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**CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND
METHODOLOGY IN EASTERN EUROPEAN
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Editors

Prof. Dr. Yücel Öztürk

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How South Eastern Europe Map is Changing by Russian Propaganda and Deeds of European War Correspondents During the 1877-78 Turkish-Russian War?

*Aytaç YÜRÜKÇÜ**

Introduction

The relationship between Russia, which established its political union in 16th century, and the Ottoman Empire had continued with episodes of hostility and alliance in the face of Russia's policy to advance to the warm waters until 19th century. Russia annexed Crimea from the Ottoman Empire under the 1774 Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, assuming the role of defending the rights of Orthodox Christians, and started to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire.¹ Russia was disturbed by the intention of the European states to preserve the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire under the 1856 Treaty of Paris. Aiming to amend the Treaty of Paris' articles related to Black Sea, Russia achieved this goal in diplomatic terms with the Conference of London dated January 17, 1871. The Armenian Question, which is usually attributed to the Eastern Question and which occupied a significant place in the foreign policy of the Ottoman Empire in the past, and of the Republic of Turkey at the moment, emerged after this war. The significance of this matter is understood better when the fact that the Cyprus Dispute, which is as sensitive as the Armenian Question, is still a hot topic, and is directly or indirectly attributable to the treaties made after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. The purpose of the present study was to identify war correspondents of different newspapers and from various countries, who were active in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, and to provide the studies on this subject with original information. The study was inspired by the paper titled “93 Harbinde Rus Gazeteciler ve Faaliyetleri”² (Russian Journalists and Their Activities in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78) written by Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mustafa Öztürk. Another study significant for the purposes of the present study is “Korrespondenti v Rossisko – Turetskoi Voina 1877 - 1878 gg. Na Balkanskom Poluostrove” (Correspondents in the Balkan Peninsula

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¹ Halil İnalçık, “Osmanlı-Rus Rekabetinin Menşei”, *Belleten*, XII S. 46, April, TTK, Ankara, 1948, p.352.

² Mustafa Öztürk, “93 Harbinde Rus Gazeteciler ve Faaliyetleri”, *The Journal of Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü*, Issue. 27, Isparta, December 2012, pp. 25-37. Another study by Öztürk about this subject; Mustafa Öztürk, “1877-1878 Osmanlı-Rus Harbi Belgeleri: Abdi Paşa'nın Muhakemesi (25 belge ile birlikte)”, *Belgeler*, C. XXIII, Issue: 27, Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, 2002, pp.117-118.

during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78) written by Dr. Oleg Aleksandroviç Gokov, which and gives an account of the news about the war that appeared in the Russian press, and a list of Russian, American, British, French, Italian, Prussian, Swedish and Austrian newspapers and journalists.³ Gokov’s study titled “Poçta i Telegrafvo Vremya Rossisko-Turetskoi Voina 1877-1878 gg.. Na Balkanskom Poluostrove”⁴ (Telegraph and Mail on the Balkan Peninsula during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78), is another important work about the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. The paper titled “Bazı Rus Subay ve Komutanların Günlüklerinde ve Hatıratında 1877-78 Osmanlı-Rus Savaşı’na Dair İzlenimleri”⁵ (Observations of Certain Russian Military Officers and Commanders about the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78 in Their Diaries and Memoirs) authored by Prof. Dr. Kezban Acar Kaplan who has studies about the history of Russia and whose said article is largely in line with the present study, is another source of reference used for the present study. The paper “Letters from Erzurum”⁶ by the British historian Alexander Lyon Mac Fie is a first-hand account of the Caucasian Front. Another significant study about the Caucasian Front of the War is “An Examination of Russian Imperialism: Russian Military and Intellectual Descriptions of the Caucasians during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”⁷ of Prof. Dr. Kezban Acar Kaplan. *The Russo-Turkish War Illustrated* authored by R. Grant Barnwell contains the reflections of the developments in the fronts of the war and ethnic patterns in a 17-chapter book.⁸ The book *War and Diplomacy, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 and the Treaty of Berlin* (Savaş ve Diplomasi, 1877-78 Rus-Osmanlı Savaşı ve Berlin Antlaşması)⁹ edited by Hakan Yavuz and Peter Sluglett, which studies the diplomatic developments of the war, is also significant for its treatment of the late period of the war and

³ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, “Korrespondenti v Rossisko-Turetskoi Voina 1877-1878 gg. Na Balkanskom Poluostrove 1877-1878 gg.” (Correspondents at the Balkan Peninsula during the Russo-Turkish War), *Canadian American Slavic Studies*, Vol. 41. –No: 2. – 2007, pp. 127-186.

⁴ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, “Poçta i Telegraf vo Vremya Rossisko-Turetskoi Voina 1877-1878 gg.. Na Balkanskom Poluostrove” (Telegraph and Postal Service in Balkan Peninsula during the Russo–Turkish War of 1877-1878) *Canadian American Slavic Studies*, Vol. 42. –No: 4, 2008, pp.405-415.

⁵ Kezban Acar Kaplan, “Bazı Rus Subay ve Komutanların Günlüklerinde ve Hatıratında 1877-1878 Osmanlı-Rus Savaşı’na Dair İzlenimleri” *Ege Üniversitesi Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi*, Vol 31-1, İzmir, 2016, pp.219-234,

⁶ A. L. Mac Fie, “Letters from Erzerum”, (*IJMES*) *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, Cambridge University Press, Vol. 22, No. 4 (Oct., 1986), pp. 571-575.

⁷ Kezban Acar Kaplan, “An Examination of Russian Imperialism: Russian Military and Intellectual Descriptions of the Caucasians During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”, *Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity Nationalities Papers*, Vol 32:1, pp. 7-21, New York, 2004.

⁸ R.Gant, Barnwell, *The Russo-Turkish War Illustrated*, “Comprising An Account Of The Servian Insurrection, The Dreadful Massacre Of Christians In Bulgaria And Other Turkish Atrocities, With The Transactions And Negotiations Of The Contending Powers Preliminary To The Present”, Boston Mass, W.H. Thomson & Company, 1877.

⁹ M. Hakan Yavuz ve Peter Sluglett, (Ed.) *War and Diplomacy, The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 and the Treaty of Berlin*, (War and Diplomacy documents the proceedings of the first of three conferences: 1878 Treaty of Berlin in 2010), Utah Univesity Press, 2011.

for containing several studies. “1877 – 78 Osmanlı – Rus Savaşı”¹⁰ (The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878) edited by Prof. Dr. Ömer Turan is another international study made in Turkey about this matter. Since it is not possible to mention all sources herein, we preferred to study the works of the journalists who witnessed the war since the present study is mainly about such journalists and the inferences made in their works. For instance, the correspondences and observations of the journalists Archibald Forbes and Januarius Aloysius MacGahan¹¹ published in Daily News are among the works that we referred to for the purposes of the present study.¹² Another important reference that we used herein is the 10-chapter study authored by Francis Stanley which includes the developments and correspondences from St. Petersburg to Plevna.¹³ “One Year of the War (Memoirs of a Russian Journalist) 1877-78” by Vasily Ivanovich Nemirovich-Danchenko¹⁴, and “Reportaji Za Osvoboditelna Voina, 1877-78” (Interviews on the War of Independence) compiled by Lyudmila Genova and published in Bulgaria in 1978, which contains interviews with certain prominent journalists who were active during the war¹⁵, are also significant sources of reference. The most significant study in this field is the Proceedings of the Balkanistic Forum held in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, with the attendance of scholars from different countries in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016.¹⁶ Doubtlessly, the most significant academic studies about the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 have been made by the Russian researchers. One of them is the doctoral dissertation titled “The Russo-Turkish War

¹⁰ Ömer Turan, (Ed.) *The Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-78*, METU History Department-Meiji University, Ankara, Turkey, 2007.

¹¹ Formerly participated in campaigns in Asia with the central Asia unit of the Russian army in Hive and Hokand as an employee of the New York Herald.

¹² *Archibald Forbes ve J. A. Mac Gahan and Many Other Correspondents in Europe and Asia*, “The war correspondence of the "Daily News," 1877 with a connecting narrative forming a continuous history of the war between Russia and Turkey”, Including Letters of Mr. Third Edition, Mac Millian & Co, London, 1878.

¹³ Francis Stanley, *St. Petersburg to Plevna: Containing Interviews with leading Russian statesmen and generals, Special War Correspondent Of The “Goloss” of Russia*, “Manchester Guardian”Etc., London, 1878.

¹⁴ Vasily Ivanovich Nemirovich-Danchenko, 1848 - 1936, Russian Military Officer, Memorist, Traveler, War Correspondent, one of the first professional Russian military correspondents active during the military campaigns of the Serbian - Turkish War (1875-76) and Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). Owing its fame to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Danchenko became a favorite war correspondent of newspapers, readers and publishers, and was active in different fronts during the Russo Japanese War of 1904-1905, the First Balkan War of 1912-1913, the World War I in 1914-1918. Dançenko, N. İ.Vasili, *Godina Na Voina 1877-78*, (Данченко, Немирович Василий, И, Година на война (Дневник на руския кореспондент) 1877-1878, Том I и Том II, Издателство “Солвек”, София, 2008. (Прев. Отруски Екатерина Шишова).

¹⁵ Ludmila Genova, *Reportaji Za Osvoboditelna Voina, 1877-1878*, (Bağımsızlık Savaşı Röportajları), İzdateltsvo Oteçestven Front, Sofya, 1978.

¹⁶ Of these forums, the first was published as *The National Models of Memory The Russo-Ottoman War 1877-1878* (1 volume) in 2013, the second was published as *The Places of Memory and Heroes The Russo-Ottoman War 1877-1878* (3 volumes) in 2014, the third was published as *The Emigrants and Minorities The Russo-Ottoman War 1877-1878* (1 volume) in 2015, and the fourth was published as *Women's Memory Of The Russo-Ottoman War 1877-1878* (1 volume) in 2016.

of 1877–1878 in Russian and British Periodicals” by Kosarev Sergey Ivanovich.¹⁷ Another important study about the press and information flow during the war is the doctoral dissertation titled “The Role of Communication and Current Correspondence on the Balkan Peninsula during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878” written by Ekaterina Muminova Mihalovna.¹⁸ Mihalovna authored another two significant papers: “The Activities of Russian and Foreign Correspondents in Balkans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”¹⁹ and “Telegraph Activities during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”²⁰. The first comparative analysis of the Ottoman and Russian newspapers was the master’s thesis of Onur İşli.²¹ The most important Russian sources are “Collection of Materials on Balkan Peninsula during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”²², a 97-volume publication by the Russian Military Printing House and “The Materials Used in the Caucasia and Asia Minor during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878”²³, a nine-volume publication by the Russian Ministry of Maritime Affairs Printing House. Another publication related to the subject of the present study is *Penel și Șabie, Artiști Documentariști și Corespondenți De Front în Războiul de Independență, 1877-78* (Documents, Artists and Correspondents in the War of Independence of 1877 – 78) written in Romanian Language in 2002 by the Romanian author and photography historian Adrian Silvan IONESCU.²⁴ This publication contains details, photographs and works of every painter and correspondent that took part in the war. There are also numerous Turkish and foreign studies available in the literature about the causes of the war, the conditions and positions of Ottoman

¹⁷ Sergei İvanoviç Kosarev, *Rusko-Turetska Voina 1877-1878 gg. v Oçenkah Possiiskoi i Angliiskoi Periodičeski Peçati*, Dissertatsiya Bryanski Gosudarstvennii Universitet, Bryansk, 2012.

¹⁸ Ekaterina Muminova, Mihailovna, *Rol Srestv Syvazi i Tekuštei Korrespondentsii v Russko-Turetskoi Voine 1877-1878 gg.: Balkanskii Teatr Boevih Deistvii*, Dissertatsiya Voronejskogo Gosudarstvennogo Pedagogičeskogo Universiteta, Moskva 2009.

¹⁹ Ekaterina Muminova, Mihailovna, “Deytelnost Possiiskih i İnostrannih Korrespondentov Na Balkanah v Godi Russko-Turetskoi Voini 1877-1878 gg.”, *İzvestiya Possiiskogo Gosudarstvennogo Pedagogičeskogo Universiteta*, L.İ. Gertsena, (Obştestvennie i Gumanitarnie Hayki), Nauçnijurnal, No:38(82): Çastı.St.Petersburg, 2008.C. pp.243-249.

²⁰ Ekaterina Muminova, Mihailovna, “Deytelnost Polevogo Telegrafa v Russko-Turetskoi Voine 1877-1878 gg. Boronejskogo Filiala Rossiiskogo Akademii Gosudarstvennoi Slujbii”, №2 / Pod Redaktsiei Deh, Prof, *Akademik RAEN, Zaslujennogo Ekonomista RF, Preobrajenskogo B.G. Borohej İİTYUOR*, 2008, pp.40-43.

²¹ Onur İşli, *Wartime Propaganda and the Legacies of defeat: The Russian and Ottoman Popular Presses in the War of 1877-1878*, Dissertation, University of Miami, A.B.D., 2007.

²² *Sbornik Materialov Po Russko-Turetskoi Voine 1877-1878 gg. Na Balkanskom Poluostrove, Voennaya Tipografıya*, San.Petersburg, 1898-1911.(1877-1878 Rus-Türk Savaşı'nda Balkan Yarımadasındaki Materyallerin Toplanması, Askeri Matbaa, 1898-1911, St. Petersburg)

²³ *Materialı Dlya Opisanıya Russko-Turetskoi Voini 1877-1878 gg. Na Kavkazsko-Maloaziatskom Teatre*, Tın. Morskogo Mmisterstva, St. Petersburg, 1904-1911. (1877-1878 Rus-Türk Savaşı Kafkasya-Küçük Asya Bölgesinde Kullanılan Materyaller, Denizcilik Bakanlığı Matbaası, St. Petersburg, 1904-1911.)

²⁴ Adrian Silvan, Ionescu, *Penel și Șabie. Artiști Documentariști și Corespondenți De Front în Războiul de Independență, 1877-1878*, Editura Biblioteca Bucureștilor, Bükreş, 2002. (1877-1878 Kurtuluş Savaşı'nda Belgeler, Sanatçılar ve Muhabirler), It is a significant source of reference for its correspondence with the framework of the present study and containing a lot of visual details about the journalists.

armed forces, the policies adopted by the Serbian, Montenegrin, Bulgarian and Romanian during the war, and perhaps most importantly, the development of Pan-Slavism, the developments during the war, the attitudes and objectives of major powers, the treaties after the war, conflicts of interest among the countries after the war, and many other subjects about the war.

Arrival and Activities of War Correspondents in Balkans

When the Russian side officially declared war in April, 1877, Western and Russian newspapers started to send their correspondents to the combat zone. A lot of journalists, members of the press, artists, authors and illustrators from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Zurich, Rome, Milan, Wien, Madrid, London, Paris and New York rushed in the war zone in an effort to witness the war. In the words of the French journalist A. Mlohovski Belina, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 would probably be remembered as one of the most magnificent wars of the entire 19th century. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 was an important field of activity for development of war correspondence and the effects of press efforts. According to the Russian journalist V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko, 76 war correspondents traveled to the war zone in Balkan Peninsula alone.²⁵ One of the few journalists on the Ottoman side, C. S. Ryan describes the attitude of Osman Pasha as follows: “Osman Pasha did not like journalists at all, and foreign war correspondents who were not granted a royal mandate or decree were absolutely prohibited from entering Plevna.”²⁶ Having broken out in 1875, the Balkan crisis propagated in Bosnian and Serbian territories, and while such

²⁵ All journalists and war correspondents other than the war correspondent, journalist and physician Charles Ryan, the British journalist Fitzgerald (Standard-London) whom he came across in Vidin, the Irish journalist who traveled to Plevna and Irish Nicholas Leader who replaced him later, and the Irish journalist Edmond O'Donovan who worked for Daily News in Erzurum were on the Russian side (Charles Snodgrass Ryan, *Under the Red Crescent: Adventure*, pp. 63-64.). As it is known, Osman Pasha did not want journalists to be in his army, however he could not refuse the journalists licensed by the government but remained distant to them. In addition, the Ottoman army had mercenaries, physicians and engineers who came from various parts of Europe. Colonel Valentine Baker (Baker Pasha), Hobert Pasha, a young Australian physician Charles Ryan and British lieutenant of German origin, William Herbert, were among them. R., Furneaux, *Plevne Savunması Tanıklarının Kaleminden: Tuna Nehri Akşamı Diyor* (Translated by Ş. Türkömer ve D. Türkömer). İstanbul: İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, 2012, p.28. The journalists on the Ottoman side were asked to blend in when they were on the front. This was made by the obligation to shave long beards or wear fes. C.S. Ryan, *Under the Red Crescent: Adventures*, p.29, “those decorations on me were eliminated in a matter of minutes and I became indistinguishable from my Turkish friends.” Melton Prior, *Campaigns Of A War Correspondent*, Edited by S.L. Bensusan, London Edward Arnold, 1912, p. 49. “Şevket Pasha strongly advised me to take off my modern hat and wear a fez. I was disturbed when he argued that I would be seen as a Russian spy and bought a fez. However, I did not find quite comfortable on sunny days, particularly on my balled head.”

²⁶ Charles Snodgrass Ryan, *Under the Red Crescent: Adventures*, s. 156. Having traveled to the front without a permit, Oliver Pain had to leave Plevna to obtain a permit, only to return to Plevna after he obtained the permit.

insurrections and uprisings which were in line with the efforts of, and supported by, Russia challenged the Ottoman Empire, Russia positioned its army in the north of Danube with considerable preparations. As the tension was rising between the sides of the war with the Serbian Turkish War of 1876, the Conference of Istanbul, and lastly the Conference of London, the expected war broke out both in Balkans and in Caucasia. Allowed to move with the army upon the approval and support of Russian commanders, western war correspondents who worked for Russian politics were able to march from Bucharest to Istanbul with the Russian army. These developments and the war correspondents' rush to the battlefronts made the present study possible. News and illustrations of every moment of the war, and the keen interest of Balkan and Russian people in the war were indeed considerable factors for the importance of press in this war. Thus, the profession of war correspondence which emerged in 1800s entered the stage of development.²⁷ Russian authorities were particularly interested in foreign correspondents, which resulted in publication of news in favor of the Russians in countries that were far away from the battlefield. Russian commanders laid down certain rules for the journalists to move with the army, and announced that those who failed to follow those rules would be penalized.²⁸ Those rules were as follows:

- Journalists shall bear the responsibility of the reports that they send,

This rule was in a sense urged the journalists to be careful with their reports, and imply that they may face sanctions for their news.

- Journalists shall not in any manner include any information about the locations, movement areas, and battle plans of armies in their reports.

- Journalists shall promise that they will write only the truth.

- Journalists shall inform the authorized Russian office if they are to travel anywhere else independently of the army.

²⁷ Reporter (Intelligencer); the person who gives news and collects news for a newspaper. Ferit Devellioğlu, *Osmanlıca-Türkçe Ansiklopedik Lûgat*, 23. Baskı, Yayını Hazırlayan: Aydın Sami Güneyçal (Aydın Kitabevi: Ankara, 2006), p.672. War Journalism is known as all the journalistic activities during the war to convey the information gathered about the battlefield and its surroundings to human communities. Haldun Yalçınkaya, "Savaşlarda Asker-Medya İlişkilerinin Geldiği Son Aşama: İliştirilmiş Gazetecilik", *Uluslararası İlişkiler*, c.5, Vol 19, 2008, p. 32. A contemporary journalist, as a war correspondent, said, "*the journalist does not have a nationality, he is a citizen of the World.*" Julian Ralph, *The Making of a Journalist*, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1903, p. 77.

²⁸ Lyudmila Genova, *Reportaji Za Osvoboditelna Voina, 1877-1878*, (Bağımsızlık Savaşı Röportajları), İzdatelstvo Na Oteçestveniya Front, Sofya, 1978, p.6.

Furthermore, the Russian army sent command centers detailed information about the status and locations of war correspondents before the battles.²⁹ Thus, all activities of journalism would be under control, the news and interviews would be reviewed, and the reports that were not approved by the Russian publishing office would not be shared with the rest of the world. It was clearly open censorship and controlled journalism. Certain journalists stated in their diaries that the Ottoman side imposed similar forms of censorship.³⁰ It was mandatory that:

- A petition be submitted by the newspaper's editor-in-chief for those journalists who wanted to work in the war zones;
- Foreign journalists obtain a signed and sealed permit from the Russian ambassador of their country of citizenship or from the government;
- Russian and foreign journalists present two portrait photographs for their war correspondent identity cards.

Other important matters related to war correspondents and their news were as follows: If the war continued for a longer period or entered a critical phase, articles modified by censorship could lose their credibility in the public view. However, private statements to the journalists would prevent confidential or strategic information from entering the public domain. Editors would be asked to avoid publishing such information to be allowed to stay in battle zones. The articles sent from the line of fire would be read and assessed by specialists of the general staff, who would decide whether the articles should be published. War correspondents would go to the military center, get in touch with the relevant commanders, and use the data provided by them.³¹

On the other hand, the overall stance of foreign newspapers to foreign policy would not be an obstacle before their advance with the Russian army. Since those warnings were made in the beginning of the war and the Russian authorities decided on the accuracy of the news, war correspondents were clearly censored. Furthermore, it was a control mechanism on the journalists that Russian authorities were able to get every any newspaper and review the news. A correspondent of the British newspaper "Standard", Fr. Boyle, was sent back to his country and replaced by another correspondent on the grounds that he shared certain information about the Russian army and submitted inaccurate news reports to his newspaper in an example of this

²⁹ Mustafa, Öztürk, Mustafa Öztürk, "93 Harbinde Rus Gazeteciler ve Faaliyetleri", *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, Sayı. 27, Isparta, Aralık 2012, p.27.

³⁰ Melton Prior, *Campaigns Of A War Correspondent*, Edited by S.L. Bensusan, London Edward Arnold, 1912, pp.55-57.

³¹ Mustafa, Öztürk, p.27-28.

control on the press.³² Foreign journalists sent to Russia were chosen from among the most the most experienced correspondents or who had former war experience so that the information could be presented in a more reliable and absorbing tone.³³ Russian authorities exerted control under war conditions by making name lists, and imposed the obligations for correspondents to bear a special flag and wear a metal and fabric armband in the colors of the Russian flag with a unique number for each correspondent. Russian readers were strongly interested in newspapers in that period. As far as the censorship on the journalists was concerned, a direct mechanism of censorship was not the case although an indirect policy of censorship was imposed. According to journalist Maximov, the command echelon of the Russian army tried to keep away from war correspondents, and told the correspondents that there had not been anything new in an effort to avoid making detailed statements to journalists.³⁴

List of Broadcasted Newspapers and War Correspondents³⁵

American Newspapers and War Correspondents³⁶

Newspapers	War Correspondents
New-York Herald	Dokankoz, E. Heil, Djekson / Jekson Sanatçı Milem, Wentworth Huyshe ³⁷ (Turkish Front)
Boston Jurnal	King
Vestnikıt Ne e Ukazen (<u>Unspecified</u> Newspaper)	Djekson / Jekson

Austrian Newspapers and War Correspondents³⁸

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Lykeş, Herr Winter ³⁹ (Turkish Front)
Politik (Plajki Vestnik)	Peinştein Lahman
Di Presse / Alte Viner Presse	Lihtenştadt

³² Lyudmila Genova, p.6.

³³ Lyudmila Genova, p.7.

³⁴ Mustafa Öztürk, p.29.

³⁵ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, pp.140-145.

³⁶ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, p.144.

³⁷ R., Furneaux, p.51.

³⁸ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, p.146.

³⁹ R., Furneaux, s.58.

Belgian Newspapers and War Correspondents⁴⁰

Newspapers	War Correspondents
L'Independens Belj	A. Kon-Abpest (French)

British Newspapers and War Correspondents

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Daily News 1877-78 (London)	A. Forbs (or Forbes) Mak Gahan (American) Daily News Istanbul Special Manager Edmond O'Donovan ⁴¹
London The Weekly Graphic Grafik (İllustripovanni Jurnal)	Geil F. Villiers F. Villiers ⁴² (Painter) J. Ananian ⁴³ (Painter, Turkish Front)
Times 1876-1880 (London)	Mr. Coningsby ⁴⁴ (Turkish Front), Charles Austin, ⁴⁵ Grant, Bpekenboppi, M. Gallenga, (Italian), Dobson ⁴⁶
Standart 1877-78 (London)	F.Boil (Mr. Boyle ⁴⁷), Fitzgerald
The Skotsman	D. L. Karrik (Doctor from Peterburg) Dr. Mr. Rose)
Manchester Guardian 1877-78 (Manchester)	Stenli (Amerikan), Camille Barbère ⁴⁸ (Turkish Front, French)
Freemens (İrlandsko Spisanie)	Stenli (American)

⁴⁰ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, p.148.

⁴¹ Charles Snodgrass Ryan, p. 285.

⁴² R., Furneaux, p.46.

⁴³ R., Furneaux, p.78.

⁴⁴ R., Furneaux, p.149.

⁴⁵ While Plevna struggles were continuing, the Australian journalist and doctor C.S. Ryan mentions that he met Charles Austin here, Charles Snodgrass Ryan, p. 241.

⁴⁶ R., Furneaux, p.82.

⁴⁷ Francis, Stanley, *St. Petersburg to Plevna: Containing Interviews with leading Russian statesmen and generals, Special War Correspondent Of The "Golos" of Russia, "Manchester Guardian" Etc.*, London, 1878, p.144. In this study, The British journalist Francis Stanley; The arrival of the Russians from St. Petersburg to the Danube and from there to the Balkan passages was explained in detail.

⁴⁸ R., Furneaux, p.100.

Illustrated London News, ILN	E. Хейл, / E.Heil, Irving Montague (Painter) M. Melton Prior ⁴⁹ (Journalist and Painter, Turkish Front)
Echo 1877-78 (London)	-
Economist 1877-78 (London)	-
Daily Telegraph 1877-78 (London) (Sheffield Daily Telegraph)	M. G. Aug. Sala, (Editor of Daily Telegraph) M. Campbell Clarke, James Dow ⁵⁰ (Turkish Front) John Drew Gay ⁵¹ (Turkish Front), W. Kingston ⁵² (Turkish Front), Mr. Jourdan ⁵³ (Turkish Front), Franke Paul (Irish) ve Nicholas Leader ⁵⁴ (Irish), (instead of Franke Paul'un)
Globe 1877-78 (London)*	-
Pall Mall Gazette 1877-78 (London)	Camille Barbère (French)
Morning Post 1877-78 (London) ⁵⁵	-

French Newspapers and War Correspondents⁵⁶

Newspapers	War Correspondents
XX. Siecle	Breban
National	Breban
Jordan d'Odessa	Breban
Figaro	İvan de Wocstyne (or Vestin)

⁴⁹ R., Furneaux, p.109. The work of the journalist on the Turkish front in which he narrates his memories of the various wars he participated in in 1875-1905, is published by S. L. Bensusan in United Kingdom *Campaigns Of A War Correspondent* 1912. Melton Prior, *Campaigns Of A War Correspondent*, Edited by S.L. Bensusan, London Edward Arnold, 1912.

⁵⁰ R., Furneaux, pp.113-114. John Drew Gay, *Plevna, the Sultan, and the Porte "Reminiscences of the War in Turkey"*, Chatto and Windus, London, 1878. An English war correspondent Gay, James Drew and from his book *Plevna, The Sultan, and The Porte: Reminiscences Of The War in Turkey 1877*, will convey their thoughts about The 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War.

⁵¹ R., Furneaux, p.111.

⁵² R., Furneaux, p.55.

⁵³ R., Furneaux, p.91.

⁵⁴ After a few weeks in the city, N. Leader Vidin, who was assigned as a reporter for the Daily Telegraph, instead of the Irishman, Franke Paul, joined Suleyman Pasha troops in Şipka where he lost his life. Charles Snodgrass Ryan, pp. 76-78.

⁵⁵ These Newspapers are from Kosarev Sergei İvanoviç, *Rusko-Turetska Voina 1877-1878 gg. V. Oçenka Possiiskoi i Angliiskoi Periodičeski Peçati*, Dissertatsiya Bryanski Gosudarstvenni Universitet, Bryansk, 2012.

⁵⁶ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, p.147.

Moniteur Universel	Dick De Lonlay (or Lonle)
Le Monde Illustré	Dick De Lonlay George Arduen (Craftsman and Painter) Auguste Meylan, Ivan de Wocstyne Paul-Adolphe Kauffmann
Estafette	Belina, A. Mlohovski D.
Indépendance Belge	Kon-Abpest
Temps	Lamont
Republique Française	Grane
La Franse	Farei, K.Farsi
Le Tan	A. D. Lamot
Le Parel	Kon-Abpest
Le Siekl	Kon-Abpest
Journal des Débats ⁵⁷	Lucien Le Chevalier
Orient de la Gazette de Cologne	Dr. Carl Schneider
-	Oliver Pain ⁵⁸

German Newspapers and War Correspondents

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Militar Wochenblatt	Danngauer
Hambourger Nachrichten	Danngauer
National Zeitung	Danngauer
Ausburger Allgemeine Tzeitung Alman	Fon Maree (or Fon Mare) / (German)
Üeber Land und Meer	İ.Şenberg
Post	Fon Brauhıç
Neue Militarische Blatt	Fon Brauhıç
Berliner Tagblatt	Beta
Kölnische Zeitung	Dr. Carl Schneider

⁵⁷ 1789 and 1944 years, a weekly French newspaper published under various names.

⁵⁸ We are learning from Ryan's work that this journalist was on the side of the Ottoman armies, and he was allocated a rented house. Charles Snodgrass Ryan, p.130.

Italian Newspapers and War Correspondents

Newspapers	War Correspondents
La Opinion	M.-A.Kanini
Pungolo di Napoli	M.-A.Kanini
La Gazette Piemontaise	M.-A.Kanini
Courier du soir de Milan	M.-A.Kanini
Fanfulla	Markotti
Roma di Napoli	H. Ladzaro
Illustration Italiana di Milano	H. Ladzaro

Spanish Newspapers and War Correspondents

Newspapers	War Correspondents
L' Illustration	Jose Luis Pellicer
La Ilustration Espanola y Americana	-
La academia	-
Pung	-

Swedish Newspapers and War Correspondents⁵⁹

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Stockgolms Dagblad	Berling

Tsardom of Russian Newspapers and War Correspondents⁶⁰

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Birjeviye Vedomosti Gazetesi	N.V. Maksimov (Reportajite Na P.A. Mozalevski)
Golos 1865, 1877-78	P. P. Sokalskiy, G. K. Gradovski, Mac Gahan
Moskovskie Vedomosti 1864, 1871, 1876-78	L.V. Şahovskoy, M. F. Mets
Naş Vek	G. Stambolov, V. İ. Nemiroviç-Dançenko (Journalist and Author)

⁵⁹ Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, pp.149-150..

⁶⁰ Krestovskii V.V., *Dvadtsat mesyatsev v deystvuyüşey armii 1877-1878*), *Pravitelstvenny Vestnik*, T.1, p. 170, Peterburg, 1879. the same table; Mustafa, Öztürk, p.33.

Odesskiy Vestnik	P. P. Sokalskiy, Yan Kob, ⁶¹
Pravitelstvenniy Vestnik 1876-1879	V.V.Krestovskiy (Russian General
RusskiyMir 1875-77	Y. K. Rapp
Sankt-Peterburger Zeitung	N. V. Maksimov
Novoe Vremya 1876-1879	A. A. Suvorin, M. P. Födorov, V. P.Burenin, V.S.Rossolovskiy N. N. Karazin, P. P. Sokalskiy, A. D. İvanov, (Photographer) V. İ. Nemiroviç-Dançenko, (Journalist and Author) N. N. Rossolovskiy
Sankt-Peterburgskie Vedomosti	M. P. Födorov, N. V. Maksimov, A.Teoharov
Severniy Vestnik	D. K. Girs
TiflisskiyVestnik	N.Ya Nikoladze
Vsemirnaya İllüstratsiya	N. N. Karazin, N. P. Födorov
Vestnik Evropi 1877-78 и 1883	E. Ya. Utin,
Nedelya 1876-77	

Other Tsardom of Russian Newspapers and War Correspondents⁶²

Newspapers	War Correspondents
Pravitelstvenni Vestnik 1876-79	V. V. Krectovskii
Sankt – Petersburg Vedomosti	Modzolevski
Sankt – Petersburg Vedomosti	Komarov
Novoe Vremya 1876-79	A. A. Suvorin, M. P. Fedorov V. P. Burenin, N. N. Karazin A. D. İvanov, N. N. Roccolovski V. N. Dançenko, Maclov
Ruskii Invalid	M. P. Fedorov, Suhotin
Vsemirnaya İllüstratsiya	M. P. Fedorov

⁶¹ Luydmila Genova, p.58.

⁶² Oleg Aleksandroviç, Gokov, p.141.

Golos 1865, 1877-78	P. P. Sokalskii, G. K. Gradovski, MacGahan, Dr. A. V. Şterbak,
Severnii Vestnik	D. K. Girs, Baikov
Ruskii Mir 1875-1877	E. K. Rapp
Moskovskie Vedomosti 1864, 1871, 1876-1878	L.V. Şahovskoi, M. F. Meç E. M. Koçelov Lıvov İlovanskii (Profesor, Temporary Correspondent)
Ruskkie Vedomosti 1877-78	A.Teoharov, M.P Fedorov
Bırjevie Vedomosti 1877-79	N.V.Maksimov
Sın Oteçestva 1877-78	-
Russkoe Obozrenie 1877	-
Ruskaya Pravda 1879	-
Oteçestvenniie Zapicki 1878	-
Grajdanin 1877-78	-
Kişinevskoe Eparhialinie Vedomosti, Kişinev, 1877-78. ⁶³	

It was known that journalists reported under pseudonyms to present information more comfortably in the war which was getting popular among the people. However, when Russian commanders expressed their disapproval of such reports, the practice of reporting under pseudonyms was also abolished. This was in a sense an obstacle before the journalists' freedom of reporting. Some of the Russian journalists criticized both Russian commanders and the practices of censorship. Moreover, British and European journalists were treated differently since their news would have more important implications. It is known that journalists were commissioned in three different kinds of locations during the war. These were mainly battlefields, around military headquarters, and rather protected outer areas such as Romania.⁶⁴ Workers, peasants, diplomats, and not only readers from every segment of the society but also illiterate people were enormously interested in war news. Newspapers and news were read at once, and largely discussed by the people. In addition, people would meet in groups and had

⁶³ N. Çervenkov, "Prilojenie, Vospominaniya i Dokumentı o Russko-Turetskoi Voine, 1877-1878 gg." *Russko-Turetskoi Voine 1877-1878 gg. -125 Let.*, Redaksii Kolegiya: F.Kişkilev, F. Savelev, N. Çervenkov (Otvetstvennii Redaktor), Sbornik İzdan Na Sredstva Posolistva Rossiiskoi Federatsii v Republike, Moldova, 2003, p.76.

⁶⁴ Mustafa Öztürk, s.30.

conversations about war news, battles and war correspondents in their spare time. Russian correspondents considered the war a national cause and did not only supply information to daily newspapers but also to weekly publications that included weekly illustrated copies and special supplements about the war. N. V. Maximov, V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko, V. S. Krestovski, L. V. Shahovsky and some other correspondents published their notes in volumes of books and kept diaries in addition to sending news to newspapers.⁶⁵ Moreover, many famous photographers, painters and cartoonists came to the warzone to photograph or draw significant scenes of war. The most prominent ones among them were the Romanian photographer Franz Duschek (1820-1884), French painter Paul-Adolp Kauffmann (1849-1940), British painter William Heysham Overend (1851-1898), Austrian painter and photographer Johann Nepomuk Schönberg (1844–1913), British artist and painter Richard Caton Woodville (1856-1927), Austrian painter Ladislaus Eugen Petrovitz (1839-1907), French painter Auguste André Lançon (1836-1887), German painter Karl Paul Themistocles von Eckenbrecher (1842-1921), German photographer Andreas D.Reiser (1840-1898), American painter, sculptor and author Francis Davis Millet (1846 - 1912), German artist Victor Lauri, and Romanian painter Carol Pop de Szathmari (1812-1887). In addition, it is reported that many other painters including Bertnard, Carvilare, Kovolevskiy, Butkevic, Sokolov, Malisev and Polenov traveled to the warzone.⁶⁶ It is known that journalists traveled to the warzone at different times, taking long train journeys, and assumed many different roles. It is also known that some journalists had to return or be dismissed from the regions where battles took place, attended the war in different fronts at different times, did not always move together, sometimes did not leave their tents due to problems of health, did not have a healthy diet, some of them died from typhoid fever in various fronts, some of them rented a house, shared the same house with other journalists, failed to pay their rents, had financial problems, sometimes hunted for food, and some of them attended both Balkan and Caucasian fronts of the war.⁶⁷ It is also known that journalists informed each other about the developments and spent time together.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Lyudmila Genova, p. 8-9.

⁶⁶ Mustafa Öztürk, p.28.

⁶⁷ Charles Snodgrass Ryan, p. 76-78.

⁶⁸ Charles Snodgrass Ryan, "Mac Gahan, the war correspondent of a London newspaper, was the first English speaker whom I came across in Sofia. He told me where we were and what happened around us.." Charles Snodgrass Ryan, p. 33.

The Russian Propaganda and Its Effects on the Course of the War

While Russia imposed censorship and rules for exerting control on the press, similar practices were prevalent on the Ottoman side as well. The journalist and illustrator M. Melton Prior of *Illustrated London News* states that his letters and telegraphs in which he mentioned some of the activities of Bashibazouks, which would later come to be known as the Turkish atrocities, were not approved by Ottoman commanders (Tevfik Bey and Salim Efendi), the commanders mistreated him, refused to affix the seals required to send such letters to their destination addresses, censored him for six weeks, and obliterated his letters and telegraphs. Expressing his struggle against this censorship, Melton states that he gained approval for some of his drawings only after long struggles.⁶⁹ He also pointed out that the Bulgarians committed robberies, homicides and other assaults, hence were guilty, and that their anger to Turks was comparable to that of Bashibazouks and Circassians to Christians.⁷⁰ A Russian commander commissioned in the Balkan front, Mescherskii, notes in his memoirs that it was particularly the Bashibazouks who killed Balkan Christians, plundered Bulgarian villages and towns including Dobruja and Cernavoda, killed the people of those areas or forced them to migrate.⁷¹ It is known that Bashibazouks were a problem not only for Russians but also for Turks, and were sometimes punished by local authorities. Meshcherskii states that when they entered Shumen, plunderers were being executed in Eski Cuma for robbery, rape, and homicide according to the army data. He noted that Ottoman commanders there tried to collect the equipment of Circassians.⁷² The Tsardom of Russia took the first steps of its propaganda in the Balkans when it fueled the Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnian and Bulgarian rebellions and imposed the Pan-Slavist ideology on the people of the Balkan Peninsula during the Crisis of Balkans which started in 1875. This marked the stage of arousing a feeling of grudge against the enemy in the propaganda against the Ottoman Empire. Another means of addressing the emotions of the peoples here involves the use of religion and faith. It is known that Russia formed different resistance groups and mobs for communication of the propaganda in their relations with the Bulgarians and Serbians, thereby offering continuous material and moral support to those people while expanding its propaganda activities.⁷³

⁶⁹ Melton Prior, p.55-56.

⁷⁰ Melton Prior, p. 67.

⁷¹ Kezban Acar Kaplan, "Bazı Rus Subay ve Komutanların Günlüklerinde ve Hatıratında 1877-1878 Osmanlı-Rus Savaşı'na Dair İzlenimleri" p. 227.

⁷² Kezban Acar Kaplan, p. 228.

⁷³ For illustrations and pictures of propaganda figures (Appendix 2)

Another step taken to enhance the activity of propaganda and the subsequent struggle in this field was to sustain the relations with the states such as Romania and Austria-Hungary which made up the northern periphery of Balkans, attract those neutral states to Russia's side, direct them and turn them into a part of the propaganda by secret agreements and shared interests. Thus, Russia used Romania as the land connection to move their armies to bank of the Danube, and in a sense, made an intimidating appearance to Austria-Hungary. It was very important for Russia that such countries as Germany, France, and particularly England, which had conflicts of interest with Russia, remain neutral during the war. The objective of ensuring that first Germany, and then France, are neutral was fulfilled in line with the principle of maintaining relations with the neutral, and seeking the ways of coordination to the extent possible for the purposes of the propaganda. The only obstacle before the Tsardom of Russia was England which stood with the Ottoman Empire during the Crimean War of 1853-54 and aroused a fear of another defeat in Russians. The point that should not be missed and that is very important for the Tsardom of Russia was that the Russian people did not want another war. The Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 and then another major war – Crimean War of 1853-54 ended in defeat for Russia, and inflicted a material and moral damage on the Russian people, economy and prestige. In the face of all those problems, the only thing that the Tsardom of Russia considered a way out was to generate effective propaganda and information, and to start the war in spite of internal and external hurdles. Press and other communication activities would be used as the fundamental means of those propaganda activities. The most prominent actors of this propaganda were authors, publishers, broadcast agencies, newspapers, correspondents, illustrators and cartoonists.

Russia had to earn the support of at least the European public to attract “Major Powers” that hindered Russia during the Crimean War and display the expansionist Pan-Slavist policy under the guardianship of Christians. Press was the most important organization that formed the public opinion. Therefore, most European states tried to draw the press to their side by various means. Russia attempted to do this by the European press which it planned to control by diplomatic contacts. Europe's source of news about Turkey was, on the other hand, the rumors spread by European correspondents who gathered information in Beyoğlu and Galata.⁷⁴ While Russia fabricated such rumors through its embassy in Istanbul, it also attempted to hire newspapers and writers to release such fabricated news to the European public. Publications

⁷⁴ N. Bilal, Şimşir, II, CXXIV; İskender, s. 128-132.

made as such for propaganda purposes claimed tens of thousands killed in Bulgaria. Even if the Sublime Porte sent press releases through Turkish embassies against such exaggerated and fabricated news campaign, such efforts did not bear any fruit.⁷⁵ It known that the consuls assigned to the Balkans by Russia showed great effort to make the Pan-Slavist policy effective, and particularly the Russian Ambassador to Istanbul, Ignatyev, had profound influence on other states' ambassadors to Istanbul. In this sense, Russia went to any length to leave the Ottoman Empire alone in the eyes of the global public opinion, fulfilling another rule of propaganda: "Psychologically disturbing and demoralizing the enemy".⁷⁶ An important example for Bulgarian and Russian Atrocities in Balkan Peninsula (Appendix 1)

Conclusion

As a result, the ideas and opinions of Europe about the Ottoman Empire were reversed by this effective and all-round propaganda. The propaganda activities of the Tsardom of Russia from 1875 to 1878 can be considered in three categories – two for external purposes and one for internal purposes. First, the propaganda made in the Balkans with nationalism, Pan-Slavism, and religion, which was enhanced by imposing and provoking societies of resistance;⁷⁷ second, the black propaganda through the press to change the opinions of the European States, setting them against the Ottoman Empire so that it is isolated from the rest of the world; and third, the propaganda for the Russian people largely by means of literary and visual resources, supported and enhanced with the press, in order to organize the Russian people and mobilize its internal (political, social, economic) support for the war. By these activities, Russia moved its armies to the Danube by controlling the internal and external dynamics, and started the military action for the war, which they brought to maturity with ideas.

Not limited to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan states, the effects of the 1878 Treaty of Berlin put European states in certain conflicts of interest as part of the emerging state of affairs. The Treaty brought along dissatisfaction with the status quo, depressions and schisms, and dragged the nations to the World War I. Containing the names of 91 journalists and four military war correspondents who provided their affiliated newspapers and countries with various materials from the battlefields of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, the present study

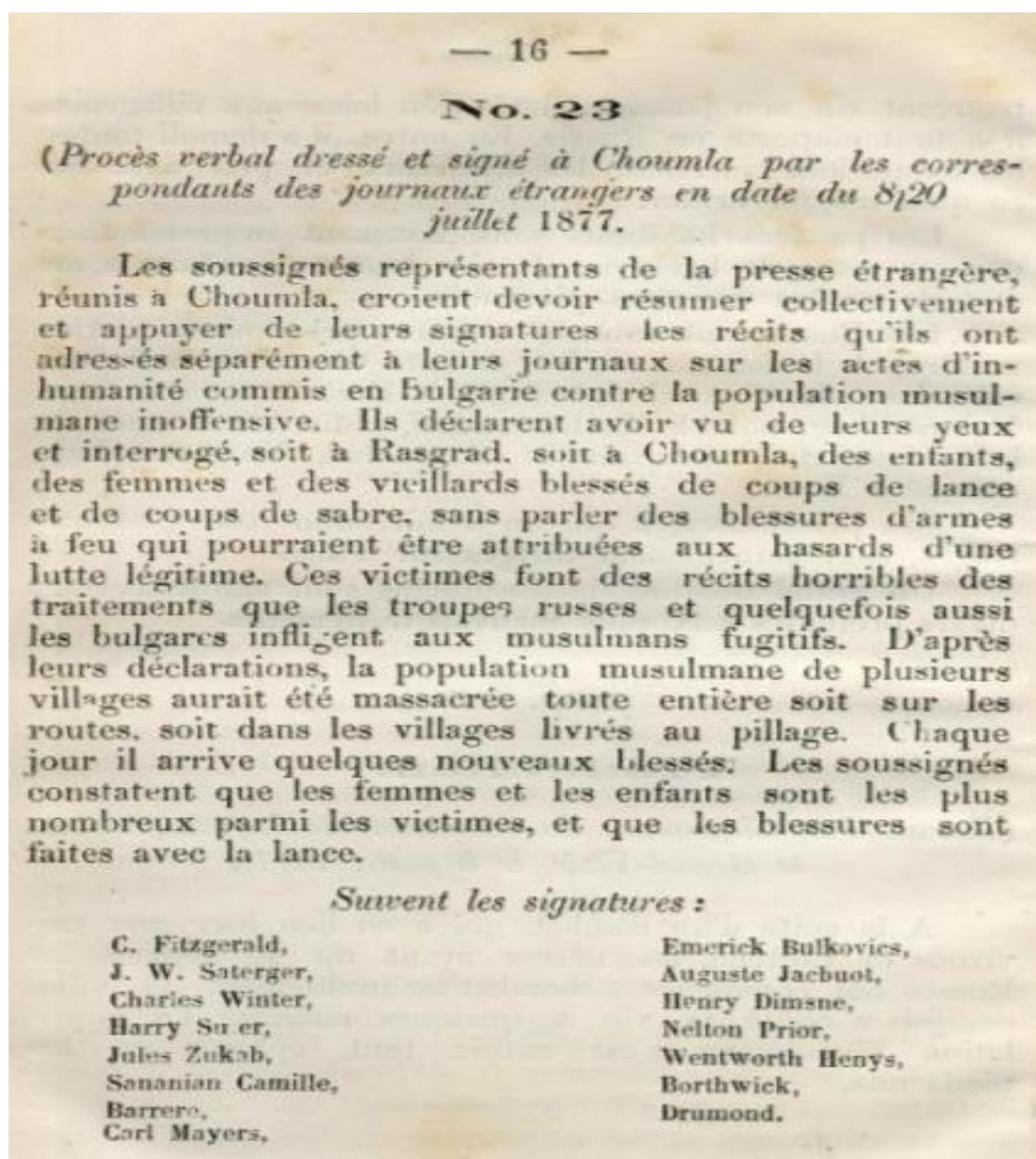
⁷⁵ Orhan Koloğlu, *Avrupa'nın Kıskaçında Abdülhamit*, İstanbul, 1998, s. 13-24.

⁷⁶ Gülnar Kara ve Serap Toprak, "XIX. Yüzyıl Sonunda Balkan Siyaseti Gölgesinde Rusya'nın Yalnızlaşması", *İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Araştırmaları Dergisi*, Cilt: 5, Sayı: 4, 2016, s. 679.

⁷⁷ For this purpose, with the support of Russian, we can see that the Bulgarian community started to organize through literature, press and education. For Bulgarian Press, Schools and Literature development 19th century, Appendix, 6.

includes the tables containing the original names of 96 newspapers published in 12 countries and 10 different languages, including 24 Russian newspapers, 16 French newspapers, 15 British newspapers, 12 Ottoman newspapers, 7 German newspapers, 7 Italian newspapers, 4 Spanish newspapers, 3 Austro-Hungarian newspapers, 2 Prussian newspapers, 1 Belgian newspaper, and 1 Swedish newspaper which offer information about the War. Popularity of the information sent from warfronts among the public and administrators revealed close relations among combat journalism, propaganda and international relations. Having emerged with the 1853-1854 War of Crimea and gained further significance with the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, propaganda became an attractive practice for many states which started to take advantage of war correspondents and press activities to drive the public opinion in their interest. This reveals the potential influence of the press and public opinion on our history and present. Even if the propaganda was based on religion and aimed for the independence of the Bulgarian people, the following example of V. Danchenko is important for bringing the facts to light. V. Danchenko summarizes his dialogue with peasants as follows: “Bulgarian peasants and a cleric that we met one day said with regret: *“The Russians came in 1828 to liberate us, and then returned. Then came the Turks and started to slaughter the Bulgarians. The Russians came for the second time in 1853 and wanted to liberate us once more. Then the Turks came again and killed us one by one.”* We were able to read these thoughts in the faces of those people. They were asking us why we came again. In this respect, it is thought that additional studies may be conducted with Bulgarian, Romanian and even Serbian volunteers and many other studies can be introduced to the literature. This study which attempts to reveal different aspects of the war was intended to contribute to the individual and collective studies to be conducted by a comprehensive analysis of war diaries as well as biographies of journalists, painters and cartoonists, and the newspapers specified in the lists mentioned above, which delivered news to their readers.

Appendix 1⁷⁸



⁷⁸ *Atrocités russes en Asie et en Roumélie pendant les mois Juin, Juillet et Aout 1877*, Constantinople : Imprimerie de A. H. Boyajian, 1877, Telegram No: 23, p.16. (*Russian Atrocities in Asia and Europe during the Months of June, July and August 1877*) in this old book, there are 217 telegrams about Russian Atrocities from a lot of different War Correspondents and Ottoman Officers.

(Appendix 1 in English Language)

Telegram No. 23

(Procès verbal prepared and signed at Choumla by the
Correspondents of Foreign newspapers, dated 8/20 July 1877)

The undersigned representatives of the foreign press, united at Shumla, think it a duty to collectively resume and affix their signatures to the statements of facts that they have separately addressed to their respective journals, respecting the acts of inhumanity committed in Bulgaria against the inoffensive Mussulman population. They declare that they have seen with their own eyes and interrogated at Rasgrad and at Shoumla, children, women and old men wounded with thrusts of the lance and with sword cuts, without speaking of wounds caused by fire arms which might be attributed to the chances of an equal contest. These victims give a horrible description of the treatment which the Russian troops and sometimes the Bulgarians inflict on the fugitive Mussulmans. According to their declarations the Mussulman population of several villages has been entirely massacred sometimes on the road, sometimes in the villages given up to pillage. The undersigned state that the women and children are amongst the most numerous of the victims, and that the wounds are made by the lance.

Here follow the signatures:

C. Fitzgerald, Emerick Bulkovics,
J. W. Saterger, August Jacquot,
Charles Winter, Henry Dimone,
Harry Suter, Nelton Prior,
Jules Zukab, Wentworth Huyshe,
Senanian Camille, Borthwick,
Barrère, Drummond,
Carl Mayers.

Appendix 2.⁷⁹



Последній кровавий стражили жъ негоря Турція въ Европѣ. Оригинальный рисунокъ П. Каранни, грав. Рауфронк.

⁷⁹ An important propaganda figure from Russian favorite journal in 19th and 20th centuries, “Turks are Pouring Blood in Europe”, *Russian Journal Niva*, 29 August 1877, No:35, p.556-557.

Appendix 3.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ Adrian Silvan, Ionescu, Penel și Șabie. *Artiști Documentariști și Corespondenți De Front în Războiul de Independență, 1877-1878*, Editura Biblioteca Bucureștilor, Bükreș, 2002 p. 261. The blue, red and white painted law enforcement armors appearing at the top of the picture will move together with the Russian armies, In this way, it is aimed to separate the journalists from other officials and to register them with a given number.

Appendix 4.⁸¹



⁸¹ *The Bad War, The Truth Never Taught About World War II* by M. S. KING, 2015 3rd Edition 2018, p.19.

Appendix 5.⁸²



⁸² Russian Army crossin the Danube River with the help of Romanian Military, Vladimir Aleksandrovič: *Albüm*, 1877-1878, pp. 31-32.

Appendix 6.

The Development of Bulgarian Schools, Literature and Press with the help of Tsarom Russia in Ottoman Empire in 19th century⁸³

The Development of Bulgarian Schools in Ottoman Empire in 19th century

Years	Schools
• 1835	Gabrova - Aprilovs' School,
• 1840	282 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1841-1845	Every year 10 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1845	352 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1851	488 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1855	588 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1860	807 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1865	986 Bulgarian Schools,
• 1870	1217 Bulgarian Schools,

The Development of Bulgarian Literature in Ottoman Empire in the 19th century

Years	Books	Increase %
• 1806 - 1828	16 Bulgarian Books,	
• 1829 - 1838	33 Bulgarian Books,	% 17
• 1838 - 1848	110 Bulgarian Books,	% 77
• 1849 - 1858	287 Bulgarian Books,	% 177
• 1859 - 1868	614 Bulgarian Books,	% 327
• 1869 - 1878	811 Bulgarian Books,	% 197

The Development of Bulgarian Press in Ottoman Empire in the 9th century

Years	Newspapers	Increase %
• 1839 - 1848	3 Bulgarian Newspaper,	
• 1849 - 1858	6 Bulgarian Newspaper,	% 50
• 1859 - 1868	27 Bulgarian Newspaper,	% 350
• 1869 - 1878	74 Bulgarian Newspaper,	% 160

⁸³Nahit Dinçer, *Bulgar İhtilalinin Hazırlanmasında Dış Güçlerin Yardımı ve Kültürel Faaliyetler*, Sosyoloji Konferansları 21. Kitap, İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1986, pp. 69-81.

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