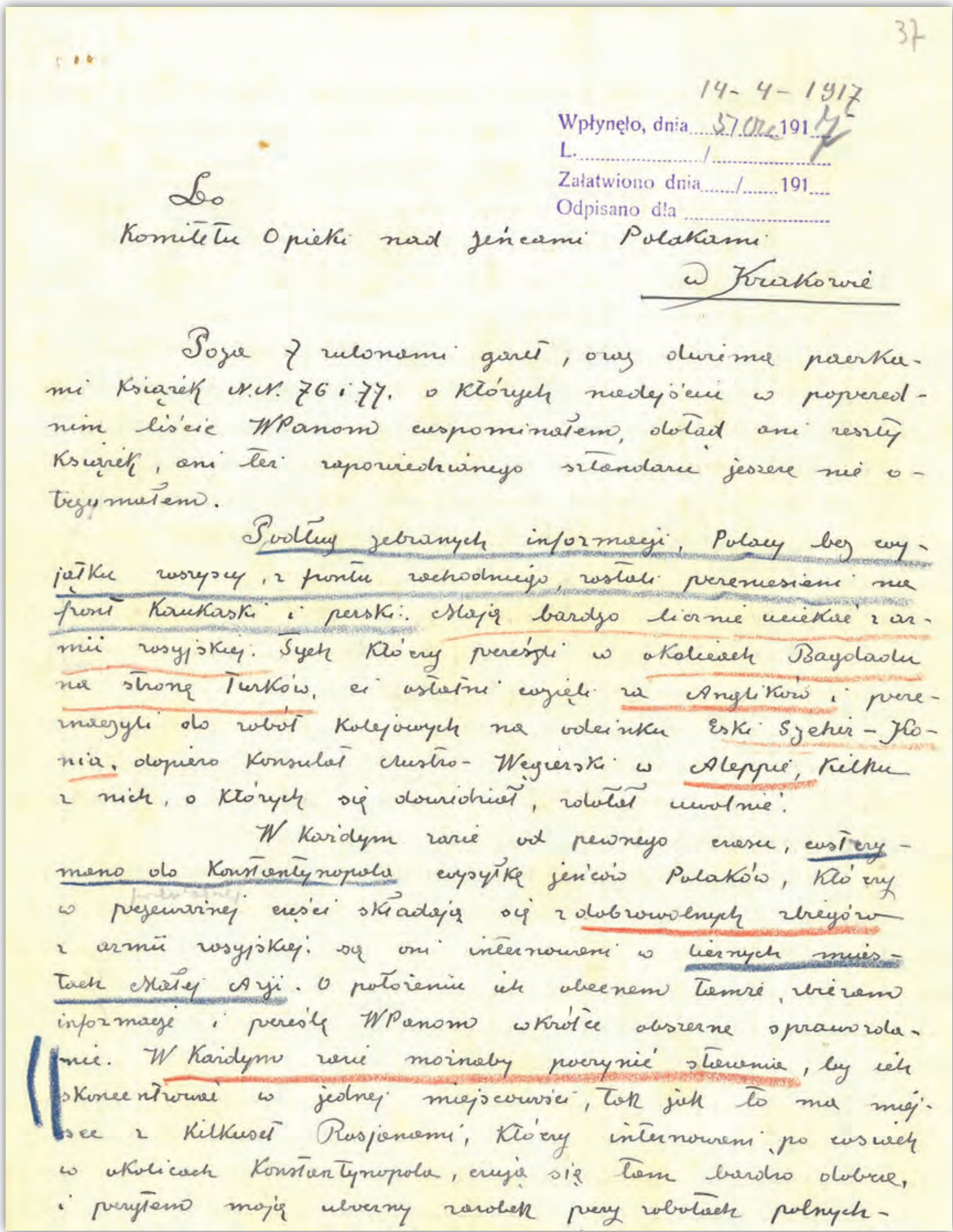
-15-

Excerpt from a letter from Zygmunt Maciejowski, Supreme National Committee's official correspondent in Istanbul, informing on numerous desertions of Polish solders from Russian army.

The National Archives in Krakow, Supreme National Committee, Catalogue No: 29/530/593

İstanbul'daki Yüksek Milli Komite'nin resmi muhabiri Zygmunt Maciejowski'nin Rus ordusundan çok sayıda Polonyalı askerin firar ettiğine dair mektubundan bir alıntı.

Krakow Milli Arşivi, Yüksek Milli Komite, Katalog No: 29/530/593



37

14-4-1917

Wpłynęło, dnia 27 Okt 1917
L. ....../......
Załatwiono dnia ....../...... 191....
Odpisano dla ....

Do
Komitetu Opieki nad jeńcami Polakami
w Krakowie

Poza 7 numerami gazet, oraz dwiema paczkami Książek N.N. 76 i 77. o których nadejściu w poprzednim liście WPanom wspominałem, dotąd ani reszty Książek, ani też odpowiedniego sztandaru jeszcze nie otrzymałem.

Podług zebranych informacji, Polacy bez wyjątku wszyscy, z frontu zachodniego, zostali przeniesieni na front Kaukaski i perski. Mają bardzo liczne ucieczki z armii rosyjskiej. Tych którzy przeszli w okolicach Bagdadu na stronę Turków, ci ostatni wzięli za Anglików, i przeniesiono do robót kolejowych na odcinku Eski Szeher – Konia, dopiero Konsulat Austro-Węgierski w Aleppo, kilku z nich, o których się dowiedział, uwolnił.

W każdym razie od pewnego czasu, ściągnięto do Konstantynopola wszystkich jeńców Polaków, którzy w przeważnej części składają się z dobrowolnych zbiegów z armii rosyjskiej; są oni internowani w licznych miejscach Małej Azji. O położeniu ich obecnem tamże, zbieram informacje i prześlę WPanom wkrótce obszerne sprawozdanie. W każdym razie możnaby uczynić starania, by ich skoncentrować w jednej miejscowości, tak jak to ma miejsce z kilkuset Rosjanami, którzy internowani po wsiach w okolicach Konstantynopola, czują się tam bardzo dobrze, i przytem mają wolny zarobek przy robotach polnych –

-1-

Visit of President of Portuguese Republic to France 1917
Album-3-61-90-m0029

National Archives of Portugal

Portekiz Cumhuriyeti Başkanı'nın Fransa ziyareti 1917
Albüm-3-61-90-m0029

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-2-

Soldiers after lunch 1917
Album-3-61-90-m0049

National Archives of Portugal

Öğle yemeği sonrası askerler
1917
Albüm-3-61-90-m0049

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-3-

Nurse
Sévre, 1918
Album-4-91-120-m0040

National Archives of Portugal

Hemşire
Sevr, 1918
Albüm-4-91-120-m0040

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-4-

Battle front
1917
Album-5-121-150-m0055

National Archives of Portugal

Savaş cephesi
1917
Albüm-5-121-150-m0055

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-5-

Refugees
1918
Album-6-151-180-m0007

National Archives of Portugal

Mülteciler
1918
Albüm-6-151-180-m0007

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-6-

Victory parade
Paris, 1918
Album-6-151-180-m0058

National Archives of Portugal

Zafer geçidi
Paris,1918
Albüm-6-151-180-m0058

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-7-

Victory parade
Paris, 1918
Album-7-181-210-m0007

National Archives of Portugal

Zafer geçidi
Paris, 1918
Albüm-7-181-210-m0007

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-8-

Battle front, mines
1918
Album-8-211-240-m0012

National Archives of Portugal

Savaş cephesi, mayınlar
1918
Albüm-8-211-240-m0012

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

-9-

Trenches-MARN
1917
Album-8-211-240-m0018

National Archives of Portugal

Siperler-MARN
1917
Albüm-8-211-240 m0018

Portekiz Milli Arşivi

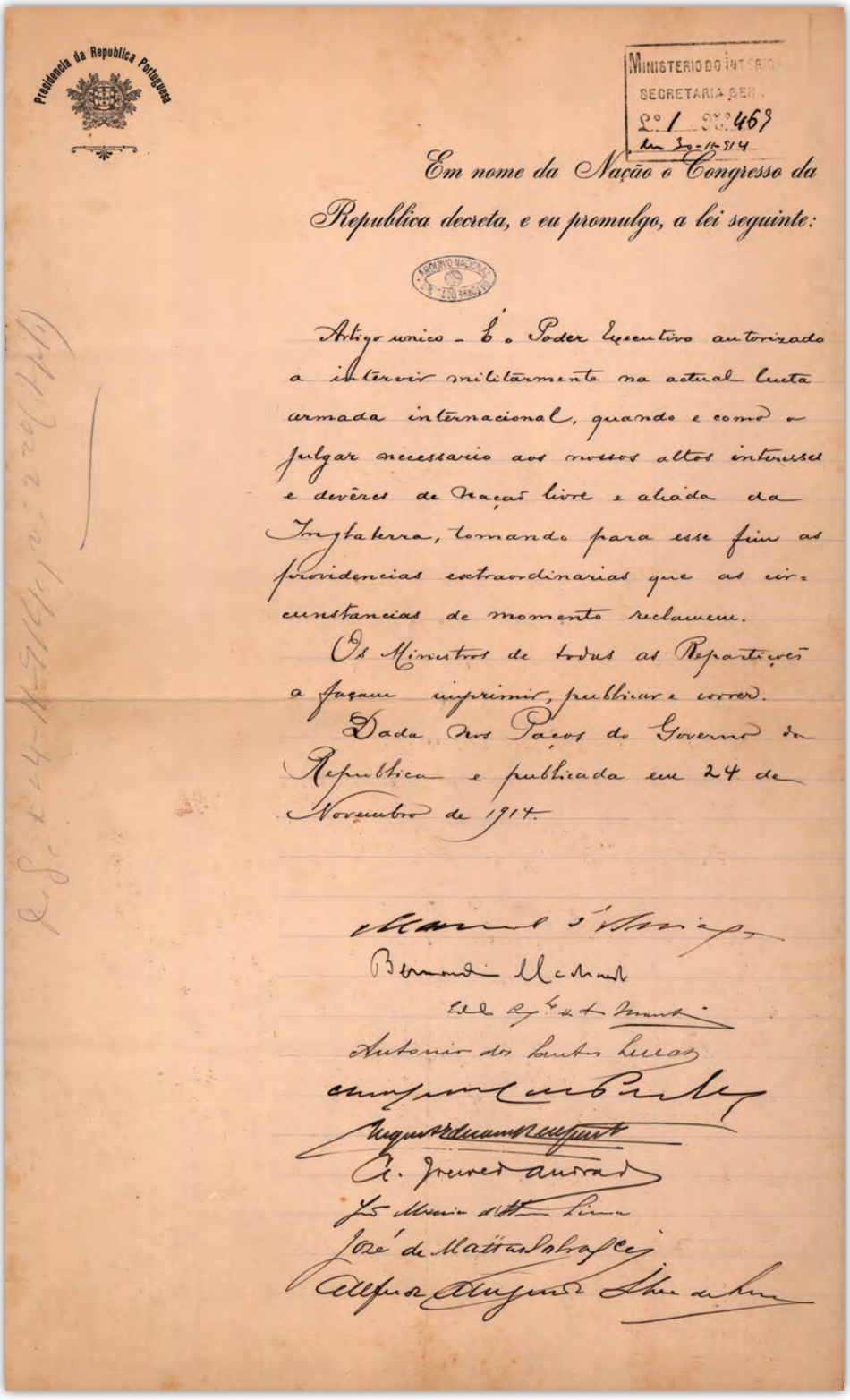
-10-

Declaration of war
1916
ca-PT-TT-MI-Sec-Geral-Liv.1-469-MÇ.568-m0002

National Archives of Portugal

Savaş ilanı
1916
ca-PT-TT-MI-Sec-Geral-Liv.1-469-MÇ.568-m0002

Portekiz Milli Arşivi



Presidencia da Republica Portuguesa

MINISTERIO DO INTERIOR
SECRETARIA GER.
Lº 1 Nº 469
Em 30-11-914

Em nome da Nação o Congresso da Republica decreta, e eu promulgo, a lei seguinte:

Artigo unico - É o Poder Executivo autorizado a intervir militarmente na actual luta armada internacional, quando e como o julgar necessario aos nossos altos interesses e devêres de nação livre e aliada da Inglaterra, tomando para esse fim as providencias extraordinarias que as circunstancias de momento reclamem.

Os Ministros de todas as Repartições a façam imprimir, publicar e correr.

Dada nos Paços do Governo da Republica e publicada em 24 de Novembro de 1914.

-1-

Queen Mary reading to a wounded, the Red Cross activity

National Archives of Romania, FI 60

Bir yaralıya kitap okuyan Kraliçe Mary, Kızıl Haç faaliyetleri

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 60

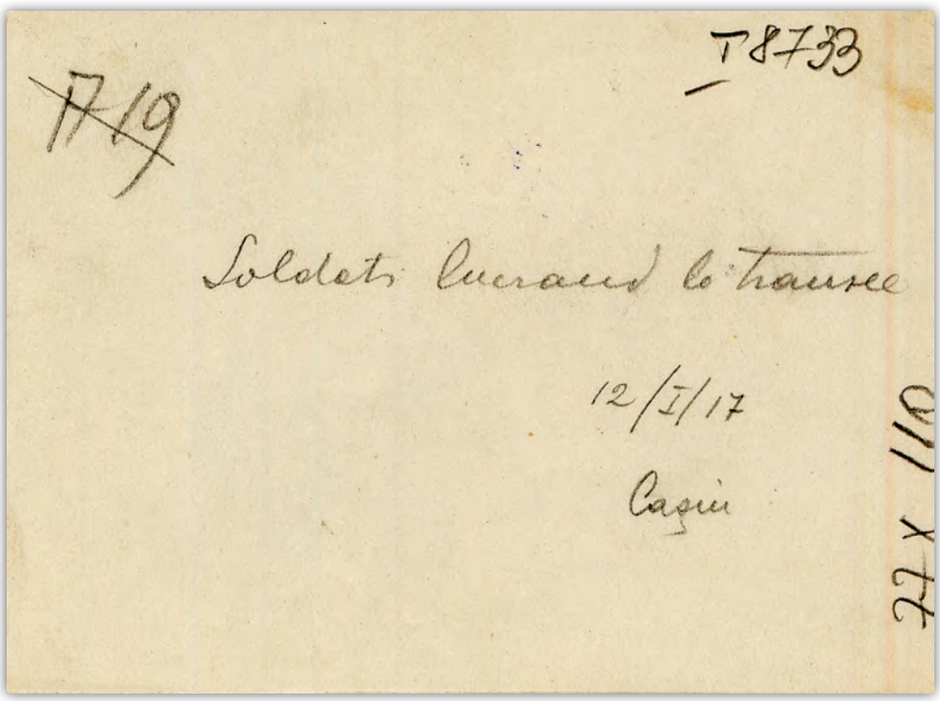
-2-

Romanian soldiers working in trenches, Caşin Monastery
January 12, 1917

National Archives of Romania, FI 8733

Siperlerde çalışan Romanyalı askerler, Caşin Manastırı
12 Ocak 1917

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8733



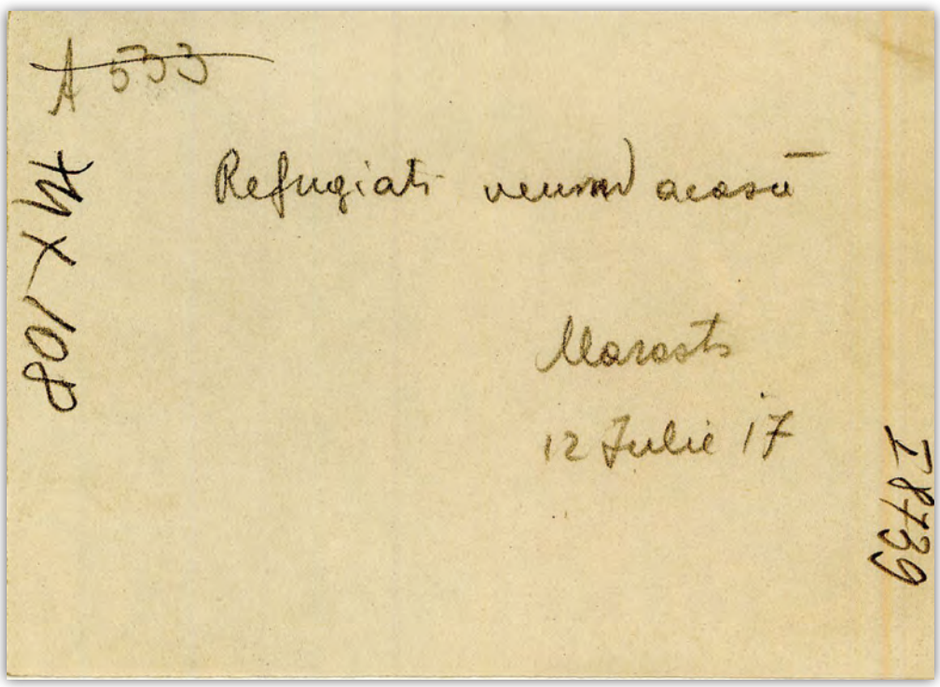
-3-

Refugees coming home
Mârâşti, July 12, 1917

National Archives of Romania, FI 8739

Eve dönen mülteciler
Mârâşti, 12 Temmuz 1917

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8739



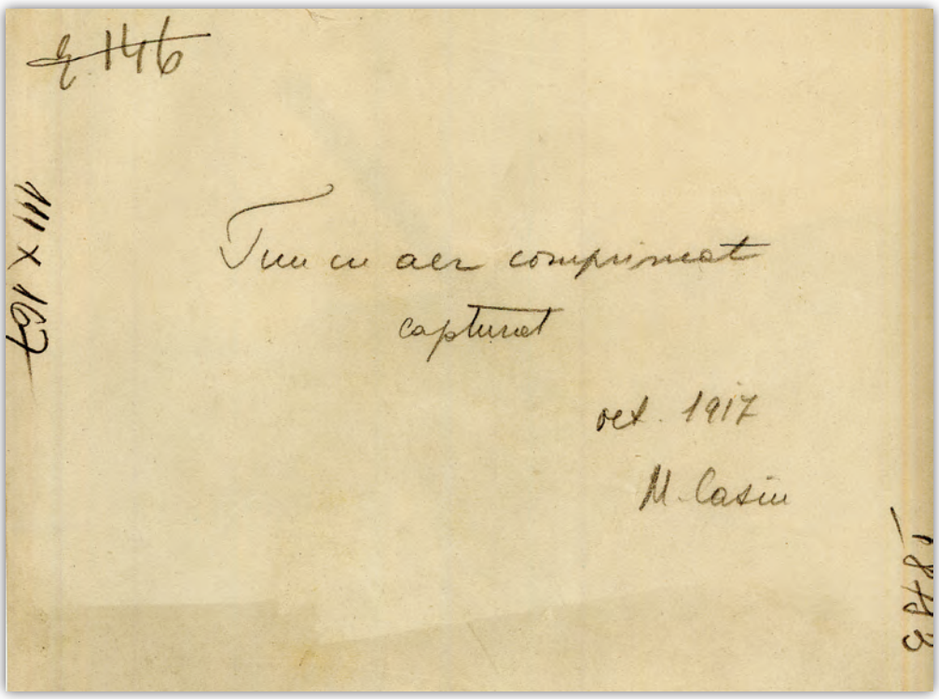
-4-

Captured cannon with compressed air, Caşin Monastery
October 1917

National Archives of Romania, FI 8753

Ele geçirilmiş basınçlı top, Caşin Manastırı
Ekim 1917

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8753



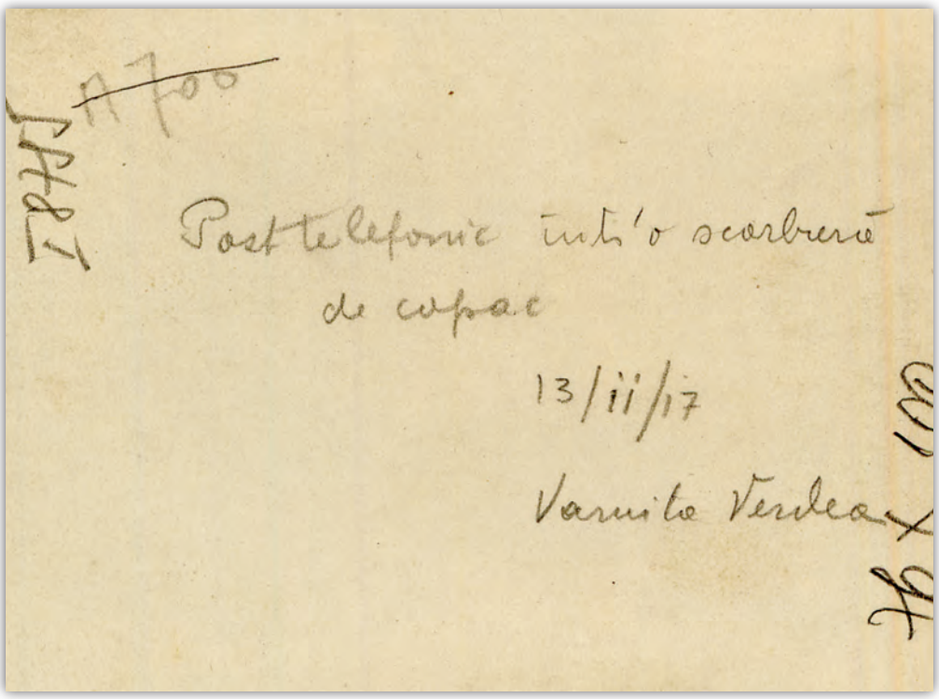
-5-

Telephone post in a tree hollow
Varniţa Verdea, November 13, 1917

National Archives of Romania, FI 8755

Ağaç kovuğundaki telefon kulübesi
Varniţa Verdea, 13 Kasım 1917

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8755



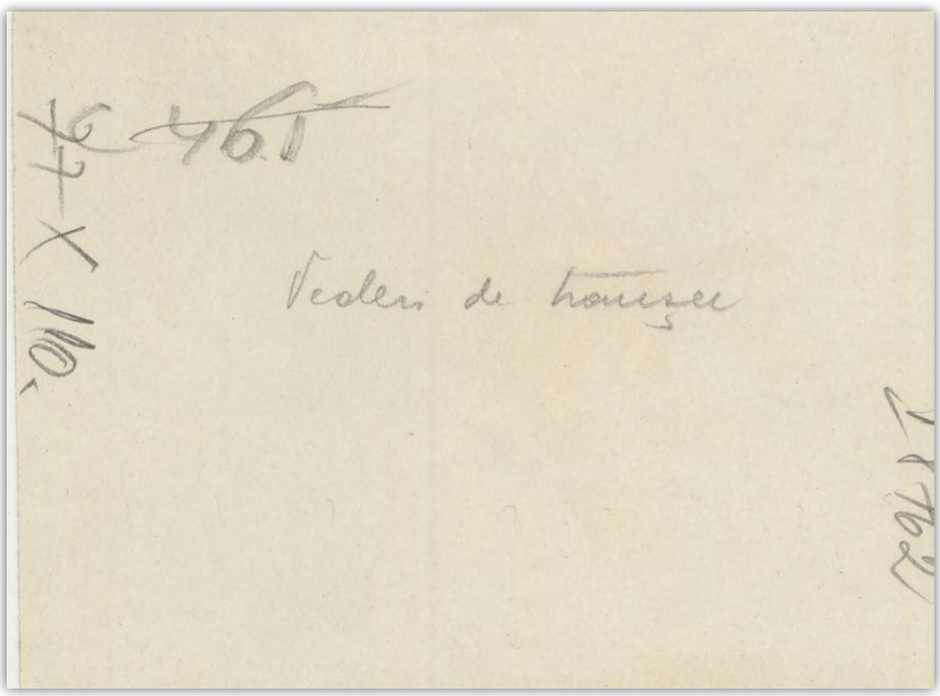
-6-

Romanian Soldiers in trenches
First World War

National Archives of Romania, FI 8762

Siperlerdeki Romanyalı askerler
Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8762



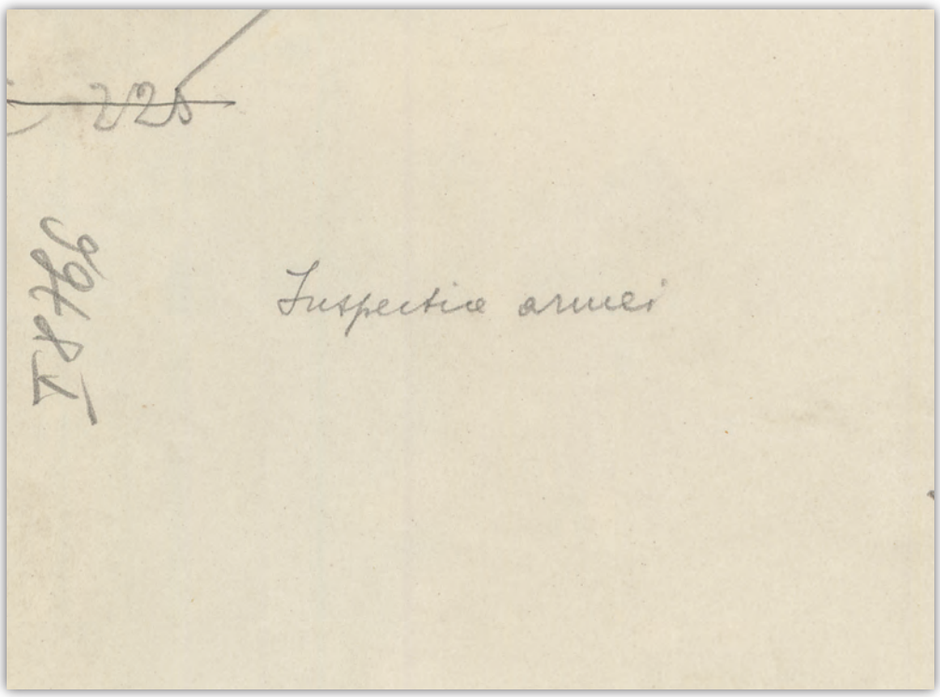
-7-

Soldiers cleaning weapons
First World War

National Archives of Romania, FI 8766

Silahları temizleyen askerler
Birinci Dünya Savaşı

Romanya Milli Arşivi, FI 8766



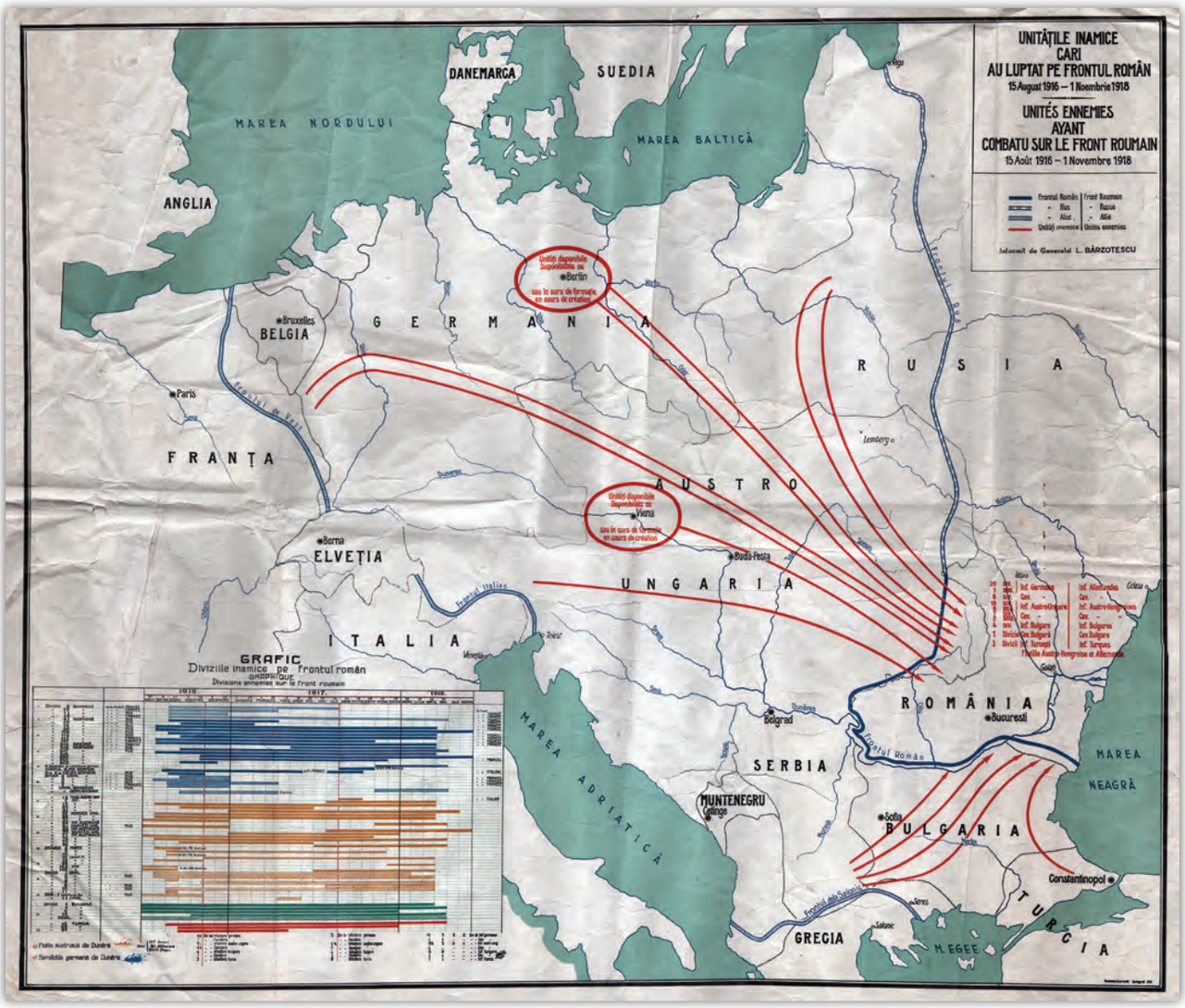
-8-

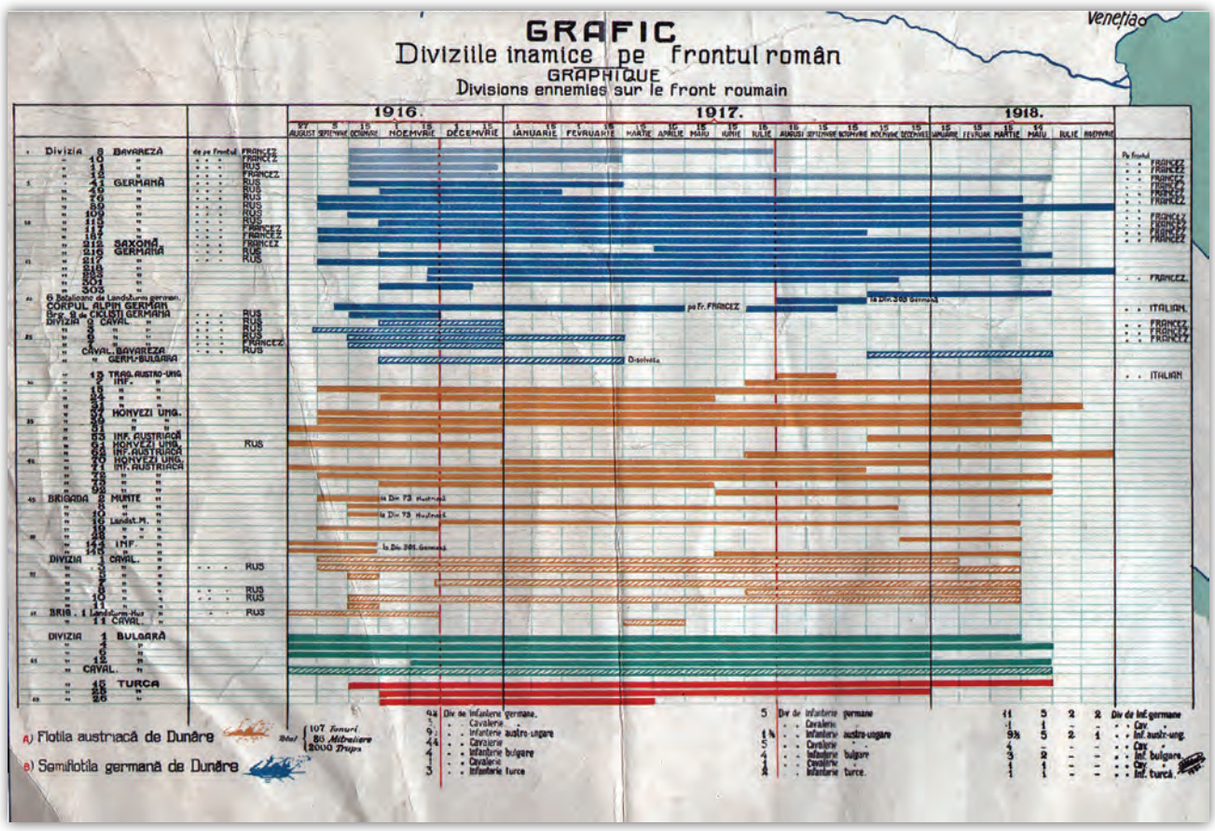
The Map of Europe with the enemy's units on the Romanian front 1916-1918

National Historical Central Archives
Fond Ministerul de Război, Inspectoratul General al Armatei, File 239
File Names: 001, 002

Romanya cephesindeki düşman birliklerini gösteren Avrupa haritası 1916-1918

Milli Tarihi Merkez Arşivi
Fond Ministerul de Război, Inspectoratul General al Armatei, Dosya 239
Dosya Adı: 001, 002




GRAFIC
Diviziile inamice pe frontul român
GRAPHIQUE
Divisions ennemies sur le front roumain
1916.
1917.
1918.
Veneția
A) Flotila austriacă de Dunăre
B) Semiflotila germană de Dunăre

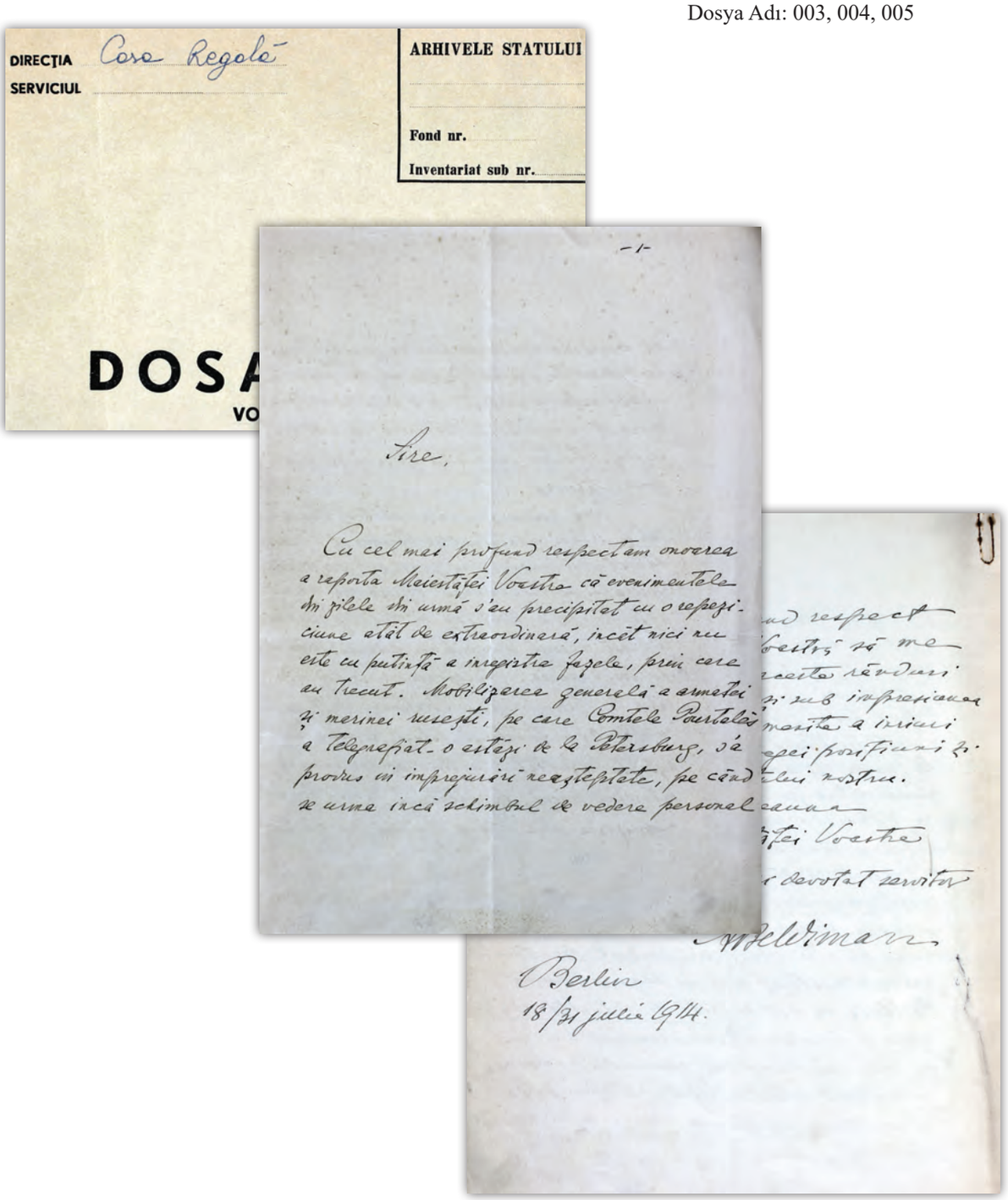
-9-

Letter of Alexandru Beldiman, the Romanian Minister in Berlin, addressed to King Carol I, on the day of the beginning of the First World War, advising the Romanian Government to join the Central Powers.
July 19-31, 1914

National Historical Central Archives
Fund Royal House, Officials, File 40/1914
File Names: 003, 004, 005

Berlin'de bulunan Rumen bakan Alexandru Beldiman'ın Kral I. Carol'a Romanya Hükümeti'nin İttifak Devletleri'ne katılması tavsiyesini içeren Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın ilk günü gönderilen mektubu.
19-31 Temmuz 1914

Milli Tarihi Merkez Arşivi
Kraliyet Sarayı Fonu, Resmi Görevliler, Dosya 40/1914
Dosya Adı: 003, 004, 005



-10-

Note pertaining to some issues of international policy: the steps to be made by the Germany's Plenipotentiary Minister in Romania, Hilmar Freiherr von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, to obtain King Ferdinand's agreement to send munitions in Turkey; the political situation in Greece; the development of military operations on the Eastern front.

February 23, 1915

National Historical Central Archives
Fund Royal House, Officials, File 21/1915
File Names: 006, 007,008

Uluslararası politikaya dair konuların yer aldığı nota: Türkiye'deki cephaneyi göndermeyi esas alan Kral Ferdinand'ın anlaşmasını ele geçirmek için Romanya'daki Alman Ortaelçisi Hilmar Freiherr von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen tarafından atılacak adımlar; Yunanistan'daki siyasi durum; Doğu cephesindeki askeri operasyonların gelişimi.

23 Şubat 1915

Milli Tarihi Merkez Arşivi
Kraliyet Sarayı Fonu, Resmi Görevliler, Dosya 21/1915
Dosya Adı: 006, 007,008

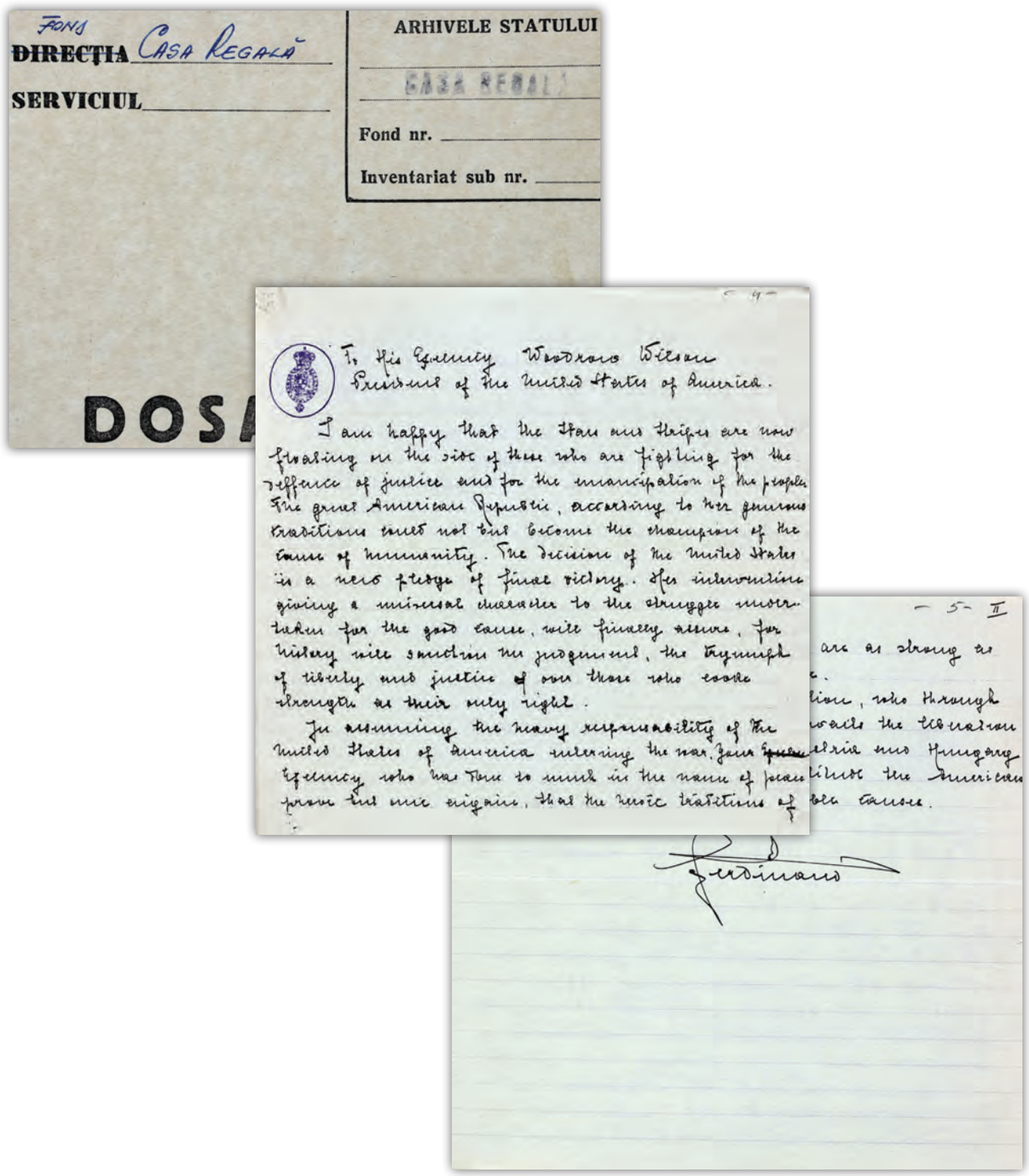
-11-

The message of King Ferdinand sent to the president Woodrow Wilson regarding the involvement of the United States of America in the First World War.
Iaşi, April 17, 1917

National Historical Central Archives
Fund Royal House, Officials, File 14/1917
File Names: 009, 010,011

Kral Ferdinand'ın ABD Başkanı Woodrow Wilson'a Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin Birinci Dünya Savaşı'na katılması ile ilgili gönderdiği mesaj.
Yaş, 17 Nisan 1917

Milli Tarihi Merkez Arşivi
Kraliyet Sarayı Fonu, Resmi Görevliler, Dosya 14/1917
Dosya Adı: 009, 010,011


FONS
DIRECŢIA Casa Regală
SERVICIUL
ARHIVELE STATULUI
CASA REGALĂ
Fond nr.
Inventariat sub nr.
DOSA

- 4 -

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson
President of the United States of America.

I am happy that the Stars and Stripes are now floating on the side of those who are fighting for the defence of justice and for the emancipation of the people. The great American Republic, according to her generous traditions could not but become the champion of the cause of humanity. The decision of the United States is a new pledge of final victory. Her intervention giving a universal character to the struggle undertaken for the good cause, will finally assure, for history will sanction the judgement, the triumph of liberty and justice of over those who evoke strength as their only right.

In assuming the heavy responsibility of the United States of America entering the war, Your Excellency who has done to much in the name of peace prove but once again, that the heroic traditions of

- 5 - II

are as strong as
e.
tion, who through
waits the liberation
stria and Hungary
titude the American
ble causes.

Ferdinand

-12-

Letter of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to Alexandru Marghiloman, President of the Council of Ministries and Minister of Interior, and the decree of King Ferdinand regarding the appointment of Alexandru Marghiloman as Plenipotentiary Minister of Romania to the peace negotiations.

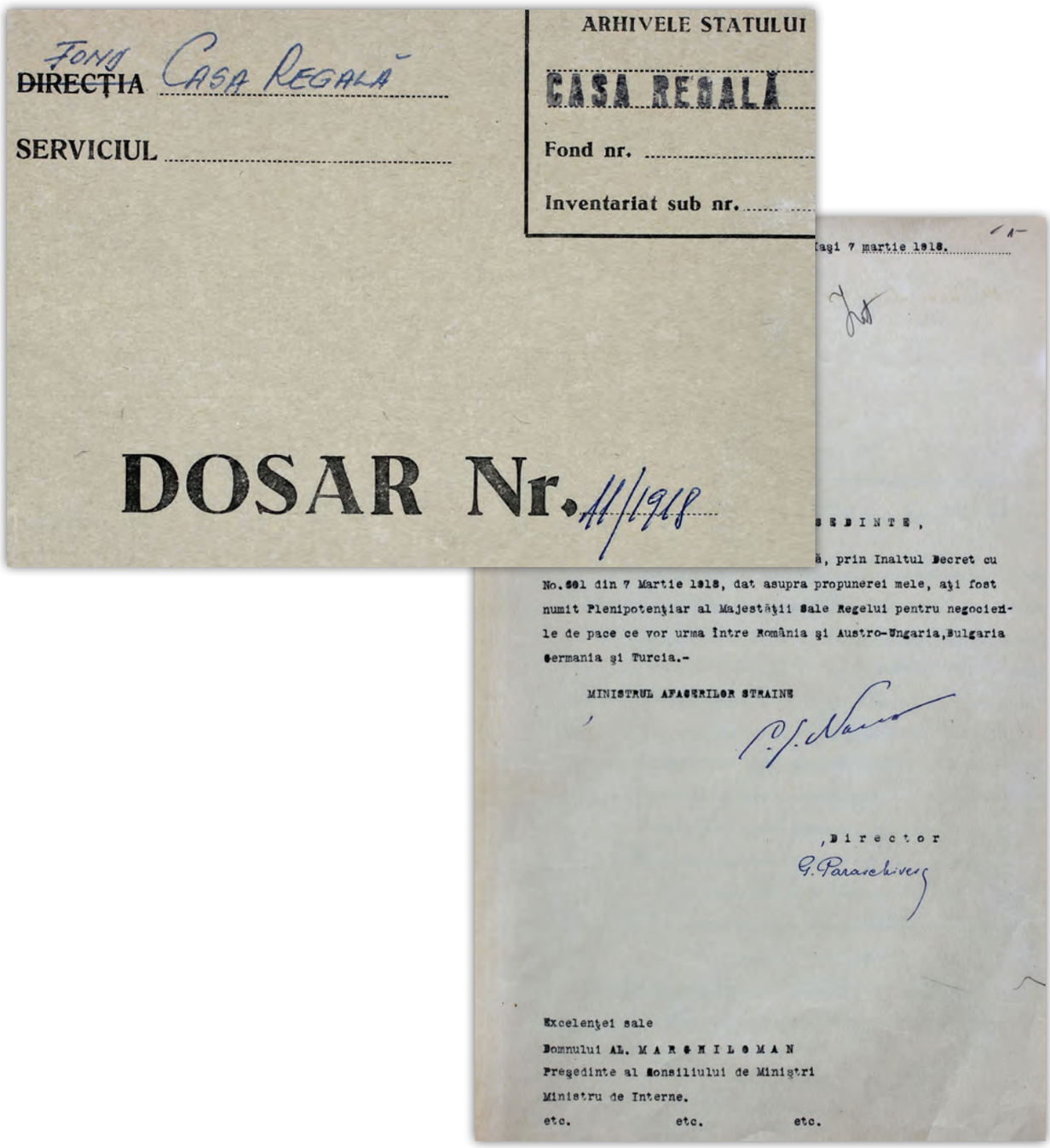
Iaşi, March 7, 1918

National Historical Central Archives
Fund Royal House, Officials, File 11/1918
File Names: 012, 013, 014, 015

Romanya Dışişleri Bakanı tarafından Bakanlar Kurulu Başkanı ve İçişleri Bakanı Alexandru Marghiloman'a gönderilen mektup ile Alexandru Marghiloman'ın barış müzakerelerinde bulunmak üzere Kral Ferdinand tarafından Romanya Ortaelçisi olarak atandığını bildirir kararname.

Yaş, 7 Mart 1918

Milli Tarihi Merkez Arşivi
Kraliyet Sarayı Fonu, Resmi Görevliler, Dosya 11/1918
Dosya Adı: 012, 013, 014, 015



ARHIVELE STATULUI
CASA REGALĂ
Fond nr. .....
Inventariat sub nr. .....

~~DIRECŢIA~~ FOND CASA REGALĂ
SERVICIUL .....

DOSAR Nr. 11/1918

Iaşi 7 martie 1918.

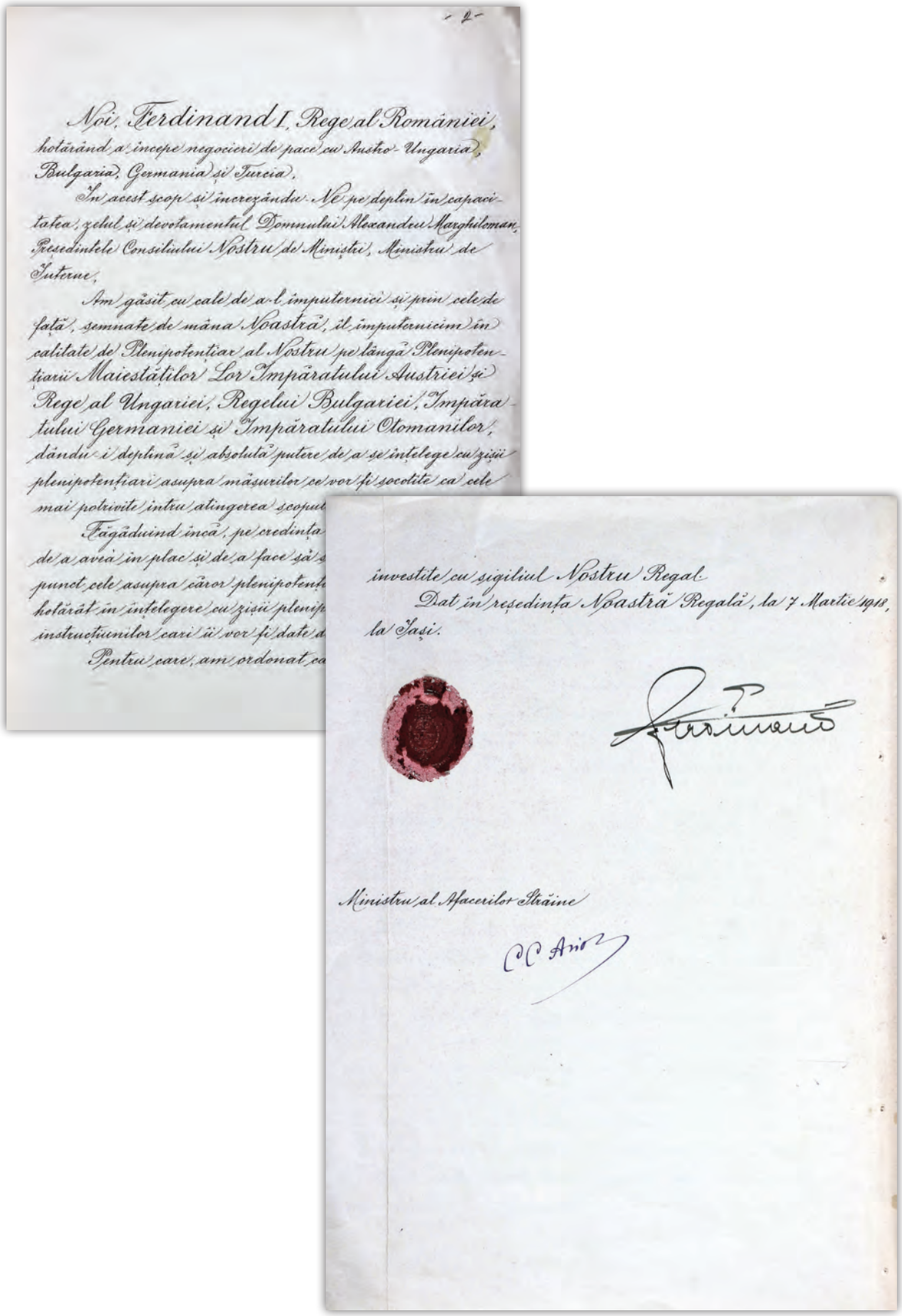
SEDINTE,

ă, prin Inaltul Decret cu No.861 din 7 Martie 1918, dat asupra propunerei mele, aţi fost numit Plenipotenţiar al Majestăţii Sale Regelui pentru negocierile de pace ce vor urma între România şi Austro-Ungaria, Bulgaria Germania şi Turcia.-

MINISTRUL AFACERILOR STRAINE

,Director
G. Paraschivescu

Excelenţei sale
Domnului AL. MARGHILOMAN
Preşedinte al Consiliului de Miniştri
Ministru de Interne.
etc. etc. etc.



- 2 -

Noi, Ferdinand I, Rege al României,

hotărând a începe negocieri de pace cu Austro-Ungaria, Bulgaria, Germania și Turcia,

În acest scop și încrezându Ne pe deplin în capacitatea, zelul și devotamentul Domnului Alexandru Marghiloman, Președintele Consiliului Nostru de Miniștri, Ministru de Interne,

Am găsit cu cale de a-l împuternici și prin cele de față, semnate de mâna Noastră, îl împuternicim în calitate de Plenipotențiar al Nostru pe lângă Plenipotențiarii Maiestăților Lor Împăratului Austriei și Rege al Ungariei, Regelui Bulgariei, Împăratului Germaniei și Împăratului Otomanilor, dându-i deplină și absolută putere de a se înțelege cu zișii plenipotențiari asupra măsurilor ce vor fi socotite ca cele mai potrivite întru atingerea scopu

Făgăduind încă, pe credința de a avea în plac și de a face să punct cele asupra cărora plenipotenț hotărât în înțelegere cu zișii pleni instrucțiunilor cari ii vor fi date

Pentru care, am ordonat ca

investite cu sigiliul Nostru Regal.

Dat în reședința Noastră Regală, la 7 Martie 1918, la Iași.

Ferdinand

Ministru al Afacerilor Străine

C C Arion

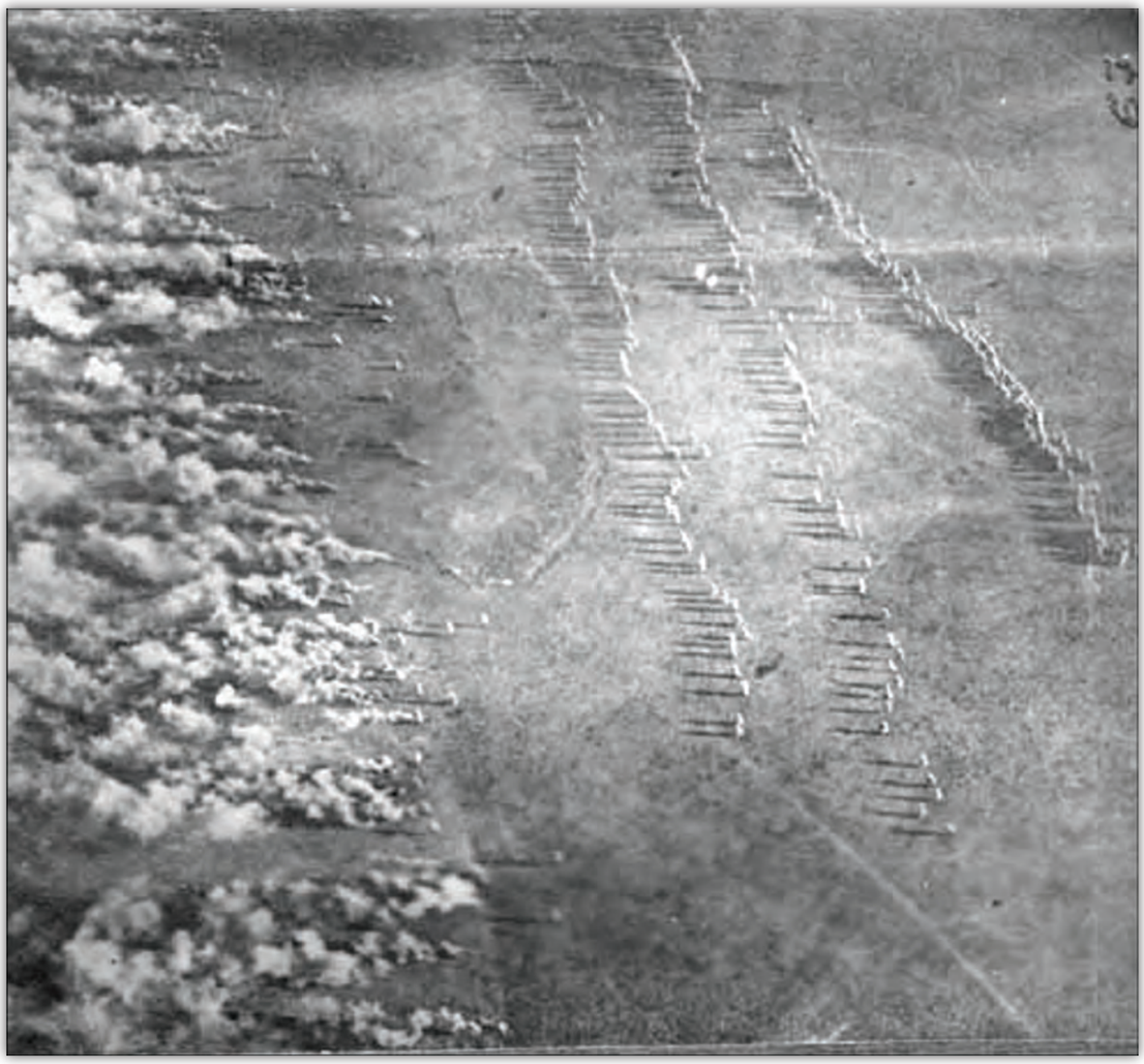
-1-

Gas attack

State Archives of Russia

Gaz saldırısı

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



-2-

Soldier's remains

State Archives of Russia

Askerlerden geri kalanlar

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

-3-

William II

State Archives of Russia

II. Wilhelm

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

-4-

Nicholas II

State Archives of Russia

II. Nikolay

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

-5-

The Emperor in infirmary
Rovno, 1914

State Archives of Russia

Revirdeki İmparator
Rivne, 1914

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

-6-

The children who was lost during the war

State Archives of Russia

Savaşta kaybolan çocuklar

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

-7-

Grand Princess Olga in the bandaging room

State Archives of Russia

Sargı odasında Büyük Prenses Olga

Rusya Devlet Arşivi

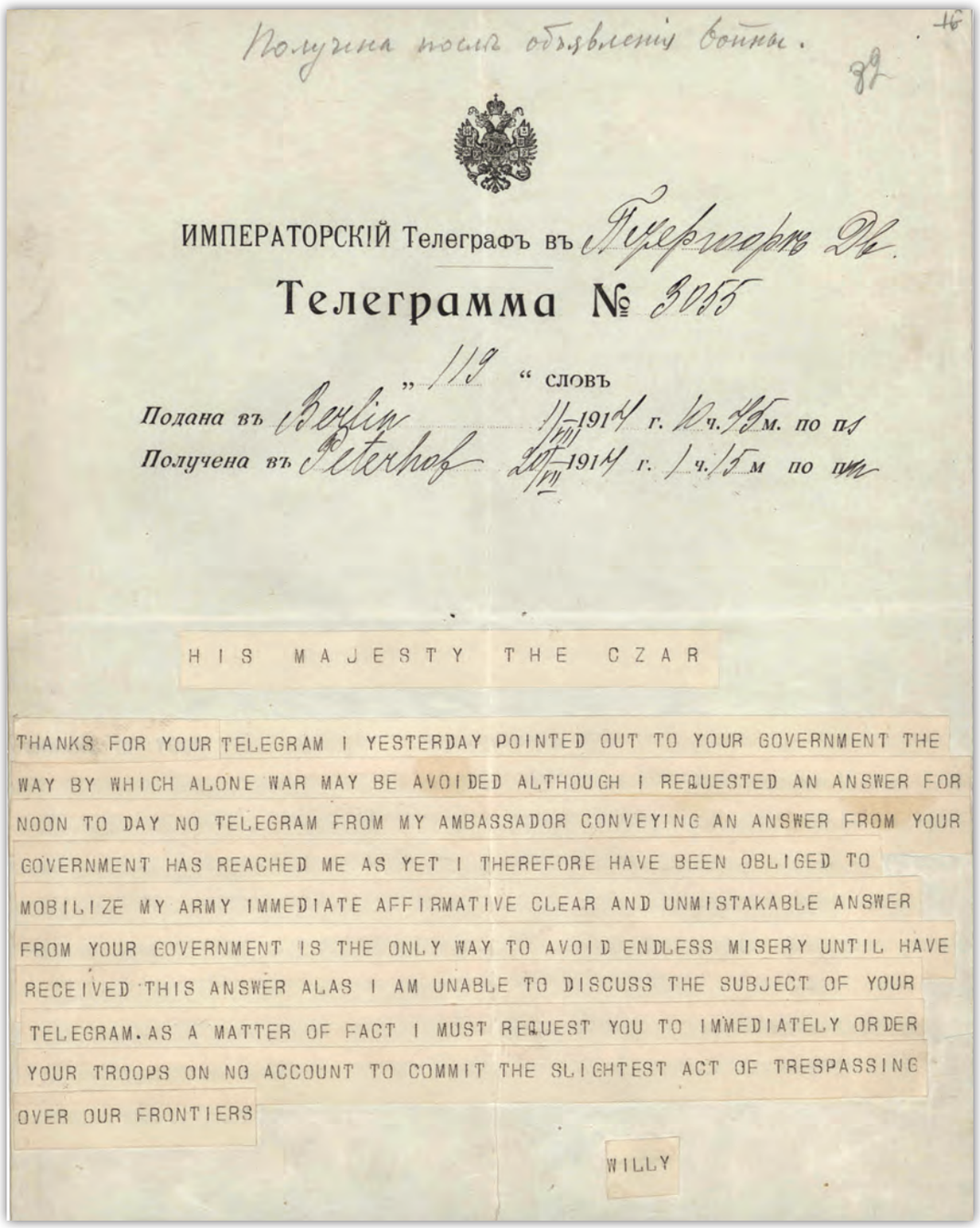
-8-

The telegram to Nicholas from William

State Archives of Russia

Wilhelm'in Nikolay'a yazdığı telgraf

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



Получена после объявлений войны.

ИМПЕРАТОРСКІЙ Телеграфъ въ Берлинъ

Телеграмма № 3055

„ 119 " словъ

Подана въ Berlin 1/14 VII 1914 г. 12 ч. 45 м. по пл

Получена въ Петергофъ 20/14 VII 1914 г. 1 ч. 15 м по пм

HIS MAJESTY THE CZAR

THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM I YESTERDAY POINTED OUT TO YOUR GOVERNMENT THE WAY BY WHICH ALONE WAR MAY BE AVOIDED ALTHOUGH I REQUESTED AN ANSWER FOR NOON TO DAY NO TELEGRAM FROM MY AMBASSADOR CONVEYING AN ANSWER FROM YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS REACHED ME AS YET I THEREFORE HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO MOBILIZE MY ARMY IMMEDIATE AFFIRMATIVE CLEAR AND UNMISTAKABLE ANSWER FROM YOUR GOVERNMENT IS THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID ENDLESS MISERY UNTIL HAVE RECEIVED THIS ANSWER ALAS I AM UNABLE TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT OF YOUR TELEGRAM. AS A MATTER OF FACT I MUST REQUEST YOU TO IMMEDIATELY ORDER YOUR TROOPS ON NO ACCOUNT TO COMMIT THE SLIGHTEST ACT OF TRESPASSING OVER OUR FRONTIERS

WILLY

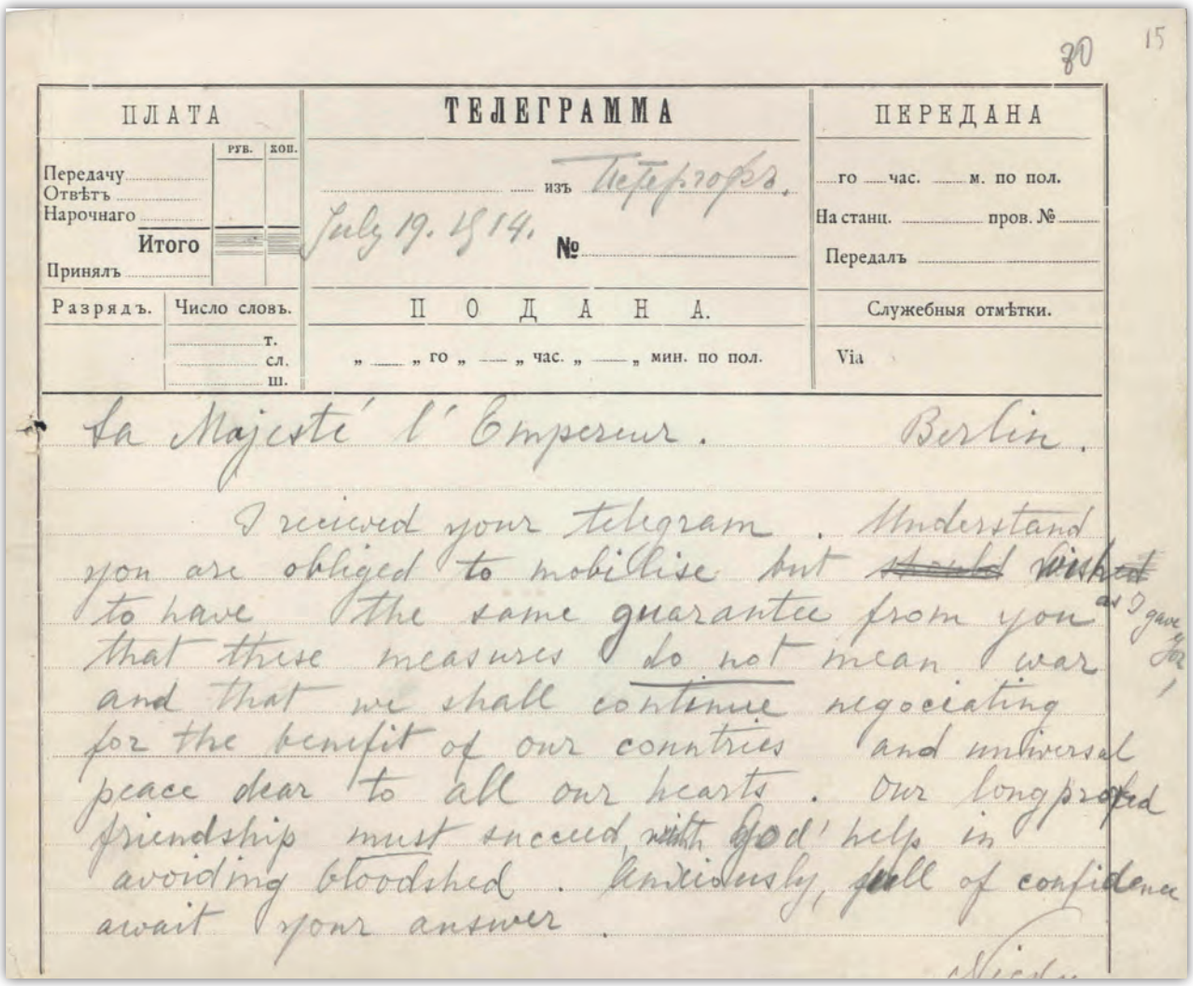
-9-

The telegram to William from Nicholas

State Archives of Russia

Nikolay'ın Wilhelm'e yazdığı telgraf

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



ПЛАТА

Передачу
Отвѣтъ
Нарочнаго
Итого
Принялъ

руб. | коп.

ТЕЛЕГРАММА

изъ Петергофа.
July 19. 1914.
№

ПОДАНА.

„ „ го „ — „ час. „ — „ мин. по пол.

ПЕРЕДАНА

го час. м. по пол.
На станц. пров. №
Передалъ

Разрядъ. | Число словъ. т. сл. ш.

Служебныя отмѣтки.

Via

80 15

A la Majesté l'Empereur. Berlin.

I received your telegram. Understand you are obliged to mobilise but ~~I wish~~ wished to have the same guarantee from you as I gave you that these measures do not mean war and that we shall continue negociating for the benefit of our countries and universal peace dear to all our hearts. Our long proved friendship must succeed with God' help in avoiding bloodshed. Anxiously, full of confidence await your answer.

Nicki.

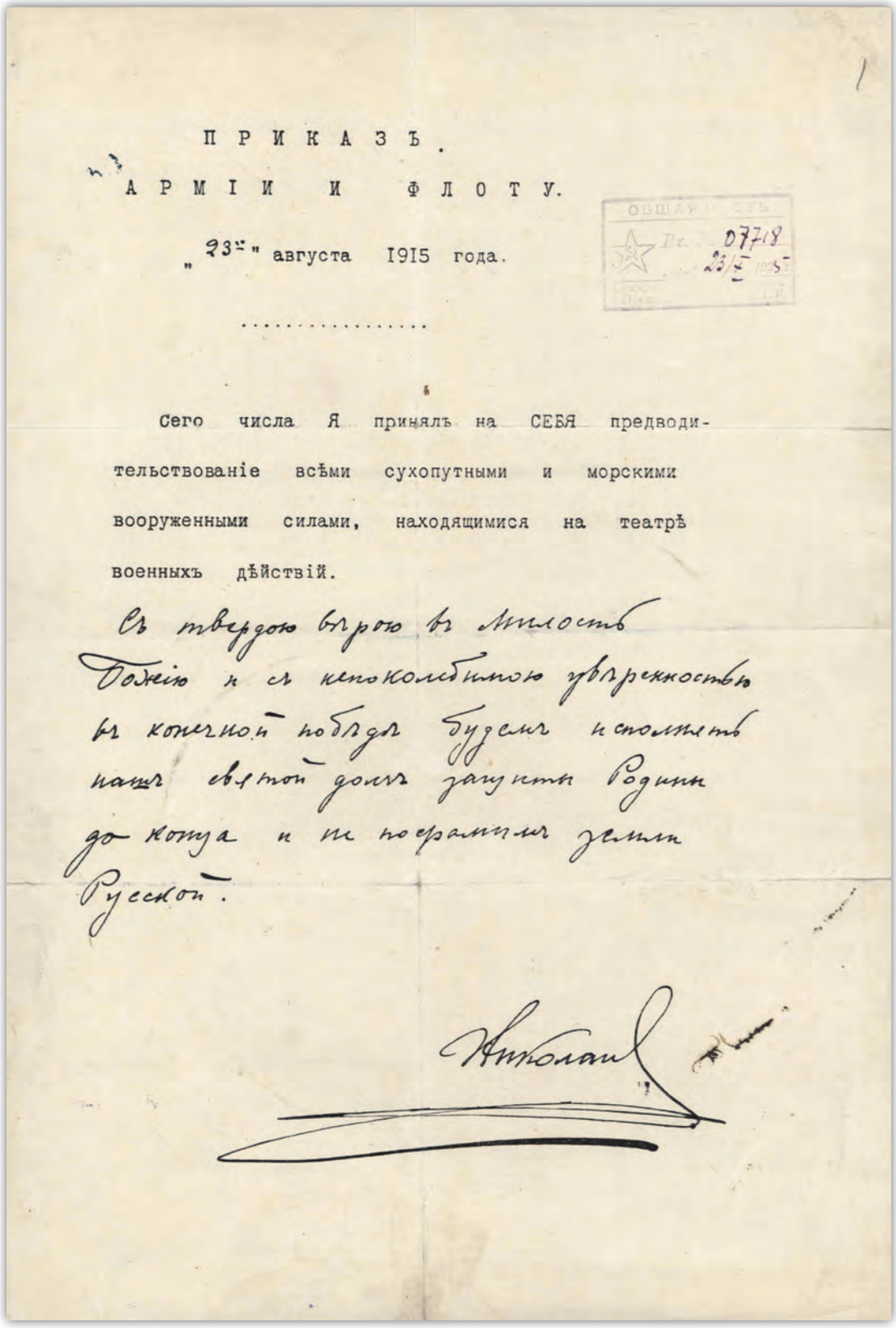
-10-

The order of Nicholas to the Army and the Navy about assignment of himself as Commander in Chief

State Archives of Russia

Nikolay'ın Ordu ve Donanma'ya kendisinin Baş Kumandan olarak atanması hususundaki emri

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



ПРИКАЗЪ.

АРМІИ И ФЛОТУ.

„23-е" августа 1915 года.

.....

Сего числа Я принялъ на СЕБЯ предводительствованіе всѣми сухопутными и морскими вооруженными силами, находящимися на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій.

Съ твердою вѣрою въ милость Божію и съ непоколебимою увѣренностью въ конечной побѣдѣ буду исполнять нашъ святой долгъ защиты Родины до конца и не пощажу моей жизни для Россіи.

Николай

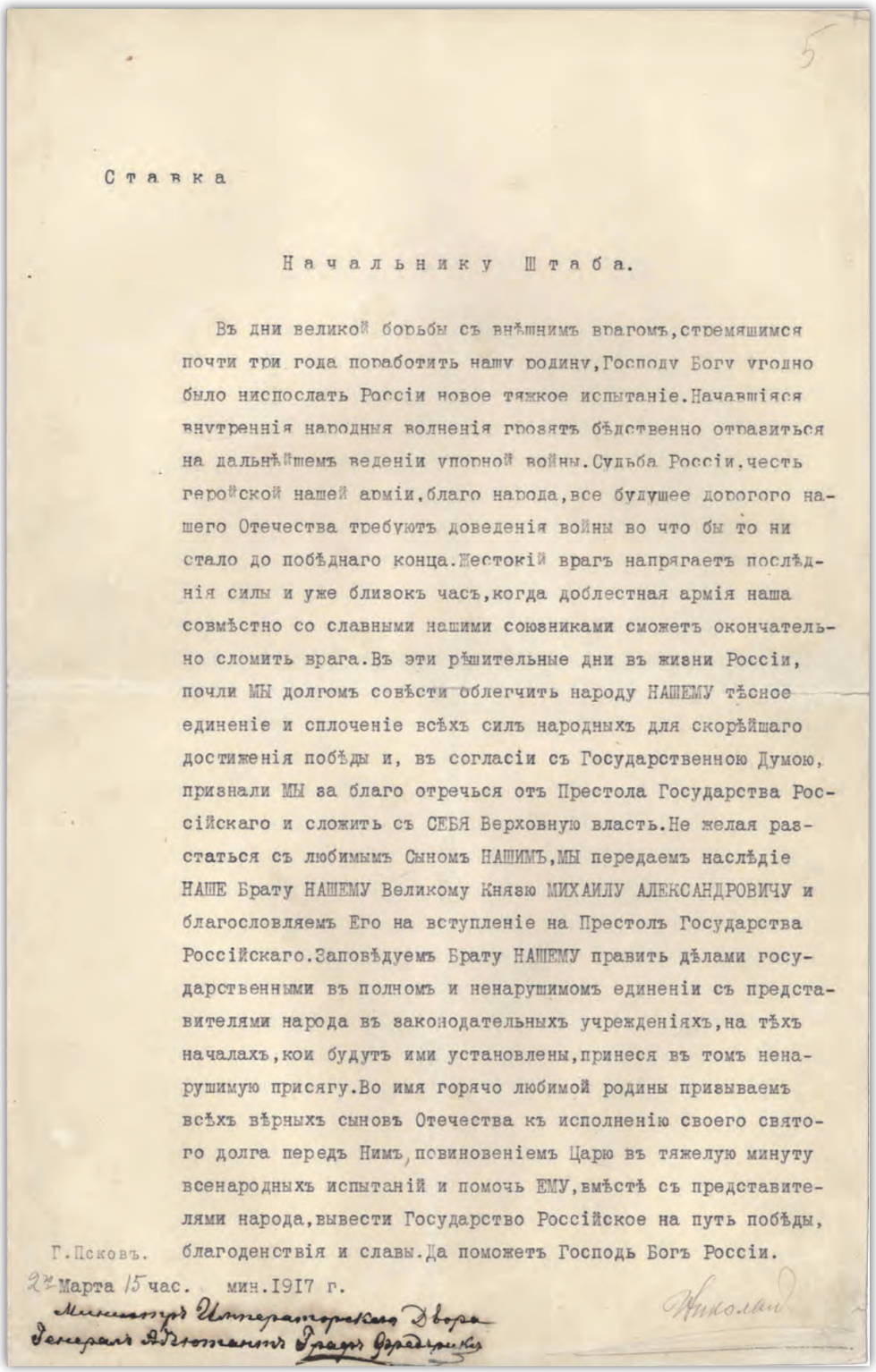
-11-

The abdication of Nicholas

State Archives of Russia

Nikolay'ın tahttan feragat etmesi

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



5

Ставка

Начальнику Штаба.

Въ дни великой борьбы съ внѣшнимъ врагомъ,стремящимся почти три года поработить нашу родину,Господу Богу угодно было ниспослать Россіи новое тяжкое испытаніе.Начавшіяся внутреннія народныя волненія грозятъ бѣдственно отразиться на дальнѣйшемъ веденіи упорной войны.Судьба Россіи,честь геройской нашей арміи,благо народа,все будущее дорогого нашего Отечества требуютъ доведенія войны во что бы то ни стало до побѣднаго конца.Жестокій врагъ напрягаетъ послѣднія силы и уже близокъ часъ,когда доблестная армія наша совмѣстно со славными нашими союзниками сможетъ окончательно сломить врага.Въ эти рѣшительные дни въ жизни Россіи, почли МЫ долгомъ совѣсти облегчить народу НАШЕМУ тѣсное единеніе и сплоченіе всѣхъ силъ народныхъ для скорѣйшаго достиженія побѣды и, въ согласіи съ Государственною Думою, признали МЫ за благо отречься отъ Престола Государства Россійскаго и сложить съ СЕБЯ Верховную власть.Не желая разстаться съ любимымъ Сыномъ НАШИМЪ,МЫ передаемъ наслѣдіе НАШЕ Брату НАШЕМУ Великому Князю МИХАИЛУ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧУ и благословляемъ Его на вступленіе на Престолъ Государства Россійскаго.Заповѣдуемъ Брату НАШЕМУ править дѣлами государственными въ полномъ и ненарушимомъ единеніи съ представителями народа въ законодательныхъ учрежденіяхъ,на тѣхъ началахъ,кои будутъ ими установлены,принеся въ томъ ненарушимую присягу.Во имя горячо любимой родины призываемъ всѣхъ вѣрныхъ сыновъ Отечества къ исполненію своего святого долга передъ Нимъ, повиновеніемъ Царю въ тяжелую минуту всенародныхъ испытаній и помочь ЕМУ,вмѣстѣ съ представителями народа,вывести Государство Россійское на путь побѣды, благоденствія и славы.Да поможетъ Господь Богъ Россіи.

Г.Псковъ. 2-го Марта 15 час. мин.1917 г.

Николай

Министръ Императорскаго Двора
Генералъ Адъютантъ Графъ Фредериксъ

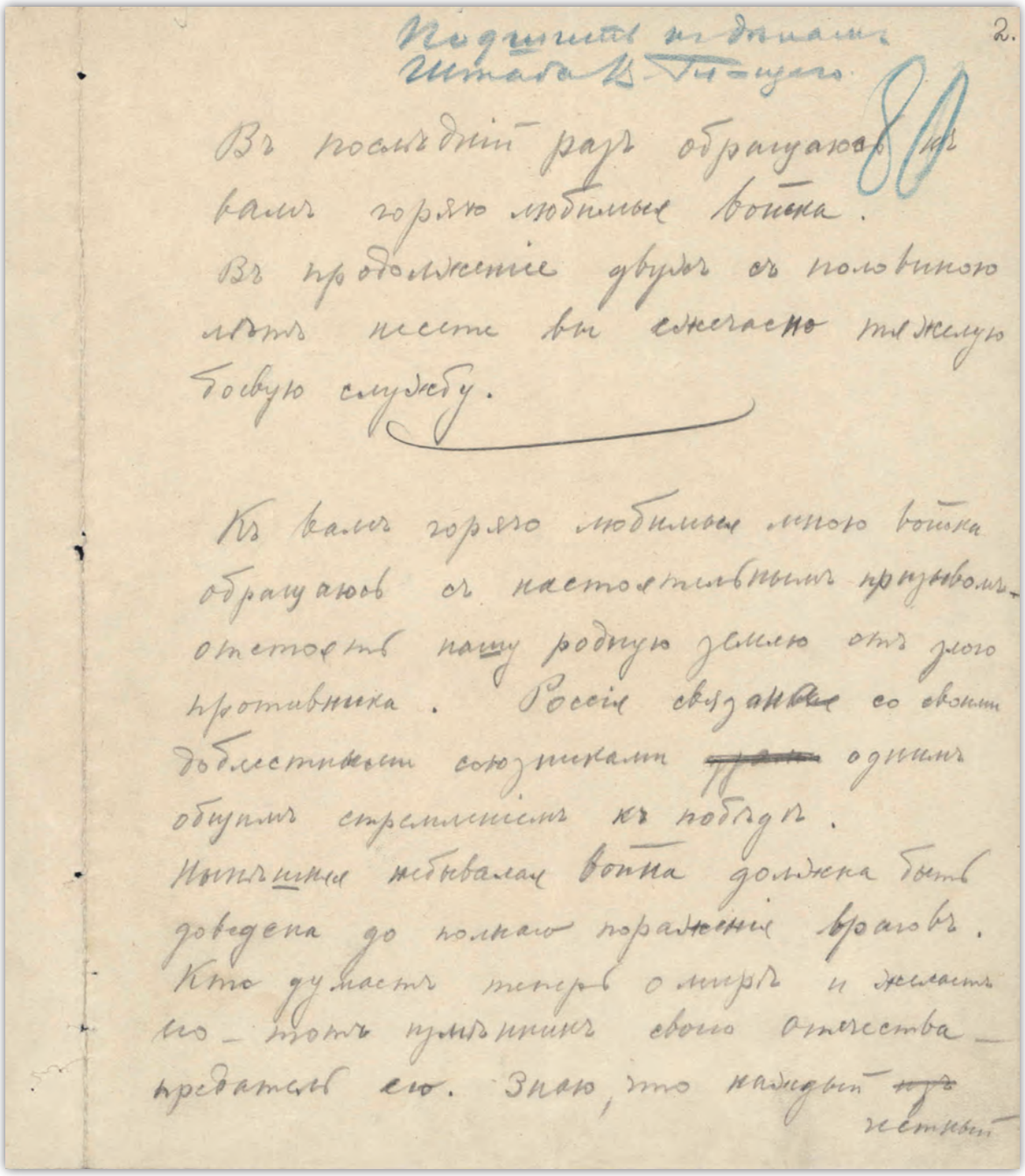
-12-

The last appeal of Nicholas II to the troops

State Archives of Russia

II. Nikolay'ın birliklere son çağrısı

Rusya Devlet Arşivi



Подшить к дѣламъ
Штаба В. Гл-щаго

2.

80

Въ послѣдній разъ обращаюсь къ вамъ горячо любимыя войска.
Въ продолженіе двухъ съ половиною лѣтъ несете вы ежечасно тяжелую боевую службу.

Къ вамъ горячо любимыя мною войска обращаюсь съ настоятельнымъ призывомъ — отстоять нашу родную землю отъ злого противника. Россія связана со своими доблестными союзниками ~~[illegible]~~ однимъ общимъ стремленіемъ къ побѣдѣ.
Нынѣшняя небывалая война должна быть доведена до полнаго пораженія враговъ.
Кто думаетъ теперь о мирѣ и желаетъ его — тотъ измѣнникъ своего отечества — предатель его. Знаю, что каждый ~~изъ~~ честный

-1-

1914 Great War
The flag of the black troops that decimated Prussian guard

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

1914 Büyük Savaş
Prusya savunmasını bozguna uğratan siyahi birliklerin bayrağı

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

-2-

The recruitment in Senegal
December, 1915

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

Senegal'de askere alımlar
Aralık 1915

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

LE RECRUTEMENT AU SENEGAL

(Décembre 1915)

La loi du 18 Octobre 1915 a prescrit le recensement,la comparution devant un conseil de revision et l'incorporation dans les Troupes Coloniales ou dans des formations spéciales des indigènes originaires des quatre communes du Sénégal(Saint-Louis,Dakar Gorée et Rufisque)auxquels a été depuis longtemps conféré le droit de vote dans certaines conditions particulières. Ces appels se sont faits jusqu'ici, et continuent à se faire,sans difficultés d'aucune sorte.

D'autre part,un décret pris quelques jours auparavant,le 9 Octobre 1915,a décidé que l'Afrique Occidentale Française devrait aussi fournir 50.000 hommes destinés à renforcer le contingent de nos tirailleurs et le Sénégal a été,pour sa part,appelé à donner à cette occasion 7.500 engagés répartis sui-

.....

Gouvernement Général
ARCHIVES

suivant la population de chaque cercle. L'incorporation de ce contingent est aujourd'hui entièrement terminée.

*

* *

La levée dont il s'agit s'est composée de volontaires contractant, pour la durée de la guerre, un engagement en échange duquel ils ont aussitôt reçu une prime personnelle de 200 francs; de plus une allocation mensuelle de 15 francs est payée régulièrement à la famille de chaque jeune soldat à compter de la date de l'incorporation.

Le soin des engagements a été laissé aux Chefs indigènes qui ont opéré sous le contrôle des Commandants de cercle et qui, à une date fixée, ont amené à un point choisi à l'avance les indigènes désireux de servir leur Patrie d'adoption.

Il est intéressant de faire passer sous les yeux quelques photographies faisant ressortir en toute sincérité les différentes opérations relatives aux

.....

-3-

(1,2,3) The enlisted arrive at the residence, in twos in a perfect order

(4,5,6) They are escorted by their "bards" praising their passed military exploits and future glory.

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

(1,2,3) Gönüllü askerler ikili sıra halinde yerlerine ulaşmaktadır.

(4,5,6) Askerlere geçmişteki kahramanlıkları ve gelecekteki zaferleri için "halk şairleri" övgülerde bulunarak eşlik etmektedir.

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

engagements des Tirailleurs dans l'un des cercles de la Colonie,en l'espèce celui de Dagana.

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

1 . 2. 3 - Les engagés arrivent à la Résidence,par files de deux, en ordre parfait -

Photo 4

Photo 5

Photo 6

4. 5. 6 - Ils sont escortés de leurs griots,bardes des faits d'armes du passé et des gloires futures.

-4-

(7,8) They are accompanied by their chiefs of cantons and provinces.

(9,10,11) Copious meals were prepared for them by expert cooks and were provided by the civil administration until their final conscription.

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

(7,8) Askerlere eyalet ve şehir liderleri refakat etmektedir.

(9,10,11) Askerlere görevleri sona erene kadar sivil yönetim tarafından uzman aşçılarca hazırlanan yemekler verilmektedir.

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

-5-

(13,14,15) The new comers are immediately clad by the military authority.

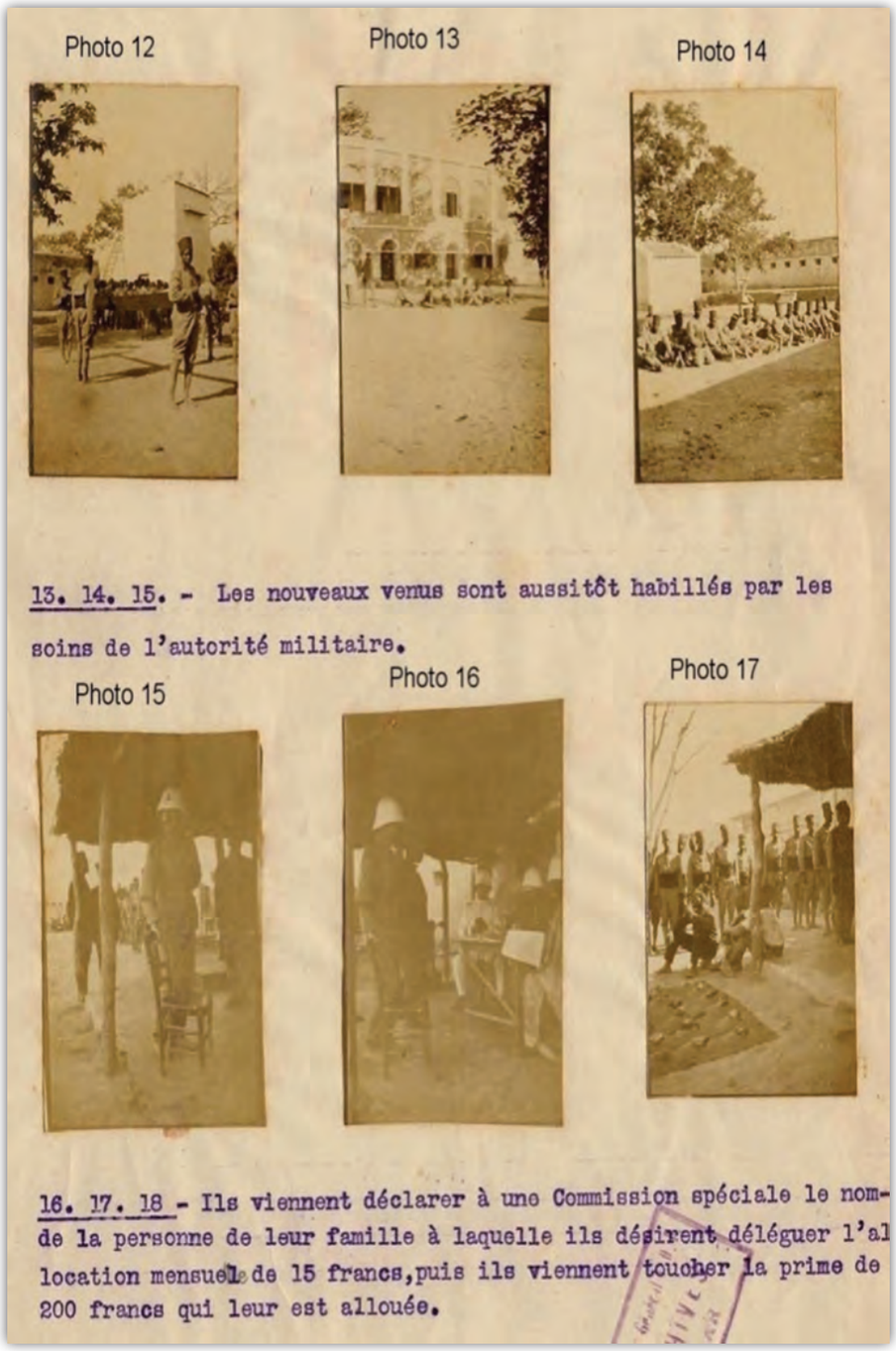
(16,17,18) They come to declare to a special commission the name of their family member to whom they delegate the monthly allocation of 15 francs and they come to receive their allocation of 200 francs.

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

(13,14,15) Yeni gelen askerler derhal askeri makamlarca giydirilmektedir.

(16,17,18) Askerler özel bir komisyona kendilerini temsil eden aile üyesinin ismini beyan etmektedir. Böylelikle aile üyesine aylık 15 frank, askerlere de 200 frank tahsisat verilmektedir.

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü



-6-

(19) They are definitely drafted and under the supervision of their native chiefs, they come into contact with the officers, parents and brave men that lead them inevitably to victory.

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

(19) Askerler yerli liderlerinin denetiminde askere alınmakta ve subaylar, aileler ve onları zafere taşıyan savaş kahramanları ile bir araya gelmektedir.

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

Photo 18

19 - Ils sont définitivement incorporés et, sous les yeux de leurs chefs indigènes, ils prennent contact avec les officiers, paternels et courageux, qui les conduiront fatelemt à la Victoire.

-7-

(12) Samba Diallo, an African recruitment sergeant counting 20 years of good services

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

(12) 20 yıllık üstün hizmeti olan Afrikalı askere alma çavuşu Samba Diallo

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

La Commission fonctionne, sous la présidence de l'Administrateur Commandant du cercle assisté comme membres d'un Capitaine des Troupes Coloniales et d'un Médecin-major appartenant à la même arme.

Un premier examen médical rapide élimine les engagés qui présentent quelque tare physique et une seconde visite très approfondie permet d'accepter les indigènes reconnus sains et bien constitués.

Les candidats-tirailleurs sont aussitôt envoyés au Poste Militaire sous la conduite de tirailleurs et de gradés.

Photo 19

12 - Samba Diallo, un La Ramée africain, sergent-recruteur comptant 20 ans de beaux services.

Sénégal

N°70

4055

Saint-Louis, le I4 Janvier I9I6

12

Le Lieutenant-Gouverneur p.i. du Sénégal
à Monsieur le Gouverneur Général de l'Afrique
Occidentale Française,
DAKAR.

RAPPORT sur le recrutement prescrit par le décret du 9 Octobre I9I5.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer mon télégramme du 3 Janvier vous annonçant les résultats obtenus au cours des opérations de recrutement entreprises au Sénégal en exécution du décret du 9 Octobre I9I5 prescrivant qu'il serait effectué en A.O.F. un recrutement de 50.000 hommes.

Suivant la base de répartition précédemment admise, le Sénégal avait à fournir 7.500 hommes.

Les opérations préparatoires commencèrent dès le début de Novembre. Les premières recrues furent incorporées à Louga, le 24 et les opérations suivirent la marche ci-après:

RECRUES INCORPOREES

CERCLES	4 Xbre	I6 Xbre	24 Xbre	3I Xbre	Total
Matam				300	300
Saldé					
Podor	250				250
Dagana		I50			I50
Louga	300	I00			400
Thiès			300		300
Diourbel		400	200	250	850
Saloum		600	800	920	2320
Niani	200				200
Bakel	I20				I20
Casamance				350	350
Tivaouane				80	80
	870	I.250	I.300	I.900	3320

Gouvernement Général A.O.F. ARCHIVES DAKAR

-8-

Walking Senegalese Infantry, road of Cannes and Aqueduct

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

Senegal Piyade Birliği, Cannes ve Aqueduct yolu

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

-9-

In a trench

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

Siperde

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

-10-

Monument symbolizing brotherhood army between French soldiers and Native Senegalese infantry

Directorate of Archives of Senegal

Fransız askerler ve yerli Senegal piyadeleri arasındaki dostluğu sembolize eden anıt

Senegal Arşivler Müdürlüğü

-1-

Ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Serbia
23 July 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F I

Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Sırbistan'a ültimatomu
23 Temmuz 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F I

Belgrade, le 23/10 Juillet 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre ,

J'ai l'honneur de remettre ci-près à
Votre Excellence une note que je viens de recevoir
de mon Gouvernement et destinée au Gouvernement
Royal de Serbie.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre,
l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

(Remis personnellement
à 6 heures p.m.)

Son Excellence
Monsieur L.Paču, Ministre des Finances,
Président du Conseil ad interim.
Belgrade.

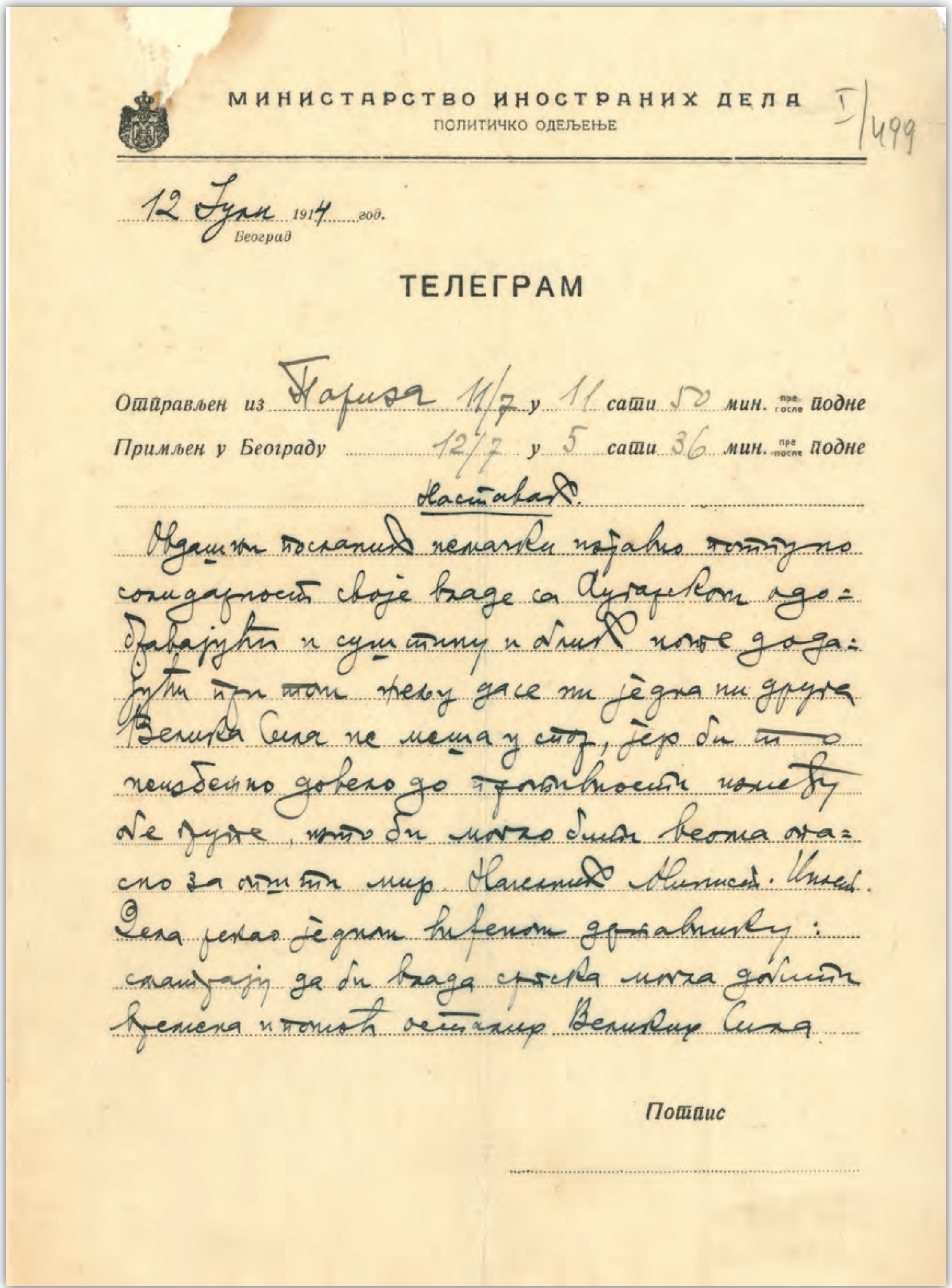
-2-

Milenko Vesnić, the Serbian MP in Paris reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia about the statement of Wilhelm von Schoen, the German ambassador in Paris on that the German Government supports the Ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Serbia.
Paris, 24 July 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F I

Paris'teki Sırp Milletvekili Milenko Vesnić, Paris Alman Büyükelçisi Wilhelm von Schoen'in Alman Hükümeti'nin Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Sırbistan'a verdiği ültimatomu desteklediğine dair beyanını Sırbistan Krallığı Dışişleri Bakanlığı'na bildirmektedir.
Paris, 24 Temmuz 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F I



МИНИСТАРСТВО ИНОСТРАНИХ ДЕЛА
ПОЛИТИЧКО ОДЕЉЕЊЕ

I/499

12 Јули 1914 год.
Београд

ТЕЛЕГРАМ

Отправљен из Париза 11/7 у 11 сати 50 мин. пре/после подне
Примљен у Београду 12/7 у 5 сати 36 мин. пре/после подне

Наставак.

Овдашњи посланик немачки изјавио потпуно солидарност своје владе са Аустријском одобравајући и суштину и облик ноте додајући при том жељу да се ни једна ни друга Велика Сила не меша у спор, јер би то неизбежно довело до противности између обе групе, што би могло бити веома опасно за општи мир. Немачки Министар Иностр. Дела рекао једном бечком дописнику: сматрајући да би влада српска могла добити времена и помоћ од стране Велике Сила

Потпис

-3-

The response of the Government of the Kingdom of Serbia to the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary

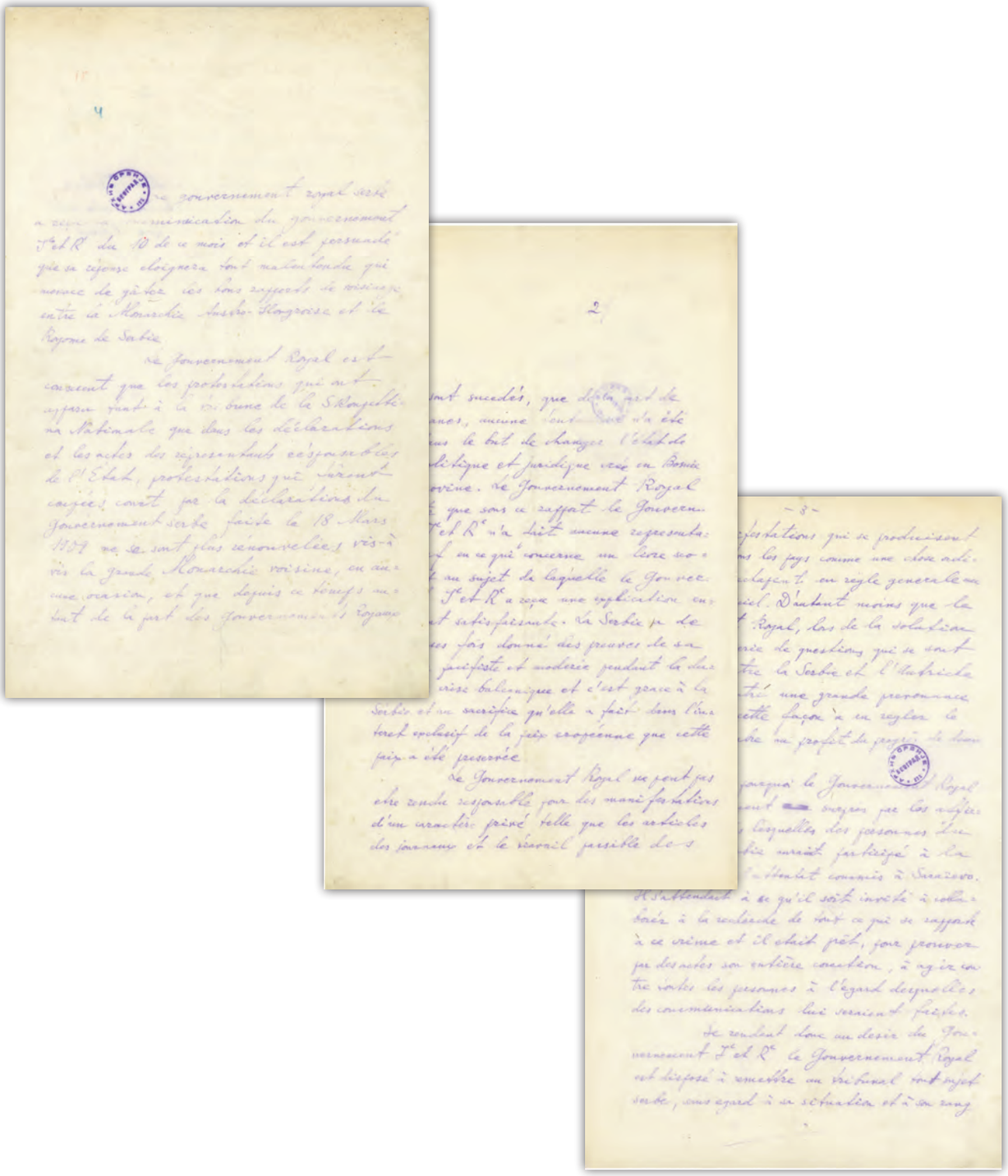
Belgrade, 25 July 1914 (Draft)

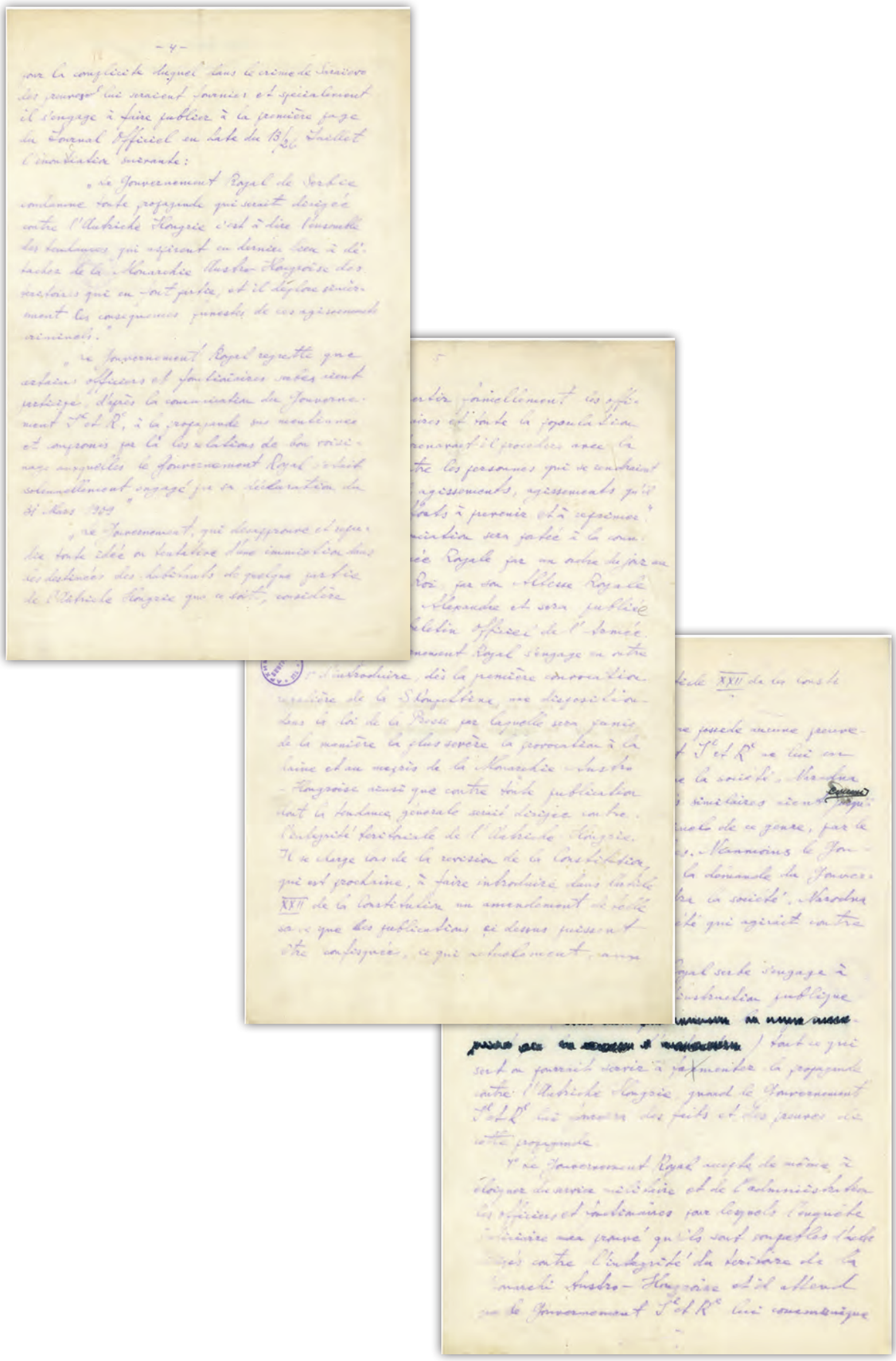
Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F I

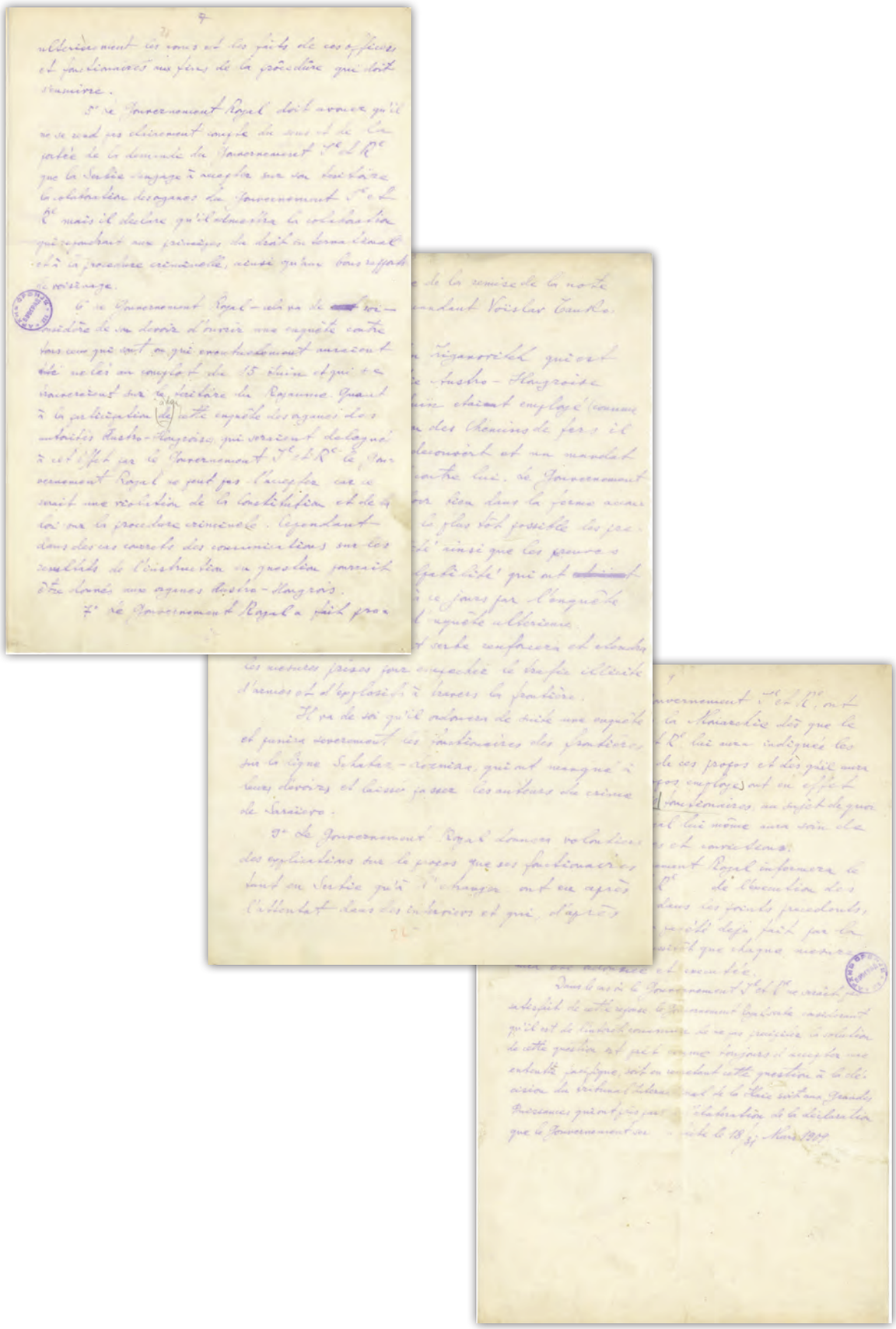
Avusturya-Macaristan'ın ültimatomuna Sırbistan Krallığı Hükümeti'nin cevabı

Belgrad, 25 Temmuz 1914 (Taslak)

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F I







-4-

Matija Bošković, the Serbian MP in London reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia that Edward Gray, British Minister of Foreign Affairs told Prince Karl Max von Lichnowski, the German ambassador in London that the Serbian response to the Austria-Hungary was satisfactory and presented basis for a peaceful resolution of the dispute.

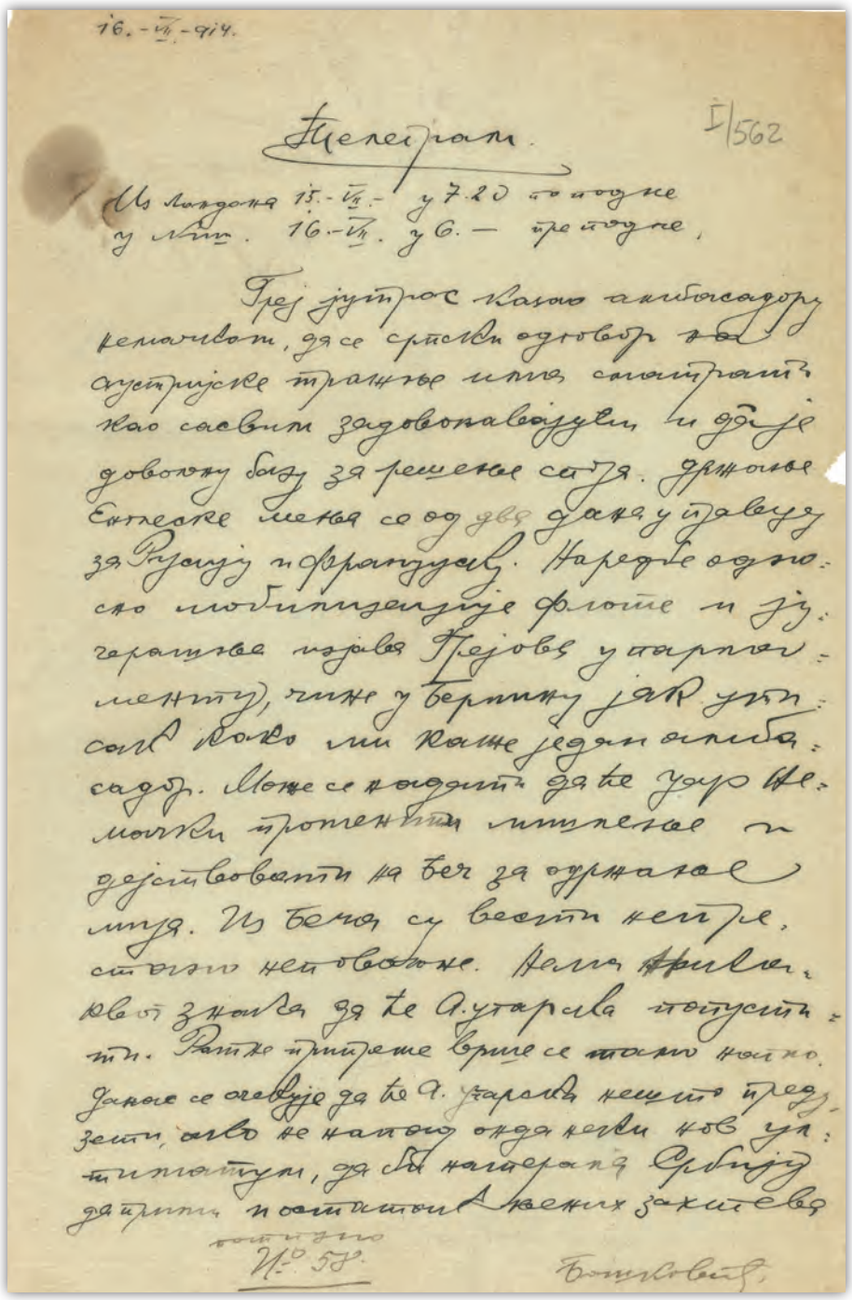
London, 28 July 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F I

Londra'daki Sırp Milletvekili Matija Bošković, İngiliz Dışişleri Bakanı Edward Gray'in Londra'daki Alman Büyükelçisi Prens Karl Max von Lichnowski'ye, Sırbistan'ın Avusturya-Macaristan'a verdiği cevabın tatmin edici olduğu ve anlaşmazlığın barışçıl çözümü için zemin teşkil ettiğine dair söylemini Sırbistan Krallığı Dışişleri Bakanlığına bildirmektedir.

Londra, 28 Temmuz 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F I



-5-

Telegram, Austria-Hungary declaration of war on Serbia

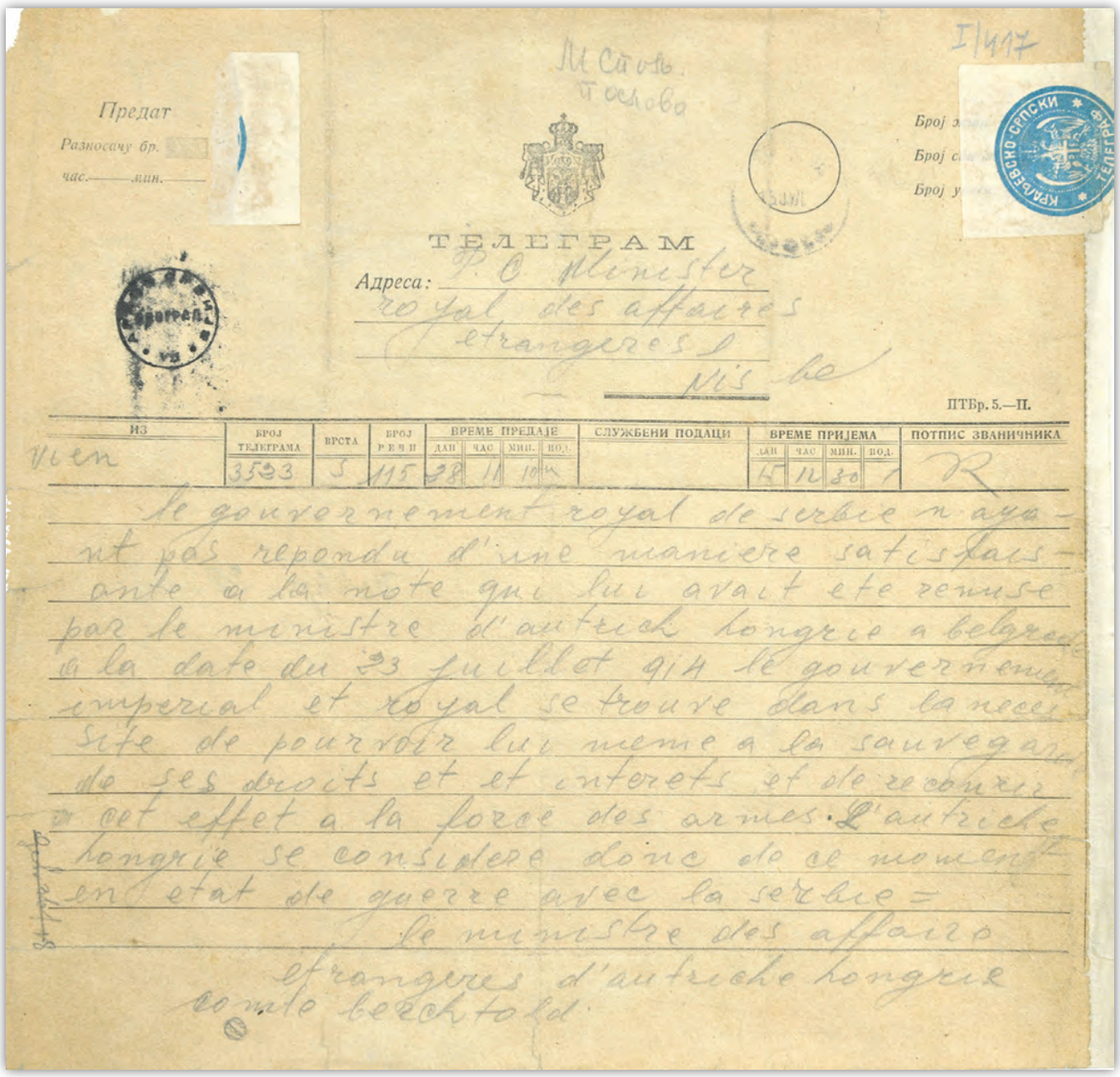
28 July 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F I

Telgraf, Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Sırbistan'a savaş ilanı

28 Temmuz 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F I



I/417

Предат

Разносачу бр.

час. мин.

ТЕЛЕГРАМ

Адреса: P. O. Minister royal des affaires etrangeres Nis be

ПТБр. 5.—II.

ИЗ	БРОЈ ТЕЛЕГРАМА	ВРСТА	БРОЈ РЕЧИ	ВРЕМЕ ПРЕДАЈЕ ДАН	ЧАС	МИН.	ПОД.	СЛУЖБЕНИ ПОДАЦИ	ВРЕМЕ ПРИЈЕМА ДАН	ЧАС	МИН.	ПОД.	ПОТПИС ЗВАНИЧНИКА
vien	3523	S	115	28	11	10			15	12	30	1	R

le gouvernement royal de serbie n'ayant pas repondu d'une maniere satisfaisante a la note qui lui avait ete remise par le ministre d'autrich hongrie a belgrade a la date du 23 juillet 914 le gouvernement imperial et royal se trouve dans la necessite de pourvoir lui meme a la sauvegarde de ses droits et et interets et de recourir a cet effet a la force des armes. L'autriche hongrie se considere donc de ce moment en etat de guerre avec la serbie =

le ministre des affaires etrangeres d'autriche hongrie comte berchtold

-6-

Nikola Pašić, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia, informs the Serbian diplomatic representations that Austria-Hungary is using heavy artillery on Belgrade, that there are many victims and that material damage is inestimable.

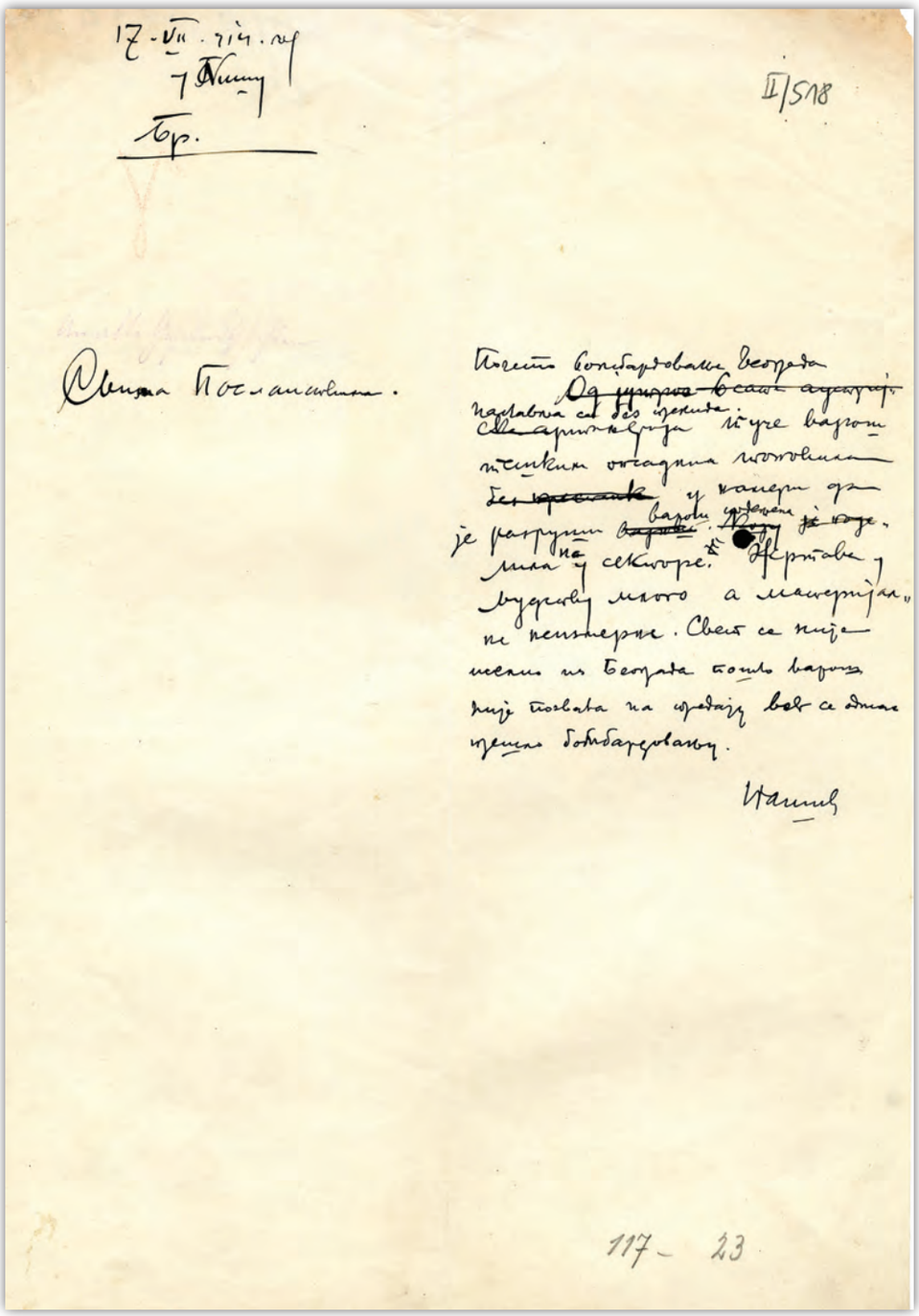
Niš, 30 July 1914 (Draft)

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F II

Sırbistan Krallığı Başbakanı ve Dışişleri Bakanı Nikola Pašić, Sırp diplomatik temsilciliklerine Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Belgrad'da ağır silahlar kullandığını, pek çok insanın mağdur olduğunu ve maddi hasarın çok büyük olduğunu bildirmektedir.

Niş, 30 Temmuz 1914 (Taslak)

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F II



-7-

Nikola Pašić, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia, informs the Serbian diplomatic representations about the victory at Mt. Cer - the first victory of the allies in the World War I.

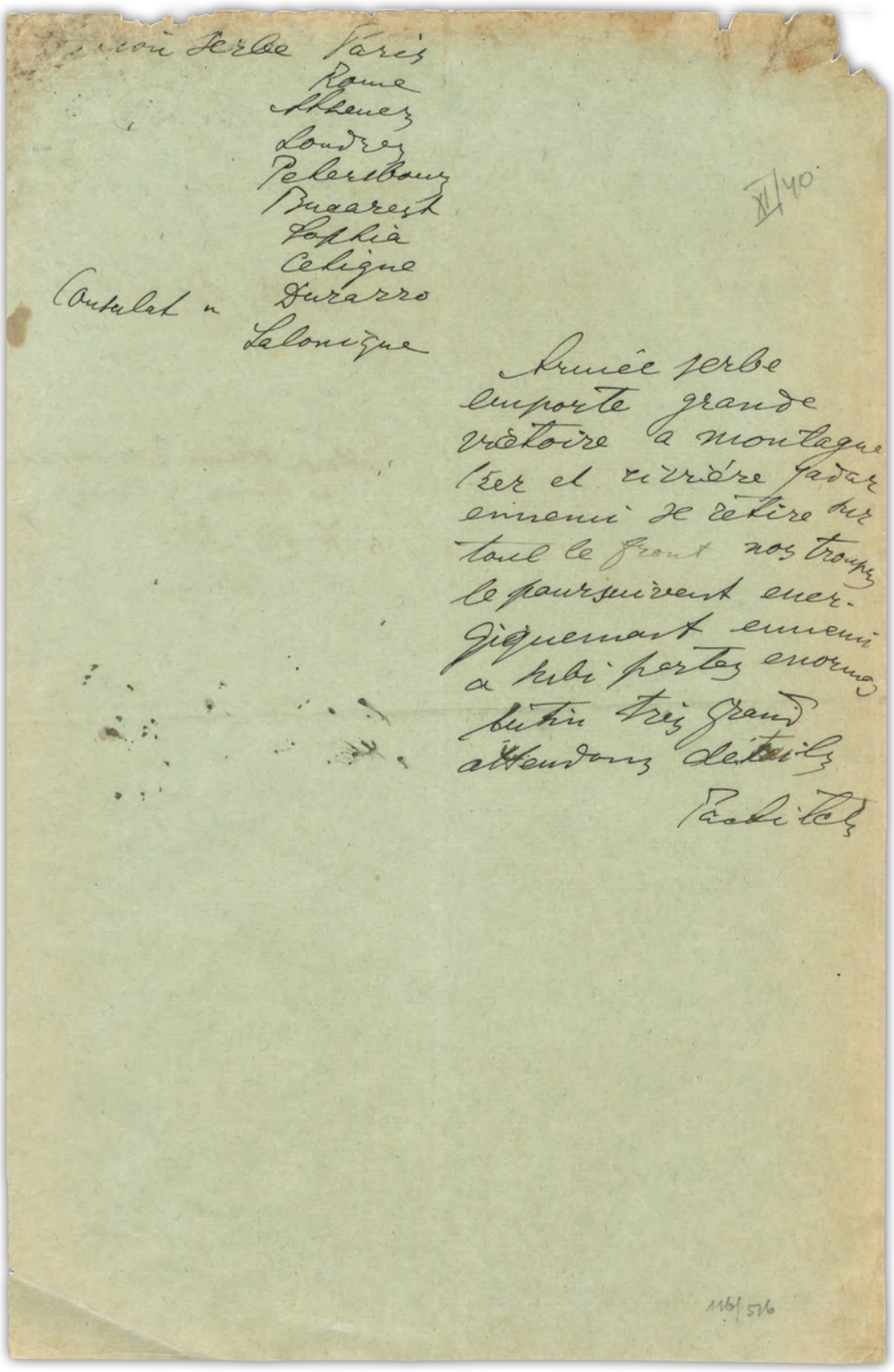
Niš, 20 August 1914 (Draft)

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F XI

Sırbistan Krallığı Başbakanı ve Dışişleri Bakanı Nikola Pašić, Sırp diplomatik temsilciliklerine I. Dünya Savaşı'nda müttefiklerin kazandığı ilk zafer olan Cer Dağı zaferi hakkında bilgi vermektedir.

Niş, 20 Ağustos 1914 (Taslak)

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F XI



-8-

Memorandum about the Austro-Hungarian atrocities in Serbia

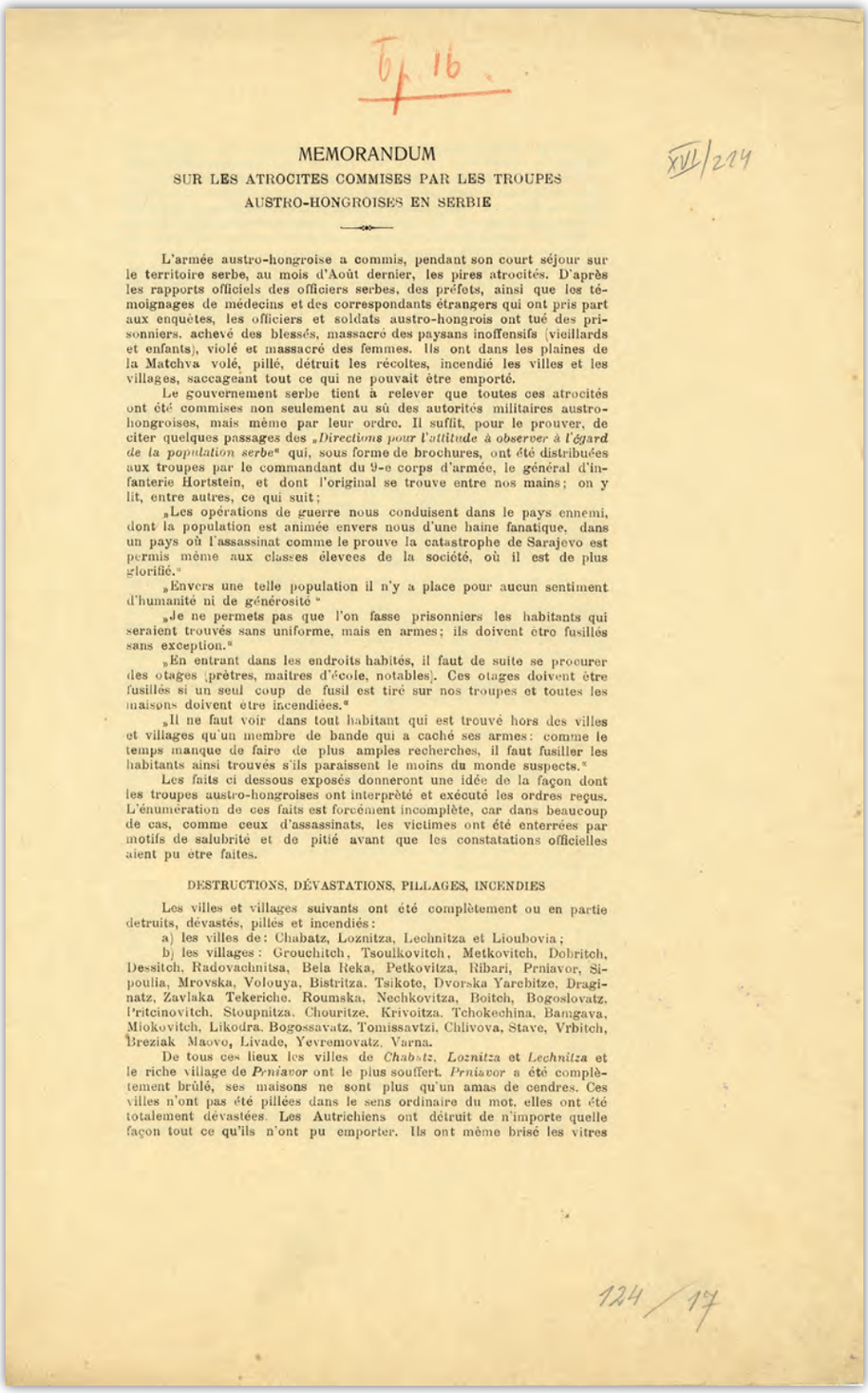
September 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F XVI

Sırbistan'daki Avusturya-Macaristan mezalimi hakkında nota

Eylül 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F XVI



Бр. 16.

XVI/214

MEMORANDUM

SUR LES ATROCITES COMMISES PAR LES TROUPES AUSTRO-HONGROISES EN SERBIE

L'armée austro-hongroise a commis, pendant son court séjour sur le territoire serbe, au mois d'Août dernier, les pires atrocités. D'après les rapports officiels des officiers serbes, des préfets, ainsi que les témoignages de médecins et des correspondants étrangers qui ont pris part aux enquêtes, les officiers et soldats austro-hongrois ont tué des prisonniers, achevé des blessés, massacré des paysans inoffensifs (vieillards et enfants), violé et massacré des femmes. Ils ont dans les plaines de la Matchva volé, pillé, détruit les récoltes, incendié les villes et les villages, saccageant tout ce qui ne pouvait être emporté.

Le gouvernement serbe tient à relever que toutes ces atrocités ont été commises non seulement au sû des autorités militaires austro-hongroises, mais même par leur ordre. Il suffit, pour le prouver, de citer quelques passages des „*Directions pour l'attitude à observer à l'égard de la population serbe*" qui, sous forme de brochures, ont été distribuées aux troupes par le commandant du 9-e corps d'armée, le général d'infanterie Hortstein, et dont l'original se trouve entre nos mains; on y lit, entre autres, ce qui suit:

„Les opérations de guerre nous conduisent dans le pays ennemi, dont la population est animée envers nous d'une haine fanatique, dans un pays où l'assassinat comme le prouve la catastrophe de Sarajevo est permis même aux classes élevees de la société, où il est de plus glorifié."

„Envers une telle population il n'y a place pour aucun sentiment d'humanité ni de générosité "

„Je ne permets pas que l'on fasse prisonniers les habitants qui seraient trouvés sans uniforme, mais en armes; ils doivent être fusillés sans exception."

„En entrant dans les endroits habités, il faut de suite se procurer des otages (prêtres, maitres d'école, notables). Ces otages doivent être fusillés si un seul coup de fusil est tiré sur nos troupes et toutes les maisons doivent être incendiées."

„Il ne faut voir dans tout habitant qui est trouvé hors des villes et villages qu'un membre de bande qui a caché ses armes: comme le temps manque de faire de plus amples recherches, il faut fusiller les habitants ainsi trouvés s'ils paraissent le moins du monde suspects."

Les faits ci dessous exposés donneront une idée de la façon dont les troupes austro-hongroises ont interprèté et exécuté les ordres reçus. L'énumération de ces faits est forcément incomplète, car dans beaucoup de cas, comme ceux d'assassinats, les victimes ont été enterrées par motifs de salubrité et de pitié avant que les constatations officielles aient pu être faites.

DESTRUCTIONS, DÉVASTATIONS, PILLAGES, INCENDIES

Les villes et villages suivants ont été complètement ou en partie detruits, dévastés, pillés et incendiés:

a) les villes de: Chabatz, Loznitza, Lechnitza et Lioubovia;

b) les villages: Grouchitch, Tsoulkovitch, Metkovitch, Dobritch, Dessitch, Radovachnitsa, Bela Reka, Petkovitza, Ribari, Prniavor, Sipoulia, Mrovska, Volouya, Bistritza, Tsikote, Dvorska Yarebitze, Draginatz, Zavlaka Tekeriche, Roumska, Nechkovitza, Boitch, Bogoslovatz, Pritcinovitch, Stoupnitza, Chouritze, Krivoitza, Tchokechina, Bamgava, Miokovitch, Likodra, Bogossavatz, Tomissavtzi, Chlivova, Stave, Vrbitch, Breziak Maovo, Livade, Yevremovatz, Varna.

De tous ces lieux les villes de *Chabatz*, *Loznitza* et *Lechnitza* et le riche village de *Prniavor* ont le plus souffert. *Prniavor* a été complètement brûlé, ses maisons ne sont plus qu'un amas de cendres. Ces villes n'ont pas été pillées dans le sens ordinaire du mot, elles ont été totalement dévastées. Les Autrichiens ont détruit de n'importe quelle façon tout ce qu'ils n'ont pu emporter. Ils ont même brisé les vitres

124/17

ou les ont sali et enduit d'ordures. Ils ont empoisonné les puits. Ils ont saccagé et détruit tout ce qui se trouvait dans les pharmacies. Dans les banques ils n'ont pas seulement emporté tout l'argent et tous les papiers de valeur, mais ils ont aussi détruit tous les livres et registres. Dans les écoles ils ont détruit tout le matériel d'enseignement. Nos églises et monastères ont été l'objet de la haine particulière des officiers et soldats austro-hongrois et de leur rage de destruction. La cathédrale de *Chabatz* a été très endommagée. Le monastère de *Tchokechina* a été dévasté. Dans l'église de *Lechnitza* les chasubles et autres objets sacrés ont été jetés par terre et souillés. A *Yarébitza* l'église a été transformée en écurie; on a trouvé des excréments de chevaux jusque sur l'autel. Des jeunes filles ont été amenées dans cette église et violées sur la sainte table.

CHANTAGES

Les Autrichiens ont commis d'odieux chantages.

Dans le village de *Grouchitch* ils ont promis à un paysan de lui laisser la vie s'il leur donnait cent ducats (1200 francs) lorsqu'ils leur remit cette somme, ils l'égorgèrent.

Dans le village de *Tsikote* ils ont torturé le paysan Ilia Aleksitch pour qu'il leur donnât de l'argent. Il jurait qu'il n'en avait pas. Mais ils refusèrent de le croire et le torturèrent jusqu'à ce qu'il expirât.

Dans le village de *Breziak* une paysanne s'est jetée à leurs pieds en pleurant; elle les suppliait d'épargner son fils unique, un enfant de dix ans, en leur offrant toutes ses économies qui se montaient à mille francs. Ils lui ont promis de ne pas toucher à son fils, ils ont accepté les mille francs et l'ont tué tout de même, sous les yeux de sa mère.

Ils n'ont pas seulement extorqué de l'argent à des particuliers; ils ont rançonné des villes entières. Par exemple ils ont demandé trente mille francs à la ville de *Loznitza*. Cette somme n'a été demandée ni à titre de réquisition ni à titre de représailles, elle a été simplement exigée comme prix de la promesse d'épargner à la ville le pillage et l'incendie. Afin de s'assurer le payement de cette somme les Autrichiens ont pris des otages parmi les notables de la ville. La ville de Loznitza leur a payé trente mille francs, mais ils n'ont pas rendu les otages; ils les ont emmenés on ne sait où.

ASSASSINATS

Les Autrichiens ont commis des assassinats innombrables sur la population civile partout où ils ont passé. Le nombre de leurs victimes ne peut être fixé, même approximativement mais il est très grand, car ils tuaient en masse. Ils liaient ensemble un nombre plus ou moins grand d'habitants et les tuaient ensuite à coups de crosse ou de baionnette. Très souvent ils les enfermaient en masse dans des maisons auxquelles ils mettaient le feu.

Voici quelques exemples:

Dans le village *Zoulkovitch* on a trouvé des masses de gens égorgés ou brûlés vifs: des hommes, des femmes, des vieillards, des vieilles femmes, des garçons, des jeunes filles et des enfants des deux sexes. Dans un ravin gisaient 27 cadavres d'hommes égorgés ou criblés de balles. Dans la cour d'une maison on a trouvé les cadavres d'un garçon, d'une jeune femme, d'une vieille femme et d'un enfant d'un an; dans une chambre de cette maison on a trouvé sur le lit le cadavre d'une jeune fille et sur le plancher celui d'une vieille femme. Dans une autre maison, où vivaient six sœurs avec leur vieille mère, celle-ci et quatre de ses filles ont été tuées, la cinquième a été blessée, la sixième s'est sauvée.

Dans le village de *Prniavor* on a forcé à coups de baïonette les habitants à s'enfermer dans les maisons auxquelles on a ensuite mis le feu. De cette façon un grand nombre d'habitants ont été brûlés vifs. On ne peut fixer avec exactitude le chiffre des victimes, mais on peut en juger par ce fait que dans une seule maison qui appartenait au nommé

A *Maovo* vit encore une femme dont les seins ont été criblés de coups de baionnettes.

A *Bogossavats* ils ont tué une femme enceinte et après lui avoir arraché l'enfant du ventre ils l'ont embroché sur un couteau. Ils déshabillaient complètement et laissaient toutes nues les femmes qu'ils tuaient. A plusieurs endroits où ils avaient tué la mère et l'enfant, la mère git toute nue et l'enfant est placé entre ses jambes.

Des viols ont été commis dans presque tous les endroits où les Autrichiens ont passé; ils violaient toutes les personnes du sexe féminin: vieilles femmes, tziganes, et même enfants. A *Ckabats* dans un hôtel où ils avaient enfermé de nombreux habitants ils ont violé tous les enfants du sexe feminin au-dessus de 10 ans. Ils les violaient en présence de leurs mères qu'il frappait à coups de crosse si elles tentaient de défendre leurs enfants.

Enfin les Autrichiens ont commis un crime dont jusqu'à présent aucune armée moderne ne s'est rendue coupable. Ils emmenaient notamment avec eux, en Autriche, en captivité les citoyens paisibles des villes et des villages. Il faut expressément faire remarquer que ces hommes que les Autrichiens emmenaient avec eux, n'étaient pas pris comme des otages. Les Autrichiens les prenaient comme captifs pour une toute autre raison — pour que le roi Pierre, et ils le disaient ouvertement, restât sans soldats pendant quelques années. Par cela on explique le fait qu'ils emmenaient avec eux surtout les jeunes gens dans lesquels ils voyaient de futurs soldats. Mais une fois qu'ils avaient commencé à emmener les habitants en captivité ils n'ont plus fait grande attention à n'emmener que des garçons, avec eux ils emmenaient aussi des hommes âgés, des femmes et surtout des jeunes filles et même des enfants. Contrairement aux principes fondamentaux du droit international les Autrichiens ont inventé qu'on avait le droit de prendre comme prisonniers non seulement les soldats mais aussi les citoyens paisibles et sans armes.

On a pu constater que les Autrichiens ont emmené en captivité tous les jeunes gens des villages *Grouckitch*, *Petkovitsa*, *Ribari* une vingtaine de garçons et de jeunes filles de *Tzoulkovitch*, tous les habitants mâles de *Bela Reka* à partir de vieillards jusqu'aux garconnets des écoles primaires. Dans ce dernier village ils ont ravi 9 enfants. A *Prniavor* ils ont emmené tous les enfants mâles au dessus de douze ans, à *Yarebitsa—Draghintsi* beaucoup de jeunes filles, six fillettes de 15 ans et 4 enfants; à *Simino Brdo* de la maison de Stanko Ivanovitch deux jeunes filles et deux vieillards; à *Tekeritch* une vingtaine d'habitants (hommes, femmes et enfants); à *Lechnitsa* cinquante citoyens. Ils ont également emmené en captivité beaucoup d'habitants des villages suivants: *Chouritsa; Tchokechina; Bastava; Maikovitch; Likodra* et *Vrbitch*.

Septembre, 1914.

124/21

-9-

René Viviani, Prime Minister of the French Government, congratulates Nikola Pašić, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia on the victory of the Serbian army in the battle of Kolubara.

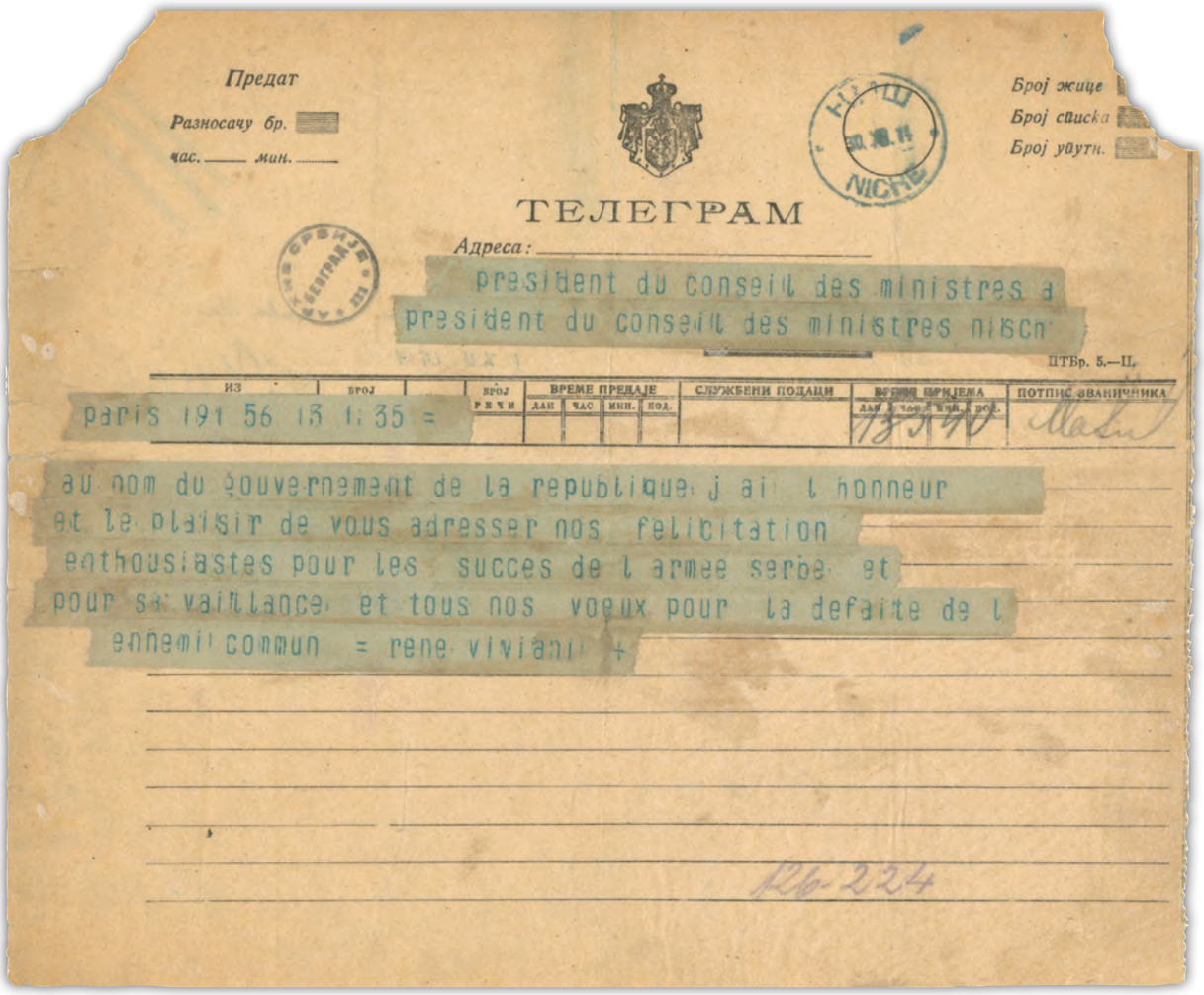
Paris, 13 December 1914

Archives of Serbia, PMS, 1914, F I

Fransız Hükümeti Başbakanı René Viviani, Kolubara Savaşı'nda Sırp ordusunun kazandığı zafer ile ilgili olarak Sırbistan Krallığı Başbakanı ve Dışişleri Bakanı Nikola Pašić'i tebrik etmektedir.

Paris, 13 Aralık 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, PMS, 1914, F I



Предат

Разносачу бр.

час. мин.

Број жице

Број списка

Број уйутн.

ТЕЛЕГРАМ

Адреса:

president du conseil des ministres a
president du conseil des ministres nisch

ПТБр. 5.—II.

ИЗ	БРОЈ		БРОЈ РЕЧИ	ВРЕМЕ ПРЕДАЈЕ ДАН	ЧАС	МИН.	ПОД.	СЛУЖБЕНИ ПОДАЦИ	ВРЕМЕ ПРИЈЕМА ДАН	ЧАС	МИН.	ПОД.	ПОТПИС ЗВАНИЧНИКА
paris 191 56 13 1:35 =									13	5	40		

au nom du gouvernement de la republique j ai l honneur
et le plaisir de vous adresser nos felicitation
enthousiastes pour les succes de l armee serbe et
pour sa vaillance et tous nos voeux pour la defaite de l
ennemi commun = rene viviani +

126-224

-10-

Edward Gray, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, congratulates the Serbian Government on the victory of the Serbian army in the battle of Kolubara.

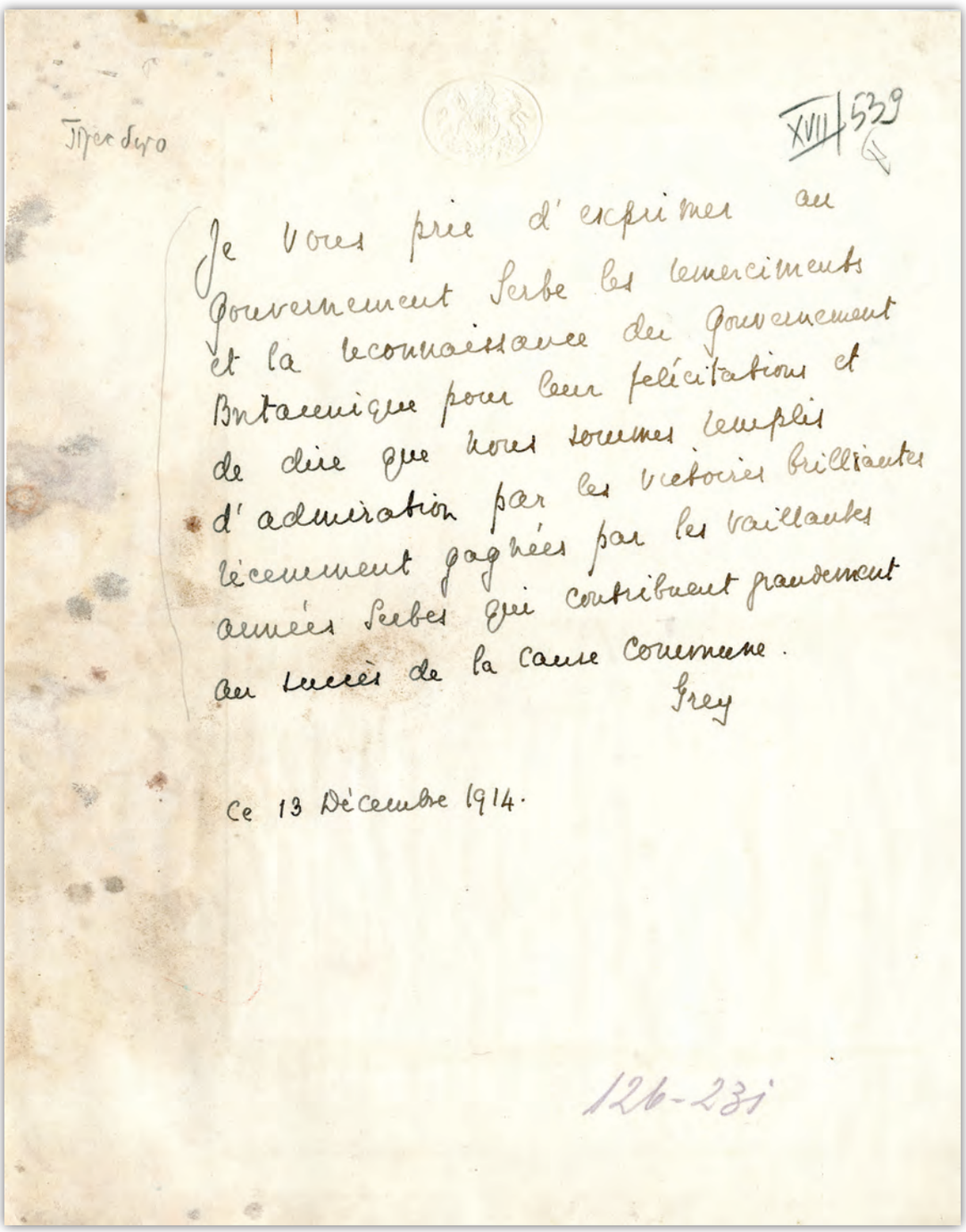
London, 13 December 1914

Archives of Serbia, MID, PO, 1914, F XVII

İngiliz Dışişleri Bakanı Edward Gray, Kolubara Savaşı'nda Sırp ordusunun kazandığı zafer ile ilgili olarak Sırbistan Hükümeti'ni tebrik etmektedir.

Londra, 13 Aralık 1914

Sırbistan Arşivi, MID, PO, 1914, F XVII



Je vous prie d'exprimer au Gouvernement Serbe les remerciments et la reconnaissance du Gouvernement Britannique pour leur félicitations et de dire que nous sommes remplis d'admiration par les victoires brillantes récemment gagnées par les vaillantes armées Serbes qui contribuent grandement au succès de la cause commune.

Grey

Ce 13 Décembre 1914.

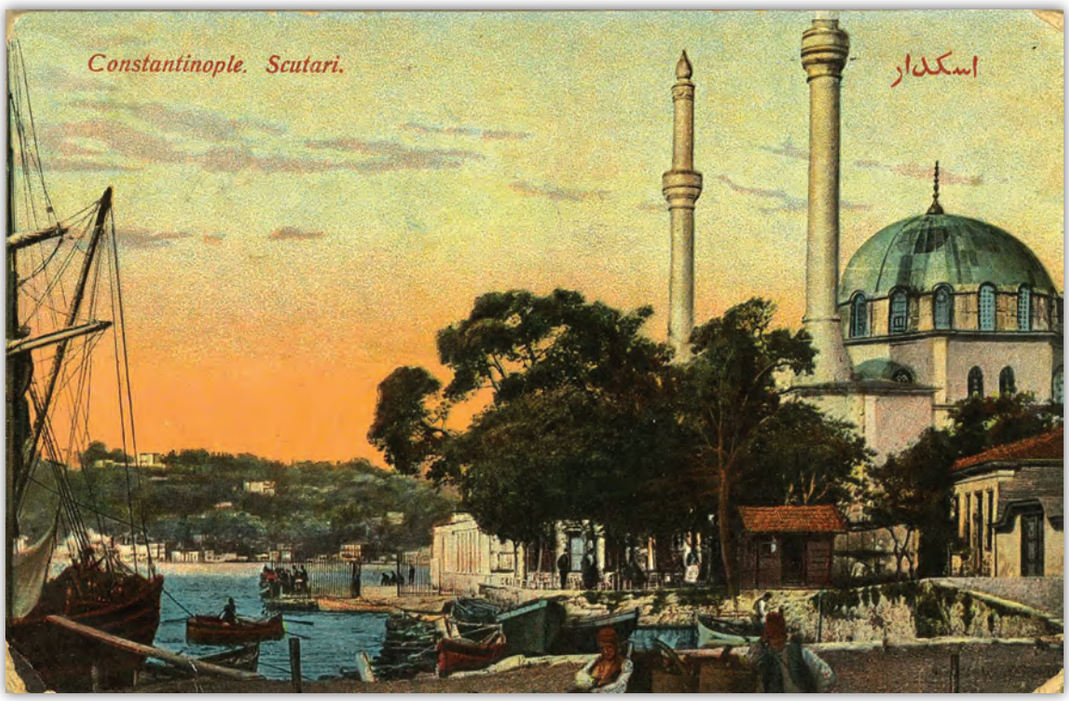
-1-

Postcard from Constantinopol

State Archives in Bratislava branch Šaľa

İstanbul'dan bir kartpostal

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi Šaľa birimi



-2-

Postcard, from Kadıköy, sent by Augustín Morvay to his parents

State Archives in Bratislava branch Šaľa

Augustín Morvay tarafından Kadıköy'den anne babasına gönderilen bir kartpostal

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi Šaľa birimi

-3-

Turkish army in desert

State Archives in Bratislava branch Šaľa

Çölde Türk Ordusu

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi Šaľa birimi

-4-

Turkish train in Jerusalem

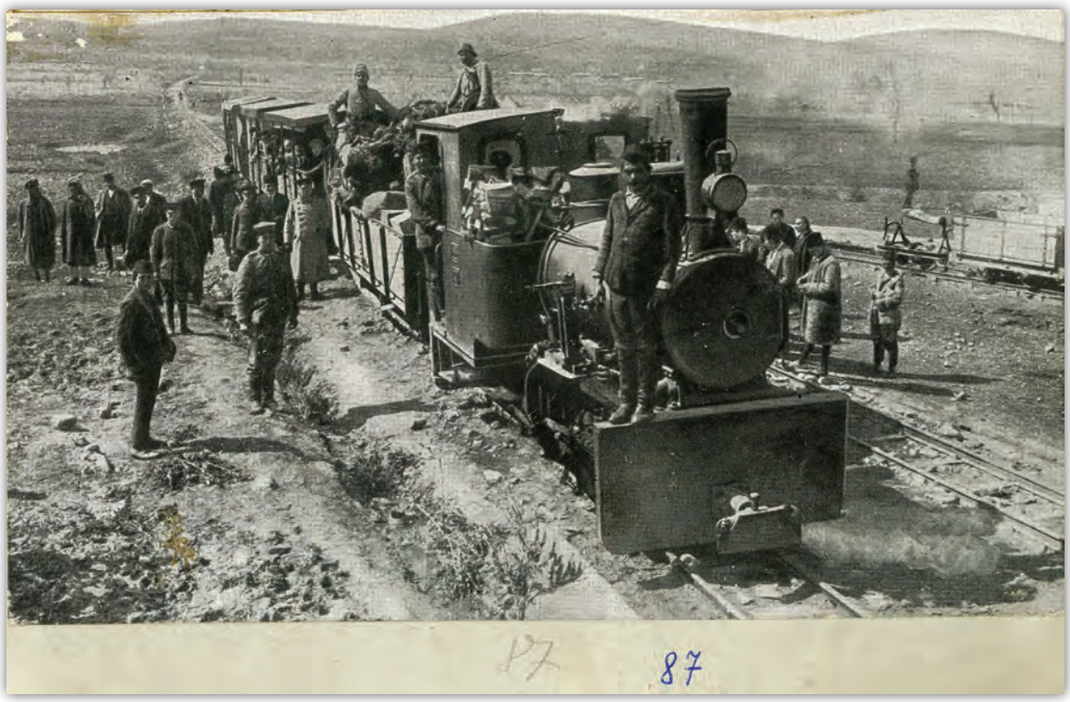
Photos were made by Augustín Morvay. He was born on 8 May 1890 in Žiharec. He studied for chemist/druggist in Budapest. He was interested in many things; he also produced medicated ointments and took care about sick people. His great hobby was photography. In 1911 he joined the military service in sanitary section number 19. In the years 1911-1914 he nursed sick and wounded people during the Bulgarian-Turkish War. During the First World War he worked in Asia Minor and the Middle East. His first more remarkable place site of action was Turkish Kadıköy. From the military stay in Turkey he settled a nice photo album. Later he was removed from the city Kadıköy to hospital in Damascus and afterward to Jerusalem´s Red Cross Hospital. Next to the hospital was a Turkish military camp, about which also made many images. Augustín Morvay received several honours for his merits in the treatment of wounded soldiers. After First World War he was married and lived with his family in Bratislava, where he died on 23 January 1943.

State Archives in Bratislava branch Šaľa

Kudüs'te Türk treni

Fotoğraflar Augustín Morvay tarafından çekilmiştir. Augustín Morvay 8 Mayıs 1890'da Žiharec'de doğmuştur. Budapeşte'de kimyagerlik/eczacılık okumuştur. Augustín pek çok şeye ilgi duymuş, ilaçlı merhemler de üreterek hasta insanlarla ilgilenmiştir. Fotoğrafçılık onun büyük hobisi olmuştur. 1911'de 19 nolu sıhhiye bölümünde askerlik hizmetine katılmıştır. 1911-1914 yıllarında Bulgar-Türk Savaşı sırasında hasta ve yaralı insanlara bakıcılık yapmıştır. Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Küçük Asya'da (Anadolu) ve Orta Doğu'da çalışmıştır. Göze çarpan ilk faaliyet bölgesi Kadıköy, Türkiye olmuştur. Türkiye'deki askeri amaçlı kalışı süresince güzel bir fotoğraf albümü oluşturmuştur. Daha sonra Kadıköy şehrinden Şam'a ve akabinde Kudüs Kızılhaç Hastanesi'ne gönderilmiştir. Hastanenin yanında, pek çok fotoğrafını da çektiği bir Türk askeri kampı bulunmaktaydı. Augustín Morvay, yaralı askerlerin tedavisinde göstermiş olduğu yararlılık karşılığında birçok onur ödülü almıştır. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra evlenmiş ve ailesiyle birlikte yaşadığı Bratislava'da 23 Ocak 1943'te ölmüştür.

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi Šaľa birimi



-5-

Christmas Tree Decoration-Salvation

Decorative tree of holiday days,
Decoration at it nowadays doesn´t belong.
There are a lot of orphans, don´t abandon them.
Their fathers heroically died for them.
Give them also our last pennies,
God deliver us blessing from heaven.
Every help, which you give to orphans,
is for God the glory.
24 December 1916
The call of Red Cross Committee to care about injured people by purchase commemorative cards to support war-affected families.

State Archives in Bratislava branch Šaľa

Noel Ağacı Süslemesi-Kurtuluş

Bayram günlerinin süsleme ağacı,
Bu günlerde süsleme yapmak uygun değil.
Ortada birçok yetim var, onları yüzüstü bırakmayın.
Babaları onlar uğruna kahramanca can verdiler.
Kalan son kuruşlarınızı onlara verin,
Tanrı cennetten kutsayarak bizi korusun.
Yetimlere ettiğiniz her bir yardım,
Tanrı'ya şükran içindir.
24 Aralık 1916
Kızıl Haç Komitesinin yaralanan insanları ve savaş mağduru aileleri desteklemek için hatıra kartları satın alınmasına dair çağrısı.

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi Šaľa birimi

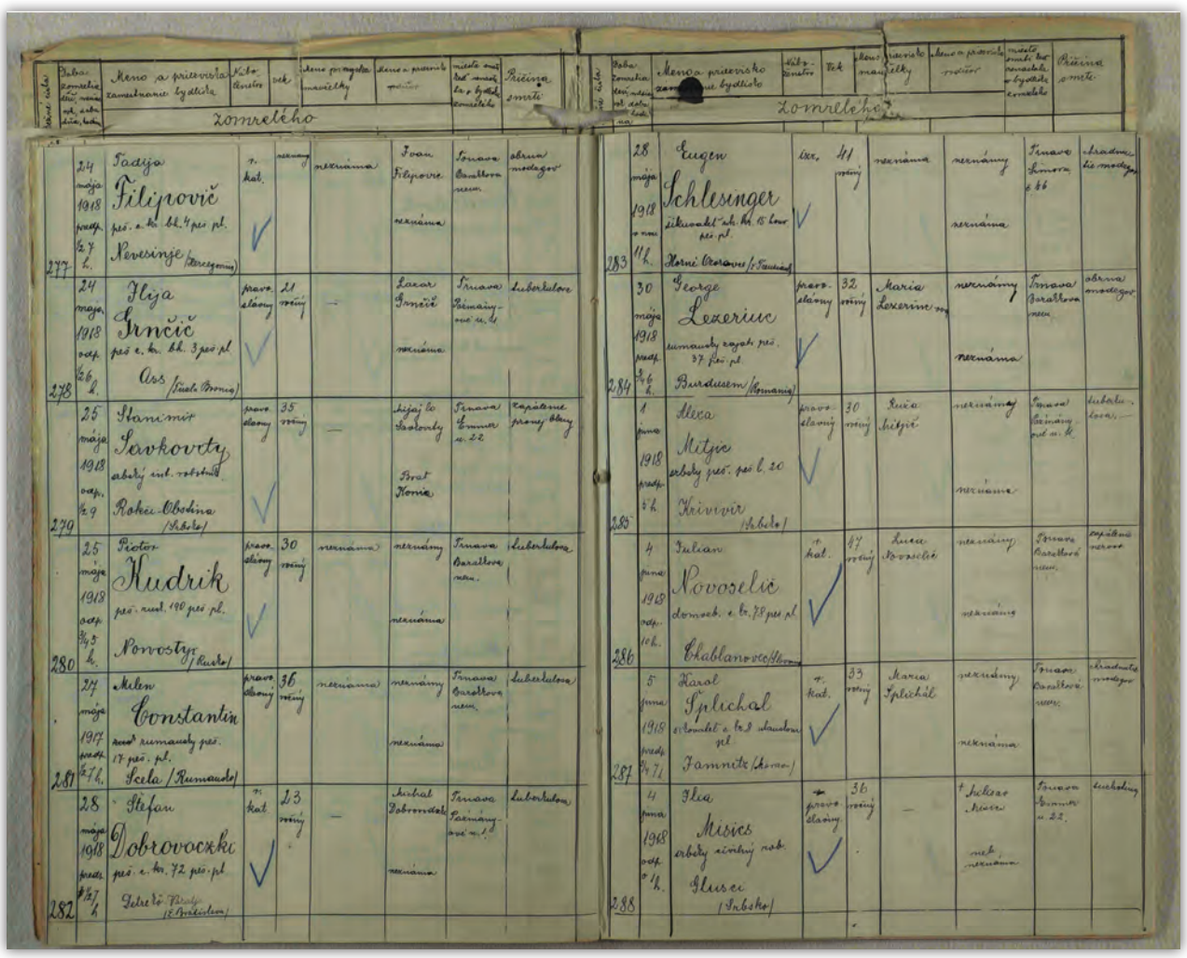
-6-

The list of soldiers killed during the First World War in the County Hospital in Trnava. The list was made in the year 1925 for the needs of County Office in Bratislava and reflects on the nationality of injured soldiers Austria-Hungary monarchy and prisoners. The document presents except age, origin, matrimony and religion also the cause of death.

State Archives in Bratislava

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Trnava Belediye Hastanesinde hayatını kaybeden askerlerin listesi. Liste, Bratislava Bölge Ofisinin ihtiyacını karşılamak üzere 1925 yılında hazırlanmıştır ve Avusturya-Macaristan tabiiyetine ait yaralı askerler ve esirlerin milliyetlerini yansıtmaktadır. Belge ayrıca yaş, köken, evlilik, din ve ölüm nedeni bilgilerini de içermektedir.

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi



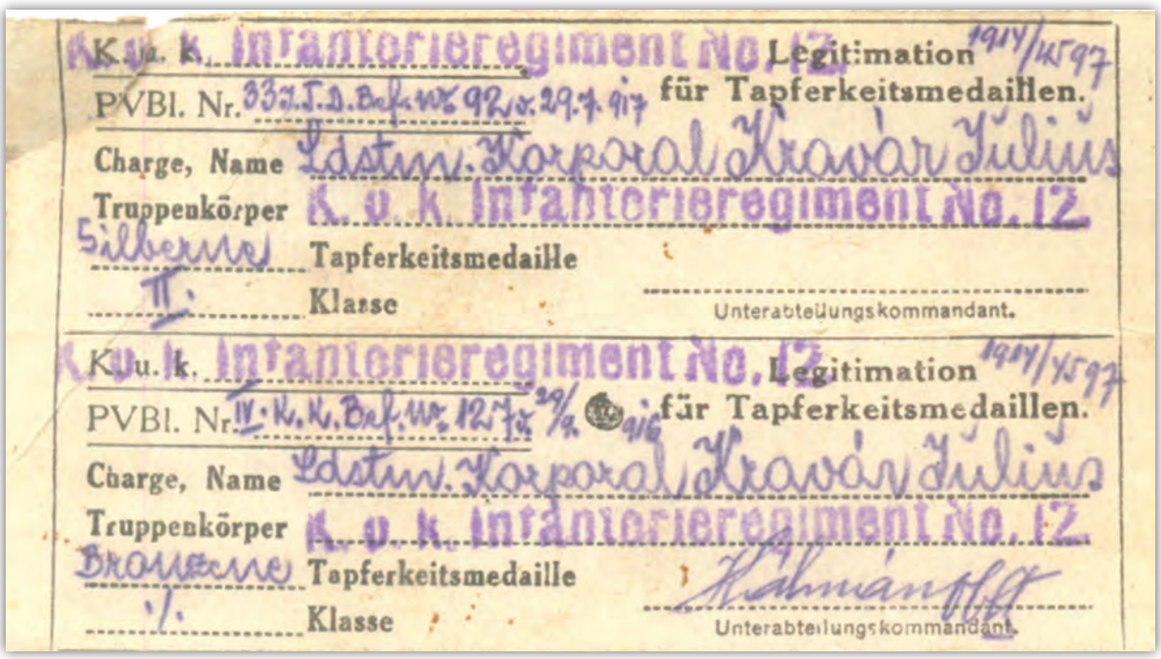
-7-

Soldier legitimation
Július Kravár soldier identify card

State Archives in Nitra

Július Kravár'a ait asker kimlik belgesi

Nitra Devlet Arşivi


K. u. k. Infanterieregiment No. 12 Legitimation 1914/4597
PVBl. Nr. 33 J. D. Bef. Nr. 92 v. 29.7.917 für Tapferkeitsmedaillen.
Charge, Name Ldstm. Korporal Kravár Julius
Truppenkörper K. u. k. Infanterieregiment No. 12
Silberne Tapferkeitsmedaille
II. Klasse
Unterabteilungskommandant.

K. u. k. Infanterieregiment No. 12 Legitimation 1914/4597
PVBl. Nr. IV. K. K. Bef. Nr. 127 v. 29/9 916 für Tapferkeitsmedaillen.
Charge, Name Ldstm. Korporal Kravár Julius
Truppenkörper K. u. k. Infanterieregiment No. 12
Bronzene Tapferkeitsmedaille
I. Klasse
Unterabteilungskommandant.

-8-

Photo about Austria-Hungary army in Halič

Slovak National Archives

Haliç'te Avusturya-Macaristan ordusuna ait bir fotoğraf

Slovak Milli Arşivi

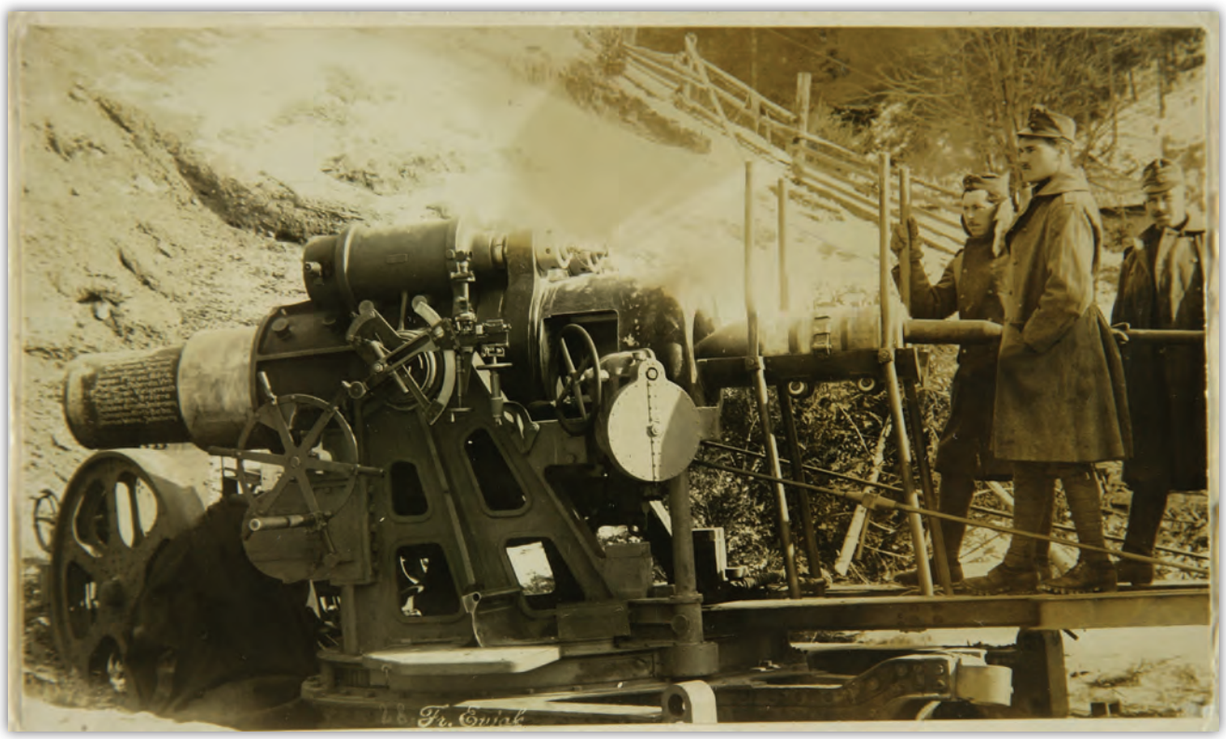
-9-

Photo about Austria-Hungary army in Halič

Slovak National Archives

Haliç'te Avusturya-Macaristan ordusuna ait bir fotoğraf

Slovak Milli Arşivi



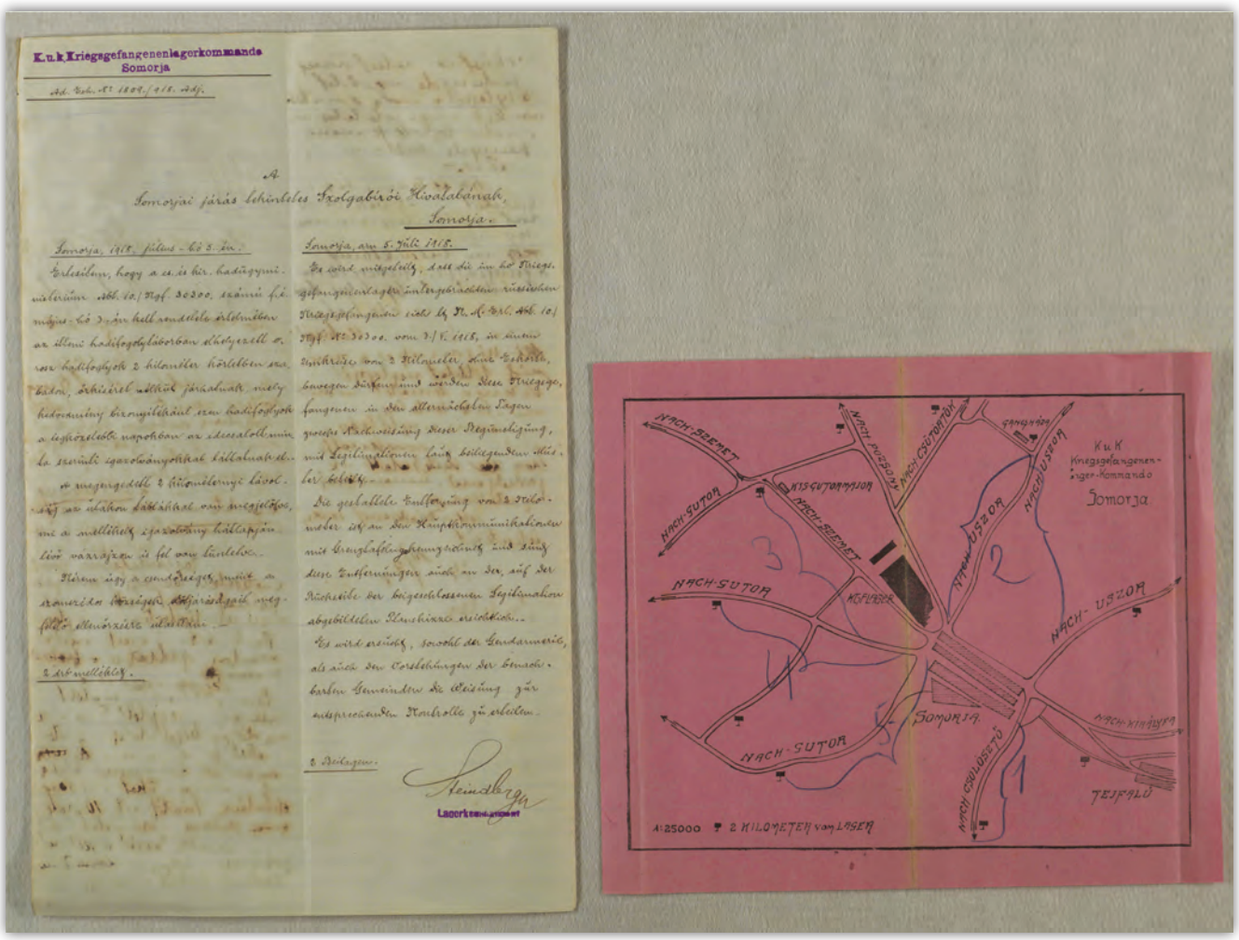
-10-

Cadastral map of village Šamorín with draw in the prison camps during the First World War. The attached file contains permitted free moving of two Russian prisoners along the camp marked territory.

State Archives in Bratislava

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Šamorín köyündeki esir kamplarına ait kadastro haritası. Ekli belge iki Rus esire kamp bölgesinde serbestçe dolaşma hakkı verildiğini göstermektedir.

Bratislava Devlet Arşivi



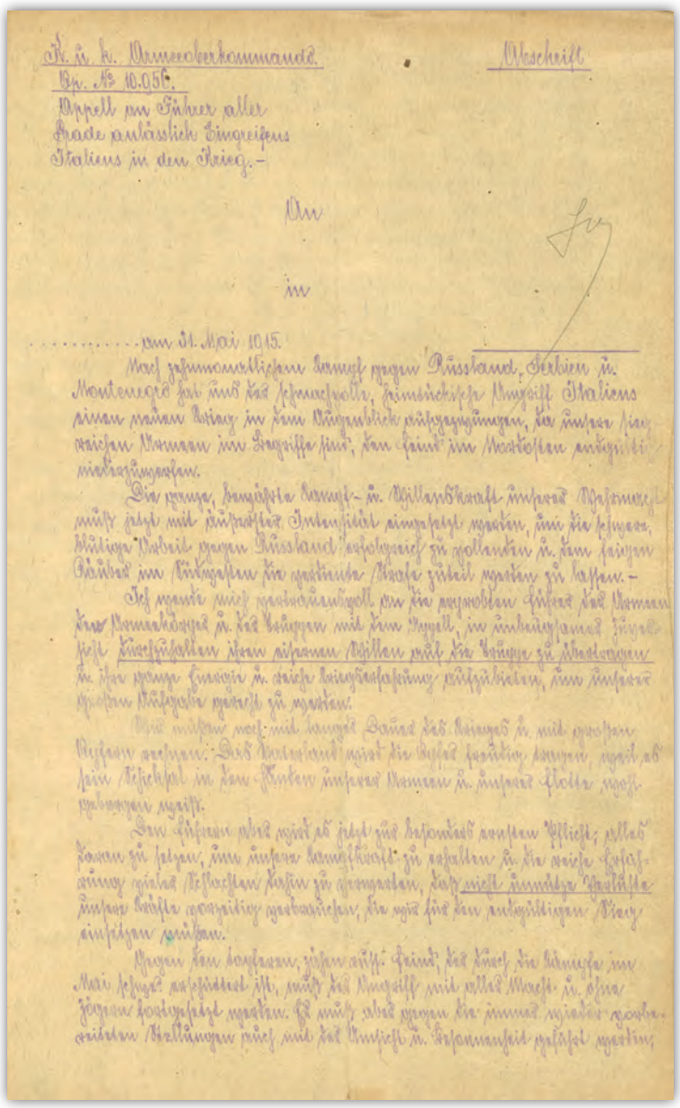
-1-

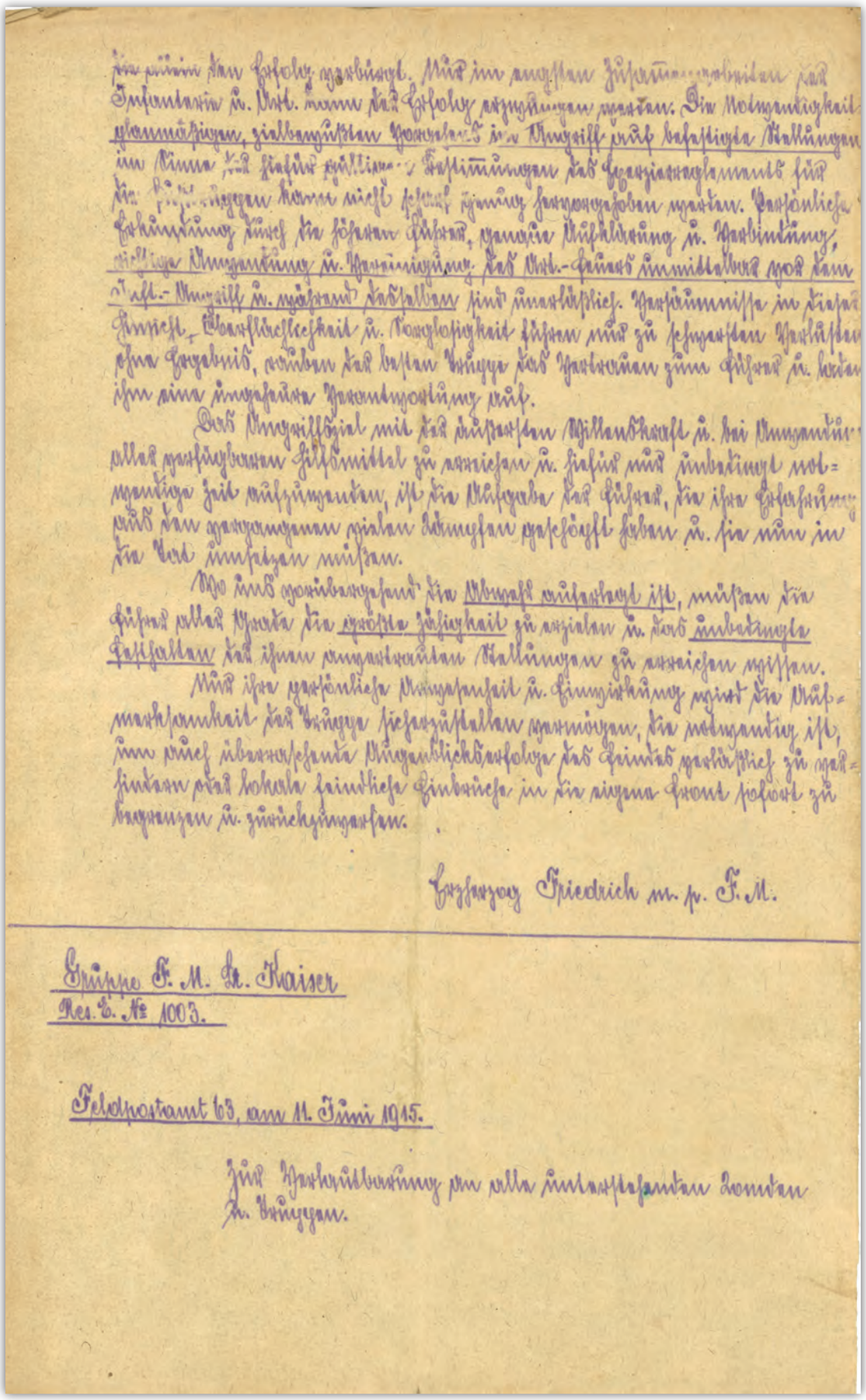
AS 356, Command of the Isonzo armada, box. 6, Appeal to commanders of all military ranks because of the Italian intervention in the war. 31.5.1915. 2 pages. Format: 34x21 cm
Content: The document is an appeal to the commanders of all ranks in the Austro-Hungarian military forces to join their efforts to defeat the Italian enemy. The appeal was created just one week after the Italian king declared war against the Austro-Hungarian Empire on May 23th 1915. In the document it states that "After then months of fights against Russia, Serbia and Montenegro the weak Italian cowards forced them into a new war just in the moment when their victorious military forces are about to defeat their enemy in the North-East."

Archives of Slovenia

AS 356, Isonzo armada komutanlığı, kutu 6, İtalyanların savaşa dahil olması sebebiyle tüm rütbelerden komutanlara yapılan çağrı. 31.5.1915, 2 sayfa. Format: 34x21 cm
İçerik: Belge, Avusturya-Macar askeri kuvvetlerinde bulunan tüm rütbelerden komutanlara, düşman İtalya'yı yenmek için tüm çabalarını sarf etmeleri hususunda yapılan bir çağrı niteliğindedir. Bu çağrı, İtalya kralının 23 Mayıs 1915 tarihinde Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu'na karşı savaş ilanından yalnızca bir hafta sonra yapılmıştır. Belgede şu ifade yer almaktadır: "Rusya, Sırbistan ve Karadağ ile aylardır süren savaş sonrasında, muzaffer ordularımız tam da kuzeydoğudaki düşmanlarını yenmek üzereyken güçsüz İtalyan korkakları, onları yeni bir savaşa zorladılar."

Slovenya Arşivi





die allein den Erfolg verbürgt. Nur im engsten Zusammengehen der Infanterie u. Art. kann der Erfolg erzwungen werden. Die Notwendigkeit planmäßigen, zielbewußten Vorgehens im Angriff auf befestigte Stellungen im Sinne der hiefür gültigen Bestimmungen des Exerzierreglements für die Fußtruppen kann nicht scharf genug hervorgehoben werden. Persönliche Erkundung durch die höheren Führer, genaue Aufklärung u. Verbindung, richtige Anwendung u. Vereinigung des Art.-Feuers unmittelbar vor dem Inft.-Angriff u. während desselben sind unerläßlich. Versäumnisse in dieser Hinsicht, Oberflächlichkeit u. Sorglosigkeit führen nur zu schwersten Verlusten ohne Ergebnis, rauben der besten Truppe das Vertrauen zum Führer u. laden ihm eine ungeheure Verantwortung auf.

Das Angriffsziel mit der äußersten Willenskraft u. bei Anwendung aller verfügbaren Hilfsmittel zu erreichen u. hiefür nur unbedingt notwendige Zeit aufzuwenden, ist die Aufgabe der Führer, die ihre Erfahrung aus den vergangenen vielen Kämpfen geschöpft haben u. sie nun in die Tat umsetzen müssen.

Wo uns vorübergehend die Abwehr auferlegt ist, müssen die Führer aller Grade die größte Zähigkeit zu erzielen u. das unbedingte Festhalten der ihnen anvertrauten Stellungen zu erreichen wissen.

Nur ihre persönliche Anwesenheit u. Einwirkung wird die Aufmerksamkeit der Truppe sicherzustellen vermögen, die notwendig ist, um auch überraschende Augenblickserfolge des Feindes verläßlich zu verhindern oder lokale feindliche Einbrüche in die eigene Front sofort zu begrenzen u. zurückzuwerfen.

Erzherzog Friedrich m. p. F. M.

Gruppe F. M. Lt. Kaiser
Res. E. № 1003.

Feldpostamt 63, am 11. Juni 1915.

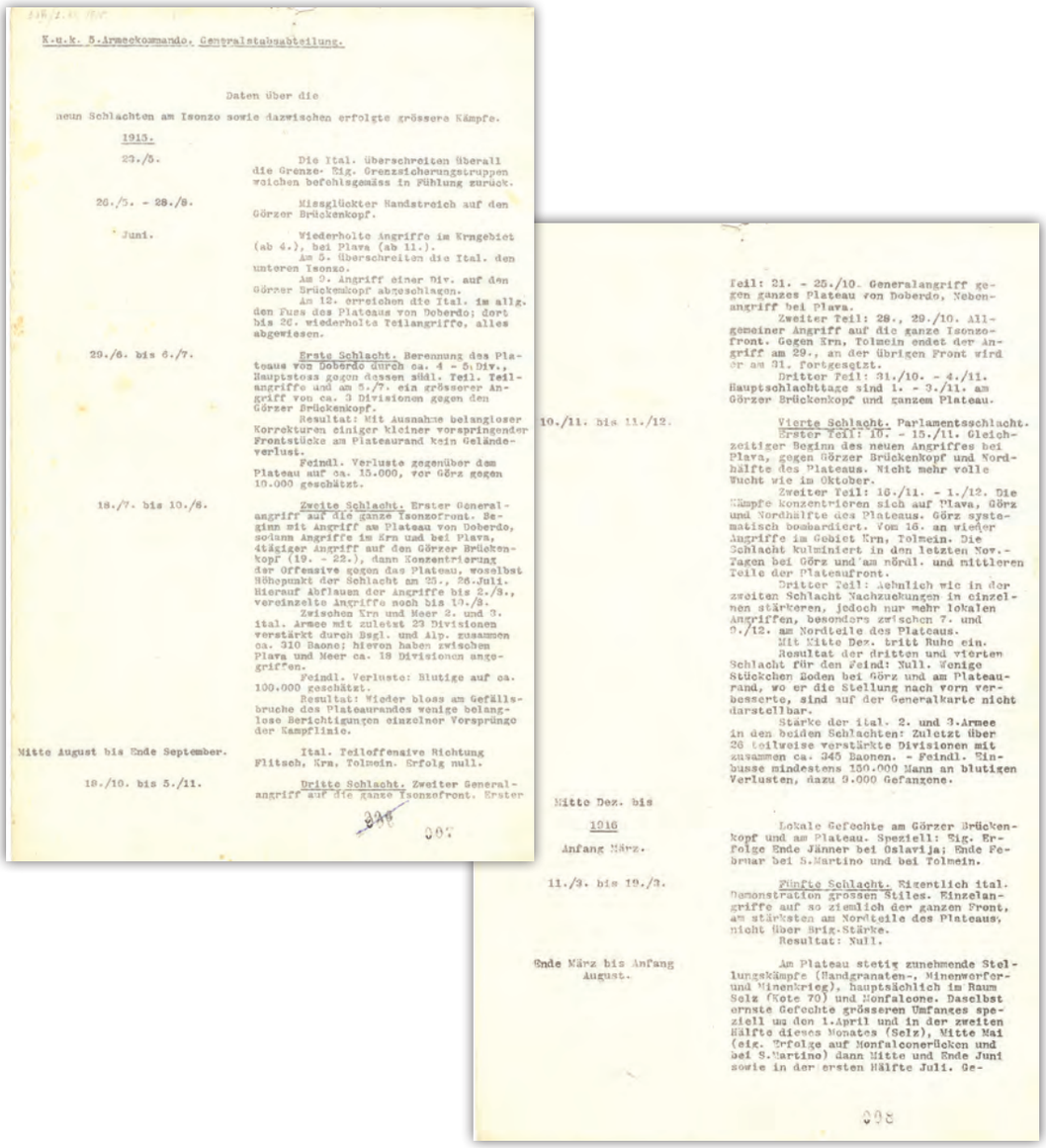
Zur Verlautbarung an alle unterstehenden Kommden u. Truppen.

AS 252, Imperial and Royal 7th re. 28th Artillery Regiment, box 3, Information about the nine battles on the Isonzo Front and greater conflicts between them. 1916. 4 pages. Format: 34x21 cm
Content: The document summarizes the first nine battles of the Isonzo Front. It gives basic information about battle lines and number of enemy losses. According to the document the Italian military forces have lost approx. 550.000 soldiers in the first nine battles on the Isonzo Front and more than 22.000 have been captured by the Austro-Hungarians.

Archives of Slovenia

AS 252, İmparatorluk ve Kraliyet 7. Alayı, 28. Topçu Alayı, kutu 3, Isonzo Cephesi'ndeki ilk dokuz savaş ve taraflar arasındaki büyük çatışmalar hakkında malumat. 1916. 4 sayfa. Format: 34x21 cm
İçerik: Belge Isonzo Cephesi'ndeki ilk dokuz savaşı özetlemektedir. Belgede savaş hattı ve düşman kayıplarının sayısı hakkında temel bilgiler verilmektedir. Belgeye göre, İtalyan askeri kuvvetleri Isonzo Cephesi'ndeki ilk dokuz savaşta yaklaşık 550.000 asker kaybetmiştir ve 22.000'den fazla asker Avusturya-Macaristan tarafından esir alınmıştır.

Slovenya Arşivi



K.u.k. 5.Armeekommando. Centralstabsabteilung.

Daten über die

neun Schlachten am Isonzo sowie dazwischen erfolgte grössere Kämpfe.

1915.

23./5. Die Ital. überschreiten überall die Grenze. Kig. Grenzsicherungstruppen weichen befehlsgemäss in Fühlung zurück.

26./5. - 28./6. Missglückter Handstreich auf den Görzer Brückenkopf.

Juni. Wiederholte Angriffe im Krngebiet (ab 4.), bei Plava (ab 11.).
Am 5. überschreiten die Ital. den unteren Isonzo.
Am 9. Angriff einer Div. auf den Görzer Brückenkopf abgeschlagen.
Am 12. erreichen die Ital. im allg. den Fuss des Plateaus von Doberdo; dort bis 26. wiederholte Teilangriffe, alles abgewiesen.

29./6. bis 6./7. Erste Schlacht. Berennung des Plateaus von Doberdo durch ca. 4 - 5 Div., Hauptstoss gegen dessen südl. Teil. Teilangriffe und am 5./7. ein grösserer Angriff von ca. 3 Divisionen gegen den Görzer Brückenkopf.
Resultat: Mit Ausnahme belangloser Korrekturen einiger kleiner vorspringender Frontstücke am Plateaurand kein Geländeverlust.
Feindl. Verluste gegenüber dem Plateau auf ca. 15.000, vor Görz gegen 10.000 geschätzt.

18./7. bis 10./8. Zweite Schlacht. Erster Generalangriff auf die ganze Isonzofront. Beginn mit Angriff am Plateau von Doberdo, sodann Angriffe im Krn und bei Plava, 4tägiger Angriff auf den Görzer Brückenkopf (19. - 23.), dann Konzentrierung der Offensive gegen das Plateau, woselbst Höhepunkt der Schlacht am 25., 26.Juli. Hierauf Abflauen der Angriffe bis 2./8., vereinzelte Angriffe noch bis 10./8.
Zwischen Krn und Meer 2. und 3. ital. Armee mit zuletzt 23 Divisionen verstärkt durch Bsgl. und Alp. zusammen ca. 310 Baone; hievon haben zwischen Plava und Meer ca. 18 Divisionen angegriffen.
Feindl. Verluste: Blutige auf ca. 100.000 geschätzt.
Resultat: Wieder bloss am Gefällsbruche des Plateaurandes wenige belanglose Berichtigungen einzelner Vorsprünge der Kampflinie.

Mitte August bis Ende September. Ital. Teiloffensive Richtung Flitsch, Krn, Tolmein. Erfolg null.

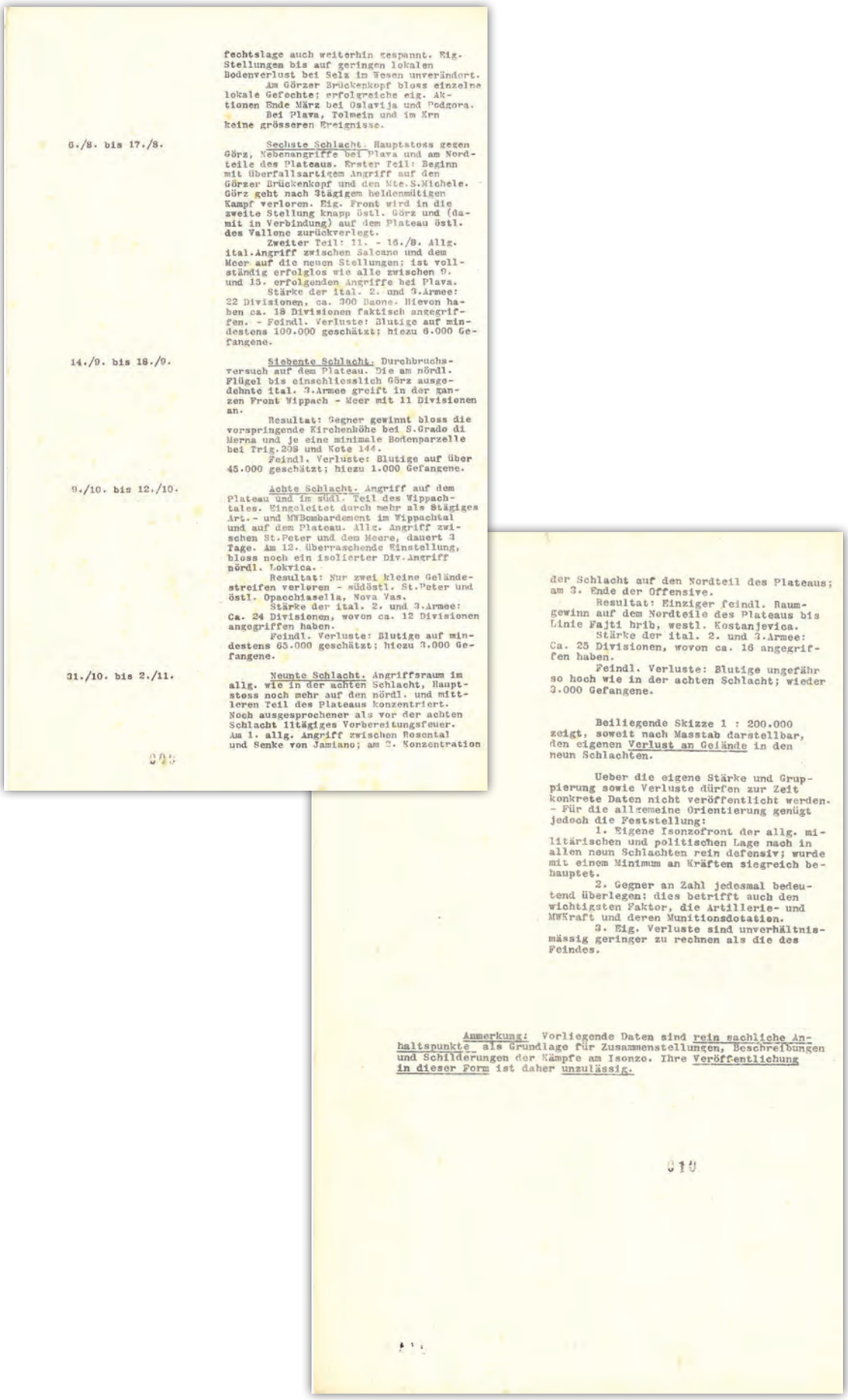
10./10. bis 5./11. Dritte Schlacht. Zweiter Generalangriff auf die ganze Isonzofront. Erster Teil: 21. - 25./10. Generalangriff gegen ganzes Plateau von Doberdo, Nebenangriff bei Plava.
Zweiter Teil: 28., 29./10. Allgemeiner Angriff auf die ganze Isonzofront. Gegen Krn, Tolmein endet der Angriff am 29., an der übrigen Front wird er am 31. fortgesetzt.
Dritter Teil: 31./10. - 4./11. Hauptschlachttage sind 1. - 3./11. am Görzer Brückenkopf und ganzem Plateau.

10./11. bis 11./12. Vierte Schlacht. Parlamentsschlacht.
Erster Teil: 10. - 15./11. Gleichzeitiger Beginn des neuen Angriffes bei Plava, gegen Görzer Brückenkopf und Nordhälfte des Plateaus. Nicht mehr volle Wucht wie im Oktober.
Zweiter Teil: 16./11. - 1./12. Die Kämpfe konzentrieren sich auf Plava, Görz und Nordhälfte des Plateaus. Görz systematisch bombardiert. Vom 16. an wieder Angriffe im Gebiet Krn, Tolmein. Die Schlacht kulminiert in den letzten Nov.-Tagen bei Görz und am nördl. und mittleren Teile der Plateaufront.
Dritter Teil: Aehnlich wie in der zweiten Schlacht Nachzuckungen in einzelnen stärkeren, jedoch nur mehr lokalen Angriffen, besonders zwischen 7. und 9./12. am Norditeile des Plateaus.
Mit Mitte Dez. tritt Ruhe ein.
Resultat der dritten und vierten Schlacht für den Feind: Null. Wenige Stückchen Boden bei Görz und am Plateaurand, wo er die Stellung nach vorn verbesserte, sind auf der Generalkarte nicht darstellbar.
Stärke der ital. 2. und 3.Armee in den beiden Schlachten: Zuletzt über 26 teilweise verstärkte Divisionen mit zusammen ca. 345 Baonen. - Feindl. Einbusse mindestens 150.000 Mann an blutigen Verlusten, dazu 9.000 Gefangene.

Mitte Dez. bis 1916 Anfang März. Lokale Gefechte am Görzer Brückenkopf und am Plateau. Speziell: Kig. Erfolge Ende Jänner bei Oslavlja; Ende Februar bei S.Martino und bei Tolmein.

11./3. bis 19./3. Fünfte Schlacht. Eigentlich ital. Demonstration grossen Stiles. Einzelangriffe auf so ziemlich der ganzen Front, am stärksten am Norditeile des Plateaus, nicht über Brig-Stärke.
Resultat: Null.

Ende März bis Anfang August. Am Plateau stetig zunehmende Stellungskämpfe (Handgranaten-, Minenwerfer- und Minenkrieg), hauptsächlich im Raum Selz (Kote 70) und Monfalcone. Daselbst ernste Gefechte grösseren Umfanges speziell um den 1.April und in der zweiten Hälfte dieses Monates (Selz), Mitte Mai (eig. Erfolge auf Monfalconerücken und bei S.Martino) dann Mitte und Ende Juni sowie in der ersten Hälfte Juli. Ge-



fechtslage auch weiterhin gespannt. Eig. Stellungen bis auf geringen lokalen Bodenverlust bei Sela im Wesen unverändert.
Am Görzer Brückenkopf bloss einzelne lokale Gefechte; erfolgreiche eig. Aktionen Ende März bei Oslavija und Podgora.
Bei Plava, Tolmein und im Krn keine grösseren Ereignisse.

6./8. bis 17./8. Sechste Schlacht. Hauptstoss gegen Görz, Nebenangriffe bei Plava und am Nordteile des Plateaus. Erster Teil: Beginn mit überfallsartigem Angriff auf den Görzer Brückenkopf und den Mte.S.Michele. Görz geht nach 3tägigem heldenmütigen Kampf verloren. Eig. Front wird in die zweite Stellung knapp östl. Görz und (damit in Verbindung) auf dem Plateau östl. des Vallone zurückverlegt.
Zweiter Teil: 11. - 16./8. Allg. ital.Angriff zwischen Salcano und dem Meer auf die neuen Stellungen; ist vollständig erfolglos wie alle zwischen 9. und 15. erfolgenden Angriffe bei Plava.
Stärke der ital. 2. und 3.Armee: 22 Divisionen, ca. 300 Bataillone. Hievon haben ca. 18 Divisionen faktisch angegriffen. - Feindl. Verluste: Blutige auf mindestens 100.000 geschätzt; hiezu 6.000 Gefangene.

14./9. bis 18./9. Siebente Schlacht. Durchbruchsversuch auf dem Plateau. Die am nördl. Flügel bis einschliesslich Görz ausgedehnte ital. 3.Armee greift in der ganzen Front Wippach - Meer mit 11 Divisionen an.
Resultat: Gegner gewinnt bloss die vorspringende Kirchenhöhe bei S.Grado di Merna und je eine minimale Bodenparzelle bei Trig.208 und Kote 144.
Feindl. Verluste: Blutige auf über 45.000 geschätzt; hiezu 1.000 Gefangene.

9./10. bis 12./10. Achte Schlacht. Angriff auf dem Plateau und im südl. Teil des Wippachtales. Eingeleitet durch mehr als 5tägiges Art.- und MWBombardement im Wippachtal und auf dem Plateau. Allg. Angriff zwischen St.Peter und dem Meere, dauert 3 Tage. Am 12. überraschende Einstellung, bloss noch ein isolierter Div.Angriff nördl. Lokvica.
Resultat: Nur zwei kleine Geländestreifen verloren - südöstl. St.Peter und östl. Opacchiasella, Nova Vas.
Stärke der ital. 2. und 3.Armee: Ca. 24 Divisionen, wovon ca. 12 Divisionen angegriffen haben.
Feindl. Verluste: Blutige auf mindestens 65.000 geschätzt; hiezu 3.000 Gefangene.

31./10. bis 2./11. Neunte Schlacht. Angriffsraum im allg. wie in der achten Schlacht, Hauptstoss noch mehr auf den nördl. und mittleren Teil des Plateaus konzentriert. Noch ausgesprochener als vor der achten Schlacht 11tägiges Vorbereitungsfeuer. Am 1. allg. Angriff zwischen Rosental und Senke von Jamiano; am 2. Konzentration der Schlacht auf den Nordteil des Plateaus; am 3. Ende der Offensive.
Resultat: Einziger feindl. Raumgewinn auf dem Nordteile des Plateaus bis Linie Fajti hrib, westl. Kostanjevica.
Stärke der ital. 2. und 3.Armee: Ca. 25 Divisionen, wovon ca. 16 angegriffen haben.
Feindl. Verluste: Blutige ungefähr so hoch wie in der achten Schlacht; wieder 3.000 Gefangene.

Beiliegende Skizze 1 : 200.000 zeigt, soweit nach Masstab darstellbar, den eigenen Verlust an Gelände in den neun Schlachten.

Ueber die eigene Stärke und Gruppierung sowie Verluste dürfen zur Zeit konkrete Daten nicht veröffentlicht werden. - Für die allgemeine Orientierung genügt jedoch die Feststellung:
1. Eigene Isonzofront der allg. militärischen und politischen Lage nach in allen neun Schlachten rein defensiv; wurde mit einem Minimum an Kräften siegreich behauptet.
2. Gegner an Zahl jedesmal bedeutend überlegen: dies betrifft auch den wichtigsten Faktor, die Artillerie- und MWKraft und deren Munitionsdotation.
3. Eig. Verluste sind unverhältnismässig geringer zu rechnen als die des Feindes.

Anmerkung: Vorliegende Daten sind rein sachliche Anhaltspunkte als Grundlage für Zusammenstellungen, Beschreibungen und Schilderungen der Kämpfe am Isonzo. Ihre Veröffentlichung in dieser Form ist daher unzulässig.

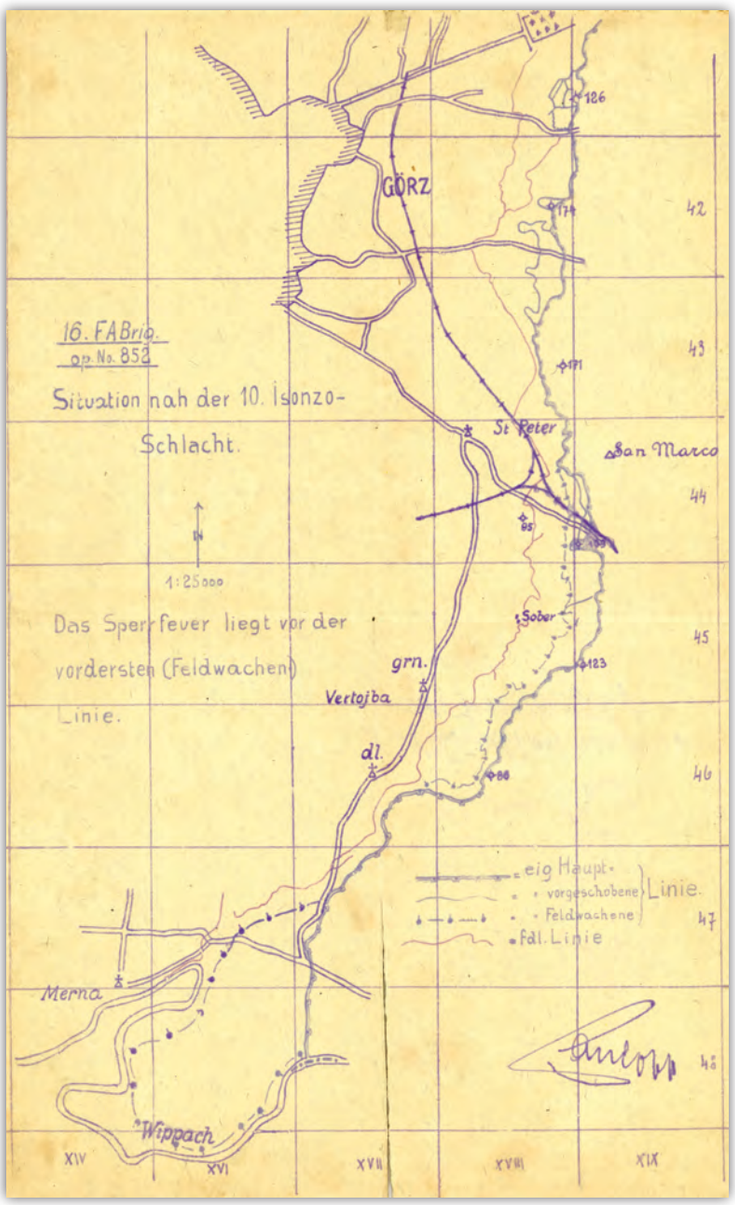
-3-

AS 356, Imperial and Royal 7th re. 28th Artillery Regiment, box 1, Map of rough map drafts, Situation after the 10th Isonzo Battle. Op. No. 852. July-August 1917. 1 page. Format: 34x21 cm
Content: In the 10th Isonzo Battle the Italian military forces attacked their Austro-Hungarian counterparts in the surroundings of Gorizia and even high in the Julian Mountains (Vršič Pass). Initially the Italians had an operand with 38 divisions against 14 Austro- Hungarian. But after nearly one month of continuous fights (May 12th-June 8th 1917) the Italians counted nearly 150.000 loses.

Archives of Slovenia

AS 356, İmparatorluk ve Kraliyet 7. Alayı, 28. Topçu Alayı, kutu 1, Taslak çizimlerden oluşan harita, 10. Isonzo Savaşı'ndan sonraki durum. Op. No. 852. Temmuz-Ağustos 1917. 1 sayfa. Format: 34x21 cm
İçerik: 10. Isonzo Savaşı'nda İtalyan askeri güçleri, Avusturya-Macaristan ordusuna Gorizia çevresi ve hatta Julian Dağları'nda (Vršič Pass) hücum etmiştir. Başlangıçta, İtalyanlar sahip oldukları 38 tümen ile Avusturya-Macaristan'ın 14 tümenine sayıca üstünlük kurmuşlardır. Ancak yaklaşık bir ay boyunca aralıksız süren çatışmalar (12 Mayıs-8 Haziran 1917) sonucunda İtalyanlar 150.000 kayıp vermiştir.

Slovenya Arşivi



-4-

AS-1201/70/7, Franc Uršič Collection, Photos from World War I, The Isonzo Front-Year 1916. At Lake Doberdob (Doberdo del Lago). 24 cm Austro-Hungarian mortar 'ADAM'. 1916. 1 photography. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Archives of Slovenia

AS-1201/70/7, Franc Uršič Koleksiyonu, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan fotoğraflar, Isonzo Cephesi-1916 yılı. Doberdob Gölü (Doberdo del Lago). Avusturya-Macaristan'ın 24 cm'lik havan topu 'ADAM'. 1916. 1 fotoğraf. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Slovenya Arşivi

-5-

AS-1201/70/26, Franc Uršič Collection, Photos from World War I, The Isonzo Front-Year 1916. 24 cm Austro-Hungarian mortar 'ADAM' at Lake Doberdob (Doberdo del Lago) during the 1st Isonzo Battle. 1916. 1 photography. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Archives of Slovenia

AS-1201/70/26, Franc Uršič Koleksiyonu, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan fotoğraflar, Isonzo Cephesi-1916 yılı. 1. Isonzo Savaşı sırasında Doberdob Gölü'nde (Doberdo del Lago) Avusturya-Macaristan'ın 24 cm'lik havan topu 'ADAM'. 1916. 1 fotoğraf. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Slovenya Arşivi

-6-

AS-1201/71/46, Franc Uršič Collection, Photos from World War I, The Isonzo Front-Year 1917. Austro-Hungarian posts in Štivan (San Giovanni di Duino). 1917. 1 photography. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Archives of Slovenia

AS-1201/71/46, Franc Uršič Koleksiyonu, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan fotoğraflar, Isonzo Cephesi-1917 yılı. Štivan'daki (San Giovanni di Duino) Avusturya-Macaristan askeri noktaları. 1917. 1 fotoğraf. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Slovenya Arşivi

-7-

AS-1201/71/53, Franc Uršič Collection, Photos from World War I, The Isonzo Front-Year 1917. Italian soldiers captured during the 11th Isonzo Battle. September-October 1917. 1 photography. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Archives of Slovenia

AS-1201/71/53, Franc Uršič Koleksiyonu, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan fotoğraflar, Isonzo Cephesi-1917 yılı. 11. Isonzo Savaşı esnasında esir alınan İtalyan askerleri. Eylül-Ekim 1917. 1 fotoğraf. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Slovenya Arşivi

-8-

AS-1201/71/68, Franc Uršič Collection, Photos from World War I, The Isonzo Front-Year 1917. Destroyed bridge near Avče (Auzza). 1917. 1 photography. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Archives of Slovenia

AS-1201/71/68, Franc Uršič Koleksiyonu, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan fotoğraflar, Isonzo Cephesi-1917 yılı. Avče (Auzza) yakınlarında tahrip edilmiş köprü. 1917. 1 fotoğraf. Format: 13x8,5 cm

Slovenya Arşivi

-1-

Lists of young soldiers mobilized from different parts of the country

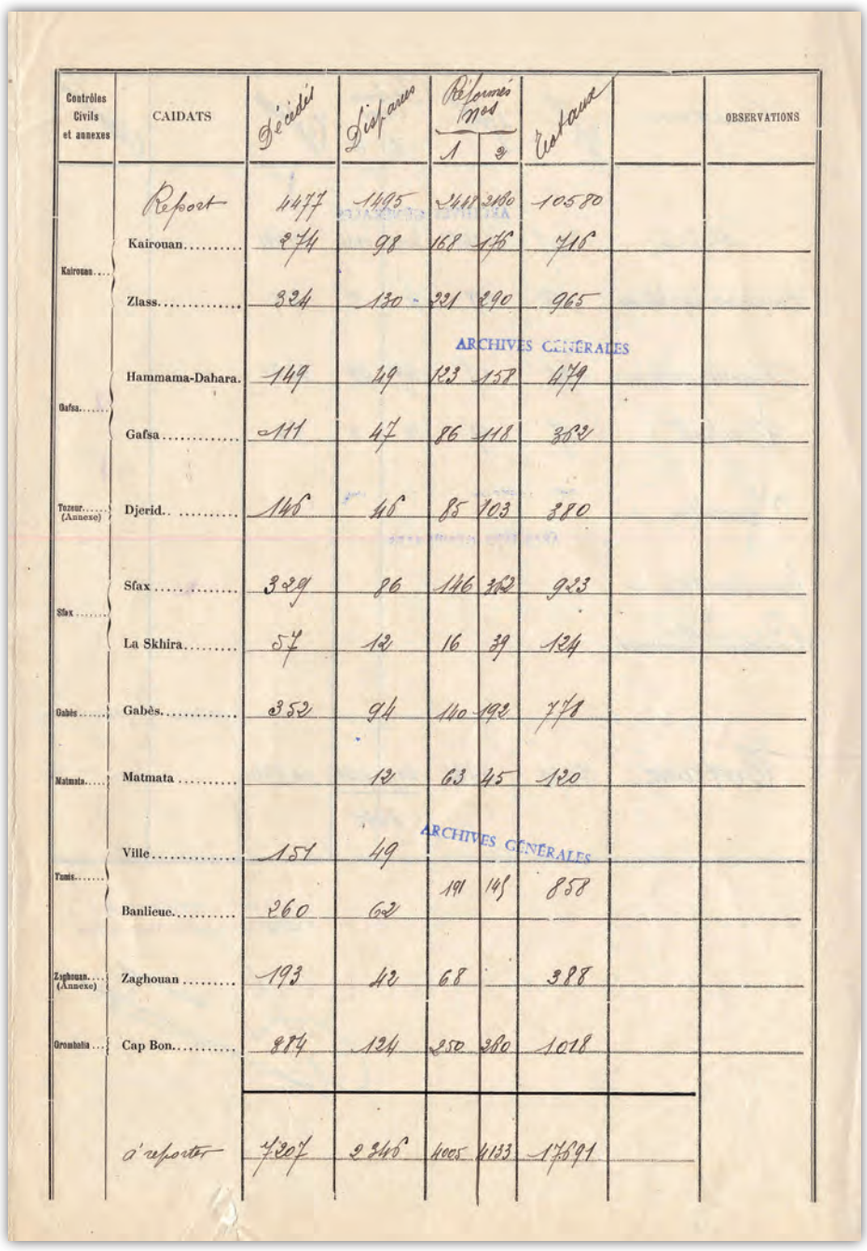
The total number of Tunisians involved in the Great War reached 87.332 men, soldiers and workers alike. This figure represents about 3,9% of the total population and 25% of the working-age population (18-45 years). In 1911, Tunisia had 1.7 million people, including 88.000 Italians and 48.000 French.
According to the law of December 26, 1899, Tunisia became subject to the law of mobilization and French military recruitment for all those who have reached the age of 19-21 years. The recruitment is randomly made, and it was supervised by the local administration Sheikh, Caïd (the provincial governors), and French contrôleurs civils.

National Archives of Tunisia

Ülkenin farklı bölgelerinden silahaltına alınan genç askerlerin listesi

Büyük Savaş'a katılan Tunusluların toplam sayısı 87.332 erkek, asker ve işçi idi. Bu rakam, toplam nüfusun yaklaşık %3,9'unu ve çalışma çağındaki nüfusun (18-45 yaş) %25'ini temsil etmektedir. 1911 yılında Tunus'un nüfusu, 88.000 İtalyan ve 48.000 Fransız ile birlikte toplam 1,7 milyon kişidir.
26 Aralık 1899 tarihli kanuna göre Tunuslular, seferberlik ve 19-21 yaşına ulaşmış herkese yönelik olan Fransız askere alma kanununa tabi olmuşlardır. Askere alma işlemi rastgele yapılmış ve yerel yöneticiler olan Şeyh ve Caïd (eyalet valisi) ile Fransız sivil denetçilerin (contrôleurs civils) gözetiminde gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



Contrôles Civils et annexes	CAIDATS	Décédés	Disparus	Réformés Nos 1	Réformés Nos 2	Restant		OBSERVATIONS
	Report	4477	1495	3441	3180	10580		
Kairouan	Kairouan	274	98	168	176	716		
	Ziass	334	130	231	290	965		
Gafsa	Hammama-Dahara	149	49	123	158	479		
	Gafsa	111	47	86	118	362		
Tozeur (Annexe)	Djerid	146	46	85	103	380		
Sfax	Sfax	329	86	146	352	923		
	La Skhira	57	12	16	39	124		
Gabès	Gabès	352	94	140	192	778		
Matmata	Matmata		12	63	45	120		
Tunis	Ville	151	49	191	141	858		
	Banlieue	260	62					
Zaghouan (Annexe)	Zaghouan	193	42	68		388		
Oronbalia	Cap Bon	284	124	250	360	1018		
	A reporter	7307	2345	4605	4133	17691		

-2-

War: a community of destiny?

Savaş: kader birliği mi?

-2.a-

Poster of the war in 1914-1915. The Heads of State Allies (title and names in Arabic and French) probably for the Tunisian public. (By which it was designed? And why?)
Here colonizers and colonized are treated as equal. In this picture, all are referred to as head of State although it is an unequal and discriminatory context: Indeed, few heads of state governed colonial empires (England, France, Belgium…) or independent states (Serbia and Montenegro), whereas the rest are dominated (Tunisia, Morocco, India...)

National Archives of Tunisia

Muhtemelen Tunus halkı için hazırlanmış olan ve Müttefik Devletler başkanlarını (Arapça ve Fransızca unvan ve isimlerle) gösteren 1914-1915 yılı savaş posteri. (Poster kim tarafından ve neden tasarlanmıştır?)
Burada sömürgeciler ve sömürgeleştirilenler eşit olarak işlenmiştir. Eşit olmayan ve ayrımcı bir bağlamda olmasına rağmen, bu resimde herkes devlet başkanı olarak anılmaktadır. Nitekim burada sadece birkaç devlet başkanı sömürge imparatorluklarını (İngiltere, Fransa, Belçika ...) veya bağımsız devletleri (Sırbistan ve Karadağ) yönetirken geri kalanlar (Tunus, Fas, Hindistan ...) boyunduruk altındadır.

Tunus Milli Arşivi

-2.b-

The second poster follows the same theme that shows the soldiers involved in the war. Colonized and colonizers seemed facing the same destiny. But, not only the soldiers of the colonized countries were involved in a war that does not concern them, but North African troops, for instance, were often used as “cannon fodder”, they were always in frontal confrontations with the enemy.

National Archives of Tunisia

İkinci poster savaşa katılan askerlerin gösterildiği benzer temayı takip etmektedir. Burada sömürgeciler ve sömürgeleştirilenler aynı kadere sahiplermiş gibi görünmektedir. Ancak sömürgeleştirilen devletlerin askerleri sadece kendilerini ilgilendirmeyen bir savaşa dahil olmamışlar, aynı zamanda, örneğin Kuzey Afrika birlikleri çoğu zaman ölmeye giden fedailer olarak kullanılmış, her zaman çatışmaların en önünde yer almışlardır.

Tunus Milli Arşivi

-3-

Aid to the war-wounded "French and natives"

"Fransız ve yerli" savaş yaralılarına yapılan yardım

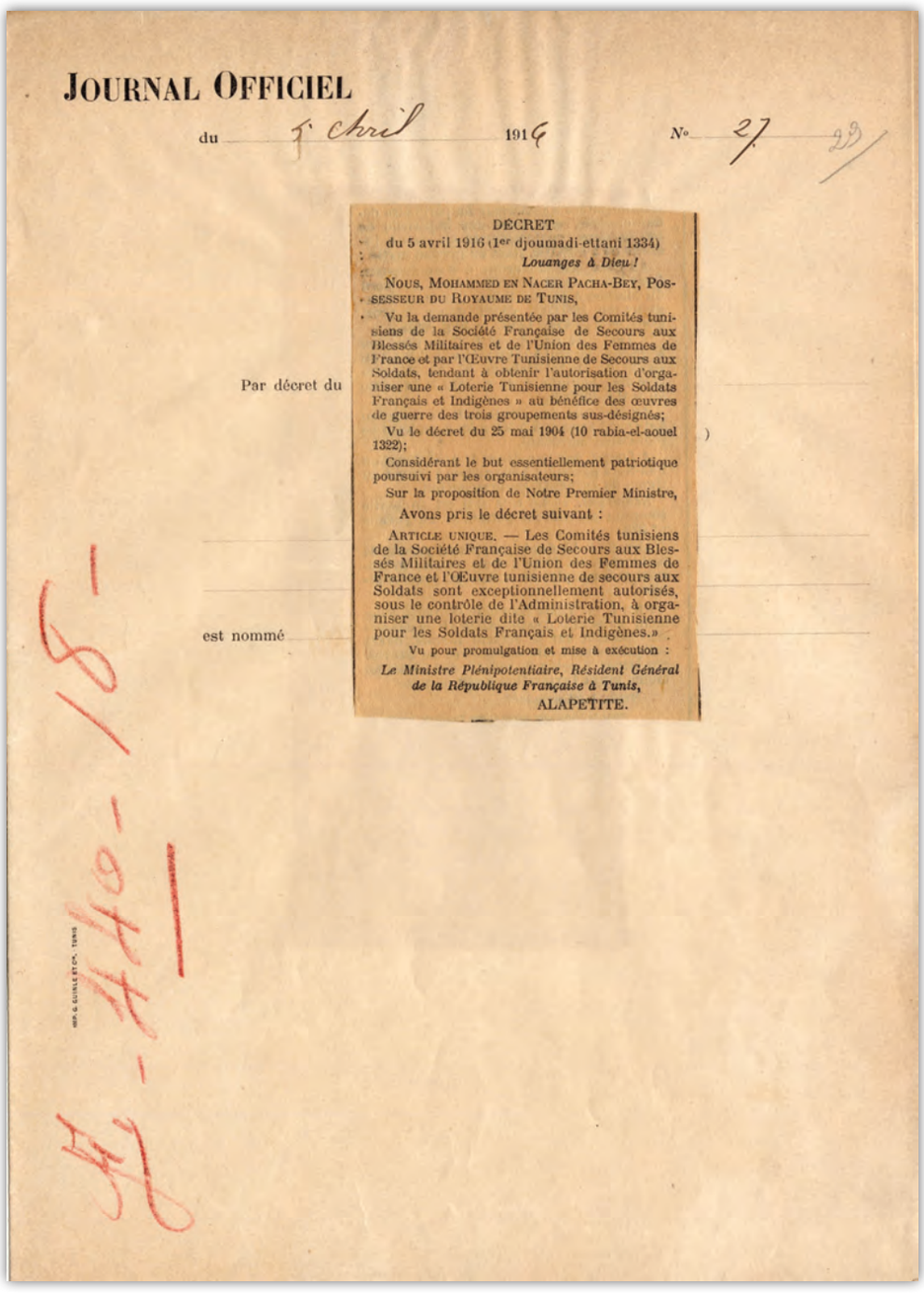
-3.a-

In April 5, 1916, under the control of the French administration, Mohamed Nasir Pasha Bey of the Kingdom of Tunis issued a decree by which he allowed the French Society for the Aid of Wounded Military, the Union of Women of France and the Tunisian Work of Relief to Soldiers to organize a "Tunisian Lottery for French soldiers and natives" (with favorable opinion of the Minister Plenipotentiary French Resident-General Alapetite).

National Archives of Tunisia

5 Nisan 1916 tarihinde, Fransız yönetiminin kontrolü altındaki Tunus Beyi Mohamed Nasir Paşa; Fransız Yaralı Ordu Mensuplarına Yardım Cemiyeti, Fransa Kadınlar Birliği ve Tunus Askerlere Yardım Cemiyetine, Fransız askerleri ve yerliler için bir Tunus çekiliş etkinliği düzenlemeleri hususunda izin veren bir kararname çıkarmıştır (Ortaelçi, Fransız Yerleşik General Alapetite'in olumlu görüşüyle).

Tunus Milli Arşivi



JOURNAL OFFICIEL

du 5 Avril 1916 N° 27

DÉCRET

du 5 avril 1916 (1er djoumadi-ettani 1334)

Louanges à Dieu !

NOUS, MOHAMMED EN NACER PACHA-BEY, POSSESSEUR DU ROYAUME DE TUNIS,

Vu la demande présentée par les Comités tunisiens de la Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires et de l'Union des Femmes de France et par l'Œuvre Tunisienne de Secours aux Soldats, tendant à obtenir l'autorisation d'organiser une « Loterie Tunisienne pour les Soldats Français et Indigènes » au bénéfice des œuvres de guerre des trois groupements sus-désignés;

Par décret du

Vu le décret du 25 mai 1904 (10 rabia-el-aouel 1322);

Considérant le but essentiellement patriotique poursuivi par les organisateurs;

Sur la proposition de Notre Premier Ministre,

Avons pris le décret suivant :

ARTICLE UNIQUE. — Les Comités tunisiens de la Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires et de l'Union des Femmes de France et l'Œuvre tunisienne de secours aux Soldats sont exceptionnellement autorisés, sous le contrôle de l'Administration, à organiser une loterie dite « Loterie Tunisienne pour les Soldats Français et Indigènes.»

est nommé

Vu pour promulgation et mise à exécution :

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Résident Général de la République Française à Tunis,

ALAPETITE.

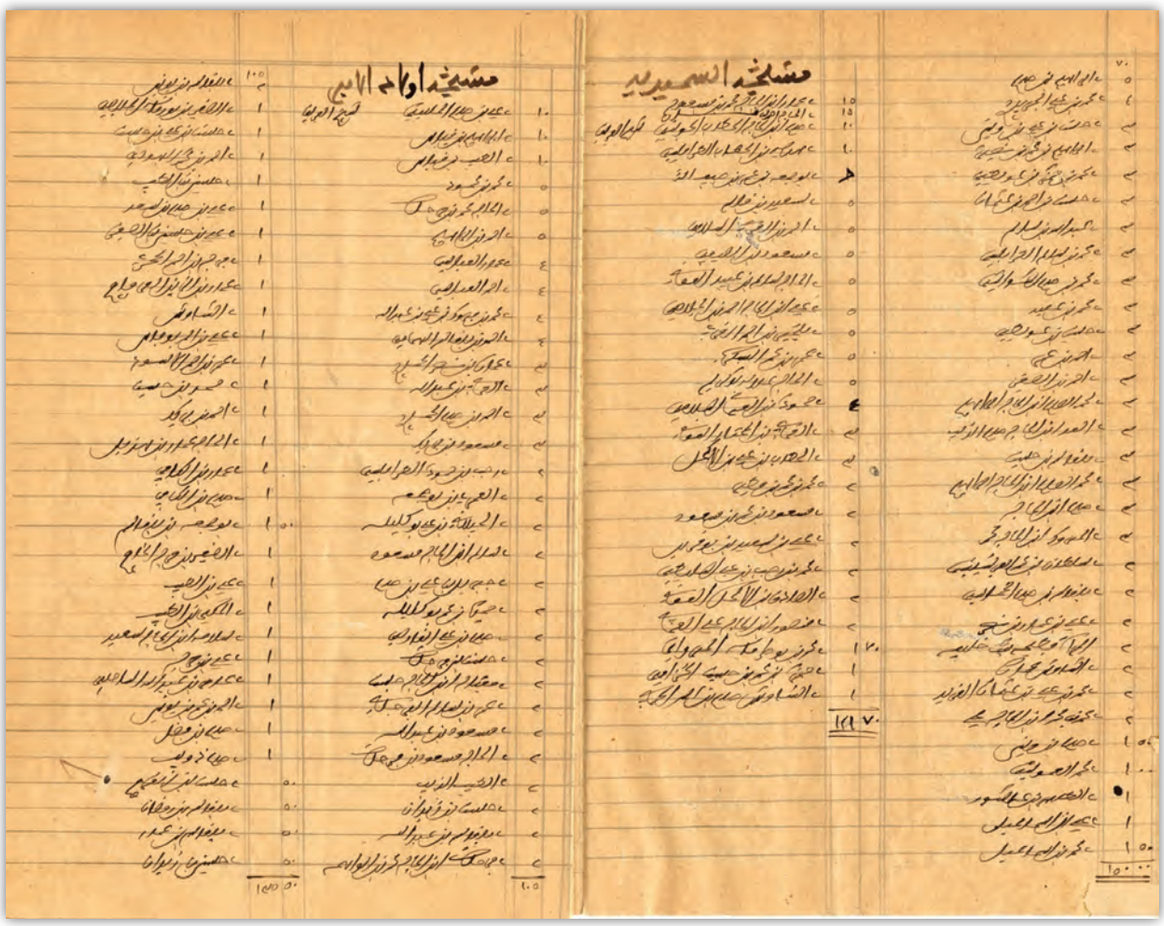
-3.b-

In the same context, the second document (in Arabic) shows lists of Tunisians from different regions of Tunisia, who subscribed to support Republic government's war effort (France).

National Archives of Tunisia

Aynı bağlamda ikinci belge (Arapça), Cumhuriyet hükümetinin (Fransa) savaş konusundaki çabalarını desteklemek için Tunus'un farklı bölgelerinden bağışta bulunan Tunusluların listesini göstermektedir.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



-4 a.b-

The war's echoes in the press in Tunisia

Here, in 1915, "La Tunisie Française" and "La Dépêche Tunisienne" in 1918 covered the war events on different sides. These two newspapers were written in French for educated people, mainly Europeans.

National Archives of Tunisia

Tunus basınında savaşın yankıları

Savaşın farklı yönleri ile ilgili olarak 1915 yılında "La Tunisie Française" ve 1918 yılında "La Dépêche Tunisienne" gazetelerinde çıkan haberler. Bu iki gazete eğitimli insanlar, çoğunlukla Avrupalılar için Fransızca olarak yazılmıştır.

Tunus Milli Arşivi

La Dépêche Tunisienne

Directeur: E. LECORE-CARPENTIER

DE L'OISE A LA MARNE

LES COMMUNIQUÉS

LA GUERRE AÉRIENNE

LA TUNISIE FRANÇAISE

JOURNAL QUOTIDIEN DU SOIR PARAISSANT A QUATRE ET SIX PAGES

L'attaque des Dardanelles

Les Allemands accusés par eux-mêmes

ÉCHOS

-5-

Tunisian soldiers “died for France”

“Fransa için ölen” Tunus askerleri

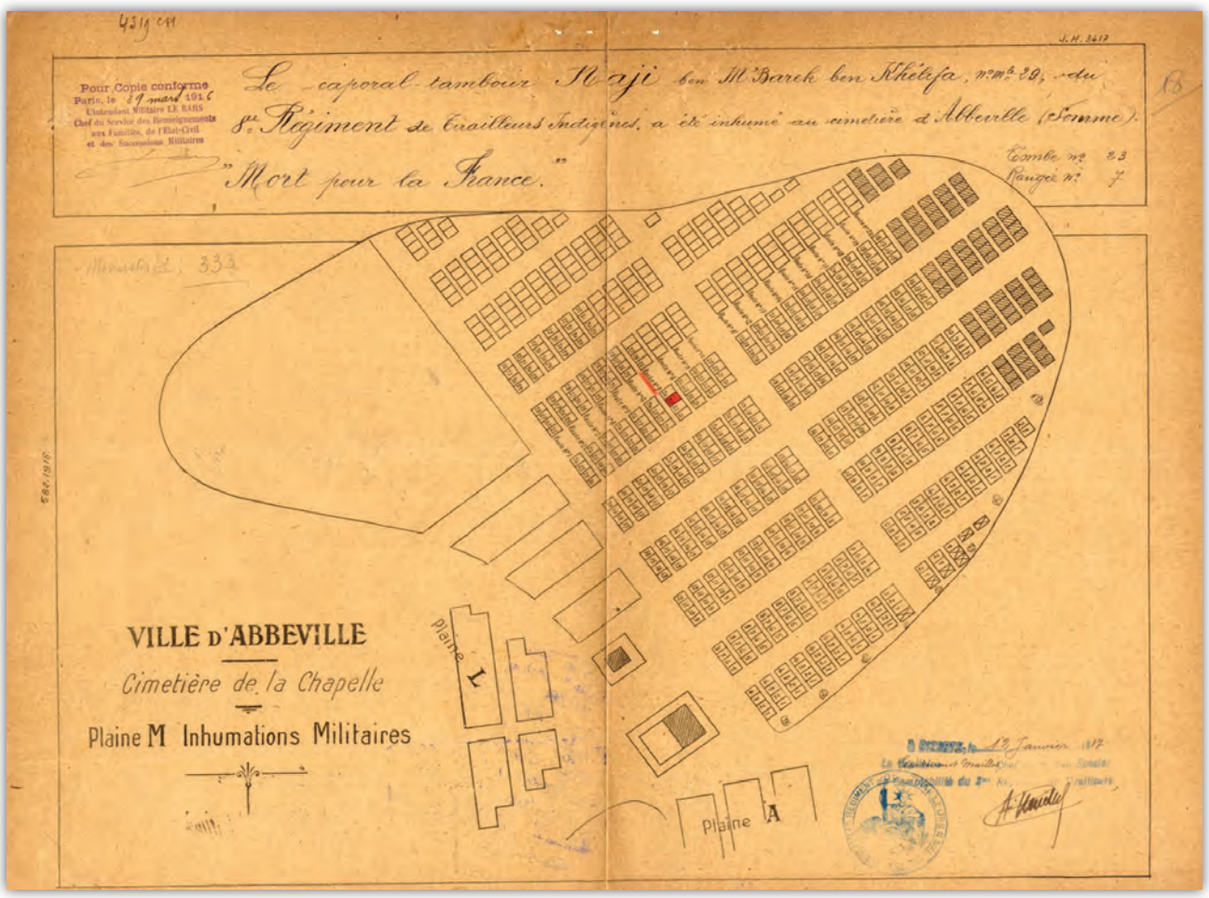
-5.a-

3 February 1917. Regency and French Protectorate Tunis. Ministry of War/central administration. The General Secretary of the Tunisian government.
Figures showing a plot plan of Abbeville cemetery where was buried M’Barek Ben Khlifa El Lazreg (identification number 29), native of Caïdat (province) of Monastir, incorporated in the 8th Regiment of Riflemen, and killed by the enemy in 11 March 1915. (Abberville cemetery plan showing the plot number of the dead soldiers). His family was notified of his death. Tunisian military, like the rest of the soldiers from the colonies, were mobilized on different fronts. When one of them was killed, he would be buried in the area where he would had fought (Here the Somme and Dunkerque).

National Archives of Tunisia

3 Şubat 1917. Fransız Himayesindeki Tunus Krallığı. Savaş Bakanlığı/Merkezi Yönetim. Tunus Hükümeti Genel Sekreterliği.
Monastir Vilayeti (Caïdat) yerlisi olan, 8. Piyade Alayı’na dahil edilen ve 11 Mart 1915’te düşman tarafından öldürülen M’Barek Ben Khlifa El Lazreg’in (kimlik numarası 29) defnedildiği Abberville Mezarlığı’nın parsel planını gösteren resimler (ölen askerlerin parsel numaralarını gösteren Abbeville mezarlık planı). Ölüm haberi ailesine bildirilmiştir. Tunus ordusu, kolonilerden gelen diğer askerler gibi, farklı cephelerde seferber edilmiştir. Onlardan biri öldürüldüğünde savaştıkları yerlere (bu örnekte Somme ve Dunkerque) gömülmekteydiler.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



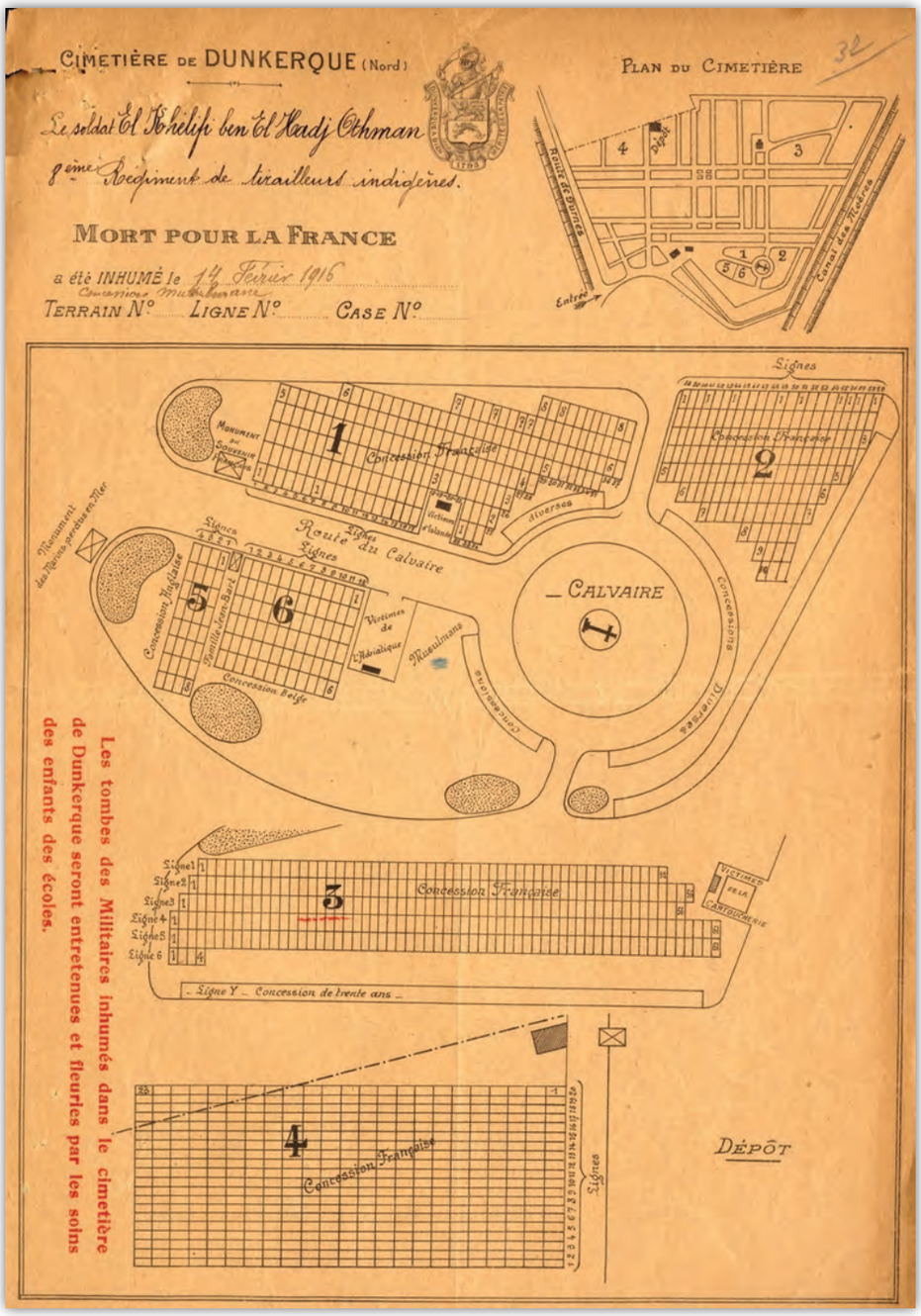
-5.b-

The death toll of the Tunisian participation was particularly heavy: 16.509 killed (soldiers and workers alike) which constituted about 16% of the total individuals who were sent to war. Injured largely exceeded 10.000, many of them disabled and a large number suffered from infectious and respiratory diseases due to the use of mustard gas.

National Archives of Tunisia

Tunus'un savaştaki toplam ölü sayısı oldukça fazlaydı: Savaşa gönderilen toplam birey sayısının yaklaşık %16'sını teşkil eden 16.509 ölü (askerler ve işçiler). Yaralıların sayısı 10.000'i fazlasıyla geçmiştir. Bunların çoğu sakat kalmış, büyük kısmı da hardal gazı kullanımından dolayı bulaşıcı ve solunumla ilgili hastalıklardan mustarip olmuştur.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



-6-

Interests and rights of absents: family and inheritance

Kayıpların menfaat ve hakları: aile ve miras

-6.a-

Circular of the Bey Prime Minister (Yusuf Jaïet) to Cadis (judges) of 8 October 1914

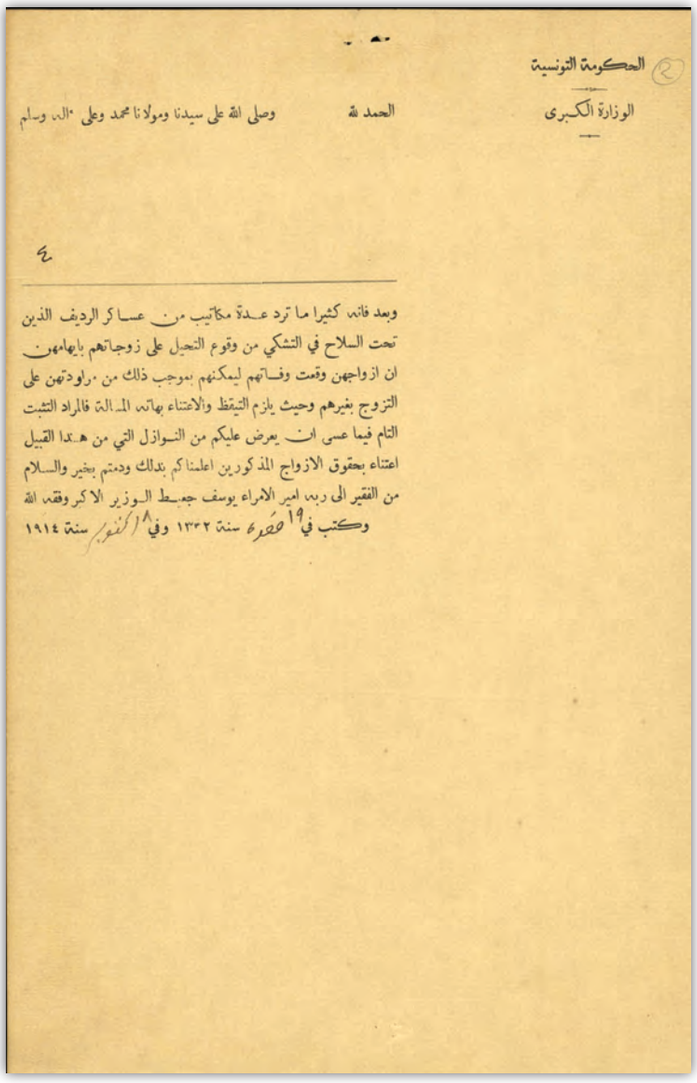
The Prime Minister reported he had received numerous complaints from indigenous who were mobilized against individuals who want their wives to believe that their husbands, i.e. complainants, died, wanting to marry them with the other natives. PM calls for vigilance in such situation and act with care and precision when they confront such problem in order to save the interests of absents.

National Archives of Tunisia

Başbakanın (Yusuf Jaïet) kadılara gönderdiği 8 Ekim 1914 tarihli Genelge

Başbakan, seferberliğe katılan yerlilerden, eşlerini başka yerlilerle evlendirmek gayesiyle onları kocalarının öldüğüne inandırmak isteyen şahıslar hakkında pek çok şikayet aldığını bildirmiştir. Başbakan böyle durumlara karşı ihtiyatlı olunması ve bu tür problemlerle karşılaşıldığında kayıpların menfaatlerinin korunması için dikkat ve hassasiyetle davranılması hususunda çağrıda bulunmuştur.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



الحكومة التونسية

الوزارة الكبرى

الحمد لله وصلى الله على سيدنا ومولانا محمد وعلى آله وسلم

وبعد فانه كثيرا ما ترد عدة مكاتيب من عساكر الرديف الذين تحت السلاح في التشكي من وقوع التحيل على زوجاتهم بايهامهن ان ازواجهن وقعت وفاتهم ليمكنهم بموجب ذلك من مراودتهن على التزوج بغيرهم وحيث يلزم التيقظ والاعتناء بهاته المسالة فالمراد التثبت التام فيما عسى ان يعرض عليكم من النوازل التي من هذا القبيل اعتناء بحقوق الازواج المذكورين اعلمناكم بذلك ودمتم بخير والسلام من الفقير الى ربه امير الامراء يوسف جعيط الوزير الاكبر وفقه الله

وكتب في 19 صفر سنة ١٣٣٢ وفي 8 اكتوبر سنة ١٩١٤

-6.b-

Circular to cadis, June 8, 1915

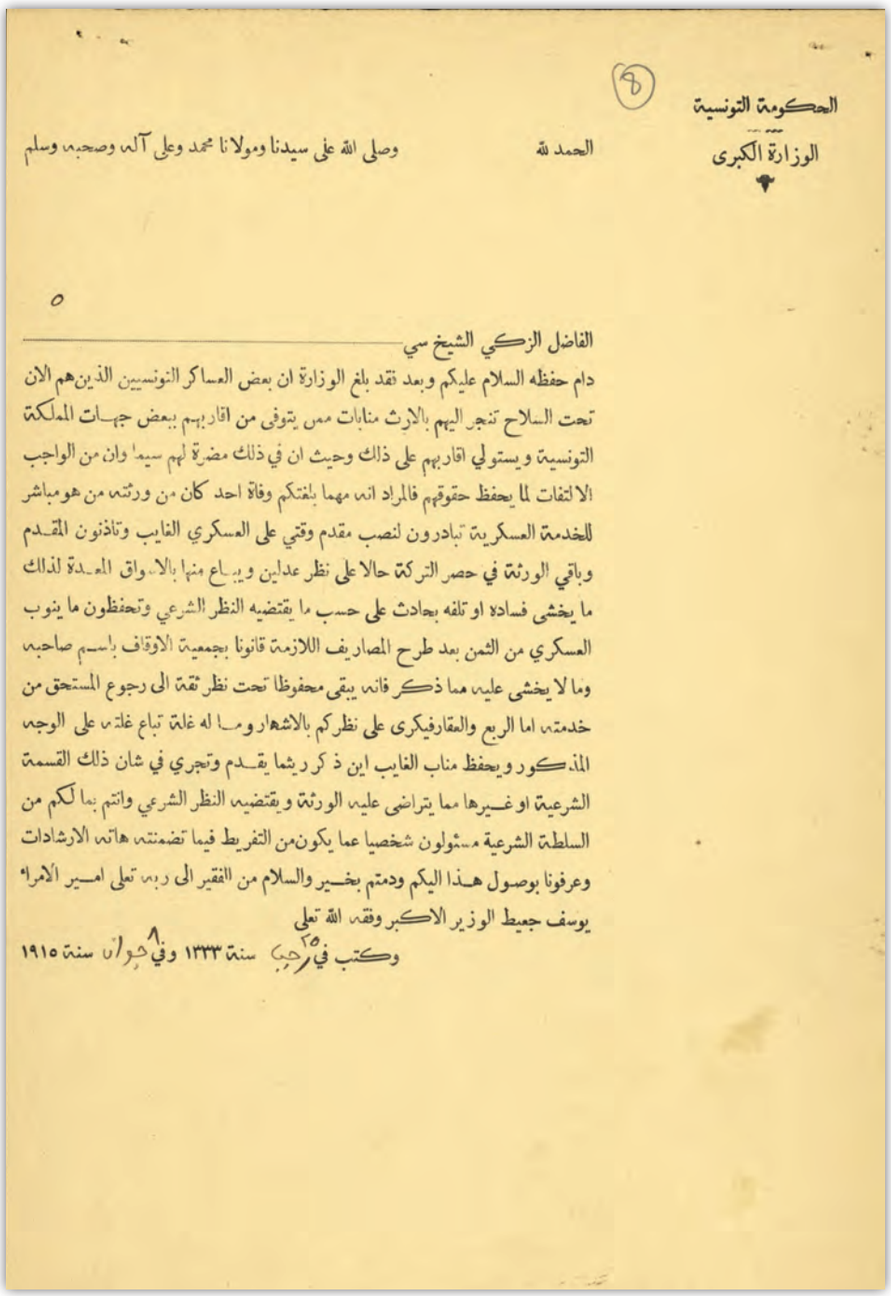
PM said he had received numerous complaints from Tunisian soldiers under arms, becoming heirs following the death of one of their parents, they are sometimes evicted from their share of heritage that was monopolized by their close relatives. Hence the need for safeguarding property, families and interests of mobilized indigenous.

National Archives of Tunisia

Kadılara gönderilen 8 Haziran 1915 tarihli Genelge

Başbakan, ebeveynlerinden birinin ölümünün ardından onların mirasçıları durumuna gelen silahaltına alınmış Tunuslu askerlerden, yakın akrabalarının ellerinde bulunan miras hisselerinden mahrum bırakıldıkları hususunda birçok şikayet aldığını belirtmiştir. Bu sebeple silahaltına alınmış yerlilerin malları, aileleri ve menfaatlerinin korunması ihtiyacına dikkat çekmiştir.

Tunus Milli Arşivi



الحكومة التونسية
الوزارة الكبرى

الحمد لله وصلى الله على سيدنا ومولانا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم

الفاضل الزكي الشيخ سي

دام حفظه السلام عليكم وبعد تقد بلغ الوزارة ان بعض العساكر التونسيين الذين هم الان تحت السلاح تنجر اليهم بالارث منابات ممن يتوفى من اقاربهم ببعض جهات المملكة التونسية ويستولي اقاربهم على ذلك وحيث ان في ذلك مضرة لهم سيما وان من الواجب الالتفات لما يحفظ حقوقهم فالمراد انه مهما بلغتكم وفاة احد كان من ورثته من هو مباشر للخدمة العسكرية تبادرون لنصب مقدم وقتي على العسكري الغايب وتاذنون المقدم وباقي الورثة في حصر التركة حالا على نظر عدلين ويباع منها بالاسواق المعدة لذلك ما يخشى فساده او تلفه بحادث على حسب ما يقتضيه النظر الشرعي وتحفظون ما ينوب العسكري من الثمن بعد طرح المصاريف اللازمة قانونا بجمعية الاوقاف باسم صاحبه وما لا يخشى عليه مما ذكر فانه يبقى محفوظا تحت نظر ثقة الى رجوع المستحق من خدمته اما الربع والعقار فيكرى على نظركم بالاشهار وما له غلة تباع غلته على الوجه المذكور ويحفظ مناب الغايب اين ذكر ريثما يقدم وتجري في شان ذلك القسمة الشرعية او غيرها مما يتراضى عليه الورثة ويقتضيه النظر الشرعي وانتم بما لكم من السلطة الشرعية مسئولون شخصيا عما يكون من التفريط فيما تضمنته هاته الارشادات وعرفونا بوصول هذا اليكم ودمتم بخير والسلام من الفقير الى ربه تعلى امير الامراء يوسف جعيط الوزير الاكبر وفقه الله تعلى

وكتب في ٢٥ رجب سنة ١٣٣٣ وفي ٨ جوان سنة ١٩١٥

-6.c-

Letter from a mobilized Tunisian soldier's father addressed to U. Blanc General Secretary of the Tunisian government, August 16, 1918

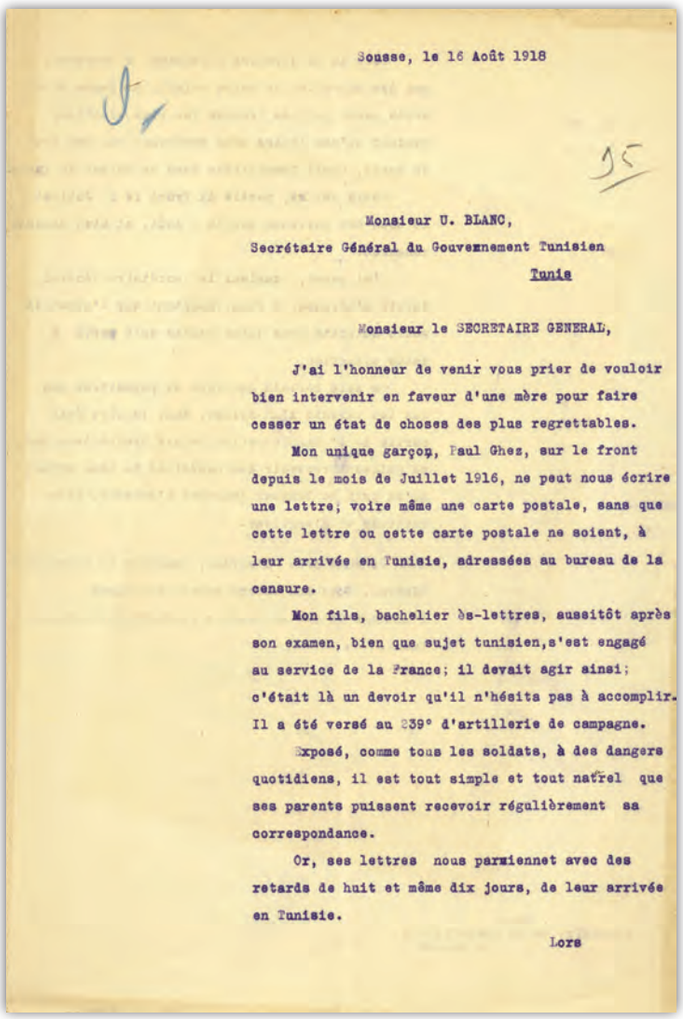
Complaint that whatever his only boy, Paul Ghez, on the front from the July 1916, sent him a letter or postcard. Upon arrival in Tunisia, they were addressed to the office of censorship.
His son, bachelor of Letters and immediately after his exams, is committed to the service of France as a volunteer. But they receive his letters with delays of eight or even ten days upon their arrival in Tunisia. "At the last offensive, being with no news about of our child, my wife and I have gone through the most cruel trance while a letter reassuring us on his condition was immobilized in an office in Tunis. A letter sent from the front on July 12 has reached us only on August 6. I'm sure you do not agree that the parents of a soldier, whose father is involved in the administration for thirty two years, suffer for long days of waiting from anxiety and anguish." (Actually, among the letters coming from the front, some reflect the anger and disillusionment of Tunisian considering to be abandoned, with their families in the country, as well as by the Bey and France.)

National Archives of Tunisia

Silahaltına alınmış Tunuslu bir askerin babası tarafından Tunus Hükümeti Genel Sekreteri U. Blanc'e yazılan 16 Ağustos 1918 tarihli mektup

1916 yılı Temmuz ayından beri cephede bulunan ve tek oğlu olan Paul Ghez'in kendisine ne bir mektup ne de kartpostal gönderebildiğine dair şikayeti içermektedir. Bu mektup ve kartpostallar Tunus'a ulaştıktan sonra sansür ofisine gönderilmekteydi.
Edebiyat fakültesi mezunu olan oğlu, sınavlarından hemen sonra kendini gönüllü olarak Fransa'ya hizmet vermeye adamıştır. Ancak ailesi oğullarının mektuplarını Tunus'a gelmesinin üzerinden sekiz hatta on günlük gecikme ile almaktadır. "Son saldırıda, oğlumuz hakkında herhangi bir haber alamadık. Sağlık durumuyla ilgili bizi rahatlatan mektup ancak Tunus'ta bir ofiste bekletildikten sonra elimize geçti. O ana dek karım ve ben çok zor bir süreçten geçtik. 12 Temmuz'da cepheden gönderilen bir mektup bize 6 Ağustos'ta ulaştı. Eminim ki babası otuz iki yıldır yönetimde görev almış olan bir askerin ebeveynlerinin kaygı ve ıstıraplı bir bekleyişle uzun günler boyunca acı çekmelerine razı olmazsınız." (Aslında, cepheden gelen mektupların bazıları, aileleri yanı sıra Bey ve Fransa tarafından yüzüstü bırakıldıklarını düşünen Tunusluların öfkesini ve hayal kırıklığını yansıtmaktadır.)

Tunus Milli Arşivi



Sousse, le 16 Août 1918

Monsieur U. BLANC,
Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement Tunisien
Tunis

Monsieur le SECRETAIRE GENERAL,

J'ai l'honneur de venir vous prier de vouloir bien intervenir en faveur d'une mère pour faire cesser un état de choses des plus regrettables.

Mon unique garçon, Paul Ghez, sur le front depuis le mois de Juillet 1916, ne peut nous écrire une lettre, voire même une carte postale, sans que cette lettre ou cette carte postale ne soient, à leur arrivée en Tunisie, adressées au bureau de la censure.

Mon fils, bachelier ès-lettres, aussitôt après son examen, bien que sujet tunisien, s'est engagé au service de la France; il devait agir ainsi; c'était là un devoir qu'il n'hésita pas à accomplir. Il a été versé au 239° d'artillerie de campagne.

Exposé, comme tous les soldats, à des dangers quotidiens, il est tout simple et tout natrel que ses parents puissent recevoir régulièrement sa correspondance.

Or, ses lettres nous parviennet avec des retards de huit et même dix jours, de leur arrivée en Tunisie.

Lors

-7-

1937, Creation of the association "North African Union of Muslims war veterans volunteers during the war (1914-1818)"

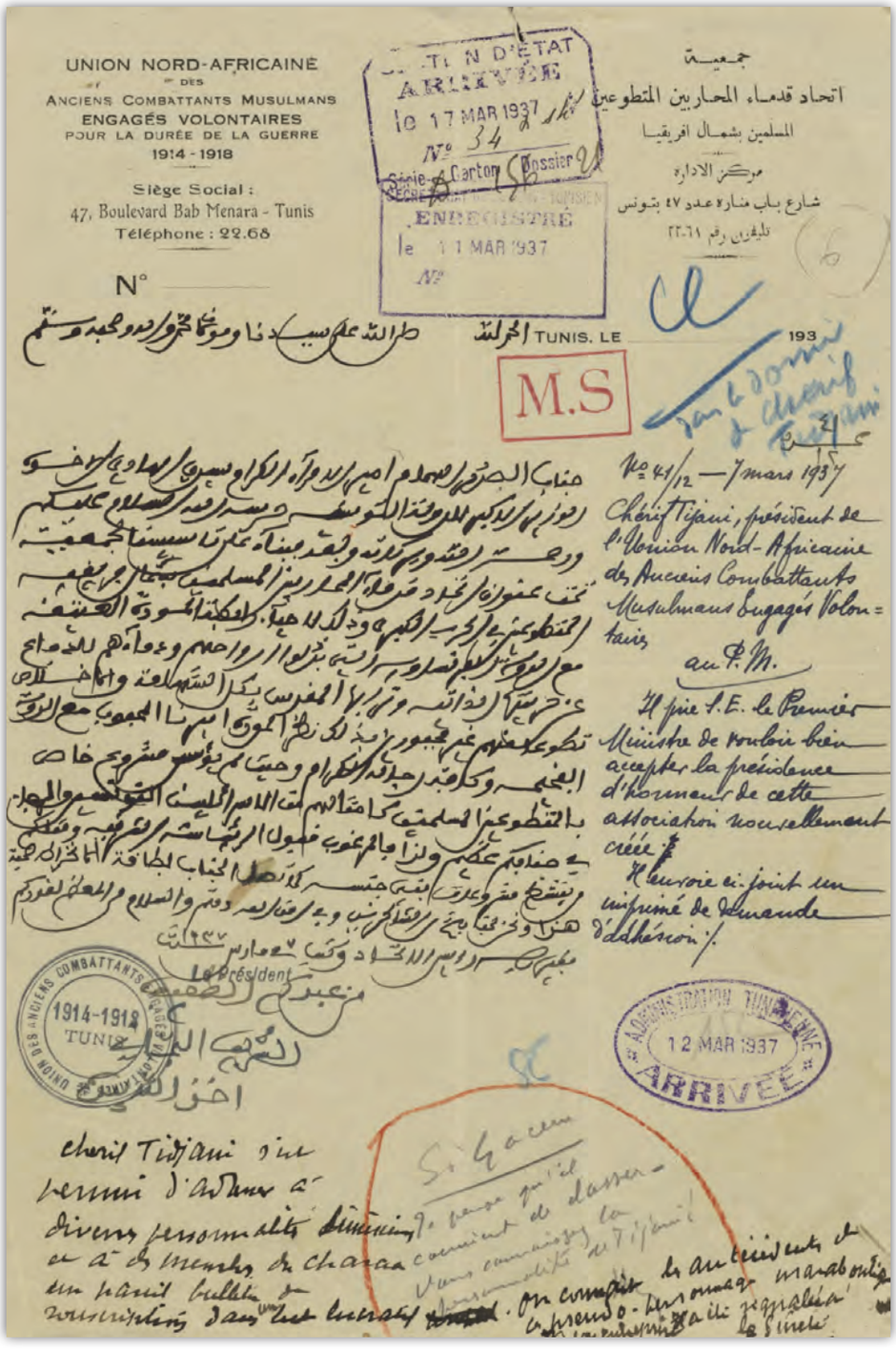
The President of the association asks the Prime Minister (Hedi Lakhoua) to kindly accept the honorary presidency of the newly created association.

National Archives of Tunisia

"(1914-1918) Savaş Gönüllüleri Kuzey Afrika Müslüman Savaş Gazileri Birliği" Cemiyetinin kuruluşu, 1937

Cemiyet Başkanı, Başbakan'dan (Hedi Lakhoua) yeni kurulan cemiyetin onursal başkanlığını kabul etmesini talep etmektedir.

Tunus Milli Arşivi


UNION NORD-AFRICAINE
DES
ANCIENS COMBATTANTS MUSULMANS
ENGAGÉS VOLONTAIRES
POUR LA DURÉE DE LA GUERRE
1914 - 1918
Siège Social :
47, Boulevard Bab Menara - Tunis
Téléphone : 22.68
N°

جمعية
اتحاد قدماء المحاربين المتطوعين
المسلمين بشمال افريقيا
مركز الادارة
شارع باب منارة عدد ٤٧ بتونس
تليفون رقم ٦١-٢٢

TUNIS, LE 193

M.S

No 41/12 — 7 mars 1937
Chérif Tijani, président de l'Union Nord-Africaine des Anciens Combattants Musulmans Engagés Volontaires
au P.M.
Il prie S.E. le Premier Ministre de vouloir bien accepter la présidence d'honneur de cette association nouvellement créée.
Il envoie ci-joint un imprimé de demande d'adhésion./.

Le Président

ARRIVÉE le 17 MAR 1937 No 34
ENREGISTRÉ le 11 MAR 1937
ADMINISTRATION TUNISIENNE 12 MAR 1937 ARRIVÉE
UNION DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS ENGAGÉS VOLONTAIRES 1914-1918 TUNIS

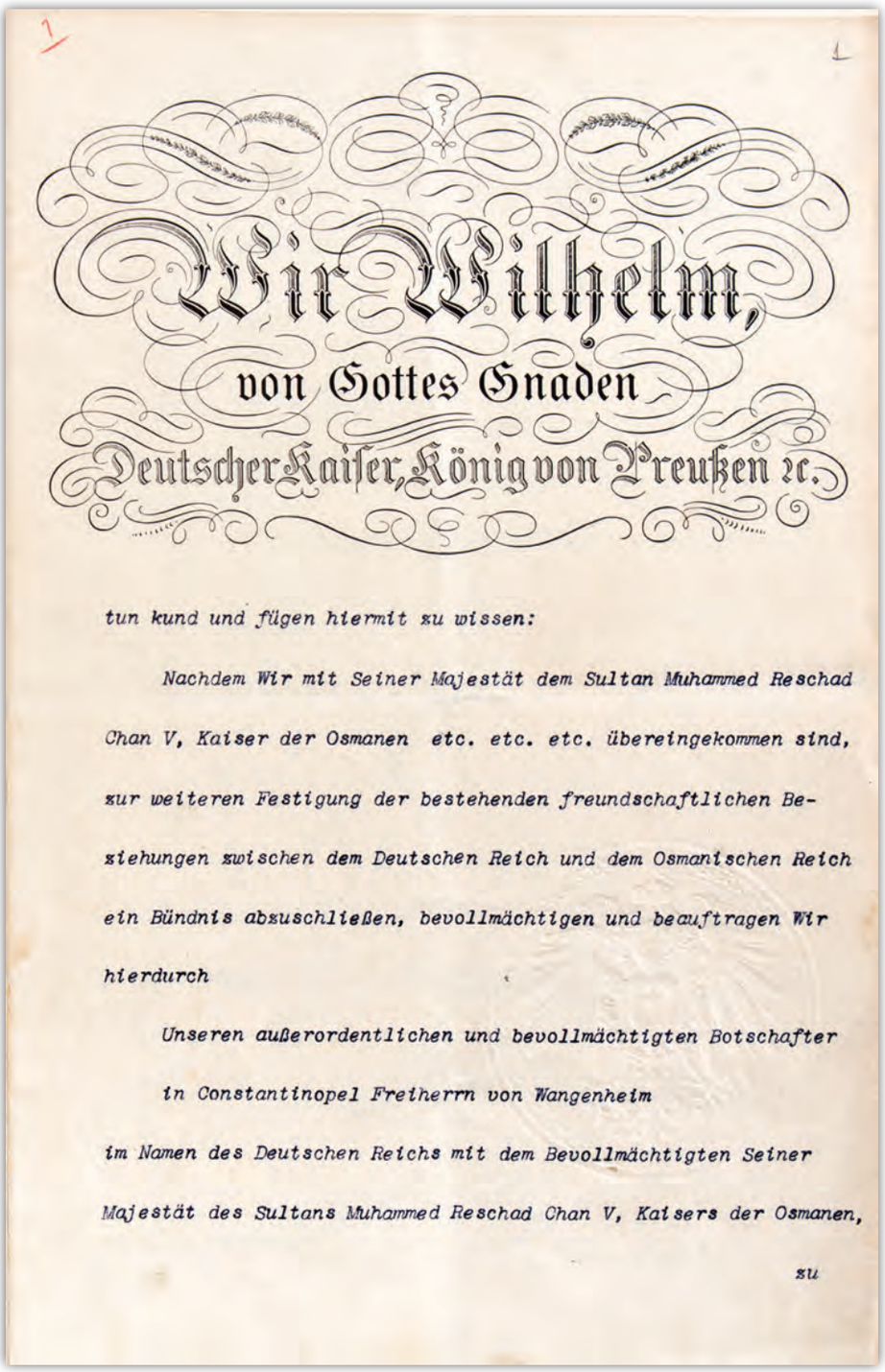
-1-

Treaty of Cooperation Signed by the Ottoman State and Germany Before World War I
3 August 1914

BOA. MHD, 437
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

I. Dünya Savaşı Öncesinde Osmanlı Devleti ile Almanya Arasında Yapılan İşbirliği Antlaşması
3 Ağustos 1914

BOA. MHD, 437
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



Wir Wilhelm,
von Gottes Gnaden
Deutscher Kaiser, König von Preußen ꝛc.

tun kund und fügen hiermit zu wissen:

Nachdem Wir mit Seiner Majestät dem Sultan Muhammed Reschad Chan V, Kaiser der Osmanen etc. etc. etc. übereingekommen sind, zur weiteren Festigung der bestehenden freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und dem Osmanischen Reich ein Bündnis abzuschließen, bevollmächtigen und beauftragen Wir hierdurch

Unseren außerordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter in Constantinopel Freiherrn von Wangenheim

im Namen des Deutschen Reichs mit dem Bevollmächtigten Seiner Majestät des Sultans Muhammed Reschad Chan V, Kaisers der Osmanen,

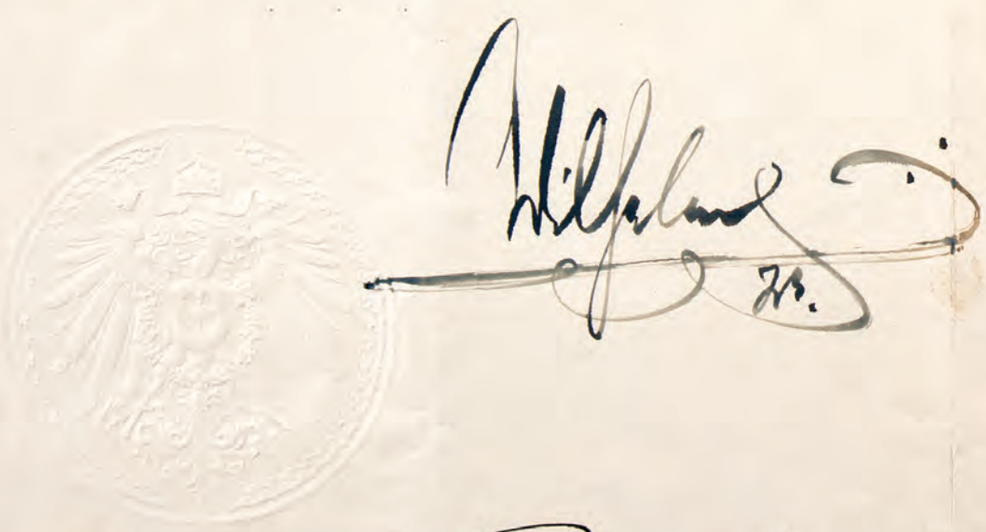
zu

zu dem gedachten Zweck in Verhandlung zu treten und einen entsprechenden Vertrag zu vereinbaren, abzuschließen und zu unterzeichnen.

Wir versprechen, alles gut zu heißen und zu genehmigen, was Unser genannter Bevollmächtigter in Übereinstimmung mit den von Uns erteilten Weisungen verhandeln und abschließen wird.

Zu Urkund dessen haben Wir die gegenwärtige Vollmacht vollzogen und mit Unserem Insiegel versehen lassen.

Gegeben, Berlin Schloss den 3. August 1914



Allerhöchste Vollmacht.

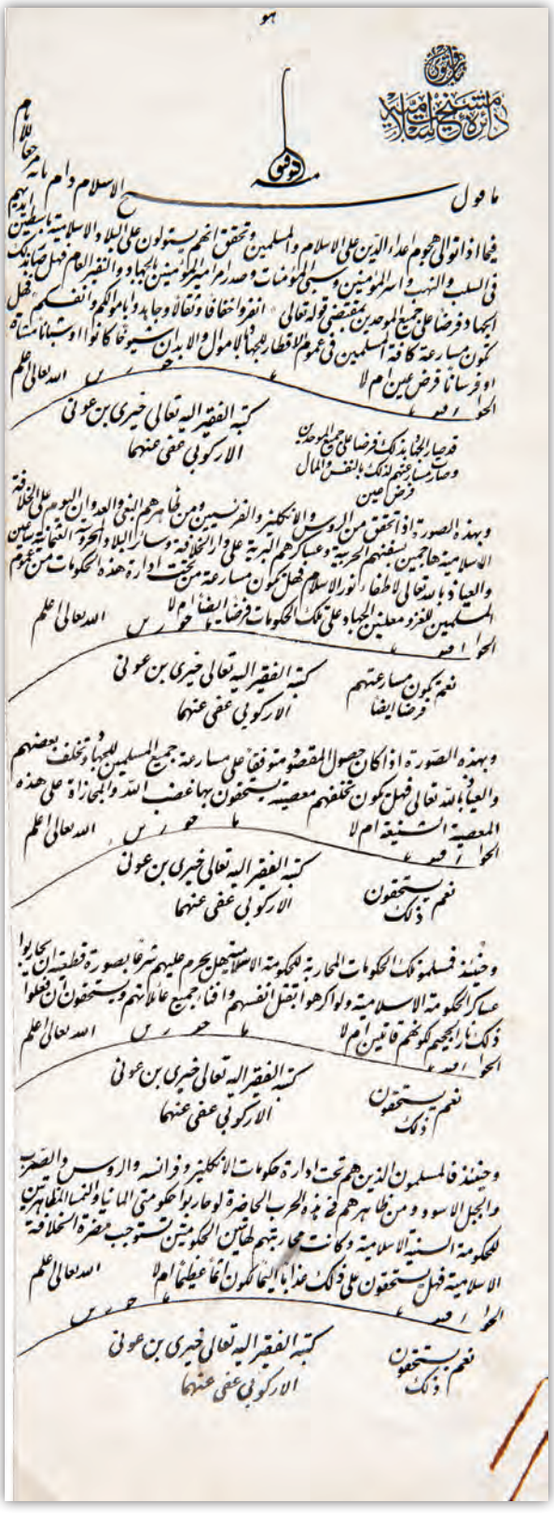
-2-

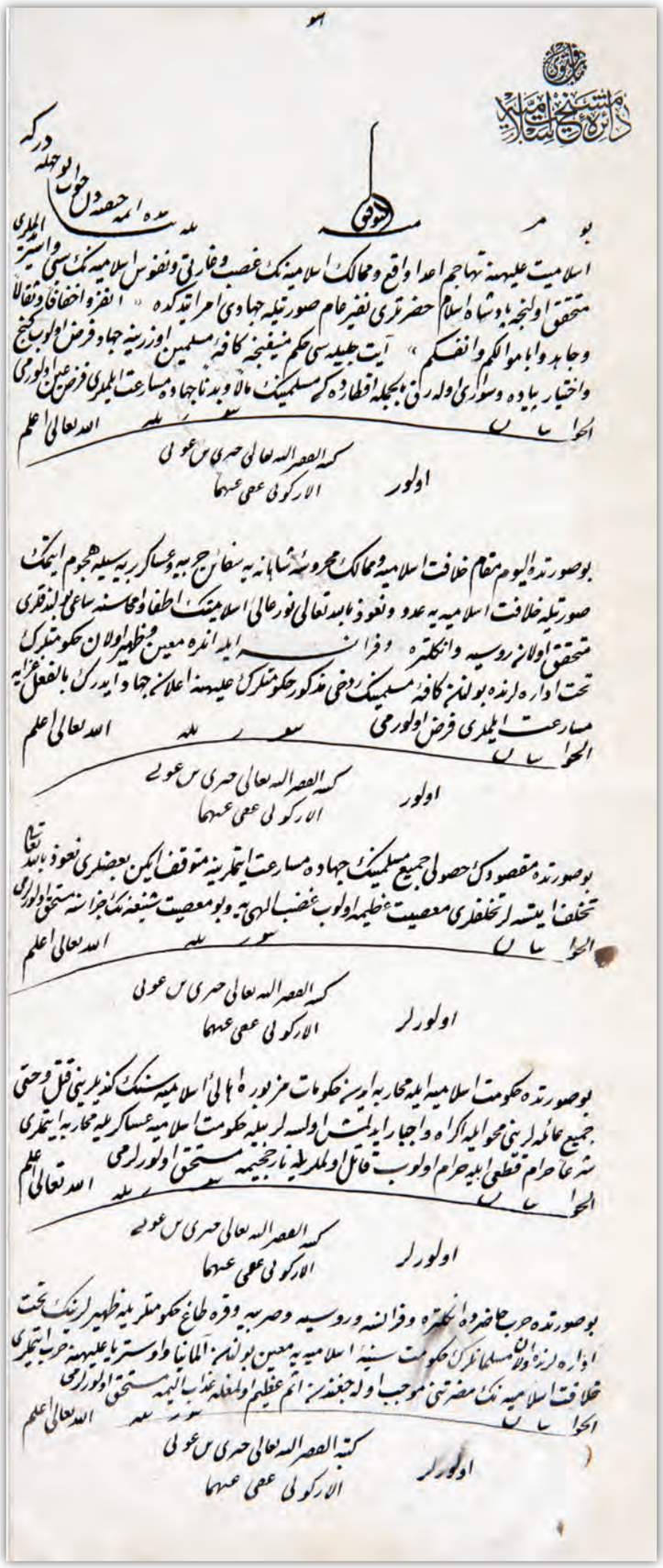
Jihad Fatwa Issued to Encourage People to Participate in World War I (in Arabic and Ottoman Turkish Languages)
10 March 1915

BOA. DH.SYS, 123-12/35
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

I. Dünya Savaşı'na Katılımı Teşvik Etmek İçin Yayınlanan Cihat Fetvası (Arapça ve Osmanlı Türkçesi)
10 Mart 1915

BOA. DH. SYS, 123-12/35
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



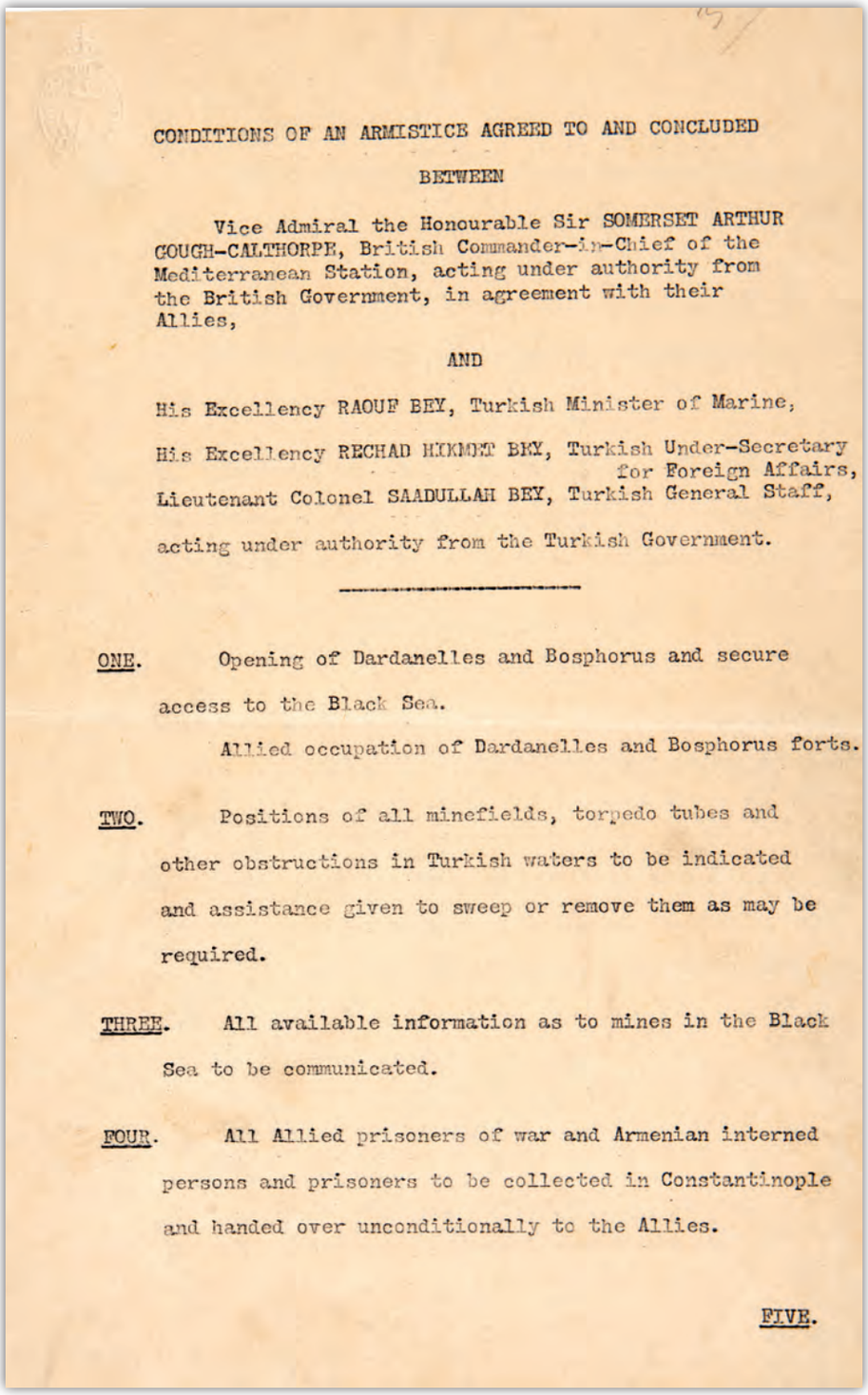


Mudros Armistice Agreement
30 October 1918

BOA. MHD, 460
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Mondros Ateşkes Antlaşması
30 Ekim 1918

BOA. MHD, 460
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE AGREED TO AND CONCLUDED

BETWEEN

Vice Admiral the Honourable Sir SOMERSET ARTHUR GOUGH-CALTHORPE, British Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, acting under authority from the British Government, in agreement with their Allies,

AND

His Excellency RAOUF BEY, Turkish Minister of Marine,

His Excellency RECHAD HIKMET BEY, Turkish Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

Lieutenant Colonel SAADULLAH BEY, Turkish General Staff,

acting under authority from the Turkish Government.

ONE. Opening of Dardanelles and Bosphorus and secure access to the Black Sea.

Allied occupation of Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

TWO. Positions of all minefields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them as may be required.

THREE. All available information as to mines in the Black Sea to be communicated.

FOUR. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

FIVE.

FIVE. Immediate demobilisation of the Turkish army except for such troops as are required for surveillance of frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order (Number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.)

SIX. Surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or in waters occupied by Turkey; these ships to be interned at such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police or similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

SEVEN. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of a situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

EIGHT. Free use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions to apply to Turkish Mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for purposes of trade and the demobilisation of the army.

NINE. Use of all ship repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

TEN. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

ELEVEN.

ELEVEN. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from North-West Persia to behind the pre-war frontier has already been ordered and will be carried out.

Part of Trans Caucasia has already been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops, the remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation there.

TWELVE. Wireless telegraphy and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies, Turkish Government messages excepted.

THIRTEEN. Prohibition to destroy any naval, military, or commercial material.

FOURTEEN. Facilities to be given for the purchase of coal and oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources after the requirements of the country have been met.

None of the above material to be exported.

FIFTEEN. Allied control officers to be placed on all railways, including such portions of Trans Caucasian railways now under Turkish control, which must be placed at the free and complete disposal of the Allied authorities, due consideration being given to the needs of the population.

This clause to include Allied occupation of Batoum. Turkey will raise no objection to the occupation of Baku by the Allies.

SIXTEEN.

SIXTEEN. Surrender of all garrisons in Hejaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied commander; and the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause Five.

SEVENTEEN. Surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey guarantees to stop supplies and communications with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

EIGHTEEN. Surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

NINETEEN. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, and civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions: those in remote districts as soon after as may be possible.

TWENTY. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of the equipment, arms and ammunition, including transport, of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilised under clause Five.

TWENTY-ONE. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all information necessary for this purpose.

TWENTY-TWO.

TWENTY-TWO. Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

TWENTY-THREE. Obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

TWENTY-FOUR. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

TWENTY-FIVE. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, on Thursday, 31st October, 1918.

Signed in duplicate on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship "AGAMEMNON" at Port Mudros, Lemnos, the 30th October, 1918.

Arthur Calthorpe.

Hussein Raouf

Rechad Hikmet

Sadoullah

-4-

Assassination of the Heir of Austria-Hungary and Preparations for War

Telegram by Hilmi Pasha, Ambassador to Wien, concerning that Serbia is held responsible for the assassination of the Heir of Austria in Bosnia; the tension among people is at the highest level; Austria-Hungary decided to send an ultimatum to Serbia for forty-eight hours and quietly continued the preparations for war; the assassination caused a high decrease in stock market of Wien.

26 July 1914

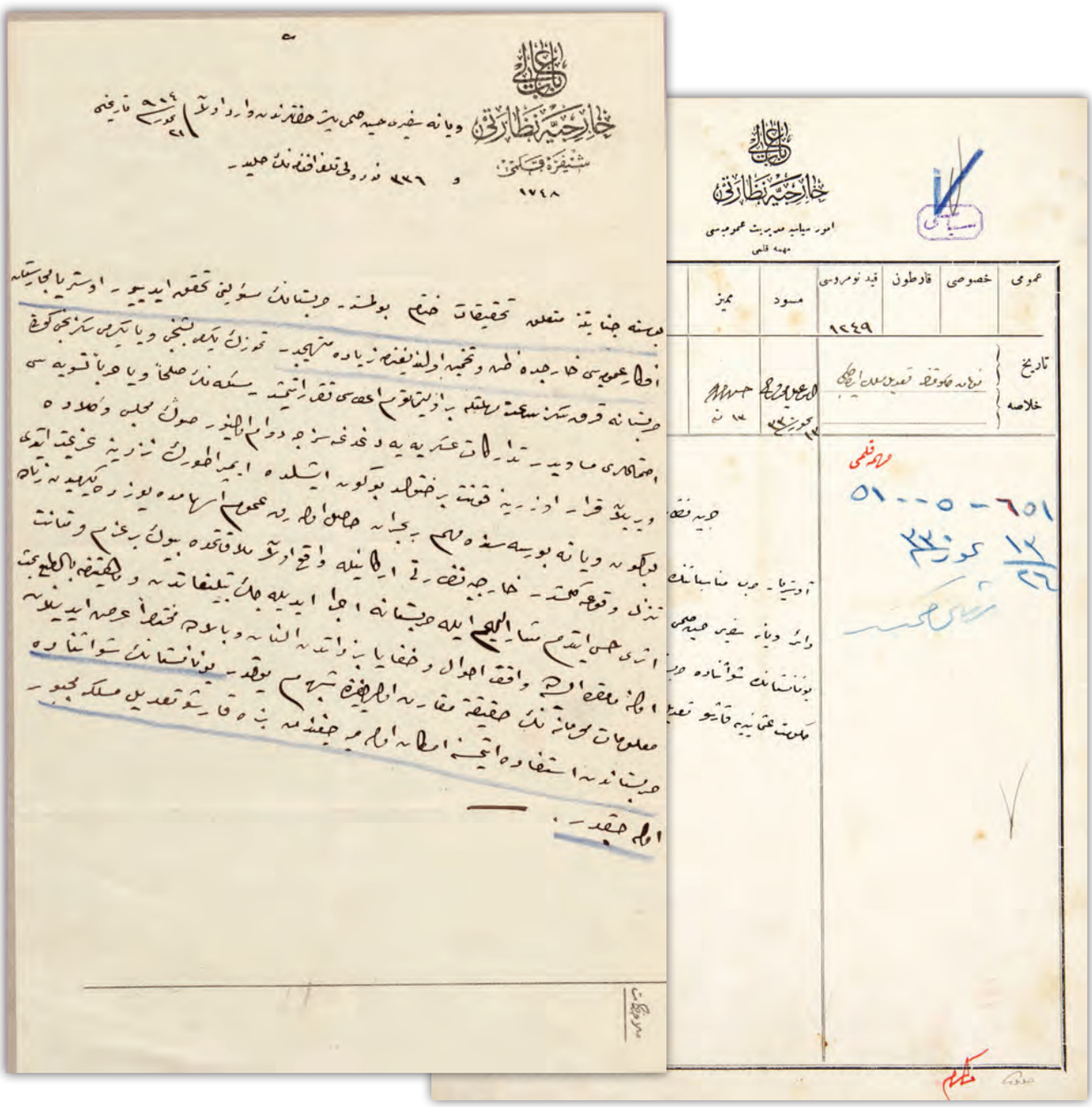
BOA. HR. SYS, 2089/3-18; HR. SYS, 2089/3_17-18
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Avusturya-Macaristan Veliahtının Öldürülmesi ve Savaş Hazırlıkları

Bosna'da Avusturya veliahtının öldürülmesinden Sırbistan'ın sorumlu tutulduğu, kamuoyunda heyecanın had safhada olduğu, Avusturya-Macaristan'ın Sırbistan'a kırk sekiz saatlik bir süre vermeyi kararlaştırdığı ve sessiz bir şekilde savaş hazırlıklarına devam edildiği, söz konusu olayın Viyana borsasında büyük düşüşlere sebep olduğu hakkında Viyana Sefiri Hilmi Paşa'nın telgrafı.

26 Temmuz 1914

BOA. HR. SYS, 2089/3-18; HR. SYS, 2089/3_17-18
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-5-

Seizure of the Ottoman Warships by Britain

Document concerning that Britain seized the Sultan Osman and Reşadiye battleships, which were previously ordered by the Ottoman State to Britain but not delivered, and two torpedoes which were constructed for the Chili government but decided to be purchased by the Ottoman State.

8 August 1914

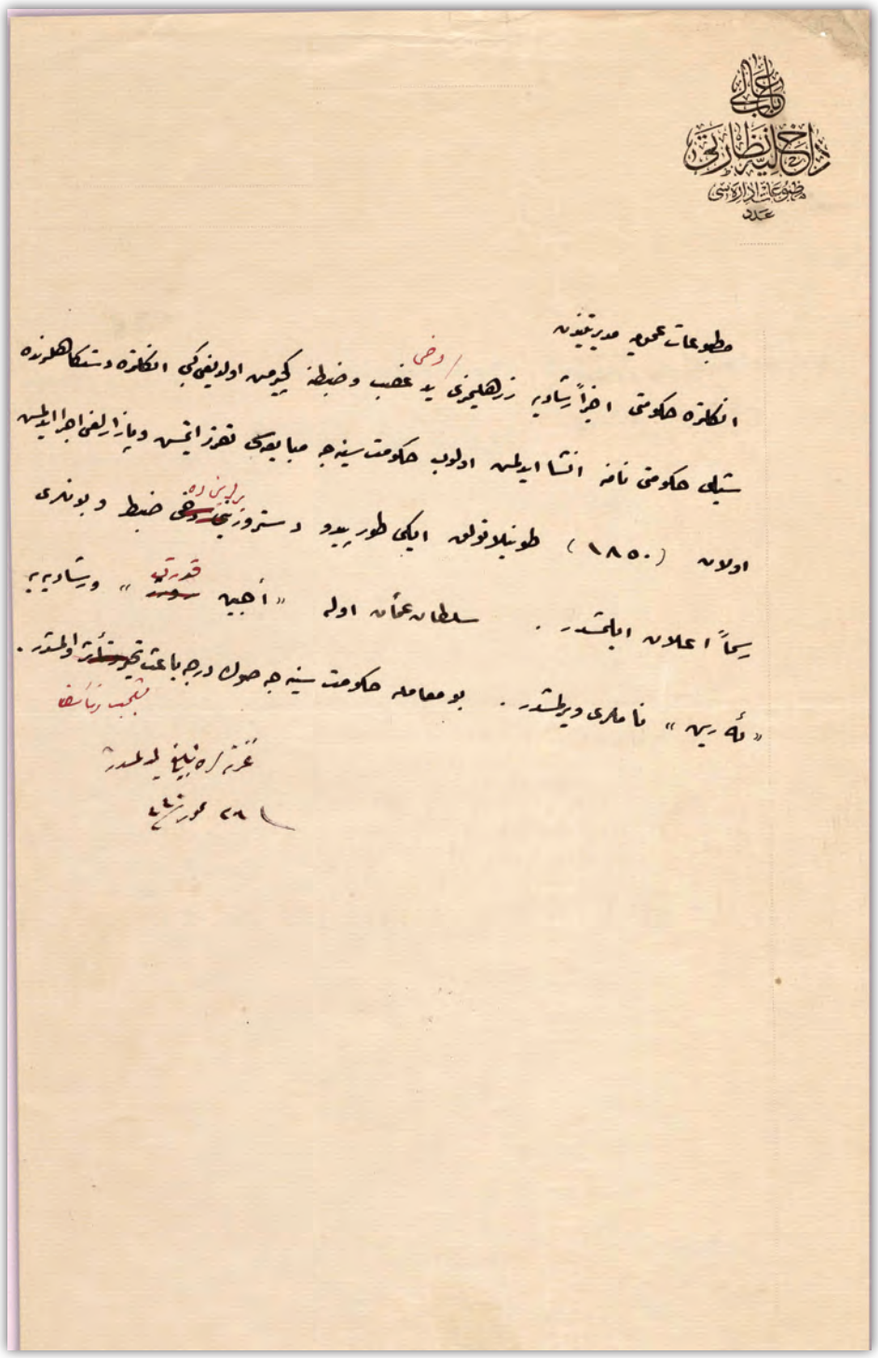
BOA. HR. MA, 1105/41
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

İngiltere'nin Osmanlı Gemilerine El Koyması

İngiltere'nin daha önce kendilerine sipariş edildiği halde teslimatını yapmadığı Sultan Osman ve Reşadiye zırhlıları ile birlikte Şili hükümeti adına inşa edilmiş olup Osmanlı Devleti tarafından satın alınması kararlaştırılan iki torpidoya el koyduğuna dair belge.

8 Ağustos 1914

BOA. HR. MA, 1105/41
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-6-

Passing of Goeben and Breslau Battleships Through the Straits

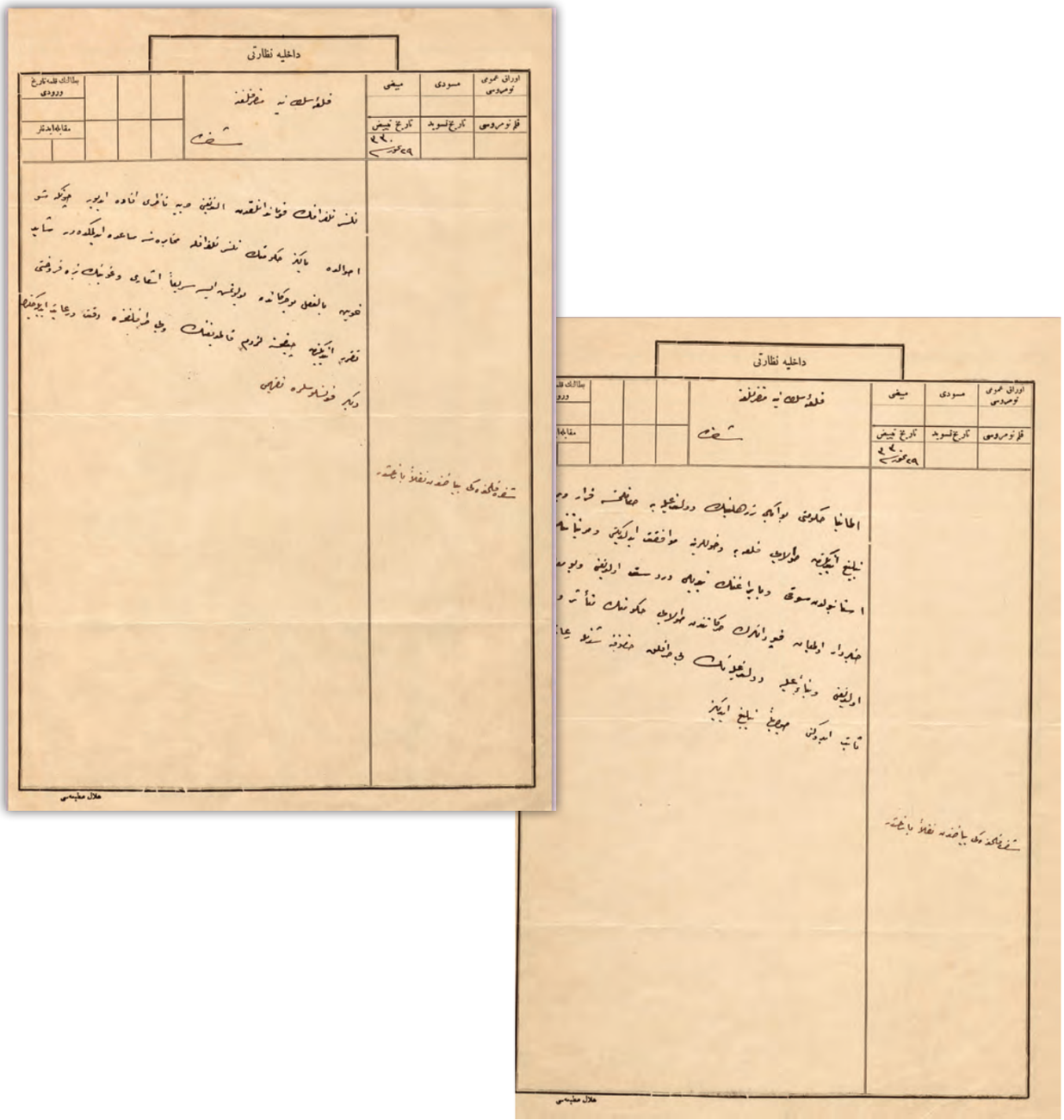
Document concerning that the passing of Goeben and Breslau battleships through the straits is not contrary to neutrality as the sale procedure for them was completed between the Ottoman State and the German Government.
11 August 1914

BOA. DH. KMS, 27/2
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Goben ve Breslau Zırhlılarının Boğazdan Geçişleri

Goben ve Breslau zırhlılarının Osmanlı Devleti ve Almanya Hükümeti arasındaki satış işlemleri gerçekleştiğinden bu zırhlıların boğazdan geçişinin tarafsızlık ilkesine aykırı olmadığı hakkında belge.
11 Ağustos 1914

BOA. DH. KMS, 27/2
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-7-

Transportation of Ammunition, Purchased from Germany and Austria, to İstanbul

Correspondence from the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding that ammunition, purchased from Germany and Austria, shall be moved by train via Romania and Bulgaria by the transport company named Şenger; however Romania created barriers in spite of the permission previously granted for their transportation; these barriers should be eliminated as immediate as possible in order to open the road for their pass.

16 August 1914

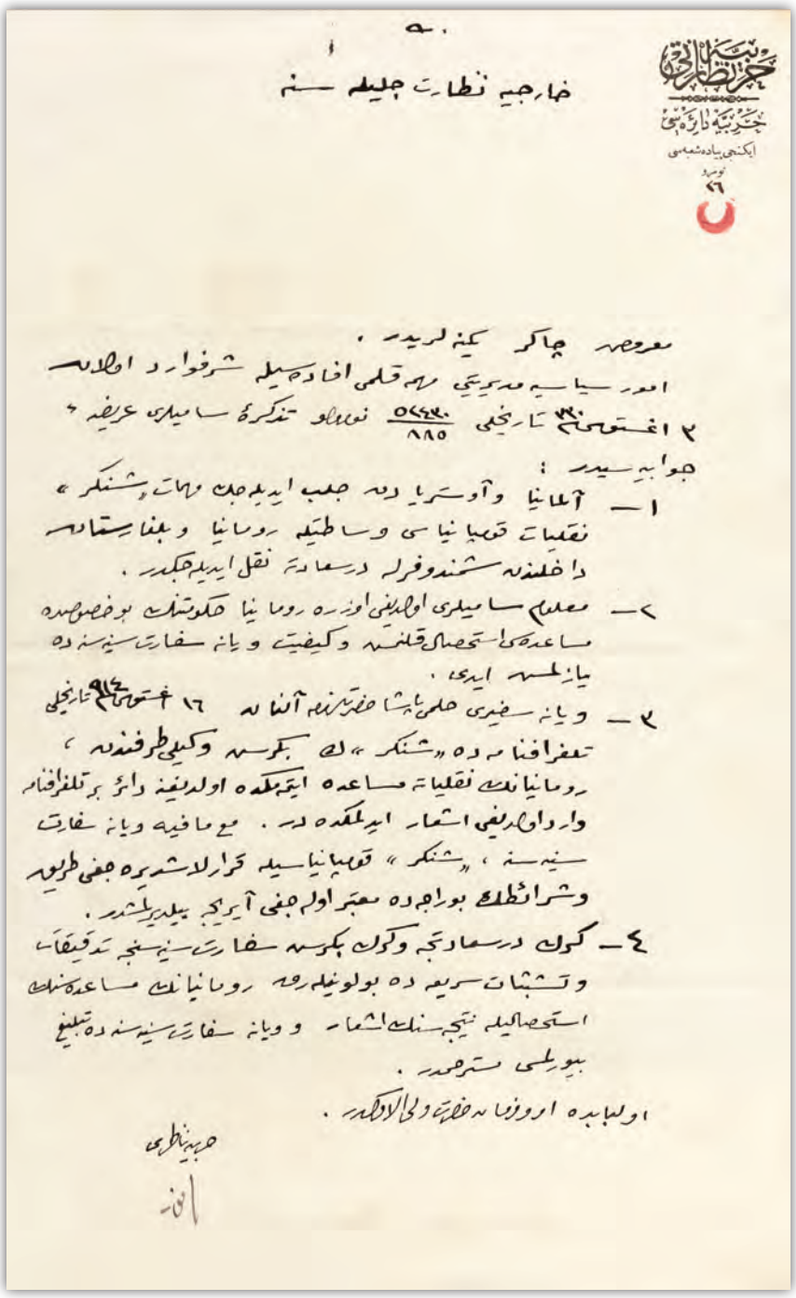
BOA. HR. SYS, 2318/5-36
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Almanya ve Avusturya'dan Satın Alınan Silahların İstanbul'a Nakli

Almanya ve Avusturya'dan alınan askerî mühimmatın Romanya ve Bulgaristan üzerinden trenle getirilme işinin Şenger isimli nakliye firmasına verildiği, ancak söz konusu geçiş için izin alınmış olmasına rağmen Romanya'nın engel çıkarttığı ve bu engellerin aşılarak yolun bir an önce açılması hususunda Harbiye Nezaretinden Hariciye Nezaretine yazılmış olan tahrirat.

16 Ağustos 1914

BOA. HR. SYS, 2318/5-36
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-8-

Russian-Armenian Cooperation

Intelligence document by the Tahran Ambassador concerning that the Russians distribute arms to Armenians in the Caucasus and Iran border; they promise an autonomous state composed of Armenians in Russia and Turkey; to this aim Armenians make propagandas to cause a disturbance; Russians gather militia forces from Iran as well.

3 September 1914

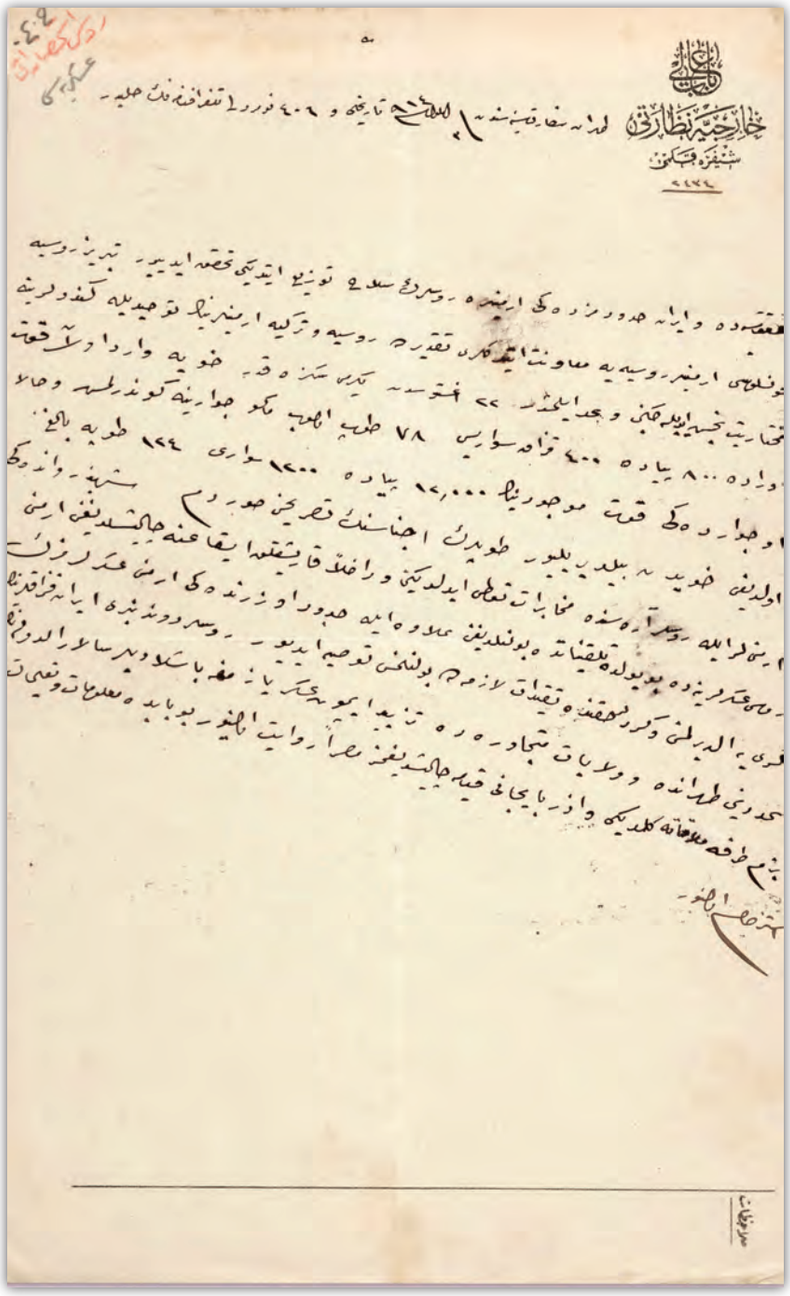
BOA. HR. SYS, 2362/3-14
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Rus-Ermeni İşbirliği

Rusların Kafkasya'da ve İran hududunda Ermenilere silah dağıttığı, Rusya ve Türkiye Ermenilerini birleştirerek müstakil bir devlet vaad ettiği, bu amaçla Ermenilerin dahilde karışıklık çıkarmak için propaganda yaptığı, Rusların İran'dan da milis kuvvet topladığına dair Tahran sefirinin istihbarî arzı.

3 Eylül 1914

BOA. HR. SYS, 2362/3-14
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-9-

Ottoman State's Official Declaration of War

It was informed that a group of warship belonging to the Ottoman Navy while making military operation in the Black Sea encountered torpedoing Russian warships. Later it was stated to Russia that the continuity of neutrality was desired and investigation on this incident was suggested. But Russia recalled its ambassador and started to violate the Ottoman borders. France and Britain acted in the same manner, attacked Dardanelles and Aqaba, and officially declared war. Upon these incidents an imperial edict was issued by the Ottoman State concerning the declaration of war against Russia, France and Britain.

11 November 1914

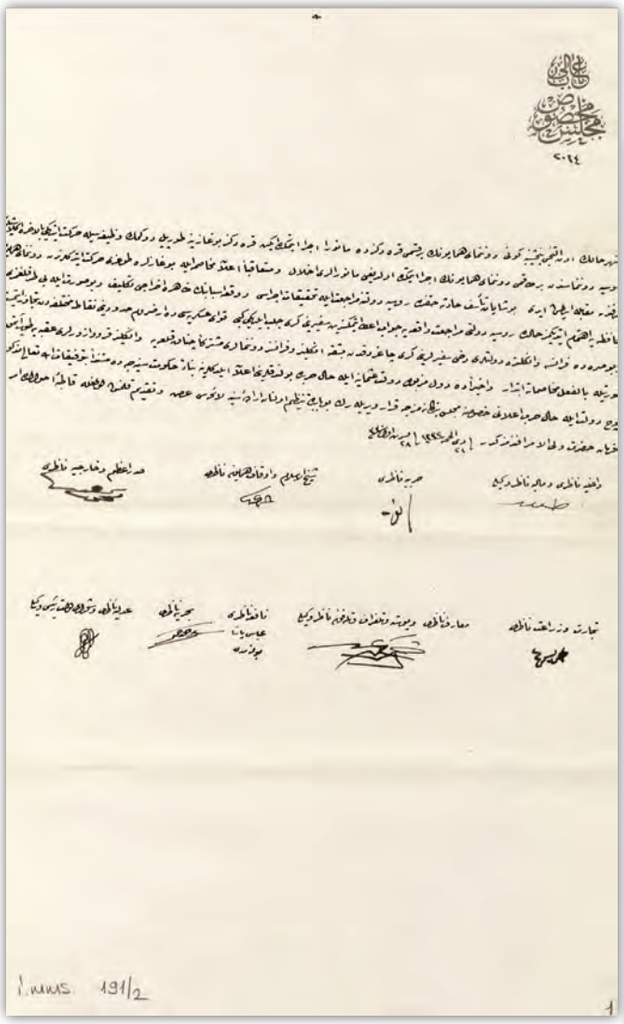
BOA. İ. MMS, 191/2_1-2
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

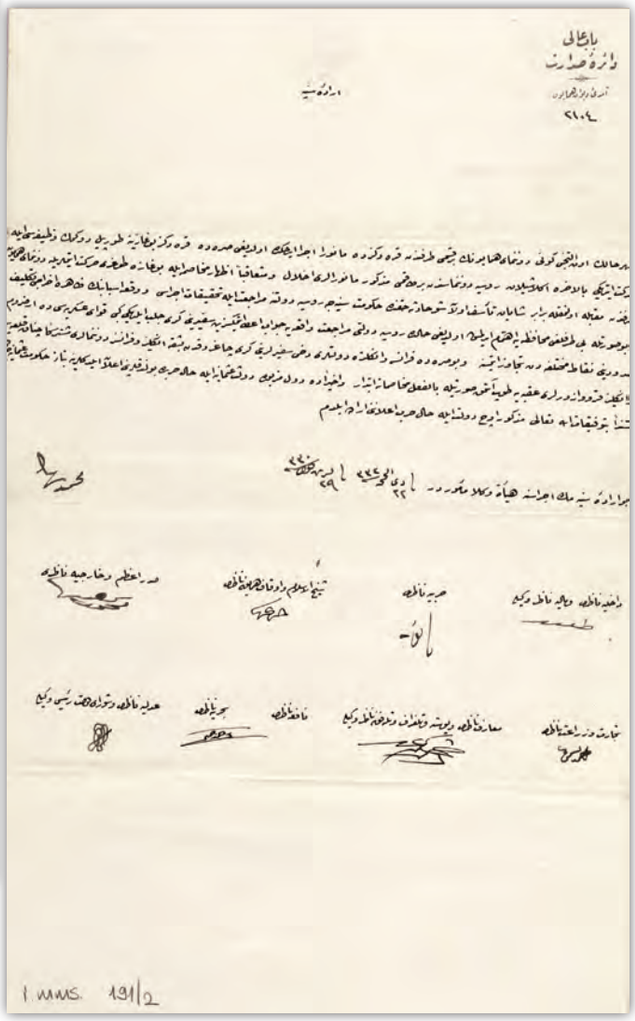
Osmanlı Devleti'nin Resmi Savaş İlanı

Osmanlı Donanması'na mahsus bir grup savaş gemisinin Karadeniz'de tatbikat icra ederken Karadeniz Boğazı'na torpil dökmek vazifesi ile hareket ettiği anlaşılan Rusya savaş gemilerine mukabele olunduğu, bilahare tarafsızlığın devamının arzu edildiği bildirilerek olay hakkında Rusya'ya tahkikat önerildiği, ancak Rusya'nın büyükelçisini geri çağırarak Osmanlı sınırlarına tecavüze başladığı, Fransa ve İngiltere devletlerinin de aynı yolu izleyerek Çanakkale ve Akabe bölgelerinde saldırıya geçtikleri, resmen savaş ilan ettikleri, söz konusu gelişmeler üzerine Osmanlı Devleti'nin adı geçen üç devlete savaş ilanına karar verdiğine dair padişah iradesi.

11 Kasım 1914

BOA. İ. MMS, 191/2_1-2
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü





-10-

Interview with İhsan Pasha About Sarıkamış Operation

A Russian journalist had an interview with İhsan Pasha who was responsible for surrounding the Russian Army around Sarıkamış and fortifying the region but was captured during the operation. İhsan Pasha stated in this interview that his troops were well equipped with artillery and machine guns and soldiers were highly motivated; the main reason of their defeat was severe climate conditions. He also stated that only six thousand of his troops could reach to Sarıkamış; they were surrounded by the Russians while keeping the passage way; they continued to fight without any help for six days until only 300 soldiers were alive.

18 January 1915

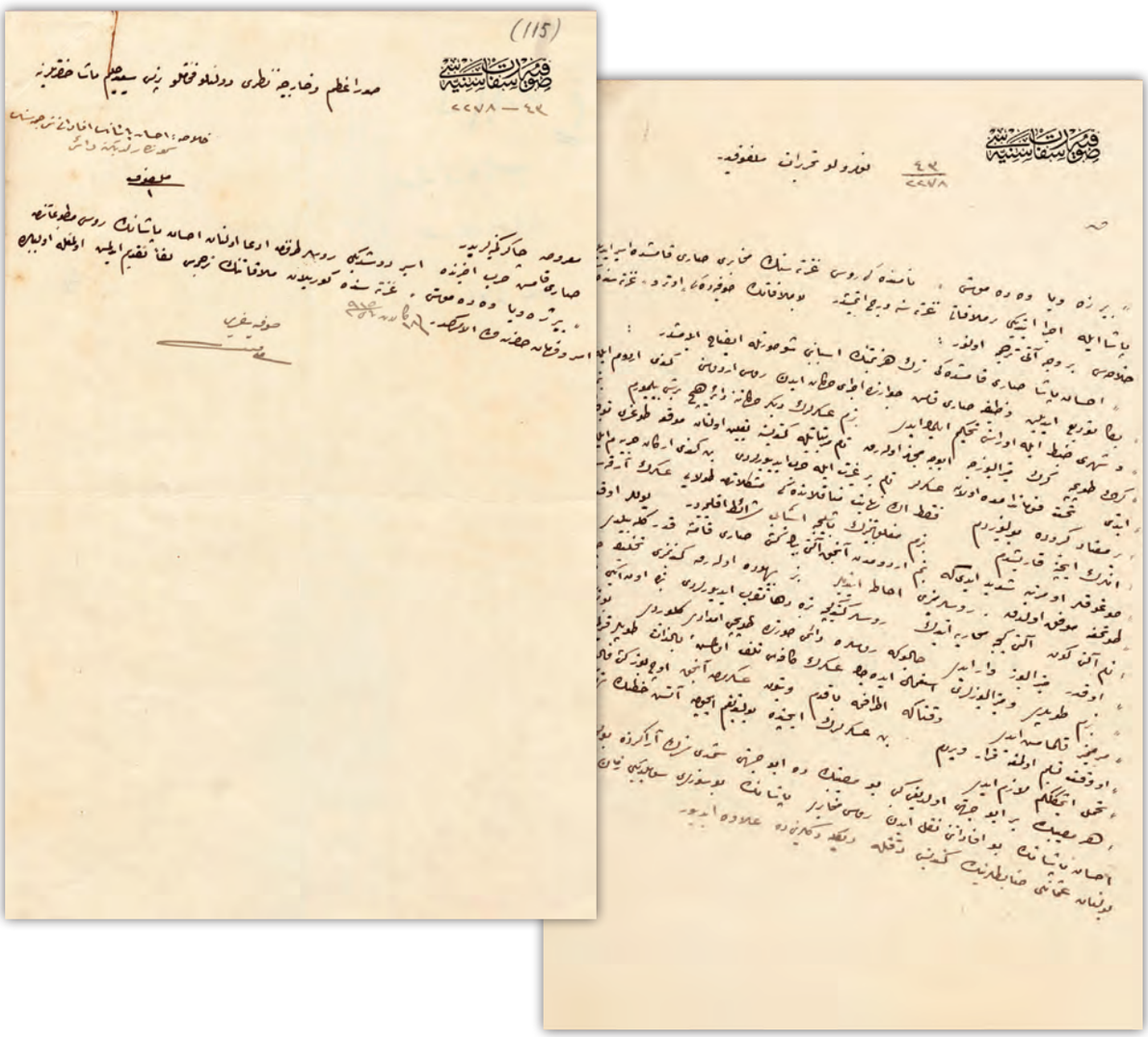
BOA. HR. SYS, 2109/5_4-5
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

Sarıkamış Harekatı Hakkında İhsan Paşa'nın Mülakatı

Sarıkamış civarında hareket eden Rus Ordusunu kıskaca almak ve orayı tahkim etmekle görevli olduğu halde harekât esnasında esir düşen İhsan Paşa'nın; kuvvetlerinin gerek topçu gerek mitralyözce iyice mücehhez olduğuna, harekât esnasında askerlerinin tam bir gayret içerisinde bulunduğuna, mağlubiyetlerinin başlıca sebebinin iklim şartlarından kaynaklandığına, ordusundan ancak altı bin kişinin Sarıkamış'a ulaşabildiğine, geçidi tutmaya çalışırken Ruslar tarafından sarıldıklarına, hiçbir yardım alamadan altı gün boyunca ve yanında sadece 300 kişi kalana kadar savaşa devam ettiklerine dair bir Rus gazeteciye verdiği mülakat.

18 Ocak 1915

BOA. HR. SYS, 2109/5_4-5
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü



-11-

Sinking the Allies' Three Major Ships During the Navy Attack of 18 March

Correspondence concerning that a British cruiser and an enemy ship bombed Sarımsak district and went through Mytilene; Allies' three warships bombing fortresses in Dardanos, Hamidiye and Rumeli on March 18, 1915 were sank; fire broke out in some districts as a result of bombing.

19 March 1915

BOA. DH. EUM. 3. Sb, 4/37
General Directorate of State Archives of Turkey

18 Mart Deniz Saldırısında Müttefik Donanmasının Üç Büyük Gemisinin Batırılması

Sarımsak mevkiini bombalayan İngiliz kruvazörüyle bir düşman gemisinin Midilli tarafına gittikleri, 18 Mart 1915 tarihlerinde Dardanos, Hamidiye ve Rumeli tarafındaki istihkâmları bombalayan Müttefik donanmasına ait gemilerden üçünün batırıldığı ve bombalama sonucunda bazı yerlerde yangın çıktığına dair yazışma.

19 Mart 1915

BOA. DH. EUM. 3. Sb, 4/37
Türkiye Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü

-12-

April 16, 1915

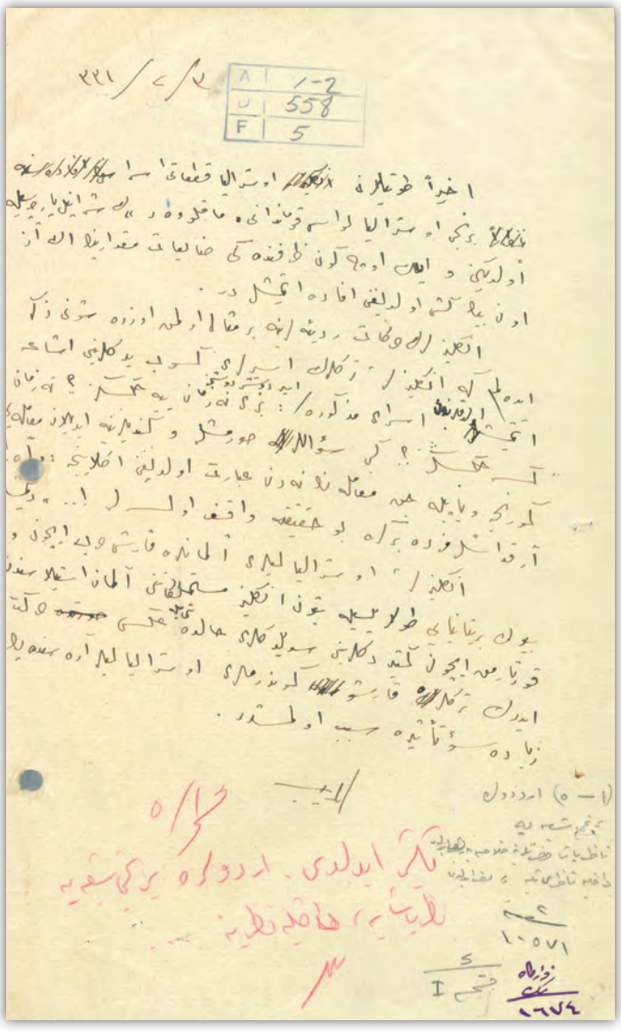
The last captured Australian garrison prisoner said that the commander of the first Australian Brigade, Mc Loved, died because of a shell fragment, and the casualty of the first three days was at least 10.000.
As an example of bad attitudes of the British, we shall mention that the British propagated that the Turks cut and eat the prisoners. These soldiers asked questions like "When will you eat us? When will you cut us?" as soon as they came. When they saw treatment of the Turkish and understand the treatment ahead of them they said, "What a pity! We wish our friends saw this reality!.." They told that the British brought the Australians to fight against the German, in other words, to save the Great Britain and the British colonies from German invasion. However, the British's actual intent of bringing Australians against the Turkish had a negative impact on them.

BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-5
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

16 Nisan 1915

En son ele geçirilen Avustralya birlikleri esirleri, 1'inci Avustralya Tugayı Komutanı Mc Loved'in şarapnel parçasıyla öldüğünü ve ilk üç gün zarfında kayıp miktarının en az 10.000 kişi olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. İngilizlerin kötü tavırlarına bir örnek olmak üzere şunu ifade edelim ki, İngilizler Türklerin esirleri kesip yediklerini yaymışlar. Bu askerler esir düşer düşmez, ''Bizi ne zaman yiyeceksiniz? Ne zaman keseceksiniz?'' gibi sorular sormuşlardır. Kendilerine yapılan muameleyi görünce ve yapılacak muamelenin ne olduğunu anlayınca ''Vah! Arkadaşlarımız da keşke bu gerçeği bir kere görseler!..'' demişlerdir. İngilizlerin, Avustralyalıları Almanlara karşı harp için yani Büyük Britanya'yı dolayısıyla bütün İngiliz sömürgelerini Alman istilasından kurtarmak için getirdiklerini söylemişler; ancak tamamıyla aksi hareket ederek Türklere karşı göndermeleri, Avustralyalıları derinden etkilemiştir.

BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-5
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



-13-

August 31, 1915

My dear Reeves,
I am sure that you will be shocked when you learn that I am here. As you will realize from my address, I was taken captive. I wounded in the leg, but I am recovering now. The Turks look after us very well. I was really surprised by their good attitude towards us. In short, I am glad to be here, my brother. Please tell nicely about Turks in Britain. All I told you is real. By understanding from my short letter that I am not in any condition to worry about it, please answer me writing a couple of lines. You can send me whatever you want in a box.
Give my love to Doll and my siblings.

All my love,
Frank

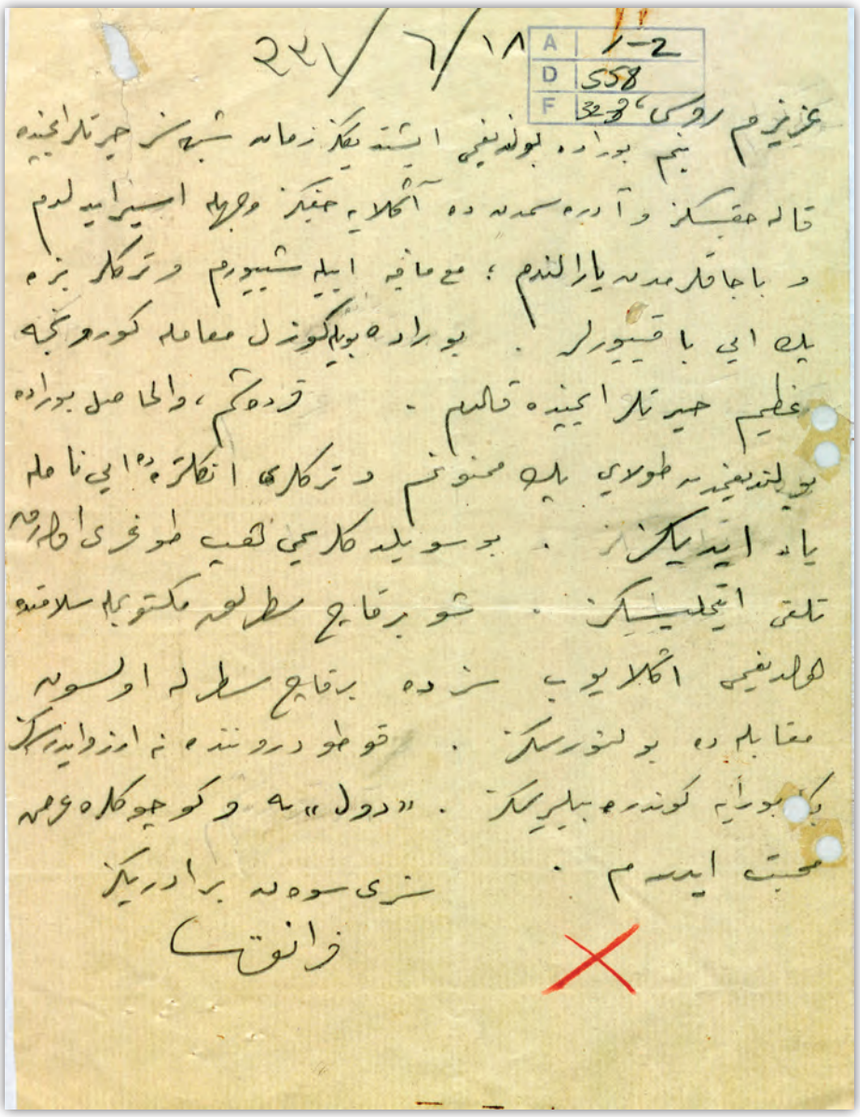
BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-32-3
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

31 Ağustos 1915

Azizim Reeves
Benim burada bulunduğumu uyduğunuzda hayretler içinde kalacağınızdan eminim. Adresimden de anlayacağınız gibi esir düştüm. Bacaklarımdan yaralandım, ancak iyileşiyorum. Türkler bize çok iyi bakıyorlar. Burada böyle güzel muamele görünce hayretler içinde kaldım. Kardeşim, kısacası burada bulunmaktan çok memnunum. Türkleri İngiltere'de iyi olarak anlatınız. Bu söylediklerimin hepsi doğrudur. Şu birkaç satırlık mektubumla endişe edilecek bir durumda olmadığımı anlayarak siz de birkaç satırlık olsun karşılık veriniz. Kutu içinde ne isterseniz buraya gönderebilirsiniz. Doll'a ve küçüklerime sevgilerimi sunarım

Sizi seven kardeşiniz,
Frank

BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-32-3
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



-14-

Dear Mom and Dad,

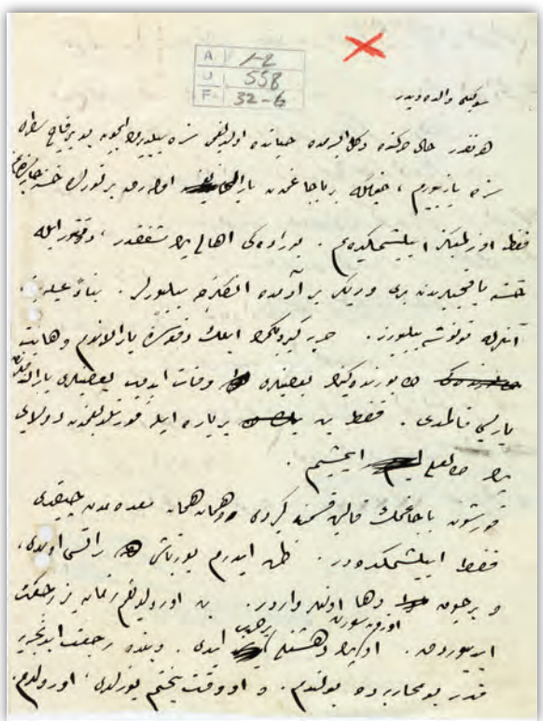
Even if I cannot move, I am writing to tell you I am alive. I am in a Turkish hospital with a wounded leg. Please do not worry, I am recovering. People here are really caring. A doctor, a nurse, and another man know English so we can speak to them. I got wounded at the moment I begin to fight. Some of the Battalion of Hant were wounded, and some were dead. Only the half of them left. The bullet entered my hip and left from nearly my stomach. My wound is healing. I think Lieutenant Ratsi is dead. There are many other dead. We were retreating when I was shot. It was a harsh and long battle. I was in the fight until the retreating. Then I got tired and got shot. I was on the battlefield all the night. I did not feel any pain until they took us and dressed my wound. They will keep us here until the end of the war. After our wounds heal, they will send us another place. Please write me as soon as you read mine.
Send me cake, biscuits, and chocolates please. There is plenty of tobacco here. Send us something to eat in sturdy boxes because their food is different from ours.
My address: Naval Hospital
Give my respects to everyone I know. Do not be sorry and remember to send the box.
Best wishes,
Your son, George

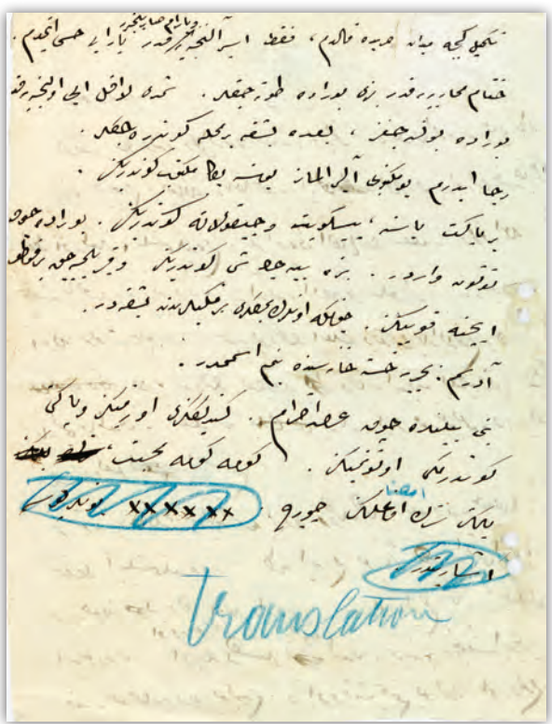
BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-32-6
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Sevgili Anne ve Babacığım,

Her ne kadar hareket edemiyorsam da hayatta olduğumu size bildirmek için bu birkaç satırı yazıyorum. Çünkü bacağımdan yaralı olarak bir Türk hastanesindeyim. Üzülmeyiniz, iyileşmekteyim. Buradaki insanlar çok sevecendir. Doktorla hastabakıcılardan biri ve bir diğer adam daha İngilizce biliyorlar. Bundan dolayı onlarla konuşabiliyoruz. Harbe girer girmez yaralandım. Hant Taburundakilerin bazıları ölüp bazıları yaralandıklarından yarısı kalmıştı. Bir yarayla kurtulduğum için çok şanslıymışım. Kurşun kalçamdan girdi, hemen hemen midemden çıktı. Yaram iyileşiyor. Zannederim Yüzbaşı Ratsi(?) öldü. Daha birçok ölen var. Vurulduğum zaman geri çekiliyorduk. O, uzun süren çok şiddetli bir harpti. Ben de geri çekilinceye kadar bu muharebedeyim. O zaman yoruldum ve vuruldum. Bütün gece harp meydanında kaldım. Esir alınıncaya ve yaram sarılıncaya kadar yarayı hissetmedim. Muharebe sonuna kadar bizi burada tutacaklar. Şimdi en azından iyileşinceye kadar burada kalacağız. Sonra başka bir yere gönderecekler. Lütfen bu mektubu alır almaz bana mektup yazınız. Bir paket pasta, bisküvi ve çikolata gönderiniz. Burada çok tütün var. Bize yiyecek şey gönderiniz. Kırılmayacak bir kutuyla gönderiniz. Çünkü onların yemekleri bizimkilerden farklı. Adresim: Deniz Hastanesi
Beni tanıyanlara saygılar. Kendinizi üzmeyiniz ve paketi göndermeyi unutmayınız. Sevgiler.
Oğlunuz George

BDH-KLS-540-DOS-2107-BEL-32-6
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi





-15-

Name: Joseph Ian Calstron
Rank: Private
ID Tag No:
Squad:
Battalion:
Regiment: 1/7 Manchester Regiment
Brigade :
Division:
Corps:

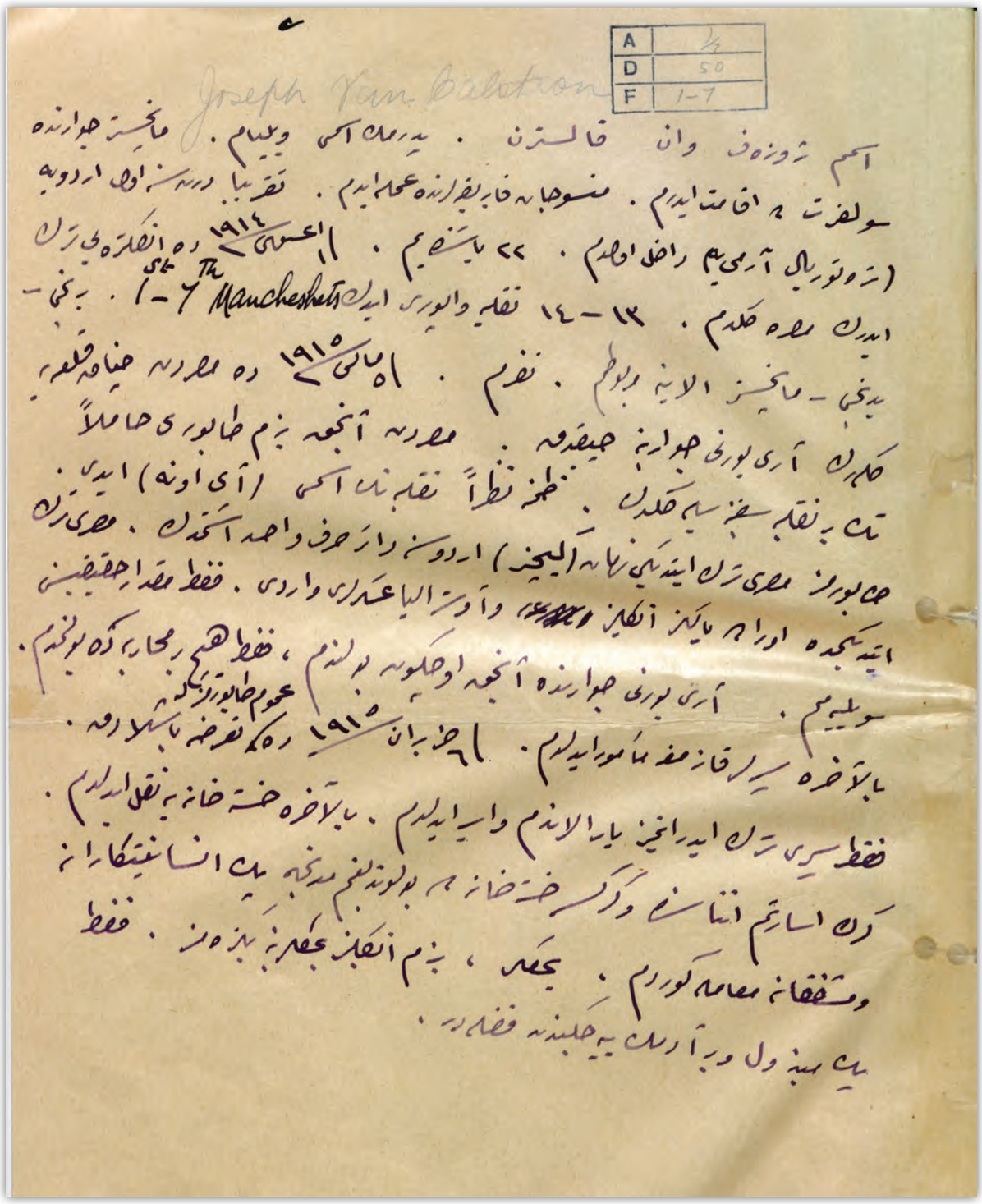
My father's name is William. I live in Solgret near Manchester. I was a worker in the textile factory. I joined the Territorial Army about four years ago. I am 22 years old. We left Britain on August 1, 1914. We came to Egypt. There were about 13 - 14 freight ferries. I am a private belonging to the 1/7 Manchester Regiment. We went around Arıburnu (Suvla) after coming Çanakkale (Dardanelles) from Egypt on May 5, 1915. We came from Egypt by a freight ferry in which there was only our battalion. I think that name of the ferry was Ion. We had not heard anything about the Kitchener Army when our battalion left Egypt. When I left Egypt, there were only British and Australian soldiers there. I do not know the exact numbers of them. I have been around Arıburnu (Suvla) for only three days. I did not fight in any battle. Then I was assigned to dig trenches. We started to attack with our battalion on June 6, 1915. At the moment I left my trench I was wounded and I fell captive. I was transported to a hospital. I was treated humanely and compassionately during my captivity as well as the time I was in the hospital. The food here is not like British food. Meals are more than a person can eat.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-7
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE) Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı: Joseph lan Calstron
Rütbesi: Er
Künye Nu:
Bölük:
Tabur:
Alay: 1/7 Manchester Alayı
Tugay:
Tümen:
Kolordu:

Babamın ismi William. Manchester civarında Solgret'te ikâmet ediyorum.Tekstil fabrikalarında işçiydim. Yaklaşık dört yıl evvel Teritoryal Ordusuna katıldım. 22 yaşındayım. 1 Ağustos 1914'te İngiltere'den ayrıldık. Mısır'a geldik. 13 – 14 nakliye vapuru idik. 1/7 Manchester Alayına mensup erim. 5 Mayıs 1915'te Mısır'dan Çanakkale'ye gelerek Arıburnu civarına çıktık. Mısır'dan ancak bizim taburun bulunduğu tek bir nakliye gemisiyle geldik. Sanıyorum geminin ismi Ion'du. Taburumuz Mısır'ı terk ettiği zaman Kitchener ordusuna dair bir şey işitmedik. Mısır'ı terk ettiğimde orada yalnız İngiliz ve Avustralya askerleri vardı. Gerçek sayılarını bilmiyorum. Arıburnu civarında ancak üç gün bulundum. Hiçbir muharebede bulunmadım. Sonra siper kazmakla görevlendirildim. 6 Haziran 1915'te taburumuzla taarruza başladık. Siperi terk eder etmez yaralandım ve esir düştüm. Hastaneye nakledildim. Gerek esaretim esnasında gerekse hastanede bulunduğum müddetçe pek insanı ve şefkatli muamele gördüm. Yemekler, bizim İngiliz yemeklerine benzemiyor. Pek bol ve bir adamın yiyeceğinden fazladır.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-7
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



-16-

Name: R. Derrick Elliott
Rank: Captain
ID Tag No:
Squad:
Battalion: 6th Battalion
Regiment: East Yorkshire Regiment
Brigade :
Division: 11th Division
Corps:

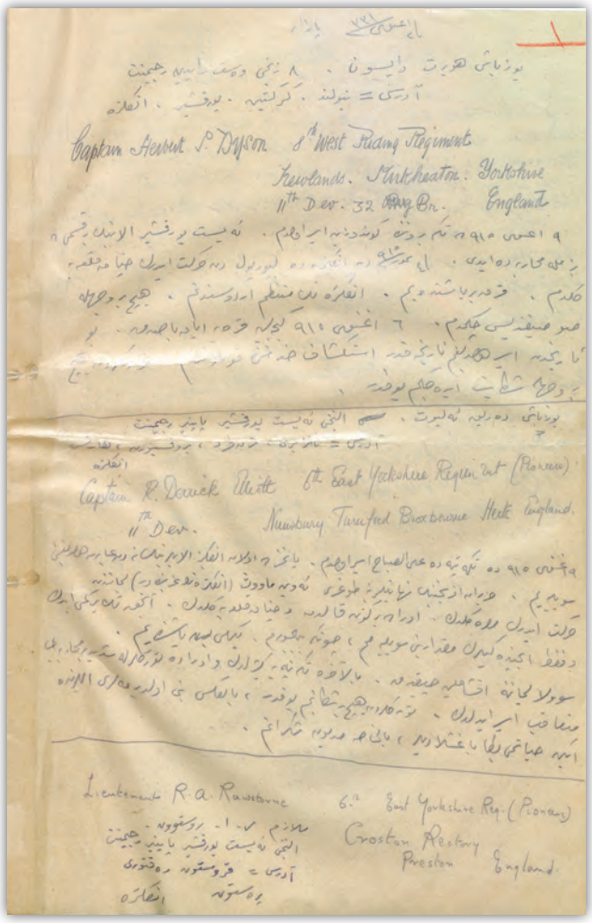
Nunsbury Turufad Broxbourne Herts England.
I was taken captive on August 19, 1915 in the morning. I cannot say names of British regiments which were with us. Towards the end of June, departing from the Port of Avonmouth, we arrived in Egypt. We stayed there for two days and went to Çanakkale. We had only one ship. I cannot say anything about the number of those on board because I do not know it. I am 21 years old. We arrived at the Port of Suvla in the evening. Afterward, we were brought to Teke Tepe. After a fierce battle with the Turks, we were captured. I have no complaint with the Turkish people. On the contrary, they had a chance to kill me but they did not do this. I thank them, in particular.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-8a
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı: R. Derrick Elliott
Rütbesi: Yüzbaşı
Künye Nu:
Bölük :
Tabur: 6. Tb.
Alay: Doğu Yorkshire Alayı
Tugay:
Tümen: 11. Tüm.
Kolordu:

Nunsbury Turufad Broxbourne Herts England.
19 Ağustos 1915 sabahı esir düştüm. Yanımızdaki İngiliz alaylarının hangilerinden olduğunu söyleyemem. Haziran sonlarına doğru Avonmouth (İngiltere'nin batısındadır.) Limanı'ndan hareket ederek Mısır'a geldik. Orada bir gün kaldık ve Çanakkale'ye geldik. Tek bir gemiydik. İçindekilerin miktarını söyleyemem, çünkü bilmiyorum. 21 yaşındayım. Suvla Limanı'na akşamleyin çıktık. Sonra Teke Tepe'ye getirildik. Orada Türklerle yaptığımız şiddetli bir muharebeden sonra esir edildik. Türklerden hiçbir şikâyetim yoktur. Bilakis beni öldürme imkânı ellerindeyken hayatımı bana bağışladılar. Bilhassa şükranlarımı sunuyorum.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-8a
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



-17-

Name: H. A. Brett
Rank: Major
ID Tag No:
Squad: X Squad
Battalion: 4th Battalion
Regiment: Worcestershire Regiment
Brigade: 88th Brigade
Division: 29th Division
Corps:

190, Finchley Road, S' Hampstead, London N.W. I am 32 years old and married. Our steamship departed from Liverpool, England on May 20 with 4000 people. We landed on the Ilyas Capeat on May 29 at night. I was captured in Seddülbahir on August 6, 1915 when we were attacking the Turks. 88th Brigade (it is my brigade) and Territorial Brigade were with us. We had no problem with water. It was West garrisons' problem. At first, our water used to come from Greece by ships, but now it changed. I am a reserve officer who occupies with tea cultivation in Malay islands.
There is no epidemic disease among soldiers. There are a few dead or wounded soldiers. Slightly wounded soldiers were taken to Limnos and the severely wounded ones to Alexandria, Cairo, and mostly to Malta. The Ottoman officers and soldiers who we have captured are taken to Alexandria and Malta. If these Ottoman soldiers are severely wounded, they send them to England. There is a common thought in the British military camp: The Ottoman and British governments will manage the problem between them within a month and this battle will come to an end before winter begins. I am thankful for the Ottoman officers for being so kind and considerate.

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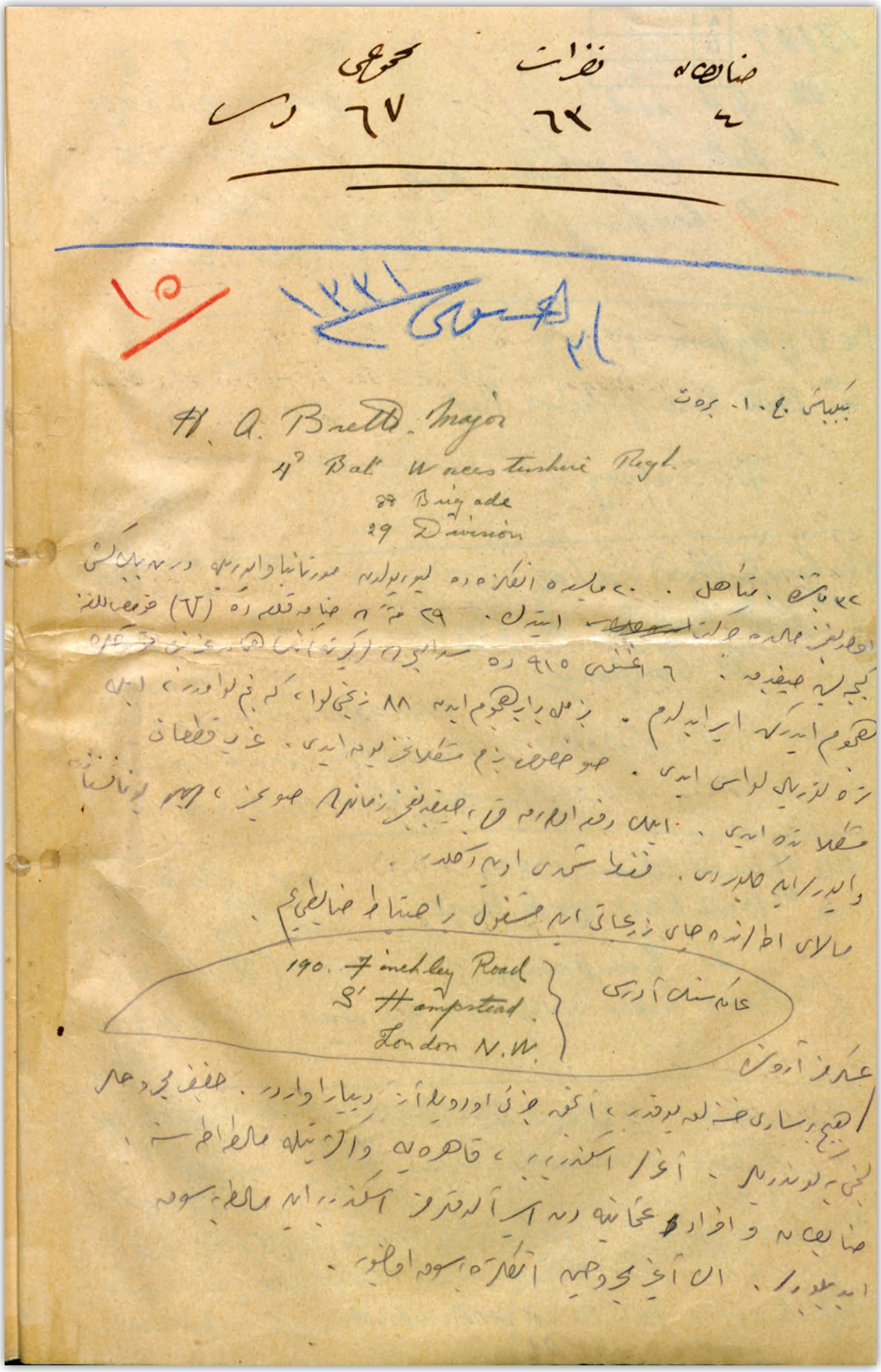
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı: H. A. Brett
Rütbesi: Binbaşı
Künye Nu:
Bölük: X Bölüğü
Tabur: 4. Tb.
Alay: Worcestershire Alayı
Tugay: 88. Tug.
Tümen: 29. Tüm.
Kolordu:

190, Finchley Road, S' Hampstead, London N.W.
32 yaşındayım. Evliyim. 20 Mayısta İngiltere'de Liverpool'dan Mauretania vapurunun içinde 4000 kişi olduğumuz hâlde hareket ettik. 29 Mayısta Çanakkale'de İlyas Burnu'na geceleyin çıktık. 6 Ağustos 1915'te Seddülbahir'de Kirte'nin hemen batısında Türklere hücum ederken esir düştüm. Bizimle beraber hücum eden 88'inci Tugay (ki benim Tugayımdır) ile Teritoryal Tugayıydı. Su hususunda bizim sıkıntımız yoktu. Batı birlikleri sıkıntıdaydılar. İlk karaya çıktığımız zamanlarda suyumuz, Yunanistan'dan gemilerle geliyordu. Fakat şimdi öyle değildir. Malay adalarında çay ziraatı ile meşgul bir yedek subayım. Askerîmiz arasında hiçbir salgın hastalık yoktur. Çok az ölü ve yaralı vardır. Hafif yaralıları Limni'ye götürdüler. Ağırlar İskenderiye'ye, Kahire'ye ve çoğunlukla Malta adasına. Esir aldığımız Osmanlı subay ve askerleri İskenderiye ile Malta'ya sevk ediliyorlar. En ağır yaralılar İngiltere'ye sevk olunuyor. İngiliz ordugâhında yaygın düşünce şudur. Osmanlı Hükûmeti ile İngiltere Hükûmeti kendi aralarında meseleyi bir aya kadar halledecek ve bu muharebe kışa kalmadan iki devlet arasında sona recektir. Osmanlı subaylarından görmüş olduğum nezaket ve insani muameleye ebediyen şükran borçluyum.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-15a
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



H. A. Brett. Major
4th Bat Worcestershire Regt
88 Brigade
29 Division

190. Finchley Road
St Hampstead
London N.W.

-18-

Name:	Leslie Henry Luscombe
Rank:	First Lieutenant
ID Tag No:	
Squad:	
Battalion:	14th Battalion
Regiment:	
Brigade:	4th Infantry Brigade
Division:	Australian Imperial Forces
Corps:	

I am 24 and single. We left Melbourne with 2.000 soldiers as a support force, in a ship on 17th of April 1915. After staying 4 days in Egypt, we landed at Arıburnu (Suvla) on 4th of June. I fought from this date until 8th of August until I fell captive. On that day, I and some soldiers moved forward and caught 3 Turks. While turning back, with the prisoners, Turks surrounded us and they took us captive. I was a clerk in Royal Engineering Office. Turks treated me very nice and it still continues which I appreciate. The dominating opinion in the English Encampment is that; there is no bad opinion for Turks, but a fight against them is compulsory.

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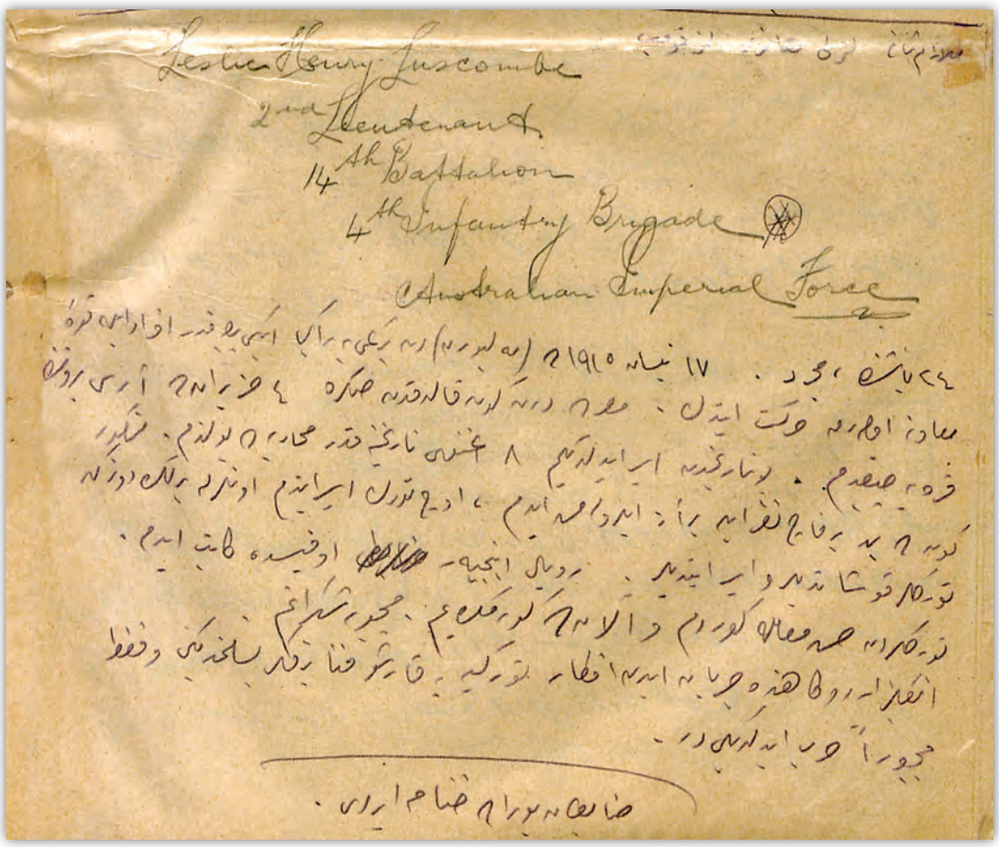
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı:	Leslie Henry Luscombe
Rütbesi:	Üsteğmen
Künye Nu:	
Bölük:	
Tabur:	14. Tb.
Alay:	
Tugay:	4. Piyade Tug.
Tümen:	Avustralya İmparatorluk Kuvvetleri
Kolordu:	

24 yaşındayım. Bekârım. 17 Nisan 1915'te Melbourne'den bir gemide, 2000 kadar asker ile yadım kuvveti olarak hareket ettik. Mısır'da dört gün kaldıktan sonra 4 Haziranda Arıburnu'nda karaya çıktım. Bu tarihten, esir edildiğim 8 Ağustos tarihine kadar muharebede bulundum. Esir olduğum gün, ben birkaç er ile biraz ilerlemiştim. Üç Türk'ü esir almıştım. Onlarla birlikte dönerken Türkler bizi kuşattılar ve esir ettiler. Royal Engineer ofiste kâtip idim. Türklerden çok güzel muamele gördüm ve hâlen görmekteyim. Şükran borçluyum. İngiliz ordugâhında hâkim düşünce; Türkiye'ye karşı fena bir fikir beslenmediği; fakat mecburen harp edildiğidir.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-16a
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



-19-

Name:	J. M. B. Entwistle
Rank:	First Lieutenant
ID Tag No:	
Squad:	
Battalion:	4th Battalion
Regiment:	Wincestershire Regiment
Brigade:	88th Brigade
Division:	29th Division
Corps:	

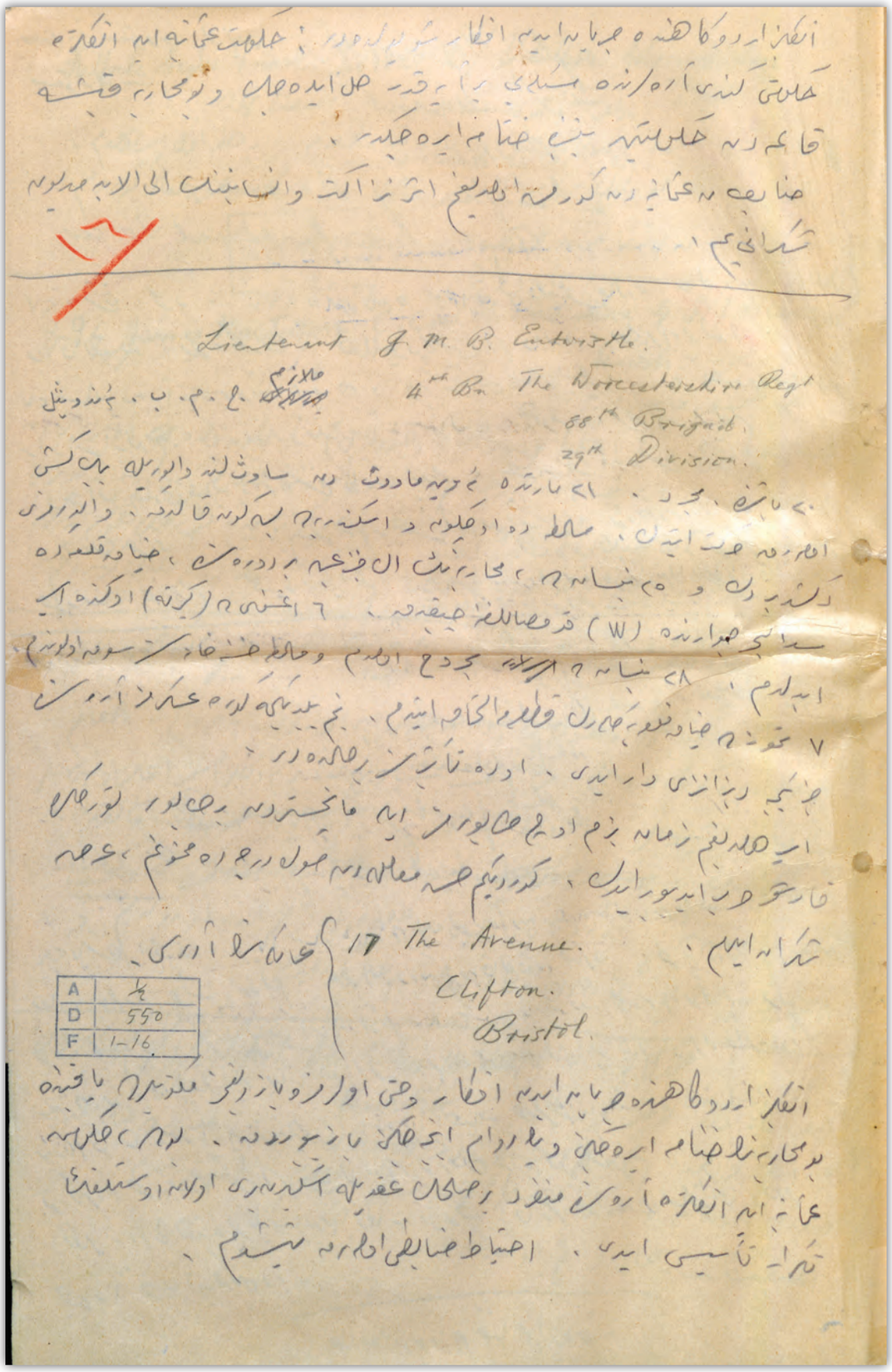
Home Address: 17 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol
I am 20 years old and single. We departed from Avonmouth with 1000 people by Southland steamship. We stayed in Malta for 3 days and in Alexandria for 5 days. Then we change our ship. During the most intense time of war, we landed on Cape of Teke near Seddülbahir in Çanakkale on April 25. I was captured in Kirte on August 6. I was wounded and sent to Malta Hospital on April 28. On July 7, I came to Çanakkale and joined my garrison. There were a few soldiers who have dysentery as far as I know, and it was not a risk. By the time I was captured, our battalion and another one from Manchester had been fighting against the Turks. I am glad that they treat us politely. I extend my thanks. The common idea in the British military camp was that this war will cease soon. We even wrote this in our letters to home. This would be a reestablishment of an old friendship between the Ottoman government and Britain by signing peace agreement reciprocally. I was trained as a reserve officer.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-16
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı:	J. M. B. Entwistle
Rütbesi :	Üsteğmen
Künye Nu:	
Bölük:	
Tabur:	4. Tb.
Alay:	Wincestershire Alayı
Tugay:	88. Tug.
Tümen:	29. Tüm.
Kolordu:	

Ev Adresi:17 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol
20 yaşındayım. Bekârım. 21 Martta Avonmouth'tan (?) Southland vapuruyla 1000 kişi hareket ettik. Malta'da üç gün, İskenderiye'de beş gün kaldık. Vapurumuzu değiştirdik. 25 Nisanda muharebenin en kızgın bir devresinde Çanakkale'de Seddülbahir civarında Teke Burnu'na çıktık. 6 Ağustos Kirte önünde esir düştüm. 28 Nisanda yaralandım ve Malta Hastanesine sevk olundum. 7 Temmuzda Çanakkale'ye gelerek birliğime katıldım. Benim bildiğime göre Askerîmiz arasında çok az dizanteri vardı. O da etkili değildi. Esir olduğum zaman bizim üç taburla birlikte, Manchester'dan bir tabur Türklere karşı savaşıyorduk. Gördüğüm çok güzel muameleden son derece menunum. Şükranlarımı arz ederim. İngiliz ordugâhında hâkim düşünce yakında bu muharebenin sona ereceği ve devam etmeyeceğiydi. Hatta evlerimize gönderdiğimiz mektuplarda da böyle yazıyorduk. Bu da Osmanlı Hükûmeti ile İngiltere arasında tek başına bir barışın imzalanmasıyla eskiden beri olan dostluğun tekrar tesisi idi. İhtiyat subayı olarak yetiştim.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-1-16
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



Lieutenant J. M. B. Entwistle.
4th Bn The Worcestershire Regt
68th Brigade.
23rd Division.

17 The Avenue.
Clifton.
Bristol.

A	½
D	550
F	1-16

-20-

Name:	W. Stockall
Rank:	Private
ID Tag No:	9406
Squad:	X Squad
Battalion:	
Regiment:	4th Worcester Regiment
Brigade:	88th Brigade
Division:	29th Division
Corps:	

I fell fainted on 6th of August nearby Kirte after got shot in the leg while attacking to a Turkish trench. I was captured. We landed at Teke Bay on 26th of July. We came from England as support forces. The Turks are not wild as we have been told. They are more civilized than we are. I said this in Bolayır. On 4th of July, we left Devonport with the Clian ship. There were 1500 of us.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-12-1a
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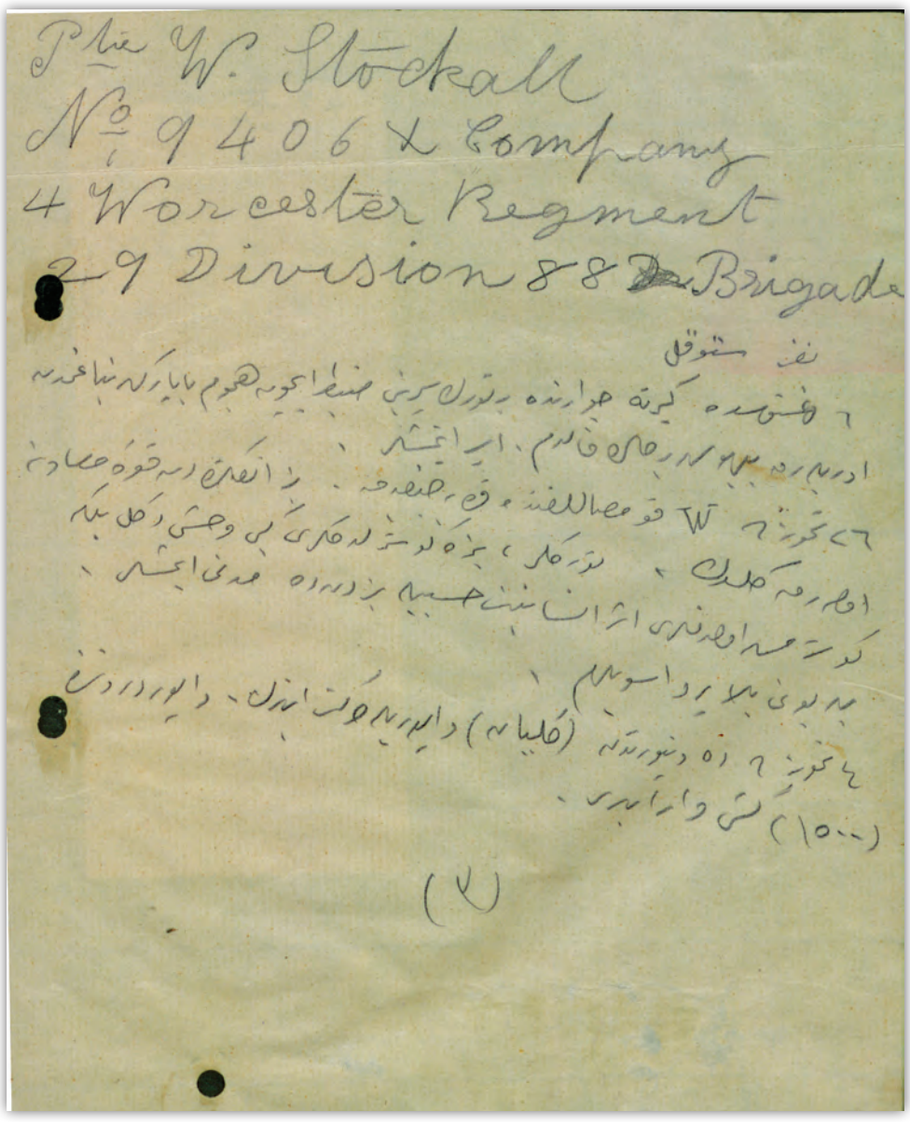
Adı:	W. Stockall
Rütbesi:	Er
Künye Nu:	9406
Bölük:	X Bölüğü
Tabur:	
Alay:	4. Worcester Alayı
Tugay:	88. Tug.
Tümen:	29. Tüm.
Kolordu:	

6 Ağustosta Kirte civarında bir Türk siperini zapt için hücum ederken bacağımdan vurularak baygın bir hâlde kaldım. Esir etmişler. 26 Temmuzda Teke Körfesi'nde karaya çıktık. Biz, İngiltere'den yardım kuvveti olarak geldik. Türkler, bize söylenildiği gibi vahşi değil. Göstermiş oldukları insanlıklarıyla bizden de medeniymişler. Ben bunu Bolayır'da söyledim. 4 Temmuzda Devonport'tan Clian vapuruyla hareket ettik. Vapurumuzda 1500 kişi vardı.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-12-1a
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi


Pte W. Stockall
№ 9406 X Company
4 Worcester Regiment
29 Division 88 Brigade

-21-

Name:	William George Stewart Fawkes
Rank:	First Lieutenant
ID Tag No:	
Squad:	
Battalion:	5th Battalion
Regiment:	Norfolk Regiment
Brigade:	163rd Regiment
Division:	54th Regiment
Corps:	

On August 12, 1915, when we were on the foothill of Mountain Karakol in Suvla, our colonel came and ordered us to march at 4 o'clock. He did not say anything about our destination. I marched with my team under my command. Desire of the Turks was so intensive that our team is completely destroyed except my sergeant and me. I said we have should go on. We walked about 100 yards then the sergeant was shot and fell down. I continued my way alone and after 30 yards I shot down, too. I lost a lot of blood, but I tried to stand up and walk. I do not know how much I walked, and then I fell down again.

When I sobered up the stars were shining and the Turks who thought that I was dead put their guns on my body. I would be dead if I had moved. I fainted again. By the time I sobered up again in a Turkish trench, I saw compassionate and merciful Turkish soldiers around me. They gave me water and some food. Then carrying me on their shoulders, done first aid to me. I am really thankful for their humane treatment and generous attitude. I promise on my honor that I will say that in my homeland if I have a chance to go back.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-21-3
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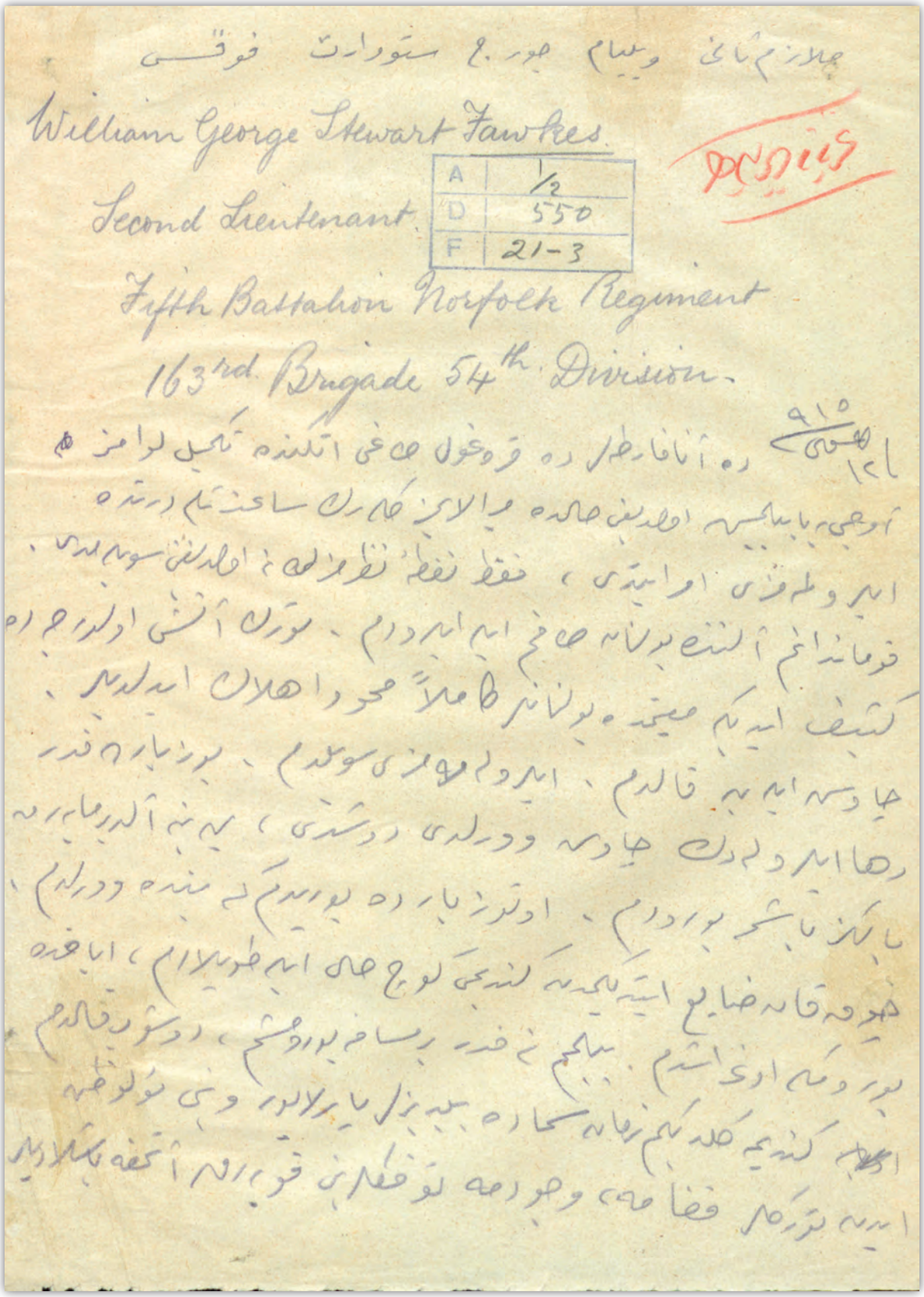
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı:	William George Stewart Fawkes
Rütbesi:	Üsteğmen
Künye Nu:	
Bölük:	
Tabur:	5. Tb.
Alay:	Norfolk Alayı
Tugay:	163. Tug.
Tümen:	54. Tüm.
Kolordu:	

12 Ağustos 1915'te Anafartalar'da Karakol Dağı eteğinde bütün Tugayımız avcı kolunda yayılmış olduğu hâlde, Albayımız gelerek saat tam 04.00'te ilerlememizi emretti. Hedefimizin ne olduğunu söylemedi. Komutam altında bulunan takımla ilerledim. Türk ateşi o derece şiddetliydi ki çevremde bulunanlar tamamen mahvoldular. Çavuşla ben kaldım. İlerlememizi söyledim. 100 yarda kadar daha ilerledik. Çavuş vuruldu, düştü. Ben aldırmayarak yalnız başıma yürüdüm. 30 yarda yürüdüm ki ben de vuruldum. Çok kan kaybettiğimden kendimi güçlükle topladım. Ayakta yürümek için uğraştım. Ne kadar yürüdüğümü bilemiyorum, düşüp kalmışım.
Kendime geldiğim zaman, gökte yıldızlar parlıyor ve beni ölü zanneden Türkler kafama, vücuduma tüfeklerini dayayarak ateş etmeye başladılar. Biraz kıpırdasam sonum olacaktı. Yine kendimden geçmişim. Tekrar kendime geldiğim zaman, zapt etmeye uğraştığım Türk siperinin içinde ve etrafımda şefkatli ve merhametli Türk evladını gördüm. Bana su, yiyecek verdiler ve omuzlarında taşıyarak ilk yardım yerine getirdiler. Bu cömert tavra ve buraya gelinceye kadar gördüğüm insani muameleye hakikaten şükran borçluyum. Bunu burada söylediğim gibi vatanıma dönmek nasip olursa orada da mutlaka söyleyeceğime namusumla söz veriyorum.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-21-3
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



جلازم ثانی ویلیام جورج ستوارت فوقس

William George Stewart Fawkes

Second Lieutenant

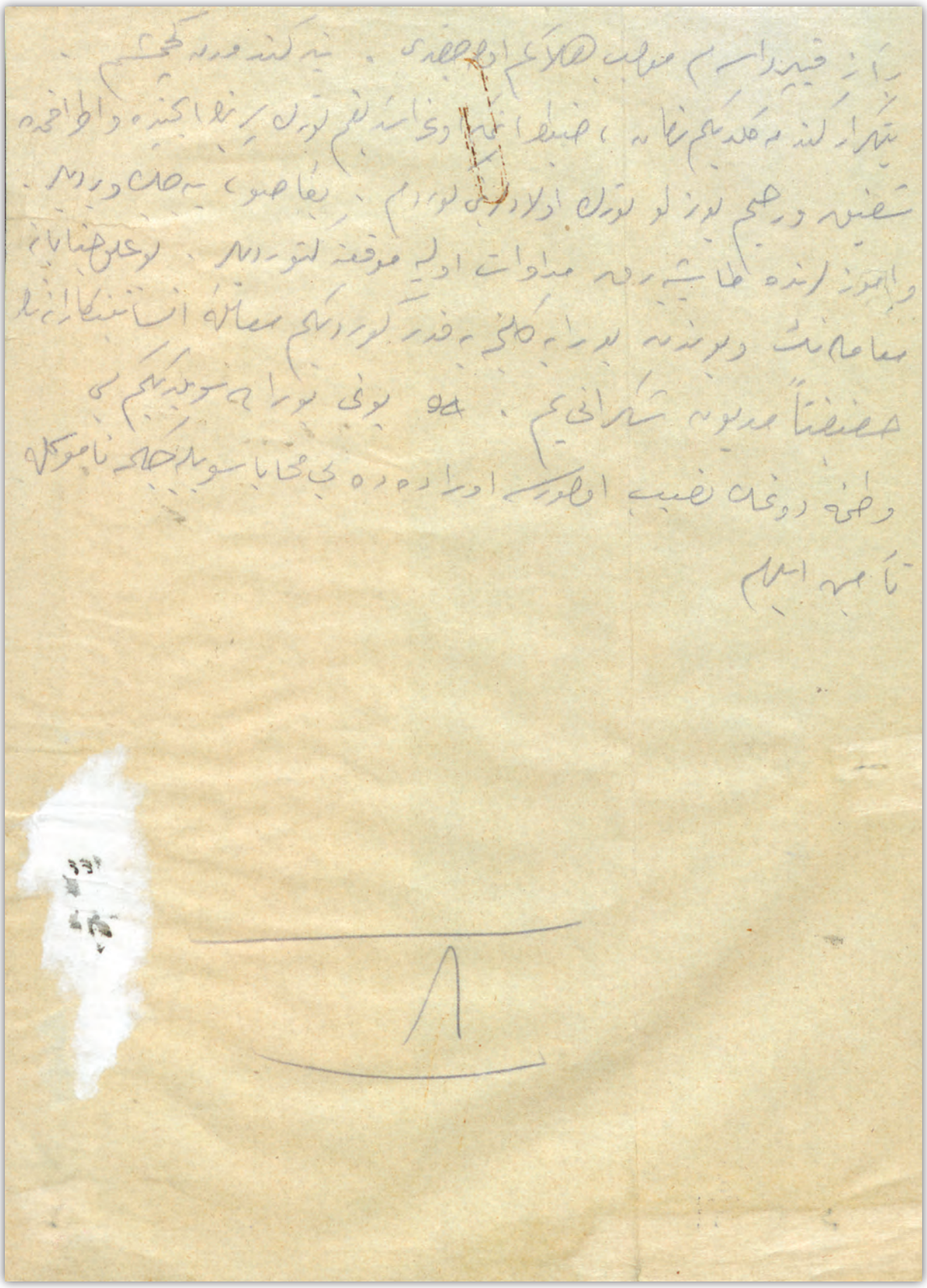
Fifth Battalion Norfolk Regiment

163rd Brigade 54th Division

A	1/2
D	550
F	21-3

۱۲ هجری ۹۱۵

ده آنافارطه‌لرده قره‌غول صاغی اتکنده تکمیل لوازمز
اوجی بابیلجیسی اولدیغی حالده میرالایمز کلمه‌رک ساعتلرده
ایلرولمه‌مزی امر ایتدی، فقط نقطهٔ نظرمزلق نه اولدیغنی سویلمدی.
قوماندانم آلتنده بولنان صاغم ایله ایلرودم. تورک آتشی اولدیغی ده
کشف ایدیکم میتمده بولنانلر کاملاً محو و اهلاک ایدلدیلر.
چاوش ایله بن قالدم. ایلرولمه‌مزی سویلدم. بوز بارده قدر
دها ایلرولمه‌دک چاوش وورلدی دوشدی، بن بنه آلدیرمایه‌رق
بالکز باشمه بورودم. اوتوز بارده بوریدم که بنده وورلدم.
خیوق قان ضایع ایتدیکمدن کندیمی کوچ حالی ایله طویلادم، ایاغده
بورومکله اوغراشدم. بیلمم نه قدر بر مسافه بورومشم، دوشوب قالدم
کندیمه کلدیکم زمان سماده بیلدیزلر یارلایور و بنی تولوطن
ایدن تورکلر فضامه، وجودمه توقفلرینی قویه‌رق آتمقه باشلادیلر



-22-

Name:	A. J. Dawes
Rank:	Lieutenant
ID Tag No:	
Squad:	
Battalion:	2nd Battalion
Regiment:	10th Gurka Regiment
Brigade:	(...?) (Brig. Com. General Fox)
Division:	
Corps:	

3 years ago, I went to America after dismissing my duty at the British army. When the war begins, I turned back to England, as a teacher for the tank battalions and started to serve. On the attack on 300 altitude hill of Suvla, I have been shot in the legs. I could not walk because of my over-weight. Gurka soldiers could not bring me with them. Then the Turks took me to the field hospital.

We lost too many soldiers in that attack. Yet a brigade's quantity fell down to 200. However, I do not know anything about the support units came after because I only could stay 6 days on Gallipoli peninsula.

During the daytime, it was very hard to maintain our trenches under heavy fire of the Turks, we could only work at night. For this reason, we had high casualties on the daytime. We were an independent brigade. Our commander was General Fox. In my opinion, it is better to be a prisoner of Turks than Germans because while I was on duty in Egypt I met many Turkish officers. Besides, my father has the same idea and has told some words of praise about the Turks. Indeed, after my shot I was extremely impressed by their great attitude. While I was in Egypt for my duty, I was a member of the Court-Martial. I also had a duty in Crete. I have never been to any other Turkish country.

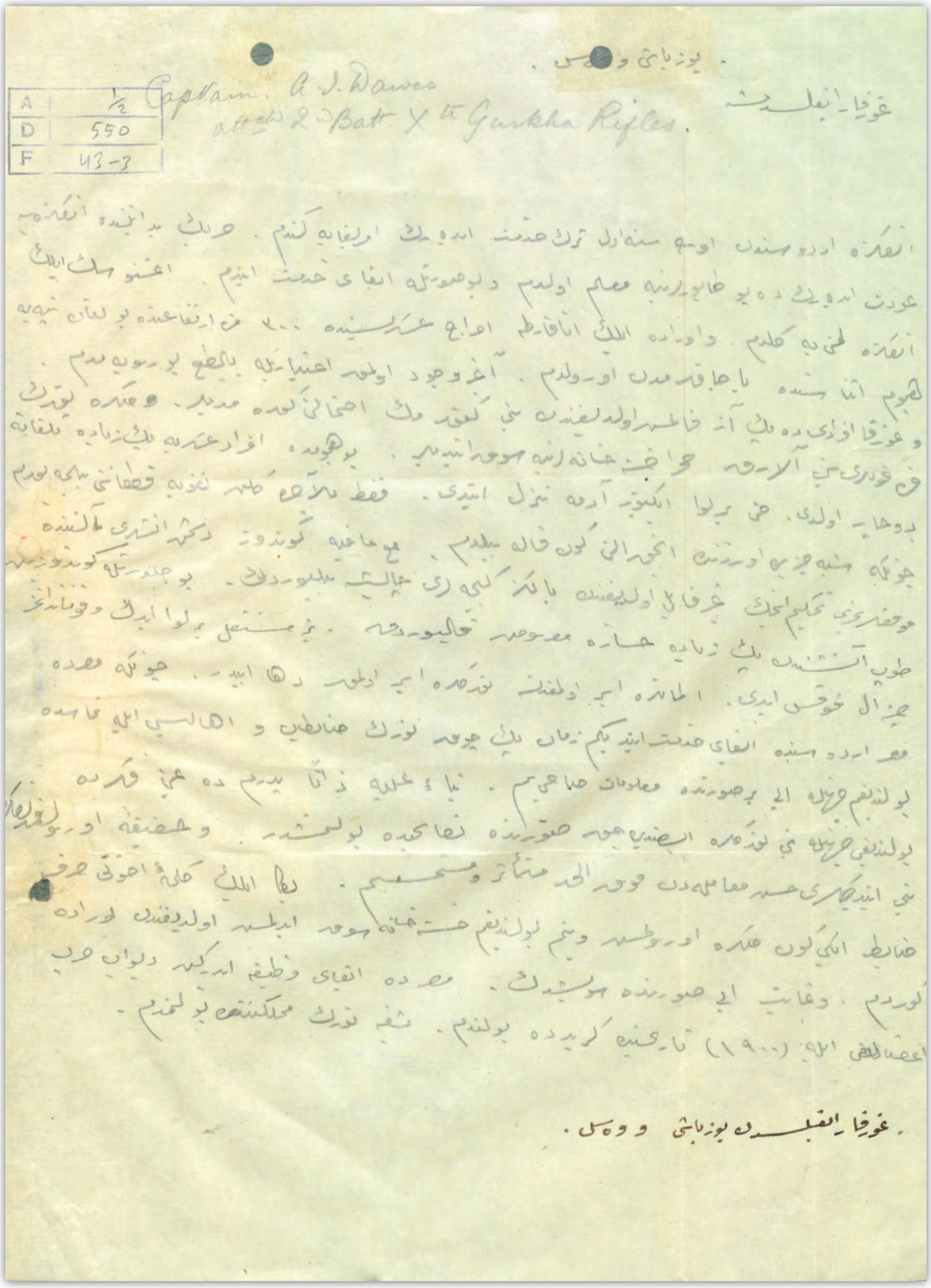
BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-43-3-Açıklama
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı:	A. J. Dawes
Rütbesi:	Yüzbaşı
Künye Nu:	
Bölük:	
Tabur:	2. Tb.
Alay:	10. Gurka Alayı
Tugay:	(...?) (Tug. K. General Fox)
Tümen:	
Kolordu:	

Üç yıl önce, İngiliz ordusundaki görevimden ayrılarak Amerika'ya gittim. Harp başladığında, İngiltere'ye dönerek, depo taburlarına öğretici oldum ve bu şekilde hizmet etmeye başladım. Anafartalar'a yapılan hücumda ilk asker çıkarılırken 300 metre yüksekliğindeki tepeye hücum esnasında, bacaklarımdan vuruldum. Kilolu olmamdan dolayı, tabii olarak yürüyemedim. Gurka askerleri sayıca az kalmış olduklarından, beni götüremediler. Sonra Türk devriyeleri beni alarak sahra hastanesine sevk ettiler.

Yaptığımız bu hücumda, çok sayıda asker kaybettik. Hatta bir tugayın mevcudu 200'e kadar indi. Ancak daha sonra gelen takviye birliklerini bilmiyorum, çünkü Gelibolu yarımadasında ancak altı gün kalabildim. Gündüzleri, Türklerin ateşi altında mevkilerimizi tahkim etmek mümkün olmadığından, yalnız geceleri çalışabiliyorduk. Bu yüzden, gündüzleyin açılan top ateşinden pek fazla zayiata maruz kalıyorduk. Biz, bağımsız bir Tugaydık. Komutanımız General Fox idi. Bana göre, Almanlara esir olmaktansa, Türklere esir olmak daha iyidir. Çünkü Mısır'dayken görevde bulunduğum zaman, çok sayıda Türk subayıyla tanıştığımdan, çok iyi bilgim var. Zaten babam da bu düşünceyi taşıdığından, bana Türkleri övücü sözler söylemişti. Gerçekten de ben vurulduktan sonra, bana gösterdikleri çok güzel muameleden, olağanüstü derecede etkilendim ve duygulandım. Mısır'da görev yaparken, Divan-ı Harp üyeliğinde; ayrıca, 1900 yılında Girit'te bulundum. Başka, herhangi bir Türk memleketinde bulunmadım.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-43-3-
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



A	½
D	550
F	43-3

Captain. A. J. Dawes
attchd 2nd Batt. X th Gurkha Rifles.

-23-

Name:	Henry Plonquet
Rank:	Sergeant
ID Tag No:	
Squad:	4th Squad – 3rd Team (Sq. Com. Lt. Derne)
Battalion:	1st Battalion (Batl. Com. İsak Dalu)
Regiment:	176th Regiment
Brigade :	
Division:	
Corps :	

Paris, France

I am from the class of 1914. I have been called on the 3rd day of the campaign. I was in New York. Arrived in Le Havre on 25th of August in 1914. I was a car conductor in America. My salary was 750 Francs per month. I was with Madame Gut the billionaire. I have primary education. I can speak French and English.
I am a sergeant of 176th regiment, 1st battalion, 4th squad, 3rd team. I have paid 29 Francs every 10 days. 87 Francs per month. All sergeants have the same wage. Married. I have a child. Commander of the squad is Fst. Lt. Derne. Our captain commands but there are no remaining officers. Commander of the battalion was Isaac Dalu. Died in 14th of July, 1915. No one showed up for his position. Commander of the regiment is a colonel. Just promoted. Don't know his name. The previous commander Lieutenant Colonel Giroda wounded at the attack on 21st June. When I arrived Le Havre from America, I assigned for the 119th regiment which located on Lizio. I have been sent to German front on 28th of August 1914. I got shot in the right leg on 17th January and was sent to a hospital. I stayed for a month in Lizio warehouse. General Goiran came for an inspection and said that "Gallipoli city was surrounded. Who wants to follow the combatant forces to conquer the city, step forward." I thought that it is better joining to conquer a surrounded field than having a part of the war in a not-known land. I volunteered. I moved from Lizio on 13th of May 1915. Arrived in Marseilles on 17th of May. We were 250 soldiers. Arrived in Limnos on 25th of May 1915. We did not land. On 26th of May, I landed on Seddülbahir. Our landing craft escaped with full speed after having a howitzer hit just in front of it. Then it approached the beach at night. That howitzer fire woke me up. I felt disappointed because of the General lied to us. We get rested for 10 days after landing to Seddülbahir. Then I dispatched to the first-line trenches. Rested there for 4 days. Our Regiment did not participate in any attack until 21st of June because of the young soldiers. We attacked them at 04.00 am on June 21, and invaded the trench that our officers called as "outside". The number of attackers was 3.000. Our casualty was 1800. This was more than half. We still keep the trench. Our regiment has not attacked them ever since. Only our second battalion attacked once on June 14, 1915. These attacks have been done nearby

Adı:	Henry Plonquet
Rütbesi:	Çavuş
Künye Nu:	
Bölük:	4. Bl. – 3. Tk. (Bl. K. Ütğm. Derne)
Tabur:	1. Tb. (Tb. K. İsak Dalu)
Alay:	176. A.
Tugay:	
Tümen:	
Kolordu :	

Paris,Fransa

1914 sınıfındanım. Seferberliğin üçüncü günü çağrıldım. New York'taydım. Le Havre'a 25 Ağustos 1914 günü vardım. Amerika'da otomobil kondüktörüydüm. Maaş olarak ayda 750 frank alırdım. Amerikalı milyarder Madam Gut'un yanındaydım. İlk tahsilim var. Fransızca ve İngilizce biliyorum. 176'ncı Alay, 1'inci Tabur, 4'üncü Bölük, 3'üncü Takım Çavuşuyum. Her 10 günde bir 29 frank alırım. Yani ayda 87 frank. Bütün çavuşların maaşı böyledir. Evliyim. Bir çocuğum var. Bölük Komutanı Üsteğmen Derne. Yüzbaşımız komuta eder, ama subay kalmamıştır. Tabur Komutanı İsak Dalu idi. 14 Temmuz 1915'te öldü. Yerine kimse gelmemişti. Alay komutanı albaydır. Yeni terfi etmiş. İsmini bilmiyorum. Bundan önceki komutan Yarbay Giroda, 21 Hazirandaki hücumda yaralandı. Amerika'dan Le Havre'a vardığımda, 119'uncu Alaya verildim. Alay Lizyo'daydı. 28 Ağustos 1914'te Alman cephesine gönderildim. 17 Ocakta sağ ayağımdan yaralandım. Bir hastaneye yatırıldım. Üç ay hasta yattım. Hastaneden sonra Lizyo deposunda bir ay kaldım. General Goiran, bir gün teftişe geldi. Dedi ki: ''Gelibolu şehri ve etrafı zapt edildi. Muharip ordunun arkasında bu zapt edilen yerlerin işgali için gönüllü olarak gitmeye istekli kimse varsa çıksın. '' Ben de düşündüm, başka yerlere gönderilip harp etmektense zapt edilmiş bir arazinin işgaline gitmek daha hayırlıdır. İstekli oldum. Lizyo'dan 13 Mayıs 1915'te hareket ettim. 17 Mayısta Marsilya'ya vardım. 250 askerdik. 18 Mayısta Marsilya'dan hareket ederek 25 Mayıs 1915'te Limni'ye geldik. Karaya çıkmadık. 26 Mayıs günü Seddülbahir'e çıktım. Çıkarken tam vapurun önüne Asya tarafından bir obüs mermisinin düşmesiyle, vapurumuz bütün süratiyle kaçtı. Sonra geceleyin yanaştı. İşte bu obüs, beni uyandırdı. Generalin bize yalan söylediğini anlayarak hayal kırıklığına uğradım. Seddülbahir'e çıktıktan sonra 10 gün dinlendik. Sonra birinci hat siperlerine sevk olundum. Dört gün siperlerde, 10 gün istirahatta idim. 21 Hazirana kadar Alayımız hiçbir hücuma iştirak etmedi. Çünkü aramızda çok gençler vardı. 21 Haziran sabahı saat 04.00'te hücum ettik. Subaylarımızın ''dışarı'' diye adlandırdıkları siperi zapt ettik. Hücum edenler 3000 kişiydi. Verdiğimiz kayıp 1800.Bu yarıdan fazladır. Bu mevki hâlâ elimizdedir. Ondan sonra Alayımız harp etmedi. Yalnız 2'nci Taburumuz, yaklaşık 14 Temmuz 1915'te bir hücum etti. Bu hücumlar Kerevizdere etrafında yapılmıştı ve bir bölük tamamen mahvoldu. 250 erden

Kerevizdere, and one of our companies completely destroyed. Only 7 of 250 privates could turn back. On July 19, I was suddenly ordered to attack a trench with 25 privates. We were conditioned that the Turks kill captives. For that reason, we fought until the end. If I have known that was a lie, I would have surrendered without throwing even one bullet. Anyway, an hour later after occupying, the Turks attacked us again and killed all of my friends. I and a private were captured as wounded. They cared about us well.

I am from Paris, and not a peasant. I and my friends believe that we will never reach Istanbul. We are deeply offended by the British for many reasons. Our soldiers are not keeping in touch with the British soldiers, and our officers rarely meet them. In brief, there is quite strange mood there. There is no Muslim soldier here, but you can find them among French soldiers.

Only 7 private left from Legion Etranger Regiment (In fact, these are three regiments. Two of them are in France and the third one in Helles.) We have 1st and 2nd divisions. The second division contains 176th regiment, 3rd Zuhaf Regiment, and 7th and 8th Colonial Regiment. The first division contains 175th Regiment, 2nd Senegal Regiment, and 1st Zuhaf Regiment. I do not have any further information. General Baillou was the supreme commander. General Ceraille was the next after him. The amount of French forces is 25000. I have no idea about the British one. A British lieutenant here in the hospital said, "The British army in Çanakkale has 19 corps and more than 250000 soldiers. In July, everybody was saying that 100000 soldiers from the French army might have been out of the war by that time. However a sacrifice and limitedly conquered land are not equal ever. Our subsistence was enough. We had water. We dug water wells. The main disease was dysentery. Officers were worried about winter. I do not know what happened afterward. Our officers had heralded that 176th Regiment would go to France.

The summary of our lives is that Britain deceived France.

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yalnız yedi er geri dönebildi.

19 Temmuzda 25 erle beraber bir mevkie hücum etmek için ansızın emir aldım Türkler esirleri öldürüyor diye bizi şartlandırmışlardı. Bu yüzden yanımdaki 25 er ile diğer bir er kalıncaya kadar harp ettik. Bunun yalan olduğunu bilseydim bir mermi atmaksızın teslim olurdum. Her ne ise, mevkiyi işgal ettikten bir saat sonra, Türkler tekrar üzerimize hücum ederek bütün arkadaşlarımı telef ettiler. Benimle beraber diğer bir er, birkaç yerimizden yaralı olarak esir düştük. Bize çok iyi baktılar.

Ben Parisliyim. Köylü değilim. Ben ve arkadaşlarım şuna inanıyoruz ki hiçbir zaman İstanbul'a varamayacağız. Biz, İngilizlere birçok sebepten dolayı, derinden gücenmiş bulunuyoruz. Askerlerimiz İngiliz askerleriyle görüşmedikleri gibi subaylar da ender olarak görüşürler. Velhasıl orada gayet garip bir ruh hâli hüküm sürmektedir. Buralarda Müslüman asker yoktur. Fransa cephesinde çok vardır.

Lejyon Etranjer Alayından (Esasen bunlar üç alaydır. İkisi Fransa'da ve üçüncüsü Seddülbahir'dedir.) yalnız yedi er kalmıştır. 1'inci ve 2'inci Tümenlerimiz vardır. 2'nci Tümende; 176'ncı Alay, 3'üncü Zuhaf Alayı, 7'nci ve 8'nci Sömürge Alayları. 1'inci Tümende; 175'inci Alay, 2'nci Senegal Alayı ve 1'inci Zuhaf Alayı bulunmaktadır. Bundan başka bir bilgim yoktur. General Baillou başkomutandı. Sonra General Ceraille gelip başkomutanlığı üstlenecekti.

Fransız kuvveti 25.000'dir. İngilizleri bilemem. Burada, hastanede bir İngiliz yüzbaşısı, bana " Çanakkale'de İngiliz kuvveti 19 kolordudan ve 250.000 askerden fazladır." dedi.

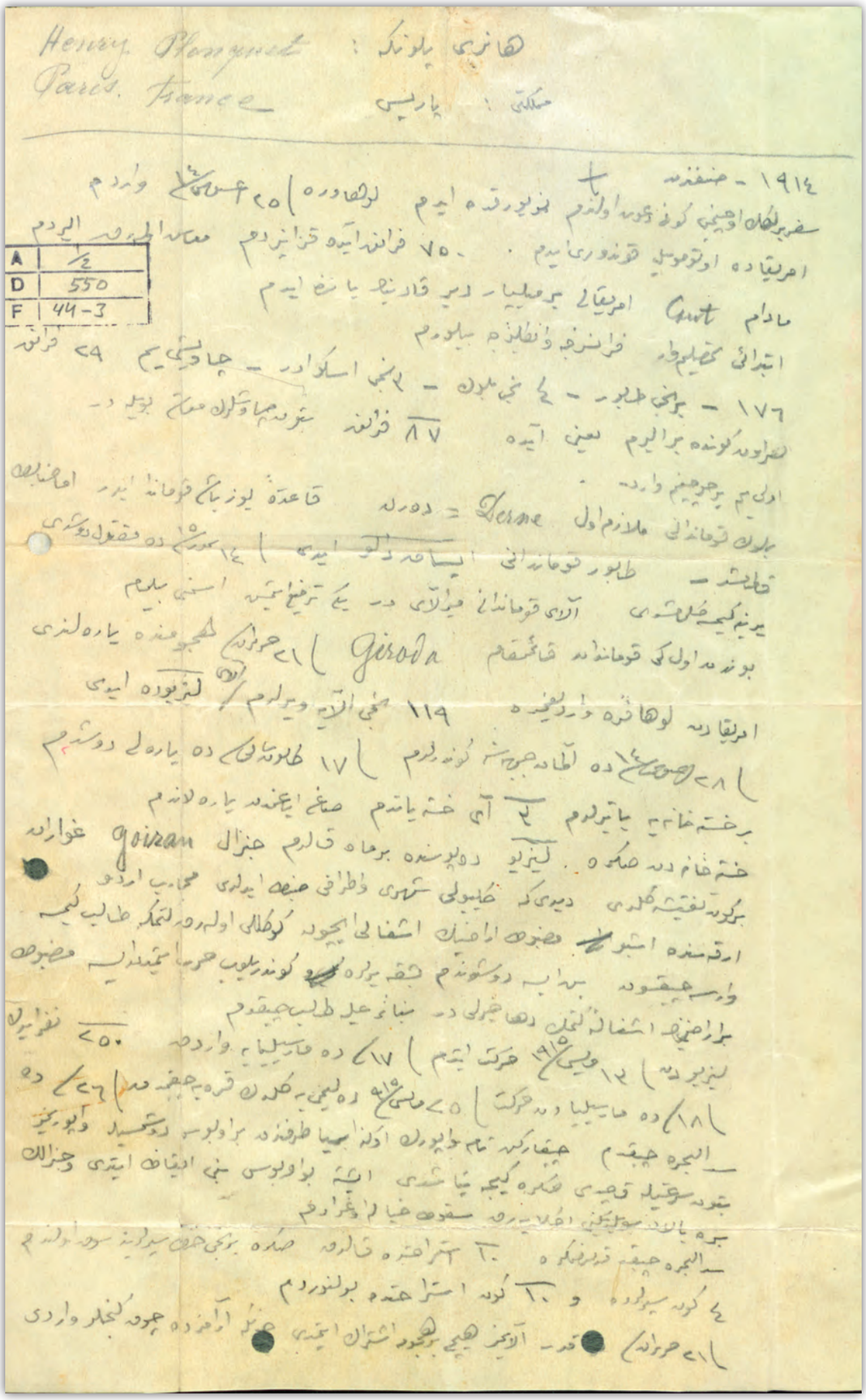
Temmuz ayında, herkes diyordu ki şimdiye kadar Fransızların 100.000 Askerî muharebe dışı kalmıştır. Ancak fedakârlık hiçbir vakit kazanılan sınırlı toprağa denk olamaz, laşemiz iyiydi. Su vardı. Kuyular kazdık. Hastalık, dizanteridir. Subaylarımız, kış mevsimi için endişeliydiler. Sonra ne oldu bilemem. 176'ıncı Alayın Fransa'ya gideceğini subaylarımız müjdelemişlerdi.

Bütün hayatımızın özeti şudur: İngiltere, Fransa'yı aldatmıştır.

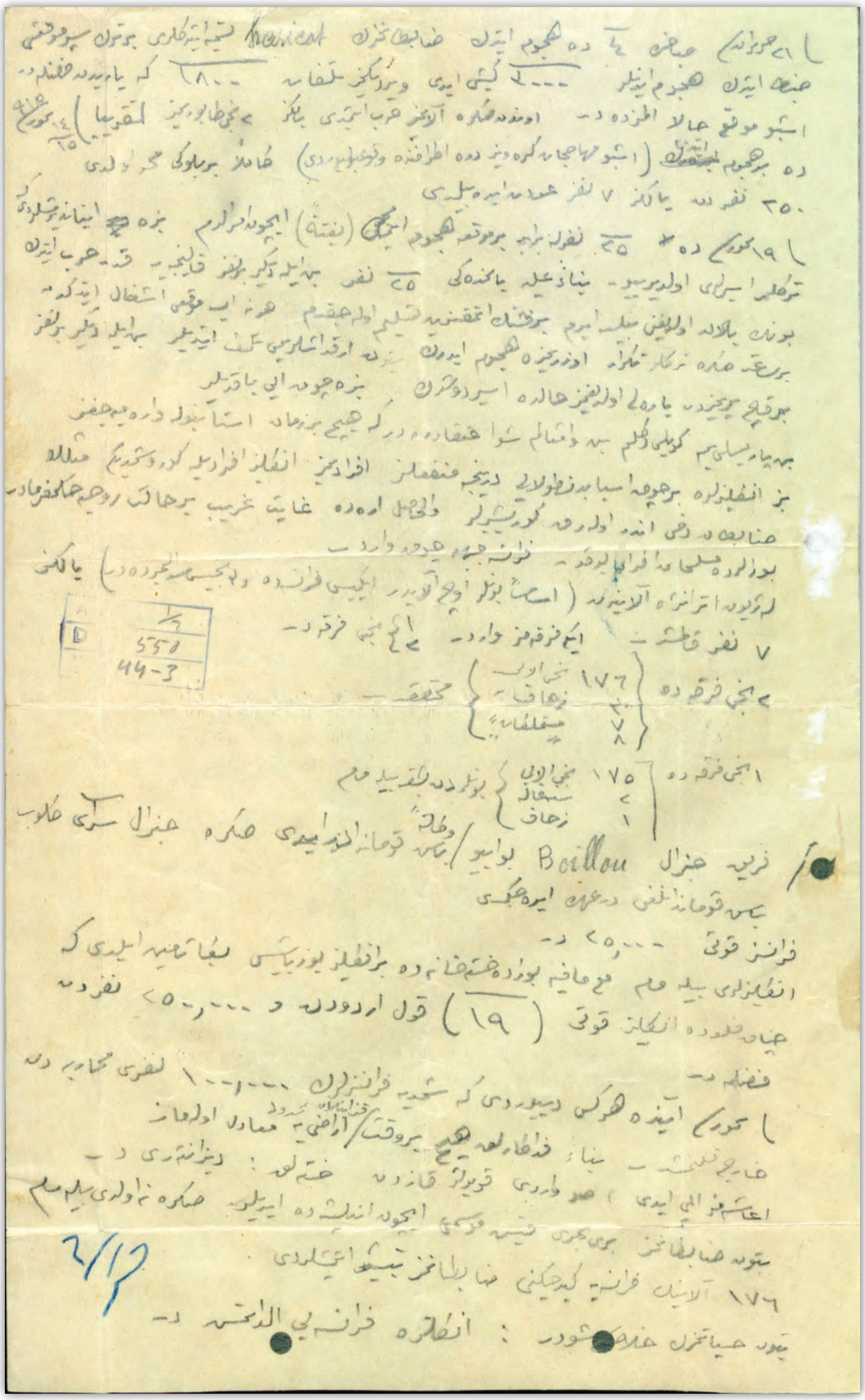
BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-44-3
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

Henry Planquet : هانری پلونکه
Paris. France مملکتی : پاریس

A	1/2
D	550
F	44-3



١٩١٤ - صنفندن
سفربرلکك اوچنجی کونی دعوت اولندم نمویورقده ایدم لوهاوره ٢٥ اغسطس ١٤ واردم
امریقاده اوتوموبیل قوندوری ایدم . ٧٥٠ فرانق آیده قزانیردم معاش اولمدق الیردم
مادام Gout امریقالی برمیلیاردیر قادینك یانده ایدم
ابتدائی تحصیلم وار فرانسزجه وانکلیزجه بیلورم
١٧٦ - برنجی طابور - ٤ نجی بلوك - ٢ نجی اسکوادر - چاوشی یم ٢٩ فرانق
هراون کونده برالیرم یعنی آیده ٨٧ فرانق بتون چاوشلرك معاشی بویله در
اولی یم برچوجیغم وار در .
بلوك قوماندانی ملازم اول Derne = دورن قاعده یوزباشی قوماندا ایدر اما جنابك
قالمشدر - طابور قوماندانی ایساق دالو ایدی ١٤ سمورس ١٥ ده مقتول دوشدی
یرینه کیمسه کلمشدی آلای قوماندانی میرالای در یکی ترفیع ایتمش اسمنی بیلمم
بوندن اول کی قوماندان قائمقام Giroda ٢١ حزیران هجومنده یاره لندی
امریقادن لوهاوره واردیغمده ١١٩ نجی آلایه ویرلدم / آلای لیزیوده ایدی
٢٨ صوی ١٤ ده آلمان جبهه سنه کوندرلدم ١٧ طلوع سالی ده یاره لی دوشدم
برخسته خانه یه یاتیرلدم ٢ آی خسته یاتدم صاغ ایاغندن یاره لاندم
خسته خانه دن صکره . لیزیو دوپوسنده برماه قالدم جنرال goiran غوارانه
برکون تفتیشه کلدی دیدی که کلیولی شهری واطرافی ضبط ایدلدی محاربه اردو
ارقه سنده اشبو مضبوط اراضینك اشغالی ایچون کوکللی اولهرق لتمکه طالب کیمسه
وارسه چیقسون بن ایسه دوشوندم بشقه یرلره کوندریلوب حرب ایتمدیلر مضبوط
براراضیمزك اشغاله لتمك دها خیرلی در بناءً علیه طالب چیقدم
لیزیودن ١٢ مایس ١٩١٥ حرکت ایتدم ١٧ ده مارسیلیایه واردق ٢٥٠ نفر ایدك
١٨ ده مارسیلیادن حرکت ٢٥ مایس ١٩١٥ ده لیمی یه کلدك قره یه چیقمدق ٢٦ ده
البحره چیقدم چیقارکن تام واپورك اوکنه بیا طرفندن براوبوس دوشمسیله واپوریمز
بتون سرعتیله قاچدی صکره کیجه یتاشدی ایشته بواوبوس بنی ایقاظ ایتدی وجنرالك
بره یالان سویلدیکنی اکلایه رق سقوط خیالم اوغرادم
البحره چیقدم قدر صکره ١٠ استراحتده قالدق صکره برنجی خط سیرلرینه سوق اولندم
٤ کون سیرلرده و ١٠ کون استراحتده بولنوردم
٢١ حزیران قدر آلایمز هیچ برهجوم اشتراك ایتمدی چونکه آرامزده چوق کنجلر واردی



Name: William Bailey
Rank: Sergeant
ID Tag No: 1901
Squad: 1st Squad
Battalion: 105th Battalion
Regiment:
Brigade: 4th Infantry Brigade
Division: Australian Imperial Forces
Corps:

On 17th of April, we left Brisbane in Australia and arrived in Egypt in late May. After spending 5 weeks in Egypt, we left Alexandria and landed in Anzac Port in the early morning on 28th of June. On 6th of August, I have been dispatched to Suvla. I had shot 3 times while attacking the 971 altitude hill. I have been taken by the medics after 3 hours. My friends concluded that I died. I have no information about the soldiers on the land.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-44
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı: William Bailey
Rütbesi: Çavuş
Künye Nu: 1901
Bölük: 1. Bl.
Tabur: 105. Tb.
Alay:
Tugay: 4. Piyade Tug.
Tümen: Avustralya İmparatorluk Kuvvetleri
Kolordu:

17 Nisan'da Avustralya'nın Brisbane şehrinden hareket ederek Mayıs sonlarında Mısır'a vardık. Beş hafta Mısır'da kaldıktan sonra iskenderiye'den hareketle 28 Haziran tarihinde sabahın ilk ışıklarıyla Anzak Limanı'na çıkarıldık. 6 Ağustosta Anafartalar'a sevk edildim. 971 rakımlı tepeye hücum ederken üç yerimden vuruldum. Vurulduktan üç saat sonra sıhhiye askerleri tarafından alındım. Arkadaşlarım öldüğüme kanaat etmişlerdi. Orada bulunan askerler hakkında bilgim yoktur.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-44
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

Name: Harry Turner
Rank: Private
ID Tag N: 15227
Squad: A Squad
Battalion: 9th Battalion
Regiment: West Yorkshire Regiment
Brigade: 32nd Brigade
Division: 11th Division
Corps :

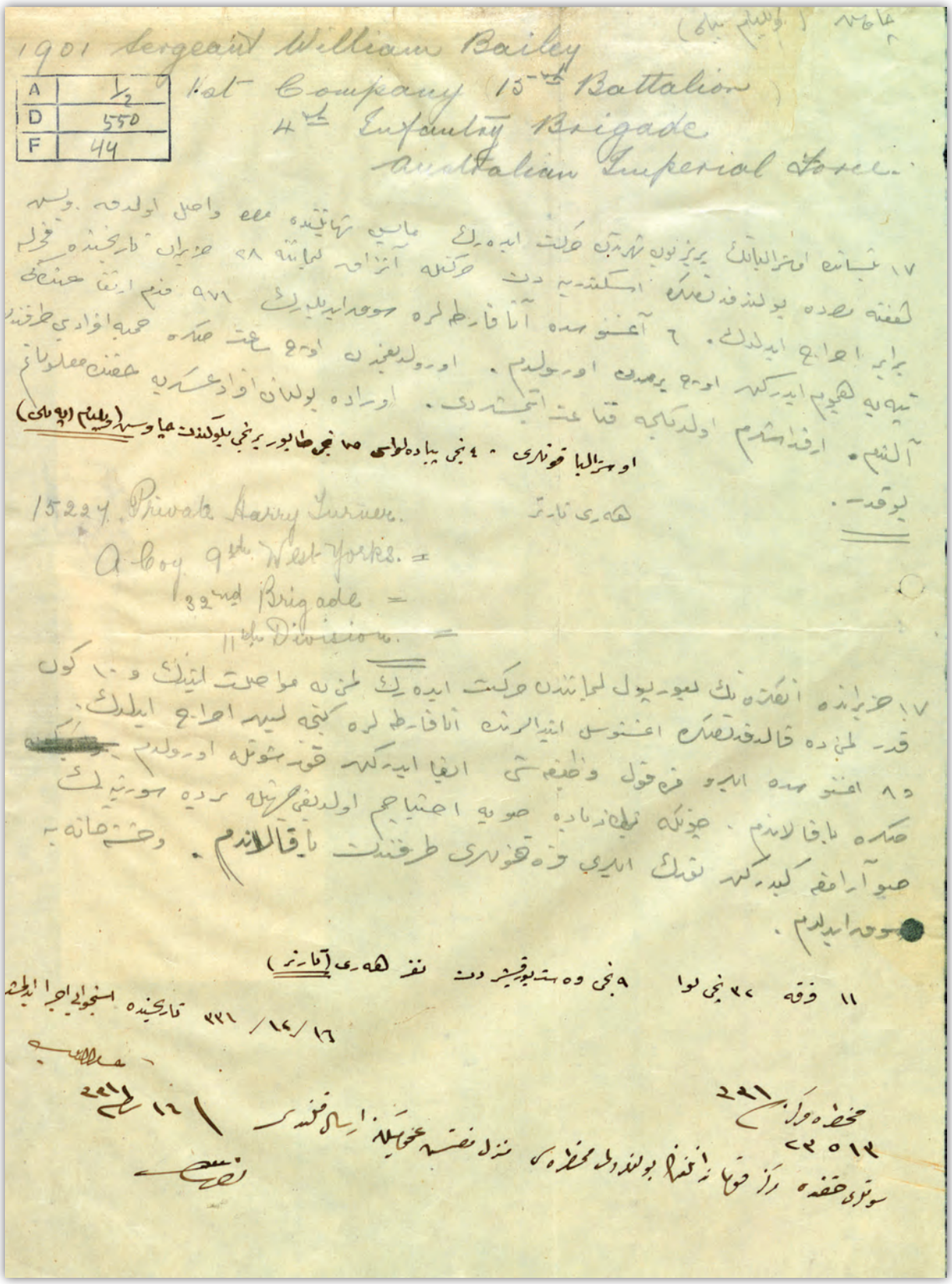
In 17th of June, 1915, we left the Port of Liverpool, England for Lemnos. After staying in Lemnos for 10 days, in the early of August we landed at Anafartalar (Suvla) at night time. On 8th of August, while patrolling, I got shot and caught. I fell captive while I was crawling for water and taken to the hospital by Turkish patrols.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-44
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı: Harry Turner
Rütbesi: Er
Künye Nu: 15227
Bölük: A Bölüğü
Tabur: 9. Tb.
Alay: Batı Yorkshire Alayı
Tugay: 32. Tug.
Tümen: 11. Tüm.
Kolordu:

17 Haziran 1915'te İngiltere'nin Liverpool Limanı'ndan hareket ederek Limni'ye geldik. On gün kadar Limni'de kaldıktan sonra, Ağustos başlarında, geceleyin Anafartalar'a çıkarıldık. 8 Ağustos günü devriye görevindeyken kurşunla vuruldum ve yakalandım. Yerde sürünerek su aramaya giderken Türk devriyelerine esir düştüm ve hemen hastaneye sevk edildim.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-44
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



1901 Sergeant William Bailey
1st Company 13th Battalion
4th Infantry Brigade
Australian Imperial Force.

A	½
D	550
F	44

15224. Private Harry Turner.
A Coy 9th West Yorks. =
32nd Brigade =
11th Division. =

-25-

Name:	George Ernest Kitchen Kerr
Rank:	Corporal
ID Tag No:	888
Squad:	E Squad
Battalion:	14th Battalion (Batl. Com. Lt. Col. Adams)
Regiment:	
Brigade :	4th Australian Infantry Brigade (Brig. Com. Col. Monash)
Division:	New Zealand and Australian Division
Corps:	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (Ar. Com. Lt. Gen. Bailey)

We left Australia, Melbourne port on 12th of December and arrived in Egypt. Then we moved to Çanakkale (Dardanelles) leaving Egypt behind. It took 6 weeks from Australia to Egypt. We passed the canal and landed in Alexandria and then taken to Heliopolis. Heliopolis is 3 or 4 miles to Cairo. I came to Malta because of my illness. My friends stayed there. After recovering, I came back to Alexandria.

I have landed on Gallipoli peninsula with 60 Australians from Alexandria. My friends were gone before. I stayed between 23rd of May and 8th of August in the peninsula until I had caught in Sarıbayır. While attacking Sarıbayır I have been shot and fell captive. I had wounds on my right arm and left leg. I only know my own brigade in the attack. I have no idea about the left and right sides of the attack. After I fell wounded, Turks got me in half an hour and sent me after two days to Taşkışla Hospital. We have found countless water sources on the peninsula.

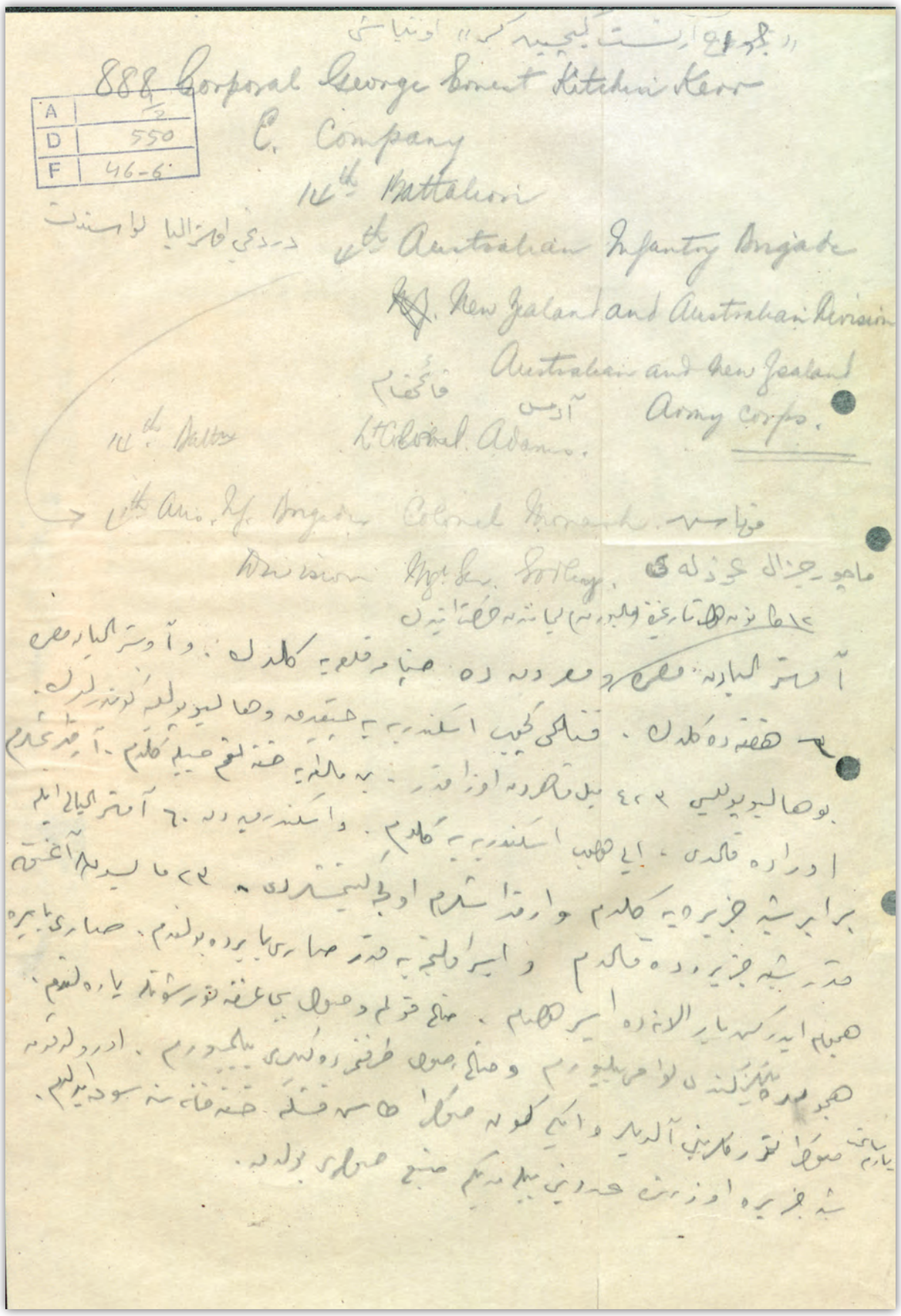
BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-46-6
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Adı:	George Ernest Kitchen Kerr
Rütbesi:	Onbaşı
Künye Nu:	888
Bölük:	E Bölüğü
Tabur:	14. Tb. (Tb. K. Yb. Adams)
Alay:	
Tugay: 4.	Avustralya Piyade Tugayı (Tug. K. Alb. Monash)
Tümen:	Yeni Zelanda ve Avustralya Tümeni
Kolordu:	Avustralya ve Yeni Zelanda Kolordusu (Kol. K. Korg. Bailey)

Avustralya'dan Mısır'a 12 Aralık tarihinde Melbourne Limanı'ndan hareket ettik. Mısır'dan da Çanakkale'ye geldik. Avustralya'dan Mısır'a altı haftada geldik. Kanal'ı geçip İskenderiye'ye çıktık ve Heliopolis'e götürüldük. Bu Heliopolis Kahire'den üç dört mil uzaktadır. Ben Malta'ya hastalığım yüzünden geldim. Arkadaşlarım orada kaldı. İyileşince İskenderiye'ye geldim.

İskenderiye'den 60 Avustralyalı ile beraber Gelibolu yarımadasına çıktım. Arkadaşlarım evvelce gitmişlerdi. 23 Mayıs- 8 Ağustos arasında yarımadada kaldım ve esir oluncaya kadar Sarıbayır'da bulundum. Sarıbayır'a hücum ederken yaralanarak esir düştüm. Sağ kolum ve sol bacağımdan kurşunla yaralandım. Hücumda yalnız kendi tugayımı biliyorum. Sağ ve sol tarafımızdakileri bilemiyorum. Vurulduktan yarım saat sonra Türkler beni aldılar ve iki gün sonra Taşkışla Hastanesine sevk edildim. Yarımada üzerinde adedini bilemediğim kaynak suları bulduk.

BDH-KLS-542-DOS-2115-BEL-46-6
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE) Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi



888 Corporal George Ernest Kitchin Kerr
C. Company
16th Battalion
4th Australian Infantry Brigade
New Zealand and Australian Division
Australian and New Zealand
Army Corps.

A	2
D	550
F	46-6

-26-

A British and an Indian captive

World War I Photograph Album: 11/089
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bir İngiliz, bir Hintli esir

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/089
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-27-

Russian prisoners being fed at a point

World War I Photograph Album: 11/104
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bir nokta yerinde Rus esirlerine yemek verilirken

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/104
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-28-

A British submarine and aviator captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/109
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

İngiliz denizaltı ve tayyareci esirler

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/109
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-29-

Serbian captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/114
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Sırp esirleri

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/114
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-30-

Indian captives in front of the Galata Bridge in İstanbul

World War I Photograph Album: 11/117
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

İstanbul Galata Köprüsü önünde Hintli esirler

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/117
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-31-

Prisoners being fed in Pozantı

World War I Photograph Album: 11/118
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Pozantı'da esirlere yemek verilirken

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/118
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-32-

Indian captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/120
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Hintli esirler

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/120
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-33-

Russian captives in Galicia

World War I Photograph Album: 11/124
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Galiçya'da Rus esirleri

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/124
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-34-

Captives dormitory

World War I Photograph Album: 11/128
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Esir yatakhanesi

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/128
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-35-

British captives in Haydarpaşa, İstanbul

World War I Photograph Album: 11/137
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

İngiliz esirleri İstanbul Haydarpaşa'da

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/137
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-36-

A group of British captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/138
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bir İngiliz esir grubu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/138
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-37-

British captives in Çanakkale (Dardanelles)

World War I Photograph Album: 11/139
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Çanakkale'de İngiliz esirleri

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/139
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-38-

Garrison of Indian captives in Bursa

World War I Photograph Album: 11/147
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bursa Hintli esirler garnizonu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/147
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-39-

Bringing British General Tavsend, who captured in Kutü'l-Amare, to Istanbul

World War I Photograph Album: 11/148
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Kutü'l-Amare'de esir alınan İngiliz Generali Tavsend'in İstanbul'a getirilişi

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/148
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-40-

A group of Russian captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/152
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bir Rus esir grubu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/152
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-41-

A group of Indian captives in Bursa Garrison of Captives

World War I Photograph Album: 11/154
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Bursa Esirler Garnizonunda Hintli esir grubu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/154
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-42-

British captives in Jerusalem

World War I Photograph Album: 11/159
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Kudüs'te İngiliz esirler

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/159
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-43-

Transportation of Russians fell captive near Kop

World War I Photograph Album: 11/165
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Kop civarında esir edilen Ruslar sevk edilirken

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/165
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-44-

A group of Russian officer captives in Sivas

World War I Photograph Album: 11/181
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

Sivas'ta bulunan esir Rus subay grubu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/181
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-45-

A group of British captives in front of İstanbul Central Command

World War I Photograph Album: 11/187
Archives of Military History and Strategic Studies (ATASE)
Division of the Turkish General Staff

İstanbul Merkez Komutanlığı önünde bir esir İngiliz grubu

Birinci Dünya Harbi Albümü: 11/187
Genelkurmay Başkanlığı Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt (ATASE)
Daire Başkanlığı Arşivi

-1-

Poster on the volunteer recruitment in Tonkin in 1916

State Records and Archives Department of Vietnam

Tonkin'de 1916'da gönüllü asker alımına ilişkin poster

Vietnam Devlet Belge ve Arşiv Dairesi

YẾT THỊ 揭示

CONDITIONS DES ENGAGEMENTS VOLONTAIRES POUR LA GUERRE

Iº — Avantages matériels

A) *pour le volontaire*:

1º une prime de deux cents francs (200 fr.) dont 50 francs payés au moment de l'engagement et 150 francs deux jours avant l'embarquement;

2º la solde des tirailleurs;

3º le logement, nourriture, habillement, etc..;

4º pension pour infirmité en cas de blessure;

B) *pour la famille du volontaire:*

1º une allocation mensuelle de trois piastres;

2º en cas de décès du volontaire une somme de 120 francs en attendant une pension pour la veuve ou les orphelins.

IIº — Avantages honorifiques

1º Tous les volontaires seront miên-sai;

2º grade de mandarinat pour ceux qui auront été blessés ou cités pour leur courage à la guerre;

3º titre posthume pour ceux qui auront été tués à la guerre;

4º un titre de nhiêu pour un membre de la famille de ceux morts en service.

Hanoi, le 20 janvier 1916
Résident Supérieur au Tonkin,
LE GALLEN

QUAN THỐNG-SỨ BẮC-KỲ ĐẠI-THẦN YẾT THỊ CHO DÂN ANNAM BIẾT RẰNG những người tình nguyện đi lính sang Tây thì được những ích lợi như sau này:

MỘT LÀ ĐƯỢC TIỀN TÀI

Người tình nguyện được lợi như sau này:

Một là.— Thưởng hai trăm quan tiền tây, năm mươi quan cấp ngay cho lúc xin đăng, còn một trăm rưỡi quan, trước hai hôm xuống tầu, thì lĩnh nốt.

Hai là. — Ăn lương như lương lính khố đỏ.

Ba là. — Chỗ ở, đồ ăn, đồ uống và quần áo Nhà nước phát cho cả.

Bốn là. — Hễ người nào bị thương nặng thì được ăn lương mãn đại.

Nhà có người tình nguyện được lợi như sau này:

Một là. — Mỗi tháng lĩnh ba đồng bạc.

Hai là. — Hễ người lính nào chết thì Nhà nước cấp ngay cho một trăm hai mươi quan tiền tây, rồi sau lại cho vợ ăn lương mãn đại, hay là không có vợ thì cho con ăn lương mãi đến lúc nhớn.

HAI LÀ ĐƯỢC DANH VỌNG

Một là. — Phàm những người tình nguyện đi lính thì được vào hạng miễn sai cả.

Hai là. — Lính nào đi đánh giặc bị thương hay là được khen có can đảm thì được thưởng phẩm hàm.

Ba là. — Ai mà tử trận thì được truy tặng.

Bốn là. — Ai vì việc nước mà chết thì một người trong họ được nhiêu nam.

-2-

Poster on recruitment of workers to the France

State Records and Archives Department of Vietnam

Fransa'ya işçi alınmasına ilişkin poster

Vietnam Devlet Belge ve Arşiv Dairesi

-3-

European War Map

State Records and Archives Department of Vietnam

Avrupa Savaş Haritası

Vietnam Devlet Belge ve Arşiv Dairesi

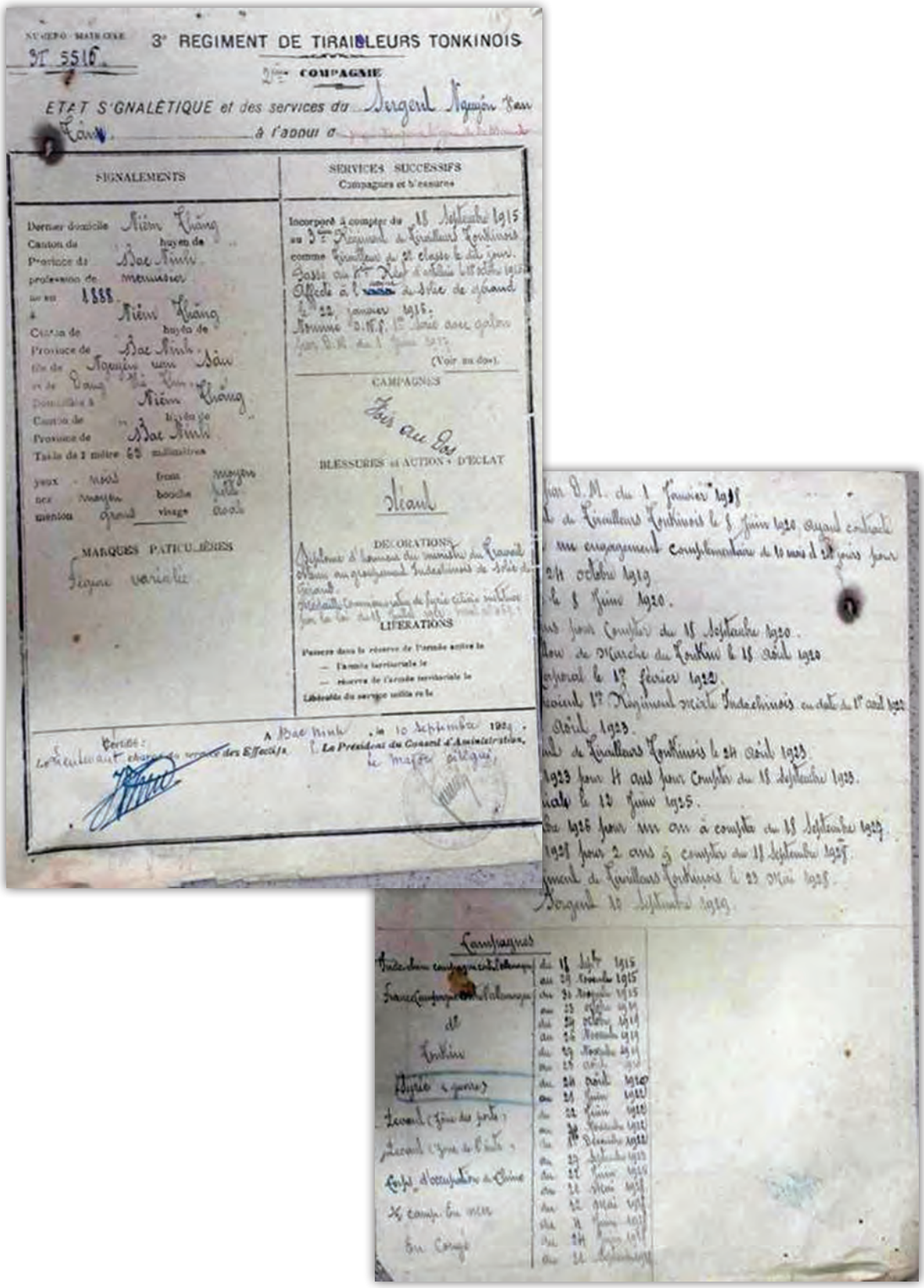
-4-

ID certificate of voluntaries

State Records and Archives Department of Vietnam

Gönüllülerin kimlik belgesi

Vietnam Devlet Belge ve Arşiv Dairesi



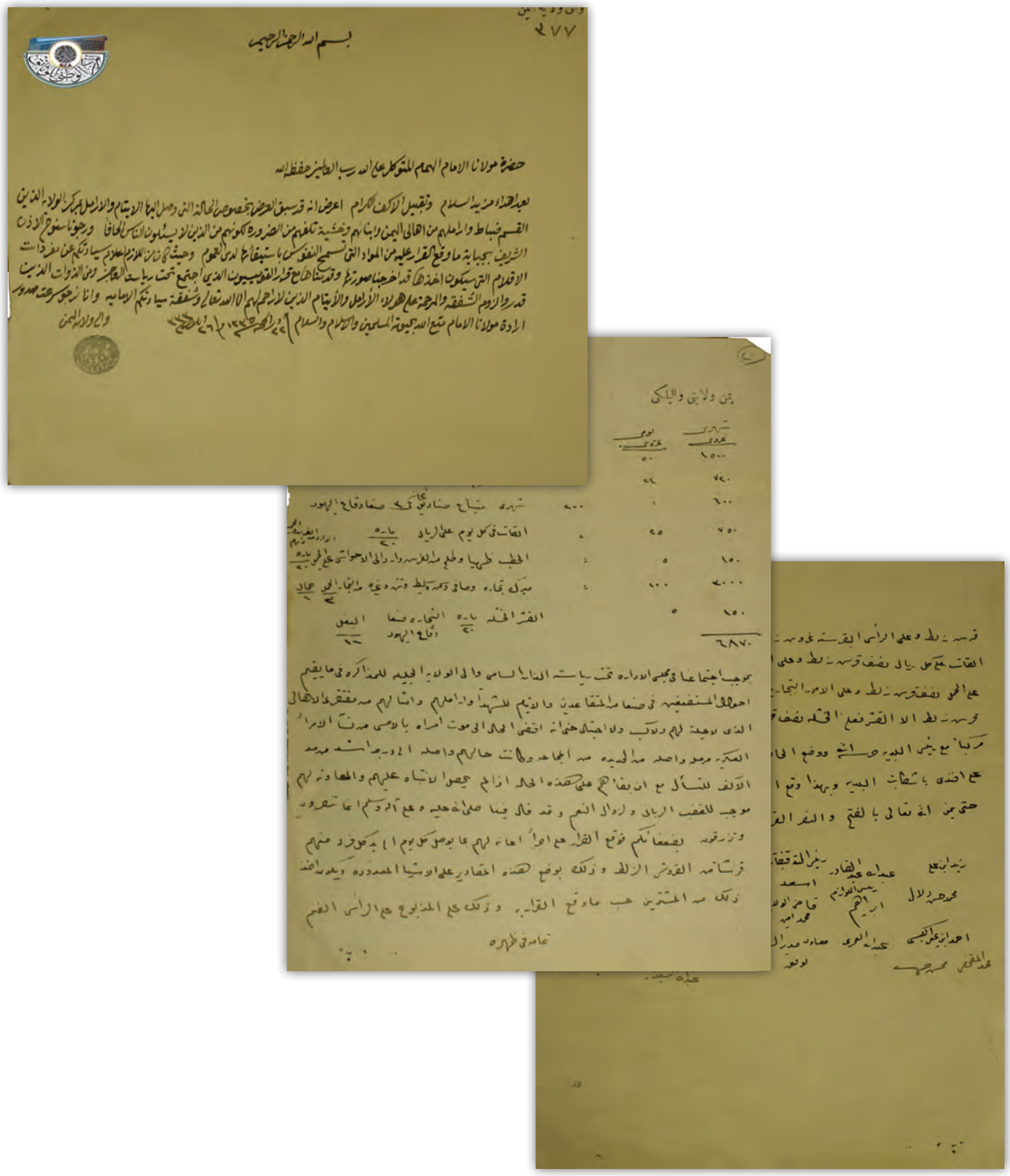
- 1 -

A massage from the Ruler of Yemen, Mahmoud Nadeem, to the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. He suggests taxes on some articles for the sake of orphans and widows in the centre of country owing to the war consequences. The Agreement Proceedings is attached.

12th Thu Al-Hajja, 1335 A.H.
3-2/3, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'den İmam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen'e gönderilen mesaj. Mahmoud Nadeem, ülke merkezindeki savaş mağduru dul ve yetimlerin yararına bazı mallara vergi konulmasını teklif etmektedir. Sözleşme tutanağı ilişiktedir.

H. 12 Zilhicce 1335/M. 29 Eylül 1917
3-2/3, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana



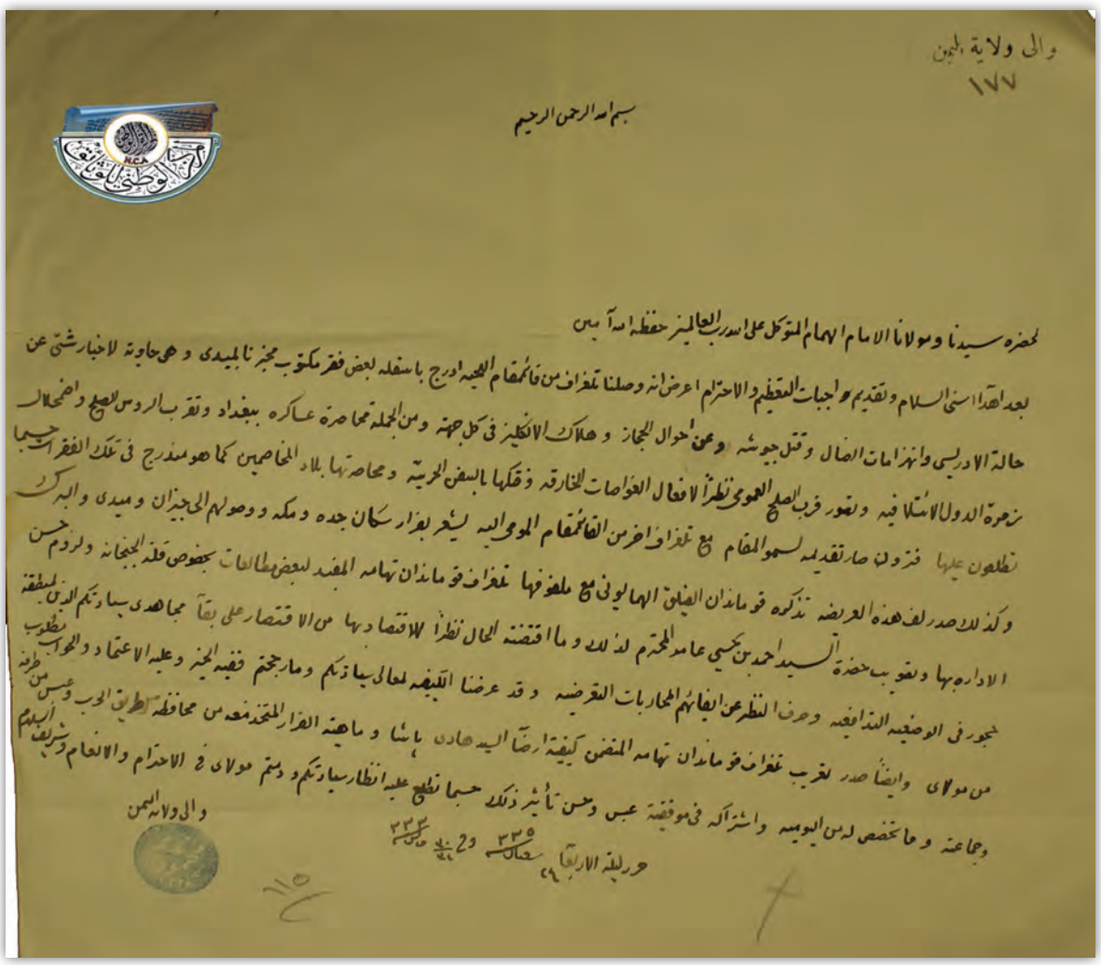
-2-

A massage from the Ruler of Yemen, Mahmoud Nadeem, to the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. It deals with the war events in Baghdad and Hijaz. Because of war, the people of Mecca and Jedda escaped to Jizzan. It also appoints at the events in Tehama with Al-Idrisi.

24th Shaaban, 1335 A.H.
3-2/39, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'den İmam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen'e gönderilen mesaj. Bağdat ve Hicaz'daki savaş hadiselerine değinmektedir. Savaş yüzünden Mekke ve Cidde halkı Jizan'dan kaçmıştır. Tihame'deki olaylarla ilgili olarak Al Idrisi görevlendirilmiştir.

H. 24 Şaban 1335/M. 15 Haziran 1917
3-2/39, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana



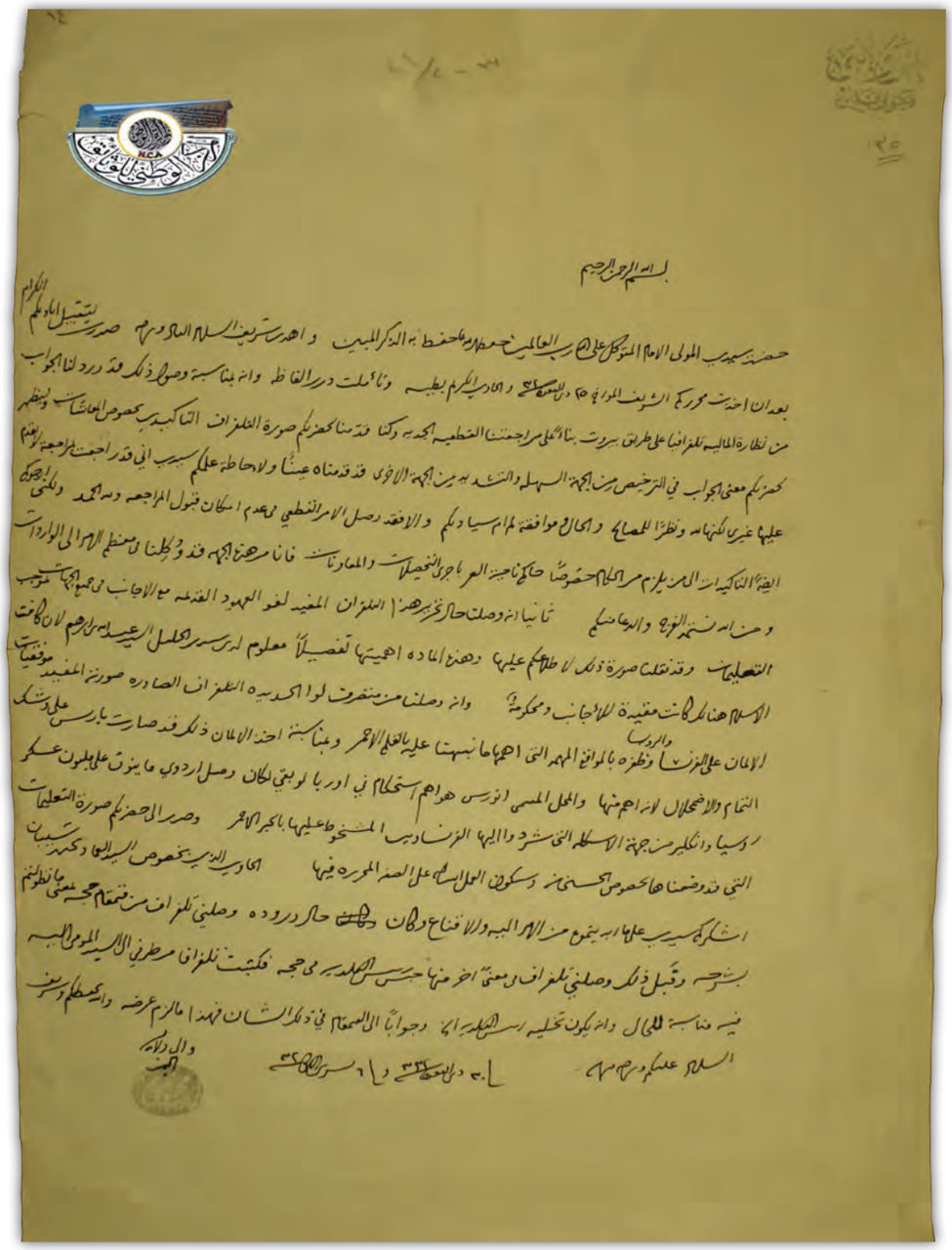
-3-

A massage from the Ruler of Yemen Mahmoud Nadeem to the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. It deals with the war events by the doors of Paris between the French and German. It also explains that the British and Russia gather their troops to face the Ottoman troops. These points had been mentioned earlier in some telegraphs sent from Istanpole.

30th Thu Al-Qada, 1332 A.H.
3-2/44, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'den İmam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen'e gönderilen mesaj. Fransızlar ve Almanlar arasında Paris yakınlarında süren savaşa değinmektedir. Ayrıca, Osmanlı ordusuna karşı koymak üzere İngiltere ve Rusya'nın birliklerini topladıklarını açıklamaktadır. Bu noktalar İstanbul'dan gönderilen bazı telgraflarda daha önce belirtilmiştir.

H. Zilkade 1332/M. 20 Ekim 1914
3-2/44, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana



-4-

Telegraph: A report about the events in Dardanel Strait between the British and French from one side, and the Ottoman troops from the other side. i.e. the Victories' achiever obtained by the Ottoman troops against the counter troops.

1st Ramadhan, 1333 A.H.
3-2/53, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Telgraf: İngiliz ve Fransızlar ile Osmanlı askerleri arasında Çanakkale Boğazı'nda meydana gelen olaylara dair rapor. Diğer bir ifadeyle, düşman askerlerine karşı Osmanlı askerlerinin zaferler elde etmesi.

H. 1 Ramazan 1333/M. 13 Temmuz 1915
3-2/53, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana

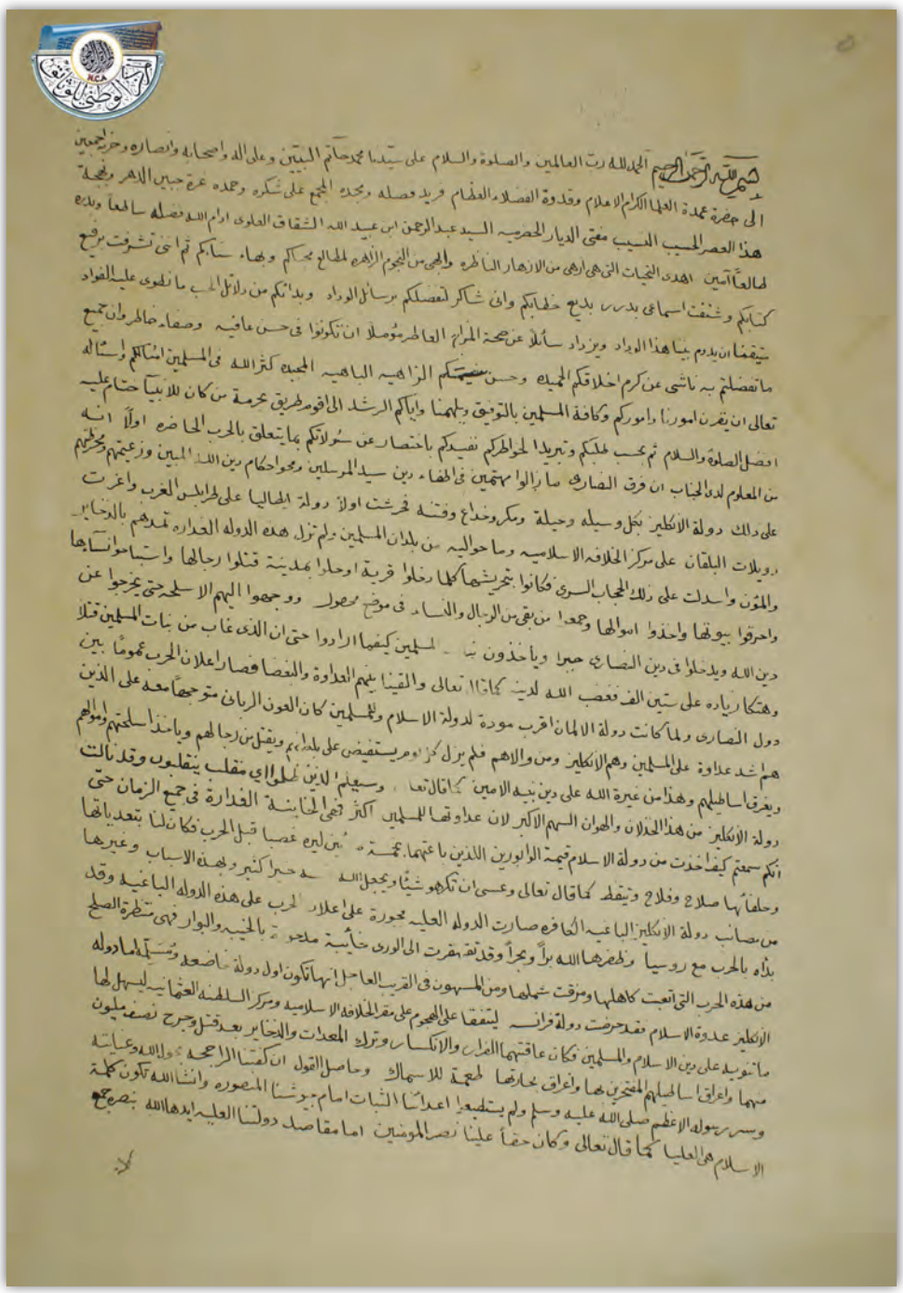
-5-

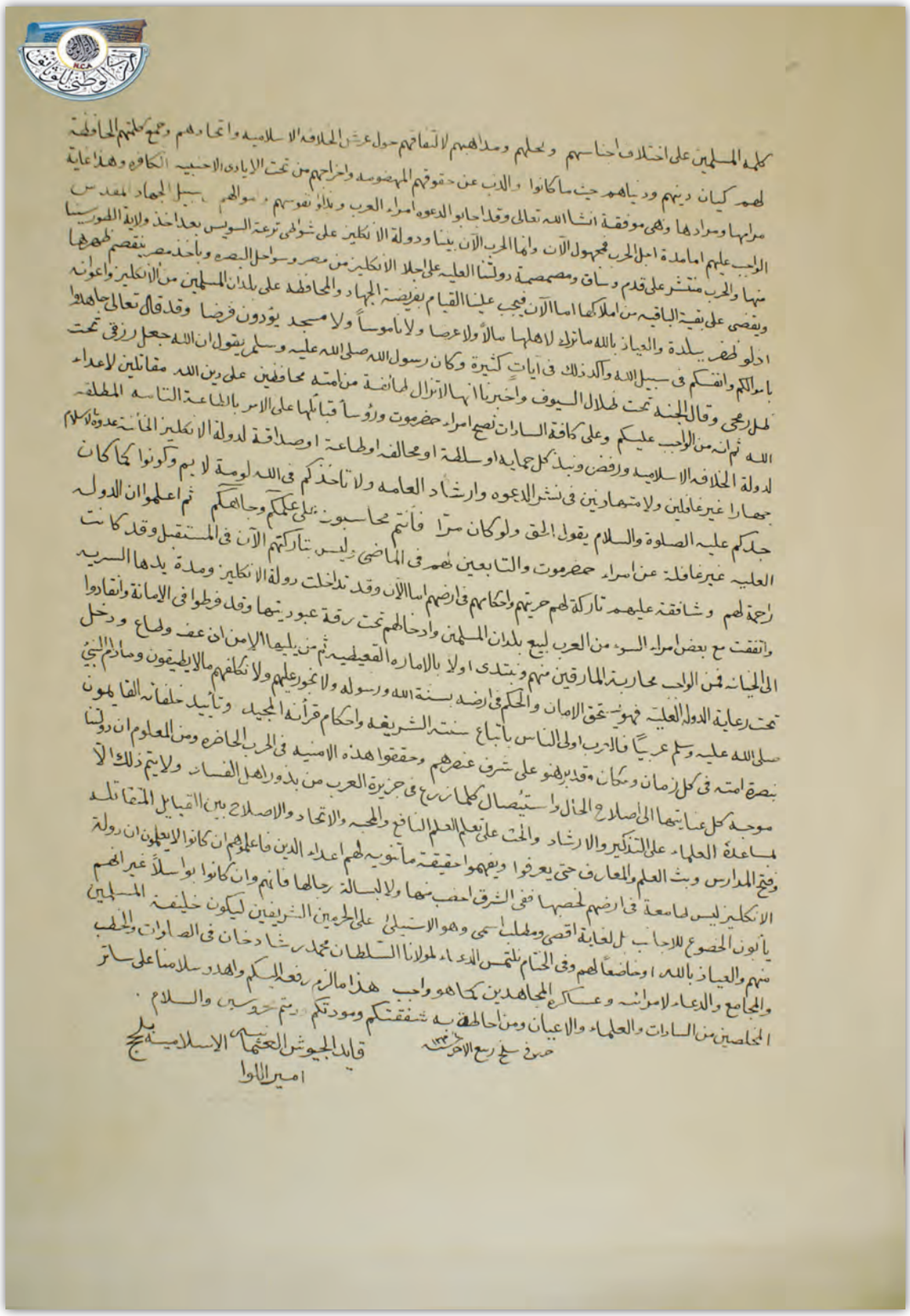
A massage from Lahj Ruler to the Prince of Hadhramout. It deals with the conspiracies made by the English, French and others against the Ottoman State (the Ottoman Empire). He urges to gather the Muslims' efforts to face the State's Enemies.

1334 A.H.
5/1334, The National Centre for Archives, Sayoon

Lahic Hakimi'nden Hadramut Prensi'ne gönderilen mesaj. Mesajda İngiliz, Fransız ve diğerleri tarafından Osmanlı Devleti'ne (Osmanlı İmparatorluğu) karşı yapılan gizli planlardan söz edilmektedir. Lahic Hakimi, Devlet'in düşmanlarına karşı göğüs germek için Müslümanları çabalarını birleştirmeye teşvik etmektedir.

H. 1334/M. 1916
Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sayun





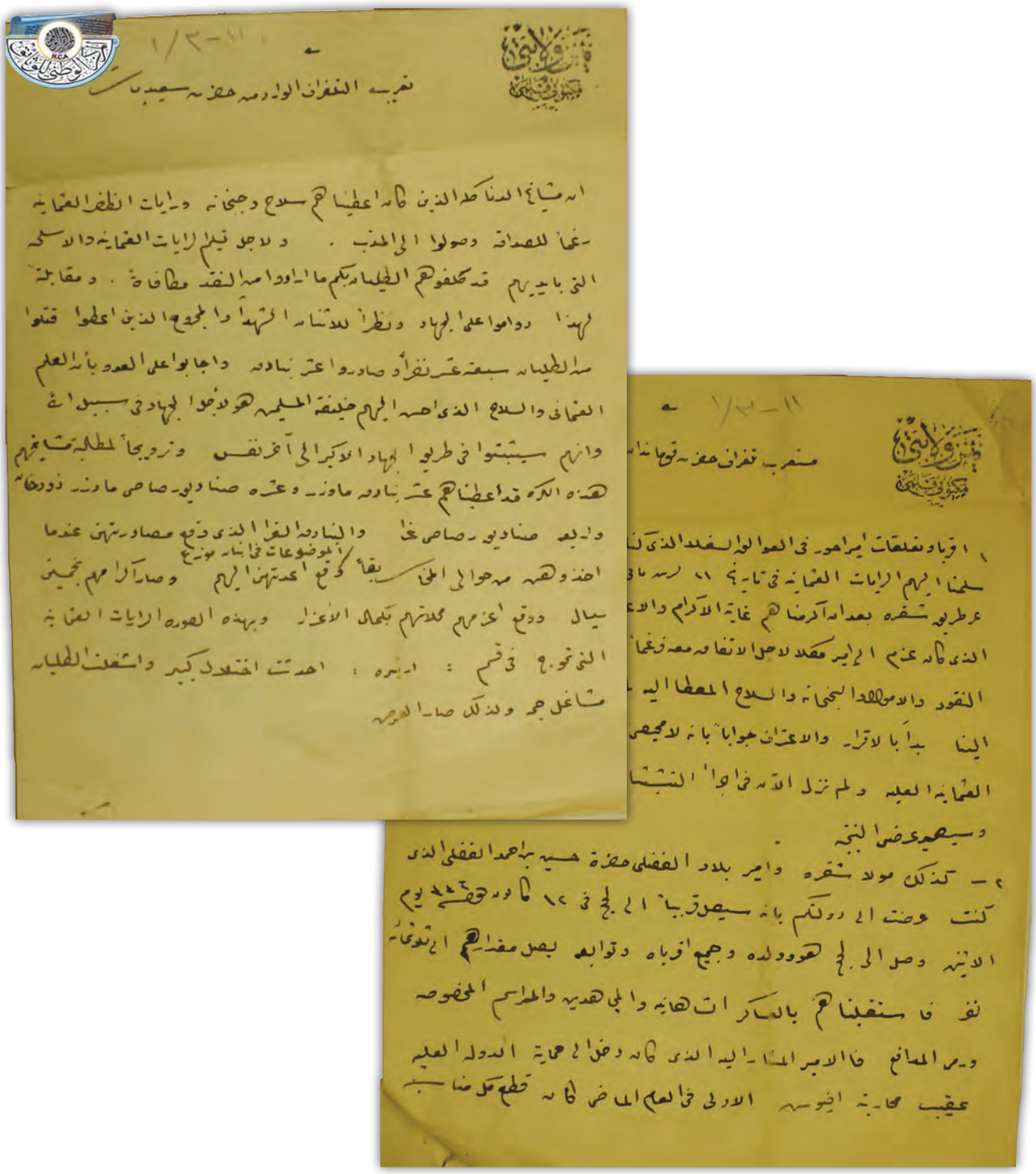
-6-

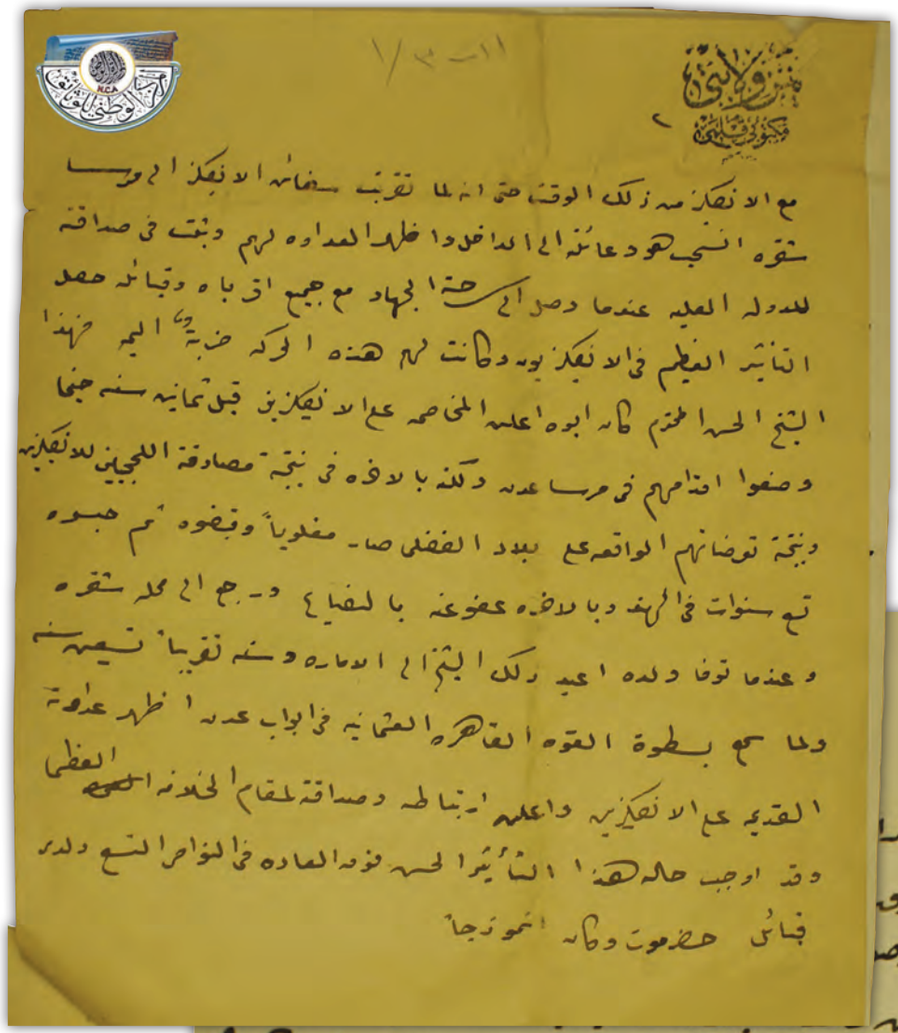
Telegraphs from Saeed Pasha, Lahj Ruler, during the war against the British. It explains the circumstances they have been through in their conflict with the English in the area. Some cases related to the English and the inhabitants of the area, and the inhabitants' help for the Ottoman troops.

11-3/1, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

İngilizlere karşı yapılan savaş esnasında Lahic Hakimi Saeed Paşa'nın gönderdiği telgraflar. Bu telgraflarda, bölgedeki İngilizlerle olan çatışmaları nedeniyle içindeki bulundukları koşullar açıklanmıştır. Ayrıca İngilizlere ve bölge sakinlerine dair bazı meselelere ve bölge halkının Osmanlı birliklerine yaptığı yardımlara değinilmiştir.

11-3/1, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana





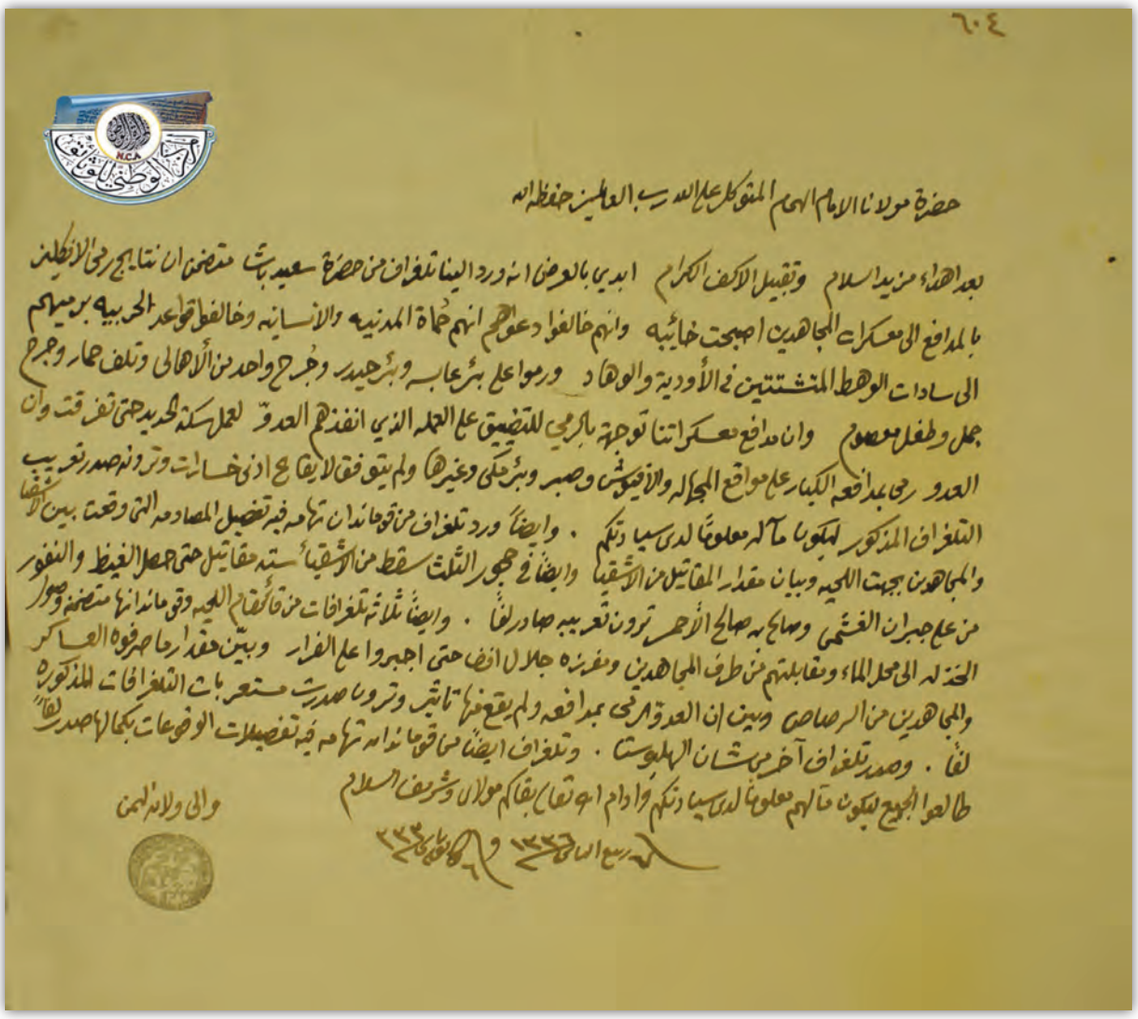
-7-

A massage from the Ruler of Yemen Mahmoud Nadeem to the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. It deals with the events process between the English and Ottoman in some areas neighbouring to Aden like Saber and Al-Afyoush.

1336 A.H.
11-3/2, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'den İmam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen'e gönderilen mesaj. Saber ve Al-Afyoush gibi Aden'e komşu olan bazı bölgelerde İngilizler ve Osmanlılar arasında vuku bulan olayları konu almaktadır.

H. 1336/M. 1918
11-3/2, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana



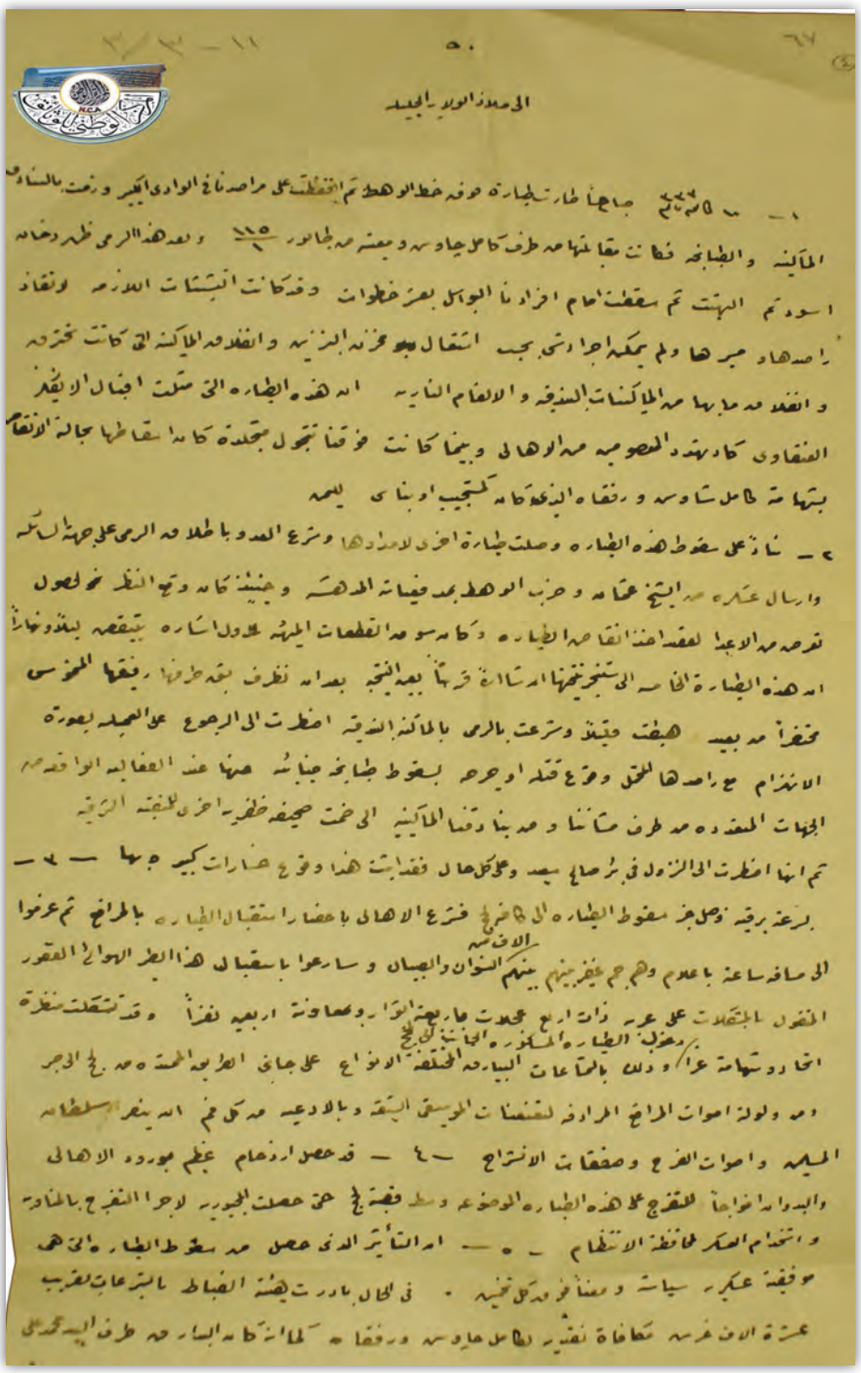
-8-

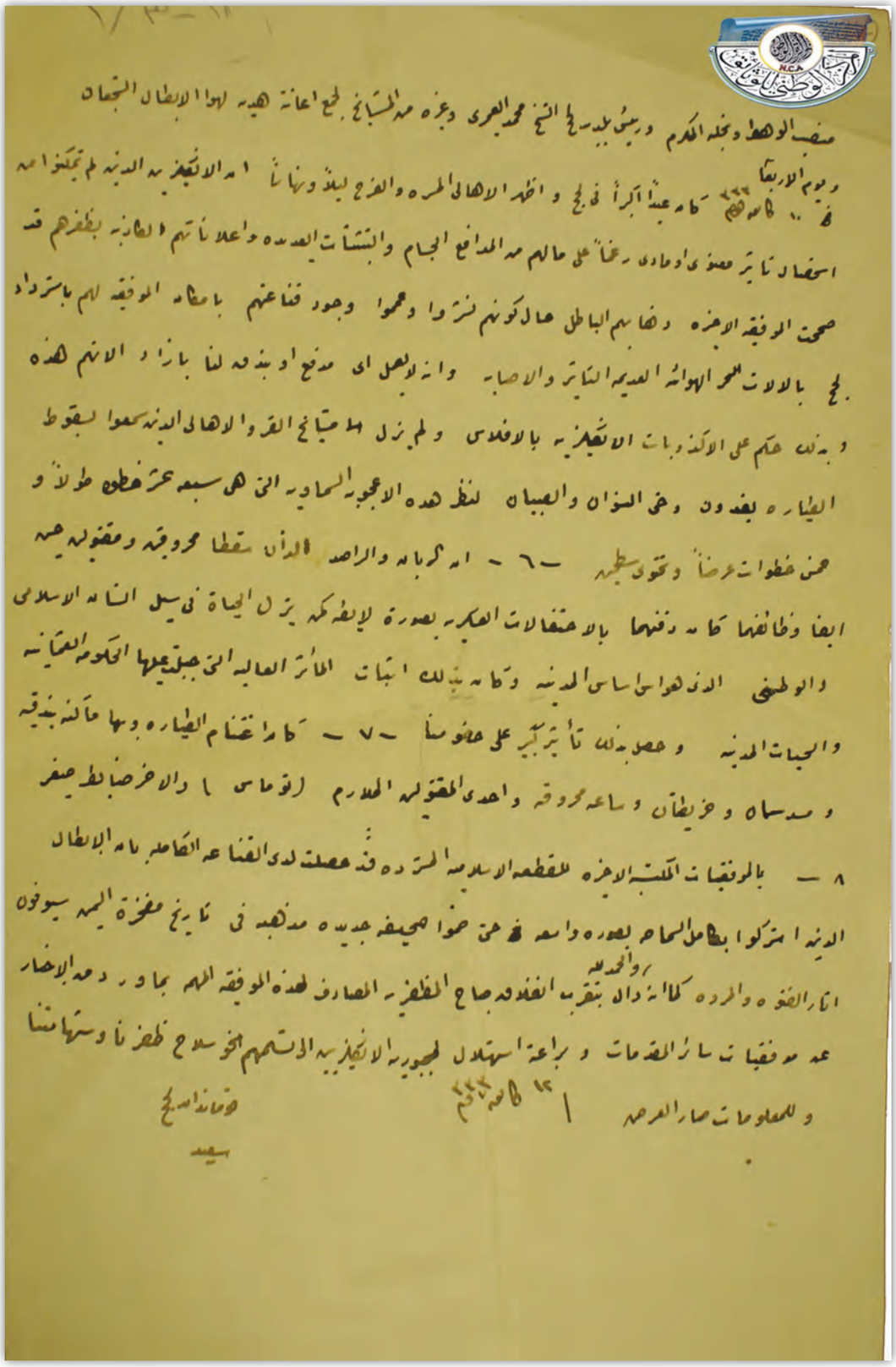
A massage from Lahj Ruler, Saeed Pasha, to the Ruler of Yemen, Mahmoud Nadeem. It contains a detailed report about the war process. This war took place in Lahj between the Ottoman troops and the English. An English aeroplane had been fallen in Lahj.

1334 A.H.
11-3/3, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Lahic Hakimi Saeed Paşa'dan Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'e gönderilen mesaj. Savaş süreci hakkında detaylı bir rapor içermektedir. Savaş, Osmanlı birlikleri ile İngilizler arasında Lahic'de gerçekleşmiştir. Lahic'de bir İngiliz tayyaresi düşürülmüştür.

H. 1334/M. 1916
11-3/3, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana





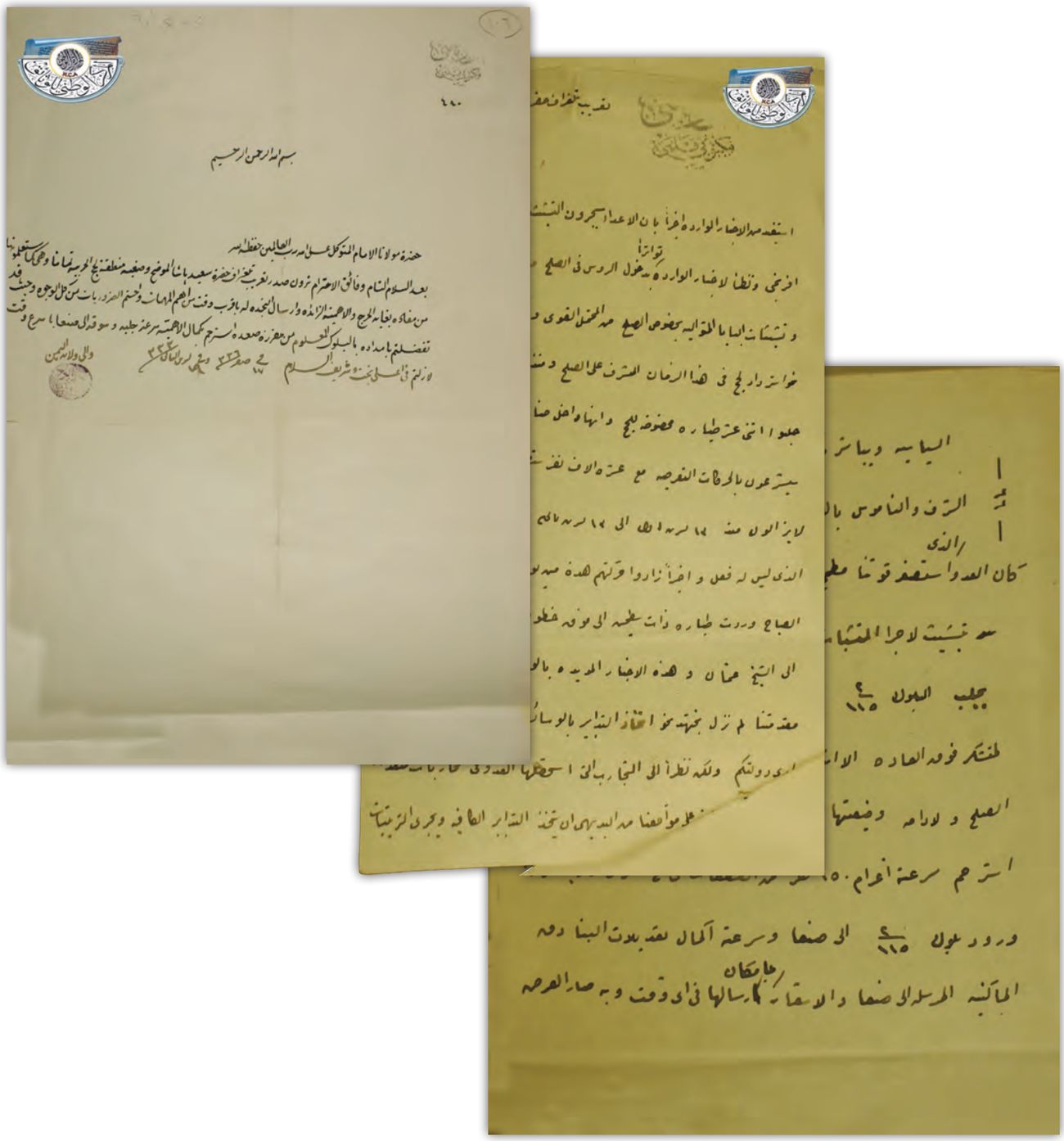
-9-

A massage from the Ruler of Yemen, Mahmoud Nadeem, to the Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen. In addition to, a telegraph from Saeed Pasha explains the English preparations in Aden. Twelve aeroplanes arrived along with some soldiers and weapons.

17th Safar, 1336 A.H.
11-3/6, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Yemen Hakimi Mahmoud Nadeem'den İmam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen'e gönderilen mesaj. Ayrıca, Saeed Paşa'nın Aden'deki İngiliz hazırlıklarıyla ilgili telgrafı. On iki uçak, beraberinde bir miktar asker ve silah ile birlikte (Aden'e) ulaşmıştır.

H. 17 Safer 1336/M. 2 Aralık 1917
11-3/6, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana



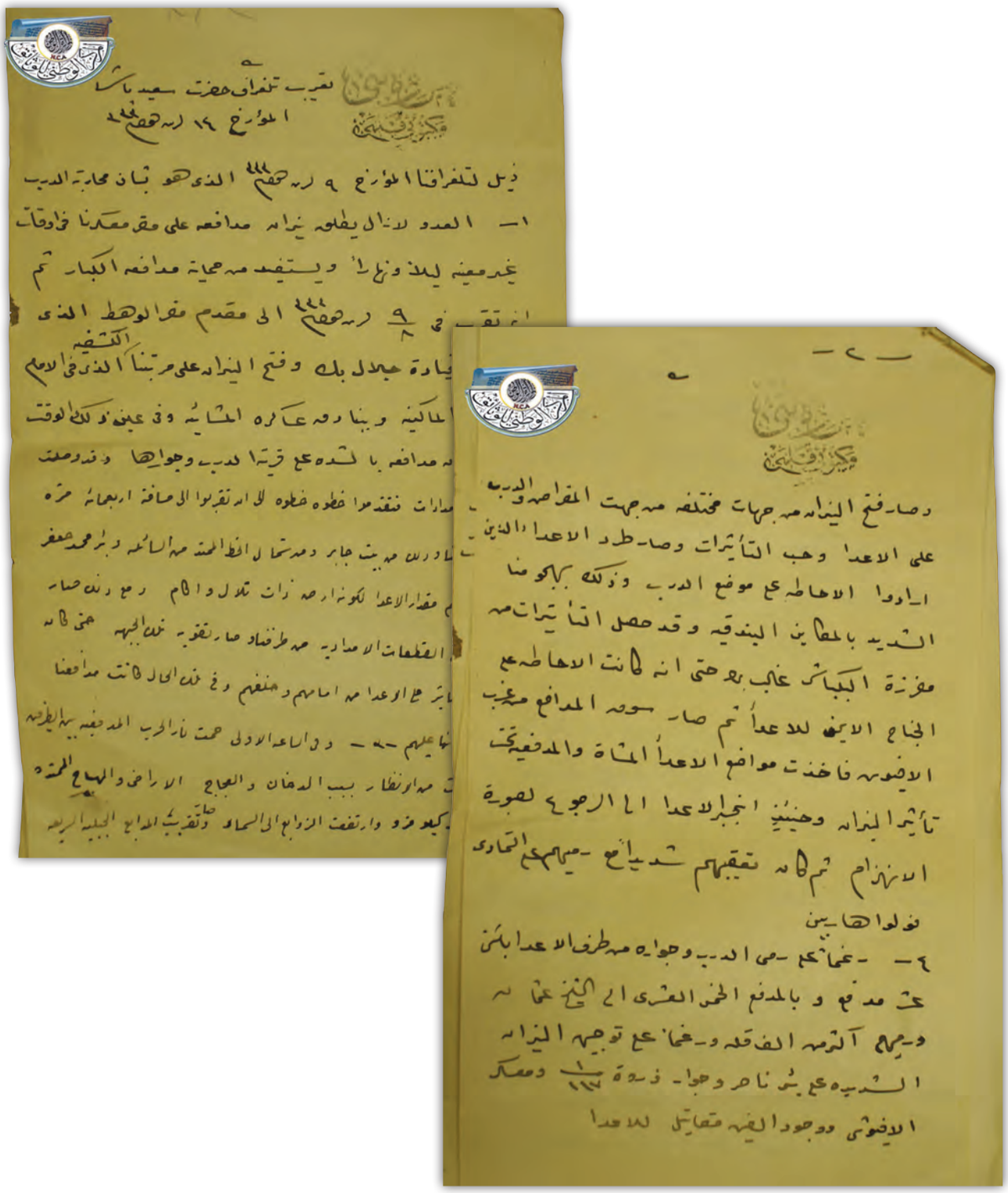
-10-

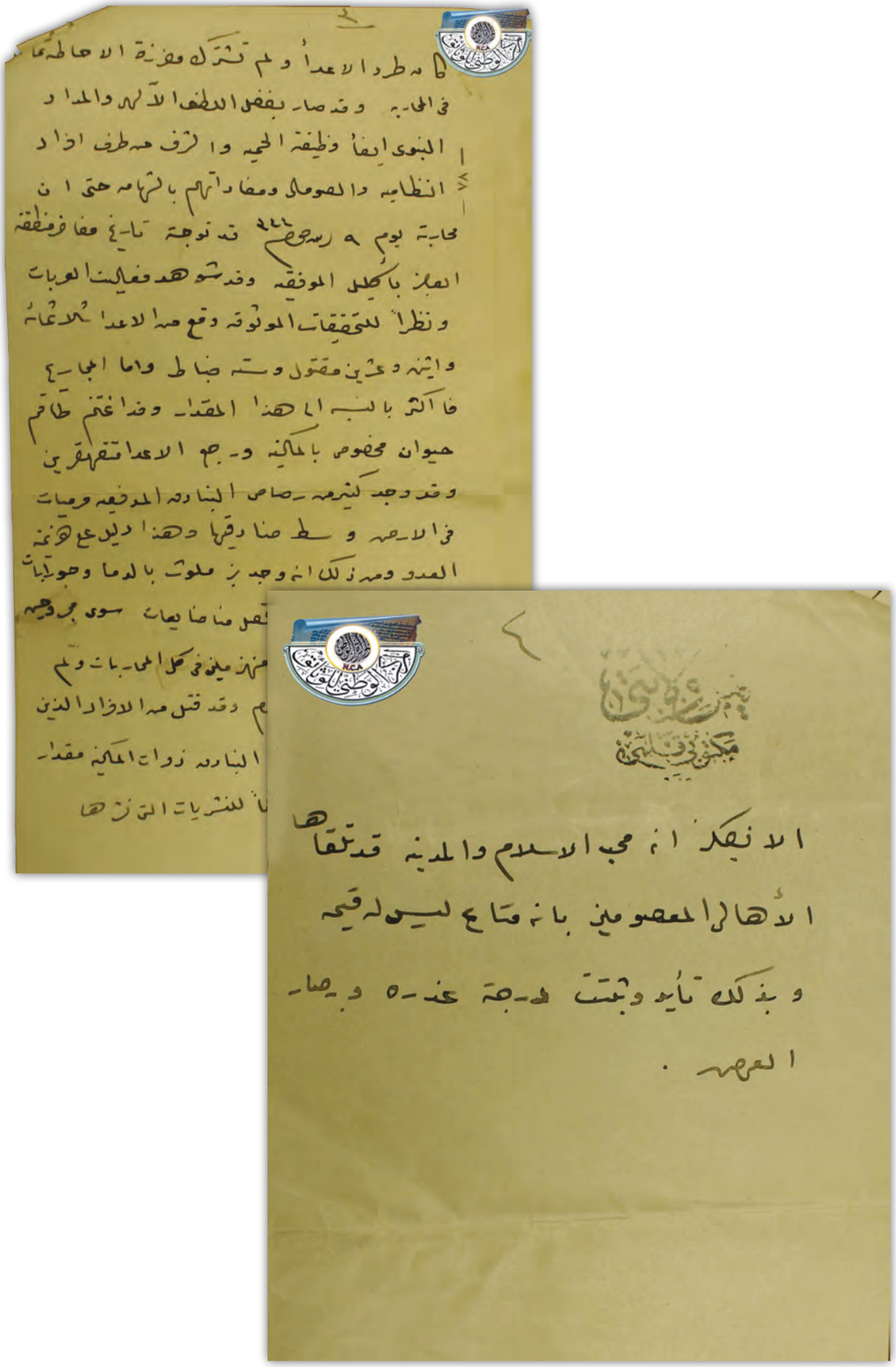
A detailed telegraph from Saeed Pasha explains the battle which took place between the Ottoman troops and the English in Al-What area leaded by Jalal Bic.

1334 A.H.
11-3/8, The National Centre for Archives, Sana'a

Jalal Bic tarafından yönetilen Al-What bölgesinde Osmanlı birlikleri ile İngilizler arasında meydana gelen savaşla ilgili Saeed Paşa'nın ayrıntılı telgrafı.

H. 1334/M. 1916
11-3/8, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sana





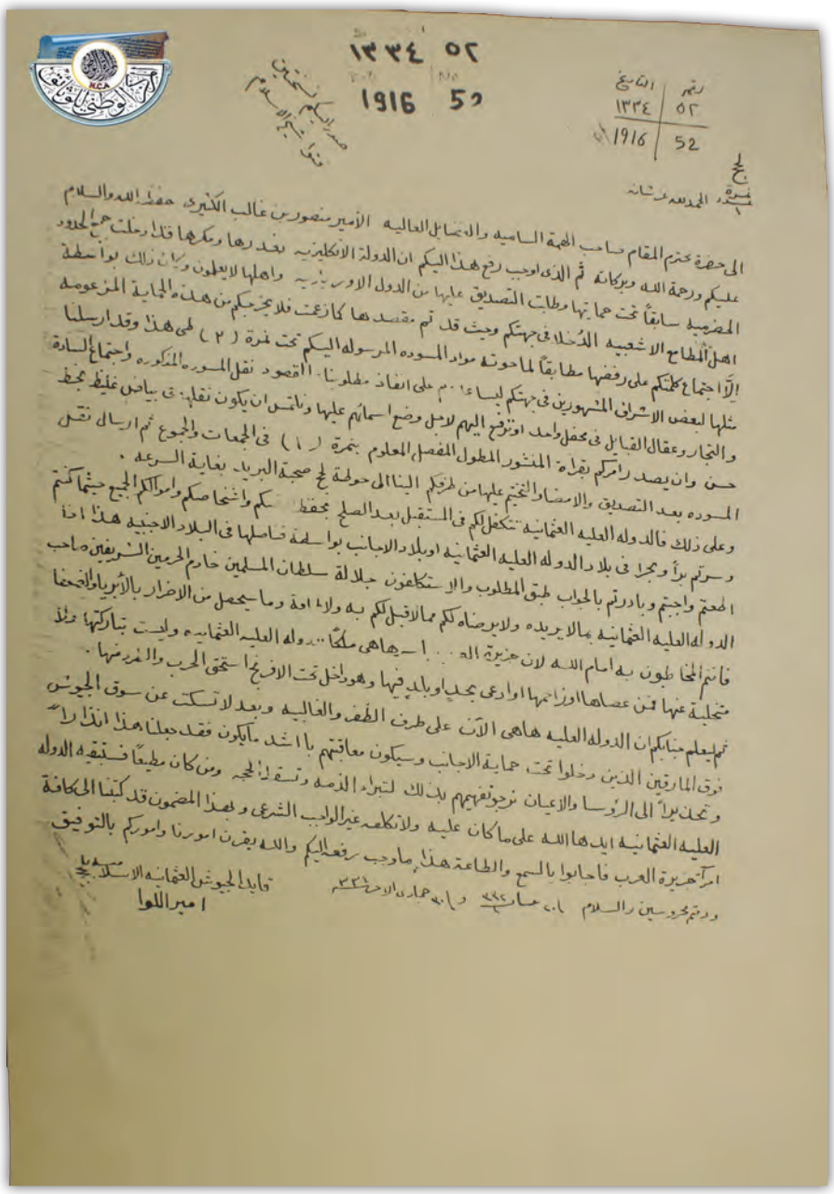
-11-

A massage from Saeed Pasha, Lahj Ruler, to the Prince Mansour Ghalib Al-Kathiri, Sultan of Lahj. It deals with the confrontations between the English and the Ottoman State. It appoints at an attempt to make an agreement between the conflict sides.

1433 A.H., 1916 A.C.
52/1916, Hadhramout, The National Centre for Archives, Sayoon

Lahic Hakimi Saeed Paşa'dan Lahic Sultanı Prens Mansour Ghalib Al-Kathiri'ye gönderilen mesaj. Osmanlı Devleti ile İngilizler arasındaki çatışmaları ve çatışan taraflar arasında bir anlaşma yapılması girişimini konu almaktadır.

H. 1334/M. 1916
52/1916, Hadramut, Milli Arşiv Merkezi, Sayun



-1-

British Recruitment Poster, 'An Appeal to You', used in New Zealand and throughout the Dominions

May 1915

Archives Ref: AAYS 8638, AD1 9/169/2/1, R22444229
Archives New Zealand

İngilizler tarafından askere alımlar ile ilgili olarak Yeni Zelanda ve Dominyonlarda kullanılan poster, 'Sizi Çağırıyoruz'

Mayıs 1915

Arşiv Referansı: AAYS 8638, AD1 9/169/2/1, R22444229
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

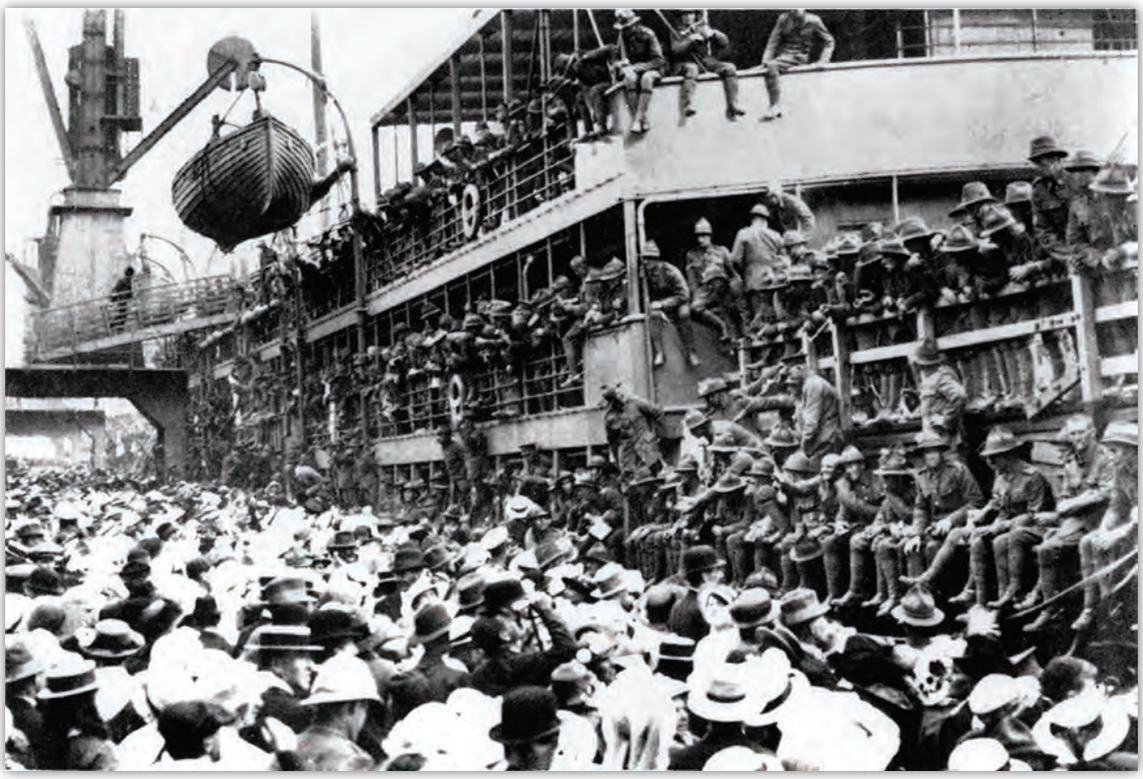
-2-

On 16 October 1914 the largest body of men and horses to ever leave New Zealand headed across the Tasman Sea to link up with the Australian Imperial Force at Albany, Western Australia. The Main Body of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force left Wellington on 10 troopships carrying 8500 men and 3000 horses.

Archives Ref: AAME 8106, 11/17/3, R20939655
Archives New Zealand

16 Ekim 1914 tarihinde, Batı Avustralya'da Albany'deki Avustralya İmparatorluk Kuvvetleri ile birleşmek için askerler ve atlardan oluşan büyük bir grup Yeni Zelanda'dan Tasman Denizi'ne doğru yönelmiştir. Yeni Zelanda Seferi Kuvvetlerinin asli gücü olan 8.500 asker ile 3.000 atı taşıyan 10 askeri nakliye gemisi Wellington'dan ayrılmıştır.

Arşiv Referansı: AAME 8106, 11/17/3, R20939655
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi



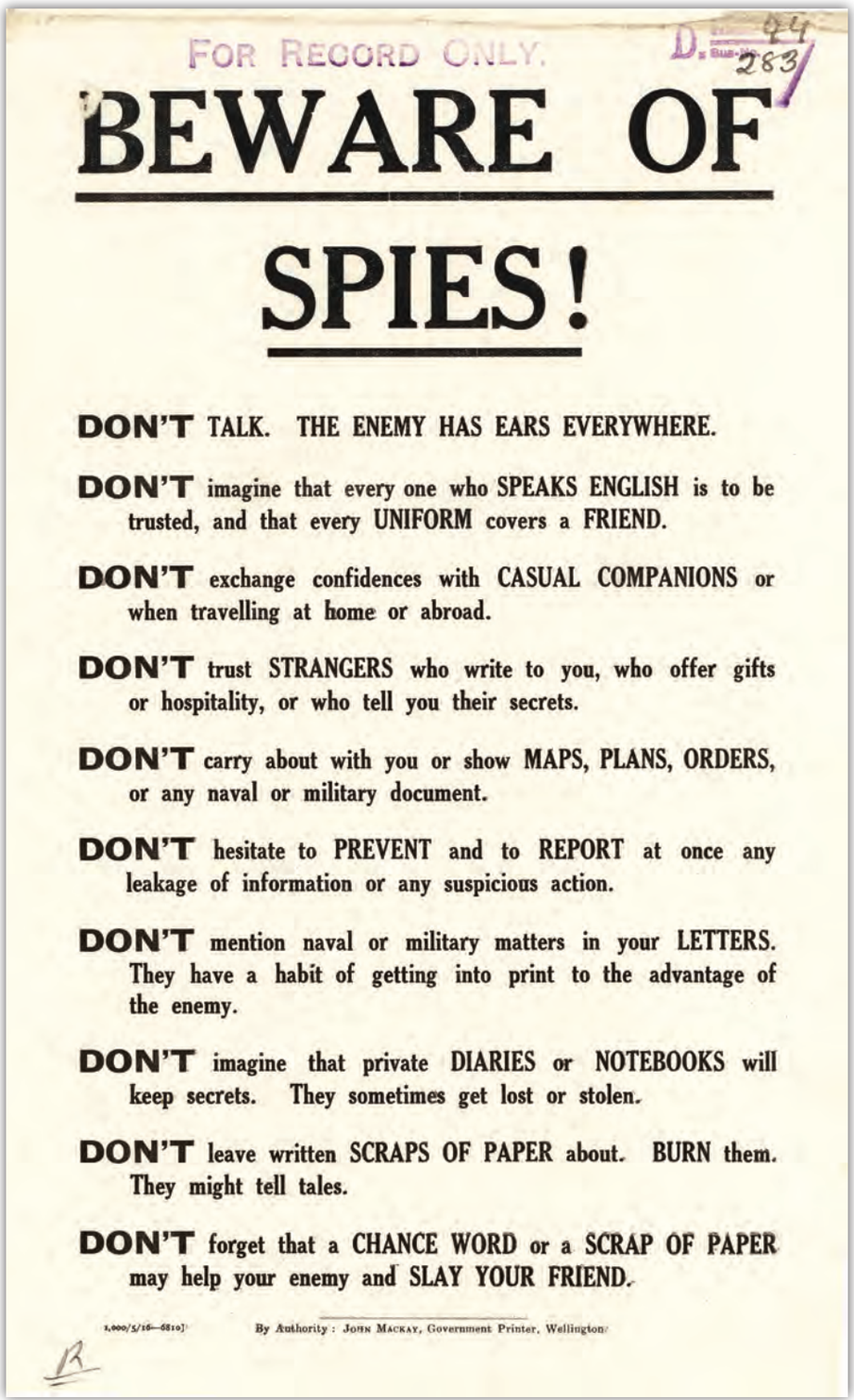
-3-

"Beware of Spies! - Don't talk. The enemy has ears everywhere!" New Zealand Government propaganda poster 1916

Archives Ref: AAYS 8638, AD1 44/283, R22432787
Archives New Zealand

"Casuslara Dikkat! - Konuşmayın. Düşmanın her yerde kulağı vardır!" Yeni Zelanda Hükümeti propaganda posteri 1916

Arşiv Referansı: AAYS 8638, AD1 44/283, R22432787
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi



FOR RECORD ONLY. D. 44/283

BEWARE OF SPIES!

DON'T TALK. THE ENEMY HAS EARS EVERYWHERE.

DON'T imagine that every one who SPEAKS ENGLISH is to be trusted, and that every UNIFORM covers a FRIEND.

DON'T exchange confidences with CASUAL COMPANIONS or when travelling at home or abroad.

DON'T trust STRANGERS who write to you, who offer gifts or hospitality, or who tell you their secrets.

DON'T carry about with you or show MAPS, PLANS, ORDERS, or any naval or military document.

DON'T hesitate to PREVENT and to REPORT at once any leakage of information or any suspicious action.

DON'T mention naval or military matters in your LETTERS. They have a habit of getting into print to the advantage of the enemy.

DON'T imagine that private DIARIES or NOTEBOOKS will keep secrets. They sometimes get lost or stolen.

DON'T leave written SCRAPS OF PAPER about. BURN them. They might tell tales.

DON'T forget that a CHANCE WORD or a SCRAP OF PAPER may help your enemy and SLAY YOUR FRIEND.

1,000/5/16—5810] By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

-4-

"Help to Win the War!" a War Loan poster urging New Zealanders to lend money to the New Zealand Government to help the war effort

Archives Ref: ABTW 7001, 30/3, R22504987
Archives New Zealand

"Savaşı Kazanmak İçin Yardım Edin!" Savaşla ilgili olarak yardımda bulunmak üzere Yeni Zelandalıları Yeni Zelanda Hükümeti'ne borç para vermeye çağıran bir savaş posteri

Arşiv Referansı: ABTW 7001, 30/3, R22504987
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

HELP TO WIN THE WAR!

Our men are GIVING THEIR LIVES; you are only asked to

LEND YOUR MONEY.

You must subscribe to the

Dominion of New Zealand

£9,500,000 4½ %

WAR LOAN

(Free of New Zealand income-tax.)

Few in New Zealand are too poor to help in the way now provided.

APPLY at any Postal Money-order Office, at any branch of any Bank, through any Registered Broker, or at the Treasury, Wellington, for Form of Application and Prospectus.

Small investors may purchase Post Office War Certificates, free of New Zealand income-tax, or 5 per cent. Post Office War Loan Inscribed Stock, NOT free of New Zealand income-tax, at any Postal Money-order Office.

Applications close on MONDAY, 8th APRIL.

APPLY EARLY.

Treasury, Wellington, 16th March, 1918.

JOSEPH GEORGE WARD,
Minister of Finance.

13,400/3/18—3142] MARCUS F. MARKS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON.

-5-

The first 50 Nurses sent overseas with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces in April 1915

Archives Ref: ADEU 16391, SANS22/137, R13235489
Archives New Zealand

Yeni Zelanda Seferi Kuvvetleri ile birlikte Nisan 1915'te yurt dışına gönderilen ilk 50 hemşire

Arşiv Referansı: ADEU 16391, SANS22/137, R13235489
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

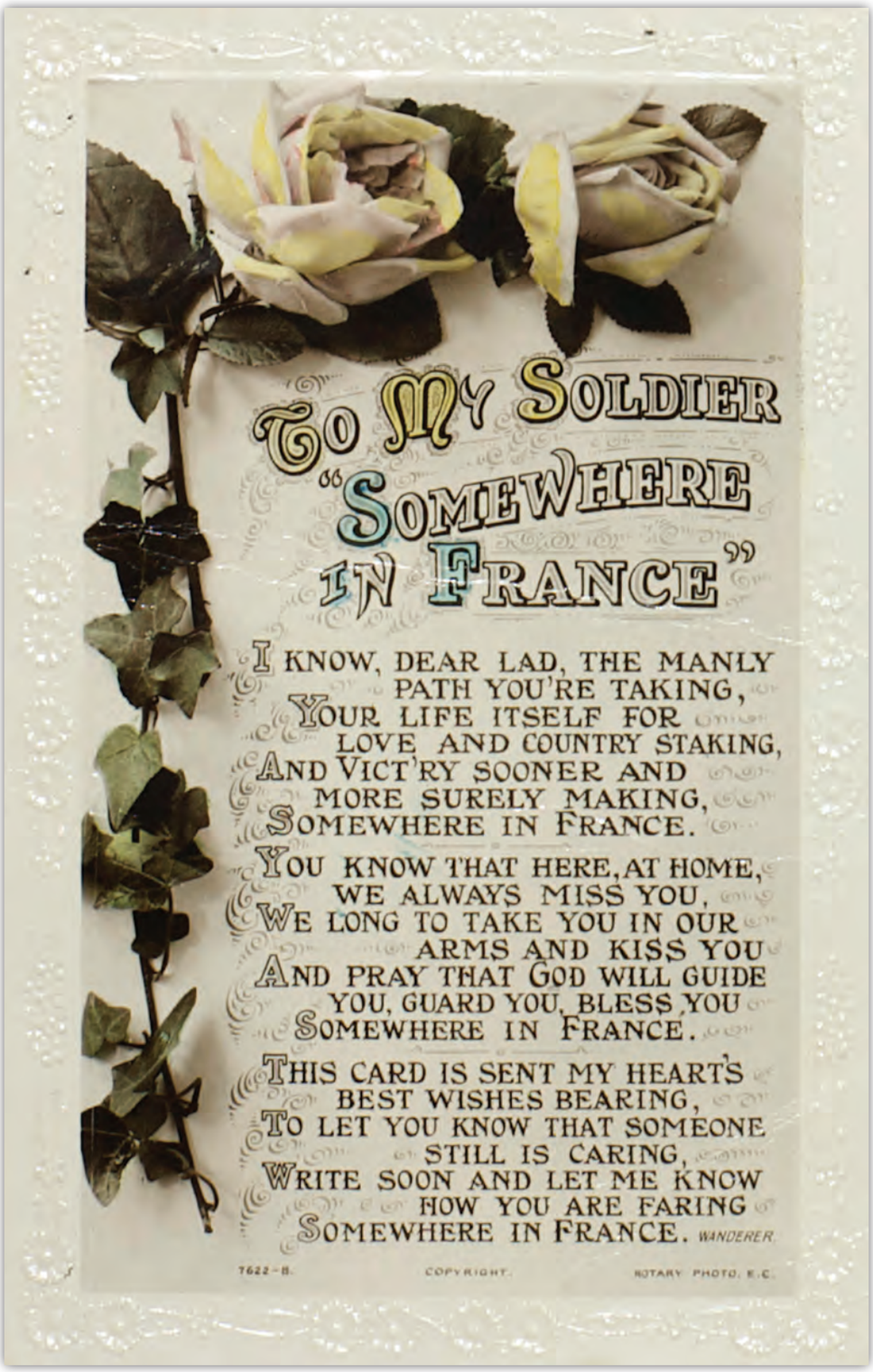
-6-

A postcard from home sent to a loved one somewhere in France, in 1916

Archives Ref: AAYS 8647, AD10, 5/4, R3885217
Archives New Zealand

1916 yılında Fransa'daki bir askere sevgilisinden gönderilen kartpostal

Arşiv Referansı: AAYS 8647, AD10, 5/4, R3885217
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi



-7-

Great War Certificate of Service for Gunner William Patrick Mullin 2/2685, New Zealand Field Artillery

Archives Ref: AALZ 905/1, R21922589
Archives New Zealand

Topçu Subayı William Patrick Mullin'in Büyük Savaş Hizmet Sertifikası 2/2685, Yeni Zelanda Sahra Topçu Birliği

Arşiv Referansı: AALZ 905/1, R21922589
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

-8-

1934 Calendar for Government Life Insurance showing the Record of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the Great War 1914-1918, with badges and decorations

Archives Ref: ABJX 20415, W5542/513, R9593948
Archives New Zealand

1914-1918 Büyük Savaş'taki Yeni Zelanda Seferi Kuvvetleri'ne ait kayıtları gösteren rozetli ve süslemeli Devlet Hayat Sigortası-1934 Yılı Takvimi

Arşiv Referansı: ABJX 20415, W5542/513, R9593948
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

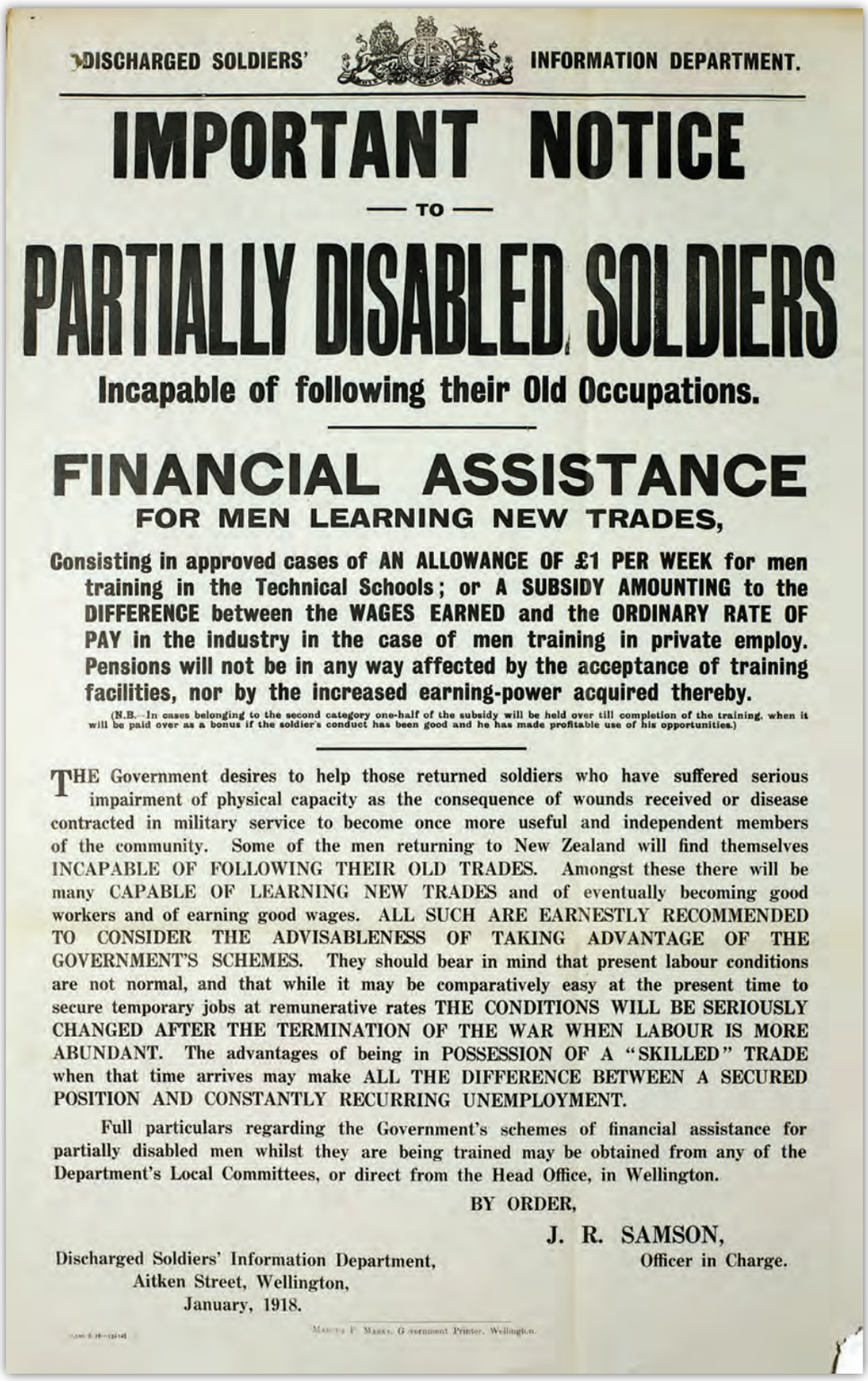
-9-

Public Notice to "Partially Disabled Soldiers" unable to follow their old occupations

Archives Ref: ADQD 17539, 195, R10508133
Archives New Zealand

Eski mesleklerini icra edemeyen "Kısmi Harp Malulleri"ne yönelik resmi ilan

Arşiv Referansı: ADQD 17539, 195, R10508133
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi



DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

— TO —

PARTIALLY DISABLED SOLDIERS

Incapable of following their Old Occupations.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

FOR MEN LEARNING NEW TRADES,

Consisting in approved cases of AN ALLOWANCE OF £1 PER WEEK for men training in the Technical Schools; or A SUBSIDY AMOUNTING to the DIFFERENCE between the WAGES EARNED and the ORDINARY RATE OF PAY in the industry in the case of men training in private employ. Pensions will not be in any way affected by the acceptance of training facilities, nor by the increased earning-power acquired thereby.

(N.B.—In cases belonging to the second category one-half of the subsidy will be held over till completion of the training, when it will be paid over as a bonus if the soldier's conduct has been good and he has made profitable use of his opportunities.)

THE Government desires to help those returned soldiers who have suffered serious impairment of physical capacity as the consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in military service to become once more useful and independent members of the community. Some of the men returning to New Zealand will find themselves INCAPABLE OF FOLLOWING THEIR OLD TRADES. Amongst these there will be many CAPABLE OF LEARNING NEW TRADES and of eventually becoming good workers and of earning good wages. ALL SUCH ARE EARNESTLY RECOMMENDED TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABLENESS OF TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEMES. They should bear in mind that present labour conditions are not normal, and that while it may be comparatively easy at the present time to secure temporary jobs at remunerative rates THE CONDITIONS WILL BE SERIOUSLY CHANGED AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR WHEN LABOUR IS MORE ABUNDANT. The advantages of being in POSSESSION OF A "SKILLED" TRADE when that time arrives may make ALL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SECURED POSITION AND CONSTANTLY RECURRING UNEMPLOYMENT.

Full particulars regarding the Government's schemes of financial assistance for partially disabled men whilst they are being trained may be obtained from any of the Department's Local Committees, or direct from the Head Office, in Wellington.

BY ORDER,

J. R. SAMSON,
Officer in Charge.

Discharged Soldiers' Information Department,
Aitken Street, Wellington,
January, 1918.

MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.

-10-

A group of New Zealand soldiers with leg amputations above the knee
28 August 1918

Archives Ref: ACID 17625, 10/6/23, WA10/15bj, R24428948
Archives New Zealand

Bacakları dizlerinin üzerinden kesilmiş olan bir grup Yeni Zelandalı asker
28 Ağustos 1918

Arşiv Referansı: ACID 17625, 10/6/23, WA10/15bj, R24428948
Yeni Zelanda Arşivi

-1-

Post card of a Greek sergeant serving in the French army
Valbonne, May 1915

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Fransız ordusunda görev yapan Yunan çavuşa ait kartpostal
Valbonne, Mayıs 1915

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi

-2-

Russian troops marching through the streets of Thessaloniki
Thessaloniki, July 1916

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Audiovisual Collection

Selanik sokaklarında yürüyen Rus askerleri
Selanik, Temmuz 1916

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Görsel-işitsel Koleksiyon

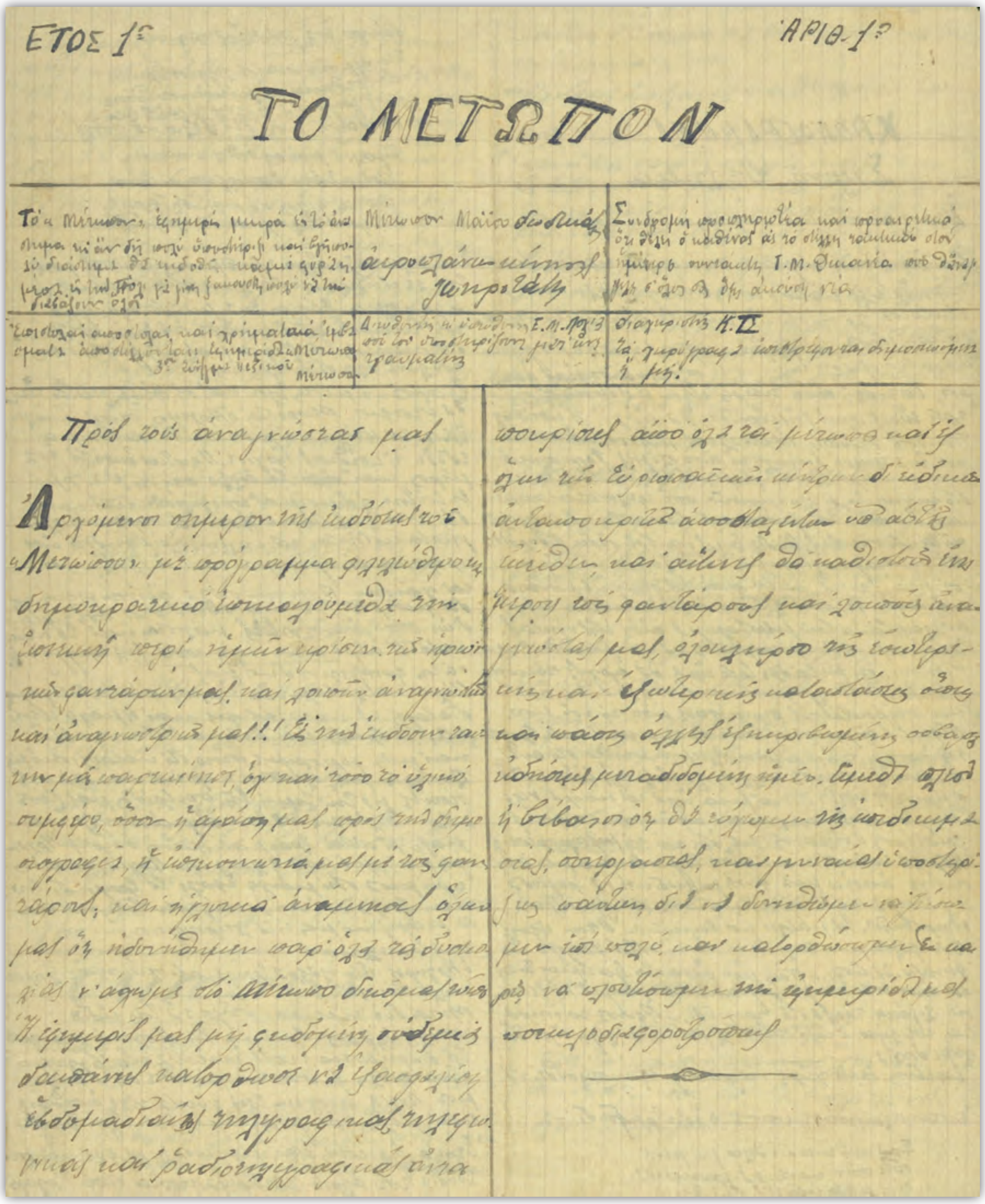
-3-

Handwritten newspaper "The Front" circulating among the Greek soldiers
Macedonian Front, 1917

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Roussos Koundouros' Archive

Yunan askerleri arasında dolaşan elle yazılmış "The Front (Cephe)" gazetesi
Makedonya Cephesi, 1917

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Roussos Koundouros Arşivi


ΕΤΟΣ 1ον

ΑΡΙΘ. 1ον

ΤΟ ΜΕΤΩΠΟΝ

Πρός τούς άναγνώστας μας

-4-

Letter of a Greek prisoner of war at a British prison camp in Malta to the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece, asking for his release.

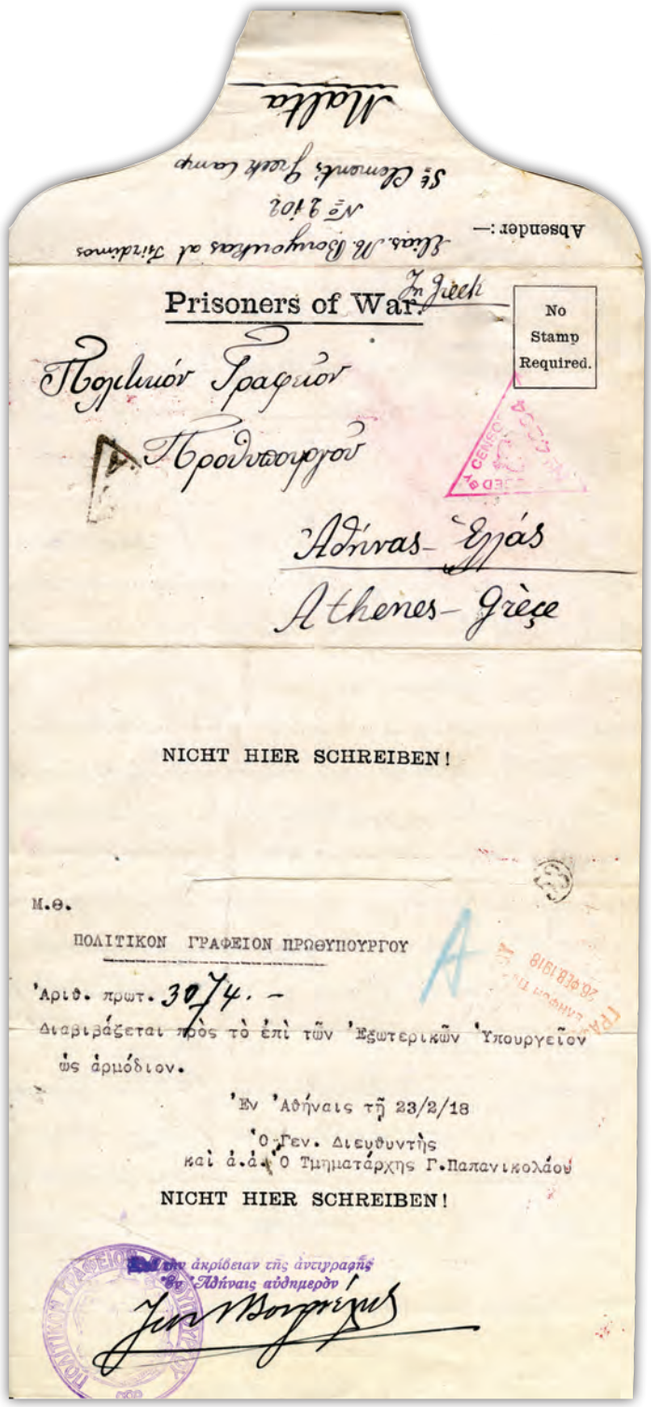
Malta, February 1918

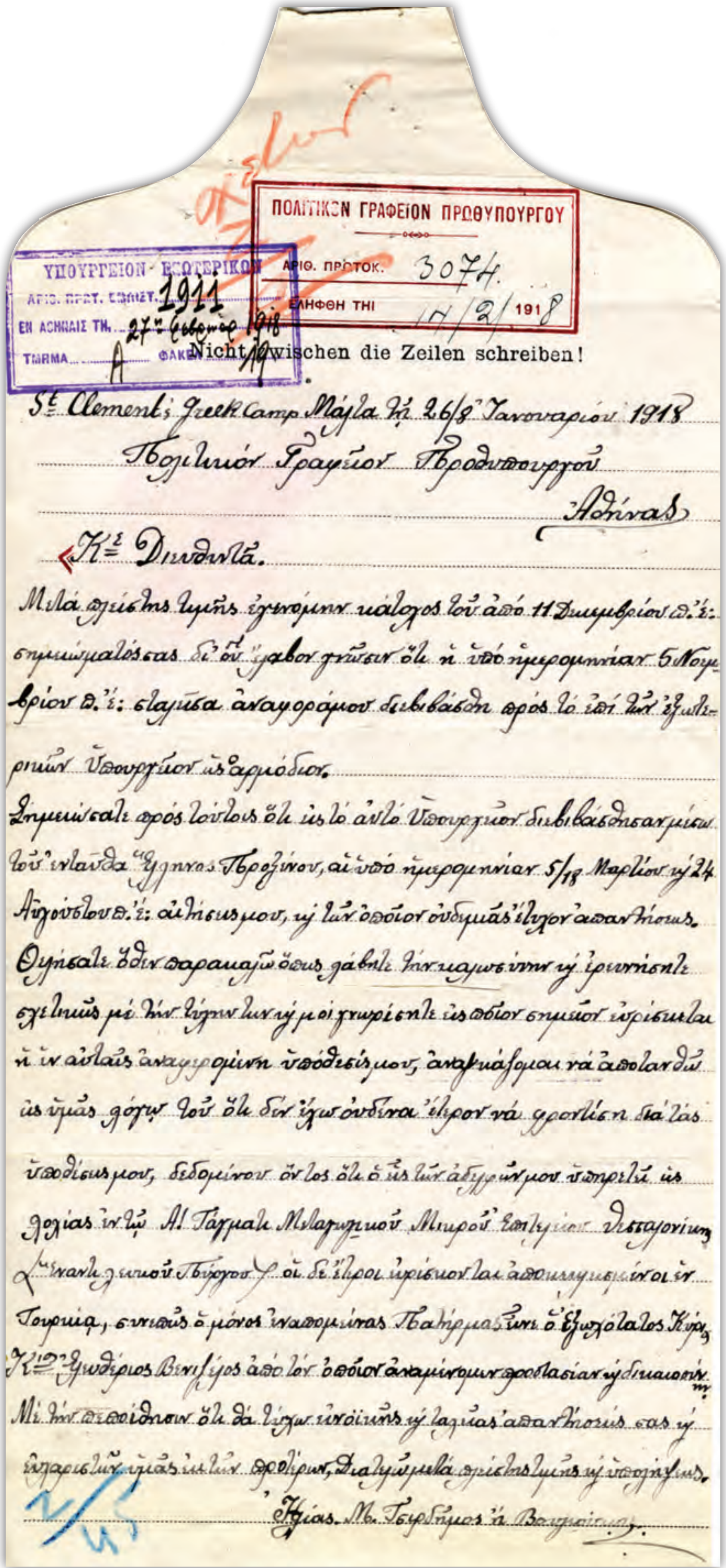
General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Malta'daki İngiliz esir kampında bulunan bir Yunan savaş esirinin, serbest bırakılması için Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Bürosu'na gönderdiği mektup.

Malta, Şubat 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi





ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ
ΑΡΙΘ. ΠΡΩΤΟΚ. 3074.
ΕΛΗΦΘΗ ΤΗΙ 17/2/1918

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
ΑΡΙΘ. ΠΡΩΤ. ΕΙΣΑΓ. 1911
ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΤΗ 27η Φεβρουαρίου 1918
ΤΜΗΜΑ Α ΦΑΚΕΛ. 19

Nicht zwischen die Zeilen schreiben!

Sᵗ Clement; Greek Camp Μάλτα τῇ 26/8 Ἰανουαρίου 1918

Πολιτικόν Γραφεῖον Πρωθυπουργοῦ

Ἀθήνας

Κε Διυδιυτά.

Μετά σεβασμοῦ τιμῆς ἐγενόμην κάτοχος τοῦ ἀπό 11 Δεκεμβρίου π.ἔ.: σημειώματός σας δι' οὗ ἔλαβον γνῶσιν ὅτι ἡ ὑπό ἡμερομηνίαν 5 Νοεμβρίου π.ἔ.: σταλεῖσα ἀναφορά μου διεβιβάσθη πρός τό ἐπί τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν Ὑπουργεῖον ὡς ἁρμόδιον.

Σημειώσατε πρός τούτοις ὅτι εἰς τό αὐτό Ὑπουργεῖον διεβιβάσθησαν μέσω τοῦ ἐνταῦθα Ἕλληνος Προξένου, αἱ ὑπό ἡμερομηνίαν 5/18 Μαρτίου καί 24 Αὐγούστου π.ἔ.: αἰτήσεις μου, καί τῶν ὁποίων οὐδεμίαν ἔλαβον ἀπάντησιν.

Θέλετε ἄρα παρακαλῶ ὅπως λάβετε τήν καλωσύνην καί ἐρωτήσετε σχετικῶς μέ τήν ἔγκλησίν του καί μοι γνωρίσετε εἰς ποῖον σημεῖον εὑρίσκεται ἡ ἐν αὐταῖς ἀναγεγραμμένη ὑπόθεσίς μου, ἀναγκάζομαι νά ἀποτανθῶ εἰς ὑμᾶς λόγῳ τοῦ ὅτι δέν ἔχω οὐδένα ἄλλον νά φροντίσῃ διά τάς ὑποθέσεις μου, δεδομένου ὄντος ὅτι ὁ εἷς τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου ὑπηρετεῖ ὡς λοχίας ἐν τῷ Α' Τάγματι Μηχανικοῦ Μικροῦ Ἐπιτελείου Θεσσαλονίκης (Λευκαντζινοῦ Πύργου) οἱ δε ἄλλοι εὑρίσκονται ἀποκεκλεισμένοι ἐν Τουρκίᾳ, συνεπῶς ὁ μόνος ἀπομείνας προστάτης μας εἶναι ὁ Ἐξοχώτατος Κύριος Κος Ἐλευθέριος Βενιζέλος ἀπό τόν ὁποῖον ἀναμένομεν προστασίαν καί δικαιοσύνην. Μή τόν ἀποπειθήσω ὅτι θά ἔχω εὐνοϊκῆς καί ταχείας ἀπαντήσεως σας καί εὐχαριστῶν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῶν προτέρων, Διατελῶ μετά σεβασμοῦ τιμῆς καί ὑπολήψεως,

Ἠλίας Μ. Τσιρδήμος ἐκ Βουρλοίου.

-5-

Post card of a Greek soldier holding the portrait of Eleftherios Venizelos
Athens, May 1918

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Eleftherios Venizelos'un portresini taşıyan Yunan askerine ait kartpostal
Atina, Mayıs 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi

-6-

Telegram of Woodrow Wilson, President of the U.S.A., to Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, regarding the cooperation of the two countries "for the triumph of common cause".
Washington, July 1918

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

ABD Başkanı Woodrow Wilson'un Yunanistan Başbakanı Eleftherios Venizelos'a gönderdiği ortak davalarının zaferi için iki ülkenin işbirliğini konu alan telgraf.
Vaşington, Temmuz 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi

(Forms 5/22.)

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ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ.

(Greek Received Form.)

Date / Ἡμέρα 9 July 19 18

Local No. 1044 | Stn. from | Time. H. M. | Clerk's Name. | Handed | H. M.

TELEGRAM From / ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ Ἐκ Washington

No. / Ἀριθ. | Words / Λέξεις 136 | Date / Ἡμέρα 9 | Time / Ὥρα

To / Πρὸς His Excellency Eleftherios Venizelos premier of Greece athens

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ 15894 27-6-18

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

Your message of congratulation on Americans natal day of fredom comes to blend the glorious traditions of our own struggle to conserve for our own land and people the priceless heritage of fredom with the splendid history of the great greek people whose indomitable aspirations for national self government have

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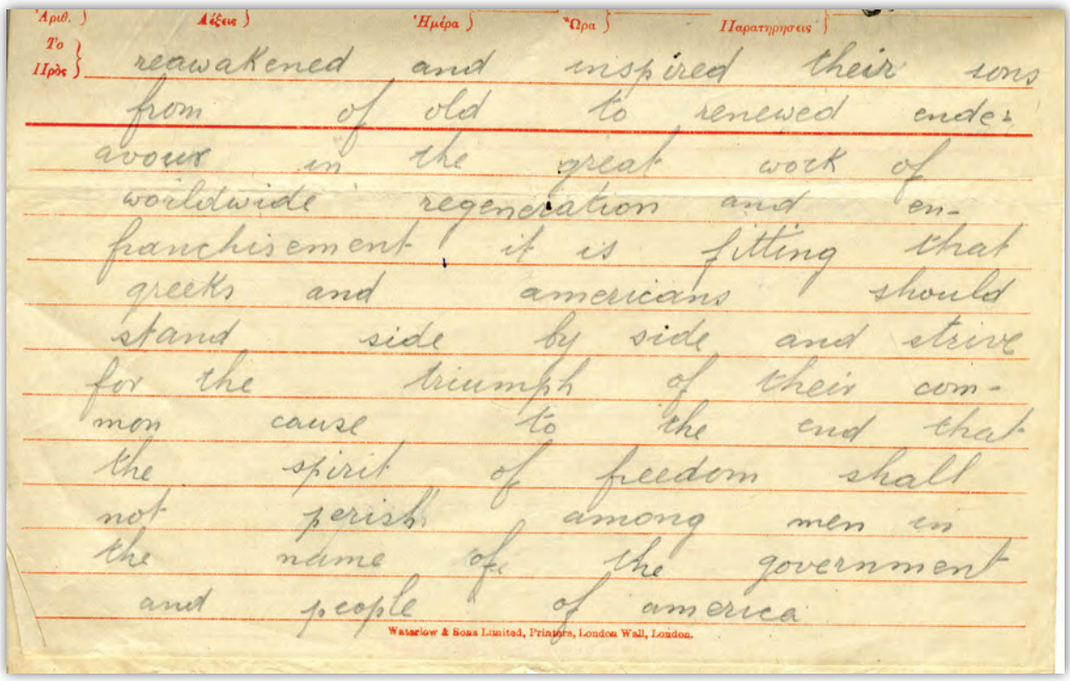

Αριθ. / No. | Λέξεις / Words | Ἡμέρα / Date | Ὥρα / Time | Παρατηρήσεις / Remarks

Πρὸς / To

reawakened and inspired their sons
from of old to renewed endeavour in the great work of
worldwide regeneration and enfranchisement it is fitting that
greeks and americans should
stand side by side and strive
for the triumph of their common cause to the end that
the spirit of freedom shall
not perish among men in
the name of the government
and people of america

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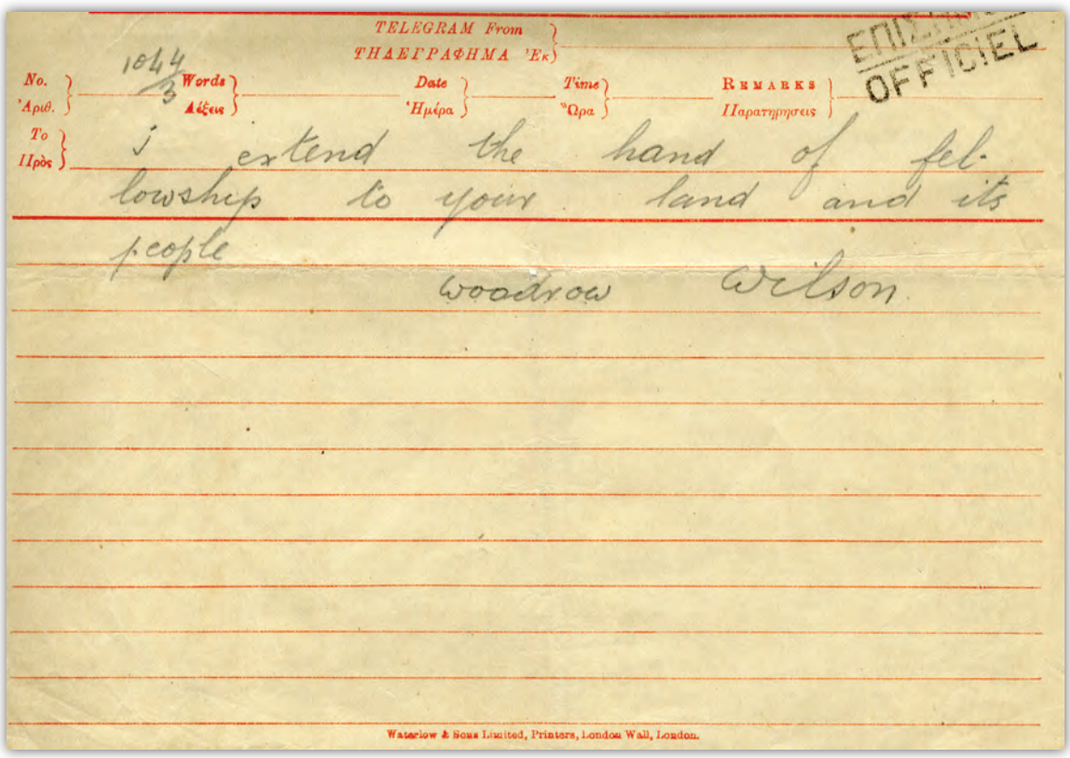


TELEGRAM From / ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ Ἐκ

No. / Ἀριθ. 1044 | Words / Λέξεις 3 | Date / Ἡμέρα | Time / Ὥρα | Remarks / Παρατηρήσεις

ÉDITION OFFICIEL

Πρὸς / To

i extend the hand of fellowship to your land and its
people

woodrow wilson

Waterlow & Sons Limited, Printers, London Wall, London.

-7-

Telegram of Franchet D' Espèrey, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in the Balkans to Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, regarding the victories of the Greek troops in Macedonia and in particularly at the battle of Skra-di-Legen.

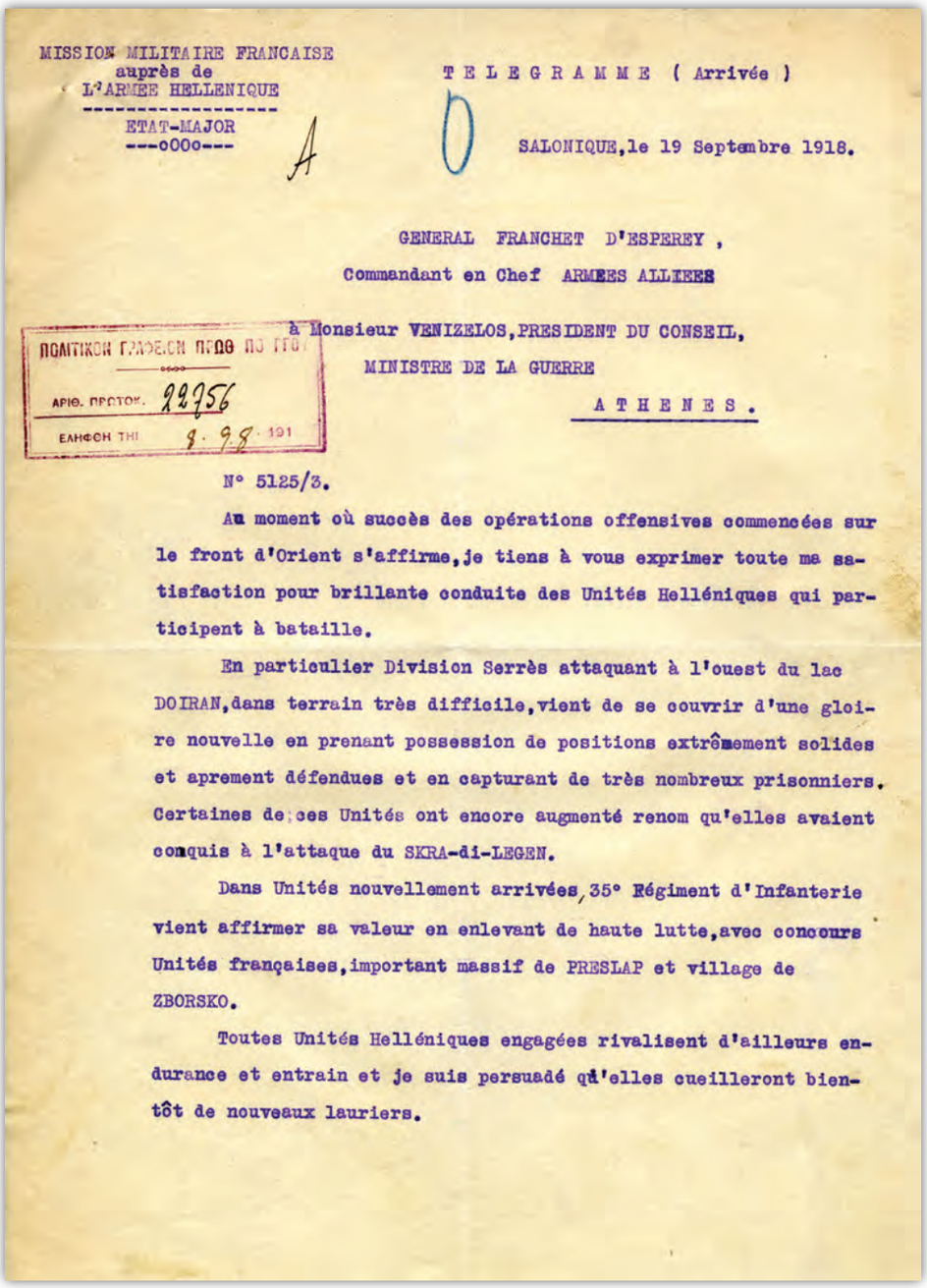
Thessaloniki, September 1918

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Balkanlar'daki Müttefik Kuvvetler Baş Kumandanı Franchet D' Espèrey'in Yunanistan Başbakanı Eleftherios Venizelos'a gönderdiği, Yunan birliklerinin Makedonya'daki özellikle de Skra-di-Legen Savaşı'ndaki zaferleri ile ilgili telgraf.

Selanik, Eylül 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi



MISSION MILITAIRE FRANCAISE
auprès de
L'ARMEE HELLENIQUE
ETAT-MAJOR
---oOOo---

TELEGRAMME (Arrivée)

SALONIQUE,le 19 Septembre 1918.

GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY ,
Commandant en Chef ARMEES ALLIEES

à Monsieur VENIZELOS,PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL,
MINISTRE DE LA GUERRE
A T H E N E S .

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΘ ΠΡΩΤ
ΑΡΙΘ. ΠΡΩΤΟΚ. 22756
ΕΛΗΦΘΗ ΤΗΙ 9.9.8.191

N° 5125/3.

Au moment où succès des opérations offensives commencées sur le front d'Orient s'affirme,je tiens à vous exprimer toute ma satisfaction pour brillante conduite des Unités Helléniques qui participent à bataille.

En particulier Division Serrès attaquant à l'ouest du lac DOIRAN,dans terrain très difficile,vient de se couvrir d'une gloire nouvelle en prenant possession de positions extrêmement solides et aprement défendues et en capturant de très nombreux prisonniers. Certaines de ces Unités ont encore augmenté renom qu'elles avaient conquis à l'attaque du SKRA-di-LEGEN.

Dans Unités nouvellement arrivées,35° Régiment d'Infanterie vient affirmer sa valeur en enlevant de haute lutte,avec concours Unités françaises,important massif de PRESLAP et village de ZBORSKO.

Toutes Unités Helléniques engagées rivalisent d'ailleurs endurance et entrain et je suis persuadé qu'elles cueilleront bientôt de nouveaux lauriers.

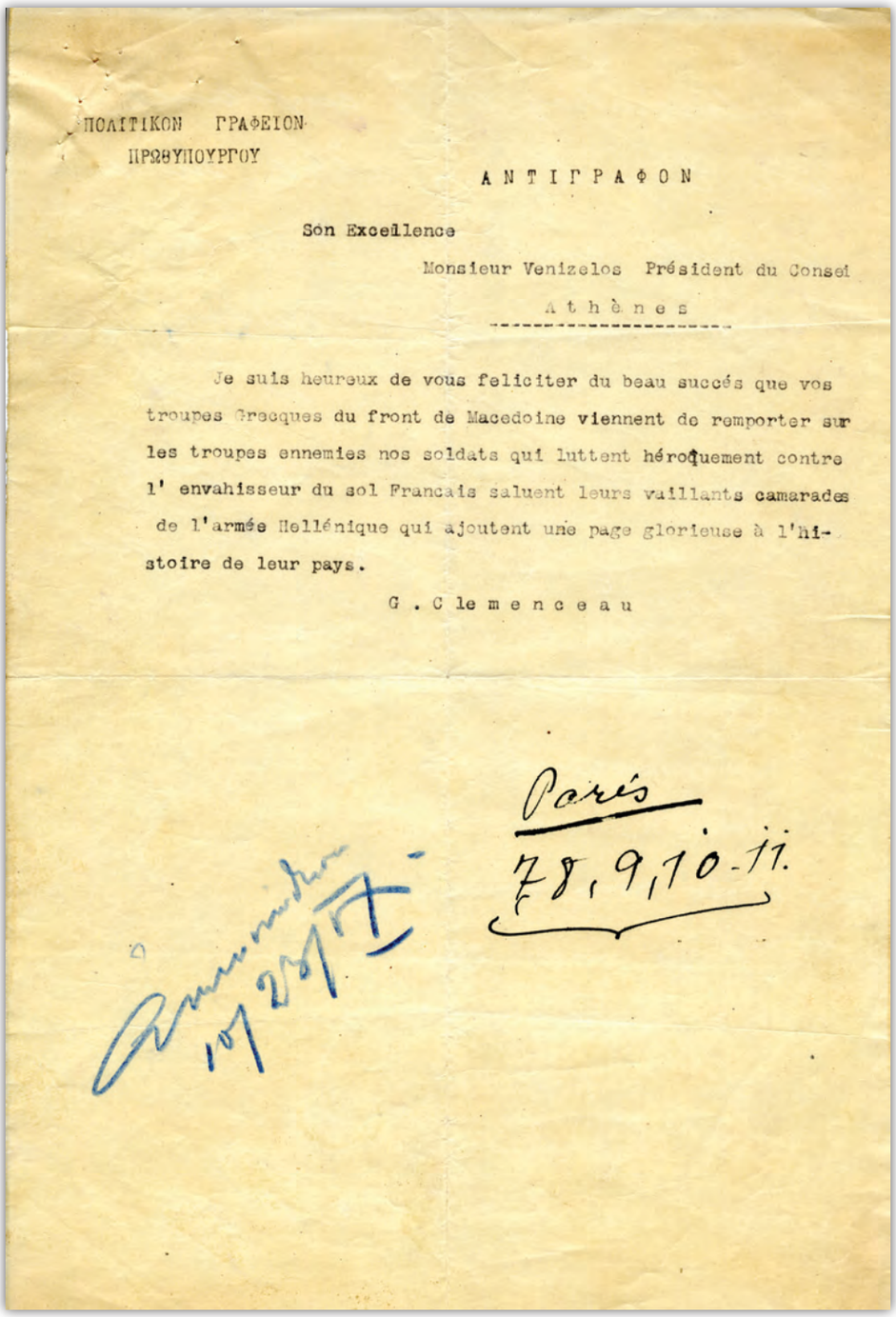
-8-

Telegram of the Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, congratulating Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, for the victories of the Greek troops in Macedonia.
Paris, October 1918

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Fransa Başbakanı Georges Clemenceau'nun Yunanistan Başbakanı Eleftherios Venizelos'a gönderdiği, Yunan birliklerinin Makedonya'daki zaferlerini konu alan tebrik telgrafı.
Paris, Ekim 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi



ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ
ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ

ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝ

Son Excellence

Monsieur Venizelos Président du Conseil

Athènes

Je suis heureux de vous feliciter du beau succés que vos troupes Grecques du front de Macedoine viennent de remporter sur les troupes ennemies nos soldats qui luttent héroquement contre l' envahisseur du sol Francais saluent leurs vaillants camarades de l'armée Hellénique qui ajoutent une page glorieuse à l'histoire de leur pays.

G. Clemenceau

Paris
7 8, 9, 10-11.

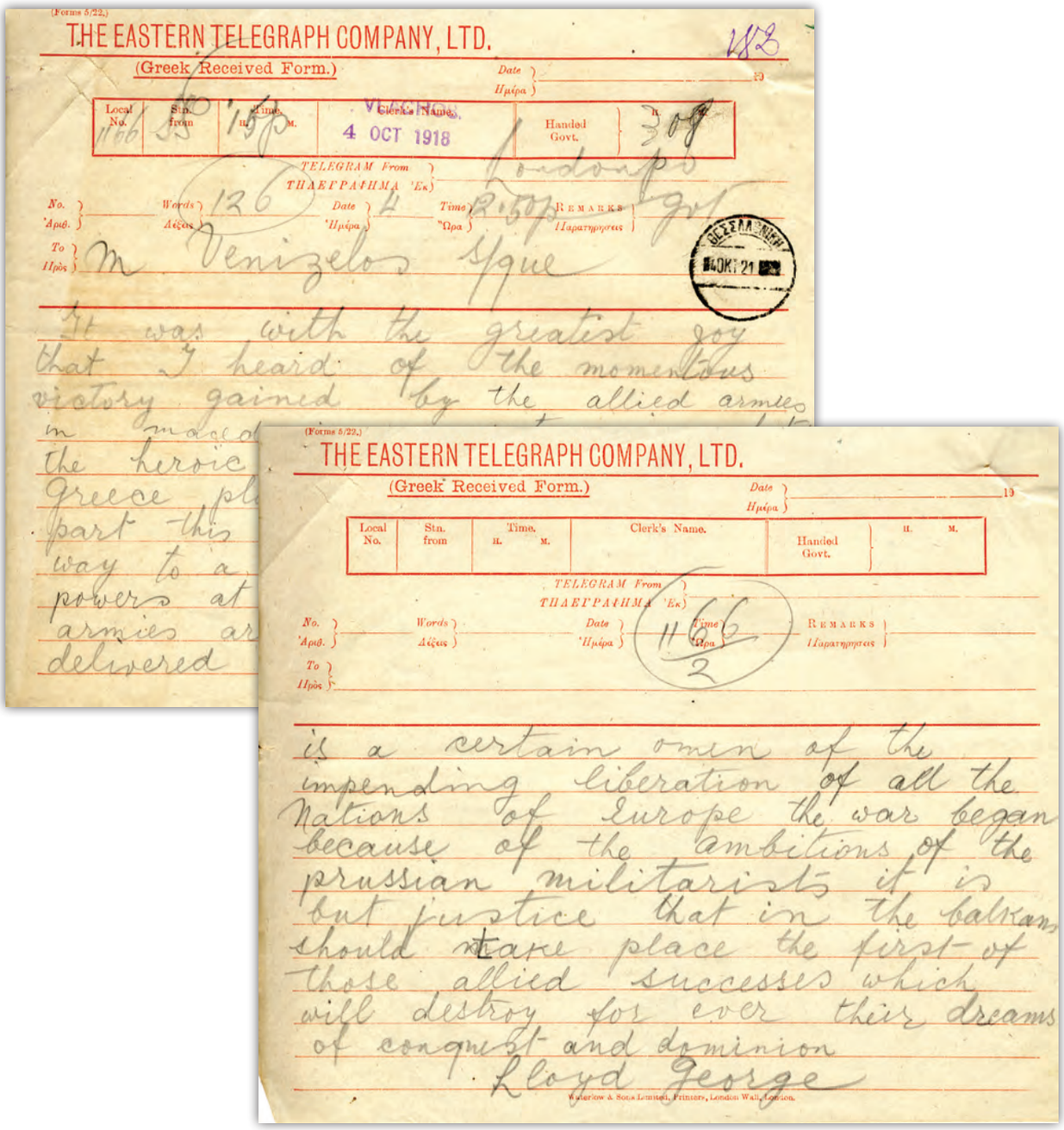
-9-

Telegram of Lloyd George, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, congratulating Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, for the victories of the Greek troops in Macedonia.
London, October 1918

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Archive of the Political Bureau of the Prime Minister of Greece

Birleşik Krallık Başbakanı Lloyd George'un Yunanistan Başbakanı Eleftherios Venizelos'a gönderdiği, Yunan birliklerinin Makedonya'daki zaferlerini konu alan tebrik telgrafı.
Londra, Ekim 1918

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Yunanistan Başbakanlık Politik Büro Arşivi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4 OCT 1918

TELEGRAM From / ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ Ἐκ

No. / Ἀριθ. | Words / Λέξεις | Date / Ἡμέρα | Time / Ὥρα | REMARKS / Παρατηρήσεις

To / Πρὸς

M Venizelos Sque

It was with the greatest joy that I heard of the momentous victory gained by the allied armies in Macedo the heroic Greece pl part this way to a powers at armies ar delivered

(Forms 5/22.)

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

(Greek Received Form.)

Date / Ημέρα

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TELEGRAM From / ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ Ἐκ

No. / Ἀριθ. | Words / Λέξεις | Date / Ἡμέρα | Time / Ὥρα | REMARKS / Παρατηρήσεις

To / Πρὸς

is a certain omen of the impending liberation of all the Nations of Europe the war began because of the ambitions of the prussian militarists it is but justice that in the balkans should take place the first of those allied successes which will destroy for ever their dreams of conquest and dominion

Lloyd George

Waterlow & Sons Limited, Printers, London Wall, London.

-10-

Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, at the Paris Peace Conference
Paris, 1920

General State Archives of Greece
Central Service, Audiovisual Collection

Yunanistan Başbakanı Eleftherios Venizelos Paris Barış Konferansı'nda
Paris, 1920

Yunanistan Genel Devlet Arşivi
Merkez Servisi, Görsel-işitsel Koleksiyon

-11-

The Ambassador of Greece in Paris A. Romanos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens): Impressions following his visit to Verdun during the homonymous battle.

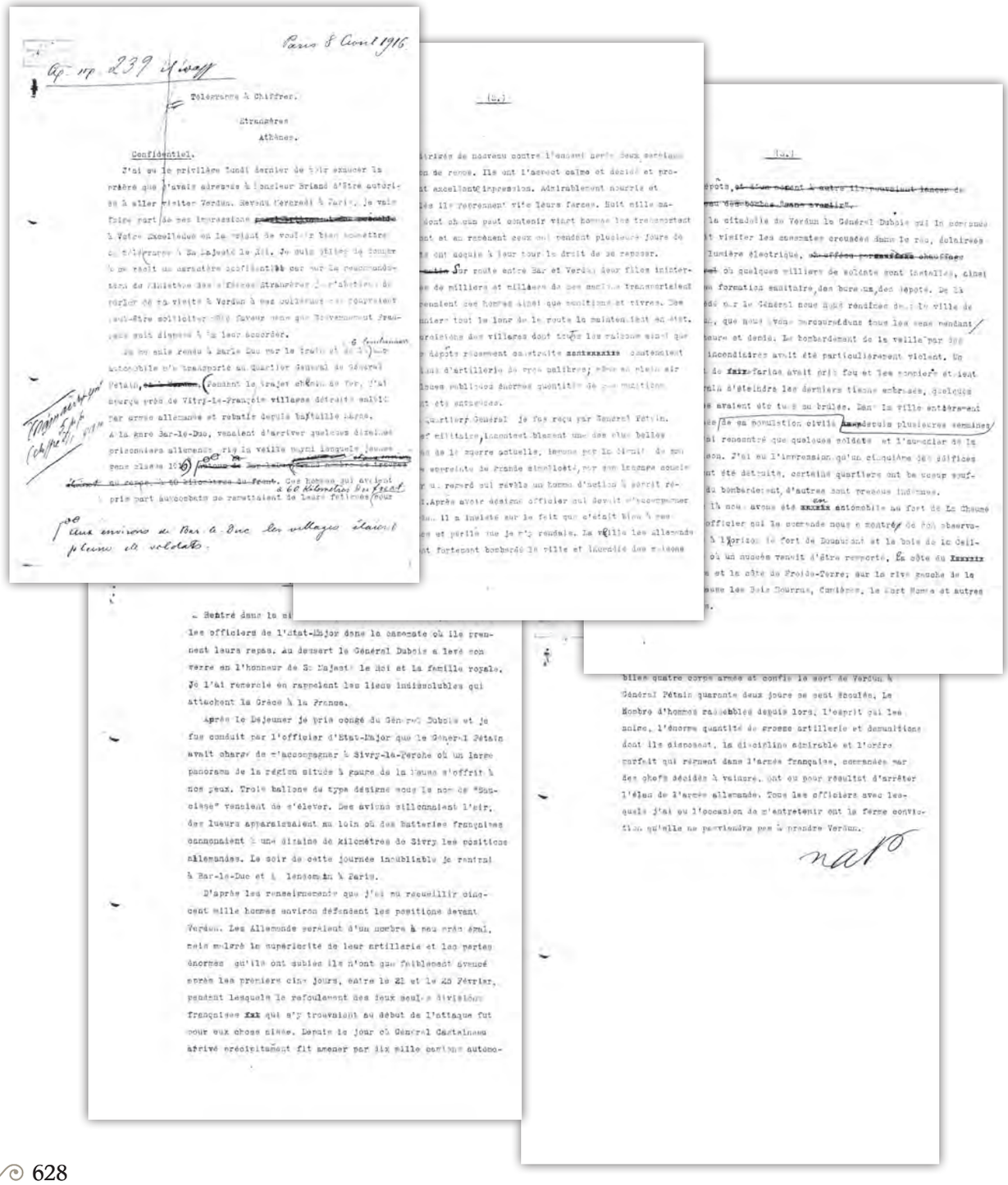
8 April 1916

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Embassy in Paris, 1916, File 2.2

Paris'teki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi A. Romanos'tan Dışişleri Bakanlığına (Atina): Savaş esnasında Verdun'a yaptığı ziyaret ile ilgili izlenimleri.

8 Nisan 1916

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Paris Büyükelçiliği Arşivi, 1916, Dosya 2.2



-12-

The Ambassador of Greece in Paris A. Romanos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens): Discussion with the French Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ar. Briand and negotiations for the entry of Greece into the war.

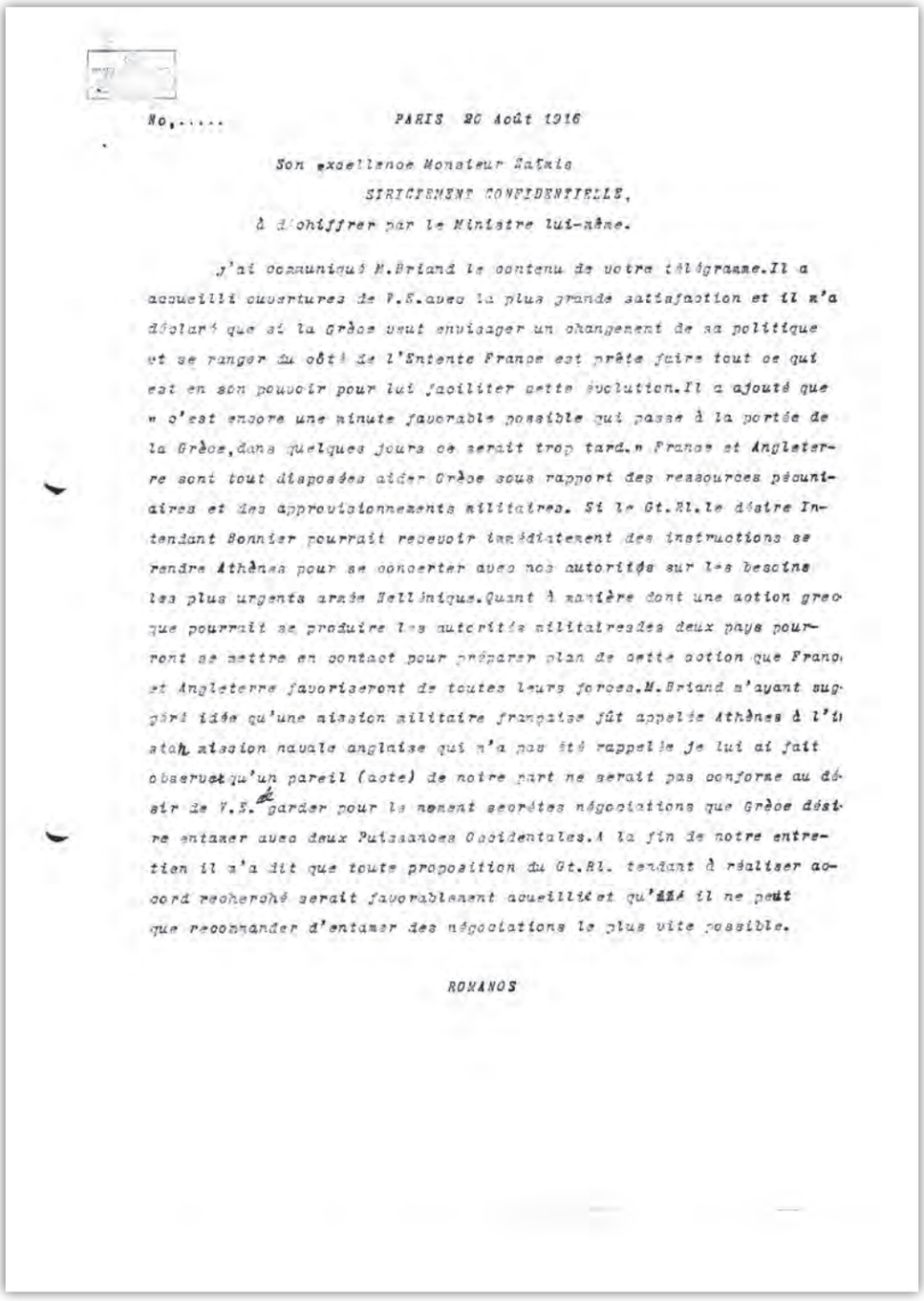
20 August 1916

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1916, File A/AAK/4

Paris'teki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi A. Romanos'tan Dışişleri Bakanlığına (Atina): Fransa Başbakanı ile Fransa Dışişleri Bakanı Ar. Briand arasındaki görüşmeler ve Yunanistan'ın savaşa girmesiyle ilgili müzakereler.

20 Ağustos 1916

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1916, Dosya A/AAK/4



No,..... PARIS 20 Août 1916

Son excellence Monsieur Zaïmis

STRICTEMENT CONFIDENTIELLE,

à déchiffrer par le Ministre lui-même.

J'ai communiqué M.Briand le contenu de votre télégramme.Il a accueilli ouvertures de V.E.avec la plus grande satisfaction et il m'a déclaré que si la Grèce veut envisager un changement de sa politique et se ranger du côté de l'Entente France est prête faire tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour lui faciliter cette évolution.Il a ajouté que "c'est encore une minute favorable possible qui passe à la portée de la Grèce,dans quelques jours ce serait trop tard.n France et Angleterre sont tout disposées aider Grèce sous rapport des ressources pécuniaires et des approvisionnements militaires. Si le Gt.Hl.le désire Intendant Bonnier pourrait recevoir immédiatement des instructions se rendre Athènes pour se concerter avec nos autorités sur les besoins les plus urgents armée Hellénique.Quant à manière dont une action grecque pourrait se produire les autorités militairesdes deux pays pourront se mettre en contact pour préparer plan de cette action que France et Angleterre favoriseront de toutes leurs forces.M.Briand m'ayant suggéré idée qu'une mission militaire française fût appelée Athènes à l'état mission navale anglaise qui n'a pas été rappelée je lui ai fait observer qu'un pareil (acte) de notre part ne serait pas conforme au désir de V.E. garder pour le moment secrètes négociations que Grèce désire entamer avec deux Puissances Occidentales.A la fin de notre entretien il m'a dit que toute proposition du Gt.Hl. tendant à réaliser accord recherché serait favorablement accueillie et qu'il ne peut que recommander d'entamer des négociations le plus vite possible.

ROMANOS

-13-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Al. Carapanos (Athènes) to the Ambassador of Greece in Paris A. Romanos : Declaration of the willingness of Greece to abandon its neutrality and enter the war on the side of the Entente forces under certain conditions. Instructions to the Ambassadors in Paris and London.

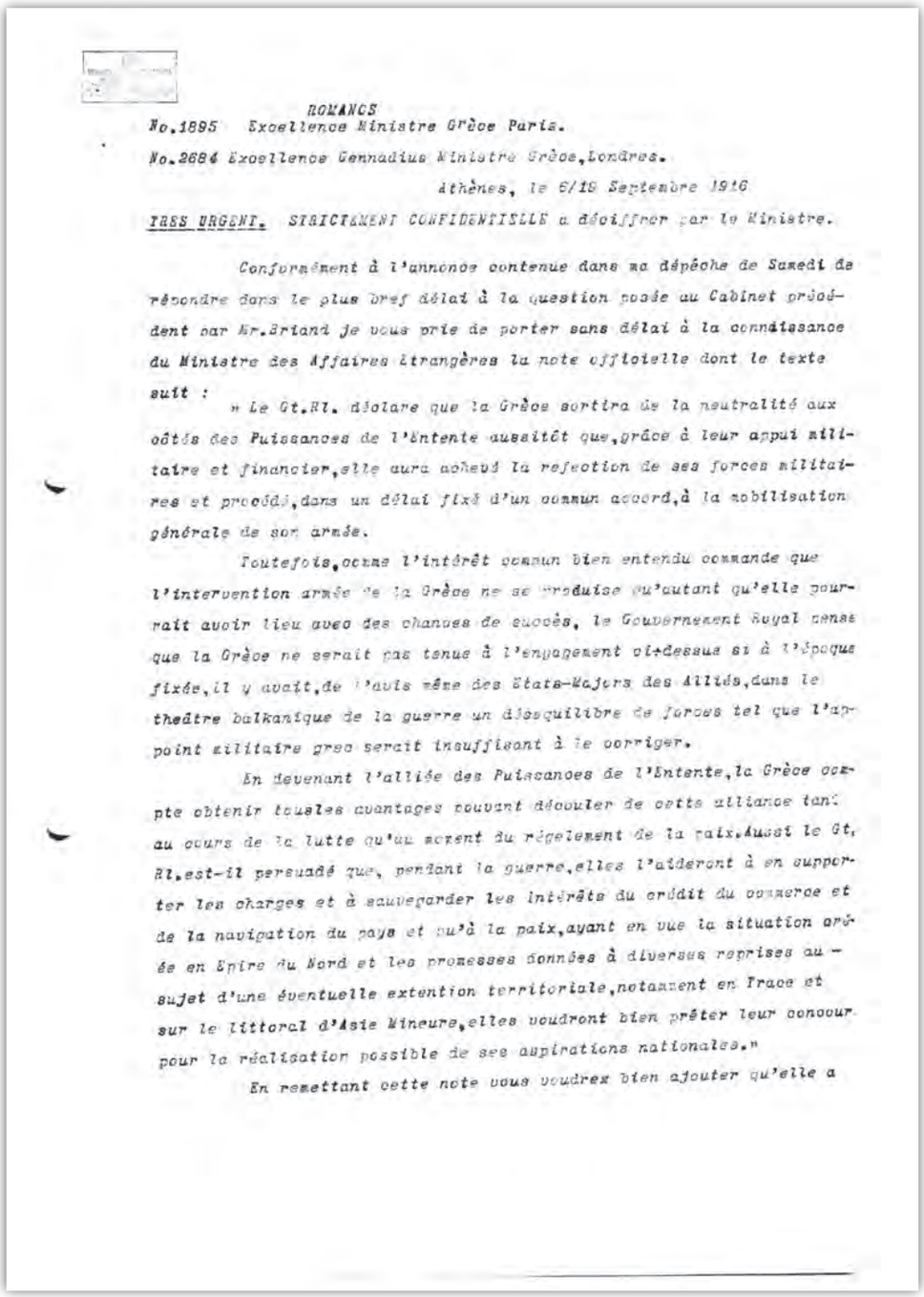
6-19 September 1916

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1916, File A/AAK/4

Dışişleri Bakanı Al. Carapanos'tan (Atina) Paris'teki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi A. Romanos'a: Yunanistan'ın tarafsızlıktan vazgeçip belirli koşullar altında İtilaf Devletleri'nin tarafında savaşa girmeyi talep ettiğini bildirmesi. Paris ve Londra'daki Büyükelçilere talimatlar.

6-19 Eylül 1916

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1916, Dosya A/AAK/4



ROMANOS
No.1895 Excellence Ministre Grèce Paris.
No.2684 Excellence Gennadius Ministre Grèce,Londres.

Athènes, le 6/19 Septembre 1916

TRES URGENT. STRICTEMENT CONFIDENTIELLE a déchiffrer par le Ministre.

Conformément à l'annonce contenue dans ma dépêche de Samedi de répondre dans le plus bref délai à la question posée au Cabinet précédent par Mr.Briand je vous prie de porter sans délai à la connaissance du Ministre des Affaires étrangères la note officielle dont le texte suit :

» Le Gt.Hl. déclare que la Grèce sortira de la neutralité aux côtés des Puissances de l'Entente aussitôt que,grâce à leur appui militaire et financier,elle aura achevé la refection de ses forces militaires et procédé,dans un délai fixé d'un commun accord,à la mobilisation générale de son armée.

Toutefois,comme l'intérêt commun bien entendu commande que l'intervention armée de la Grèce ne se produise qu'autant qu'elle pourrait avoir lieu avec des chances de succès, le Gouvernement Royal pense que la Grèce ne serait pas tenue à l'engagement ci-dessus si à l'époque fixée,il y avait,de l'avis même des Etats-Majors des Alliés,dans le théâtre balkanique de la guerre un déséquilibre de forces tel que l'appoint militaire grec serait insuffisant à le corriger.

En devenant l'alliée des Puissances de l'Entente,la Grèce compte obtenir toutes les avantages pouvant découler de cette alliance tant au cours de la lutte qu'au moment du règlement de la paix.Aussi le Gt. Hl.est-il persuadé que, pendant la guerre,elles l'aideront à en supporter les charges et à sauvegarder les intérêts du crédit du commerce et de la navigation du pays et qu'à la paix,ayant en vue la situation créée en Epire du Nord et les promesses données à diverses reprises au — sujet d'une éventuelle extention territoriale,notamment en Trace et sur le littoral d'Asie Mineure,elles voudront bien prêter leur concours pour la réalisation possible de ses aspirations nationales."

En remettant cette note vous voudrez bien ajouter qu'elle a

été délibéré et rédigée avec la pleine et entière approbation de S. M. le Roi et que le désir formel de Sa Majesté est que cette suprême délibération soit tenue rigoureusement secrète. Toute indiscretion donnerait immédiatement lieu à un démenti officiel et le Gouvernement Royal se considérerait dégagé de toute obligation. Vous expliquerez en outre que tous éclaircissements ou ultérieur seraient fournis sur les questions politiques et territoriales par votre canal et sur les questions d'ordre militaire à Athènes par nos autorités compétentes. Pour votre gouverne et en vue d'explications à fournir au besoin de vive voix, en votre nom personnel, j'ajouterai que nos aspirations en Epire comprennent en outre du territoire occupé en 1914 une rectification des frontières dans la direction de Bérat et si possible dans celle de Kavaxkia au Nord de Valona à l'exclusion bien entendu de Valona et de son hinterland et, quant à la Thrace une extension jusque y compris Dédéagatch.

Nous n'avons fait aucune mention ni de Chypre ni du Dodécanèse considérant qu'il serait inopportun de donner à ces questions un caractère général, espérant que chacun des deux Gouvernements intéressées voudra, pour ce qui le concerne, tenir au moment voulu compte de nos aspirations nationales. Vous demanderez au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de vous indiquer la procédure qui, à son avis, devrait être suivie par le Gt. Bl. pour porter sa décision à la connaissance des Gouvernements Russe et Italien qu'il n'a pas encore saisis. Vous voudrez me faire savoir par dépêche très confidentielle et très urgente adressée en mon nom et chiffré par le dictionnaire spécial l'accueil réservé à votre démarche. POUR PARIS SEULEMENT.-Veuillez communiquer d'urgence le texte de la note ci-dessus à S.A.S. le Prince Georges qui sera prié par S.M. le Roi d'en parler de son côté à M. Briand.

(Signé) CARAPANOS

No. 2943 Excellence Panas, Ministre Grèce Petrograd.
Je vous communique pour votre unique gouverne la dépêche suivante que je viens d'adresser à Paris et à Londres en vous priant de n'en faire absolument aucun usage jusqu'à nouvel avis. (Suit texte télégramme ci-dessus)

CARAPANOS

No. 2943 Chargé d'Affaires Grèce, Rome.

-14-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Greek provisional government N. Politis (Thessaloniki) to the Ambassador of the provisional government in London I. Gennadius: Operations and distinctions of the army of the Greek provisional government in the Macedonian front.

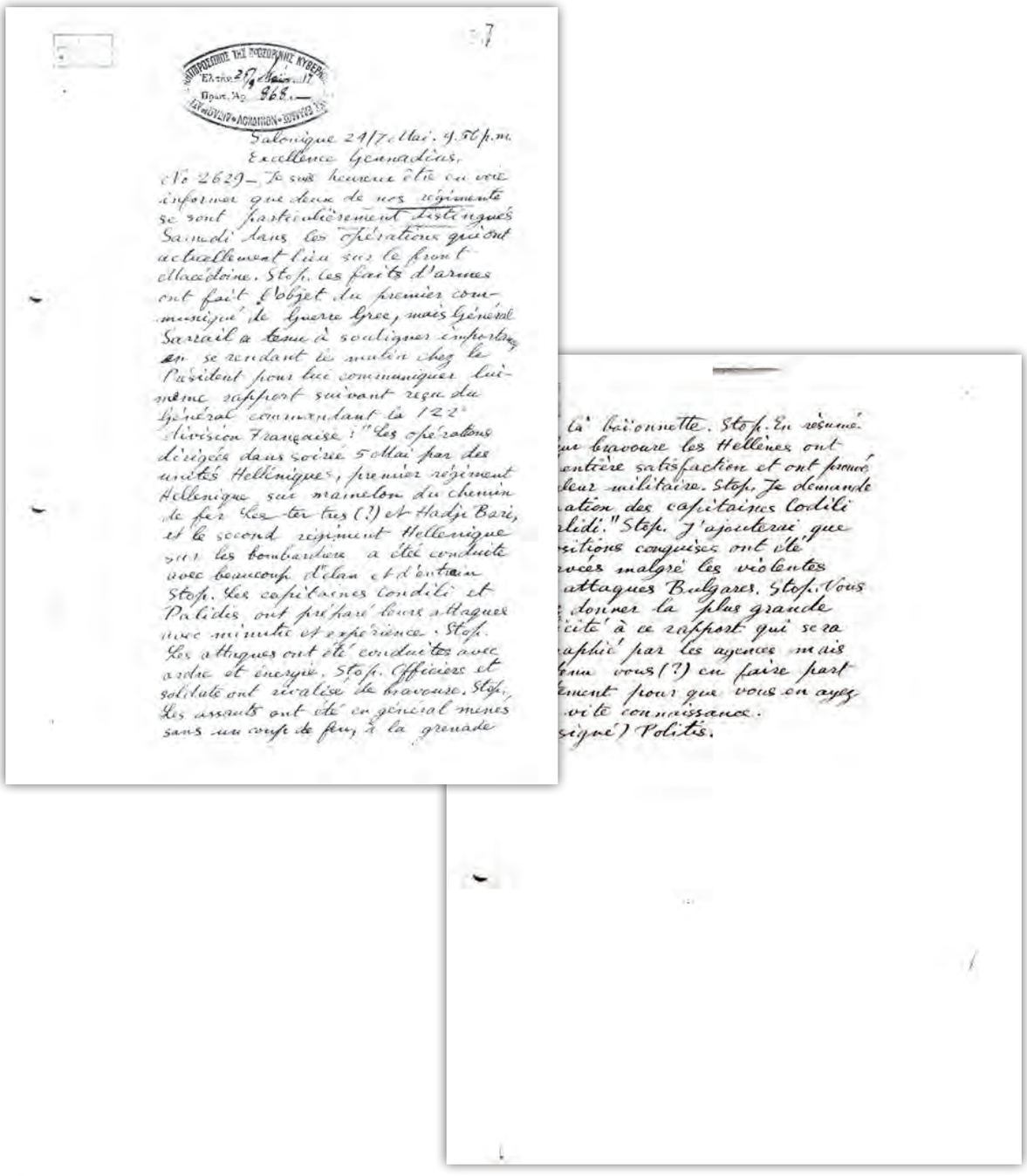
24 April-7 May 1917

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Embassy in London, 1917, File 1.3

Yunanistan Geçici Hükümeti Dışişleri Bakanı N. Politis'ten (Selanik) Londra'daki Geçici Hükümet Büyükelçisi I. Gennadius'a: Makedonya cephesindeki Yunan geçici hükümet ordusunun harekat ve başarıları.

24 Nisan-7 Mayıs 1917

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Londra Büyükelçiliği Arşivi, 1917, Dosya 1.3



Salonique 24/7 Mai. 9.50 p.m.
Excellence Gennadius.
No 2629 – Je suis heureux d'être en vous informer que deux de nos régiments se sont particulièrement distingués Samedi dans les opérations qui ont actuellement lieu sur le front Macedoine. Stop. Les faits d'armes ont fait l'objet du premier communiqué de Guerre Grec, mais Général Sarrail a tenu à souligner l'importance en se rendant le matin chez le Président pour lui communiquer lui-même rapport suivant reçu du Général commandant la 122e Division Française: "Les opérations dirigées dans soirée 5 Mai par des unités Helléniques, premier régiment Hellenique sur mamelon du chemin de fer Les-ter tres (?) et Hadji Bari, et le second régiment Hellenique sur les bombardiers a été conduite avec beaucoup d'élan et d'entrain Stop. Les capitaines Condili et Palidis ont préparé leurs attaques avec minutie et expérience. Stop. Les attaques ont été conduites avec ardeur et énergie. Stop. Officiers et soldats ont rivalisé de bravoure. Stop. Les assauts ont été en général menés sans un coup de feu, à la grenade

la baïonnette. Stop. En résumé bravoure des Hellènes ont entière satisfaction et ont prouvé leur militaire. Stop. Je demande ation des capitaines Condili alidi." Stop. J'ajouterai que sitions conquises ont été rvées malgré les violentes attaques Bulgares. Stop. Vous donner la plus grande icité à ce rapport qui sera aphié par les agences mais bien vous (?) en faire part ement pour que vous en ayez vité connaissance.
signé) Politis.

-15-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs N. Politis (Athens) to the Ambassador of Greece to London I. Gennadius : Announcement of the interruption of diplomatic relations between Greece and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

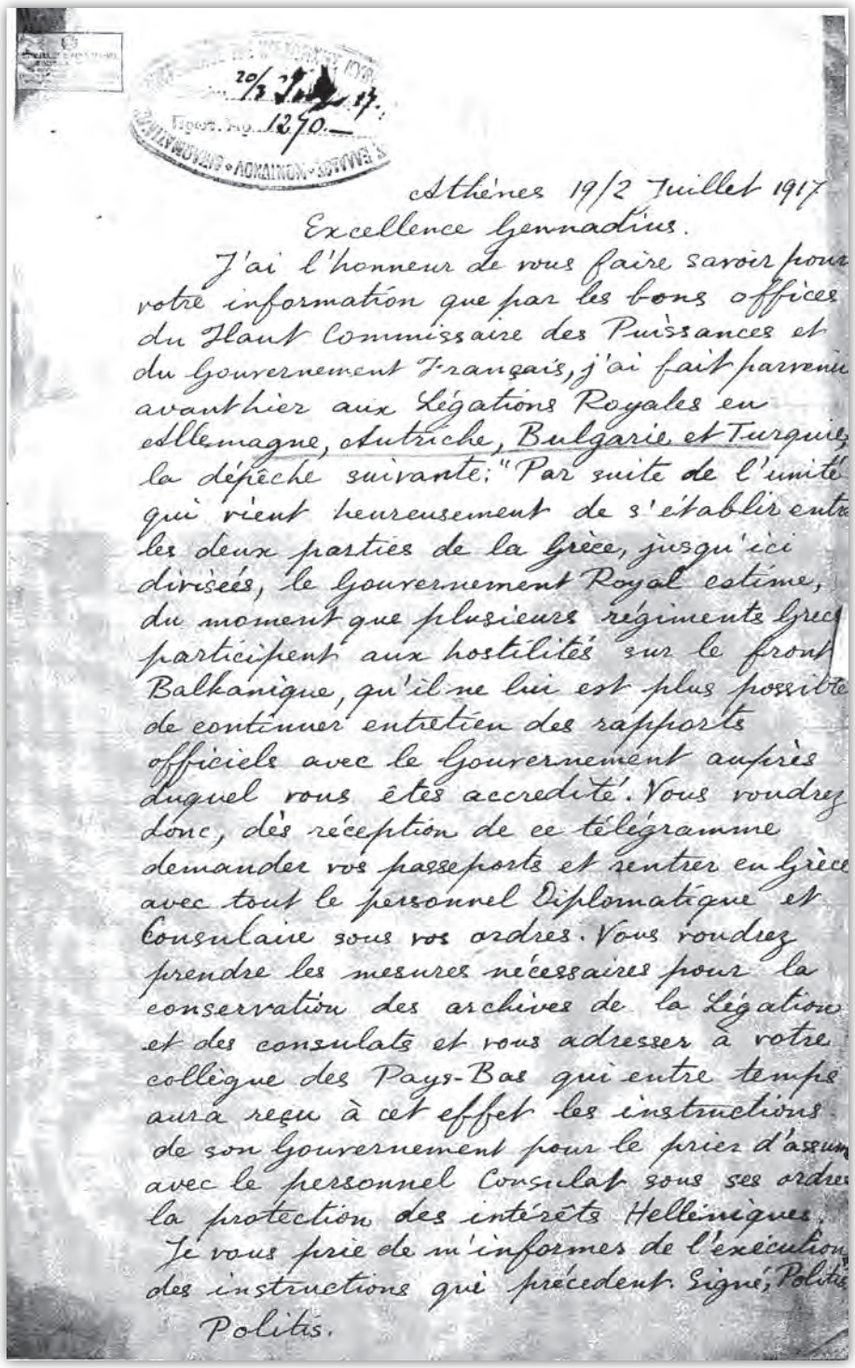
19 June-2 July 1917

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Embassy in London, 1917, File 1.2

Dışişleri Bakanı N. Politis'ten (Atina) Londra'daki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi I. Gennadius'a: Yunanistan ile Almanya, Avusturya, Bulgaristan ve Türkiye arasındaki diplomatik ilişkilerin kesilmesine dair bildiri.

19 Haziran-2 Temmuz 1917

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Londra Büyükelçiliği Arşivi, 1917, Dosya 1.2



Athènes 19/2 Juillet 1917

Excellence Gennadius.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir pour votre information que par les bons offices du Haut Commissaire des Puissances et du Gouvernement Français, j'ai fait parvenir avanthier aux Légations Royales en Allemagne, Autriche, Bulgarie et Turquie la dépêche suivante: "Par suite de l'unité qui vient heureusement de s'établir entre les deux parties de la Grèce, jusqu'ici divisées, le Gouvernement Royal estime, du moment que plusieurs régiments grecs participent aux hostilités sur le front Balkanique, qu'il ne lui est plus possible de continuer entretien des rapports officiels avec le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité. Vous voudrez donc, dès réception de ce télégramme demander vos passeports et rentrer en Grèce avec tout le personnel Diplomatique et Consulaire sous vos ordres. Vous voudrez prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la conservation des archives de la Légation et des consulats et vous adresser à votre collègue des Pays-Bas qui entre temps aura reçu à cet effet les instructions de son Gouvernement pour le prier d'assumer avec le personnel Consulat sous ses ordres la protection des intérêts Helléniques. Je vous prie de m'informer de l'exécution des instructions qui précèdent. Signé, Politis

Politis.

-16-

The Prime Minister of Greece El. Venizelos (Athens) to the Legation of Greece in London: Instructions for the discussions with the British authorities concerning the Greek army that participates in the war and the Greek needs. Printed text in French and handwritten text by Venizelos in Greek.

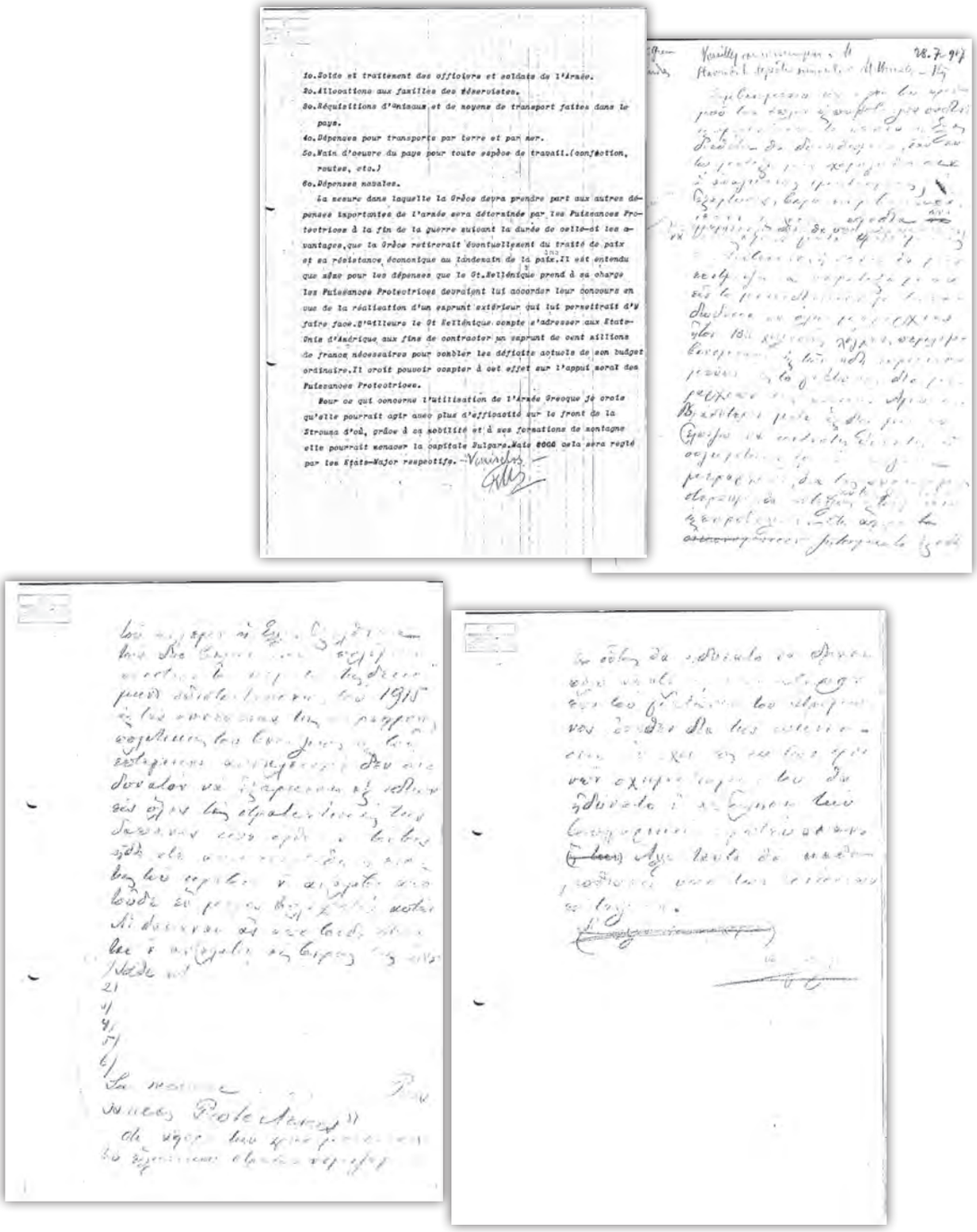
28 June 1917

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1917, File A/41/1

Yunanistan Başbakanı El. Venizelos'tan (Atina) Londra'daki Yunanistan Elçiliğine: Savaşa katılan Yunan ordusu ve Yunanlıların ihtiyaçları hususunda İngiliz yetkililerle yapılacak görüşmeler için talimatlar. Matbu metin Fransızca, Venizelos tarafından elle yazılan metin Yunancadır.

28 Haziran 1917

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1917, Dosya A/41/1



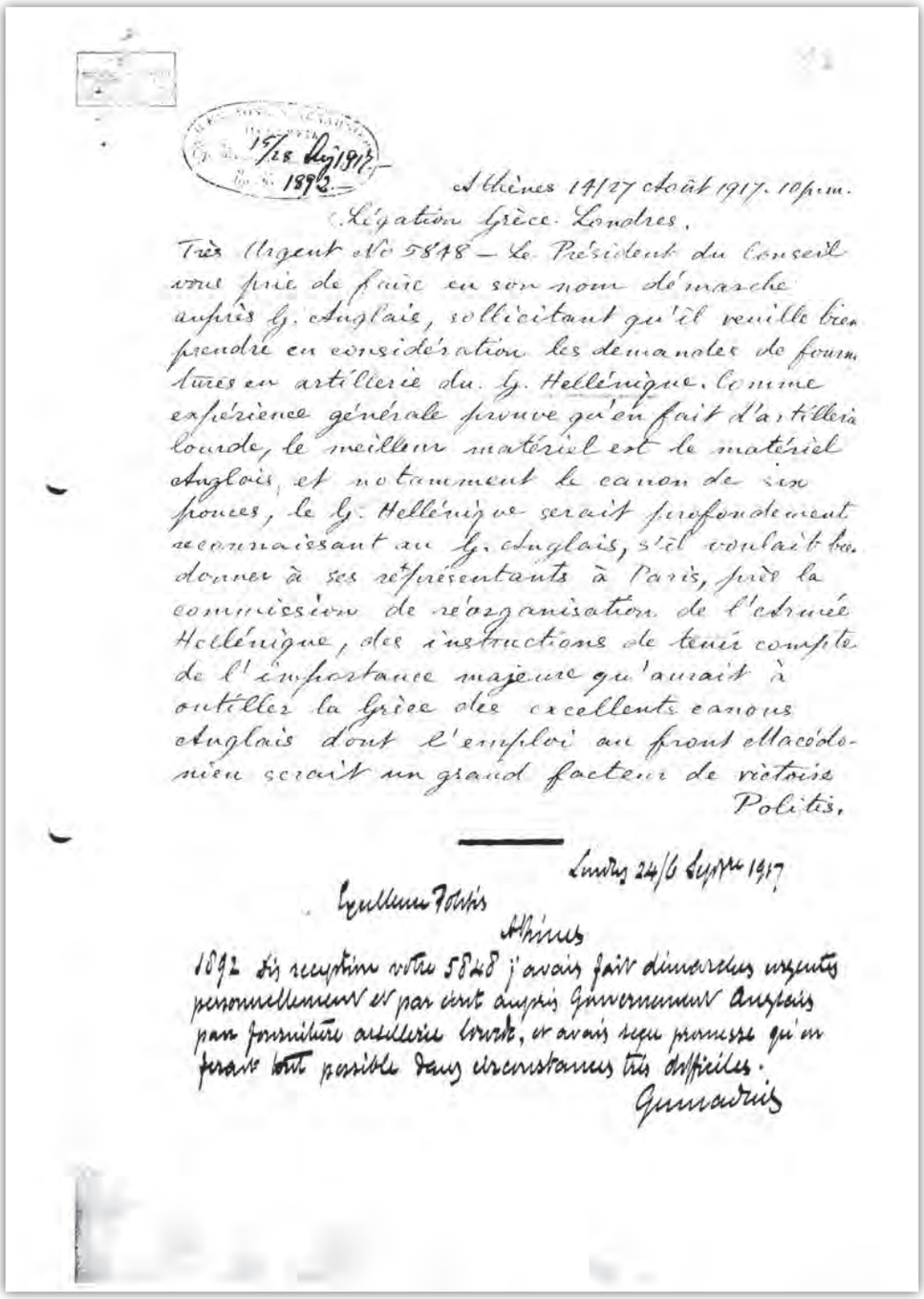
-17-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs N. Politis (Athens) to the Ambassador of Greece in London I. Gennadius : Greece asks from Great Britain to provide English cannons in order to be used by the Greek Army in the Macedonian front.
14-27 August 1917

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Embassy in London, 1917, File 1.5

Dışişleri Bakanı N. Politis'ten (Atina) Londra'daki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi I. Gennadius'a: Yunanistan'ın Büyük Britanya'dan Yunan ordusu tarafından Makedonya cephesinde kullanılmak üzere İngiliz toplarını tedarik etmesi hususundaki talebi.
14-27 Ağustos 1917

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Londra Büyükelçiliği Arşivi, 1917, Dosya 1.5



15/28 Août 1917
1892.—

Athènes 14/27 août 1917. 10 p.m.

Légation Grèce. Londres.

Très Urgent N° 5848 — Le Président du Conseil vous prie de faire en son nom démarche auprès G. Anglais, sollicitant qu'il veuille bien prendre en considération les demandes de fournitures en artillerie du G. Hellénique. Comme expérience générale prouve qu'en fait d'artillerie lourde, le meilleur matériel est le matériel anglais, et notamment le canon de six pouces, le G. Hellénique serait profondément reconnaissant au G. anglais, s'il voulait bien donner à ses représentants à Paris, près la commission de réorganisation de l'armée Hellénique, des instructions de tenir compte de l'importance majeure qu'aurait à outiller la Grèce des excellents canons anglais dont l'emploi au front Macédonien serait un grand facteur de victoire

Politis.

Londres 24/6 Septre 1917

Guillemin Paris

Athènes

1892 Dès réception votre 5848 j'avais fait démarches urgentes personnellement et par écrit auprès Gouvernement Anglais pour fourniture artillerie lourde, et avais reçu promesse qu'on ferait tout possible dans circonstances très difficiles.

Gennadius

-18-

The Ambassador of Greece in Paris A. Romanos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens): Negotiations on the reorganisation of the Greek Army on the occasion of Greece's participation in the war.

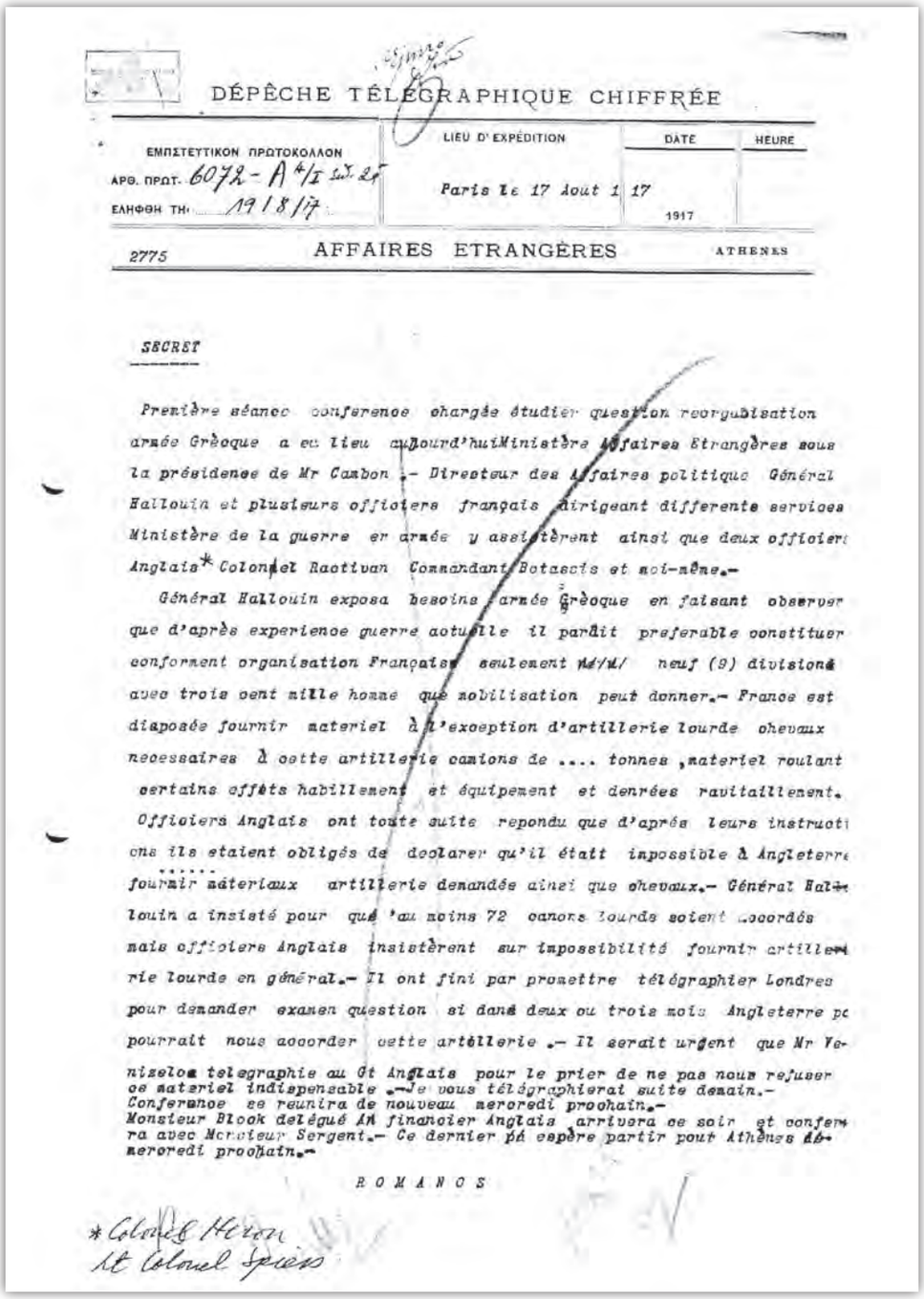
17 August 1917

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1917, File A/4/1/2

Paris'teki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi A. Romanos'tan Dışişleri Bakanlığına (Atina): Yunanistan'ın savaşa katılması münasebetiyle Yunan ordusunun yeniden yapılandırılmasına dair müzakereler.

17 Ağustos 1917

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1916, Dosya A/4/I/2



DÉPÊCHE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE CHIFFRÉE

ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟΝ
ΑΡΘ. ΠΡΩΤ. 6072 - A 4/I
ΕΛΗΦΘΗ ΤΗ 19/8/17

LIEU D'EXPÉDITION: Paris le 17 Août 1917
DATE: 17
HEURE:

2775 AFFAIRES ETRANGÈRES ATHENES

SECRET

Première séance conference chargée étudier question reorganisation armée Grèoque a eu lieu aujourd'huiMinistère Affaires Etrangères sous la présidence de Mr Cambon .- Directeur des Affaires politique Général Hallouin et plusieurs officiers français dirigeant differente services Ministère de la guerre er armée y assistèrent ainsi que deux officier Anglais* Colonel Ractivan Commandant Botascis et moi-même.-

Général Hallouin exposa besoins armée Grèoque en faisant observer que d'après experience guerre actuelle il paraît preferable constituer conformant organisation Françaises seulement Hd/M/ neuf (9) divisions avec trois cent mille homme que mobilisation peut donner.- France est disposée fournir materiel à l'exception d'artillerie lourde chevaux necessaires à cette artillerie camions de .... tonnes ,materiel roulant certains effets habillement et équipement et denrées ravitaillement. Officiers Anglais ont toute suite repondu que d'après leurs instructions ils etaient obligés de declarer qu'il était impossible à Angleterre fournir materiaux artillerie demandés ainsi que chevaux.- Général Hallouin a insisté pour que 'au moins 72 canons lourds soient accordés mais officiers Anglais insistèrent sur impossibilité fournir artillerie lourde en général.- Il ont fini par promettre télégraphier Londres pour demander examen question si dans deux ou trois mois Angleterre pourrait nous accorder cette artillerie .- Il serait urgent que Mr Venizelos telegraphie au Gt Anglais pour le prier de ne pas nous refuser ce materiel indispensable .-Je vous télégraphierai suite demain.- Conference se reunira de nouveau mercredi prochain.- Monsieur Block delégué AN financier Anglais arrivera ce soir et conferera avec Monsieur Sergent.- Ce dernier pá espère partir pour Athènes Mercredi prochain.-

ROMANOS

*Colonel Heron
Lt Colonel Spiers

-19-

The Ambassador of Greece in Rome D. Coromilas to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Athens): Transmission of congratulations by General Riccioti Garibaldi for the Greek Army success.

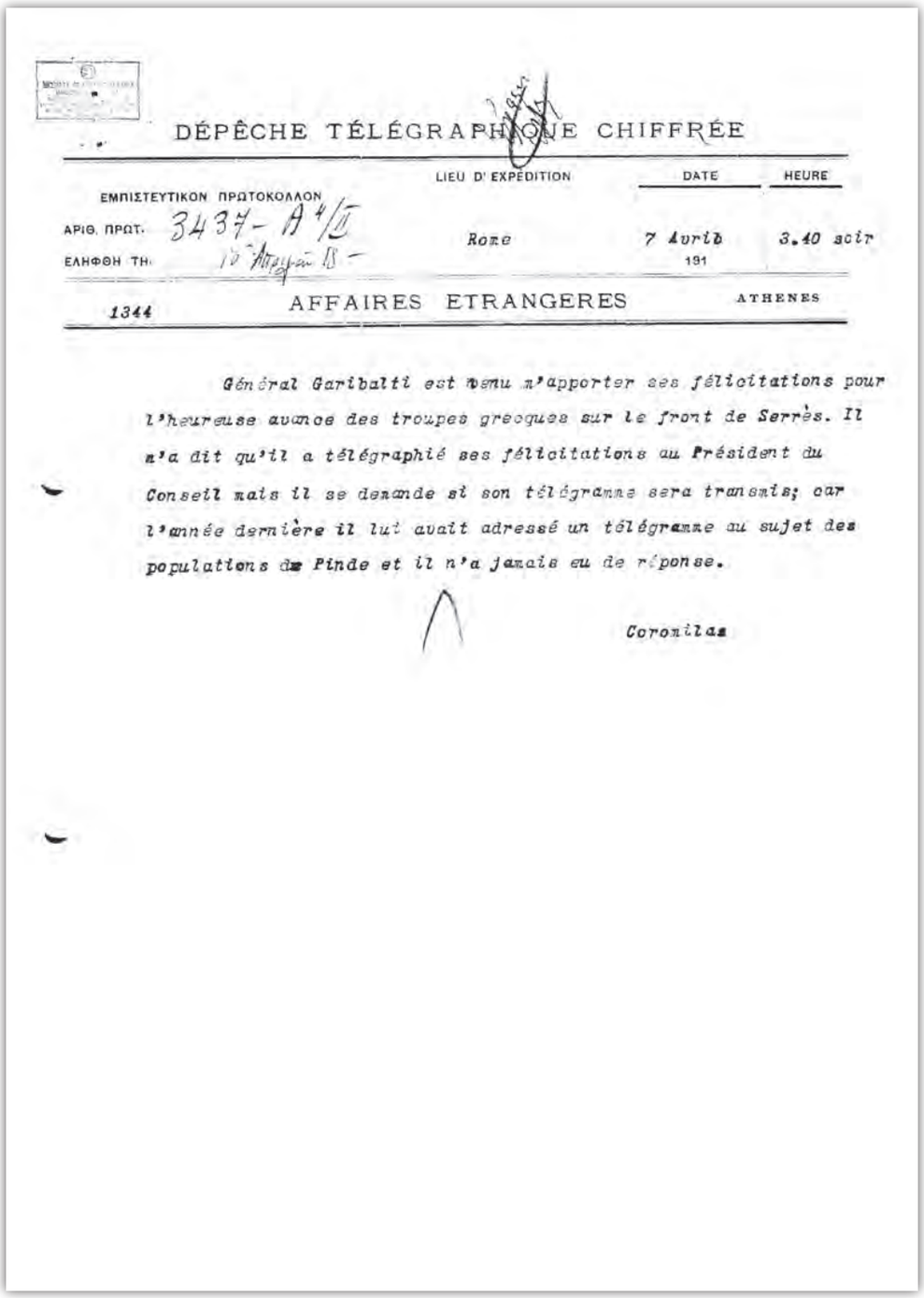
7 April 1918

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1918, File A/4/II/1

Roma'daki Yunanistan Büyükelçisi D. Coromilas'tan Dışişleri Bakanlığına (Atina): Yunan ordusunun başarısı sebebiyle General Riccioti Garibaldi tarafından sunulan tebriklerin iletilmesi.

7 Nisan 1918

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1918, Dosya A/4/II/1



DÉPÊCHE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE CHIFFRÉE

ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟΝ
ΑΡΙΘ. ΠΡΩΤ. 3437 - A 4/II
ΕΛΗΦΘΗ ΤΗ 15 Απριλίου 18 -

LIEU D' EXPÉDITION	DATE	HEURE
Rome	7 Avril 191	3.40 soir

1344 AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ATHENES

Général Garibalti est venu m'apporter ses félicitations pour l'heureuse avance des troupes grecques sur le front de Serrès. Il m'a dit qu'il a télégraphié ses félicitations au Président du Conseil mais il se demande si son télégramme sera transmis; car l'année dernière il lui avait adressé un télégramme au sujet des populations de Pinde et il n'a jamais eu de réponse.

Coromilas

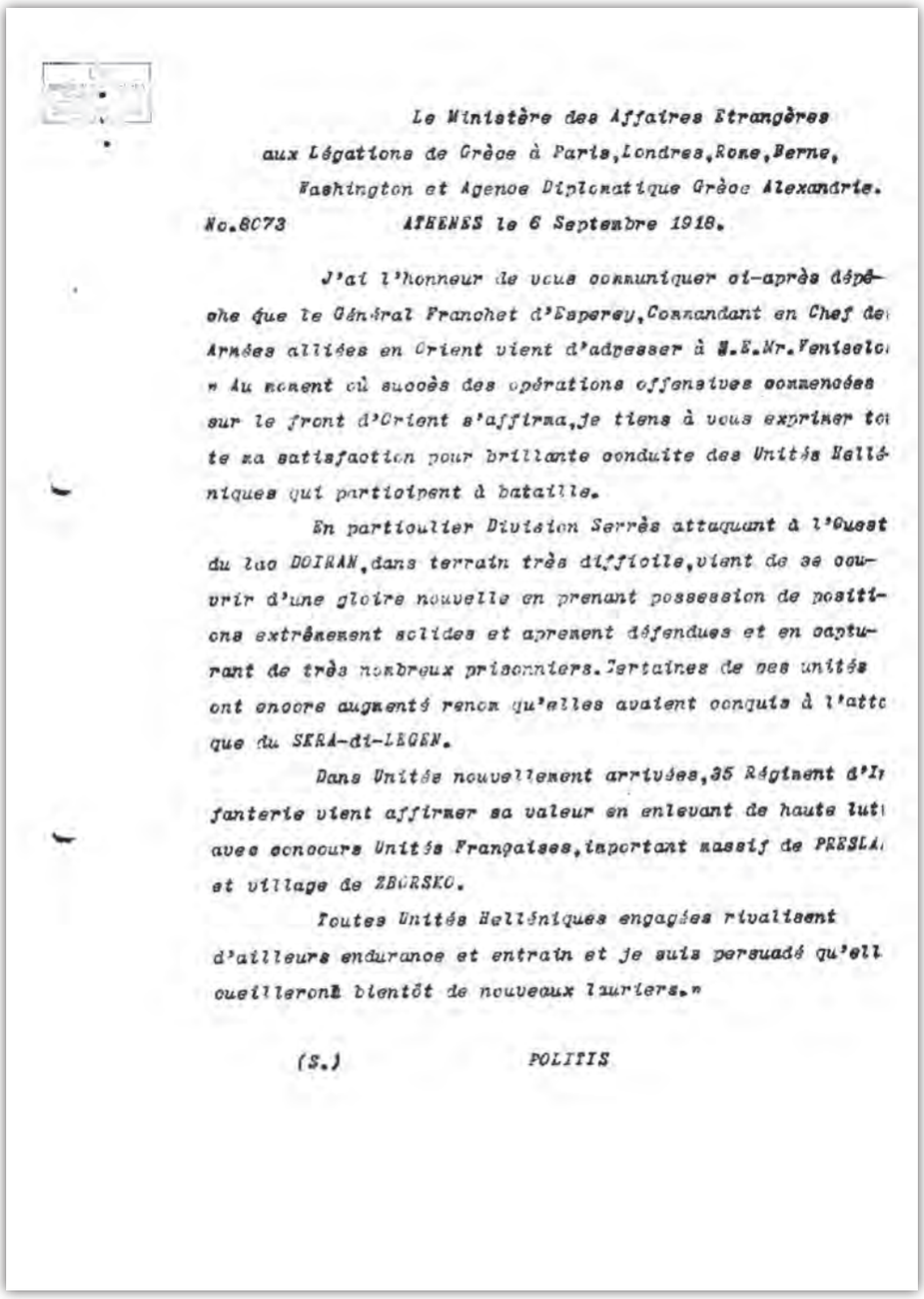
-20-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs N. Politis (Athens) to the Legations of Greece in Paris, London, Rome, Bern, Washington and the Diplomatic Agency in Alexandria: Transmission of the congratulating telegram sent to the Greek Prime Minister El. Venizelos by the Commander of the Allied Army of the Orient General Franchet d'Espèrey.
6 September 1918

Service of Diplomatic and Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Archives of the Central Service, 1918, File A/4/II/1

Yunanistan Dışişleri Bakanı N. Politis'ten (Atina) Paris, Londra, Roma, Bern ve Vaşington'da bulunan Yunanistan Elçiliklerine ve İskenderiye'deki Maslahatgüzarlığa: Müttefik Devletler Doğu Orduları Komutanı General Franchet d'Espérey tarafından Yunanistan Başbakanı El. Venizelos'a gönderilen tebrik telgrafının iletilmesi.
6 Eylül 1918

Dışişleri Bakanlığı Diplomatik ve Tarihi Arşiv Servisi
Merkezi Servis Arşivi, 1918, Dosya A/4/II/1



Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
aux Légations de Grèce à Paris, Londres, Rome, Berne,
Washington et Agence Diplomatique Grèce Alexandrie.

No.8073 *ATHENES le 6 Septembre 1918.*

J'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-après dépê-
che que le Général Franchet d'Esperey, Commandant en Chef de
Armées alliées en Orient vient d'adresser à S.E.Mr. Venizelo
« Au moment où succès des opérations offensives commencées
sur le front d'Orient s'affirma, je tiens à vous exprimer to
te ma satisfaction pour brillante conduite des Unités Helléniques qui participent à bataille.

En particulier Division Serrès attaquant à l'Ouest du lac DOIRAN, dans terrain très difficile, vient de se couvrir d'une gloire nouvelle en prenant possession de positions extrêmement solides et aprement défendues et en capturant de très nombreux prisonniers. Certaines de ses unités ont encore augmenté renom qu'elles avaient conquis à l'atta que du SERA-di-LEGEN.

Dans Unités nouvellement arrivées, 35 Régiment d'In fanterie vient affirmer sa valeur en enlevant de haute lut avec concours Unités Françaises, important massif de PRESLA et village de ZBORSKO.

Toutes Unités Helléniques engagées rivalisent d'ailleurs endurance et entrain et je suis persuadé qu'ell cueilleront bientôt de nouveaux lauriers.»

(S.) *POLITIS*