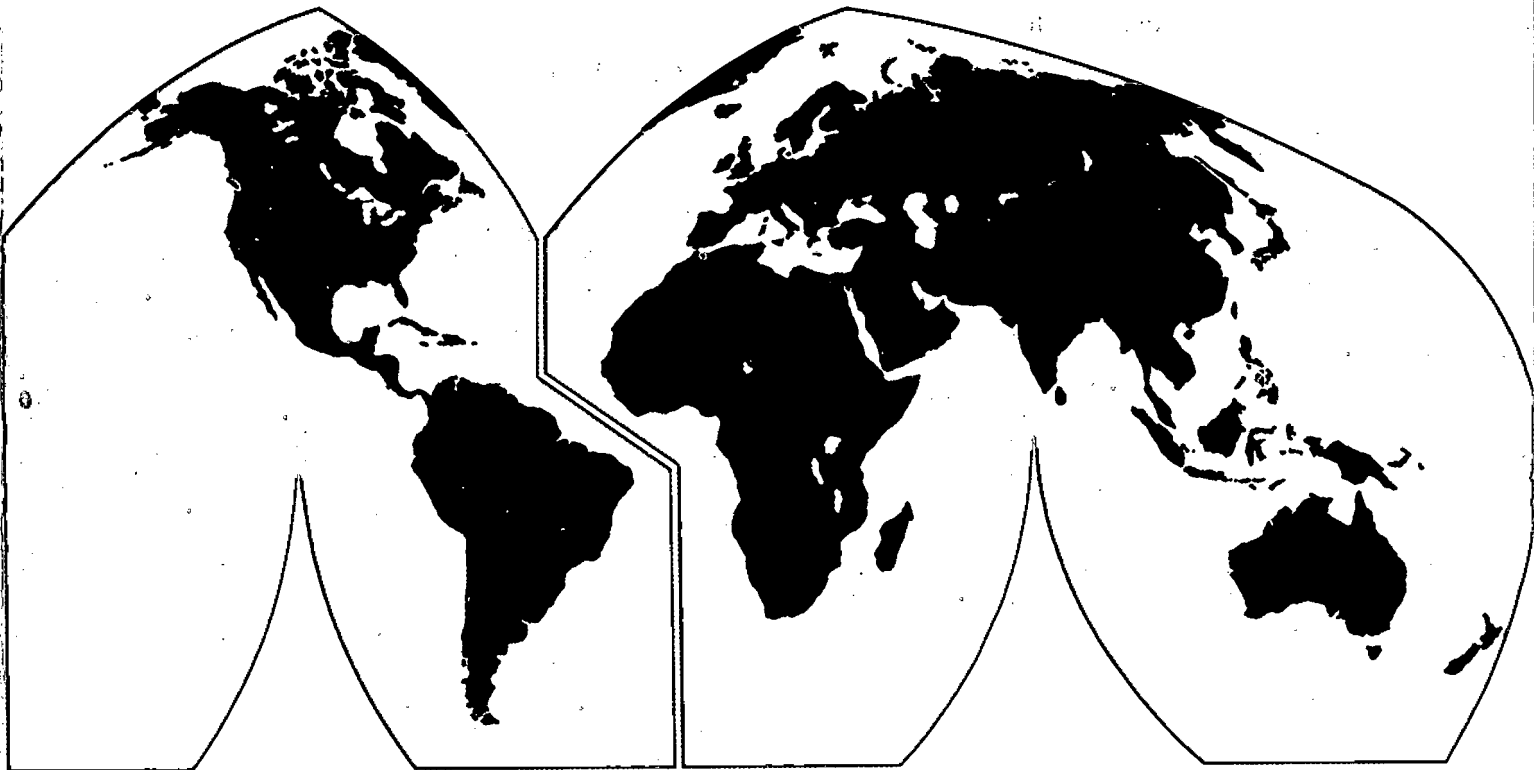


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National Basic Intelligence  
**FACTBOOK**



National Basic Intelligence FACTBOOK - January 1979

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**National Basic Intelligence**  
**FACTBOOK**

**January 1979**

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- VIII OCEANIA

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**ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEMA	Council for Economic Mutual Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
...	Colombo Plan
...	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
G-77	Group of 77
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency (Associated with OECD)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity

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**ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)**

OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
UEAC	Union of Central African States
WEU	Western European Union
WPC	World Peace Council
WTO	World Tourism Organization

**COMMODITY ORGANIZATIONS**

AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
IBA	International Bauxite Association
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Council
ICO	International Coffee Organization
. . .	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ITC	International Tin Council
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IWC	International Wheat Council
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
WSG	International Wool Study Group



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**UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES****Principal Organs:**

SC	Security Council
GA	General Assembly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
TC	Trusteeship Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
. . .	Secretariat

**Operating Bodies:**

UNCTAD	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
UNIDO	U.N. Industrial Development Organization

**Regional Economic Commissions:**

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF (FUND)	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

**Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:**

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
------	------------------------------------

January 1979

Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-October 1978, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 January 1979. Military manpower estimates are as of 1 July 1978 except for average number of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the 5-year period 1978-82. Military and communications data are as of 31 October 1978 unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the territorial limits.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

Major ports are the largest maritime ports of the country, relative to other ports of the same country, on the basis of estimated port capacity, alongside berthing accommodations, and commercial or naval importance. Minor ports are the remaining ports of a country which have, relative to the major ports, significantly lower estimated capacity, fewer alongside berthing accommodations, are of less commercial or naval importance. Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for U.S. fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

## Approximate Metric Conversions

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol	Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH					LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in	in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in	ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft	yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd	mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi	AREA				
AREA					in <sup>2</sup>	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm <sup>2</sup>
cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in <sup>2</sup>	ft <sup>2</sup>	square feet	0.09	square meters	m <sup>2</sup>
m <sup>2</sup>	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd <sup>2</sup>	yd <sup>2</sup>	square yards	0.8	square meters	m <sup>2</sup>
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi <sup>2</sup>	mi <sup>2</sup>	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km <sup>2</sup>
ha	hectares (10,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	acres	acres	acres	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
MASS (weight)					MASS (weight)				
g	gram	0.035	ounces	oz	oz	ounces	28	grams	g
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb	lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons			short tons	0.9	tonnes	t
VOLUME					VOLUME				
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz	tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt	Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt	fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal	c	cups	0.24	liters	l
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meters	35	cubic feet	ft <sup>3</sup>	pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd <sup>3</sup>	qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
					gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
					ft <sup>3</sup>	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m <sup>3</sup>
					yd <sup>3</sup>	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m <sup>3</sup>

January 1979

## AFGHANISTAN

## AFGHANISTAN



(See reference map VII)

## LAND

647,500 km<sup>2</sup>; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste, or urban, 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,510 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 14,541,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

**Ethnic divisions:** 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Kizelbashes, and others

**Religion:** 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

**Literacy:** under 10%

**Labor force:** about 5.88 million (FY78 est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 20%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** none

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

**Type:** martial law

**Capital:** Kabul

**Political subdivisions:** 26 provinces with centrally appointed governors

**Legal system:** not established; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** leaders of the Communist People's Democratic Party (PDPA) day-to-day policy decisions are made by the political bureau of the party's central committee

**Government leaders:** President of the Revolutionary Council, Secretary General of the PDPA, and Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki; Deputy Prime Minister, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hafizullah Amin

**Suffrage:** universal from age 18

**Political parties and leaders:** The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the sole legal political party

**Communists:** Parcham, a rival faction in the PDPA, is led by exiled former Deputy Prime Minister Babrak Karmal; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Peking group

**Other political or pressure groups:** the military supports the government; tribal rebellion continues in the eastern provinces; possible religious opposition

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$2.8 billion (FY78 est.), \$130 per capita; real growth rate about 3.7% (1970-78)

**Agriculture:** agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 85% of the labor force; main crops—wheat and other grains, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages—wheat, sugar, tea

**Major industries:** cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining

**Electric power:** 360,000 kW capacity (1977); 585 million kWh produced (1977), 30 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$340 million (f.o.b., FY78); fresh and dried fruits, natural gas, karakul skins, carpets, hides, wool and cotton

**Imports:** \$410 million (f.o.b., FY78); non-metallic minerals, sugar, tires and tubes, textiles, tea, used clothing, tobacco, transportation, and wheat

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S.S.R., India, U.K., Pakistan, West Germany, Switzerland, U.S.; imports—Japan, U.S.S.R., India, West Germany, U.K., U.S.

**Budget:** current expenditures \$158 million, capital expenditures \$163 million for FY76

**Monetary conversion rate:** 45 Afghanis=US\$1 (official, early June 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 21 March-20 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 0.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line

**Highways:** 20,885 km total (1975); 2,460 km paved, 3,910 km gravel, 8,735 km improved earth, and 5,780 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** total navigability 1,200 km; steamers use Amu Darya

**Ports:** only minor river ports

January 1979

## AFGHANISTAN/ALBANIA

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 36 total, 35 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television to be introduced by 1979; 35,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 4.1 million; 2.2 million fit for military service; about 162,000 reach military age (22) annually

**Supply:** dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the U.S.S.R.

**Military budget:** estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, about \$60.7 million; approximately 8.3% of central government budget

## ALBANIA



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

28,749 km<sup>2</sup>; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other

**Land boundaries:** 716 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 15 nm

**Coastline:** 418 km (including Sazan Island)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,597,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% Albanian, remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians

**Religion:** 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic; observances prohibited; Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state

**Language:** Albanian, Greek

**Literacy:** about 70%; no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved

**Labor force:** 911,000 (1969); 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** People's Socialist Republic of Albania

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Tiranë

**Political subdivisions:** 27 rrethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages

**Legal system:** based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 29 November

**Branches:** People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary

**Government leaders:** Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu; Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi (Chief of State)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections 6 October 1974; 99.9% of electorate voted

**Political parties and leaders:** Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha

**Communists:** 101,500 party members (November 1976)

**Member of:** CEMA, IAEA, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** est. \$748 million in 1970 (at 1970 prices), \$300 per capita

**Agriculture:** food deficit area; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages—wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries

**Shortages:** spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

**Electric power:** 500,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1977), 710 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$746 million (1971-75 est.); 1964 trade—55% minerals, metals, fuels; 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 5% consumer goods

January 1979

## ALBANIA/ALGERIA

**Imports:** \$1,238 million (1971-75 est.); 1964 trade—50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods; 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5 leks=US\$1 (commercial); 12.5 leks=US\$1 (noncommercial)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 277 km standard gage (1.435 m), single track, government-owned (1975)

**Highways:** 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

**Inland waterways:** 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1977)

**Freight carried:** rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways—39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971).

**Ports:** 1 major (Durres), 3 minor (1977)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

**Civil air:** no civil airline

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, 824 million leks; 10.7% of total budget

## ALGERIA



(See reference map V)

## LAND

2,460,500 km<sup>2</sup>; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows, 1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 6,260 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 1,183 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,944,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

**Religion:** 99% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew

**Language:** Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

**Literacy:** 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)

**Labor force:** 4.0 million; 50% agriculture, 20% industry, 25% other (military, police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants, construction workers); at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Algiers

**Political subdivisions:** 31 Wilayas (departments or provinces)

**Legal system:** based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4 chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 1 November

**Branches:** executive dominant; unicameral legislature reconvened in March 1977; judiciary

**Government leader:** President Houari Boumediene died 27 December 1978; Acting President Rabah Bitat assumed duties for 45 days

**Suffrage:** universal over age 19

**Elections (latest):** presidential 10 December 1976; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975; legislative elections held 25 February 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** National Liberation Front (FLN), Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui

**Communists:** 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

January 1979

## ALGERIA/ANDORRA

Member of: AFDB, AIOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$19.6 billion (1977), \$1,100 per capita; in real terms, 8.8% growth in 1977

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, barley, grapes, citrus fruits

**Major industries:** petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, and automotive plants under construction

**Electric power:** 1,700,000 kW capacity (1977); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 355 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$5.8 billion (f.o.b., 1977 est.); 90% hydrocarbons, also wine, citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables; U.S. took 56.2% of Algerian crude oil, supplanting France as Algeria's leading trade partner

**Imports:** \$6.9 billion (c.i.f., 1977); major items—capital goods 35%, semi-finished goods 38%, foodstuffs 25%; from France 23%, U.S. 9%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 DA=US\$0.24

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,950 km total; 2,690 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,140 km 1.055-meter gage, 120 km meter gage (1.000 m); 302 km electrified; 193 km double track

**Highways:** 78,410 km total; 45,070 km concrete or bituminous, 33,340 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

**Ports:** 9 major, 8 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,983 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,398 km

**Civil air:** 43 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 183 total, 170 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

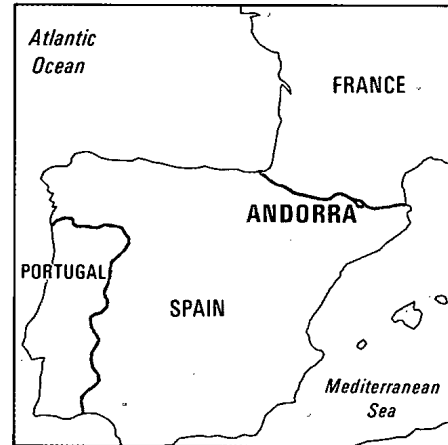
**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international service in the north, sparse in the south; Atlantic Ocean satellite station plus domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 266,000 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 18 AM and 40 TV stations; 5 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,740,000; 2,233,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 192,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$385 million; 5.7% of national budget

## ANDORRA



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

466 km<sup>2</sup>

**Land boundaries:** 105 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 29,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1976)

**Nationality:** noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

**Ethnic divisions:** Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other

**Religion:** virtually all Roman Catholic

**Language:** Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian

**Labor force:** unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Andorra; Valls d'Andorra (Catalan)

**Type:** unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguers

**Capital:** Andorra

**Political subdivisions:** 6 districts—Andorra la Vella, Saint Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino

**Legal system:** based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislature (General Council) consisting of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy sub-syndic chosen by General Council for 3-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

January 1979

## ANDORRA/ANGOLA

**Suffrage:** males of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970

**Elections:** half of General Council chosen every 2 years, last election December 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** traditionally no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party—Andorran Democratic Association—formed in November 1976

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** UNESCO

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

**Major industries:** tourism, sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

**Shortages:** food

**Electric power:** 25,000 kW capacity (1977); 100 million kWh produced (1977), 3,448 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

**Major trade partners:** Spain, France

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** about 96 km

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** international circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM stations, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 3,900 telephones (14.3 per 100 popl.)

## DEFENSE FORCES

Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

## ANGOLA

## LAND

1,245,790 km<sup>2</sup>; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow)

**Land boundaries:** 5,070 km

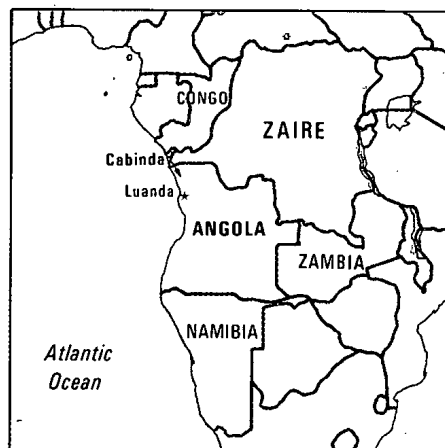
## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 20 nm

**Coastline:** 1,600 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** Angola (including Cabinda), 6,527,000 (January 1979), does not take into account emigration from



(See reference map VI)

Angola, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current); Cabinda, 105,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (12-60 to 12-70)

**Nationality:** noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% African, 5% European, 1% mestizo

**Religion:** about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant

**Language:** Portuguese (official), many native dialects

**Literacy:** 10-15%

**Labor force:** 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)

**Organized labor:** approx. 65,000 (1967)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** People's Republic of Angola

**Type:** republic; achieved independence from Portugal in November 1975; constitution promulgated 1975; government formed after civil war which ended in early 1976

**Capital:** Luanda

**Political subdivisions:** 17 administrative districts including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

**Legal system:** formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 11 November

**Branches:** the official party is the supreme political institution

**Government leaders:** Agostinho Neto, President

**Suffrage:** to be determined

**Elections:** none held to date

**Political parties and leaders:** Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-Labor Party), led by Agostinho Neto, only legal party; National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), defeated in civil war, carrying out insurgencies

January 1979

## ANGOLA/ANTIGUA

**Member of:** G-77, ILO, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNICEF, WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$2.8 billion (1977), \$440 per capita, 6.1% real growth (1970-72); real GDP growth has declined by at least 15% since independence

**Agriculture:** cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 153,580 metric tons (1975); exports \$53.0 million; imports \$5.6 million (1973)

**Major industries:** mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

**Electric power:** 525,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 210 kWh per capita

**Exports:** est. \$900 million (f.o.b., 1977); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, corn, and cotton; exports down sharply 1975-77

**Imports:** est. \$720 million (f.o.b., 1977); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; military deliveries partially offset drop in imports in 1975-77

**Major trade partners:** Cuba, U.S.S.R., Portugal, Eastern Europe, and U.S.

**Budget:** (1975) balanced at about \$740 million by former Portuguese administration; budget not yet published by new government

**Monetary conversion rate:** 40.643 escudos=US\$1 as of November 1977

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,108 km total; 2,798 km 1.067-meter gage, 310 km 0.600-meter gage

**Highways:** 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 28,723 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,220 km navigable

**Ports:** 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Mocamedes), 15 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 179 km

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft

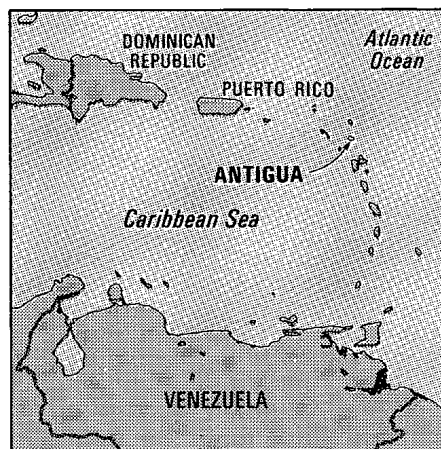
**Airfields:** 563 total, 504 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair network of open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 32,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 24 AM, 12 FM, and 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,574,000; 791,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 59,000

## ANTIGUA



(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

280 km<sup>2</sup>; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 153 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 73,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (7-70 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely African Negro

**Religion:** Church of England (predominant), other Protestant sects, and some Roman Catholic

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Organized labor:** 18,000, 20% unemployment

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** State of Antigua

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

**Capital:** St. Johns

**Political subdivisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

**Legal system:** based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 justices

**Branches:** legislative, 21-member popularly elected House of Representatives; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet



January 1979

## ANTIGUA/ARGENTINA

**Government leaders:** Premier Vere C. Bird, Sr.; Deputy Premier Lester Bird; Governor Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs

**Suffrage:** universal suffrage age 18 and over

**Elections:** every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry

**Voting strength:** 1976 election—House of Representative seats—ALP 10, PLM 5, independent 1, tie 1

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Afro-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small black nationalist group led by Timothy Hector; Antigua Freedom Fighters (AFF), a small black radical group, leaders unknown

**Member of:** CARICOM, ISO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$52 million (1977 est.), \$720 per capita; 2.0% real growth

**Agriculture:** main crop, cotton

**Major industries:** oil refining, tourism

**Shortages:** electric power

**Electric power:** 31,200 kW capacity (1977); 60 million kWh produced (1977), 780 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$22 million (f.o.b., 1975); petroleum products, cotton

**Imports:** \$54 million (c.i.f., 1975); crude oil, food, clothing

**Major trade partners:** 30% U.K., 25% U.S., 18% Commonwealth Caribbean countries (1975)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-76) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$13.9 million; no military aid

**Budget:** (current) revenues, \$12 million; current expenditures, \$15 million (1977/78)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (July 1976)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-30 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 78 km narrow gage (0.760 m), employed almost exclusively for handling cane

**Highways:** 380 km total; 240 km main, 140 km secondary

**Ports:** 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased out

**Airfields:** 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 2,745 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system; 3,500 telephones (4.9 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable

**ARGENTINA**

(See reference map III)

**LAND**

2,771,300 km<sup>2</sup>; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste

**Land boundaries:** 9,414 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 4,989 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 26,658,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

**Religion:** 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)

**Labor force:** 10 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other; 4-5% estimated unemployment

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force (est.)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Argentine Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Buenos Aires

January 1979

## ARGENTINA

**Political subdivisions:** 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

**Legal system:** based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict, further changes may be made by new government; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 May

**Branches:** presidency; legislature; national judiciary

**Government leader:** President, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Jorge Rafael Videla, chosen by the three-man Junta that took power on 24 March 1976

**Government structure:** the Junta, composed of the chiefs of the three armed services, retains supreme authority; active duty or retired officers fill all but two cabinet posts and administer all provincial and many local governments; in addition, the military now oversee the nation's principal labor confederation and unions, as well as other civilian pressure groups; Congress has been disbanded and all political activity suspended; a nine-man Legislative Council, composed of senior officers, advises the junta on lawmaking

**Political parties:** a number of civilian political groupings remain potentially influential, despite the suspension of all partisan activity; these include Justicialist Party (Peronist coalition that formerly governed) and the Radical Civic Union, center-left party providing the chief civilian opposition to the Peronists; the Moscow-oriented Communist Party remains legal, but extreme leftist splinter groups have been outlawed

**Communists:** some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

**Other political or pressure groups:** Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturer's association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowner's association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, NAM, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$48 billion (1977), \$1,840 per capita; 18% government consumption, 62% private consumption, 22% investment, -2% net foreign demand (1975); real GDP growth rate 1977, 4.4%

**Agriculture:** main products—cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 281,727 metric tons (1976); exports \$42 million (1976 est.)

**Major industries:** food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

**Crude steel:** 2.7 million metric tons produced (1977), 90 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 9.16 million kW capacity (1977); 27 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,040 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$5.7 billion (f.o.b., 1977); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseeds

**Imports:** \$4.2 billion (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

**Major trade partners (1977):** exports—10% Netherlands, 8% Brazil, 8% Italy, 7% U.S., 5% Japan; imports—19% U.S., 10% FRG, 9% Japan, 9% Brazil

**Aid:** (FY70-76) economic—from U.S. \$248 million; from other Western countries \$797 million; from Communist countries \$458 million; military—from U.S. \$137 million

**Budget:** (1978) 8,000 billion pesos=\$9.4 billion at exchange rate of mid-September 1978

**Monetary conversion rate:** 850 pesos=US\$1 (mid-September 1978)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 39,738 km total; 3,086 km standard gage (1.435 m), 22,788 km broad gage (1.676 m), 13,461 km meter gage (1.000 m), 403 km 0.750-meter gage

**Highways:** 207,300 km total, of which 43,900 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 104,000 km improved earth, 19,900 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 11,000 km navigable

**Ports:** 7 major, 21 minor

**Pipelines:** 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 8,172 km natural gas

**Civil air:** 39 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2,400 total, 2,127 usable; 92 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 313 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** extensive modern system; telephone network has 2.54 million sets (9.8 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used, 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 160 AM, 12 FM, and 64 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

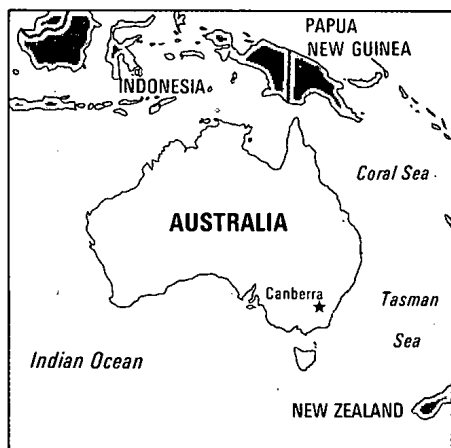
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,535,000; 5,299,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 226,000

January 1979

## ARGENTINA/AUSTRALIA

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$1,742.2 million; about 15% of total central government budget

## AUSTRALIA



(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

7,692,300 km<sup>2</sup>; 6% arable, 58% pasture, 2% forested, 34% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 12 nm; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

**Coastline:** about 25,760 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 14,298,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

**Religion:** 98% Christian

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 98.5%

**Labor force:** 6 million; 14% agriculture, 32% industry, 37% services, 15% commerce, 2% other; 6% unemployment

**Organized labor:** 44% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Commonwealth of Australia

**Type:** federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

**Capital:** Canberra

**Political subdivisions:** 6 states and 2 territories (Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 26 January

**Branches:** Parliament (House of Representatives and Senate); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Governor General Sir Zelman Cowen; Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** held at 3-year intervals, or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election December 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Government—Liberal Party (Malcolm Fraser) and National Country Party (Douglas Anthony); opposition—Labour Party (William J. Hayden)

**Voting strength (1977 Parliamentary election):** lower house: Liberal-Country Coalition, 86 seats; Labour Party, 38 seats; Senate: Liberal Country Coalition, 35 seats; Labour, 26 seats; Democrats, 2 seats; Independents, 1 seat

**Communists:** 3,900 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Democratic Labour Party (anti-Communist Labour Party splinter group)

**Member of:** ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$95.2 billion (1977), \$6,830 per capita; 60% private consumption, 16% government current expenditure, 24% investment (1975); 2% real average annual growth (1975-77)

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to livestock grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,300 calories per day per capita

**Fishing:** catch 113,961 metric tons (1976); exports \$94.5 million (FY75), imports \$86.2 million (FY75)

**Major industries:** mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

**Crude steel:** 7.8 million metric tons produced (FY76), 570 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 22,457,000 kW capacity (1977); 84.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 6,070 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$13.4 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal products (1977)—44% agricultural products, 14% metalliferous ores, 13% wool, 12% coal

**Imports:** \$13.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); principal products (1977)—41% manufactured raw materials, 28% capital equipment, 25% consumer goods

January 1979

## AUSTRALIA/AUSTRIA

**Major trade partners:** (1977) exports—34% Japan, 9% U.S., 5% New Zealand, 4% U.K.; imports—21% U.S., 11% U.K., 21% Japan

**Aid:** economic—Australian aid abroad \$2.3 billion (FY65-75); \$430 million (FY75), 55% for Papua New Guinea

**Budget:** expenditures, A\$26.7 billion; receipts A\$24.4 billion (FY78)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.87 Australian dollar=US\$1 (A\$1=US\$1.15), September 1978

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 40,636 km total (1976); 9,197 km 1.60-meter gage, 13,394 km standard gage (1.435 m), 18,045 km 1.067-meter gage; 800 km electrified (June 1962); government-owned (except for few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

**Highways:** 837,872 km total (1977); 207,650 km paved, 205,454 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 424,768 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

**Ports:** 12 major, numerous minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 740 km; refined products, 340 km; natural gas, 6,947 km

**Civil air:** around 150 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,618 total, 1,546 usable; 198 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 626 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** very good international and domestic service; 5.5 (39.5 per 100 popl.) million telephones; 204 AM stations, 5 FM stations, 112 TV stations and 66 repeaters; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,551,000; 3,142,000 fit for military service; 130,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$2,925,000,000; about 8.7% of total central government budget

## AUSTRIA

## LAND

83,916 km<sup>2</sup>; 20% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 2,582 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,511,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate -0.0% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian



(See reference map IV)

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

**Religion:** 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other

**Language:** German

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 2,784,635 (1977); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number more than 200,000 (1972); unemployment 1.2% (September 1977)

**Organized labor:** about two-thirds of wage and salary workers (1971)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Austria

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Vienna

**Political subdivisions:** 9 states (Laender) including the capital

**Legal system:** civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 26 October

**Branches:** bicameral parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky leads a one-party Socialist government

**Suffrage:** universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

January 1979

## AUSTRIA/THE BAHAMAS

**Elections:** presidential, every 6 years (next 1980); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1979)

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Josef Taus, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPOe), Alexander Gotz, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 50.6% SPOe, 42.7% OeVP, 5.3% FPOe, 1.2% Communist

**Communists:** membership 25,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (OeVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$47.8 billion (1977), \$6,360 per capita; 58.4% private consumption, 16.2% public consumption, 27.0% investment, 1.7% stock building; -3.3% net foreign balance; 1977 real GNP growth rate, 3.5%

**Agriculture:** livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Major industries:** foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

**Crude steel:** 4.1 million metric tons produced (1977), 550 kg per capita (1977)

**Electric power:** 11,500,000 kW capacity (1977); 38.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 5,015 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$11.0 billion (1977); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

**Imports:** \$15.4 billion (1977); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** (1977) 35.9% West Germany, 8.9% Italy, 6.4% Switzerland, 3.9% U.K., 3.1% U.S.; 76.8% OECD, 59.0 EC; 11.4% Communist countries

**Aid:** (1970-76) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$364 million

**Budget:** expenditures, \$14.3 billion; revenues, \$11.8 billion; deficit, \$2.5 billion (1977 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 16.53 shillings=US\$1, 1977 average

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 6,517 km total; 5,877 km government-owned; 5,397 km standard gage (1.435 m) of which 2,730 km electrified and 1,333 km double tracked; 480 km narrow gage (0.760 m) of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned (1.435- and 1.000-meter gage)

**Highways:** approximately 33,600 km total national classified network, including 10,400 km federal and 23,200 km provincial roads; about 20,800 km paved (bituminous, concrete, stone block) and 12,800 km unpaved (gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil); additional 60,800 km communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

**Inland waterways:** 427 km

**Ports:** 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

**Pipelines:** 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 51 total, 50 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 90 AM, 94 FM, and 350 TV stations; 1 Comsat station U/C; 2.28 million telephones (29.9 per 100 popl.)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,766,000; 1,495,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 62,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$720 million; about 4.0% of the federal budget

## THE BAHAMAS

## LAND

11,396 km<sup>2</sup>; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,542 km (New Providence Is. 76 km)

## PEOPLE

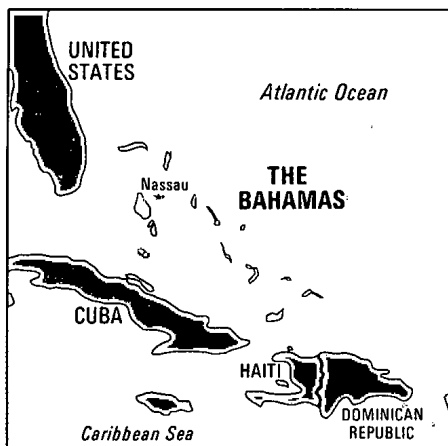
**Population:** 229,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Bahamian (sing., pl.); adjective—Bahamian

**Ethnic divisions:** 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed

**Religion:** Baptists 29%, Church of England 23%, Roman Catholic 23%, smaller groups of other Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

January 1979

**THE BAHAMAS/BAHRAIN**

(See reference map II)

**Language:** English**Labor force:** 84,228 (1976), 25% organized; 25% unemployment (1977)**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** The Commonwealth of The Bahamas**Type:** independent commonwealth since July 1973, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State**Capital:** Nassau (New Providence Island)**Legal system:** based on English law**National holiday:** Independence Day, 10 July**Branches:** bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling; Acting Governor General Gerald C. Cash**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; registered voters (July 1977) 73,309**Elections:** House of Assembly (19 July 1977); next election due constitutionally in 5 years**Political parties and leaders:** Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly black, Lynden O. Pindling; Bahamian Democratic Party (BDP), Henry Bostwick; Free National Movement (FNM), Cecil Wallace-Whitfield**Voting strength (1977 election):** PLP (55%) 30 seats, BDP (27%) 6 seats, FNM (15%) 2 seats, others (3%) 0 seats**Communists:** none known**Member of:** CDB, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, U.N., WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$758 million (at market prices, 1977), \$3,510 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 3.5%**Agriculture:** food importer, main crops—fish, fruits, vegetables**Major industries:** tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe**Electric power:** 250,000 kW capacity (1977); 680 million kWh produced (1977), 3,150 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1977); fuel oil, pharmaceuticals, cement, rum**Imports:** \$2.1 billion (c.i.f., 1977); crude oil, foodstuffs, manufactured goods**Major trade partners:** non-oil exports—U.S. 41%, U.K. 12%, Canada 3%; non-oil imports—U.S. 73%, U.K. 13%, Canada 2% (1973)**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (1970-76) from U.S. \$34.3 million; from other Western countries, \$136.6 million; no military aid**Budget:** (1978 projected), revenues, \$186 million; expenditures, \$199 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$1)=US\$1**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** 3,350 km total; 1,350 km paved, 2,000 km gravel**Ports:** 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 54 total, 51 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations**Telecommunications:** telecom facilities highly developed, including 58,000 telephones (27.5 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 3 AM, 2 FM stations and 1 TV station; 3 coaxial submarine cables**BAHRAIN****LAND**596 km<sup>2</sup> plus group of 32 smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm**Coastline:** 161 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 289,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.5% (7-75 to 7-76)**Nationality:** noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other; native Bahrainis are a minority**Religion:** Muslim**Language:** Arabic, English also widely spoken**Literacy:** about 40% (1970)**Labor force:** 78,507 (1976)

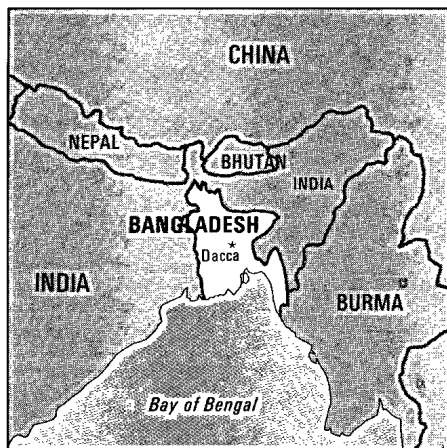
January 1979

**BAHRAIN/BANGLADESH**

(See reference map V)

**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** State of Bahrain**Type:** traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971**Capital:** Manama**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973**National holiday:** 16 December**Branches:** Amir rules with help of a cabinet led by Prime Minister; a National Assembly, made up of cabinet and 30 directly elected members, was formed in early 1974; Amir dissolved assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the assembly**Government leader:** Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa**Political parties and pressure groups:** political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active**Communists:** negligible**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IMF, NAM, OAPEC, U.N., UNESCO, WHO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$600 million (1976 est.), annual growth rate 4.1% (1975-85 projected average), \$2,430 per capita, dominated by oil industry; 1977 average daily crude oil production, 56,000 bbls (oil expected to last 15 years if no new discoveries are made); 1975 nonassociated natural gas production, 102 billion ft<sup>3</sup>; government oil revenues for 1976 are estimated at \$395.7 million**Agriculture:** produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food**Major industries:** petroleum refining, aluminum smelting, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, pearls and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include flourmill, and ISA town; OAPEC dry dock to be built by 1977**Electric power:** 600,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.4 billion kWh produced (1977), 8,450 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$1,840 million (f.o.b., 1977); non-oil exports (including reexports), \$396.8 million (1977); oil exports, \$1,443 million (1977)**Imports:** \$2,023 million (c.i.f., 1977)**Major trade partners:** Saudi Arabia, U.K., U.S., Japan, EC**Aid:** received \$110 million in bilateral commitments and committed itself \$8.5 million to multilateral agencies in CY74**Budget:** (1976) \$489 million, 72% of revenues from oil**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bahrain dinar=US\$2.52 (since January 1973)**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Highways:** 93 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks**Ports:** 1 major (Bahrain)**Pipelines:** crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 31,000 telephones (11.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 TV station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar and United Arab Emirates**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 64,000; fit for military service, 37,000**Supply:** mostly from U.K.**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978; \$42.8 million, 6% of total budget**BANGLADESH****LAND**142,500 km<sup>2</sup>; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% not available for cultivation, 16% forested**Land boundaries:** 2,535 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm; fishing 200 nm**Coastline:** 580 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 86,931,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

January 1979

**BANGLADESH**

(See reference map VII)

**Ethnic divisions:** predominantly Bengali; fewer than 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals

**Religion:** about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other

**Language:** Bengali

**Literacy:** about 25%

**Labor force:** over 20 million; extensive export of labor to U.A.E., Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, and Oman; over 75% of labor force is in agriculture

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Type:** independent republic since December 1971; Government of President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman overthrown in August 1975; two other coups followed; country currently governed by an elected president who is also chief martial law administrator, and his council of civilian advisers

**Capital:** Dacca

**Political subdivisions:** 19 districts, 413 thanas (counties), 4,053 unions (village groupings)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; President has promised a new constitution will be written following the parliamentary elections of February 1979

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 26 March

**Branches:** constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong president; controlled judiciary; parliament dissolved by current regime

**Government leader:** President, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** First Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in March 1973; elections every 5 years; President elected June 3, 1978; a separate parliamentary election is planned for 12 February 1979

**Communists:** 2,500 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** 18 political parties legalized by government as of October 1978, student groups, bands of former guerrillas

**Member of:** ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMF, ILO, NAM, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$7.2 billion est. (FY78, current prices), \$90 per capita; real growth, 8% (FY78)

**Agriculture:** large subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages—grain, cotton, and oilseeds

**Fishing:** catch 821,000 metric tons (FY76)

**Major industries:** jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

**Electric power:** 915,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.6-billion kWh produced (1977), 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$498 million (FY78); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

**Imports:** \$1,274 million (FY78 est.); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S. 14%, U.K. 13%; imports—Japan 22%, U.S. 10% (FY77)

**Budget:** (FY78 est.) domestic revenues, \$823 million; expenditures, \$1,578 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 14.787 taka=US\$1 (July 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,909 km total (1977); 1,910 km meter gage (1.000 m), 964 km broad gage (1.676 m), 35 km narrow gage (0.762 m), 300 km double track; government-owned

**Highways:** 44,930 km total; 4,044 km paved, 2,022 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

**Ports:** 1 major; 5 minor

**Pipelines:** 150 km natural gas

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 23 total, 16 usable; 18 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate international radiocommunications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 1 FM, 3 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

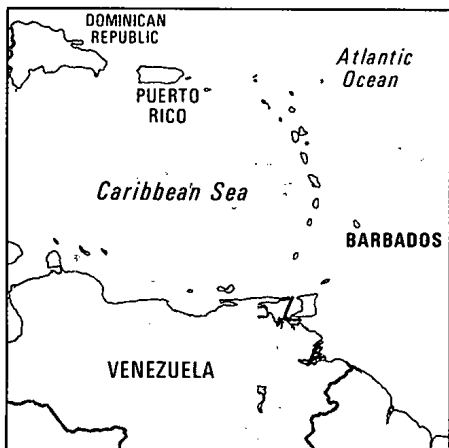
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 18,237,000; 10,498,000 fit for military service



January 1979

**BANGLADESH/BARBADOS**

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$145.0 million; about 8.8% of the central government budget

**BARBADOS**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

430 km<sup>2</sup>; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 97 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 260,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.5% (1-76 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

**Ethnic divisions:** 80% African, 17% mixed, 4% European

**Religion:** Anglican (70%), Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** over 90%

**Labor force:** 97,000 (1973 est.) wage and salary earners; unemployment 20-25% (1976)

**Organized labor:** 32%

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Barbados

**Type:** independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** Bridgetown

**Political subdivisions:** 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

**Legal system:** English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 30 November

**Branches:** legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 24-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister

**Government leader:** Prime Minister J. M. G. "Tom" Adams; Governor General Sir Deighton H. L. Ward

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 2 September 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G. "Tom" Adams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

**Voting strength (1976 election):** Barbados Labor Party (BLP), 53%; Democratic Labor Party, 46%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 7

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$440 million (1977), \$1,840 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 3.0%

**Agriculture:** main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

**Major industries:** tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing

**Electric power:** 107,000 kW capacity (1977); 220 million kWh produced (1977), 920 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$95 million (f.o.b., 1977); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, clothing

**Imports:** \$274 million (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs, machinery, manufactured goods

**Major trade partners:** exports—34% U.S., 27% CARICOM, 10% U.K., 29% other; imports—25% U.S., 19% U.K., 16% CARICOM, 7% Canada, 33% other (1977)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (1970-76) from U.S., \$3.7 million; from other Western countries, \$41.4 million; no military aid

**Budget:** (1978/79) revenues, \$129 million; expenditures, \$191 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 Barbados dollars=US\$1

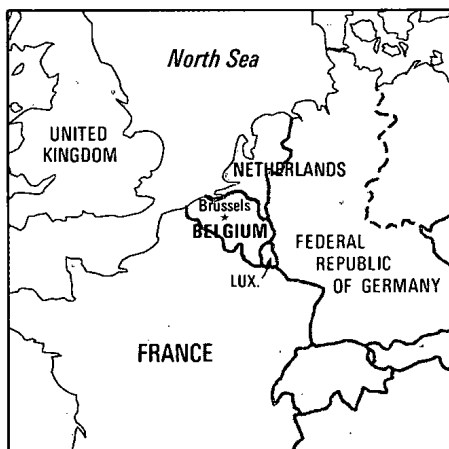
**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,450 km total; 1,350 km paved, and 100 km gravel, and earth

January 1979

**BARBADOS/BELGIUM****Ports:** 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in)**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** islandwide automatic telephone system with 44,000 telephones (17.8 per 100 pop.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; UHF/VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 58,000; 42,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription**Literacy:** 97%**Labor force:** 4.09 million (July 1978); in June 1976, 46.7% in services, 28.0% in mining and manufacturing, 7.4% in construction, 6.6% in transportation, 3.2% in agriculture, 1.0% commuting foreign workers, 0.4% in public works, 6.7% unemployed; 8.1% unemployed first quarter 1978, seasonally adjusted**Organized labor:** 48% of labor force (1969)**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Kingdom of Belgium**Type:** constitutional monarchy**Capital:** Brussels**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations**National holiday:** National Day, 21 July**Branches:** executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual**Government leader:** Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Paul vanden Boeynants (interim until election of Constituent Assembly in January 1979)**Suffrage:** universal over age 21**Elections:** held 17 April 1977 (held at least once every 4 years)**Political parties and leaders:** Social Christian, Charles Nothomb and Wilfred Martens, co-presidents; Socialist, Andre Cools and Karl Van Miert, co-presidents; Liberal, Pierre Dechamps, national president; Brussels Liberal, Basile Risopoulos, party president; Francophone Democratic Front, Antoinette Spaak, party president; Walloon Rally, Paul-Henri Gendebien, party president; Volksunie (Flemish nationalist), Hugo Schiltz, party president; Communist, Louis Van Gent, president of political bureau**Voting strength (1977 election):** 80 seats Social Christian, 62 seats Socialist, 31 seats Liberal, 20 seats Volksunie, 10 seats Francophone Democratic Front, 5 seats Walloon Rally, 2 seats Brussels Liberal, 2 seats Communist**Communists:** 10,000 members (est.)**Other political or pressure groups:** Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; the Federation of Belgium Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; two major organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead**BELGIUM***(See reference map IV)***LAND**30,562 km<sup>2</sup>; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested**Land boundaries:** 1,377 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)**Coastline:** 64 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 9,842,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.0% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian**Ethnic divisions:** 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other**Language:** French, Flemish (Dutch), German, in small area of eastern Belgium; divided along ethnic lines

January 1979

**BELGIUM/BELIZE**

and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$79 billion (1977), \$8,040 per capita; 61.9% consumption, 21.1% investment, 17.4% government, 0.3% stock building, -0.7% net foreign balance; 2.0% real growth rate in 1977

**Agriculture:** livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 44,410 metric tons (1976); exports \$37 million (1975), imports \$178 million (1975)

**Major industries:** engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

**Crude steel:** 11.3 million metric tons produced; 1,150 kg per capita (1977)

**Electric power:** 11,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 47.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 4,791 kWh per capita

**Exports:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$37.5 billion (f.o.b., 1977); iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

**Imports:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$40.3 billion (c.i.f., 1977); nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals, fuels

**Major trade partners:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1977) 69.3% EC (22.3% West Germany, 17.5% France, 16.8% Netherlands, 7.3% U.K., 4.2% Italy), 5.1% U.S.

**Aid:** (1970-76) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$1,580 million

**Budget:** (1977) revenues, \$21.9 billion; expenditures, \$24.0 billion; deficit, \$2.1 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** (1977 average) Belgian Franc 35.841 = US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 4,394 km total; 4,117 km standard gage (1.435 m) and government-owned, 2,536 km double track, 1,224 km electrified; 277 km privately owned, electrified meter gage (1.000 m)

**Highways:** 104,612 km total; 1,051 km paved, limited access, divided autoroute; 51,780 km other paved; 51,781 km unpaved

**Inland waterways:** 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

**Ports:** 5 major, 1 minor

**Pipelines:** refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

**Civil air:** 55 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 46 total, 45 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2.95 million telephones (30.0 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 21 FM, and 25 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,369,000; 1,999,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 78,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$2.3 billion; about 7% of proposed central government budget

**BELIZE**  
(formerly British Honduras)

**LAND**

22,973 km<sup>2</sup>; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated); 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other

**Land boundaries:** 515 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 386 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 154,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

January 1979

**BELIZE/BENIN**

**Religion:** 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

**Language:** English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib

**Literacy:** 70%-80%

**Labor force:** 34,500; 39% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction and transport, 20% services, 7% other; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed

**Organized labor:** 8% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Belize

**Type:** internal self-governing British colony

**Capital:** Belmopan

**Legal system:** English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony

**Branches:** 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary

**Government leaders:** Premier George C. Price; Governor Peter Donovan McEntee

**Suffrage:** universal adult (probably 21)

**Elections:** must be held within 5 years of last elections held in October 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** People's United Party (PUP), George Price; United Democratic Party (UDP), a coalition comprised of the National Independence Party (NIP) led by Philip Goldson, the People's Democratic Union (PDM) led by Dean Lindo, and the Liberal Party (LP) led by Harry Lawrence; Corozal United Front (CUF), Santiago Ricalde; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan X. Hyde

**Voting strength (National Assembly):** PUP 12 seats, UDP 6 seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP

**Member of:** CARICOM, ISO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$96 million (1975), \$700 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, -31% net foreign balance (1968)

**Agriculture:** main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita

**Major industries:** timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap

**Electric power:** 16,000 kW capacity (1977); 32 million kWh produced (1977), 230 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$73 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, molasses, clothing, lumber, citrus fruits, fish

**Imports:** \$86 million (c.i.f., 1975); vehicles, building materials, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S. 30%, U.K. 24%, Mexico 22%, Canada 13%; imports—U.S. 34%, U.K. 25%, Jamaica 7% (1970)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$56.5 million; from U.S., \$2.5 million; no military aid

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 Belize dollars=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 2,550 km total; 300 km paved, 1,150 km gravel, 950 km improved earth and 300 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 800 km river network used by shallow-draft craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Belize), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 36 total, 37 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 5,600 telephones in automatic and manual network (4.3 per 100 popl.); radio-relay system; 6 AM stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 34,000; 20,000 fit for military service; 1,700 reach military age (18) annually

**BENIN****(formerly Dahomey)****LAND**

115,773 km<sup>2</sup>; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1%

**Land boundaries:** 1,963 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (100 nm mineral exploitation limit)

**Coastline:** 121 km

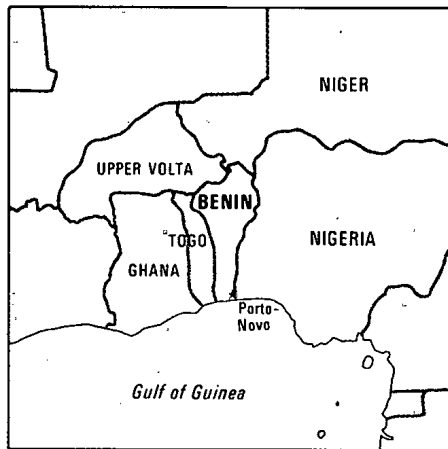
**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 3,333,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Beninese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Beninese

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Africans (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), 5,500 Europeans

January 1979

**BENIN/BERMUDA**

(See reference map VI)

**Religion:** 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist

**Language:** French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north

**Literacy:** about 20%

**Labor force:** 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry

**Organized labor:** approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Republic of Benin

**Type:** party state, under military rule since 26 October 1972

**Capital:** Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces, 46 districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 30 November

**Branches:** National Revolutionary Council, Council of Ministers, Central Committee of Party

**Government leader:** Col. Mathieu Kérékou, President, and Chief of State Charged with National Defense

**Suffrage:** suspended

**Elections:** current government has held no elections and none are scheduled

**Political parties:** People's Revolutionary Party of Benin established in 1975

**Communists:** sole party espouses Marxism-Leninism

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS; Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$660 million (1977 est.), \$200 per capita; 1.5% real growth during 1970-1977

**Agriculture:** major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish

**Fishing:** catch 25,504 metric tons (1976); exports 600 metric tons, imports 8,875 metric tons (1975)

**Major industries:** palm oil and palm kernel oil processing

**Electric power:** 11,000 kW capacity (1977); 55 million kWh produced (1977), 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$106 million (f.o.b., 1977); palm products (34%); other agricultural products

**Imports:** \$264 million (c.i.f., 1977); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

**Budget:** 1977 est.—receipts \$110 million, expenditures \$109 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 579 km, all meter gage (1.00 m)

**Highways:** 3,303 km total; 705 km paved, 2,598 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 645 km navigable

**Ports:** 1 major (Cotonou), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system of open wire and radio relay; 9,900 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** eligible 15-49, 735,000; 370,000 fit for military service; about 34,000 males and 35,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

**Supply:** dependent on France and Guinea; aid from North Korea and PRC is pending

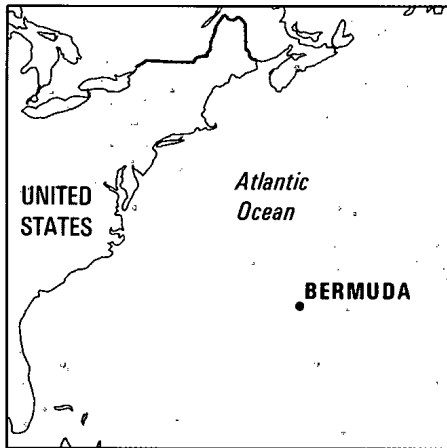
**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$10.9 million; about 9.7% of central government budget

**BERMUDA****LAND**

54.4 km<sup>2</sup>; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

January 1979

## BERMUDA/BHUTAN



(See reference map 11)

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 103 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 60,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-70 to 7-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 59% black, 41% white

**Religion:** 47.5% Church of England, 38.2% other Protestant, 10.2% Catholic, 4.1% other

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** virtually 100%

**Labor force:** 25,200 (1975)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Bermuda

**Type:** British colony

**Capital:** Hamilton

**Political subdivisions:** 9 parishes

**Legal system:** English law

**Branches:** Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Legislative Council, and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Governor, Sir Peter Ramsbotham; Premier, J. David Gibbons

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** at least once every 5 years; last general election, May 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** United Bermuda Party (UBP), J. David Gibbons; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne Evans

**Voting strength (1976 elections):** UBP 55.5%, PLP 44.4%; House of Assembly seats—UBP 26%, PLP 14%

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$430 million (1976 est.), \$7,540 per capita; real growth rate 1976, est. 2.0%

**Agriculture:** main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

**Major industries:** tourism, finance

**Electric power:** 86,200 kW capacity (1977); 300 million kWh produced (1977), 5,170 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$47 million (f.o.b., 1976); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

**Imports:** \$165 million (f.o.b., 1976); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

**Major trade partners:** 45% U.S., 22% U.K., 9% Canada (1976)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-76), from U.S. \$34 million; from other Western countries \$109 million; no military aid

**Budget:** revenues, \$87 million; expenditures \$89 million; expenditures \$89 million (proposed 1978/79)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bermuda dollar=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 190 km, all paved

**Ports:** 3 major (Hamilton, St. George Freeport, Ireland Island)

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with asphalt runway 2,945 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 38,600 sets (66.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

**BHUTAN****LAND**

46,600 km<sup>2</sup>; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested

**Land boundaries:** about 870 km

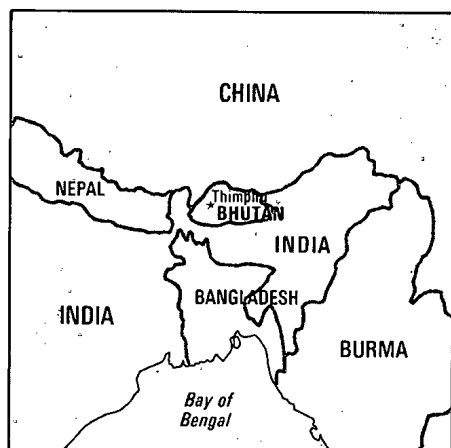
**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,282,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

January 1979

**BHUTAN/BOLIVIA**

(See reference map VII)

**Religion:** 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

**Language:** Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects, most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

**Literacy:** insignificant

**Labor force:** 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Bhutan

**Type:** monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

**Capital:** Thimphu

**Political subdivisions:** 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions

**Legal system:** based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the monarch assumed full power—no constitution existed beforehand; a Supreme Court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 17 December

**Branches:** appointed Minister and indirectly elected Assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators

**Government leader:** King Jigme Singye Wangchuk

**Suffrage:** each family has one vote

**Elections:** popular elections on village level held every 3 years

**Political parties:** all parties illegal

**Communists:** no overt Communist presence

**Other political or pressure groups:** Buddhist clergy

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, G-77, NAM, UPU, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$90 million (1976); \$70 per capita

**Agriculture:** rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit

**Major industries:** handicrafts (particularly textiles)

**Electric power:** 3,000 kW capacity (1977); 8 million kWh produced (1977), 6 kWh per capita

**Exports:** about \$1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts

**Imports:** about \$1.4 million annually

**Major trading partner:** India

**Aid:** economic—India (FY61-72), \$180 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 8.77 ngultrums=8.77 Indian rupees=US\$1 as of October 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

**Freight carried:** not available, very light traffic

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 asphalt runway 1,372 m, and 1 with concrete runway 899 m

**Telecommunications:** facilities inadequate; 1,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 6,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 299,000; 159,000 fit for military service; about 14,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Supply:** dependent on India

**BOLIVIA****LAND**

1,098,160 km<sup>2</sup>; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 6,083 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 5,149,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bolivian(s); adjective—Bolivian

**Ethnic divisions:** 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

**Language:** Spanish, Aymara, Quechua

**Literacy:** 35%-40%

**Labor force:** 2.8 million (1977); 70% agriculture, 3% mining, 10% services and utilities, 7% manufacturing, 10% other

January 1979

**BOLIVIA**

**Organized labor:** 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Bolivia

**Type:** republic; de facto military dictatorship government

**Capital:** La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

**Political subdivisions:** 9 departments with limited autonomy

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 August

**Branches:** executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary

**Government leaders:** President David PADILLA Arancibia

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

**Elections:** presidential and congressional elections held on 9 July 1978, Bolivia's first elections in 12 years were subsequently declared invalid by the Banzer government following widespread reports of fraudulent balloting; on 21 July General Pereda, the official candidate, took power in a bloodless coup; (Pereda has since been deposed by Padilla); elections are now tentatively set for early 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** ban on political parties was lifted in December 1977, but party activity is disorganized so far; the two traditional political parties in Bolivia are the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), both are seriously factionalized; Bolivian Socialist Falange; (Mario Gutierrez); Nationalist

Revolutionary Movement of the People (Jaime Arellano); Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Left (Hernan Siles Zuazo); Authentic Revolutionary Party (Walter Guevara Arce); Christian Democratic Party (Benjamin Miguel); Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Left (Juan Lachin Oquendo); Paz Estenssorida MNR (Leonidas Sanchez)

**Voting strength (1966 elections):** Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, other 17%

**Communists:** three parties; PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 300 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 150 (including 100 in exile); POR (Trotskyist), about 50 members divided between three factions led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, Guillermo Lora Escobar, and Amadeo Arze

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IAEA, IADB, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$3.5 billion (1977, in 1977 dollars), \$730 per capita; 69% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 20% gross domestic investment, -6% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate (1972-76), average 6.4%; 1976 growth, 6.0%

**Agriculture:** main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of wheat; caloric intake, 70% of requirements (1976)

**Major industries:** mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

**Electric power:** 367,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 230 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$640 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton, natural gas

**Imports:** \$670 million (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

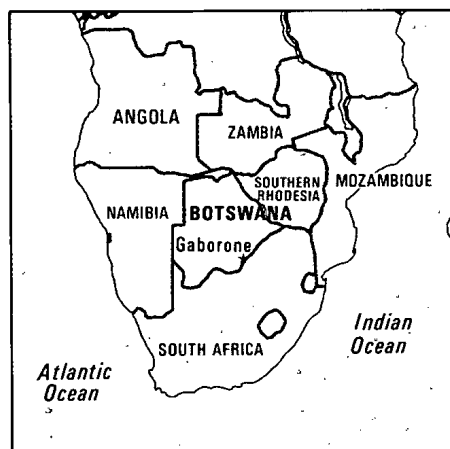
**Major trade partners:** exports—Western Europe, 19% (of which UK is largest market); Latin America, 38%; U.S., 30%; Japan, 3.9%; imports—U.S., 24%; Western Europe, 15.4% (of which West Germany is largest supplier); Japan, 15.7%; Latin America, 33.6% (1975)

**Aid:** economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-76), \$335 million in loans, \$342 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), \$372 million; from other Western countries (1960-75), \$53.8 million; Communist countries (1970-74), \$59.7 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY52-76), \$70 million

**Budget:** \$474 million revenues, \$583 million expenditures (1978)



January 1979

**BOLIVIA/BOTSWANA****Monetary conversion rate:** 20 pesos=US\$1**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 3,572 km total, government owned, single track; 3,540 km meter gage (1.000 m), 32 km 0.760-meter gage; in addition, 96 km meter gage (1.000 m) privately owned**Highways:** 37,300 km total; 1,150 km paved, 6,550 km gravel, 5,950 km improved earth, 23,650 km unimproved earth**Inland waterways:** officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km**Ports:** none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)**Civil air:** 48 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 576 total, 535 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 128 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** radio-relay system from La Paz to Santa Cruz; improved international services; 55,000 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 122 AM, 18 FM, and 5 TV stations**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,142,000; 723,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 60,000**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$90.2 million; about 13.2% of central government budget**Land boundaries:** 3,774 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 760,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Botswana (sing.), Batswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana**Ethnic divisions:** 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European**Religion:** 85% animist, 15% Christian**Language:** Africans speak Tswana vernacular**Literacy:** about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates**Labor force:** 385,000; most are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; about 51,000 in internal cash economy, another 60,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1971)**Organized labor:** eight trade unions organized with a total membership of approximately 9,000 (1972 est.)**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Republic of Botswana**Type:** parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth since 1966**Capital:** Gaborone**Political subdivisions:** 12 administrative districts**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland (2½ years) and University of Edinburgh (2 years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** 30 September**Branches:** executive—President appoints and presides over the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative—Legislative Assembly with 32 popularly elected members and 4 members elected by the 32 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction**Government leader:** President, Sir Seretse M. Khama**Suffrage:** universal, age 21 and over**Elections:** general elections held 26 October 1974**Political parties and leaders:** Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), Philip Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho**Voting strength:** (October 1974 election) BDP (27 seats); BPP (2 seats); BNF (2 seats); BIP (1 seat)**Communists:** no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts**BOTSWANA***(See reference map VI)***LAND**569,800 km<sup>2</sup>; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert

January 1979

**BOTSWANA/BRAZIL**

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UPU, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$300 million (1975 est.), growth in constant prices, less than 5% in 1977

**Agriculture:** principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported

**Major industries:** livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, and coal

**Electric power:** 75,000 kW capacity (1977); 85 million kWh produced (1977), 120 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$176 million (1976); cattle, animal products, minerals

**Imports:** \$209 million (1976); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** South Africa and U.K.

**Budget:** (1977) revenue \$107 million (\$78 million from domestic taxes and \$29 million from borrowing and foreign aid), current expenditures \$70 million, investment expenditures \$44 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 pula=about US\$1.20 as of October 1977

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 726 km 1.067-meter gage

**Highways:** 10,476 km total; 579 km paved; 1,453 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,407 km improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** native craft only; of local importance

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 83 total, 65 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** the system is a minimal combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 7,900 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 142,000; 74,000 fit for military service; 9,000 reach military age (18) annually

**BRAZIL****LAND**

8,521,100 km<sup>2</sup>; 4% cultivated, 13% pasture, 23% built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested

**Land boundaries:** 13,076 km



(See reference map III)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 7,491 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 122,602,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% white, 30% mixed, 8% Negro, and 2% Indian (1960 est.)

**Religion:** 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)

**Language:** Portuguese

**Literacy:** 83% of the population 15 years or older (1978)

**Labor force:** about 30 million in 1970 (est.); 44.2% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing, 17.8% industry, 15.3% services, transportation, and communication, 8.9% commerce, 4.8% social activities, 3.9% public administration, 5.1% other

**Organized labor:** about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Federative Republic of Brazil

**Type:** federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

**Capital:** Brasilia

**Political subdivisions:** 22 states, 3 territories, federal district (Brasilia)

**Legal system:** based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 7 September

**Branches:** strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

January 1979

**BRAZIL/BRUNEI**

**Government leader:** President Ernesto Geisel

**Suffrage:** compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970

**Elections:** President Geisel's successor, Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figuerido, was chosen by an electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures on 15 October 1978; to take office 15 March 1979

**Voting strength:** (November 1974 congressional elections) 33.6% ARENA, 31.9% MDB, 35.5% blank and void

**Political parties and leaders:** National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government Francelino Pereira, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition, Ulisses Guimaraes, president

**Communists:** 6,000, 1,000 militants

**Other political or pressure groups:** excepting the military, the Catholic Church is the only active nationwide pressure group, however, divisions within the Church often prevent it from speaking with one voice; labor and student groups have become more vocal in recent months

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$163 billion (est. 1977 in 1977 prices), \$1,450 per capita; 25% gross investment, 80% consumption, -5% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate 4.78% (1977)

**Agriculture:** main products—coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)

**Fishing:** catch 950,000 metric tons (1976 est.); exports, \$53.8 million (f.o.b., 1976); imports, \$60.8 million (f.o.b., 1976)

**Major industries:** textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries

**Crude steel:** 12.0 million metric tons capacity (1977 est.); 11.2 million metric tons produced (1977); 100 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 24,500,000 kW capacity (1977); 85 billion kWh produced (1977), 760 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$12,141 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef, shoes

**Imports:** \$13,257 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat, copper, aluminum

**Major trade partners:** exports—17.7% U.S., 8.8% West Germany, 7.7% Netherlands, 5.6% Japan, 5.6% Italy, 4% Spain; imports (non-oil)—20% U.S., 8.6% West Germany, 7% Japan, 2.5% Italy, (1977)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral, including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from U.S., \$1,670.6 million; from other Western countries, \$3,069.4 million; from Communist countries, \$303.5 million; military—from U.S. (FY70-76), \$214.1 million

**Budget:** (1977) revenues \$17.2 billion, expenditures \$17.1 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 18.69 cruzeiros=US\$1 (August 1978, changes frequently)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 30,300 km total; 26,543 km meter gage (1,000 m), 3,361 km 1.60-meter gage, 194 km standard gage (1.435 m), 202 km 0.76-meter gage; 2,249 km electrified

**Highways:** 1,510,900 km total; 75,900 km paved, 1,435,000 km gravel or earth

**Inland waterways:** 50,000 km navigable

**Ports:** 8 major, 23 significant minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

**Civil air:** 118 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4,298 total, 3,908 usable; 162 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 412 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 18 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fair telecom system; good radio relay facilities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas; 3 domestic satellite stations; 3.99 million telephones (3.5 per 100 popl.); 1,100 AM stations, 150 FM, and 175 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 26,643,000; 17,338,000 fit for military service; 1,220,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$2,150 million; 8.6% of central government budget

**BRUNEI****LAND**

5,776 km<sup>2</sup>; 3% cultivated; 22% industry, waste, urban or other; 75% forested

**Land boundaries:** 381 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 161 km

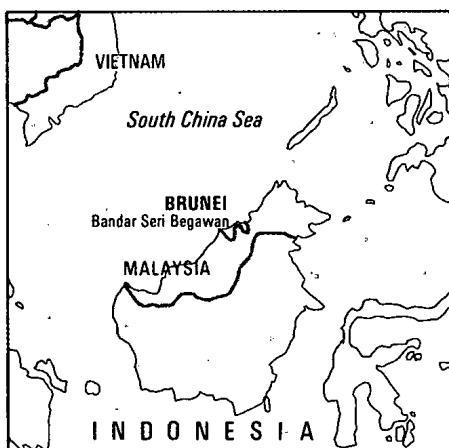
**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 190,000 official estimate for 1 July 1977

**Nationality:** noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

**Ethnic divisions:** 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other

January 1979

**BRUNEI/BULGARIA**

(See reference map VII)

**Religion:** 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)

**Language:** Malay and English official, Chinese

**Literacy:** 45%

**Labor force:** 32,155; 30.5% agriculture; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 33.8% trade, transport, services; 2.9% other

**Organized labor:** 8.4% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** State of Brunei

**Type:** British protectorate; constitutional sultanate

**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

**Branches:** Chief of State is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

**Government leader:** Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

**Elections:** last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, Chairman A. M. N. Azahari

**Communists:** information not available

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$460 million (1975 est.), \$2,970 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—rubber, rice, pepper, must import most food

**Major industry:** crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas

**Electric power:** 84,000 kW capacity (1977); 230 million kWh produced (1977), 1,300 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,000 million (f.o.b., 1975); 95% crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas

**Imports:** \$200 million (c.i.f., 1975); 25% machinery and transport equipment, 46% manufactured goods, 16% food

**Major trade partners:** exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, U.S. 24%, U.K. 15%, Singapore 9%

**Budget:** (1976) revenues \$640 million, expenditures \$250 million, surplus \$390 million; 20% defense

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.5 Brunei dollars=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 9.6 km narrow gage (0.610 m)

**Highways:** 1,206 km total; 376 km paved (bituminous treated), 402 km gravel or stone, 428 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

**Ports:** 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 56 km; natural gas, 56 km; crude oil and natural gas, 241 km under construction

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 11,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM stations and 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 41,000; 24,000 fit for military service; about 1,900 reach military age (18) annually

**BULGARIA****LAND**

111,852 km<sup>2</sup>; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural, 33% forested, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,883 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 354 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 8,871,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

January 1979

**BULGARIA**

(See reference map IV)

**Ethnic divisions:** 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6% Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2% Russians, 0.6% other

**Religion:** regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

**Language:** Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

**Literacy:** 95% (est.)

**Labor force:** 5.0 million (1974); 32% agriculture, 33% industry, 35% other

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Republic of Bulgaria

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Sofia

**Political subdivisions:** 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Liberation Day, 9 September

**Branches:** legislative, National Assembly; judiciary, Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State); Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** theoretically held every 5 years for National Assembly; last elections held on 20 May 1976; 99.85% of the electorate voted

**Political parties and leaders:** Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary; Bulgarian National

Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

**Communists:** 817,000 party members (January 1978)

**Mass organizations and front groups:** Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$20.9 billion, 1977 (at 1976 dollars), \$2,360 per capita; 1977 real growth rate, 0.4%

**Agriculture:** mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, vegetables; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)

**Fishing:** catch 160,000 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber

**Shortages:** some raw materials, metal products, meat and dairy products; fodder

**Crude steel:** 2.6 million metric tons produced (1977), 290 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 7,300,000 kW capacity (1977); 29.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 3,350 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$6,288 million (f.o.b., 1977); 46% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 15% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 2% agricultural raw materials; 29% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 10% industrial consumer goods (1977)

**Imports:** \$6,198 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); 39% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 45% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 7% agricultural raw materials; 4% foodstuffs and animals; 5% industrial consumer goods (1977)

**Major trade partners:** \$12,486 million in 1977; 20% with non-Communist countries, 56% with U.S.S.R., 24% with other Communist countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.948 leva=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

**NOTE:** Foreign trade figures were converted at the 1977 rate of 0.911 leva=US\$1

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 4,314 km total; about 4,069 km standard gage

January 1979

**BULGARIA/BURMA**

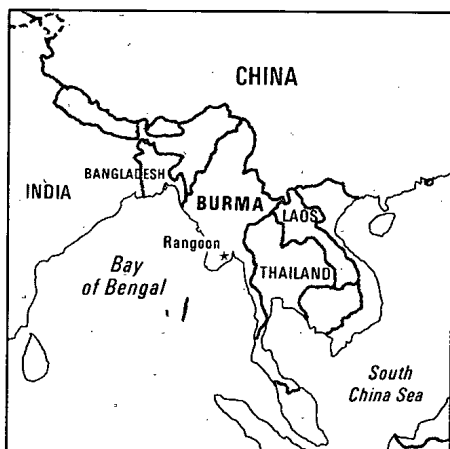
(1,435 m), 245 km narrow gage; 299 km double track; 1,446 km electrified; government-owned (1976)

**Highways:** 31,454 km total; 6,683 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 6,088 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 18,683 km earth (1976)

**Inland waterways:** 471 km (1978)

**Freight carried:** rail—75.2 million metric tons, 17.1 billion metric ton/km (1977); highway—319 million metric tons, 6.7 billion metric ton/km (1977); waterway—4.6 million metric tons, 2.5 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1977); approximately 214 waterway craft with 227,000 metric ton capacity (1976)

**Ports:** 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 4 minor (1977); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1978)

**BURMA****LAND**

678,600 km<sup>2</sup>; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 62% forest, 10% urban and other (1969)

**Land boundaries:** 5,850 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 3,060 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 33,123,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Burman(s); adjective—Burmese

**Ethnic divisions:** 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other

**Religion:** 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other

**Language:** Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

**Literacy:** 70% (official claim)

**Labor force:** 12.2 million (1976); 67% agriculture, 9% industry, 20% services, commerce, and transportation

**Organized labor:** no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

**Type:** republic under 1974 constitution

**Capital:** Rangoon

**Political subdivisions:** seven divisions and seven constituent states; subdivided into townships, villages, and wards

**Legal system:** People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 January

**Branches:** State Council rules through a Council of Ministers; People's Assembly has legislative power

**Government leader:** Chairman of State Council and President, Gen. U. Ne Win

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** People's Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party

**Communists:** estimated 5,000-8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** People's Patriotic Party; Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$3.7 billion (FY77, in current prices), \$120 per capita; real growth rate 6% (FY77); 2.5% over past decade

**Agriculture:** accounts for nearly 70% of total employment and about 27% of GDP; main crops—paddy, sugarcane, corn, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land

**Fishing:** catch 501,560 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining

**Electric power:** 450,000 kW capacity (1977); 890 million kWh produced (1977), 30 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$208 million (f.o.b., 1977); rice, teak

**Imports:** \$299 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery and transportation equipment, textiles, other manufactured goods.

**Major trade partners:** exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, U.K., Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, U.K.

January 1979

**BURMA/BURUNDI**

**Budget:** (FY78) \$2.765 billion revenues; \$2.975 billion expenditures; \$210 million deficit; 30% military, 70% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.8608 kyat=US\$1 (market rate July 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,285 km total; 3,172 km meter gage (1.00 m), 113 km narrow-gage industrial lines; 328 km double track; government-owned

**Highways:** 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth, gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

**Ports:** 4 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** about 20 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 78 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** provide minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is poor; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 31,400 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations; one ground satellite station U/C

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** eligible 15-49, 7,309,000; 3,899,000 fit for military service; about 336,000 males and 330,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both are liable for military service

**Military budget:** (announced) for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978; \$148.9 million, 5% of central government budget

**BURUNDI****LAND**

28,490 km<sup>2</sup>; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other

**Land boundaries:** 974 km

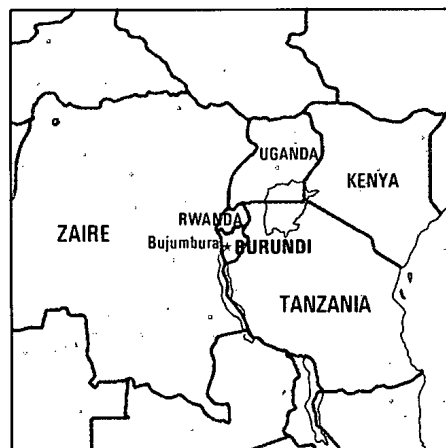
**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 4,263,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundian

**Ethnic divisions:** Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); other Africans include perhaps 50,000 Zairians and 40,000 Rwandans; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 1,000 South Asians

**Religion:** about 60% Christian (53% Catholic, 7% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus perhaps 2% Muslims



(See reference map VI)

**Language:** Kirundi and French official plus Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

**Literacy:** about 15% in Kirundi, 3% in French, no serviceable estimate for Kiswahili

**Labor force:** about 2 million (1976 est.)

**Organized labor:** sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" have been unobtainable

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Burundi

**Type:** republic; military government overthrown by military coup, November 1976; constitution abolished

**Capital:** Bujumbura

**Political subdivisions:** 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes; Bujumbura city (population est. 160,000) has status equal to a province

**Legal system:** based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 July

**Branches:** Supreme Revolutionary Council is governing body

**Government leader:** Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of Supreme Revolutionary Council, established November 1976

**Elections:** last legislative election May 1965; legislature dissolved in 1966

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966

**Communists:** no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in October 1971 following a six-year suspension; U.S.S.R., North Korea, and Romania also have diplomatic missions in Burundi

January 1979

**BURUNDI/CAMEROON**

**Member of:** AFDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** about \$450 million (1976), \$120 per capita; 2% real growth (1970-74); real GDP growth in 1976, 7.8%

**Agriculture:** major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; marginally self-sufficient

**Industries:** light consumer goods such as beverages, blankets, shoes, soap, assembly of imports

**Electric power:** 7,500 kW capacity (diesel generator 1977); 25 million kWh produced (1977); 6 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$94.6 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee (90%), tea, cotton, hides, skins

**Imports:** \$74.2 million (c.i.f., 1977); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** U.S., EEC countries

**Budget:** FY77—revenue \$47 million, current expenditure \$48 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 90 Burundi francs=US\$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 7,800 km total; 300 km bituminous, 2,500 km crushed stone, gravel, or laterite, and 3,000 km improved earth, and 2,000 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges, 1 minor lake port

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 12 total, 12 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relax links; telegraph primary means of communication; about 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

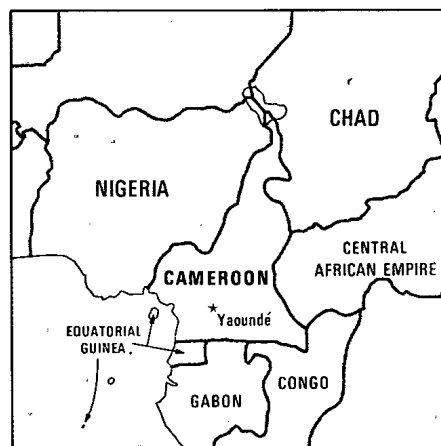
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 907,000; 469,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (16) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$21,278,000; about 17.4% of central government budget

**CAMEROON****LAND**

475,400 km<sup>2</sup>; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 4,554 km



(See reference map VI)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 18 nm

**Coastline:** 402 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 8,088,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

**Ethnic divisions:** about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

**Religion:** about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim

**Language:** English and French official, 24 major African language groups

**Literacy:** South 40%, North 10%

**Labor force:** most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing

**Organized labor:** under 45% of wage labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** United Republic of Cameroon

**Type:** unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Yaounde

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces divided into 39 departments

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, with common law influence; new unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction



January 1979

**CAMEROON/CANADA****National holiday:** National Day, 20 May**Branches:** executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)**Government leader:** President Ahmadou Ahidjo**Suffrage:** universal over age 21**Elections:** presidential elections held 5 April 1975; parliamentary elections held 28 May 1978**Political parties and leaders:** single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo**Communists:** no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers**Other political or pressure groups:** Cameroon Peoples Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile**Member of:** AFBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$2,500 million (mid 1977), per capita about \$380; real growth rate, 3.2% (1970-77)**Agriculture:** commercial and food crops—cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice**Fishing:** imports 7,024 metric tons, \$2.2 million; exports 909 metric tons (largely shrimp), \$3.5 million (1975)**Major industries:** small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills**Electric power:** 358,000 kW capacity (1977); 1,347 million kWh produced (1977), 200 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$615 million (f.o.b., FY77); cocoa and coffee about 60%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea**Imports:** \$658 million (f.o.b., FY77); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages**Major trade partners:** about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; about 5% of total trade with U.S.**Budget:** FY78 budget est. balanced at \$560 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of November 1977**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 1,003 km total; 858 km meter gage (1.00 m), 145 km 0.600-meter gage**Highways:** approximately 29,866 km total; including 2,155 km bituminous, 27,711 km gravel and earth**Inland waterways:** 2,090 km**Ports:** 1 major (Douala), 3 minor**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 63 total, 60 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** fair telephone service; fair to good telegraph service; 26,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,494,000; 751,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 69,000**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$62,534,667; 8.5% of central government budget**CANADA**

(See reference map 1)

**LAND**9,971,500 km<sup>2</sup>; 4% cultivated, 2% meadows and pastures, 44% forested, 42% waste or urban, 8% inland water**Land boundaries:** 9,010 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)**Coastline:** 90,908 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 23,712,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.1% (1-77 to 1-78)**Nationality:** noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian**Ethnic divisions:** 44% British Isles origin, 30% French origin, 26% other**Religion:** 48% Protestant, 47% Catholic, 5% other

January 1979

## CANADA

**Language:** English and French official

**Labor force:** 11.1 million; 29% service, 22% manufacturing, 16% trade, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% agriculture, 6% construction, 8% other; 8.5% unemployment (September 1978)

**Organized labor:** 30% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Canada

**Type:** federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 2 territories

**Legal system:** based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution is British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Dominion Day, 1 July

**Branches:** federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament consisting of Queen represented by Governor-General, Senate, and Commons; judges appointed by Governor-General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau; Governor General Jules Léger

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legal limit of 5 years but in practice usually held within 4 years, last election July 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive-Conservatives, Joe Clark; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent; Social Credit, Lorne Reznowski

**Voting strength (1974 election (numbers in parens indicate current party strengths in Parliament)):** Liberal 43% (136 seats), Progressive Conservative 35% (97 seats), New Democratic Party 16% (17 seats), Social Credit 5% (9 seats), other 1%, Independents hold 5 seats; Parliament enlarged from 264 seats to 282 seats but new seats will not be filled until next general election expected in 1979

**Communists:** 2,000 approx.

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$195.3 billion (1977, in 1977 prices), \$8,330 per capita (1977); 59.6% consumption, 22.3% investment, 18.1% government (1977); growth rate 4.8% (1970-77, real terms)

**Agriculture:** main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1966-67)

**Fishing:** catch 800,809 million metric tons; exports 383,602 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** mining, metals, food products, wood and paper products; transportation equipment, chemicals

**Shortages:** rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

**Crude steel:** 13.6 million metric tons produced (1977)

**Electric power:** 73,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 316,500 million kWh produced (1977), 13,347 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$43,373 million (f.o.b., 1977, source: I.F.S.); principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

**Imports:** \$42,052 million (c.i.f., 1977, source: I.F.S.); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

**Major trade partners:** 70% U.S., 10% EC, 5% Japan (1977)

**Aid:** economic—(received U.S., \$380.9 million Ex-Im Bank); Canada commitments to LDCs (1970-76), bilateral ODA and OOF commitments, \$6.5 billion

**Budget:** total revenues \$33,781 million; current expenditures \$39,930 million; gross capital formation \$6,833 million; budget deficit \$6,149 million (1977) (National Accounts Basis)

**Monetary conversion rate:** there is no designated par value for the Canadian dollar, which was allowed to float freely on the exchanges beginning 1 June 1970; since then the Canadian dollar has moved between US\$0.86-1.04 in value, 1C\$=US\$0.9403 (official rate)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 71,503 km total; 70,141 km standard gage (1.435 m) (43 km electrified); 1,183 km 1.067-meter gage (in Newfoundland); 179 km 0.914-meter gage

**Highways:** 829,325 km total; 640,850 km surfaced (189,800 km paved), 188,475 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,000 km

**Pipelines:** oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

**Ports:** 19 major, 300 minor

**Civil air:** 551 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,801 total, 1,452 usable; 298 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 285 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 58 seaplane stations

January 1979

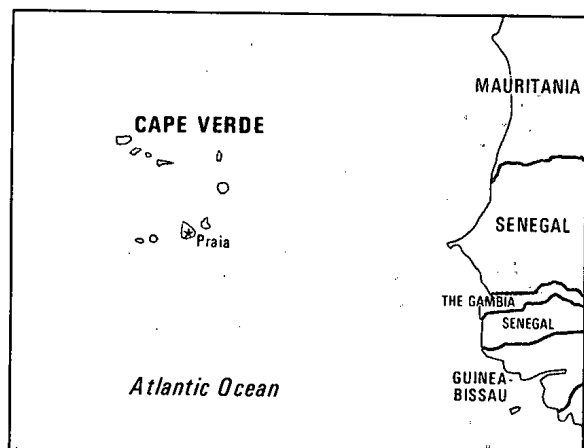
## CANADA/CAPE VERDE

**Telecommunications:** excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 13.8 million telephones (60.4 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage including 630 AM, 80 FM, and 500 TV stations; 8 coaxial submarine cables; 3 major COMSAT stations and 70 domestic COMSAT stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,201,000; 5,332,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (17) annually 235,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$3.47 billion; about 8.3% of proposed central government budget

**CAPE VERDE**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

4,040 km<sup>2</sup>, divided among 10 islands and several islets

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters: 100 nm

Coastline: 965 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 318,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.9% (12-70 to 7-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Capeverdean(s); adjective—Capeverdean

**Ethnic divisions:** about 28% African; 70% mulatto; 2% European

**Religion:** Catholicism, fused with local superstitions

**Language:** Portuguese and crioula, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

**Literacy:** 14%

**Labor force:** bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Cape Verde

**National holiday:** 12 September

**Type:** republic; achieved independence from Portugal in July 1975

**Capital:** Praia

**Political subdivisions:** 10 islands

**Legal system:** to be determined

**National holiday:** 12 September

**Branches:** National Assembly, 56 members; the official party is the supreme political institution

**Government leaders:** President, Aristides Pereira; Prime Minister, Pedro Pires; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abilio Duarte

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** to be determined

**Political parties and leaders:** only legal party, Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristides Pereira, Secretary-General

**Communists:** a few Communists, some sympathizers

**Member of:** G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$50 million (1975 est.); \$170 per capita income

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch, 4,400 metric tons (1976 est.); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

**Major industries:** salt mining

**Electric power:** 6,000 kW capacity (1977); 7 million kWh produced (1977); 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.5 million (f.o.b., 1975); fish, bananas, salt

**Imports:** \$31 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery, textiles

**Major trade partners:** Portugal, U.K., Japan, African neighbors

**Budget:** (est. 1976) \$30 million expenditures, \$15 million revenues

**Monetary conversion rate:** 40.643 escudos=US\$1 (November 1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Ports:** 1 major (Mindelo), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 6 total, 6 usable; 4 permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

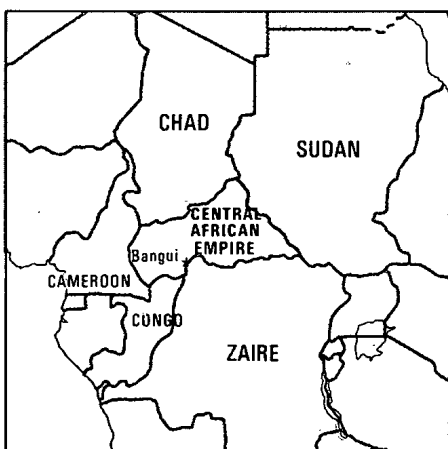
**Telecommunications:** interisland radio-relay system, HF radio to mainland Portugal, about 1,600 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 5 AM stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

January 1979

**CAPE VERDE/CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE****DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 77,000; 43,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year including 31 December 1978, \$3 million; about 5% of central government budget

**CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

626,780 km<sup>2</sup>; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste

**Land boundaries:** 4,981 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,934,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya-Mandjia (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese

**Religion:** 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 24% animist, 8% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

**Language:** French official; Sangho, lingua franca and national language

**Literacy:** estimated at 5%-10%

**Labor force:** about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

**Organized labor:** 1% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Central African Empire

**Type:** constitutional monarchy, founded on a single party

**Capital:** Bangui

**Political subdivisions:** 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

**Legal system:** based on French law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the constitution; in 1976 he promulgated a new constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 4 December

**Branches:** Emperor Bokassa is Chief of State and rules by decree; government is headed by a Prime Minister assisted by the Council of Ministers; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts; constitution calls for a National Assembly

**Government leader:** Emperor Bokassa I

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** none have been held yet under Bokassa regime; provided for in new constitution

**Political parties and leaders:** Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, continues as a key body for organizing support for the regime led by Emperor Bokassa

**Communists:** no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$394 million (1976), \$220 per capita

**Agriculture:** commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops—manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports

**Major industries:** sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

**Electric power:** 44,000 kW capacity (1977); 106 million kWh produced (1977), 60 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$80 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

**Imports:** \$100 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** France, Yugoslavia, Japan, U.S.

**Budget:** 1978 proposed budget receipts and grants \$78 million, expenditures \$80 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 21,950 km total; 290 km bituminous, 7,500 km

January 1979

**CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE/CHAD**

gravel and/or crushed stone, 14,160 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 7,080 km; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville is navigable for about 8 months a year, and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July-December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango

**Ports:** Bangui, Ouango (river ports)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 54 total, 46 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; 5,540 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 427,000; 222,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R., and FRG

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$7.5 million (current budget only); about 10.6% of central government current budget

**Nationality:** noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 240 tribes representing 12 major ethnic groups—Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French

**Religion:** about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist

**Language:** French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south

**Literacy:** estimated 5%-10%

**Labor force:** only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; 47,000 wage earners in industry and civil service

**Organized labor:** about 20% of wage labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Chad

**Type:** republic; New Government of National Union formed August 1978

**Capital:** N'Djamena

**Political subdivisions:** 14 prefectures

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; constitution suspended and national assembly dissolved April 1975; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 13 April

**Branches:** Presidency; Council of Ministers; Prime Minister; Committee of Defense and Security; and Council of National Union

**Government leader:** President General Felix Malloum; Prime Minister Hissain Habre

**Suffrage:** universal

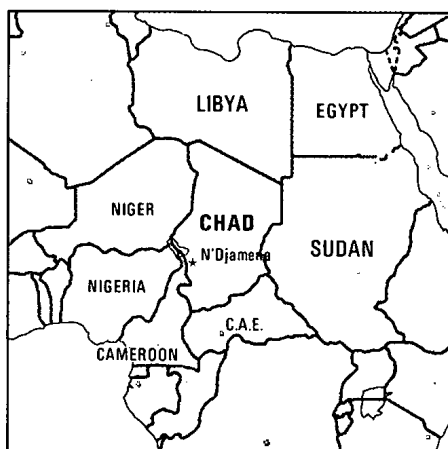
**Elections:** all political activity banned

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned

**Communists:** no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central, and since August 1969 in northern Chad; rebels currently control the northern half of the country; as a result of reconciliation negotiations with rebel groups, some were integrated into the central government to form the New Government of National Union

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EEC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, ICAC, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake

**CHAD**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

1,284,640 km<sup>2</sup>; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste

**Land boundaries:** 5,987 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 4,472,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

January 1979

**CHAD/CHILE**

Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$296 million (1977), \$70 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate 2.0%

**Agriculture:** commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops—peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

**Fishing:** catch 115,000 metric tons (1976 est.)

**Major industries:** agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

**Electric power:** 22,000 kW capacity (1977); 60 million kWh produced (1977), 15 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$61 million (f.o.b., 1976); cotton 80%, livestock and animal products

**Imports:** \$114 million (c.i.f., 1976); cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles

**Major trade partners:** France (about 40% in 1973) and UDEAC countries; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

**Budget:** (1977) \$73 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Comunaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 27,505 km total; 242 km bituminous, 4,385 km gravel and laterite, and remainder unimproved

**Inland waterways:** approximately 2,090 km of year-round navigability, increased to 4,830 km during high-water period

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 67 total, 62 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity links; principal center N'Djamena, secondary center Sarh; 5,480 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 Intelsat Comsat station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 999,000; 518,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 41,000

**Supply:** dependent on France primarily

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$22.2 million; about 33% of total budget

**CHILE****LAND**

756,626 km<sup>2</sup>; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15%



(See reference map III)

permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities

**Land boundaries:** 6,325 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 6,435 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 10,770,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% European stock and mixed European with some Indian admixture, 3% Indian, 2% other

**Religion:** 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 90% (1977)

**Labor force:** 3.7 million economically active (1977); 30% agricultural, 29% industry and construction, 7% services, 10% commerce, 7% mining, 9% transportation, 8% other (1977)

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force (1973)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Chile

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santiago

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions plus one metropolitan district, 41 provincial subdivisions.

January 1979

## CHILE

**Legal system:** based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then, currently being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 18 September

**Branches:** four-man Military-Police Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President of Junta; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule by 1985; Congress dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

**Government leader:** President, Gen. Augusto PINO-CHET Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio MERINO Castro, Brig. Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel, Gen. Cesar MENDOZA Duran

**Suffrage:** none

**Elections:** prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Andres Zaldivar and Eduardo Frei; National Party (PN), Sergio Onofre Jarpa; PDC and (PN) are officially banned; Popular Unity coalition parties (outlawed)—Communist Party (PCCh), Luis Corvalan (in exile); Socialist Party (PS), Clodomiro Almeyda and Carlos Altamirano (both in exile); Radical Party (PR); Christian Left (IC); United Popular Action Movement (MAPU); Independent Popular Action (API)

**Voting strength (1970 presidential election):** 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 Congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

**Communists:** 248,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA—Sociedad Nacional de Agricultural); Catholic church; extreme leftist, Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR), outlawed; rightist, Patria y Libertad (PyL), outlawed

**Member of:** CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$10.3 billion (1977), \$970 per capita; 76.0% private consumption, 15.8% government consumption; 9.2% gross investment, -1.0% net imports and factor payments abroad; real growth rate, 1977, 8.6%; 1972-77 average annual increase, negligible

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, other cereals, potatoes, corn, sugar beet, fruits; about 85% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

**Fishing:** catch 1.5 million metric tons (1977); exports \$94 million (1977)

**Major industries:** copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, transportation equipment, iron and steel, pulp and paper

**Crude steel:** 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 450,000 metric tons produced (1976), 42 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 2,775,000 kW capacity (1977); 9.73 billion kWh produced (1977), 910 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); copper, iron ore, paper products, foodstuffs

**Imports:** \$2.3 billion (c.i.f., 1977); petroleum, capital goods, consumer products

**Major trade partners:** exports—30% EC, 28% LAFTA, 14% U.S., 13% Japan; imports—34% LAFTA, 21% U.S., 15% EC, 11% Japan

**Aid:** economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-76), U.S. \$381 million; Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$384.8 million; Communist countries, \$386.2 million; military—U.S. (1970-76), \$50.4 million

**Budget:** \$2.5 billion revenues, \$2.8 billion expenditures (1977)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 33.05 pesos=US\$1 (September 1978), changes daily

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 6,361 km total; 3,111 km 1.676-meter gage, 135 km standard gage (1.435 m), 3,115 km meter gage (1.00 m)

**Highways:** 75,200 km total; 9,000 km paved, 38,200 km gravel, 28,000 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 725 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 33 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 355 total 346 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 52 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** modern telephone system based on extensive radio relay facilities; 473,000 telephones (4.5 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 180 AM, 30 FM, and 56 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,717,000; 2,048,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 116,000

January 1979

## CHILE/CHINA

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, US\$732.6 million; about 26% of central government budget

**Labor force:** 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

## CHINA



(See reference map VII)

## LAND

9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 24,000 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 14,500 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,014,074,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

**Ethnic divisions:** 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

**Religion:** most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

**Language:** Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukieneese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

**Literacy:** at least 25%

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** People's Republic of China

**Type:** Communist state; real authority lies with Communist party's political bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, in reality merely rubber stamps the party's programs; the State Council is the actual governing organism

**Capital:** Beijing (Peking)

**Political subdivisions:** 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

**Legal system:** before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but has been revived

**National holiday:** National Day, 1 October

**Branches:** prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures but has been reconsolidated and streamlined to 37 ministries

**Government leader:** Premier of State Council, Hua Guofeng (Kuo-feng); government subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Hua Guofeng

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, though this is academic

**Elections:** no meaningful elections

**Political parties and leaders:** Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hua Guofeng; Hua is Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 11th Party Congress held in August 1977

**Voting strength:** 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

**Communists:** about 35 million party members in 1977

**Other political or pressure groups:** army (PLA) remains a major force, although many soldiers who acquired a wide range of civil political-administrative duties during the Cultural Revolution have been removed; many veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, have been reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, have been rebuilt

**Member of:** FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Red Cross, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, other international bodies



January 1979

## CHINA/TAIWAN

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$373 billion (1977), \$390 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1977); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 6.9 million metric tons in 1977

**Major industries:** iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

**Shortages:** complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians

**Crude steel:** 24 million metric tons produced, 25 kg per capita (1977)

**Electric power:** 42,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 150 billion kWh produced (1977), 155 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1977); agricultural products, oil, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

**Imports:** \$7.2 billion (c.i.f., 1977); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

**Major trade partners:** Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, Australia, Romania, Canada, East Germany, U.S., U.S.S.R., Singapore (1977)

**Monetary conversion rate:** as of 30 June 1978, about 1.72 yuan=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** networks total about 45,000 route km common-carrier lines; about 600 km meter gage (1.00 m); rest standard gage (1.435 m); all single track except 9,000 km double track on standard gage lines; approximately 1,025 km electrified; about 9,700 km industrial lines (gages range from 0.59 to 1.435 m)

**Highways:** about 835,000 km all types roads; almost half (about 300,000 km) unimproved natural earth roads and tracks; about 215,000 km improved earth roads about 2- to 5-meters wide and in poor to fair condition; remainder (about 260,000 km) includes majority of principal roads

**Ports:** 10 major, 180 minor

**Airfields:** 379 total; 9 with runways 3,500 m and over; 45 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 187 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 124 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 12 airfields under construction, of these, 249 have permanent surface runways

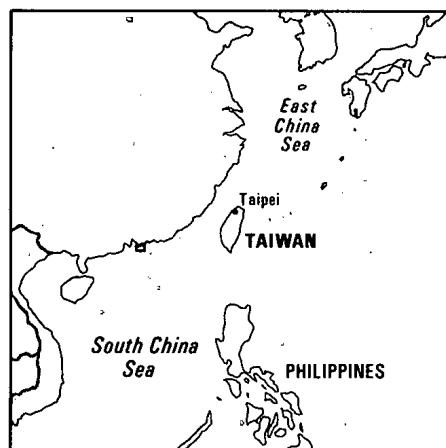
**Telecommunications:** urban and industrial areas served by reasonably adequate facilities for domestic and international communication needs; facilities being expanded; effective broadcast coverage is provided by radio, extensive wired-broadcast networks, and an expanding TV network; estimated 5 million telephones, 45 million radio receivers, 140 million wired-speakers and est. 500,000 TV receivers; 250 AM, 7 FM, and 120 TV transmitter and rebroadcast stations; 3 standard international communications satellite

ground stations; coaxial cable links Canton to Hong Kong; submarine cable links Shanghai to Japan; additional submarine cables planned

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 233,823,000, about 130,711,000 fit for military service; about 9,635,000 reach military age (18) annually

## TAIWAN



## LAND

32,260 km<sup>2</sup> (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested. 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 990 km Taiwan, 459 km offshore islands

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,124,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.8% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—People of Taiwan; adjective—Taiwan

**Ethnic divisions:** 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines

**Religion:** 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

**Language:** Chinese Mandarin (official language), also Taiwanese and Hakka dialect

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** 6.12 million (1978); 26.2% primary industry (agriculture), 39% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 34.8% tertiary industry (including commerce and services) 1977; 2% unemployment (1976)

January 1979

## TAIWAN/COLOMBIA

**Organized labor:** about 12% of 1972 labor force (government controlled)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Taiwan

**Type:** one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Taipei

**Political subdivisions:** 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected, and amended 1972 to permit President to restructure certain government organs; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

**Government leaders:** President Chiang Ching-kuo; Premier Sun Yun-hsuan

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** national level—legislative yuan every 3 years but no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives December 1969, December 1972, and December 1975); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo, had no real opposition; lately a loosely organized anti-Kuomintang opposition has emerged; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party

**Voting strength (1972 provincial assembly election):** 58 seats Kuomintang, 13 seats independents

**Other political or pressure groups:** none

**Member of:** expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions; ICAC, ISO, IWC-International Wheat Council

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$19.5 billion (1977, in 1977 prices); \$1,170 per capita; real growth, 8.3% (1970-76 average)

**Agriculture:** most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

**Fishing:** catch 854,784 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement, ship building

**Electric power:** 7,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 30 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,780 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$9,361 million (f.o.b., 1977); 25% textiles, 15.9% electrical machinery, 7.5% plywood and wood products, 7% machinery and metal products, 7.5% plastics, 5% sugar

**Imports:** \$8,511 million (c.i.f., 1977); 18% machinery, 9% electrical machinery, 9% basic metals, 10% crude oil, 10% chemical products

**Major trade partners:** exports—38.8% U.S., 11.9% Japan; imports—31% Japan, 23% U.S. (1977)

**Aid:** economic—U.S. (FY46-76), \$2.2 billion committed; IBRD (1964-75), \$311 million committed; Japan (1965-74), \$247 million committed; ADB (1968-75), \$93 million committed; military—U.S. (FY46-76), \$4.3 billion committed

**Central government budget:** \$3.5 billion (FY78)

**Monetary conversion rate:** NT\$38 (New Taiwan)=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** about 1,000 km common-carrier and 3,500 km industrial lines, all on Taiwan; common-carrier lines consist of West System: 825 km meter gage (1.00 m) with 325 km double track, complete line under construction for electrification; East Line: 175 km narrow gage (0.762 m) (presently under construction to convert to meter gage compatible with West System); common-carrier lines owned by government and operated by Railway Administration (TRA) under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

**Highways:** network totals 16,900 km (construction of North-South Freeway approximately 84%—250 km—complete), plus 483 km on Penghu and offshore islands; 7,564 km paved, 6,276 km gravel and crushed stone, 2,736 km earth

**Pipelines:** 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

**Ports:** 5 major, 5 minor

**Airfields:** 39 total, 37 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,248,000; 3,426,000 fit for military service; about 199,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$1,814.7 million including personnel costs; about 52.5% of central government budget

**COLOMBIA****LAND**

1,139,600 km<sup>2</sup>; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and

January 1979

## COLOMBIA



(See reference map III)

fallow 5%, pastures 14%, woodland, swamps, and water 6%, urban and other 3%; unsettled area 72%—mostly forest and savannah

Land boundaries: 6,035 km

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,414 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 25,837,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% Negro, 3% mixed Negro-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old

Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 47% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 18% services, 9% commerce, 13% other (1964); 10%-13% unemployment (1975)

Organized labor: 13% of labor force (1968)

## GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 3 Intendants, 5 Commissariats, Bogota Special District

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 July

Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary

Government leader: President Julio César TURBAY Ayala

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections June 1978; municipal and departmental elections, February 1978

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, President Julio César Turbay; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; Alianza Nazional Popular, Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno

Voting strength: 1978 presidential election—Julio César Turbay 49%, Belisario Betancur 46%, Gen. Alvaro Valencia 1.3%; 1978 municipal election, 55% Liberal Party, 36% Conservative Party, 9% combined far left parties; 70% abstention of eligible voters

Communists: 10,000-12,000 members est.

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

GNP: \$20.7 billion, est. (1977, in 1977 prices), \$830 per capita; 75% private consumption, 6% public consumption, 18% gross investment, 1.0% net foreign balance (1977)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 75,107 metric tons 1976; exports \$10.6 million (1973), imports \$10.3 million (1973)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products

Crude steel: 356,000 metric tons produced (1976), 14 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,650,000 kW capacity (1977); 13.8 billion kWh produced (1977), 550 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2,433 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides

Imports: \$1,880 million (c.i.f., 1977); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

Major trade partners: exports—48% Japan, 27% U.S., 16% Germany, 10% Venezuela, 6% Netherlands; imports—38% U.S., 9% Germany, 8% Japan, 5% Ecuador (1976)

January 1979

## COLOMBIA/COMOROS

**Aid:** economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-76), \$991 million loans, \$325 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), \$1.8 billion; from other Western countries (1970-76), \$249.8 million; from Communist countries (1970-76), \$275.4 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-76), \$130 million

**Budget:** (1978) revenues \$2.09 billion; expenditures \$2.30 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 39.02 pesos=US\$1 (June 1978, changes frequently)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,436 km, all 0.914-meter gage, single track, 35 km electrified

**Highways:** 52,100 km total; 8,200 km paved, 43,900 km gravel and earth

**Inland waterways:** 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

**Ports:** 5 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 79 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 674 total, 673 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 11 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1.34 million telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 325 AM, 130 FM, and 48 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,857,000; 3,833,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 297,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$181.8 million; about 7.7% of central government budget

## COMOROS

## LAND

2,170 km<sup>2</sup>; 4 main islands; forests 16%, pasture 7%, cultivable area 48%, non-cultivable area 29%

## WATER

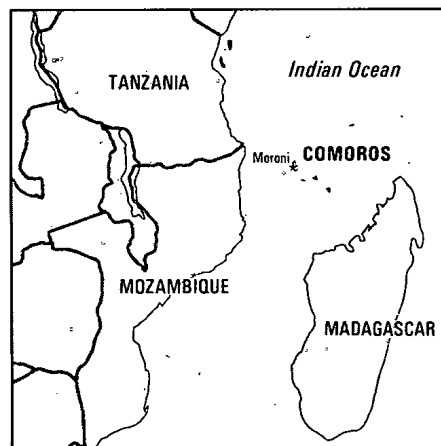
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 340 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 320,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran



(See reference map VI)

**Ethnic divisions:** mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid

**Religion:** predominantly Islamic

**Language:** French, Arabic, Swahili

**Literacy:** presumably low

**Labor force:** mainly agricultural

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros

**Type:** three of the four islands comprise an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French Territorial community

**Capital:** Moroni

**Political subdivisions:** the three islands are organized into 7 regions

**Legal system:** French and Muslim law

**Branches:** Mohamed Abdallah elected President of the Comoros, October 21, 1978, having regained power last May following a coup, led by French-born mercenary Bob Denard, which toppled Ali Soilih; Soilih had come to power in 1977 through a coup that ousted Abdallah; Soilih was killed in the recent coup

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** next presidential election scheduled to take place in 1984

**Communists:** information not available

**Member of:** G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N.

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$69.5 million (1975), about \$240 per capita; growth probably negligible through 1974

**Agriculture:** food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

January 1979

**COMOROS/CONGO**

**Exports:** \$10.3 million (f.o.b., 1976); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

**Imports:** \$13.9 million (c.i.f., 1976); foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

**Major trade partners:** France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.

**Electric power:** 2,400 kW capacity (1977); 3 million kWh produced (1977); 10 kWh per capita

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$99.1 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$26.8 million

**Budget:** 1977 projected—revenues, \$4 million; expenditures, \$10 million; investment expenditures, \$5 million; deficit, \$10 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 in 1977, floating

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

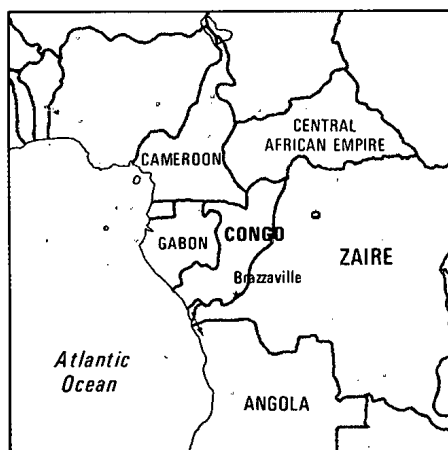
**Highways:** 999 km total; approximately 295 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

**Ports:** 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)

**Civil air:** 3 major transports (2 registered in France)

**Airfields:** 5 total, 5 usable; 5 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** sparse system of HF radiocommunication stations for interisland, island and external communications to Malagasy and Reunion; 1,100 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

**CONGO**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

349,650 km<sup>2</sup>; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste

**Land boundaries:** 4,514 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 nm

**Coastline:** 169 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,484,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current).

**Nationality:** noun—Congoese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congoese or Congo

**Ethnic divisions:** about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

**Religion:** about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim

**Language:** French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

**Literacy:** about 20%

**Labor force:** about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed.

**Organized labor:** 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Republic of the Congo

**Type:** republic; military regime established September 1968

**Capital:** Brazzaville

**Political subdivisions:** 9 regions divided into districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

**National holiday:** National Day, 15 August

**Branches:** President, Military Committee, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congoese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

**Government leaders:** President, Brigadier General Joachim Yhombi-Opango; Prime Minister Louis Goma

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** last legislative elections June 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Congoese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party

**Communists:** unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Union of Congoese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congoese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congoese Union (URFC), General Union of Congoese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM,

January 1979

## CONGO/COOK ISLANDS

OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** about \$700 million (1977 est.), \$490 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% per year (1970-77)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

**Fishing:** catch 19,447 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** crude oil, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

**Electric power:** 63,200 kW capacity (1977); 130 million kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$214 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); oil (58%), lumber, tobacco, veneer, and plywood

**Imports:** \$266 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products, sugar

**Major trade partners:** France and other EC countries

**Budget:** 1977 est.—revenue \$216 million, expenditures \$240 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 800 km, 1,067-meter gage, single track

**Highways:** 8,246 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 1,623 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

**Inland waterways:** 6,485 km navigable

**Pipelines:** crude oil 25 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe Noire)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)

**Airfields:** 68 total, 51 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

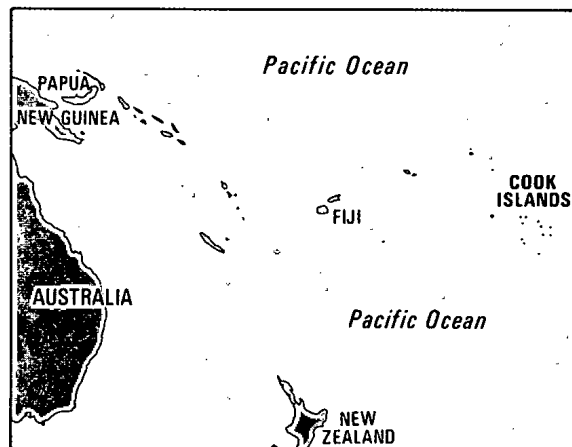
**Telecommunications:** services adequate for government use; network is comprised of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations, coaxial cables and wire lines; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 10,500 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean COMSAT station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 323,000; 164,000 fit for military service; about 14,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, \$37,517,400; about 17% of central government budget

## COOK ISLANDS



(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

About 240 km<sup>2</sup>

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 120 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 18,000 (total from the census of 1 December 1976)

**Nationality:** noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

**Religion:** Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Cook Islands

**Type:** self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands government

**Capital:** Rarotonga

**Branches:** New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand government; Representative appoints the Premier; Legislative Assembly of 22 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by Representative, an advisory body only

**Government leader:** Premier Dr. Tom Davis

**Suffrage:** universal adult

January 1979

**COOK ISLANDS/COSTA RICA**

**Elections:** every 4 years, latest in March 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Cook Islands Party, Sir Albert Henry; Democratic Party, Dr. Thomas Davis

**Voting strength (1978):** Democratic Party, 15 seats, Cook Islands Party, 6 seats; final seat to be settled

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$400 per capita (1973)

**Agriculture:** export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

**Industry:** fruit processing

**Electric power:** 3,000 kW capacity (1977); 10 million kWh produced (1977), 560 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.7 million (1971); fruit juice, clothing, citrus fruits

**Imports:** \$5.8 million (1971)

**Major trade partners:** (1970) exports—98% New Zealand, imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 NZ\$=US\$0.9947 (July 1976)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 187 km total (1977); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,317 m, 1 with natural surface runway; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 6 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 956 telephones

**COSTA RICA****LAND**

51,000 km<sup>2</sup>; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other

**Land boundaries:** 670 km

**WATER**

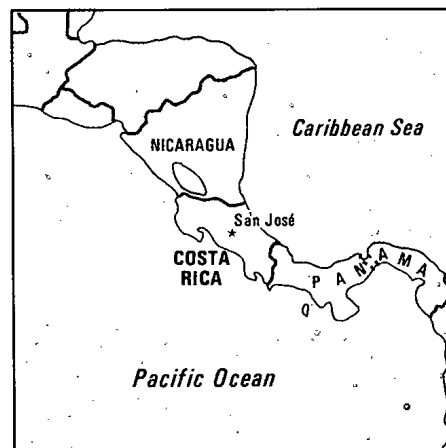
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; specialized competence over living resources to 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,290 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,144,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican



(See reference map 11)

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** 657,709 (1976); 32.6% agriculture; 13.8% manufacturing; 15.3% commerce; 6.1% construction; 5.2% transportation, utilities; 20.3% service (government, education, social); 0.5% other; 6.2% unemployment (1976)

**Organized labor:** about 11.5% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Costa Rica

**Type:** unitary republic

**Capital:** San Jose

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature

**Government leader:** President Rodrigo CARAZO Odio

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory age 18 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; next, February 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** National Liberation Party (PLN), Daniel Oduber, Luis Alberto Monge, Carlos Manuel Castillo; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist), Manuel Mora Valverde; Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Popular Union Party (PUP), San Joaquin Trejos Fernandez; Unity Coalition composed of the PRD, the PDC, the PUP, and the PRC

January 1979

**COSTA RICA/CUBA**

**Voting strength (1978 election):** Unity Coalition 43.4%, 27 seats; PLN 38.8%, 25 seats; Leftist Coalition Party (PPU) 7.6%, 3 seats; others, 2 seats

**Communists:** 3,200 members, 10,000 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), General Confederation of Workers (CGT), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$2.8 billion (1978, in current prices), \$1,370 per capita; 66% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 22% gross domestic investment, -4% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate 1977, 6.9%; average growth (1972-77), 6.2%

**Agriculture:** main products—bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)

**Fishing:** catch 12,728 metric tons (1976); exports, \$5.1 million (1976), imports, \$0.3 million (1976)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 410,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 830 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$815 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

**Imports:** \$1,010 million (c.i.f., 1977); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—38% U.S., 22% CACM, 11% West Germany; imports—35% U.S., 18% CACM, 5% West Germany, 11% Japan (1976)

**Aid:** (1970-76) economic bilateral commitments: U.S. \$72 million, other Western countries \$78 million, Communist \$17 million; military commitments negligible

**Budget:** (1977) \$410 million current revenues, \$530 million total expenditures including debt amortization

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.57 colones=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 563 km 1.067-meter gage, all single track, 115 km electrified

**Highways:** 26,050 km total; 2,000 km paved, 15,900 km gravel, 8,150 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** about 730 km perennially navigable

**Pipelines:** refined products, 318 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Limon, Golfito, Puntarenas), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 18 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 196 total, 189 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** good domestic telephone service; 127,000 telephones (6.2 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 55 AM, 10 FM, and 12 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 514,000; 336,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 26,000

**Supply:** dependent on imports from U.S.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$16.2 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 3% of total central government budget

**CUBA****LAND**

114,478 km<sup>2</sup>; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 3,735 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 9,874,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese



January 1979

## CUBA/CYPRUS

**Religion:** at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** about 96%

**Labor force:** 2.7 million in 1976; 33% agriculture, 17% industry, 9% construction, 7% transportation, 32% services, 2% unemployed

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Cuba

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Havana

**Political subdivisions:** 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

**Legal system:** based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced Constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

**Branches:** executive; legislature (National People's Assembly); controlled judiciary

**Government leader:** President Fidel CASTRO Ruz

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 16

**Elections:** National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; election held November 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz

**Communists:** approx. 200,000 party members

**Member of:** CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), ICAO, IHO, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$8.0 billion (1976 est., in 1976 prices), \$840 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1976, 3.5%

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits

**Fishing:** catch 220,000 metric tons (1977); exports \$84 million (1977)

**Major industries:** sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals

**Shortages:** spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

**Crude steel:** 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned); 300,000 metric tons produced (1977); 30 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 1,775,300 kW capacity (1977); 6.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 700 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.9 billion (f.o.b., 1977 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco

**Imports:** \$4.2 billion (c.i.f., 1977 est.); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—65% U.S.S.R., 15% other Communist countries; imports—49% U.S.S.R., 14% other Communist countries, 6% Spain (1976)

**Budget:** \$11.1 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peso=US\$1.21 (nominal)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 14,640 km total, government-owned; 5,040 km common-carrier lines of which 4,960 km standard gage (1.435 m), 80 km 0.914-meter gage; about 9,600 km plantation/industrial lines, 6,400 km standard gage (1.435 m), 3,200 km narrow gage

**Highways:** 20,700 km total; 8,800 km paved, 11,900 km gravel and earth surfaced

**Inland waterways:** 240 km

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 80 km

**Ports:** 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo), 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

**Civil air:** 37 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 193 total, 182 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 10 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** modern facilities adequately serve military, governmental, and some civilian needs; excellent international facilities via HF and satellite; 380,000 telephones (3.9 per 100 popl.); 100 AM, 25 FM, and 24 TV stations; 4 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$949 million; about 8.6% of total budget

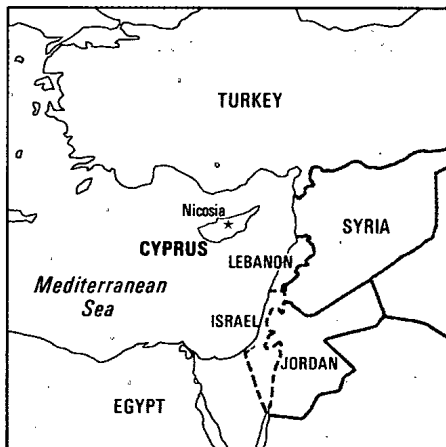
## CYPRUS

## LAND

9,251 km<sup>2</sup>; 47% arable and land under permanent crops,

January 1979

## CYPRUS



(See reference map V)

18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 642,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.2% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other

**Religion:** 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

**Language:** Greek, Turkish, English

**Literacy:** about 82% of population 7 years or older

**Greek Sector labor force:** 207,700 (1976), 22% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 14% manufacturing; 6% construction; 1% mining and quarrying; 14% services; 10% trade and finance; 3% transportation and communications; 5% public administration, 25% other; unemployment 4% (1977)

**Turkish Sector labor force:** 179,400 (145,900 employed, 33,500 unemployed); 31% agriculture, 18% services, 17% manufacturing, 12% wholesale and retail trade, 22% other (1975)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Cyprus

**Type:** republic since August 1960; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974; negotiations, which have been going on since January 1975, have focused on the creation of a federal system of government with substantial autonomy for each of the two communities

**Capital:** Nicosia

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been going on intermittently

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 October

**Branches:** currently a rump government with effective authority only over the Greek Cypriot community, consisting of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots have their own "Constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"

**Government leaders:** Greek Sector: President, Spyros Kyprianou, elected interim President in September 1977, to serve out the remainder of the term of Archbishop Makarios who died on 3 August 1977, and elected President in his own right by acclamation in February 1978; Turkish Sector: "President," Rauf Denktas; "Prime Minister," Osman Orek

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** officially every 5 years; Turkish Cypriot "Presidential" and "Parliamentary" elections held June 1976; Greek Cypriot parliamentary elections held in September 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Greek Sector: Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DS), Glavkos Kliridis; Democratic Party (DK) (pro-Makarios), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vasos Lyssaridis; Turkish Sector: National Unity Party (UBP), Rauf Denktas; Populist Party (HP), Alper Orhon; Communal Salvation Party (TKP), Alpay Durduran; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker Ozgur

**Voting strength:** Rauf Denktas won the 1976 "Presidential" contest in the Turkish Cypriot zone with 76% of the vote and his party won 30 of 40 seats in the "Assembly" with 54% of the vote. In the Greek Cypriot parliamentary election of September 1976, a pro-Makarios coalition composed of AKEL, EDEK, and the Democratic Faction (DF) received 69.5% of the vote and 34 of 35 seats while Kliridis' Democratic Rally (DS) won 25% of the vote and no seats; the remaining seat was given to independent Tasos Papadopoulos

**Communists:** 12,000; sympathizers estimated to number 60,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK) (pro-West);

January 1979

## CYPRUS/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (KTIBF); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (DISK)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$789.3 million (1976), \$1,580 per capita; 1976 real growth rate 14.6%

**Agriculture:** main crops—vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages—grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,460 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

**Major industries:** mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—food, beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

**Shortages:** water, petroleum

**Electric power:** 338,000 kW capacity (1977); 888 million kWh produced (1977), 1,390 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$318 million (f.o.b., 1977, converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.451); principal items—asbestos, copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products, potatoes, cement, clothing, footwear, wine

**Turkish Sector exports:** \$15.7 million (f.o.b., 1976, converted at average conversion factor of 16.053 Turkish lira=US\$1); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, manufactured goods

**Imports:** \$623 million (c.i.f., 1977, converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.451); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods

**Turkish Sector imports:** \$65.9 million (c.i.f., 1976, converted at average trade conversion factor of 16.053 Turkish lira=US\$1); principal items are foodstuffs, livestock, raw materials, oil, machinery

**Major trade partners:** (1977) imports—19% U.K., 9% Italy, 8% Greece, 8% West Germany, 6% U.S., 5% France; exports—29% U.K., 13% Saudi Arabia, 9% Lebanon, 5% Libya, 4% Egypt, 3% U.S.S.R., 3% Greece, 3% Syria

**Turkish Sector major trade partners:** (1976) imports—48% Turkey, 22% U.K., 7% West Germany, 5% France, 3% Netherlands, 3% Italy; exports—33% U.K., 29% Turkey, 18% Netherlands, 10% Italy

**Aid:** economic—U.S., \$49 million authorized (FY70-76); other Western bilateral authorizations (ODA and OOF), \$34 million (1970-76); Greece, \$79 million (1976)

**Turkish Sector aid:** Turkey, \$70 million (1974-76)

**Budget:** 1977—revenues \$167.6 million, expenditures \$229.4 million, deficit \$61.8 million

**Turkish Sector budget:** revenues \$38 million, expenditures \$78 million, deficit \$40 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.61 (December 1971 through January 1973), 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.4510 (trade conversion factor for 1977)

**Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate:** 18.002 Turkish lira=US\$1 (trade conversion factor for 1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**NOTE:** 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977 GNP, import, export, and budget figures are Government of Cyprus figures which include 100% of island until August 1974 and 60% of island thereafter; the Turkish sector of island for last 4 months of 1974 is part of Turkish mainland economy; with the passage of time, some information on the Turkish sector of the island has become available.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 9,710 km total; 4,580 km bituminous surface treated; 5,130 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

**Ports:** 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish control

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in)

**Airfields:** 13 total, 12 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,656 m

**Telecommunications:** moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 77,000 telephones (11.2 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 4 FM, and 7 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 2 submarine coaxial cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 158,000; 111,000 fit for military service, about 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$43.2 million about 18% of central government budget

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA****LAND**

127,946 km<sup>2</sup>; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,540 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 15,189,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

**Ethnic divisions:** 64.3% Czechs, 30.0% Slovaks, 4.0% Magyars, 0.6% Germans, 0.5% Poles, 0.4% Ukrainians, 0.2% others (Jews, Gypsies)

**Religion:** 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

January 1979

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA



(See reference map IV)

**Language:** Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

**Literacy:** almost complete

**Labor force:** 7.4 million; 14% agriculture, 38.6% industry, 11% services, 36.4% construction, communications and others

#### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (C.S.S.R.)

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Prague

**Political subdivisions:** 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Karlova University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 9 May

**Branches:** executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), cabinet (appointed by President); legislative—Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

**Government leaders:** President Gustav Husak (elected May 1975), Premier Lubomir Strougal

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** governmental bodies every 5 years (last election, October 1976); President every 5 years

**Dominant political party and leader:** Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

**Voting strength (1976 election):** 99.7% for Communist-sponsored single slate

**Communists:** 1.45 million party members and candidate members (January 1978)

**Other political groups:** puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

#### ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$63.2 billion in 1977 (in 1977 dollars), \$4,200 per capita; 1977 real growth rate 3.4%

**Agriculture:** diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Major industries:** machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** ores, crude oil

**Crude steel:** 15.1 million metric tons produced (1977), 1,000 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 15,200,000 kW capacity (1977); 66.4 billion kWh produced (1977); 4,410 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10,495 million (f.o.b., 1977); 51% machinery, equipment; 28% fuels, raw materials; 3% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1977)

**Imports:** \$10,888 million (f.o.b., 1977); 39% machinery, equipment; 45% fuels, raw materials; 10% foods, food products, and live animals; 6% consumer goods, excluding foods (1977)

**Monetary conversion rate:** noncommercial 10.15 crowns=US\$1, commercial 5.64 crowns=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**NOTE:** foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 5.81 crowns=US\$1

#### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 13,186 km total; 12,881 km standard gage (1.435 m), 112 km broad gage (1.524 m), 193 km narrow gage (0.750 m and 0.760 m); 2,807 km double track; 2,718 km electrified; government-owned (1977)

**Highways:** 73,677 km total; 60,157 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,520 km gravel, crushed stone (1976)

**Inland waterways:** 483 km (1977)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 861 km; natural gas, 5,601 km

**Freight carried:** rail—274.3 million metric tons, 71.6 billion metric ton/km (1977); highway—1,049.7 million

January 1979

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA/DENMARK

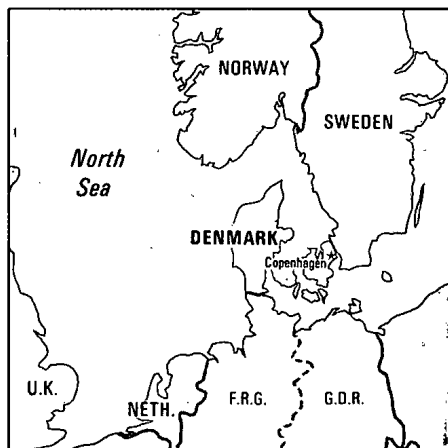
metric tons, 16.7 billion metric ton/km (1977); waterway—6.8 million metric tons, 3.5 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) in approximately 766 waterway craft with 454,370 metric ton capacity (1978)

**Ports:** no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1977)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, est. 19.5 billion crowns, about 7.1% of total budget

## DENMARK



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

42,994 km<sup>2</sup> (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 68 km

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,379 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,112,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

**Language:** Danish; small German-speaking minority

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 2,579 million (October 1977); 8.6% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 24.6% manufacturing, 8.1% construc-

tion, 15.4% commerce, 6.6% transportation, 5.4% services, 29.3% government, 2.0% other; 6.4% (164,000) registered unemployed as percentage of total labor force (1977 annual average)

**Organized labor:** 65% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Denmark

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Copenhagen

**Political subdivisions:** 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Birthday of the Queen, 16 April

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

**Government leaders:** Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Anker Jørgensen

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 15 February 1977)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Henning Christopherson (interim party chairman) Conservative, Poul Schluter; Radical Liberal, Kristen Helveg Petersen; Socialist Peoples, Gert Petersen; Communist, Joergen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilhjelm; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Christian People's, Jens Moller; Justice, Ib Christensen; Communist League Marxist-Leninist, Benito Scocozza

**Voting strength (1977 election):** 37.5% Social Democratic, 14.3% Progressive, 12.3% Moderate Liberals, 8.3% Conservative, 6.4% Center Democratic, 3.9% Socialist Peoples, 3.7% Communist, 3.6% Radical Liberal, 3.5% Christian, 3.2% Justice, 2.7% Leftist Socialist

**Communists:** 7,500-8,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 114,034 Communist votes cast in 1977 elections

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO (observer), EMA, ESRD, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$42.2 billion (1977), \$8,290 per capita; 58% private consumption, 20% investment, 25% government, -2.5% net foreign sector and stock building (1977); 1977 growth rate 1.2%, constant prices

January 1979

**DENMARK/DJIBOUTI**

**Agriculture:** highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseeds, grain, feedstuffs; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

**Fishing:** catch 1.91 million metric tons (1976), exports \$462 million (1977)

**Major industries:** food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, brick and mortar, furniture and other wood products

**Crude steel:** 685,000 metric tons produced (1976), 130 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 7,400,000 kW capacity (1977); 23.9 billion kWh produced (1977), 4,690 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.1 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

**Imports:** \$13.3 billion (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

**Major trade partners:** 46.1% EC-nine (17.7% West Germany, 12.3% U.K.); 13.6% Sweden; 5.9% Norway; 5.7% U.S.; 4.6% Netherlands; 4.4% Communist countries (1977)

**Aid:** donor—bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF) \$717 million (1970-76)

**Budget:** (FY77) expenditures \$20.3 billion, revenues \$20.1 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.0032 Kroner=US\$1 (1977, average exchange rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year, beginning 1 January 1979

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,591 km standard gage (1.435 m); Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,101 km (1,999 km rail line and 102 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 490 km of standard gage lines are privately-owned and operated

**Highways:** approximately 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 417 km

**Pipelines:** refined products, 418 km

**Ports:** 16 major, 44 minor

**Civil air:** 66 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in and 4 leased out

**Airfields:** 179 total, 136 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

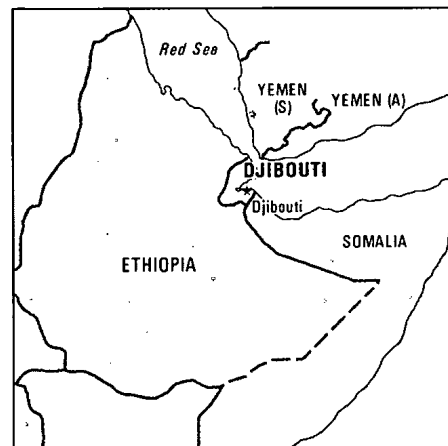
**Telecommunications:** excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 2.53 million telephones (48.9 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 13 FM, and 34 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,250,000; 1,096,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$1,289 million; about 7% of proposed central government budget

**DJIBOUTI**  
(formerly French Territory of the Afars and Issas)



(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

23,310 km<sup>2</sup>; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 517 km

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 314 km (includes offshore islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 180,000 (official estimate for 1972)

**Nationality:** noun—Afar(s), Issa(s); adjective—Afar, Issa

**Ethnic divisions:** (approximate figures) 96,300 Somalis, mostly Issas (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia, not citizens of territory), 90,500 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)

**Religion:** 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

**Language:** Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used

**Literacy:** about 5%

**Labor force:** a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

January 1979

**DJIBOUTI/DOMINICA**

**Organized labor:** some 3,000 railway workers organized

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Djibouti

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Djibouti

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law

**Branches:** 65-member parliament, cabinet, president, prime minister

**Government leader:** President, Hassan Gouled Aptidon

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** Parliament elected May 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** National Independence Union (UNI), Ali Aref Bourhan; African People's Independence League (LPAI), Hassan Gouled and Ahmed Dini; Popular Liberation Movement, Kamil Ali; Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS)

**Communists:** possibly a few sympathizers

**Member of:** Arab League

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$65 million (1972)

**Agriculture:** livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres, including fruits and vegetables

**Industry:** ship repairs and services of port and railroad drastically reduced with war in Ethiopia's Ogaden that cut the railroad line

**Electric power:** 23,500 kW capacity (1977); 55 million kWh produced (1977), 310 kWh per capita

**Imports:** \$74 million (1973); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

**Exports:** \$20 million, including transit trade (1973); hides and skins, and transit of coffee; since railroad line has been cut, values have plummeted

**Monetary conversion rate:** 182 Djibouti francs=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** probably same as that for France (calendar year)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 97 km meter gage (1.00 m)

**Highways:** 770 km total; 220 km paved, 550 km improved earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Djibouti)

**Airfields:** 8 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft (leased in)

**Telecommunications:** fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radiocommunication stations at outlying places; 3,600 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 43,000; about 25,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

**DOMINICA****LAND**

790 km<sup>2</sup>; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 148 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 78,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.7% (1-75 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

**Ethnic divisions:** mostly of African Negro descent

**Religion:** Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist

**Language:** English; French patois

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 23,000; about 50% in agriculture; 24% unemployment

**Organized labor:** 25% of the labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Dominica

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth as of 3 November 1978

**Capital:** Roseau

**Political subdivisions:** 10 parishes

**Legal system:** based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

**Branches:** legislature, 11 member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

January 1979

**DOMINICA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Patrick Roland John

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent March 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Patrick John; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles (unofficial)

**Voting strength:** House of Assembly seats—DFP 3 seats, DLP 16 seats, independent 2 seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$32 million (1977 est.), \$410 per capita; real growth rate, 1977, 2.0% est.

**Agricultural products:** bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, tourism

**Electric power:** 10,000 kW capacity (1977); 7 million kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10 million (f.o.b., 1976); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

**Imports:** \$18 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

**Major trade partners:** 47% U.K., 15% Commonwealth Caribbean countries, 7% U.S., 6% Canada (1975)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral including Ex-Im (1970-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$57 million; no military aid

**Budget:** revenues, \$8 million; expenditures, \$11 million (1977/78 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 750 km total; 500 km paved, 250 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 2 minor (Roseau, Portsmouth)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with asphalt runway 1,472 m

**Telecommunications:** 3,600 telephones in fully automatic network (4.8 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; 1 AM and 1 TV station

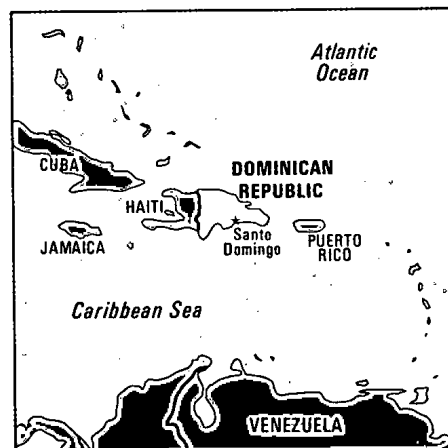
**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC****LAND**

48,692 km<sup>2</sup>; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste

**Land boundaries:** 361 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone



**Coastline:** 1,288 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 5,466,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

**Ethnic divisions:** 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 68%

**Labor force:** 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other

**Organized labor:** 12% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Dominican Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santo Domingo

**Political subdivisions:** 26 provinces and the National District

**Legal system:** based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 27 February

**Branches:** President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (91 seats) elected for 4-year terms; Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Antonio (Silvestre) GUZMAN Fernández

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

**Elections:** last national election May 1978; next election May 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD),



January 1979

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/ECUADOR**

Jorge Blanco; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Antire-election Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Luis Julian Perez; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Homero Lajara Burgos; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, legalized in 1978; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Matos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PACOREDO), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal

**Voting strength (1978 election):** 51.7% PRD, 40.9% PR, 7.4% thirteen minor parties

**Communists:** an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 members in six different factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$4.4 billion (1977), \$880 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 3.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

**Major industries:** sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

**Electric power:** 662,000 kW capacity (1977); 2 billion kWh produced (1977), 400 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$780 million (f.o.b., 1977); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bauxite

**Imports:** \$848 million (f.o.b., 1977); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports—81% U.S. (1977); imports—50% U.S. (1977)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from U.S., \$252 million; other Western countries, \$78 million; military—from U.S., \$12 million

**Budget:** revenues, \$600 million; expenditures, \$635 million (1978 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peso=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1,600 km total; 104 km government-owned common-carrier 1.065-meter gage; 1,496 km privately

owned plantation lines of 4 different gages ranging from 0.60 m to 1.43 m, 0.760-meter gage predominating

**Highways:** 11,400 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth

**Pipelines:** refined products, 69 km

**Ports:** 5 major (Santo Domingo, Barahona, Haina, Las Calderas, San Pedro de Macoris), 17 minor

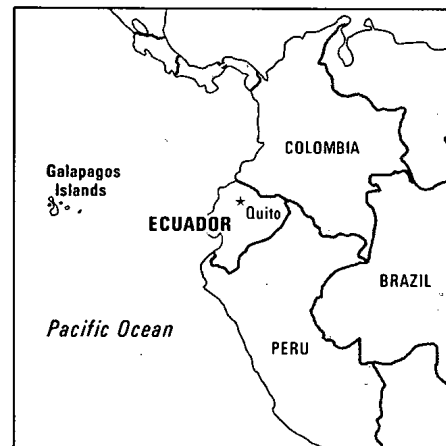
**Civil air:** 18 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)

**Airfields:** 52 total, 45 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 127,000 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 31 FM, and 11 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,116,000; 712,000 fit for military service; 59,000 reach military age (18) annually

**ECUADOR**

(See reference map III)

**LAND**

274,540 km<sup>2</sup> (including Galapagos Islands); 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

**Land boundaries:** 1,931 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Is.)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 7,665,000, excluding nomadic Indian tribes, (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorian

January 1979

## ECUADOR

**Ethnic divisions:** 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

**Language:** Spanish, Quechua

**Literacy:** 57%

**Labor force:** 2 million, of which 56% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% commerce, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

**Organized labor:** less than 15% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Ecuador

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 10 August

**Type:** republic; under military regime since 1972

**Capital:** Quito

**Political subdivisions:** 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January, 1978 referendum will come into effect following the inauguration of a new civilian president in August 1979; legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 10 August

**Branches:** Supreme Council of Government, made up of the three military chiefs, assumed power January 1976; judiciary system supervised by Supreme Court; six special tribunals established in July 1972

**Government leader:** President of Supreme Council Vice Admiral Alfredo POVEDA Burbano

**Suffrage:** universal for literates over age 18

**Elections:** first round of presidential election and municipal elections were held 16 July 1978; will be followed by second round of presidential election and parliamentary elections in April 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** Popular Christian Party, Sixto Antonio Duran-Ballen, center right; Radical Liberal Party, Francisco Huerta, center left; Concentration of Popular Forces, Assad Bucaram, Jaime Roldos, populist; Christian Democrats, Osvaldo Hurtado, center left; Democratic Left, Rodrigo Borja, center left; National Velasquistas Front, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, personalistic

**Voting strength:** unofficial results of July 1978 presidential election (first round): Jaime Roldos, Concentration of Popular Forces, 31%; Sixto Duran-Ballen, center-right coalition, 24%; Raul Clemente Huerta, center-left coalition, 23%; others, 22%

**Communists:** Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, Pedro Saad—secretary-general), 500 members plus an estimated 3,000 sympathizers; Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE/ML, pro-Peking), 100 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE), 200 members

**Member of:** ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, OPEC, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$5.6 billion est. (1977), \$780 per capita; 70% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 20% gross investment; average annual real growth rate 1974-77, 6.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, fruits, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 233,400 metric tons (1975); exports \$73 million (1977), imports negligible

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

**Electric power:** 552,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 290 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum, bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products

**Imports:** \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1977); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports (1977)—41% U.S., 20% LAFTA, 15% EC; imports (1977)—41% U.S., 22% EC, 18% Japan, 14% LAFTA

**Aid:** economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-76), U.S., \$117.5 million; other Western countries, \$157.9 million; OPEC, \$22 million; Communist countries, \$9.4 million; military—(1970-76) U.S., \$13.6 million

**Budget:** (1977) revenues, \$885 million; expenditures, \$1,095 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 25 sucres=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,121 km total; 966 km 1.067-meter gage, 155 km 0.750-meter gage; all single track

**Highways:** 22,250 km total; 3,300 km paved, 11,300 km otherwise improved, 7,650 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,500 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 623 km; refined products, 1,358 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar), 11 minor

**Civil air:** 25 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 173 total, 173 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** facilities adequate only in largest cities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 174,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 250 AM, 38 FM, and 10 TV stations

January 1979

**ECUADOR/EGYPT****DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,743,000; 1,072,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 84,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$169.8 million; about 17.5% of central government budget

**Labor force:** 12 million; 45 to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 1 to 3 million

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Arab Republic of Egypt

**Type:** republic; under presidential rule since June 1956

**Capital:** Cairo

**Political subdivisions:** 26 governorates

**Legal system:** based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** National Day, 23 July

**Branches:** executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly gradually gaining power as political liberalization program is implemented; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

**Government leader:** President Anwar al-Sadat

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1976); presidential elections every 6 years (most recent September 1976)

**Political parties and leaders:** formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, formed in mid-1978 by President Sadat, is the major party; various small opposition parties

**Communists:** approximately 500, party members

**Member of:** AAPSO, AFDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OPEC, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$14.5 billion (1976), \$380 per capita; average annual growth rate of 9% in 1976

**Agriculture:** main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

**Electric power:** 5,300,000 kW capacity (1977); 14 billion kWh produced (1977), 350 kWh per capita

**Monetary conversion rate:** official rate—1 Egyptian pound=US\$2.54 (selling rate); 0.394 Egyptian pound=US\$1 (selling rate); parallel market rate—1 Egyptian pound=US\$1.43, 0.699 Egyptian pound=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year, beginning in 1975

**EGYPT**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**

1,000,258 km<sup>2</sup> (including 57,498 km<sup>2</sup> occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 2,527 km (1967); approximately 2,580 km including border of occupied Sinai area (since September 1975)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 2,450 km (1967); includes approximately 500 km within occupied Sinai area (since September 1975)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 40,424,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian or Arab Republic of Egypt

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

**Religion:** (official estimate) 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

**Language:** Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

**Literacy:** around 40%

January 1979

## EGYPT/EL SALVADOR

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km standard gage (1.435 m), 347 km 0.750-meter gage

**Highways:** 47,025 km total; 12,300 km paved, 2,500 km gravel and crushed stone, 14,200 km improved earth, 18,025 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,360 km; Suez Canal, 160 km long, used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 11.5 meters of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of metric ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-metric ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-metric ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-metric ton capacity

**Freight carried:** Suez Canal (1966)—242 million metric tons of which 175.6 million metric tons were POL

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 675 km; refined products, 240 km; natural gas, 365 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez), 8 minor  
**Civil air:** 27 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 99 total, 75 usable; 68 with permanent-surface runways; 44 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** second-largest system in Africa but inadequate for needs and poorly maintained; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress; 500,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 22 AM, no FM, and 29 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; Symphonie satellite station; 2 submarine coaxial cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,724,000; 6,321,000 fit for military service; about 420,000 reach military age (20) annually

## EL SALVADOR

## LAND

21,400 km<sup>2</sup>; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested

**Land boundaries:** 515 km

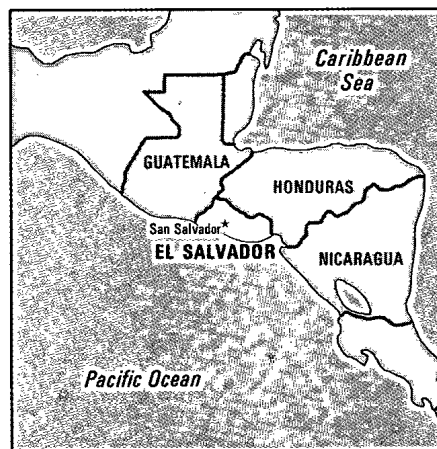
## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm  
**Coastline:** 307 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,580,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran



(See reference map 11)

**Ethnic divisions:** 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 50% literacy in urban areas, 30% in rural areas

**Labor force:** 1,500,000 (est. 1977); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation

**Organized labor:** 5% of total labor force; 10% of nonagricultural labor force (1977)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of El Salvador

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** San Salvador

**Political subdivisions:** 14 departments

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** traditionally dominant executive, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President, Gen. Carlos Humberto ROMERO Mena

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections 1982, legislative and municipal elections March 1980

**Political parties and leaders:** National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina, and replaced by Carlos

January 1979

**EL SALVADOR/EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

Humberto Romero on 1 July; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Ramirez Rauda, Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Communist Front, Jorge Shafick Handal, Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Beloso; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria

**Voting strength:** February 1977 presidential election—PCN 66%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR coalition, 34%; March 1978 legislative election—PCN, 50 seats; PPS, 4 seats; all other opposition parties boycotted the election

**Communists:** 220 to 225 active members; sympathizers, 5,000; several hundred members of radical terrorist groups

**Other political or pressure groups:** the military; about 100 prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES); National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP); National Democratic Organization (ORDEN)

**Member of:** Central American Common Market (CACM), FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$2.6 billion (1977), \$610 per capita; 70% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 19% domestic investment; real growth rate, 4.9% (1977)

**Agriculture:** main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar; rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

**Fishing:** catch 9,130 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

**Electric power:** 557,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 280 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$968 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee, cotton, sugar

**Imports:** \$947 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—33% U.S., 24% CACM, 11% other (1976); imports—29% U.S., 24% CACM, 7% Venezuela, 14% West Germany, 8% Netherlands, 40% other (1976)

**Aid:** economic—(FY70-76) from U.S., \$60 million; from other Western countries, \$36 million; military—from U.S., \$10 million

**Budget:** (1978) \$500 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.5 colones=US\$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 600 km 0.914-meter gage, single-tracked

**Highways:** 7,250 km total; 1,500 km paved, 1,300 km gravel 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lempa River partially navigable

**Ports:** 2 major (Acajutla, La Union), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

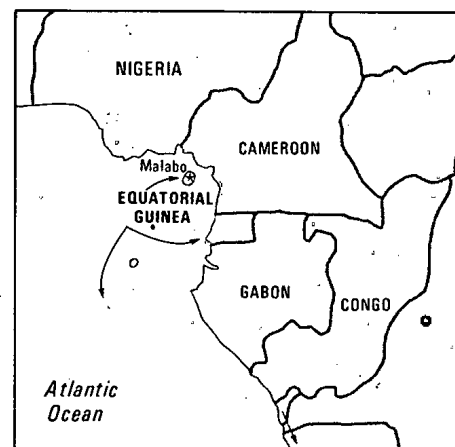
**Airfields:** 160 total, 150 usable; 5 with permanent-surfaced runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 54,200 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 60 AM, 9 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean COMSAT station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 945,000; 580,000 fit for military service; 51,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$42.2 million; 8.4% of central government budget

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

27,972 km<sup>2</sup>; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km<sup>2</sup>, largely forested; Fernando Po, about 2,072 km<sup>2</sup>

**Land boundaries:** 539 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 296 km

January 1979

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA/ETHIOPIA****PEOPLE**

**Population:** 339,000 (January 1979), this estimate does not take into account emigration from Equatorial Guinea during the last several years, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7-68 to 7-69); Rio Muni, 237,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7-68 to 7-69); Fernando Po, 102,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-68 to 7-69)

**Nationality:** noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** indigenous population of Province Macias Nguema Biyogo, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

**Religion:** natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

**Language:** Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin English, Fang

**Literacy:** 20%

**Labor force:** most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Equatorial Guinea

**Type:** republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968

**Capital:** Malabo, Province Macias Nguema Biyogo

**Political subdivisions:** 2 provinces (Province Macias Nguema Biyogo and Rio Muni)

**Legal system:** based on Spanish Civil law system and customary law, new constitution adopted August 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 5 March

**Branches:** there are legislative and judicial branches but President exercises virtually unlimited power

**Government leader:** President for life, Masie Nguema Biyogo Nogue Ndong

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** parliamentary elections held December 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) is the sole legal party, led by President Masie

**Communists:** no significant number of Communists or sympathizers

**Member of:** Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UPU

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$70 million (1972); \$240 per capita

**Agriculture:** major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock

**Major industries:** fishing, sawmilling

**Electric power:** 5,000 kW capacity (1977); 17 million kWh produced (1977), 50 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$36 million (1974); cocoa, coffee, and wood

**Imports:** \$20 million (1974); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

**Major trade partner:** Spain

**Budget:** (1973) receipts \$9 million, expenditures \$12 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 68.85 Ekuele=US\$1 (January 1977)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Fernando Po—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

**Inland waterways:** Rio Muni has approximately 167 km of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

**Ports:** 2 major (Macias Nguema Biyogo, Rey Malabo), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft (leased in)

**Airfields:** 5 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Malabo to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM stations, and 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 89,000; 44,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$3,475,700; 14.3% of central government budget

**ETHIOPIA****LAND**

1,178,450 km<sup>2</sup>; 10% cropland and orchards, 55% meadows and natural pastures, 6% forests and woodlands, 29% wasteland, built-on areas, and other

**Land boundaries:** 5,198 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm; sedentary fisheries extends to limit of fisheries

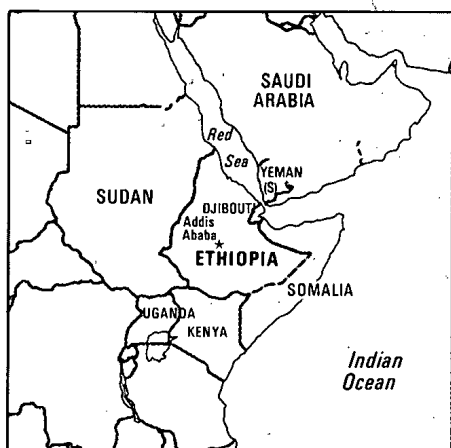
**Coastline:** 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 31,341,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

January 1979

**ETHIOPIA**

(See reference map VI)

**Ethnic divisions:** Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigray 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

**Religion:** 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other

**Language:** Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools

**Literacy:** about 5%

**Labor force:** 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

**Organized labor:** All Ethiopian Trade Union formed January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Ethiopia

**Type:** under military rule since mid-1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

**Capital:** Addis Ababa

**Political subdivisions:** 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

**Legal system:** complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

**Branches:** effective power exercised by Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), a group estimated at 40-100 officers and enlisted men which operates on committee system; predominantly civilian cabinet is ineffectual and holds office at suffrage of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on

Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

**Government leader:** Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** union dwellers' association officials elected October-December 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Common front of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist organizations, encompassing five quasi-official groups—All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Me'i Sone), Revolutionary Flame (Seded), and three less important ones

**Communists:** Ethiopian Communist Party is a small group opposed to military government

**Other political or pressure groups:** important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces in Eritrea; Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), a radical left underground movement concentrated in Addis Ababa and made up predominantly of students and intellectuals; it has been severely reduced by a recent government eradication campaign; and Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU), primarily an exile group, although it has made some inroads inside Ethiopia; several other dissident groups with ethnic or provincial bases of support

**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$2,891 million (1977 est.), \$100 per capita; average annual real growth rate 4% (1967-73), zero (1974 and in 1975)

**Agriculture:** main crops—coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds; livestock

**Major industries:** cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

**Electric power:** 297,000 kW capacity (1977); 500 million kWh produced (1977), 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$329 million (f.o.b., 1977); 75% coffee, 7% hides and skins, 6% pulses, 2% oilseeds

**Imports:** \$348 million (c.i.f., 1977); 18% petroleum

**Major trade partners:** imports—Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, West Germany, Iran, U.K., France, and U.S.; exports—U.S., Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, West Germany

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 Ethiopian Birr=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 8 July-7 July

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1,014 km total; 676 km meter gage (1.00 m), 32

January 1979

**ETHIOPIA/FALKLAND ISLANDS**

km 1.067-meter gage, 306 km 0.95-meter gage; all single track

**Highways:** 11,435 km total; 3,770 km bituminous, 7,665 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, remainder earth

**Inland waterways:** navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 225 km of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 114 km are navigable year round

**Ports:** 2 major (Assab, Massawa)

**Civil air:** 19 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 192 total, 178 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multiconductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 73,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM stations, no FM stations, and 1 TV station

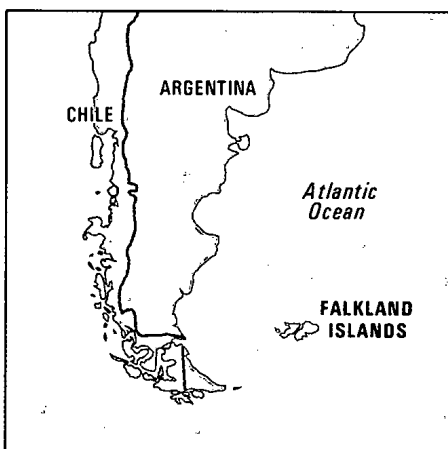
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,965,000; 3,734,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 324,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 6 July 1977, \$104,445,000; 14.7% of central government budget

## FALKLAND ISLANDS

(Islas Malvinas)<sup>1</sup>



(See reference map III)

**LAND**

Colony—12,168 km<sup>2</sup>; area consists of some 200 small

<sup>1</sup> The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Islas Malvinas) since 1833.

islands, chief of which are East Falkland (6,680 km<sup>2</sup>) and West Falkland (5,276 km<sup>2</sup>); dependencies—consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 1,288 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1977)

**Nationality:** noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

**Ethnic divisions:** almost totally British

**Religion:** predominantly Church of England

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** compulsory education up to age 14

**Labor force:** 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Colony of the Falkland Islands

**Type:** British crown colony

**Capital:** Stanley

**Political subdivisions:** local government is confined to capital

**Legal system:** English common law

**Branches:** Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council

**Government leader:** Governor and Commander in Chief J.R.W. Parker (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)

**Suffrage:** universal

**ECONOMY**

**Government budget:** Colony—revenues, \$1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, \$1.1 million (FY68)

**Agriculture:** Colony—predominantly sheep farming; dependencies—whaling and sealing

**Major industries:** Colony—wool processing; dependencies—whale and seal processing

**Electric power:** 1,250 kW capacity (1977); 2.5 million kWh produced (1977), 1,150 kWh per capita

**Exports:** Colony—\$2.28 million (1969); wool, hides and skins, and other; dependencies—no exports in 1968 or 1969

**Imports:** Colony—\$1.22 million (1969); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies—\$8,368 (1969); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery

**Major trade partners:** nearly all exports to the U.K., also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$13 million



January 1979

## FALKLAND ISLANDS/FAROE ISLANDS

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Falkland Island pound=US\$2.60

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km

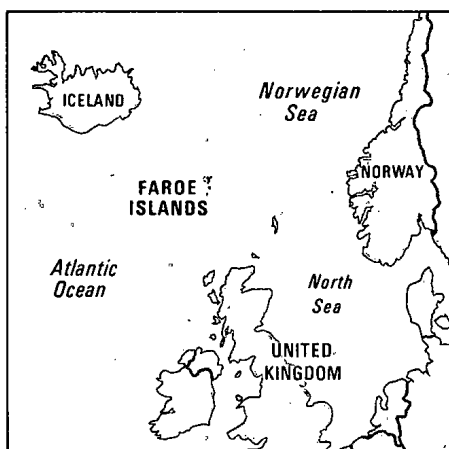
**Ports:** 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 usable, 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** government-operated and radio-telephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 650 telephones (est. 30 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

## FAROE ISLANDS



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

1,340 km<sup>2</sup>; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm; fishing 200 nm

**Coastline:** 764 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 43,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.4% (1-75 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran

**Languages:** Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Faroe Islands

**Type:** self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

**Capital:** Torshavn on the island of Streymoy

**Political subdivisions:** 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

**Legal system:** based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

**Government leaders:** Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam; Danish Governor, Leif Groth

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** held every 4 years; next election 1981 (coincides with Danish elections)

**Political parties and leaders:** Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus

**Voting strength (1975 election):** Social Democratic 25.8%, Republican 22.5%, Peoples 20.5%, Union 19.1%, Home Rule 7.2%, Progressive 2.5%

**Communists:** insignificant number

**Member of:** Nordic Council

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$173.4 million (1974), about \$4,340 per capita

**Agriculture:** sheep and cattle grazing

**Fishing:** catch 341,962 metric tons (1976); exports, \$94.7 million (1976)

**Major industry:** fishing

**Electric power:** 28,500 kW capacity (1977); 90 million kWh produced (1977), 2,140 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$104.4 million (f.o.b., 1976); mostly fish and fish products

**Imports:** \$130.7 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

**Major trade partners:** 50.2% Denmark, 13.7% Norway, 7.9% U.K., 7.2% U.S., 4.4% Italy (1976)

**Budget:** (FY76) expenditures \$52.8 million, revenues \$52.8 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.0032 Danish Kroner=US\$1 (1977, average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year beginning 1 January 1979

January 1979

## FAROE ISLANDS/FIJI

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none**Highways:** none**Ports:** 1 minor**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 1,220 m**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Telecommunications:** good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 15,000 telephones (35 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

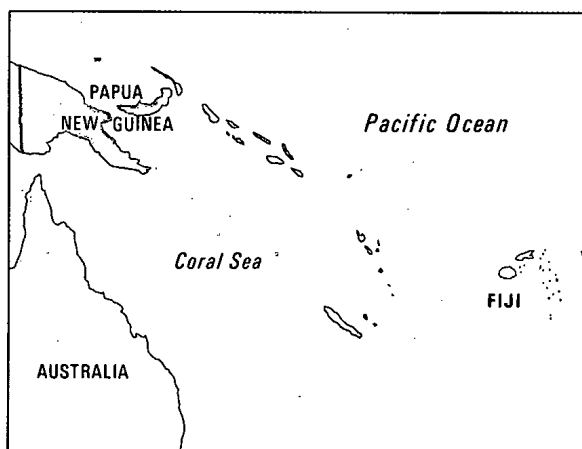
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49 included with Denmark**Literacy:** over 80%**Labor force:** 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder**Organized labor:** about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Dominion of Fiji**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state**Capital:** Suva**Political subdivisions:** 14 provinces**Legal system:** based on British**National holiday:** 10 October**Branches:** executive—Prime Minister; legislative—52-member House of Representatives (Alliance Party 36 seats, National Federation Party 15 seats); 1 independent 22 member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme court**Government leader:** Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara**Suffrage:** universal adult**Elections:** every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier, last held September 1977**Political parties:** Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Jai Ram Reddy**Communists:** few, no figures available**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EEC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, U.N., UPU, WHO, WIPO

## FIJI



(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

18,272 km<sup>2</sup>; landownership—83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm**Coastline:** 1,129 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 615,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian**Ethnic divisions:** 44% Fijian, 50% Indian, 6% European, Chinese and others**Religion:** Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority**Language:** English and Fijian (official), Hindustani spoken among Indians

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$644 million (1975), \$1,130 per capita; 5.8% real growth rate (1971-75)**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar, coconut products, bananas, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains**Major industries:** sugar processing, tourism**Electric power:** 90,000 kW capacity (1977); 270 million kWh produced (1977), 450 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$187 million (f.o.b., 1977, including reexports); 70% sugar, 11% coconut oil, 9% gold**Imports:** \$279 million (f.o.b., 1977); 20% manufactured goods, 19% food, 16% machinery, fuels, chemicals (1977)**Major trade partners:** U.K., New Zealand, U.S., Canada, Australia, Japan**Aid:** disbursed 1968—Australia \$1.5 million, U.S. \$0.6 million, U.K. \$4.2 million**Budget:** (FY75) revenues \$107 million, expenditures \$129 million**Monetary conversion rate:** Fijian dollar=US\$1.2119 (September 1978)

January 1979

## FIJI/FINLAND

Fiscal year: calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 644 km narrow gage (0.610 m); owned by Fiji Sugar Corp., Ltd.

**Highways:** 3,472 km total (1977); 346 km paved, 2,706 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric ton barges

**Ports:** 1 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

**Airfields:** 15 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al.; 30,700 telephones (5.3 per 100 pop.); 6 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 163,000; 91,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; military budget for 1971, \$314,000

**Coastline:** 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,755,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.3% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox, 1% other, 5% no affiliation

**Language:** Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 2.2 million; 16.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 26.4% mining and manufacturing, 8.4% construction, 15.4% commerce, 6.8% transportation and communications, 4.0% banking and finance, 20.1% services; 6.1% (136,000) unemployed 1977 annual coverage

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Finland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Helsinki

**Political subdivisions:** 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 December

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts, 193 lower courts

**Government leader:** President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa

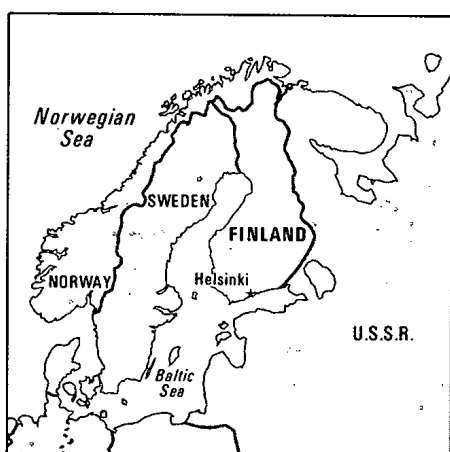
**Suffrage:** universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1979); presidential, every 6 years (President Kekkonen reelected to 6-year term in January 1978)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic, Kalevi Sorsa; Center, Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holkeri; Liberal, Jaakko Itala; Swedish Peoples Party, Par Stenback; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Finnish People's Unity Party, Eino Haikala; Communist, Aarne Saarinen

**Voting strength (1978 election):** 23.3% Social Democratic, 19.5% Center, 18.2% People's Democratic League, 14.7%

## FINLAND



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

336,700 km<sup>2</sup>; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,534 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm; fishing 12 nm; Aaland Islands, 3 nm

January 1979

## FINLAND/France

Unionist, 8.8% Christian League, 4.7% Finnish Rural Party, 3.6% Swedish Peoples, 3.4% Constitutional Peoples, 2.9% Liberal Peoples, 0.8% Finnish Peoples Unity Party, 0.1% Socialist Workers' Party

**Communists:** 43,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by 438,757 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1975 elections

**Member of:** ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$29 billion (1977), \$6,110 per capita; 53% consumption, 27% investment, 21% government; -1% net exports of goods and services; 1976 growth rate 0.3%, constant prices, 1977 growth rate -0.1%

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains; caloric intake 2,940 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Major industries:** include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

**Shortages:** fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

**Crude steel:** 1.7 million metric tons produced (1976), 360 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 9,400,000 kW capacity (1977); 33.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 6,975 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$7.7 billion (f.o.b., 1977); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

**Imports:** \$7.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

**Major trade partners:** (1976) 37% EC-nine (13% West Germany, 11% U.K.); 19% U.S.S.R., 16% Sweden; 5% U.S.

**Aid:** economic authorizations—U.S. \$64 million (FY70-76)

**Budget:** (1976) expenditures \$8.4 billion, revenues \$7.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** new markka (Fmk) 4.03=US\$1 (1977 average, IMF)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 6,038 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 6,010 km 1.524-meter gage, 477 km multiple

track, and 608 km electrified; 22 km 0.750-meter gage and 6 km 1.524-meter gage are privately owned

**Highways:** about 73,552 km total in national classified net work, including 31,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous surface treated) and 42,552 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 29,440 km of private (state subsidized) roads

**Inland waterways:** 6,597 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers; Saimaa Canal locks (84 m by 13.2 m with a 5.2 m depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 82 m in length, 11.8 m beam, 4.4 m draft, and 24.5 m mast height

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 161 km

**Ports:** 11 major, 14 minor

**Civil air:** 41 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 134 total, 132 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

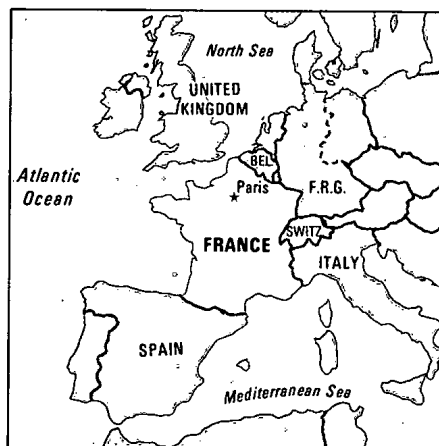
**Telecommunications:** good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 1.94 million telephones (40.9 per 100 popl.); 15 AM, 40 FM, and 76 TV stations; 4 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,259,000; 1,022,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$520 million; about 4.8% of central government budget

## FRANCE



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

551,670 km<sup>2</sup>; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested

**Land boundaries:** 2,888 km

January 1979

## FRANCE

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 53,536,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

**Ethnic divisions:** 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque

**Religion:** 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 13% unaffiliated

**Language:** French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois—Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

**Literacy:** 97%

**Labor force:** 22 million (est. in mid-1977); 47% services, 38% industry, 11% agriculture, 5% unemployed

**Organized labor:** approximately 17% of labor force, 23% of salaried labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** French Republic

**Type:** republic, with president having wide powers

**Capital:** Paris

**Political subdivisions:** 96 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts

**Legal system:** civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

**National holiday:** National Day, 14 July

**Branches:** presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (491 members), Senate (295 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

**Government leader:** President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; not compulsory

**Elections:** National Assembly—every 5 years, last election March 1978, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate—indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years, last election September 1977; President, direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Majority Coalition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Republicans (PR), Jacques Blanc; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Jean Lecanuet; Radical Socialist (RS), Jean-

Jacques Servan-Schreiber; Union for French Democracy (federation of PR, CDS, and RS), Jean Lecanuet; Left Opposition—Socialist Party (PS), François Mitterrand; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Michel Cregnan; Unified Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Mousel

**Voting strength (first ballot, 1978 election):** extreme left, 3.3%; Communist, 21.25%; Socialist, 23.03%; left Radicals 2.28%; RPR, 22.19%; UDF, 21.39%; divided right, 1.68%; other 4.87%

**Communists:** 600,000 claimed; Communist voters, 5 million average

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist leaning labor union (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; Independent labor union (Force Ouvriere) about 800,000 members est.; Independent white collar union (Confederation Generale des Cadres) 200,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais—CNPF or Patronat)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$381 billion (1977), \$7,150 per capita; 61.2% private consumption, 22.6% investment (including government), 15.8% government consumption; 1977 real growth rate, 2.4%; average annual growth rate, 4.8% (1966-76)

**Agriculture:** Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 805,925 metric tons (1976); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) \$122 million, imports \$506 million (1976)

**Major industries:** steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, motor vehicles

**Shortages:** crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

**Crude steel:** 22.1 million metric tons produced (1977), 410 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 54,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 211 billion kWh produced (1977), 3,955 kWh per capita

January 1979

## FRANCE/FRENCH GUIANA

**Exports:** \$65.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

**Imports:** \$70.5 billion (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

**Major trade partners:** 18% West Germany; 9% Belgium-Luxembourg; 10% Italy; 6% U.S.; 5% Netherlands; 6% U.K.; 2% Eastern Europe; 2% U.S.S.R.; 8% Franc Zone (1977)

**Aid:** donor—bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$13,384 million (1970-76)

**Budget:** (1977) expenditures 355 billion francs, revenues 336 billion francs, deficit 19 billion francs

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 franc=US\$0.2035 (1977 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 36,691 km total; French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,717 km standard gage (1.435 m); 9,374 km electrified, 15,630 km double or multiple track; 1,974 km of various gages (1,000 m to 1,445 m), privately owned and operated

**Highways:** 788,580 km total; 128,745 km bitumen and concrete (incl. 3,144 km of controlled access, divided "AUTOROUTES"); 339,315 km bituminous treated; 301,000 km crushed stone and gravel; 19,520 km improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 700,065 km of local farm and forest roads

**Inland waterways:** 14,912 km; 5,604 km heavily traveled

**Pipelines:** crude oil 2,253 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 22,047 km

**Ports:** 23 major, 165 minor

**Civil air:** 300 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 456 total, 437 usable; 223 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 122 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

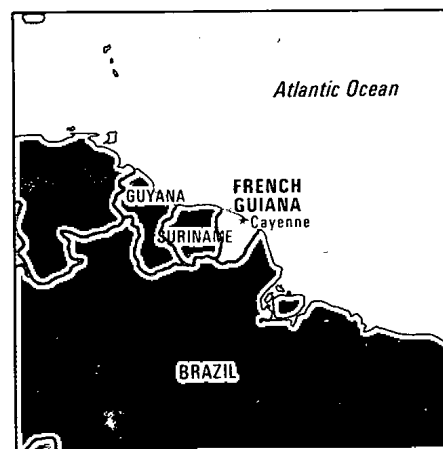
**Telecommunications:** highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 15.5 million telephones (29.3 per 100 popl.); 55 AM, 94 FM, and 1,500 TV stations; 22 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with 4 Atlantic Ocean, and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 13,246,000; fit for military service 10,695,000; 425,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$17.6 billion; about 18% of proposed central government budget

## FRENCH GUIANA



(See reference map III)

## LAND

90,909 km<sup>2</sup>; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

**Land boundaries:** 1,183 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 378 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 60,000 (January 1979), annual growth rate 2.2% (10-74 to 11-77)

**Nationality:** noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% caucasian, 10,000 East Indian, Chinese

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** French

**Literacy:** 73%

**Labor force:** 17,012 (1967 census); services 49%, construction 21%, agriculture 18%, industry 8%, transportation 4%; information on unemployment unavailable

**Organized labor:** 7% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Department of French Guiana

**Type:** overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate; Deputy Hector Rivierez reelected to National Assembly 12 March 1978

**Capital:** Cayenne

**Political subdivisions:** 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

January 1979

**FRENCH GUIANA/FRENCH POLYNESIA**

**Branches:** executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Herve Bourseiller

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections normally are held every 5 years; last election March 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder, Senator; Union du Peuple Guyanaise (UPG), weak leftist allied with, but also reported, to have been absorbed by the PSG; Rassemblement Pour La Republique (RPR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly

**Communists:** Communist party membership negligible

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$100 million (at market prices, 1975), \$800 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane

**Fishing:** catch 1,113 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence, and space center

**Electric power:** 29,000 kW capacity (1977); 60 million kWh produced (1977), 1,000 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$7.2 million (1977); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

**Imports:** \$143.4 million (1977); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—78% U.S., 11% France, 5% Martinique; imports—49% France, 10% U.S., 3% Trinidad and Tobago (1969)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$356 million, no military aid

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.92 French francs=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 32 km private plantation line, 0.600-meter gage

**Highways:** 600 km total; 450 km paved, 150 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 460 km, navigable by small ocean-going vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

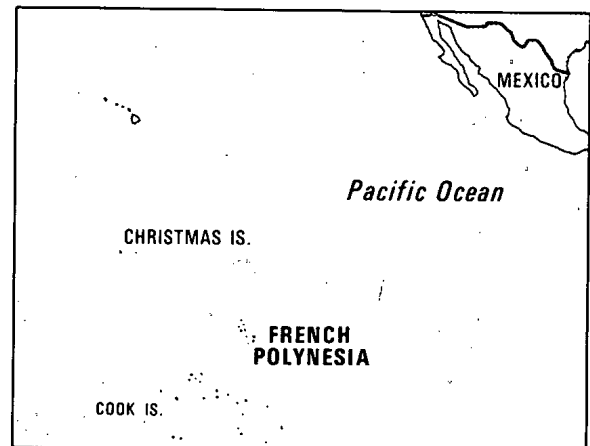
**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 13 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** limited open-wire and radio-relay system with about 8,906 telephones (17.8 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,000; 10,000 fit for military service

**FRENCH POLYNESIA**

(See reference map VIII)

**LAND**

About 4,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm

**Coastline:** about 2,525 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 143,000 (January 1979), annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

**Religion:** mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Territory of French Polynesia

**Type:** overseas territory of France, administered by French Ministry for Overseas Territories

**Capital:** Papeete

**Political subdivisions:** 5 districts

January 1979

**FRENCH POLYNESIA/GABON**

**Legal system:** based on French; lower and higher courts

**Branches:** 33-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, also one Senator

**Government leader:** Charles Schmitt, Governor, appointed by French government

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 5 years, May 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Le Front Uni, autonomist coalition, Francis Sanford; Tahoeraa Hairaaitira, conservative Gaullist, Gaston Flosse

**Voting strength (1977 election):** Le Front Uni, 14 seats; Tahoeraa Hairaaitira, 10 seats; Independents, 9 seats

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$259 million (1970) \$1,960 per capita

**Agriculture:** coconut main crop

**Major industries:** maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

**Electric power:** 36,000 kW capacity (1977); 105 million kWh produced (1977), 750 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$19 million (1973); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%) (1971)

**Imports:** \$211 million (1973)

**Major trade partners:** imports—59% France, 14% U.S.; exports—86% France

**Aid:** France \$16 million (1973)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 100 CFP=1NZ\$ (1971)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** 3,700 km, all types

**Ports:** 1 major, 6 minor

**Airfields:** 32 total, 32 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Civil air:** about 3 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** 14,700 telephones (11.3 per 100 pop.); 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 6 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

Defense is responsibility of France.

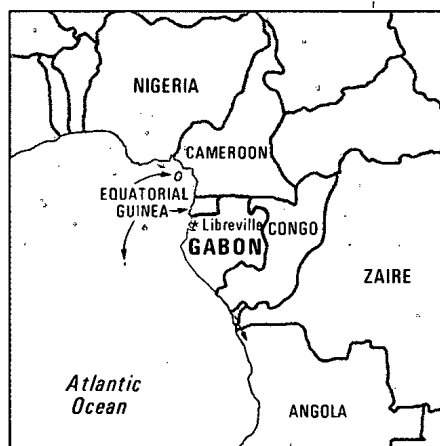
**GABON****LAND**

264,180 km<sup>2</sup>; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 2,422 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 100 nm; fishing, 150 nm



(See reference map VI)

**Coastline:** 885 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 575,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.7% (7-66 to 7-70)

**Nationality:** noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

**Ethnic divisions:** about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbete, Okande); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 30,000 French

**Religion:** 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

**Language:** French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector

**Organized labor:** less than 30% of wage labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Gabonese Republic

**Type:** republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

**Capital:** Libreville

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

**National holiday:** 17 August

**Branches:** power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 70-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary



January 1979

**GABON/THE GAMBIA**

**Government leader:** President El Hadi Omar Bongo

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** Presidential and parliamentary elections last held February 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

**Communists:** no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$2,802 million (1977 est.), \$4,990 per capita; 10% growth (1970-77)

**Agriculture:** commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

**Fishing:** catch 6,056 metric tons (1975)

**Major industries:** petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, gold, and iron

**Electric power:** 125,400 kW capacity (1977); 376 million kWh produced (1977), 670 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold), coffee

**Imports:** \$831 million (c.i.f. est., 1977); excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone

**Aid:** Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$387.6 million; Communist countries (1975), \$25.0 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$22.1 million; military—U.S. (1970-76), \$2.0 million

**Budget:** 1978 est.—receipts \$1.0 billion, current expenditures \$500 million, investment expenditures \$350 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 6,797 km total; 308 km paved, 5,589 km gravel and/or improved earth, 500 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 129 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Libreville, Port-Gentil, Owendo), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 24 major transport aircraft

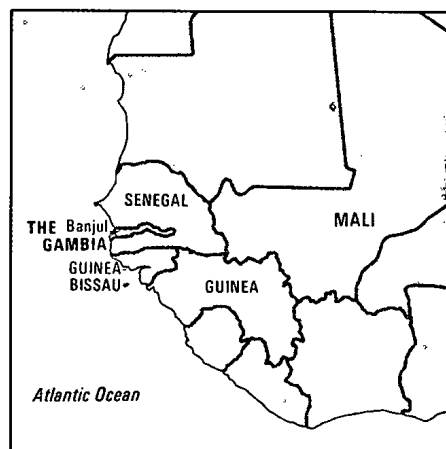
**Airfields:** 163 total, 101 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 5 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 7,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 127,000; 64,000 fit for military service; 4,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$52,627,100; 5.1% of central government budget

**THE GAMBIA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

10,360 km<sup>2</sup>; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.

**Land boundaries:** 740 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 nm

**Coastline:** 80 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 576,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% Africans (Mandinka 40.8%, Fulani 13.5%, Wolof 12.9%, remainder made up of several smaller groups), fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese

**Religion:** 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian

**Language:** English official; Mandinka and Wolof most widely used vernaculars

**Literacy:** about 10%

January 1979

**THE GAMBIA/GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

**Labor force:** approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 15,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)

**Organized labor:** 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of The Gambia

**Type:** republic; independent since February 1965

**Capital:** Banjul

**Political subdivisions:** Banjul and 5 divisions

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 18 February

**Branches:** cabinet of 10 members; 44-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 4 are appointed, 35 are filled by election for 5-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Sir Alhaji Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President

**Political parties and leaders:** People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara, United Party (UP), John Forster, and National Convention Party, Sherrif Dibba

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** general elections held April 1977; PPP 29 seats, NCP 5 seats, UP 1 seat

**Communists:** insignificant number

**Member of:** AFD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IMF, NAM, OAU, U.N., WHO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$115 million (FY76-77 est.), about \$210 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—peanuts, rice, palm kernels

**Fishing:** catch 10,795 metric tons (1975); exports \$956,000 (1974)

**Major industry:** peanut processing

**Electric power:** 10,000 kW capacity (1977); 30 million kWh produced (1977), 50 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$48 million (f.o.b. 1977); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels

**Imports:** \$66 million (f.o.b. 1977); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.K. and France; imports—U.K. and Japan

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$36.1 million; Communist countries (1970-76), \$16.2 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$15.9 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$8.3 million

**Budget:** (FY77 est.) current expenditures \$25 million, receipts \$30 million; development expenditures \$14 million, development receipts \$7.2 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Dalasi = US\$0.49 (September 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,858 km total; 190 km bituminous-surface treated, 1,330 km gravel/laterite, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 605 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Banjul)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 seaplane station (non-operational)

**Telecommunications:** adequate network of radio-relay; 2,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 131,000; 66,000 fit for military service

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

108,262 km<sup>2</sup>; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,309 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 901 km (including islands)

January 1979

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC****PEOPLE**

**Population:** 16,783,000, including East Berlin (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.7% German, .3% Slavic and other

**Religion:** 53% Protestant, 8% Roman Catholic, 39% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate

**Language:** German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 8.2 million; 34.1% industry; 4.7% handicrafts; 6.8% construction; 11.9% agriculture; 6.8% transport and communications; 10.1% commerce; 16.8% services; 2.5% other

**Organized labor:** 87.7% of total labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** German Democratic Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** East Berlin (not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France, which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

**Political subdivisions:** (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,643 communities (Gemeinden)

**Legal system:** civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968, amended in 1974

**National holiday:** Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

**Branches:** legislative—Volkskammer (elected directly); executive—Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary—Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

**Government leaders:** Chairman, Council of State, Erich Honecker (Head of State); Chairman, Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph (Premier)

**Suffrage:** all citizens age 18 and over

**Elections:** national every 5 years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary elections held 17 October 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; 4 token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal

Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasant's Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

**Voting strength:** 1976 parliamentary elections: 99.86% voted the regime slate; 1970 local elections: 99.85% voted the regime slate

**Communists:** 1.9 million party members

**Other special interest groups:** Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

**Member of:** CEMA, ICES, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WIPO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$69.2 billion in 1977 (1976 prices), \$4,120 per capita; 1977 growth rate 4.0%

**Agriculture:** food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats, industrial crops; shortages in grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (71)

**Fish catch:** 210,000 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry; brown coal, and shipbuilding

**Shortages:** coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

**Crude steel:** 7.00 million metric tons produced (1977, preliminary estimate), approx. 420 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 17,882,000 kW capacity (1977); 92 billion kWh produced (1977), 5,500 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$12.7 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1977)

**Imports:** \$14.3 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1977)

**Major trade partners:** \$25,200 million (1976); 65% Communist countries, 35% non-Communist countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.48 DME=US\$1 for trade data (1976 rate)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 14,215 km total; 13,906 km standard gage (1.435 m), 309 km meter (1.00 m) or other narrow gage, 2,971 km double track standard gage (1.435 m); 1,511 km overhead electrified (1977)

**Highways:** 127,530 km total; 47,530 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,679 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 80,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1976)

**Inland waterways:** 2,546 km (1978)

**Freight carried:** rail—298.6 million metric tons, 52.1 billion metric ton/km (1977); highway—714.1 million

January 1979

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC/GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**

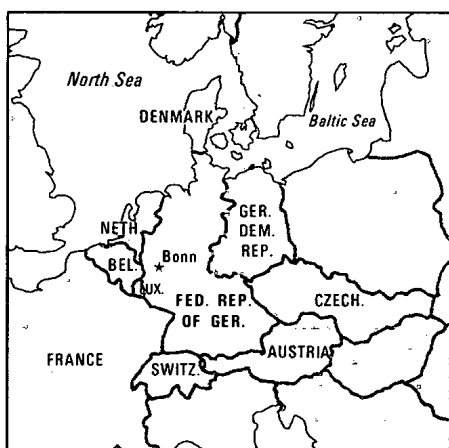
metric tons, 18.4 billion metric ton/km (1976); waterway—14.0 million metric tons, 2.0 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1977); approximately 1,410 waterway craft with 570,000 metric ton capacity (1978)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,075 km; refined products, 350 km; natural gas 483 km

**Ports:** 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, and Magdeburg (1978)

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, 11.6 billion marks; about 8.9% of total budget

**GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

248,640 km<sup>2</sup> (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated, 23% meadows and pastures, 13% waste or urban, 29% forested, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 4,232 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,488 km (approx.)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 61,262,000, including West Berlin (January 1979), average annual growth rate -0.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Germanic, 1% other

**Religion:** 48.9% Protestant, 44.7% Roman Catholic, 7.7% other (as of 1975)

**Language:** German

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 26.7 million; 42.9% in manufacturing and construction, 18.0% services, 12% commerce, 9.9% government, 6.3% agriculture, 5.9% communication and transportation, 1% mining; 4.2% average unemployed as of 1977, excluding self employed

**Organized labor:** 32.6% of total labor force; 41.4% of wage and salary earners

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bonn

**Political subdivisions:** 10 Laender (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by U.S., U.K., and France which, together with the U.S.S.R., have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

**Legal system:** civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (upper house), Bundestag (lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President, Walter Scheel; Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt leads coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** next national election scheduled for fall of 1980

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Helmut Kohl, Franz-Josef Strauss, Karl Carstens, Kurt Biedenkopf; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans Koschnick, Helmut Schmidt; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Hans Friderichs, Wolfgang Mischnick; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies

**Voting strength (1976 election):** 42.6% SPD, 48.6% CDU/CSU, 7.9% FDP, 0.9% Splinter groups of left and right (no parliamentary representation)

**Communists:** about 40,000 members and supporters

**Other political or pressure groups:** expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$517.1 billion (1977), \$8,400 per capita (1977); 56% consumption, 23% investment, 18% government consumption; net foreign balance 3% (distribution based on constant price series)

January 1979

**GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF/GHANA**

**Agriculture:** main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats and oils, pulses, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,980 calories per day per capita (1975-76)

**Fishing:** catch 394,452 metric tons, \$155 million (1977); exports \$130 million, imports \$352 million (1977)

**Major industries:** among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles

**Shortages:** fats and oils, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

**Crude steel:** 60 million metric tons capacity; 38.9 million metric tons produced (1977); 630 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 78,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 335 billion kWh produced (1977), 5,445 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$120 billion (f.o.b., 1977); manufactures 90.9% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.3%, fuels 2.1%, raw materials 1.7%

**Imports:** \$103 billion (c.i.f., 1977); manufactures 60.2%, fuels 8.1%, agricultural products 16.7%, raw materials 15.0%

**Major trade partners:** EC 45.7% (France 11.8%, Netherlands 11.3%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.9%, Italy 7.6%); other Europe 12.7%; OPEC 9.4%; Communist economic 7.0%; U.S. 6.8%; (data include interzonal trade)

**Aid:** donor—(1970-76) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$11,659 million

**Budget:** (1977) expenditures \$73.8 billion, revenues \$64.1 billion, deficit \$9.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** DM 2.32 (West German marks)=US\$1 (1977 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 33,453 km total; 29,032 km government-owned, standard gage (1.435 m), 12,491 km double track; 9,760 km electrified; 4,421 km non-government owned; 3,997 km standard gage (1.435 m); 214 km electrified; 424 km meter gage (1.00 m); 186 km electrified

**Highways:** 398,720 km total; 161,400 km classified, includes 153,160 km cement-concrete, bituminous, or stone block (includes 5,792 km of autobahnen); 8,240 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; in addition, 237,320 km of unclassified roads of various surface types

**Inland waterways:** 5,222 km of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990 metric-ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,931 km; refined products, 1,942 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 11 minor

**Civil air:** 181 major transport aircraft (including 9 leased out)

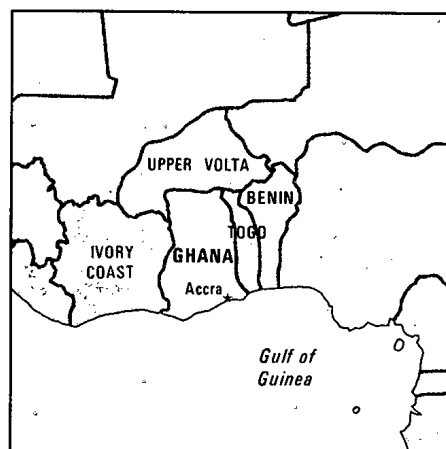
**Airfields:** 421 total, 382 usable; 213 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 21.2 million telephones (34.4 per 100 popl.); 90 AM, 129 FM, and 2,350 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas, and symphonie antenna

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 15,796,000; 13,054,000 fit for military service; 513,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$19,130 million; about 18% of the proposed central government budget

**GHANA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

238,280 km<sup>2</sup>; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,285 km

**WATER**

**Coastline:** 539 km

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 11,553,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Ashanti, Fante, Ewe), 0.2% European and other

**Religion:** 45% animists, 43% Christian, 12% Muslim

**Language:** English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%

January 1979

**GHANA/GIBRALTAR**

**Literacy:** about 25% (in English)

**Labor force:** 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing, 16.8% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 4.1% services, transportation, and communications, 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed

**Organized labor:** 350,000 or approximately 10% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Ghana

**Type:** republic; independent since March 1957; Military regime since January 1972

**Capital:** Accra

**Political subdivisions:** 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution suspended January 1972; new constitution being prepared for civilian rule in July 1979; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 March

**Branches:** executive and legislative authority vested in Supreme Military Council (SMC); independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Chief of State, Chairman of SMC, Lt. Gen. Frederick W. K. Akuffo

**Suffrage:** universal over 21 under previous constitution, now suspended

**Elections:** no elections since 1969; the military has promised to return power to an elected civilian regime in July 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** parties banned by military junta which took power 13 January 1972

**Communists:** a small number of Communists and sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$8 billion (1976 est.) at current prices, about \$790 per capita; real growth rate less than 1% (1970-77)

**Agriculture:** main crop—cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so

**Fishing:** catch 237,697 metric tons (1976 est.)

**Major industries:** mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

**Electric power:** 1,157,000 kW capacity (1977); 4.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 390 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$804 billion (f.o.b., 1976); cocoa (about 70%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum

(aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

**Imports:** \$845 billion (c.i.f., 1976); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, and U.S.

**Budget:** FY78 (proposed)—revenue \$1,619 million including grants, current expenditure \$1,570 million, capital expenditure \$487 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Cedi=US\$0.87

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 953 km, all 1.067-meter gage; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

**Highways:** 32,200 km total; 4,524 km concrete or bituminous surface, 27,676 km gravel or laterite, 9,242 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 235 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

**Pipelines:** refined products, 3 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Tema, Takoradi), 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 19 total, 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links and radiocommunication stations; 66,000 telephones (0.7 per 100 pop.); 6 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,351,000; 1,309,000 fit for military service; 130,000 reach military age (18) annually

**GIBRALTAR****LAND**

6.5 km<sup>2</sup>

**Land boundaries:** 1.6 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 12 km

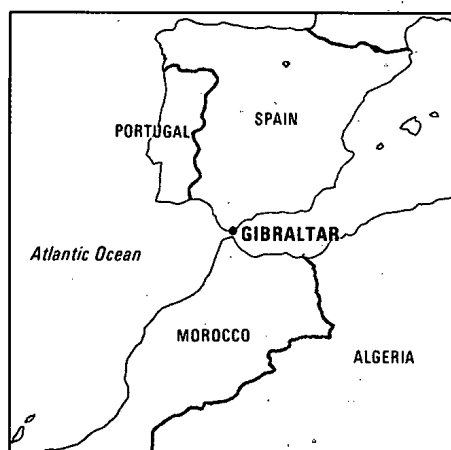
**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 30,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1977)

**Nationality:** noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar,

**Ethnic divisions:** mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish descent

January 1979

**GIBRALTAR/GILBERT ISLANDS**

(See reference map IV)

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

**Literacy:** illiteracy is negligible

**Labor force:** approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers

**Organized labor:** over 6,000

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Gibraltar

**Type:** U.K. colony

**Capital:** none

**Legal system:** English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry

**Branches:** parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

**Government leaders:** Governor and Commander in Chief, Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan

**Suffrage:** all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more

**Elections:** every 5 years; last held in September 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Movement, Joe Boscano

**Voting strengths:** (September 1976) Labor, 8 seats; Democratic Movement, 4 seats; independents, 3 seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization

**ECONOMY**

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance.

**Electric power:** 40,000 kW capacity (1977); 80 million kWh produced (1977), 2,760 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$23.87 million (1975-76), at exchange rate of 1 pound=US\$2.22; principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine; 13% to U.K.

**Imports:** \$60.0 million (1975-76), at exchange rate of 1 pound=US\$2.22; 60% from U.K.

**Major trade partners:** U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

**Budget:** (1975-76) revenue, \$26.22 million; expenditure \$22.91 million, at exchange rate of 1 pound=US\$2.22

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Gibraltar pound=US\$1.8062 (1976)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 56 km, mostly paved

**Ports:** 1 major (Gibraltar)

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft (leased in)

**Airfields:** 1 permanent-surface runway, 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 8,100 telephones (27.1 per 100 pop.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

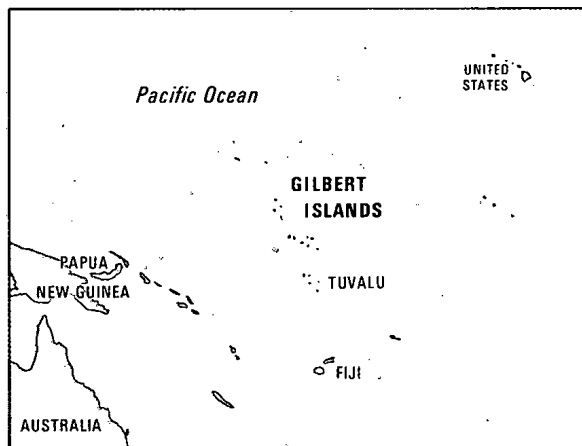
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 8,000; about 4,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

**GILBERT ISLANDS**

**NOTE:** On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new colony of *Tuvalu*. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands.

January 1979

**GILBERT ISLANDS/GREECE**

(See reference map VIII)

The islands that comprise the Gilbert Islands Colony are the Gilbert Islands; Fanning Atoll and Washington Island in the Line Islands; Ocean Island; and those islands claimed by the United States: Caroline, Christmas, Flint, Malden, Starbuck, and Vostok in the Line Islands; and Birnie, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix, and Sydney in the Phoenix Islands.

**LAND**

About 684 km<sup>2</sup>

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 1,143 km

**PEOPLE**

Population: 52,000 (preliminary total from census of 8 December 1973)

Nationality: noun—Gilbertese or Gilbert Islander(s); adjective—Gilbertese, or Gilbert Islander

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: Catholic

Literacy: less than 50%

**GOVERNMENT**

Legal name: Gilbert Islands

Type: British crown colony with large measure of self-government

Capital: Tarawa

Branches: 37-member House of Assembly elects a Chief Minister.

Government leader: Governor John H. Smith; Chief Minister, Naboua Ratieta

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB

**ECONOMY**

GDP: \$740 per capita (1974)

Agriculture: copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

Industry: phosphate production, expected to cease in 1978

Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1977); 45 million kWh produced (1977), 820 kWh per capita

Exports: \$8.6 million (1970 est.); 70% phosphate, copra

Imports: \$3.1 million (1970 est.); foodstuffs, fuel

Budget: (est.) revenue 5.877 million NZ\$, expenditure 4.577 million NZ\$

Monetary conversion rate: 0.80 Australian\$=US\$1 March 1976

**COMMUNICATIONS**

Railroads: none

Highways: 483 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Northern Line Islands

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 2 Trislanders, however, no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 250 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.)

**GREECE**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

132,608 km<sup>2</sup>; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other

Land boundaries: 1,191 km

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 13,676 km



January 1979

## GREECE

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,372,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.6% (7-67 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 2% other

**Religion:** 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other

**Language:** Greek; English and French widely understood

**Literacy:** males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%

**Labor force:** 3,400,000 (1975 est.); 40.5% agriculture, 25.6% industry, 33.7% services; unemployment 3%, but there is substantial underemployment in agriculture

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force est.

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hellenic Republic

**Type:** presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

**Capital:** Athens

**Political subdivisions:** 52 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition and influence which prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government. The departments of Macedonia and Thrace exercise some degree of autonomy from Athens since they are governed through the Ministry of Northern Greece.

**Legal system:** new constitution enacted in June 1975

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 March

**Branches:** executive consisting of a President (to be elected by the Vouli parliament) and a Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative comprising the 300-member Vouli; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Konstandinos Tsatsos; Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis

**Suffrage:** universal age 20 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; the government called for new elections on 20 November 1977 and was returned to power, albeit with a reduced majority

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Center Union, Georgios Mavros; New Democracy, Konstandinos Karamanlis; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreu; Communist Party—Exterior, Kharilaos Florakis; Communist Party—Interior, Kharalambos Drakopoulos; United Democratic Left, Ilias Iliou; Socialist Initiative, Georgios Mangakis; Socialist March; Christian Democracy; Nationalist Camp, Stefanos Stefanopoulos

**Voting strength:** New Democracy, 172 seats; Democratic Center Union, 15 seats; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 93 seats; Communists, 11 seats; The Alliance (leftist), 2 seats; National Camp, 5 seats; Neoliberals, 2 seats

**Communists:** an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

**Member of:** EC (associate), EIB (associate), EMA, GATT, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$26.7 billion (1977 est.), \$2,920 per capita; 65.7% consumption, 22.7% investment, 15.5% government; 1.9% change in stocks; net foreign balance -5.8%; real growth rate 4.0% (1977)

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

**Major industries:** food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

**Shortages:** petroleum, minerals, feed grains

**Crude steel:** 899,750 metric tons produced (1976), 100 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 4,800,000 kW capacity (1977); 18 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,945 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2,756 million (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—tobacco, cotton, fruits, textiles

**Imports:** \$6,853 million (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

**Major trade partners:** (1976)—41.6% EC, 9.2% CEMA countries, 8.0% other European countries, 16.6% U.S.

**Aid:** economic (authorized)—U.S., \$139 million (FY70-76); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$649 million (1970-76); military—U.S., \$672 million (FY70-76)

**Budget:** (1978) expenditures \$8.2 billion, revenues \$6.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 drachma=US\$0.027 (1977 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,476 km total; 1,565 km standard gage (1.435 m) of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km meter gage (1.000 m), 22 km narrow gage (0.750 m); all government-owned

**Highways:** 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 80 km

January 1979

**GREECE/GREENLAND**

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 26 km, refined products, 547 km

**Ports:** 17 major, 37 minor

**Airfields:** 70 total, 66 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Civil air:** 33 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)

**Telecommunications:** adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 2.18 million telephones (23.1 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, 30 FM, and 34 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 1 Atlantic Ocean antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,156,000; 1,648,000 fit for military service; about 76,000 reach military age (21) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$1,610 million; about 20% of central government budget

**Nationality:** noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenland

**Ethnic divisions:** 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes

**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran

**Language:** Danish, Eskimo dialects

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Greenland

**Type:** province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet

**Capital:** Godthaab (administrative center)

**Political subdivisions:** 3 counties, 19 communes

**Legal system:** Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; due for home rule in spring 1979

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts

**Government leader:** Queen Margrethe II, Governor Hans Lassen

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** held every 4 years (next 1981—coincides with Danish elections)

**Political parties:** Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity); Siumut (a more radical party advocating greater autonomy from Denmark)

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** included in that of Denmark

**Agriculture:** arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

**Fishing:** catch 44,675 tons (1976); exports \$39.8 million (1976)

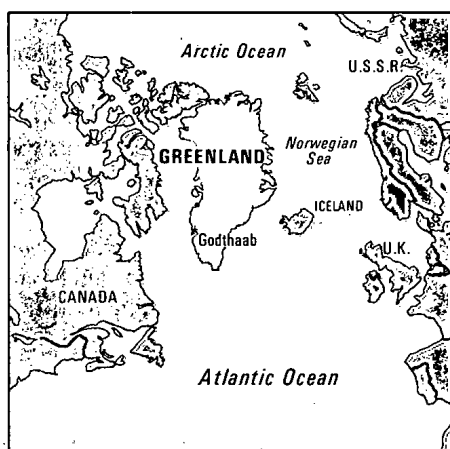
**Major industries:** mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing

**Electric power:** 57,500 kW capacity (1977); 120 million kWh produced (1977), 2,355 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$85.4 million (f.o.b., 1976); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

**Imports:** \$128.7 million (c.i.f., 1976); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

**Major trade partners:** (1976) Denmark 76.4%, Finland 5.8%, U.S. 4.9%, West Germany 3.0%, France and Monaco 2.7%

**GREENLAND**

(See reference map 1)

**LAND**

2,175,600 km<sup>2</sup>; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 84% permanent ice and snow, 15% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 44,087 km (approx., includes minor islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 50,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.2% (1-75 to 1-77)

January 1979

**GREENLAND/GRENADA**

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.0032 Danish Kroner=US\$1 (1977, average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year beginning 1 January 1979

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 80 km

**Ports:** 7 major, 16 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft (registered in Denmark)

**Airfields:** 11 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 7 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 9,000 telephones (17.0 per 100 pop.); 5 AM, 6 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, included with Denmark

**Religion:** Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic

**Language:** English; some French patois

**Literacy:** unknown

**Labor force:** 27,314 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed

**Organized labor:** 33% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Grenada

**Type:** independent state since February 1974, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** St. Georges

**Political subdivisions:** 6 parishes

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 7 February

**Branches:** legislative branch consists of 15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member Senate appointed by the Governor; executive branch is cabinet led by Prime Minister

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Sir Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor General Sir Leo V. deGale

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent general election 7 December 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Peoples Alliance—a coalition consisting of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop; United People's Party (UPP), Winston Whyte; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize

**Voting strength (1976 election):** GULP 51.7%, Peoples Alliance, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 9, Peoples Alliance 6 (NJM 3, UPP 1, GNP 1, unaffiliated 1)

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM, G-77, IMF, OAS, SELA, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$54 million (in current prices, 1977), \$500 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 5.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops—spices, cocoa, bananas

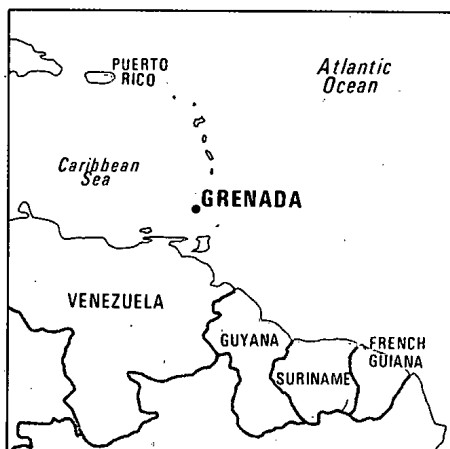
**Electric power:** 7,000 kW capacity (1977); 25 million kWh produced (1977), 230 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$13 million (f.o.b., 1977); nutmeg, cocoa beans, bananas, mace

**Imports:** \$32 million (c.i.f., 1977); food, machinery, building materials

**Major trade partners:** exports—33% U.K., 19% West Germany, 13% Netherlands; imports—27% West Indies, 27% U.K., 9% U.S. (1976)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$37.5 million; from OPEC, \$1.2 million; no military aid.

**GRENADA**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

344 km<sup>2</sup> (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% unused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 121 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 106,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.4% (4-70 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African-Negro descent

January 1979

**GRENADA/GUADELOUPE**

**Budget:** (est. 1978) revenues, \$18 million; expenditures, \$28 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars= US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

**Ports:** 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,100 telephones (4.5 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 3 AM stations

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

**Language:** French, creole patois

**Literacy:** over 70%

**Labor force:** 120,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Department of Guadeloupe

**Type:** overseas department and region of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate; last deputy election, 12 March 1978

**Capital:** Basse-Terre

**Political subdivisions:** 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

**Branches:** executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Jean Claude Aourousseau

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections are held normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left

**Voting strength:** MSG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1973 election)

**Communists:** 3,000 est.

**Other political or pressure groups:** Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

**ECONOMY**

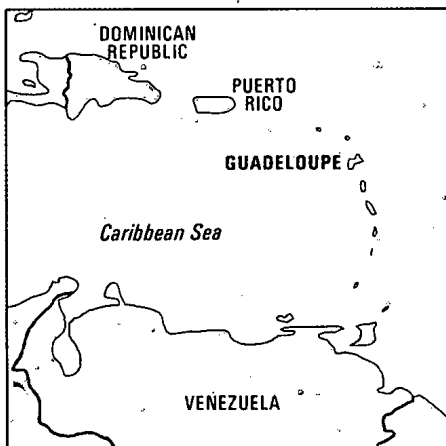
**GDP:** \$470 million (1975), \$1,340 per capita; real growth rate (1975) 1.4%

**Agriculture:** main crops, sugarcane and bananas

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation

**Electric power:** 50,000 kW capacity (1977); 200 million kWh produced (1977), 610 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$90 million (f.o.b., 1976); sugar, fruits and vegetables, bananas

**GUADELOUPE**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

1,779 km<sup>2</sup>; 24% cropland, 9% pasture, 4% potential cropland, 16% forest, 47% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 306 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 324,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.3% (10-67 to 1-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

January 1979

**GADELOUPE/GUATEMALA**

**Imports:** \$309 million (c.i.f., 1976); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—71% France, 17% U.S., 7% Germany, 5% other; imports—70% France, 9% U.S., 3% Germany, 3% Netherlands Antilles, 3% Netherlands, 12% other (1968)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from Western (non-US) countries, \$1.2 billion; no military aid

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.75 French francs=US\$1 (1976)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** privately owned, narrow-gage plantation lines

**Highways:** 3,500 km total; 2,200 km paved, 1,300 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor

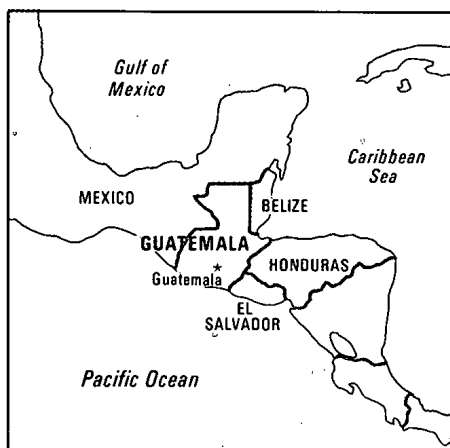
**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft (leased in)

**Airfields:** 8 total, 8 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities inadequate; 26,800 telephones (7.9 per 100 popl.); interisland VHF radio links; 2 AM and 3 TV transmitters

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, included with France

**GUATEMALA**

(See reference map II)

**LAND**

108,880 km<sup>2</sup>; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,625 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 400 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 6,716,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

**Ethnic divisions:** 41.4% Indian, 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian)

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue

**Literacy:** about 30%

**Labor force (1974):** 1.8 million; 52.5% agriculture, 10.1% manufacturing, 21.7% services, 7.9% commerce, 3.9% construction, 2.1% transport, 0.7% mining, 1.2% electrical, 0.8% other. Unemployment estimates vary from 3% to 25%

**Organized labor:** 6.4% of labor force (1975)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Guatemala

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Guatemala

**Political subdivisions:** 22 departments

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Brig. Gen. Fernando Romeo LUCAS Garcia

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, compulsory for literates; optional for illiterates

**Elections:** next elections (President and Congress) 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Jorge Garcia-Granados Quinonez (secretary general); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo (sec. gen.); Rene de Leon Schlotter (honorary President and party strongman); several unregistered parties

**Voting strength:** (1978) for President—PID/PR, 269,973 (42.3%); MLN, 211,393 (33.1%); DCG, 156,730 (24.6%); for congressional seats—PID/PR, 34 seats; MLN, 20 seats; DCG, 7 seats

January 1979

## GUATEMALA/GUINEA

**Communists:** Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) outlawed; underground membership estimated at 750

**Other political or pressure groups:** several personalist political associations seeking registration as parties

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$5,445 million (1977 est.), \$880 per capita; 77% private consumption, 6% government consumption, 19% domestic investment (1977), -2% net foreign balance (1976); average annual real growth rate (1971-77), 5.8%

**Agriculture:** main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Fishing:** catch 3,653 metric tons (1976); exports \$2.6 million (1973), imports \$0.7 million (1973)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

**Electric power:** 365,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 240 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$782 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

**Imports:** \$839 million (c.i.f., 1976); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

**Major trade partners:** exports (1974)—34% U.S., 28% CACM, 11% West Germany, 5% Japan; imports (1974)—31% U.S., 17% CACM, 12% Venezuela, 9% Japan, 8% West Germany

**Aid:** economic—from U.S. (FY46-76), \$129 million loans, \$236 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), \$246 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$12.3 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), \$41 million

**Central government budget (1978 est.):** expenditures, \$943 million; revenues, \$943 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 quetzal=US\$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 947 km, 0.914-meter gage, single-tracked; 832 km government-owned, 115 km privately owned

**Highways:** 25,500 km total; 2,750 km paved, 11,350 km gravel, and 11,400 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 260 km navigable year-round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 48 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Puerto Barrios, Santo Tomas de Castilla), 3 minor

**Airfields:** 470 total, 469 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

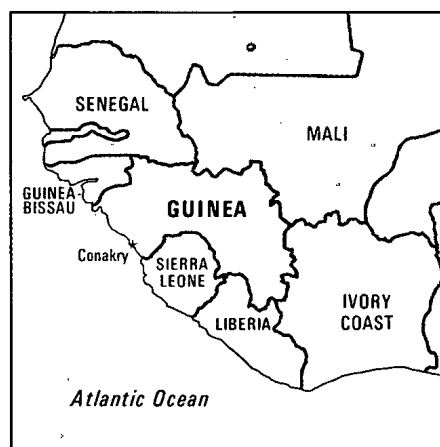
**Telecommunications:** modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 58,500 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 97 AM, 20 FM, and 5 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,529,000; 998,000 fit for military service; about 69,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$58.5 million; 6.2% of central government budget

## GUINEA



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

246,050 km<sup>2</sup>; 3% cropland, 10% forest

**Land boundaries:** 3,476 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 130 nm

**Coastline:** 346 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,973,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African (3 major tribes—Fulani, Malinke, Susu; and 15 smaller tribes)

**Religion:** 75% Muslim, 25% animist, Christian, less than 1%

**Language:** French official; each tribe has own language

**Literacy:** 5% to 10%; French only significant written language

January 1979

**GUINEA/GUINEA-BISSAU**

**Labor force:** 1.8 million, of whom less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture

**Organized labor:** virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Guinea

**Type:** republic; under one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Conakry

**Political subdivisions:** 29 administrative regions, 209 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 2 October

**Branches:** executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence

**Government leader:** President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** approximate schedule—5 years parliamentary, latest in 1975; 7 years presidential, latest in 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure

**Communists:** no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$1.1 billion (1977 est.), \$240 per capita

**Agriculture:** cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries

**Electric power:** 101,500 kW capacity (1977); 500 million kWh produced (1977), 110 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$330 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); bauxite, alumina, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

**Imports:** \$280 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.

**Budget:** (FY77 est.) current revenue \$238 million, current expenditures \$176 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 21.25 syli=US\$1 floating (end 1977)

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 805 km meter gage (1.00 m), 8 km standard gage

**Highways:** 7,604 km total; 4,949 km paved, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,795 km; 500 km navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges

**Ports:** 1 major (Conakry), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 17 total, 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane landing areas

**Telecommunications:** inadequate system of openwire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and 1 radio-relay link; principal center Conakry, secondary center Kankan; 8,300 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM, and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,328,000; 667,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970 (latest information available), \$6,073,000; 8.0% of central government budget

**GUINEA-BISSAU  
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)****LAND**

36,260 km<sup>2</sup> (includes Bijagos archipelago)

**Land boundaries:** 740 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 150 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 274 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 625,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)

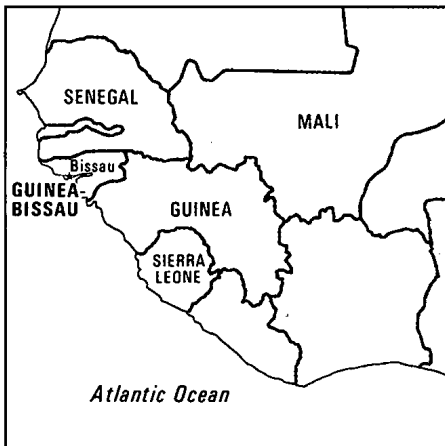
**Nationality:** noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto

**Religion:** 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian

January 1979

## GUINEA-BISSAU/GUYANA



(See reference map VI)

**Language:** Portuguese and numerous African languages

**Literacy:** 3% to 5%

**Labor force:** 90% of economically active population engaged in subsistence agriculture

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Guinea-Bissau

**Type:** republic; achieved independence from Portugal in September 1974; constitution promulgated 1974

**Capital:** Bissau

**Political subdivisions:** 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

**Legal system:** to be determined

**National holiday:** 12 September

**Branches:** National Popular Assembly to be elected for three-year term; Council of State Commissars, 16 members; the official party is the supreme political institution.

**Government leaders:** President of Council of State and Chief of State is Luis de Almeida Cabral; Principal Commissioner (Head of Government), Maj. João Bernardo Vieira; Secretary General of the Official party, Aristides Pereira

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** none held to date

**Political parties and leaders:** Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party

**Communists:** a few Communists, some sympathizers

**Member of:** G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N., UPU

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$112 million (est. 1975), \$230 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts

**Electric power:** 11,000 kW capacity (1977); 17 million kWh produced (1977), 30 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$11 million (f.o.b., 1977); principally peanuts, coconuts, shrimp, fish, wood

**Imports:** \$31 million (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

**Monetary conversion rate:** using Portuguese currency; 40.643 escudos=US\$1 (November 1977)

**Fiscal year:** probably is the calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

**Inland waterways:** 1,600 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Bissau), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

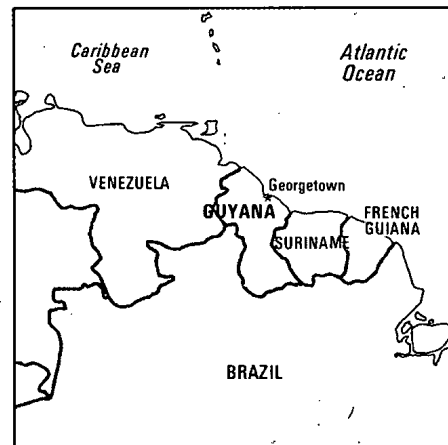
**Airfields:** 60 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** limited system of open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; 2,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES:**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 125,000; 69,000 fit for military service

## GUYANA



(See reference map III)

**LAND**

214,970 km<sup>2</sup>; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste

**Land boundaries:** 2,575 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)



January 1979

## GUYANA

**Coastline:** 459 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 818,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese**Ethnic divisions:** 51% East Indians, 43% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese**Religion:** 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other**Language:** English**Literacy:** 86%**Labor force:** 242,000 (1975); 29% agriculture, 31% manufacturing/mining, 40% services; 21% unemployed**Organized labor:** 34% of labor force**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Cooperative Republic of Guyana**Type:** republic within Commonwealth**Capital:** Georgetown**Political subdivisions:** 9 administrative districts**Legal system:** based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** 23 February**Branches:** Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court**Government leader:** Prime Minister L. F. S. Burnham; President Arthur Chung**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973**Elections:** last held in July 1973; results of government sponsored referendum, held 10 July 1978, postponed required elections and empowered ruling party to draft a new constitution**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Congress (PNC), L. F. S. Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh**Voting strength (1973 election):** 70.2% PNC, 26.2% PPP, 3.6% other**Communists:** est. 100 hard-core within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats**Other political or pressure groups:** Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Alliance (WPA); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of

Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

**Member of:** CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$418 million (1977), \$510 per capita; real growth rate 1977, -6.2%**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products**Major industries:** bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling, timber**Electric power:** 175,000 kW capacity (1977); 370 million kWh produced (1977), 450 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$258 million (f.o.b., 1977); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum**Imports:** \$314 million (c.i.f., 1977); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum**Major trade partners:** exports—31% U.K., 19% U.S., 16% CARICOM, 5% Canada; imports—26% U.S., 21% U.K., 26% CARICOM, 4% Canada (1977)**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from U.S., \$36.7 million; from other Western countries, \$63.9 million; from OPEC, \$15 million; from Communist countries, \$46 million; no military aid**Budget:** revenue, \$189 million; expenditure, \$252 million (1978)**Monetary conversion rate:** floating with US dollar, 1 US\$=G\$2.55**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 109 km total, all single track; 80 km 0.914-meter gage, 29 km 1.067-meter gage**Highways:** 5,700 km total; 550 km paved, 1,850 km gravel, and 3,300 km earth**Inland waterways:** 5,900 km; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only**Ports:** 1 major (Georgetown), 3 minor**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)**Airfields:** 95 total, 88 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations**Telecommunications:** highly developed telecom system with radio-relay network and over 22,500 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 5 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations; 1 COMSAT station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 189,000; 144,000 fit for military service

January 1979

## HAITI

## HAITI



(See reference map II)

## LAND

27,713 km<sup>2</sup>; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 7% forested, 44% unproductive

Land boundary: 361 km

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 1,771 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 5,600,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few whites

Religion: 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Literacy: 10% to 12%

Labor force: 2.3 million (est. 1975); 79% agriculture, 14% services, 7% industry, 5% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his son, Jean-Claude

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Political subdivisions: 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law

colleges in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: lifetime President, unicameral 58-member legislature of very limited powers, judiciary appointed by President

Government leader: President-for-life, Jean-Claude Duvalier

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: constitution as amended in 1971 provides for lifetime president to be designated by his predecessor and ratified by electorate in plebiscite; legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, last held February 1973

Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)

Voting strength (1973 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party (Duvalier)

Communists: strength unknown; party leaders believed in exile

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.1 billion (1977), \$230 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 1.9%

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses; caloric intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 90,000 kW capacity (1977); 175 million kWh produced (1977), 40 kWh per capita

Exports: \$143 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, sugar, essential oils, sisal

Imports: \$245 million (f.o.b., 1977); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—77% U.S.; imports—51% U.S. (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76) from U.S., \$77.2 million; from other Western countries, \$51.7 million; military—U.S., \$0.1 million

Budget: (1978/79 est.) revenue, \$140 million; expenditure, \$257 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 80 km narrow gage (0.760 m), single-track,

January 1979

## HAITI/HONDURAS

privately owned industrial line; 8 km dual-gage 0.760- to 1.065-meter gage, government line, dismantled

**Highways:** 3,200 km total; 600 km paved, 950 km otherwise improved, 1,650 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** negligible; about 100 km navigable

**Ports:** 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitian), 12 minor

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 14 total, 13 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion program underway; 17,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,056,000; 569,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1979, \$13.8 million

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white

**Religion:** about 97% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 47% of persons 10 years of age and over (est. 1970)

**Labor force:** approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified

**Organized labor:** 7% to 10% of labor force (mid-1972)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Honduras

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa

**Political subdivisions:** 18 departments

**Legal system:** based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch

**Government leader:** Chief of State Brig. Gen. Policarpo PAZ Garcia dominates a three-man junta

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** government leaders have indicated an intention to hold elections in 1980

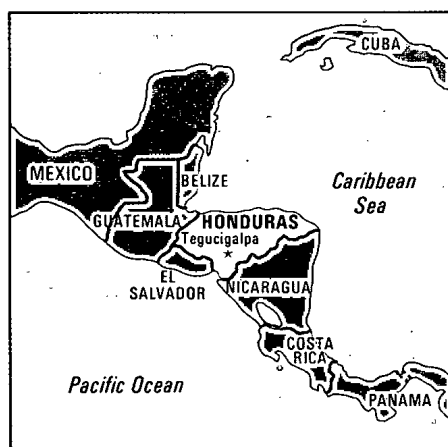
**Political parties and leaders:** while denied an institutional role in government since the 4 December 1972 military takeover, the political parties were allowed to hold internal elections, issue public declarations, and continue their organizational activities; with the scheduling of elections the parties are expected to become more active; ... beginning the process of refurbishing: Liberal Party (PLH), Modesto Rodas Alvarado, Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaguez, Jorge Bueso Arias; National Party (PNH), Alejandro Lopez Cantarero, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus; Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero; Popular Progressive Party (PPP) (uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez; Workers Party of Honduras (PTH) (Communist) (uninscribed), Rogue Ochoa; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (PCH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Bejarano; Communist Party of Honduras/ China (PCH/C-outlawed), Agapito Robledo Castro

**Voting strength (1971 elections):** National Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777

**Communists:** about 650; 500 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Council of Honduran

## HONDURAS



## LAND

112,150 km<sup>2</sup>; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste and built-up, 7% cropland

**Land boundaries:** 1,530 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 820 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,578,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

January 1979

**HONDURAS/HONG KONG**

Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$1,421 million (1977), \$490 per capita; 79% private consumption, 10% government consumption, 22% domestic investment; -11% net foreign balance (1975); real growth rate, average 1971-75, 2.6%; real growth rate 1977, 8.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 3,262 metric tons (1976); exports est. \$0.8 million (1976); imports \$0.8 million (1974)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

**Electric power:** 172,500 kW capacity (1977); 450 million kWh produced (1977), 155 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$520 million (f.o.b., 1977); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

**Imports:** \$545 million (f.o.b. 1977); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—51% U.S., 12% CACM, 11% West Germany; imports—42% U.S., 16% Venezuela, 13% CACM, 7% Japan, 3% West Germany (1975)

**Aid:** economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-76), \$122 million loans, \$96 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$291 million; from other Western countries (1960-73), \$7.0 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-75), \$20 million

**Budget (1978):** expenditures, \$416 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 lempiras=US\$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 574 km total; 325 km 1.067-meter gage, 249 km 0.914-meter gage

**Highways:** 7,300 km total; 1,450 km paved, 4,150 km otherwise improved, 1,700 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,200 km navigable by small craft

**Ports:** 3 major (Puerto Cortes, La Ceiba, Tela), 9 minor

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

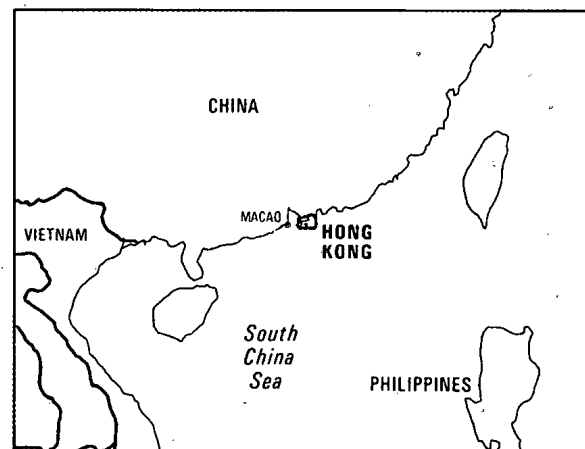
**Airfields:** 256 total, 226 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 19,500 telephones (0.7 per 100 pop.); 104 AM, 12 FM, and 6 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 643,000; 381,000 fit for military service; about 32,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$31.4 million; about 7.5% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and other military)

**HONG KONG**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

1,036 km<sup>2</sup>; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

**Land boundaries:** 24 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 733 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 4,622,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.6% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** adjective—Hong Kong

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Chinese, 2% other

**Religion:** 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions

**Language:** Chinese, English

**Literacy:** 75%

**Labor force (1976 Census):** 1.87 million; 45.3% manufacturing, 18.6% services, 6.0% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 19.4% commerce, 2.6% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 7.3% communications, 0.7% other; underemployment is a serious problem

**Organized labor:** 21% of 1976 labor force

January 1979

**HONG KONG/HUNGARY****GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Hong Kong**Type:** U.K. crown colony**Capital:** none**Political subdivisions:** Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories**Legal system:** English common law**Branches:** Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary**Government leader:** Sir C. M. MacLehose, Governor and Commander in Chief**Suffrage:** limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons**Elections:** every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor**Political parties:** Civic Association; Reform Club; Socialist Democratic Party; Hong Kong Labour Party**Voting strength:** (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent**Communists:** an estimated 2,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China**Other political or pressure groups:** Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers Association of Hong Kong**Member of:** ADB**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$9.5 billion (1976, in 1976 prices), \$2,130 per capita (est.); average real growth 4.8% (1970-75)**Agriculture:** agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products—rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages—rice, wheat**Major industries:** textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing**Shortages:** industrial raw materials, water, food**Electric power:** 3,127,000 kW capacity (1977); 8,375 million kWh produced (1977), 1,880 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$9.7 billion (f.o.b., 1977), including \$1.4 billion reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures**Imports:** \$10.5 billion (c.i.f., 1977)**Major trade partners:** (1977) exports—38.7% U.S., 10.5% West Germany, 8.7% U.K.; imports—23.7% Japan, 16.6% China, 12.5% U.S.**Budget:** (77/78) \$1.82 billion**Monetary conversion rate:** HK\$4.62=US\$1 (December 1977)**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 35 km standard gage (1.435 m); government owned**Highways:** 966 km total; 660 km paved, 306 km gravel and crushed stone, or earth**Ports:** 1 major**Civil air:** 17 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** modern facilities provide domestic and international services; excellent broadcast coverage provided by wired and radio broadcast stations; closed-circuit TV and TV broadcast facilities; 1.1 million telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 100,000 wired-speakers; 2 FM, 2 AM stations; wired-broadcast network; 859,000 TV receivers, 2 TV stations, 2 closed-circuit TV networks; radio relay link to Taiwan; 2 international communications satellite ground stations; coaxial cable link to Canton; 5 submarine cables; submarine cable to Japan and Philippines completed**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,244,000; 974,000 fit for military service; about 55,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

**HUNGARY****LAND**92,981 km<sup>2</sup>; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other**Land boundaries:** 2,245 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 10,715,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian**Ethnic divisions:** 92.4% Magyar, 2.5% German, 3.3% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other**Religion:** 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other**Language:** 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other**Literacy:** 97%**Labor force:** 5,230,000 (1977); 20% agriculture, 34% industry and building, 46% other non-agriculture

January 1979

## HUNGARY



(See reference map IV)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hungarian People's Republic**Type:** Communist state**Capital:** Budapest**Political subdivisions:** 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 97 jaras (districts)**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Lorand Eotvos Tudományegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Liberation, 4 April**Branches:** executive—Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative—Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)**Government leaders:** Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman, Council of Ministers**Suffrage:** universal over age 18**Elections:** every 5 years; national and local elections are held separately**Political parties and leaders:** Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee**Voting strength (1975 election):** 7,497,061 (99.6 %) for Communist-approved candidates; 30,108 (0.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.76 million; next elections will be held in 1980**Communists:** about 754,000 party members (March 1975)**Member of:** CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WIPO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$29.4 billion in 1977 (at 1977 prices), \$2,750 per capita; 1977 growth rate, 4.8%**Agriculture:** normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)**Major industries:** mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)**Shortages:** metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil**Crude steel:** 3.72 million metric tons produced (1977), 350 kg per capita**Electric power:** 5,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 23.4 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,190 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$7,959 million (f.o.b., 1977); 27% machinery, 18% industrial consumer goods, 30% raw materials and semimanufactures, 23% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 2% (distribution for 1977)**Imports:** \$8,558 million (c.i.f., 1977); 21% machinery, 8% industrial consumer goods, 49% raw materials and semimanufactures; 11% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 11% (distribution for 1977)**Major trade partners:** \$16,517 million (1977); 57% with Communist countries, 43% with non-Communist countries**Aid:** U.S.S.R.—\$338 million extended (1956-66), \$10 million extended in 1967, \$167 million extended in 1968; to less developed non-Communist countries—\$764 million (1954-77)**Monetary conversion rate:** 37.83 forints=US\$1 (commercial); 18.90 forints=US\$1, noncommercial (June 1978)**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 8,669 km total; 7,750 km standard gage (1.435 m), 405 km narrow gage (mostly 0.760 m), 35 km broad gage (1.524 m), 1,162 km double track, 1,303 km electrified; government owned (1977)**Highways:** 99,595 km total; 32,583 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 10,408 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 56,604 km earth (1977)**Inland waterways:** 1,688 km (1977)**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,287 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 2,896 km**Freight carried:** rail—134.8 million metric tons, 24.1 billion metric ton/km (1977); highway—563.5 million metric tons, 10.4 billion metric ton/km (1977); waterway—est. 14.2 million metric tons, 8.3 billion metric ton/km (incl. int'l. transit traffic) in approximately 545 waterway craft with 310,000 metric ton capacity

January 1979

**HUNGARY/ICELAND**

**River ports:** 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; and Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galati and Brails in Romania

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,650,000; 2,314,000 fit for military service; about 70,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, est. 14.4 billion forints; about 3.7% of total budget

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Iceland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Reykjavik

**Political subdivisions:** 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

**Government leaders:** President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson

**Suffrage:** universal, over age 20; not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary to take place 25 June 1978, every 4 years; presidential, every 4 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrimsson; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Benedikt Grondal; People's Alliance (Communist front), Luduik Josefsson

**Voting strength (1978 election):** 32.7% Independence, 16.9% Progressive, 22.0% Social Democratic, 22.9% People's Alliance, 5.5% other

**Communists:** est. 2,200; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 20,922 votes cast for People's Alliance in 1974 election

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

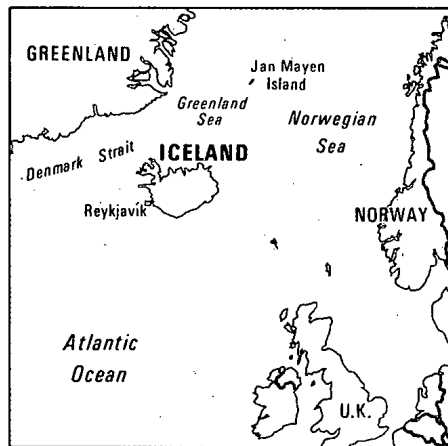
**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$1,415 million (1976), \$6,350 per capita; 61.7% consumption, 28.3% investment, 10.6% government, 1.9% change in stocks; -2.5% net foreign balance (1977); 1977 growth rate 4.8%, constant prices

**Agriculture:** cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; food shortages—grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

**Fishing:** landed 1,375,900 metric tons; exports \$233.7 million (1977)

**Major industries:** fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydro-electricity

**ICELAND**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

102,952 km<sup>2</sup>; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 4,988 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 224,000 (January 1979), - average annual growth rate 0.7% (12-76 to 12-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

**Language:** Icelandic

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 90,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 5.7% other; unemployment 1977, 0.6%

January 1979

## ICELAND/INDIA

**Shortages:** grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers

**Electric power:** 653,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 11,210 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$512.3 million (f.o.b., 1977); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

**Imports:** \$608.3 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** (1977) exports—U.S. 30%, EC 31%, U.S.S.R. 7%; imports—EC 47%, U.S. 6.5%, U.S.S.R. 9%

**Aid:** economic authorizations: U.S., \$10 million (FY70-76)

**Budget:** (1977, approved) expenditures \$448 million, revenues \$452 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 198.9 kronur=US\$1 (1977); 182.2 kronur=US\$1 (1976)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

**Ports:** 4 major (Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur), and about 50 minor

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in and 1 leased out)

**Airfields:** 125 total, 101 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 93,700 telephones (42.4 per 100 popl.); 17 AM, 14 FM, and 80 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; Comsat station under construction

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 58,000; 52,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

## INDIA

## LAND

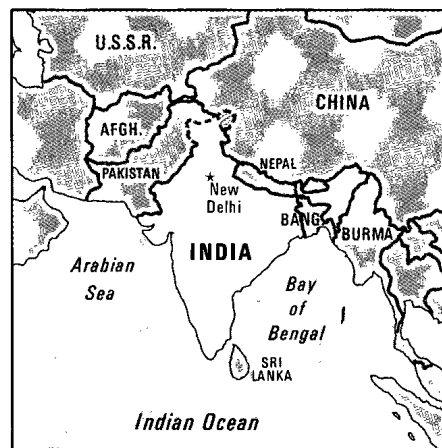
3,136,500 km<sup>2</sup> (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Damao and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 12,700 km<sup>2</sup>

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; additional 100 nm is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)



(See reference map VII)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 667,907,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

**Ethnic divisions:** 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

**Religion:** 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.6% Christian, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other

**Language:** 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

**Literacy:** males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)

**Labor force:** about 197 million; 70% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising

**Organized labor:** about 2.5% of total labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of India

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** New Delhi

**Political subdivisions:** 22 states, 9 union territories

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 26 January

**Branches:** parliamentary government, national and state; relatively independent judiciary



January 1979

## INDIA/INDONESIA

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Morarji Desai

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; next general election due by March 1982; next state elections staggered in 1982 and 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977, and split in January 1978; larger Congress group is headed by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; the smaller "official" Congress Party is headed by Swaran Singh as provisional president; Janata Party (a merger of 5 pre-1977 election parties) led by Prime Minister Desai and party president, Chandra Shekar; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), E. M. S. Namboodiripad, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan Singh, general secretary; All-India-Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab

**Voting strength (1977 election):** 43.17% Janata and CFD, 34.54% Congress, 4.30% CPI/M, 2.82% CPI, 15.17% regional parties and others

**Communists:** 90,000 members of CPI (est.), 85,000 members of CPI/M (est.); Communist sympathizers, 13 million

**Other political or pressure groups:** various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena and Dalit Panthers in Bombay, the Anand Marg, and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

**Member of:** ADB, AIOEC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$88 billion (CY77 at current prices), \$140 per capita; real growth 6.0% in FY78

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee

**Fishing:** catch 2.5 million metric tons (FY78); exports \$145 million (FY75), imports \$3.3 million (1974).

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

**Crude steel:** 9.83 million metric tons of ingots (CY77)

**Electric power:** 24,910,000 kW capacity (1977); 99.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 155 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1977); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

**Imports:** \$6.8 billion (c.i.f., 1977); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, grains and flour, fertilizers

**Major trade partners:** U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., Japan

**Budget:** (FY79) central government receipts, \$21.0 billion; expenditures, \$22.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.1 rupees=US\$1 (August 1978)

**Fiscal year:** fiscal year ends 31 March of stated year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 61,313 km total (1977); 25,550 km meter gage (1.00 m), 30,041 km broad gage (1.676 m), 4,476 km narrow gage (0.762 m and 0.610 m), government owned; 46 km meter gage (1.00 m), 855 km broad gage (1.676 m), 345 km narrow gage (0.762 m and 0.610 m), privately owned; 12,304 km double track; 4,191 km electrified

**Highways:** 1,327,450 km total; 415,250 km paved, 190,600 km gravel or crushed stone, 304,900 km improved earth, 416,700 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 14,300 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,767 km; refined products, 2,020 km; natural gas, 574 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 80 minor

**Civil air:** 93 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 355 total, 339 usable; 190 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 54 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 121 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 2.1 million telephones (0.3 per 100 ppl.); about 163 AM stations at 80 locations, 9 TV stations, 4 earth satellite stations; submarine cables extend to Sri Lanka.

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 159,165,000; 93,891,000 fit for military service; about 7,566,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$3.6 billion; 16.6% of central government budget

## INDONESIA

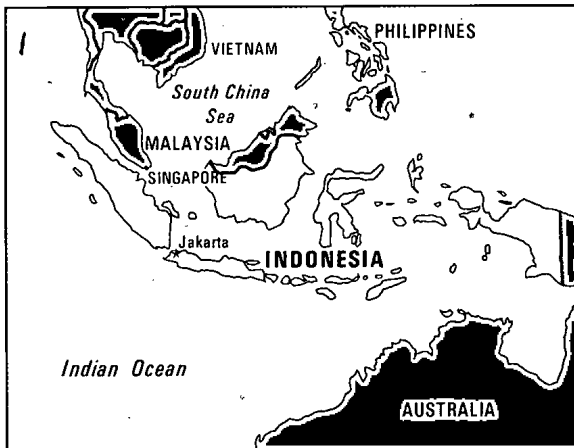
## LAND

1,906,240 km<sup>2</sup>; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other

**Land boundaries:** 2,736 km

January 1979

## INDONESIA



(See reference map VII)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 nm, measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands

**Coastline:** 54,716 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 145,958,000, including East Timor and West Irian (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

**Ethnic divisions:** majority of Malay stock comprising 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26% other

**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 5% Christian, 3% Hindu, 2% other

**Language:** Indonesian (modified form of Malay) official; English, and Dutch leading foreign languages

**Literacy:** 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group

**Labor force:** 55 million; 64% agriculture, 12% trade, 7% industry, 17% other

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Indonesia

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Jakarta

**Political subdivisions:** 27 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 17 August

**Branches:** executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet; cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR, or parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (MPR, or congress) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected) elects President and Vice President, and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

**Government leader:** President, Gen. Suharto (reelected by Congress, March 1978)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

**Political parties and leaders:** Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Amir Moertono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian parties), Mohammed Isaeni; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), Idham Chalid

**Voting strength (1977 election):** Golkar 232 seats, Indonesia Democracy 29, Unity Development 99

**Communists:** Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hard-core membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$43 billion (1977) about \$310 per capita; real average annual growth (1972-77), 7.7%

**Agriculture:** subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortage—rice, wheat

**Fishing:** catch 1.6 million tons (1977); exports \$150 million (1977), imports \$8 million (1977)

**Major industries:** petroleum, agricultural processing, textiles, mining

**Electric power:** 3,128,000 kW capacity (1977); 8.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 65 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.9 billion (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum (\$7.1 billion; 530 million bbls), timber, coffee, rubber, tin, palm oil, tea, pepper, tobacco

**Imports:** \$6.2 billion (c.i.f., 1977); rice, wheat, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

**Major trade partners:** exports (1977)—40% Japan, 28% U.S., 9% Singapore; imports—30% Japan, 14% U.S., 8% West Germany

January 1979

## INDONESIA/IRAN

**Budget:** (1978-79) expenditures, \$11.6 billion; planned receipts, \$9.6 billion domestic, \$2.0 billion foreign

**Monetary conversion rate:** 415 rupiah=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 7,843 km total (1977); 7,246 km 1.067-meter gage, 505 km 0.750-meter gage, 92 km 0.600-meter gage; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

**Highways:** 93,053 km total; 26,573 km paved, 41,521 km gravel or crushed stone, 24,959 km improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Barat 4,587 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 66 minor

**Civil air:** approximately 110 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 381 total, 370 usable; 71 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service poor, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 314,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 291 AM, 1 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and 40 domestic ground satellite stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 31,757,000; 18,138,000 fit for military service; about 1,594,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$1.7 billion; about 14.5% of central government budget

cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other

**Land boundaries:** 5,318 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing, 50 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,180 km, including islands, 676 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 35,808,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

**Ethnic divisions:** 63% ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

**Religion:** 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is

**Language:** Persian (Farsi), Turkish dialects, Kurdish, Arabic

**Literacy:** about 37% of those 7 years of age and older (1976 est.)

**Labor force:** 10.1 million est. 1976; 36% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Empire of Iran

**Type:** constitutional monarchy, controlled by the Shah

**Capital:** Tehran

**Political subdivisions:** 23 provinces, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages

**Legal system:** based largely on French law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Birthday of the Shah, 26 October

**Branches:** executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsibility of Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 members elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts

**Government leaders:** Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Gen. Qolam Reza Azhari

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

## IRAN



(See reference map V)

## LAND

1,647,240 km<sup>2</sup>; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16%

January 1979

## IRAN/IRAQ

**Elections:** Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections June 1975, last district and municipal October 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** a single party system, designated The Resurgence Party of the People of Iran (RPPI), was formed by Shah in March 1975; all other political parties disbanded

**Voting strength:** all candidates government approved and members of the RPPI

**Communists:** 1,000 to 2,000 est. hard-core, est.; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

**Other political or pressure groups:** Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); nationalist opposition coalition; Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)

**Member of:** CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$75.9 billion (1977), \$2,170 per capita; 1977 real GNP growth, 2.8%

**Agriculture:** wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

**Major industries:** crude oil production (2,080 million bbls in 1977) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

**Electric power:** 6,300,000 kW capacity (1978); 20 billion kWh produced (1978), 570 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$24.3 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 97% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores

**Imports:** \$15.5 billion (f.o.b., 1977); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, agricultural products

**Major trade partners:** exports—Japan, U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, U.K., Spain, France; imports—U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K., Italy

**Budget:** (FY78-79) \$59.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 70.5 rials=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 21 March-20 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,601 km total; 4,509 km standard gage (1.435 m), 92 km 1.676-meter gage

**Highways:** 81,800 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,072 km; refined products, 3,766 km; natural gas, 2,317 km

**Ports:** 7 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 60 major transport aircraft (including 5 leased in)

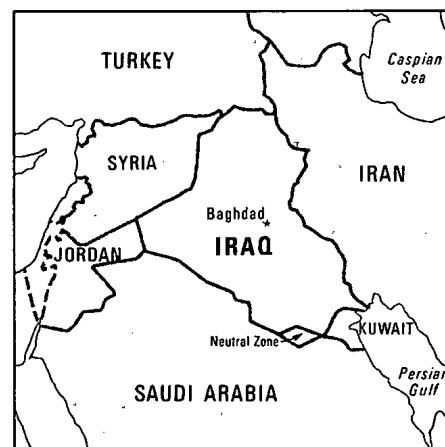
**Airfields:** 178 total, 160 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways over 3,660 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 65 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** advanced system of high-capacity radio-relay links, open-wire lines, cables, and tropospheric links; principal center Tehran, secondary centers Isfahan, Meshed, and Tabriz; 805,600 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 35 AM, 2 FM, and 67 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas, extensive upgrading in progress

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,826,000; 4,656,000 fit for military service; about 345,000 reach military age (21) annually

## IRAQ



(See reference map V)

## LAND

445,480 km<sup>2</sup>; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland

**Land boundaries:** 3,668 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 58 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 12,689,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

January 1979

## IRAQ/IRELAND

**Nationality:** noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

**Ethnic divisions:** 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

**Religion:** 90% Muslim (50% Shiah Muslim, 40% Sunni Muslim), 8% Christian, 2% other

**Language:** Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

**Literacy:** 20% to 40%

**Labor force:** 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Iraq

**Type:** republic; National Front Government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI), Iraq Communist Party (CPI), and pro-administration Kurds formed in July 1973; Communists play nominal role in government

**Capital:** Baghdad

**Political subdivisions:** 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 14 July

**Branches:** Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup

**Government leaders:** President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid al-Tikriti

**Suffrage:** no elective bodies exist

**Elections:** no national elections since overthrow of monarchy in 1958

**Communists:** Communist Party allowed token representation in cabinet; est. 2,000 hard-core members

**Political or pressure groups:** political parties banned, possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime and army officers

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$19 billion (1977 est.), \$1,610 per capita

**Agriculture:** dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

**Major industry:** crude petroleum (third largest producer in Middle East); 2.3 million b/d (1977); petroleum revenues for 1977, \$10.3 billion

**Electric power:** 2,300,000 kW capacity (1978); 7 billion kWh produced (1978), 560 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$11.8 billion (f.o.b., 1978 est.); net receipts from oil, \$11.5 billion; non-oil, \$300 million est.

**Imports:** \$6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1978 est.); 26% from Communist countries (1973)

**Major trade partners:** exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, U.K., U.S.S.R., other Communist countries; imports—West Germany, Japan, France, U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries (1977)

**Budget:** \$15.8 billion (FY78), estimated

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Iraqi dinar=US\$3.39 (end of December 1977)

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,700 km total; 1,123 km standard gage (1.435 m), 577 km meter gage (1.00 m); 16 km meter gage double track

**Highways:** 20,791 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,645 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

**Ports:** 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al Faw)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,821 km; 585 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

**Civil air:** 25 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 76 total, 69 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 36 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 320,000 telephones (2.8 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM and 10 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas; system expansion in process

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,721,000; 1,515,000 fit for military service; about 137,000 reach military age (18) annually

## IRELAND

## LAND

68,894 km<sup>2</sup>; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban

**Land boundaries:** 360 km

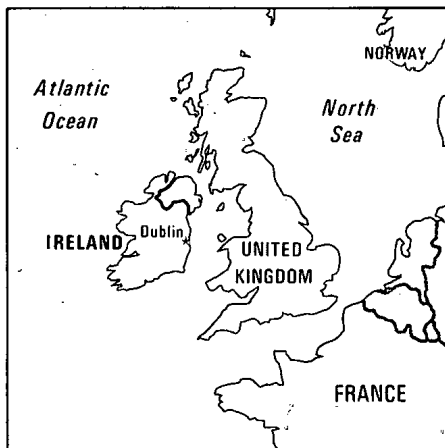
## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,448 km

January 1979

## IRELAND



(See reference map IV)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,242,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.0% (7-75 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

**Ethnic divisions:** racially homogeneous Celts

**Religion:** 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

**Language:** English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken

**Literacy:** 98%-99%

**Labor force:** about 1,143,000 (1976); 26% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 7% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 24% other; 9.8% unemployment (February 1976)

**Organized labor:** 36% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Dublin

**Political subdivisions:** 26 counties

**Legal system:** based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

**Branches:** elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

**Government leaders:** President Patrick Hillery; Prime Minister (Taoiseach) John (Jack) Lynch; Deputy Prime Minister (Tanaiste) George Colley

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years—last election June 1977; President elected for 7-year term—last election November 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Frank Cluskey; Fine Gael, Garret Fitzgerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan

**Voting strength:** (1977 election) Fianna Fail (84 seats), Fine Gael (43 seats), Labor Party (17 seats), Independents hold 4 seats

**Communists:** approximately 600

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC, EEC, ESRO (observer), EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$9.3 billion prelim. est. (1977, at 1977 prices), \$2,930 per capita; 63.4% consumption, 25.9% investment, 18.8% government, 2.0% inventories; -10.2% net export of goods and services; 1970-77 (inclusive) real growth rate, average 3.1%

**Agriculture:** 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables; caloric intake 3,510 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 94,319 metric tons (1976); exports of fish and fish products \$37.3 million (1976), imports of fish and fish products \$15.7 million (1976)

**Major industries:** food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

**Shortages:** coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles

**Crude steel:** 85,000 metric tons produced in 1975, 30 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 2,400,000 kW capacity (1977); 9.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,910 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$4,395 million (f.o.b., 1977); live animals, meat, dairy products, textiles, clothing, chemicals, machinery

**Imports:** \$5,377 million (c.i.f., 1977); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, chemicals, cereals, textiles

**Major trade partners:** 66% EC (42% U.K.); 8% U.S. (January-November 1977)

**Aid:** economic—EC Common Borrowing Facility, \$300 million (1976)

**Budget:** (1978 projected) 2,368 million pounds expenditures, 1,963 million pounds revenues, 405 million pounds deficit, public sector borrowing requirement 821 million pounds

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Irish pound=US\$1.7448 (1977) (annual average, floating)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

January 1979

## IRELAND/ISRAEL

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,009 km 1.600-meter gage; 1,894 km government-owned; 115 km privately-owned

**Highways:** 88,302 km total; 78,616 km surfaced, 9,686 km earth

**Inland waterways:** approximately 1,000 km

**Ports:** 6 major, 38 minor

**Civil air:** 28 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased and 5 leased out)

**Airfields:** 38 total, 38 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 480,000 telephones (15.1 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 7 FM, and 28 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 733,000; 573,000 fit for military service; about 31,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$182.1 million; about 4.2% of the central government budget

**Land boundaries:** 1,036 km (prior to 1967 war); including occupied areas, approximately 1,050 km (1977)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm

**Coastline:** 273 km (prior to 1967 war); including occupied areas, approximately 848 km (1977)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,712,000, excluding East Jerusalem and the other occupied territories (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israel

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Jews, 15% non-Jews (mostly Arabs)

**Religion:** 85% Judaism, 11% Islam, 4% Christian and other

**Language:** Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

**Literacy:** 88% Jews, 48% Arabs

**Labor force:** 1,133,000; 6.5% agriculture, forestry and fishing; 25.3% manufacturing (mining, industry); 0.9% electricity and water; 8.1% construction and public works; 12.2% commerce; 7.7% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% finance and business; 26.1% public services; 6.7% personal and other services (1974)

**Organized labor:** 90% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Israel

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Jerusalem; not recognized by U.S. which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative districts

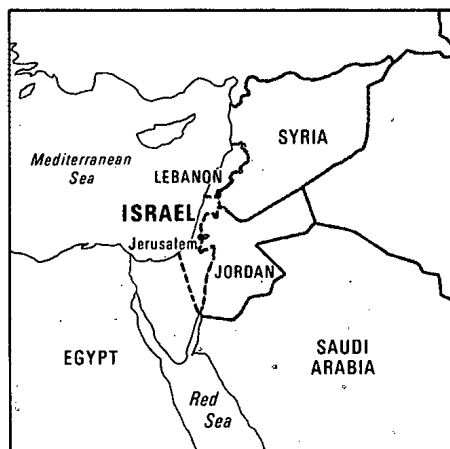
**Legal system:** mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature) relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University in Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 11 May

**Branches:** President Yitzhak Navon has largely ceremonial functions; executive power vested in cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; 2 distinct court systems (secular and religious)

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Menachem Begin

## ISRAEL



**NOTE:** The Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war are not included in the data below unless so indicated.

## LAND

20,720 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding about 64,750 km<sup>2</sup> of occupied territory in Jordan, Egypt, and Syria); 20% cultivated, 40% pastureland and meadows, 4% forested, 4% desert, waste, or urban, 3% inland water, 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert)

January 1979

**ISRAEL/ITALY**

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** held every 4 years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in May 1977

**Principal political parties and leaders:** Herut, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman; Liberal Party, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich; La'am, Yigal Hurvitz; (Likud is a coalition formed of Herut, Liberals and La'am); National Religious Party, Joseph Burg, Zevulun Hammer; Democratic Movement, Yigael Yadin, Shmuel Tamir; Israel Labor Party, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Yigal Allon; SHELLI, Arieh Eliav

**Voting strength:** Likud 45 seats; National Religious Party 12 seats; Orthodox Agudat parties 5 seats; Samuel Flatto-Sharon 1 seat; Moshe Dayan 1 seat; Labor Party-MAPAM-Arab List Alignment 32 seats; Democratic Movement 7 seats; Shai 7 seats; Assaf Yaguri 1 seat; Independent Liberal Party 1 seat; Citizens Rights Movement 1 seat; RAKAH 5 seats; SHELLI 2 seats

**Communists:** RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members; the Jewish Communist Party, MAKI, is now part of Moked, which is a far-left Zionist party

**Other political or pressure groups:** right-wing Jewish Defense League led by Rabbi Meir Kahane; Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish religious zealots pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$13.3 billion (1977, in 1977 prices), \$3,720 per capita; 1977 growth of real GNP 1.0%

**Agriculture:** main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

**Major industries:** food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, rubber and plastic products, potash mining

**Electric power:** 2,800,000 kW capacity (1978); 13.5 billion kWh produced (1978), 3,700 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1977); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products; tourism is leading foreign exchange earner

**Imports:** \$5.4 billion (f.o.b., 1977); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

**Major trade partners:** exports—EC, U.S., U.K., Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland; imports—EC, U.S., U.K., Switzerland, Japan

**Budget:** FY ending 31 March 1979—\$11 billion (converted at 18.5 Israeli pounds=US\$1)

**Monetary conversion rate:** the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977 and as of 12 October 1978 it was roughly 18 Israeli pounds=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 767 km standard gage (1.435 m)

**Highways:** 4,459 km paved, 7 km gravel/crushed stone, remainder unknown

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

**Airfields:** 55 total, 46 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Civil air:** 25 major transport aircraft (including 5 leased in)

**Telecommunications:** most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 870,000 telephones (24.0 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 10 FM stations, 15 TV stations and 30 repeater stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** Jewish males 15-49, 859,000; 714,000 fit for military service; average number of Jews reaching military age (18) annually—32,000 males, 30,000 females; both sexes liable for military service

**ITALY****LAND**

301,217 km<sup>2</sup>; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 3% unused but potentially productive, 9% waste or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,702 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 4,996 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 56,867,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south



January 1979

## ITALY



(See reference map IV)

**Religion:** almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic (de facto state religion)

**Language:** Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige Region (e.g., Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta Region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

**Literacy:** 5%-7% of population illiterate (1972); illiteracy varies widely by region

**Labor force:** 20,125,000 (July 1978); 15.0% agriculture, 42.9% industry, 39.0% other (1975); 7.1% unemployment (1978); 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries

**Organized labor:** 50-55% (est.) of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Italian Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Rome

**Political subdivisions:** constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; 5 (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time and the remaining 15 regions were instituted on 1 April 1972; 94 provinces

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

**Branches:** executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislative power invested in bicameral, popularly elected Parliament; Italy has an independent judicial establishment

**Government leaders:** President Alessandro Pertini; Premier Giulio Andreotti

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 25)

**Elections:** national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, June 1976); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years (held June 1975)

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (DC), Benigno Zaccagnini (secretary general); Communist Party (PCI), Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general), Luigi Longo (party president); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (secretary general), Pietro Nenni (party president); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Pietro Longo (secretary general); Liberal Party (PLI), Valerio Zanone (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Republican Party (PRI), Oddo Biasini (party secretary); Ugo La Malfa (party president)

**Voting strength (1976 election):** 38.7% DC, 34.4% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 6.1% MSI, 3.4% PSDI, 3.1% PRI, 1.3% PLI, 3.4% other

**Communists:** 1,814,740 members (February 1978)

**Other political or pressure groups:** the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

**Member of:** ADB, ASSIMER, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$196 billion (1977), \$3,470 per capita; 65.5% private consumption, 19.8% gross fixed investment, 14.0% government, 1.4% inventory change, net foreign balance -0.7%; 1977 growth rate 1.7% (1970 constant prices)

**Agriculture:** important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs; daily caloric intake, 3,335 calories per capita (1974)

**Fishing:** catch 337,994 metric tons (1977); exports \$43 million (1977), imports \$386 million (1977)

**Major industries:** machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

**Shortages:** coal, fuels, minerals

**Crude steel:** 23.3 million metric tons produced (1977), 410 kg per capita

January 1979

## ITALY/IVORY COAST

**Electric power:** 46,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 166.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,935 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$45.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

**Imports:** \$47.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** (1977) 48.5% EC-nine (20% West Germany, 16% France, 5% U.K., 4% Netherlands, 3% Belgium-Luxembourg); 7% U.S.; 3% U.S.S.R. and 2% other Communist countries of Eastern Europe

**Aid:** donor—bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$4,991 million (1970-76)

**Monetary conversion rate:** Smithsonian rate as of December 1973, 650.4 lire=US\$1; average of Friday closing rates in 1977—882 lire=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 20,690 km total; 15,970 km government-owned standard gage (1.435 m), 7,850 km electrified; 4,720 km non-government owned, 2,507 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,270 km electrified; 2,213 km narrow gage (0.950 m), 517 km electrified

**Highways:** 286,400 km total; autostrade 4,800 km, state highways 41,200 km, provincial highways 91,200 km, communal highways 149,200 km; 254,400 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 24,800 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,200 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,500 km navigable routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,770 km; refined products, 2,179 km; natural gas, 13,079 km

**Ports:** 16 major, 22 significant minor

**Civil air:** 123 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in and 1 leased out)

**Airfields:** 151 total, 151 usable; 81 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 11 seaplane stations

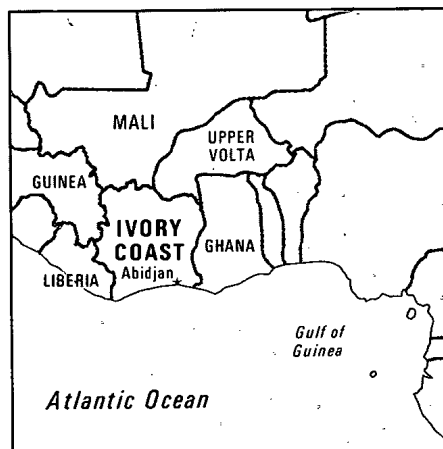
**Telecommunications:** well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 15.2 million telephones (27.1 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 660 FM, and 900 TV stations; 16 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 13,745,000; 11,547,000 fit for military service; 460,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$4,957.2 million; about 7.1% of proposed central government budget

## IVORY COAST



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

323,750 km<sup>2</sup>; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste; 322 km of lagoons and connecting canals extend east-west along eastern part of the coast

**Land boundaries:** 3,227 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 515 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,365,000, resident African population only, (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

**Ethnic divisions:** 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Upper Voltans; about 75,000 to 90,000 non-Africans (50,000 to 60,000 French and 25,000 to 30,000 Lebanese)

**Religion:** 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian

**Language:** French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken

**Literacy:** about 65% at primary school level

**Labor force:** over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

**Organized labor:** 20% of wage labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of the Ivory Coast

**Type:** republic, one-party presidential regime established 1960

January 1979

**IVORY COAST/JAMAICA****Capital:** Abidjan**Political subdivisions:** 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** 7 December**Branches:** President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary**Government leader:** President Felix Houphouet-Boigny**Suffrage:** universal over age 21**Elections:** uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1975 for 5-year term**Political parties and leaders:** Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control**Communists:** no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$6.7 billion (1978 est.), \$940 capita; average annual growth rate in constant prices, 7.5% (1975-78)**Agriculture:** commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish; self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, but rice, sugar, and meat imported**Fishing:** catch 76,995 metric tons (1976); exports \$12.8 million (1975), imports \$33.6 million (1975)**Major industries:** food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory**Electric power:** 525,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 170 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1978 est.); cocoa (80%), coffee, tropical woods, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil**Imports:** \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1978 est.); manufactured goods and semi-finished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)**Major trade partners:** France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.), \$818.16 million; U.S., \$91.0 million; Communist countries, \$0.2 million**Budget:** 1978, proposed—revenues \$1.7 billion, current expenditures \$1.0 billion, investment expenditures \$900 million**Monetary conversion rate:** about 245.67 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1977)**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 657 km of the 1,173 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage (1.00 m); only diesel locomotives in use**Highways:** 46,775 km total; 2,388 km bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 33,097 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,190 km unimproved**Inland waterways:** 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons**Ports:** 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 3 minor**Civil air:** 20 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 50 total, 48 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** system only slightly above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 58,700 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 FM, and 6 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 coaxial submarine cable**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,680,000; 865,000 fit for military service; 78,000 males reach military age (18) annually**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$142,697,665; about 7.2% of total operating budget**JAMAICA****LAND**11,422 km<sup>2</sup>; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm**Coastline:** 1,022 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 2,217,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.4% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican**Ethnic divisions:** African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, white 3.2%, other 0.9%

January 1979

## JAMAICA



(See reference map 11)

**Religion:** predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** government claims 82%, but probably only about one-half of that number are functionally literate

**Labor force:** 672,000 (1975); 29% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, 12% manufacturing/mining, 8% public administration, 5% construction, 10% commerce, 3% transportation and utilities, 33% services; 25% unemployed; shortage of technical and managerial personnel

**Organized labor:** about 25% of labor force (1966)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Jamaica

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Kingston

**Political subdivisions:** 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

**Legal system:** based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 7 August

**Branches:** cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 60-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Michael N. Manley; Governor General Florizel Glasspole

**Suffrage:** universal, age 18 and over

**Elections:** at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 15 December 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga

**Voting strength:** (1976 general elections) 56.8% PNP, 43.2% JLP

**Communists:** Communist Party of Jamaica (1975) and Worker's Party of Jamaica (1978) probably have combined membership of only several hundred

**Other political or pressure groups:** New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

**Member of:** CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$3.4 billion (1977), \$1,610 per capita; real growth rate 1977, -4.0%

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

**Electric power:** 850,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,230 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$745 million (f.o.b., 1977); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

**Imports:** \$863 million (c.i.f., 1977); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S. 44%, U.K. 20%, Norway 11%, Canada 8%; imports—U.S. 36%, U.K. 10%, Canada 6% (1977)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70/76) from U.S., \$127.2 million; from other Western countries, \$197.1 million; from OPEC, \$9 million; from Communist countries, \$9.7 million; no military aid

**Budget:** (1978/79)—revenue \$803 million, expenditure \$1,119 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Jamaican dollar=US\$0.645

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 330 km, all standard gage (1.435 m), single track

**Highways:** 11,250 km total; 7,600 km paved, 2,150 km gravel, 1,500 km improved earth

**Pipelines:** refined products, 10 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Kingston, Montego Bay, Montego Freeport), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 42 total, 22 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fully automatic domestic telephone network with 109,000 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); 1

January 1979

## JAMAICA/JAPAN

Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 8 AM, 11 FM, and 9 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 438,000; 313,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 28,000

**Supply:** dependent on U.K. and U.S.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1978, \$26.6 million; about 2.2% of central government budget

**Labor force (1977):** 54.5 million; 11% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 34% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 48% trade and services; 5% government; 2.0% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 33.7% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Japan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Tokyo

**Political subdivisions:** 47 prefectures (Ryukyus became 47th prefecture on 15 May 1972)

**Legal system:** civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Birthday of the Emperor, 29 April

**Branches:** Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the Lower House of the bicameral, elective legislature (Diet); judiciary is independent

**Government leader:** Emperor Hirohito; Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** general elections held every 4 years or upon dissolution of Lower House, triennially for one-half of Upper House

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), T. Fukuda, President; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), I. Asukata, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), R. Sasaki, Chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), K. Miyamoto, Presidium Chairman; Komeito (CGP), Y. Takeiri, Chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), Y. Kono; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), H. Den

**Voting strength (1977 election):** 37.6% LDP, 21.6% JSP, 10.2% CGP, 9.6% JCP, 5.6% DSP, 4.8% NLC, minor parties, 6.1% independents

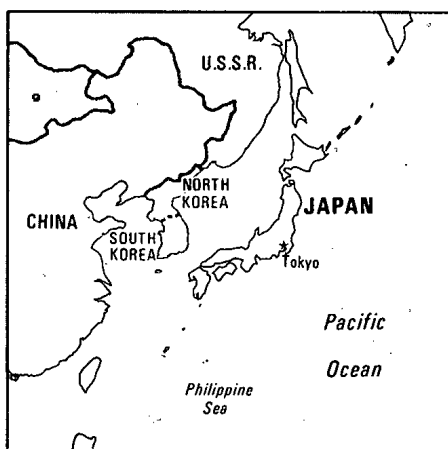
**Communists:** 350,000; 3,000,000 sympathizers

**Member of:** ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$685 billion (1977, at 268.2 yen=US\$1); \$6,010 per capita (1976); 53% personal consumption, 33% investment, 9% government current expenditure; real growth rate 5.2% (1977); average annual growth rate (1974-76), 2.4%

**Agriculture:** land intensively cultivated—rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1974); food

**JAPAN**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

370,370 km<sup>2</sup>; 16% arable and cultivated, 3% grassland, 12% urban and waste, 69% forested

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 12,075 km Japan; 1,610 km Ryukyus

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 115,493,000, including Ryukyus (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.2% Japanese, 0.8% other (mostly Korean)

**Religion:** most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

**Language:** Japanese

**Literacy:** 97.8% of those 15 years old and above (1960 data)

January 1979

## JAPAN/JORDAN

shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats; caloric intake, 2,502 calories per day per capita (1974)

**Fishing:** catch 10.6 million metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

**Crude steel:** 102 million metric tons produced (1977)

**Electric power:** 123,793,000 kW capacity (1977); 537 billion kWh produced (1977), 4,690 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$79.3 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 63% machinery and equipment, 18% metals and metal products, 6% textiles

**Imports:** \$62.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 44% fossil fuels, 7% metals and metal products, 14% foodstuffs, 7% machinery and equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports—25% U.S., 6% Communist countries, 11% EC, 3% Australia, 41% other; imports—18% U.S., 8% Australia, 6% EC, 5% Communist countries

**Aid:** Japanese official foreign economic aid disbursements 1975, \$1,148 million

**Budget:** revenues \$120 billion, expenditures \$177 billion, deficit \$57 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1979)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 190.2 yen=US\$1 (September 1978 average rate), floating since February 1973

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 28,912 km total (1976); 1,077 km standard gage (1.435 m), 27,835 km predominantly narrow gage (1.067 m), 6,195 km double track, 7,376 km or 26% of total route length electrified; 73% government-owned

**Highways:** 1,067,643 km total (1976); 338,343 km paved, most of remainder gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 109 km; natural gas, 1,847 km

**Ports:** 53 major, over 2,000 minor

**Civil air:** 241 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 186 total, 176 usable; 122 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 5 seaplane stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

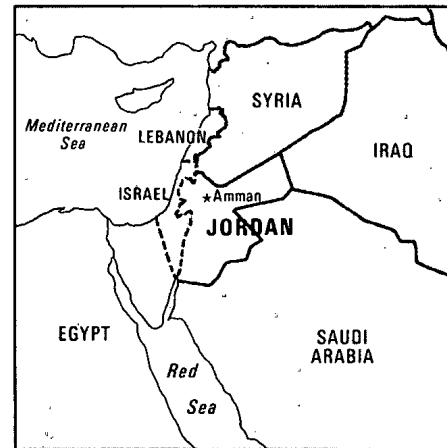
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 30,441,000; 25,522,000 fit for military service; about 815,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Supply:** defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and

other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$9.5 billion; about 5.5% of total budget

## JORDAN



(See reference map V)

**NOTE:** The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approximately 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

## LAND

96,089 km<sup>2</sup> (including about 5,439 km<sup>2</sup> occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested

**Land boundaries:** 1,770 km (1967, 1,668 km excluding occupied areas)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 26 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,008,000, including West Bank and East Jerusalem (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (7-70 to 7-76); East Bank, 2,224,000, average annual growth

January 1979

## JORDAN/KAMPUCHEA

rate 3.6% (7-70 to 7-76); West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 784,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (1-71 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

**Religion:** 90%-92% Sunni Muslim, 8%-10% Christian

**Language:** Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes

**Literacy:** about 50%-55% in East Jordan; somewhat less than 60% in West Jordan

**Labor force:** 638,000; less than 5% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 9.8% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Amman

**Political subdivisions:** 8 governorates (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 May

**Branches:** King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives last chosen by national elections in April 1967, and dissolved by King in February 1976; Senate last appointed by King in November 1974; met briefly in February 1976 to amend constitution allowing King to postpone elections; present parliament subservient to executive; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

**Government leader:** King Hussein

**Suffrage:** all citizens over age 20

**Political parties and leaders:** political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and various smaller fedayeen groups clandestinely active on West Bank; Muslim Brotherhood

**Communists:** party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$1.9 billion (East Bank only, 1977 est.), \$870 per capita; real growth rate (1973-77), 14%

**Agriculture:** main crops—fruits, vegetables, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production, light manufacturing

**Electric power:** 250,000 kW capacity (1978); 700 million kWh produced (1978), 200 kWh per capita, East Bank only

**Exports:** \$249 million (f.o.b., 1977); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 5% of total (1977)

**Imports:** \$1,376 million (c.i.f., 1977); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 9% of total (1977)

**Aid:** economic—OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$1,143.1 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$486.3 million; Communist countries (1970-76), \$26.5 million; Western countries (1970-76), \$213.4 million; military—U.S. (1970-76), \$459.6 million

**Budget:** (1977 est.)—expenditures \$1,005 million (non-military, \$800 million, military \$205 million), development \$412 million; deficit \$45 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.04, freely convertible (1977 average); 0.3300 Jordanian dinar=US\$1 (August 1978); 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.32

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 817 km 1.050-meter gage, single track

**Highways:** 6,332 km total; 4,837 km paved, 1,495 km gravel and crushed stone

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 209 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Aqaba)

**Civil air:** 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 25 total, 16 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate system of radio relay, wire, and radio; 44,000 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM and 6 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 674,000; 476,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 33,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$266 million; 22% of central government budget

## KAMPUCHEA

## LAND

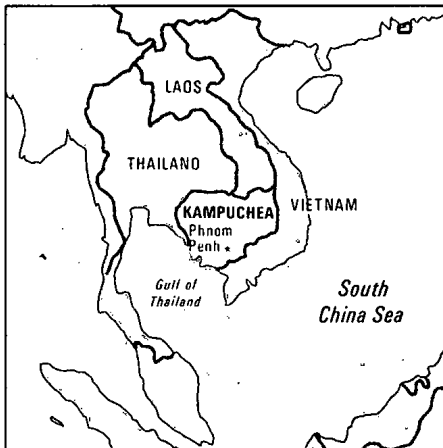
181,300 km<sup>2</sup>; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other

**Land boundaries:** 2,438 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

January 1979

**KAMPUCHEA/KENYA**

**Coastline:** about 443 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 8,087,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Kampuchean(s); adjective—Kampuchean

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Khmer (Kampuchean), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

**Religion:** 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other

**Language:** Cambodian

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Phnom Penh

**Political subdivisions:** 19 or 20 provinces

**Legal system:** Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly

**National holiday:** 17 April

**Branches:** State Presidium, composed of chairman and two vice chairmen; cabinet, totally Communist; 250-member People's Representative Assembly elected 20 March 1976 for 5-year term; ten-member Assembly Standing Committee

**Government leader:** Presidium Chairman, Khieu Samphan; Prime Minister, Pol Pot; Deputy Prime Ministers, Ieng Sary, Vorn Vet, Son Sen; Assembly Standing Committee Chairman, Nuon Chea

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Political parties and leaders:** political life dominated by Khmer Communist Party

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, G-77, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, U.N., WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** less than \$500 million (1971), probably less than \$50 per capita (1977)

**Agriculture:** mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

**Major industries:** rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

**Shortages:** fossil fuels

**Electric power:** 120,000 kW capacity (1977); 260 million kWh produced (1977), 30 kWh per capita

**Exports:** probably less than \$1 million est. (1977); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

**Imports:** probably less than \$20 million (1976); food, fuel, machinery

**Trade partners:** exports—China; imports—China, North Korea

**Aid:** commitments (1970-76): U.S. economic, \$652 million; military, \$1,260 million; Western (except U.S.), \$10.8 million; Eastern Europe, \$17 million; U.S.S.R., \$25 million; China, \$90 million; military—U.S., \$1,334 million (FY46-76)

**Budget:** no budget data available since Communists took over government

**Monetary conversion rate:** no currency in use

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 612 km meter gage (1.00 m); government-owned

**Highways:** 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

**Inland waterways:** 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

**Ports:** 2 major, 5 minor

**Airfields:** 54 total, 25 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,815,000; 1,010,000 fit for military service; 91,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** unknown

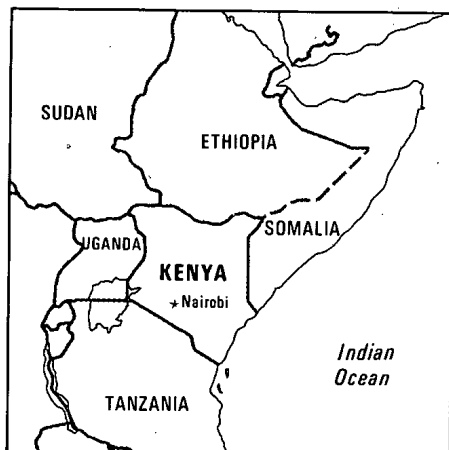
**KENYA****LAND**

582,750 km<sup>2</sup>; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)

**Land boundaries:** 3,368 km



January 1979

**KENYA**

(See reference map VI)

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 536 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 15,096,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.6% (current).

**Nationality:** noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 2% Asian; 1% European, Arab, and others

**Religion:** 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu

**Language:** English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language

**Literacy:** 27%

**Labor force:** 2.5 million; about 977,000, (39%) in monetary economy (1967)

**Organized labor:** about 215,000

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Kenya

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth since December 1963

**Capital:** Nairobi

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area

**Legal system:** based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 12 December

**Branches:** President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President;

Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal

**Government leader:** President Daniel T. arap Moi

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** general election (October 1974) elected present National Assembly; next elections due 1979

**Political party and leaders:** Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), president, Daniel arap Moi

**Voting strength:** KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

**Communists:** may be a few Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor unions

**Member of:** AFDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNEP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$3,905 million at current prices (est. 1977), \$270 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 4.8% (1970-77)

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** 40,883 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement

**Electric power:** 420,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,361 million (f.o.b., 1977); coffee (\$524 million), tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

**Imports:** \$1,290 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

**Major trade partners:** EC, Japan, Iran, U.S., Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania

**Budget:** (FY77/78) current revenues \$1,046 million; current expenditures \$918 million; development expenditures \$440 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.94 Kenya shillings=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,040 km meter gage (1.00 m)

**Highways:** 50,840 km total; 4,300 km paved, 12,160 km gravel and/or earth; 26,880 km improved earth and 7,500 km unimproved earth

January 1979

**KENYA/KOREA, NORTH**

**Inland waterways:** part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph systems are within boundaries of Kenya

**Pipelines:** refined products, 483 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Mombasa)

**Civil air:** 18 major transport aircraft

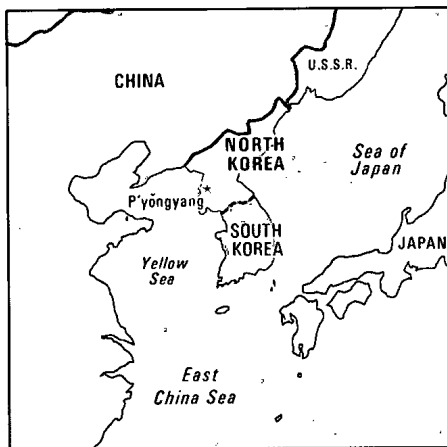
**Airfields:** 236 total, 218 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 132,000 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 2 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,218,000; 1,914,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$201,600,000; about 13.4% of central government budget

**KOREA, NORTH**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

121,730 km<sup>2</sup>; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,675 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic 200 nm, military 50 nm)

**Coastline:** 2,495 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 18,421,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** racially homogeneous

**Religion:** Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

**Language:** Korean

**Literacy:** 90% (est.)

**Labor force:** 6.1 million; 48% agriculture, 52% non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Type:** Communist state; one-man rule

**Capital:** P'yongyang

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 2 special cities (P'yongyang and Kaesong)

**Legal system:** based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 9 September

**Branches:** Supreme Peoples Assembly theoretically supervises Legislative and Judicial function; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

**Government and party leaders:** Kim Il-song, President DPRK, and General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party; Yi Chong-ok, Premier

**Suffrage:** universal at age 17

**Elections:** election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election November 1977

**Political party:** Korean Workers (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

**Member of:** FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, IRCS, ITU, U.N. (observer status only), UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$10.0 billion (1976 in 1975 dollars), \$590 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption

**Major industries:** machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

**Shortages:** complex machinery and equipment, coking coal, petroleum

**Crude steel:** 2.8 million metric tons produced (1976), 106 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 4,750,000 kW capacity (1977); 28 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,570 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$655 million (1977); minerals, chemical and metallurgical products

January 1979

**KOREA, NORTH/KOREA, SOUTH**

**Imports:** \$777 million (1977); machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal

**Major trade partners:** total trade turnover \$1.4 billion; 38% with non-Communist countries, 62% with Communist countries (1977)

**Aid:** economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.94 won=US\$1, non-commercial rate

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 4,535 km total operating in 1976; 3,870 km standard gage (1.435 m), 665 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 259 km double tracked; about 1,140 km electrified; government-owned

**Highways:** about 20,280 km (1976); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

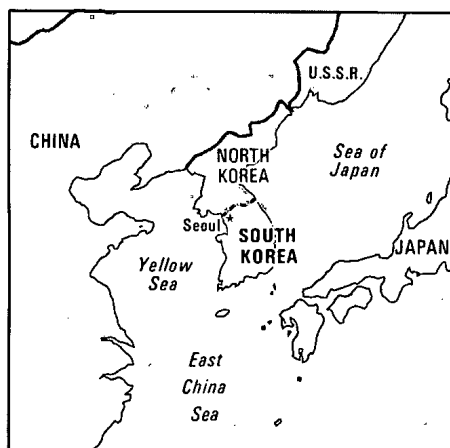
**Inland waterways:** 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

**Ports:** 6 major, 26 minor

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,905,000; 2,392,000 fit for military service; 192,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$1.27 billion; about 16% of total government budget

**KOREA, SOUTH**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

98,400 km<sup>2</sup>; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested

**Land boundaries:** 241 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 2,413 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 39,206,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

**Religion:** strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (16.6% Christian population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

**Language:** Korean

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** about 12.9 million (1977); 42% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 22% mining and manufacturing; 36% services and other; average unemployment 3.8% (1977)

**Organized labor:** about 13% of nonagricultural labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Korea

**Type:** republic; power centralized in a strong executive

**Capital:** Seoul

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed

**Legal system:** combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1972; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 15 August

**Branches:** executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary, National Conference of Unification

**Government leaders:** President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** presidential every 6 years indirectly by the National Conference of Unification, last election May 1978; two-thirds of the 219-member National Assembly is elected directly for the same period within six months of the presidential election, remaining third nominated by the President and elected by the National Conference for a three-year term; last election February 1973, Revitalization Group—73 seats, Democratic Republican Party—68 seats, New Democratic Party—55 seats, Democratic Unification Party—3 seats, Independents—15 seats; National Assembly election December 1978

January 1979

**KOREA, SOUTH/KUWAIT**

**Political parties and leaders:** pro-government—Revitalization Group (appointed) (Chairman, Paek Tu-Chin) and Democratic Republican Party (Acting Chairman, Yi Hyo-sang); New Democratic Party (Chairman, Yi Chol-sung); Democratic Unification (Chairman, Yang Il-tong)

**Voting strength:** (1973 election) popular vote 11,896,484; DRP 38.8%, NDP 32.8%, DUP 10.2%, Independent 18.1%, 0.1% invalid

**Communists:** Communist activity banned by government; an estimated 37,000-50,000 former members and supporters

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; Korean National Christian Council; large potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

**Member of:** ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WMO, WTO; official observer at U.N., does not hold U.N. membership

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$31.5 billion (1977, in 1977 prices), \$880 per capita; real growth 10.3% (1977); real growth 11.7% (1972-77 average)

**Agriculture:** 40% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute 24% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley; not self-sufficient; food shortages—wheat, dairy products, corn

**Fishing:** catch 2,421,273 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, steel, electronics

**Shortages:** base metals, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains

**Electric power:** 5,790,180 kW capacity (1977); 26.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 720 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, plywood, footwear, steel, ships

**Imports:** \$10.8 billion (c.i.f., 1977); oil, ships, steel, wood, wheat, organic chemicals, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—31% U.S., 21% Japan; imports—36% Japan, 23% U.S. (1977)

**Aid:** economic—U.S. (FY46-77), \$5.8 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), \$1.8 billion extended; military—U.S. (FY 46-77) \$7.0 billion committed

**Budget:** \$7.3 billion (1978)

**Monetary conversion rate:** rate fixed at 484 won=US\$1 since December 1974

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Freight carried:** rail (1976) 9.2 billion metric ton/km, 43.6 million metric tons; highway 21.8 million metric tons; air (1959) 361,184 kg carried

**Pipelines:** 515 km refined products

**Ports:** 10 major, 18 minor

**Civil air:** 28 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 120 total, 114 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,741,000; 6,340,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 416,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$3.2 billion; about 33.2% of central government budget

**KUWAIT**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**

16,058 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 459 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 499 km

**PEOPLE**

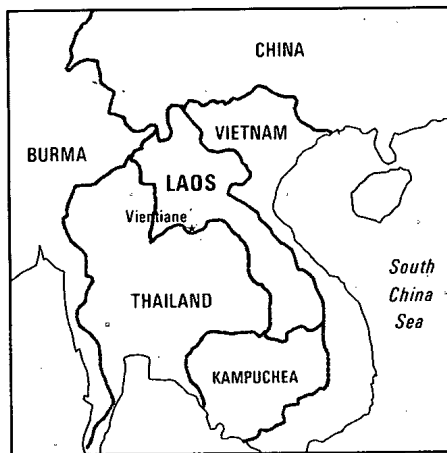
**Population:** 1,241,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 5.9% (current)

January 1979

**KUWAIT/LAOS****Nationality:** noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Arabs, 13% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistani; native Kuwaitis are a minority**Religion:** 99% Muslim, 1% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other**Language:** Arabic; English commonly used foreign language**Literacy:** about 60%**Labor force:** 340,000 (1976 est.); 26% manufacturing, 25% services, 35% government and professions, 9% commerce, 5% oil industry; two-thirds of labor force is non-Kuwaiti**Organized labor:** labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** State of Kuwait**Type:** nominal constitutional monarchy**Capital:** Kuwait**Political subdivisions:** 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies**Legal system:** civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect 1963; key provisions regarding election of National Assembly suspended in August 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** 25 February**Branches:** Council of Ministers**Government leader:** Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah**Suffrage:** native born and naturalized males age 21 or over**Elections:** National Assembly dissolved by Emir's decree in August 1976**Political parties and leaders:** political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active**Communists:** insignificant**Other political or pressure groups:** none**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$13.9 billion (1976), \$13,080 per capita est.**Agriculture:** virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported**Major industries:** crude petroleum production average for 1977, 1.92 million b/d; government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption, \$8.5 billion, preliminary est. for 1976; refinery production 132 million bbls (1976), average b/d refinery capacity equaled 645,000 bbls at end of 1976; other major industries include processing of fertilizers, chemicals; building materials; flour**Electric power:** 2,200,000 kW capacity (1978); 7 billion kWh produced (1978), 5,815 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$9.8 billion (f.o.b., 1977), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, \$727 million (1976 est.)**Imports:** \$4.8 billion (c.i.f., 1977 est.); major suppliers—U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany**Aid:** Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$2.0 million**Budget:** (FY77/78) \$7.9 billion revenues**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US\$3.68 (1978)**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** 2,545 km total; 2,255 km bituminous; 290 km earth, sand, light gravel**Pipelines:** crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km**Ports:** 3 major (Ash Shuwaikh, Ash Shuaybah, Mina al Ahmadi), 4 minor**Civil air:** 18 major transport aircraft (including 6 leased in)**Airfields:** 11 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 140,000 telephones (13.0 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM and 3 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Indian and Atlantic Ocean antennas**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 288,000; about 168,000 fit for military service**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$845 million; 10% of central government budget**LAOS****LAND**236,804 km<sup>2</sup>; 8% agricultural, 60% forests, 32% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable**Land boundaries:** 5,053 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 3,587,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian**Ethnic divisions:** 48% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phouthung (Kha); 13% Meo, Yao, and other**Religion:** 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

January 1979

## LAOS



(See reference map VII)

**Language:** Lao official, French predominant foreign language

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** about 1-1.5 million; 80%-90% agriculture

**Organized labor:** only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Lao People's Democratic Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Vientiane

**Political subdivisions:** 13 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 2 December

**Branches:** President; 45-member Supreme People's Council; cabinet; cabinet is totally Communist but council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

**Government leaders:** President, Souphanouvong; Prime Minister, Kayson Phomvihane; Deputy Prime Ministers, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Khamtai Siphandon

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections for new National Assembly, scheduled for April 1, 1976, have been postponed

**Political parties and leaders:** Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist) includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties are moribund

**Communists:** Lao People's Revolutionary Party; membership unknown

**Other political or pressure groups:** non-Communist political groups are moribund; most leaders have fled the country

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$250 million, \$70 per capita (1976 est.)

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies), including rice

**Major industries:** tin mining, timber, tobacco, textiles, electric power

**Shortages:** capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

**Electric power:** 61,000 kW capacity (1977); 295 million kWh produced (1977), 80 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.5 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

**Imports:** \$55 million (c.i.f., est. 1977); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

**Major trade partners:** imports from Thailand, U.S.S.R., Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports to Thailand and Malaysia; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos was once a major transit point in world gold trade, value of 1973 gold reexports \$55 million

**Aid:** economic—Communist: Eastern Europe, \$4.0 million (1974-75); U.S.S.R., \$66 million committed (1975-76); China, \$42 million committed (1975-76); OPEC, \$1.0 million (1975); Western: \$151.4 million (1970-76); U.S., economic, \$272.3 million (1970-75), military, \$1,119.5 million (1970-75)

**Budget:** (1973-74) receipts, 13.3 billion kip; expenditures, 36.0 billion kip; deficit 22.7 billion kip (provisional totals); 45% military, 55% civilian; no data available since Communists fully took over government in 1975

**Monetary conversion rate:** 400 Liberation Kips (K)=US\$1.00, as of 5 May 1978

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** about 18,000 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 10,800 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

**Inland waterways:** about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

**Ports (river):** 5 major, 4 minor

January 1979

**LAOS/LEBANON**

**Airfields:** 87 total, 77 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 776,000; 453,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 37,000; no conscription age specified

**Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA):** the LPLA consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements

**Military budget:** unknown

**Organized labor:** about 65,000

**GOVERNMENT**

**NOTE:** Between early 1975 and late 1976, Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups has generally held, despite occasional fighting, although the country is still under the occupation of Arab peacekeeping forces, almost entirely Syrian. In March 1978 southern Lebanon was invaded by Israeli troops. When the Israelis withdrew in June, they turned much of the south over to a United Nations interim force, but left Christian militias in control of zones along the border. The country's own army is gradually being re-established but is still too fragile to give the central government effective power. Israel's support of the Christians and Syria's recent support of the Palestinians have brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress has been made on national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

**Legal name:** Republic of Lebanon

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Beirut

**Political subdivisions:** 5 provinces

**Legal system:** mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1920; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 22 November

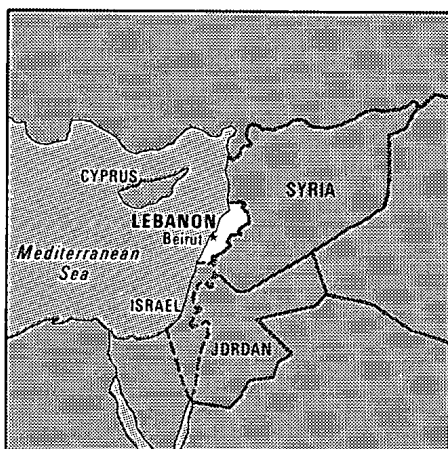
**Branches:** power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength

**Government leader:** President Ilyas Sarkis

**Suffrage:** compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

**Elections:** Chamber of Deputies held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; latest April 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; all parties have well-armed militias which are still involved in occasional clashes

**LEBANON**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**

10,360 km<sup>2</sup>; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested

**Land boundaries:** 531 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** no specific claims (fishing, 6 nm)

**Coastline:** 225 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,568,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Lebanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Lebanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

**Religion:** 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

**Language:** Arabic (official); French is widely spoken

**Literacy:** 86%

**Labor force:** about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment

January 1979

## LEBANON/LESOTHO

**Communists:** only legal Communist party in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Palestinian guerrilla organizations

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**Agriculture:** fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

**Electric power:** 540,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 490 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$632 million (1977)

**Imports:** \$1.5 billion (1977)

**Budget:** (1977) expenditures \$539 million, revenues \$332 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.95 Lebanese pounds=US\$1 as of August 1978

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 378 km total; 296 km standard gage (1.435 m), 82 km 1.050-meter gage; all single track

**Highways:** 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 72 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

**Civil air:** 34 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 8 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** rebuilding program disrupted; international facilities restored, domestic being rebuilt; fair system of microwave, cable; approx 125,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 pop.); 2 FM, 7 AM, 7 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 3 submarine cables.

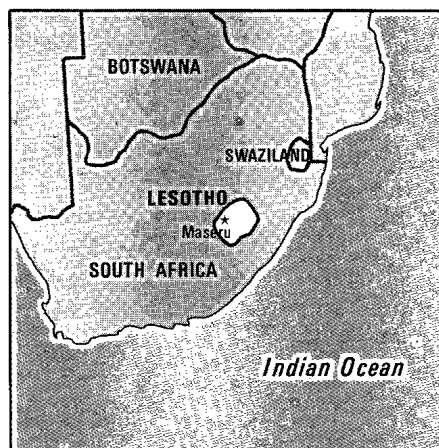
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 560,000; 341,000 fit for military service; average of about 28,000 reach military age (18) annually

**LESOTHO****LAND**

30,303 km<sup>2</sup>; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous

**Land boundaries:** 805 km



(See reference map VI)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,291,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho.

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.7% Sotho, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

**Religion:** 70% or more Christian, rest animist

**Language:** all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates

**Literacy:** 40%

**Labor force:** 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

**Organized labor:** negligible

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Lesotho

**Type:** constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of commonwealth since 1966

**Capital:** Maseru

**Political subdivisions:** 9 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 4 October

**Branches:** executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently ruled by decree until 1973 when he appointed Interim National Assembly to act as legislative branch; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer



January 1979

**LESOTHO/LIBERIA**

customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle

**Voting strength:** in 1965 elections for National Assembly, BNP won 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

**Communists:** negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

**Member of:** Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$315 million (FY74 est.), \$270 per capita

**Agriculture:** exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

**Major industries:** none

**Electric power:** approximately 20 million kWh imported from South Africa (1977)

**Exports:** labor to South Africa (remittances \$120 million est. in 1976); \$12.4 million (est. f.o.b., 1976), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

**Imports:** \$154.3 million (est. c.i.f., 1976); mainly corn, building materials; clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

**Major trade partner:** South Africa

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$95.0 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$25.7 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$1.0 million

**Budget:** (FY76) revenues, \$63 million; current expenditures, \$38 million; development budget, \$25 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand=US\$1.15 (as of March 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

**Highways:** approx. 3,916 km total; 218 km paved; 993 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,046 km improved, 1,659 km unimproved earth

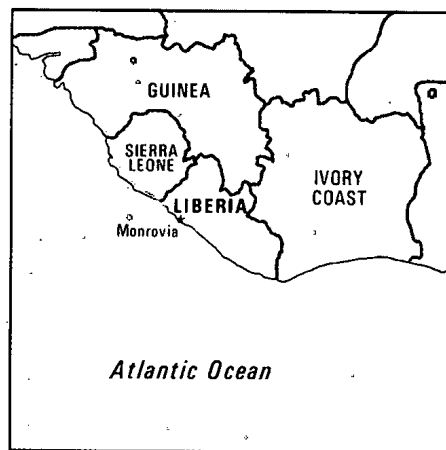
**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 21 total, 21 usable; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with permanent surface runway

**Telecommunications:** system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 3,725 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV station planned

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 256,000; fit for military service 136,000

**LIBERIA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

111,370 km<sup>2</sup>; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified

**Land boundaries:** 1,336 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 22 nm

**Coastline:** 579 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,761,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

**Ethnic divisions:** 5% descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Kpelle, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Gola, Kissi, Krahn, and Mandingo

**Religion:** probably more Muslims than Christians; 70%-80% animist

**Language:** English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%

**Literacy:** about 24% over age 5

**Labor force:** 600,000, of which 120,000 are in monetary economy; about 2,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs

**Organized labor:** 2% of labor force

January 1979

**LIBERIA/LIBYA****GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Republic of Liberia**Type:** republic in form; strong executive dominates, with few constraints**Capital:** Monrovia**Political subdivisions:** country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance**Legal system:** based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, 1955, and 1975; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations**National holiday:** Independence Day, 26 July**Branches:** President, elected by popular vote, limited to a single eight-year term, controls through appointive powers, authority over national expenditures, and a variety of informal sanctions; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts**Government leader:** President William R. Tolbert, Jr.**Suffrage:** universal 18 years and over**Elections:** members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in October 1975; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1973; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President Tubman who died in July 1971, completed the four year term to which Tubman was elected and was then elected in October 1975 for an eight-year term beginning in January 1976**Political parties and leaders:** True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tolbert is leader**Voting strength:** 1975 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes**Communists:** no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$923 million (1976 est.), \$600 per capita; 4% current annual growth rate (1967-76)**Agriculture:** rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet**Fishing:** catch 23,000 metric tons**Industry:** rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery**Electric power:** 327,000 kW capacity (1977); 980 million kWh produced (1977), 620 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$460 million (f.o.b., 1976); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa**Imports:** \$399 million (c.i.f., 1976); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs**Major trade partners:** U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium**Aid:** economic—(1970-76), Western (non-U.S.), \$229.5 million; U.S., \$107.2 million; military—U.S., \$7.6 million**Budget:** (FY77) revenues \$167 million, expenditures \$167 million; development budget \$39 million**Monetary conversion rate:** Liberia uses U.S. currency**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 499 km total; 354 km standard gage (1.435 m), 145 km narrow gage (1.067 m); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government**Highways:** 7,952 km total; 603 km bituminous treated; 2,055 km gravel, and 4,731 km improved and 563 km unimproved earth**Inland waterways:** 370 km**Ports:** 3 major (Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville-Sino Harbor), 4 minor**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)**Airfields:** 80 total, 78 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 3,400 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean Comsat station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 382,000; 204,000 fit for military service; no conscription**Military budget:** for year ending 30 June 1979, \$8.5 million; 2.5% of central government budget**LIBYA****LAND**1,758,610 km<sup>2</sup>; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban**Land boundaries:** 4,345 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern

January 1979

## LIBYA



(See reference map VI)

limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N. and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 nm zone around Tripoli)

**Coastline:** 1,770 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,816,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 4.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% Berber and Arab with some Negro stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

**Religion:** 97% Muslim

**Language:** Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

**Literacy:** 35%

**Labor force:** 900,000 of which about 350,000 are resident foreigners (est. 1977)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

**Type:** republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses which theoretically controls the ruling General Secretariat; nominally confederated with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971

**Capital:** Tripoli

**Political subdivisions:** 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government

**Legal system:** based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 September

**Branches:** paramount political power and authority rests with the Secretariat of the General People's Congress which

theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

**Government leaders:** Col. Mu'ammar Qadhafi; Prime Minister, 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees (elections are more or less continuous) election for CAR assembly in March 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Libyan Arab Socialist Union, Ahmad Shahati, Secretary General; Mu'ammar Qadhafi, President

**Communists:** no organized party, negligible membership

**Other political or pressure groups:** various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Bath) party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$16.6 billion (1977 at current prices), \$6,260 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; approaching self-sufficiency in food

**Major industries:** petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

**Electric power:** 1,300,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 760 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1977); over 99% petroleum

**Imports:** \$5.8 billion (c.i.f., 1977)

**Major trade partners:** imports—Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports—Italy, West Germany, U.K., U.S., France

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Libyan pound=US\$3.38

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December (beginning 1974)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 16,250 km total; 7,750 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil 3,251 km; natural gas 282 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

**Ports:** 3 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi), 4 minor, and 5 petroleum terminals

**Civil air:** 39 major transport aircraft (including 8 leased in)

**Airfields:** 86 total, 74 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

January 1979

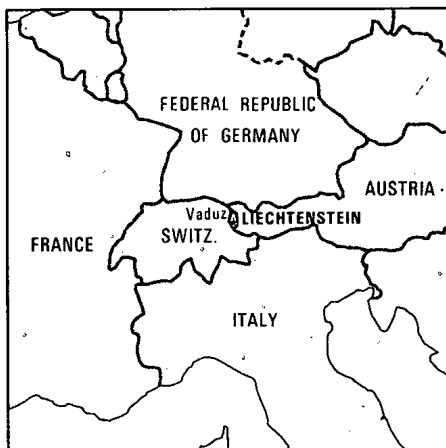
**LIBYA/LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Telecommunications:** system is in top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi; 49,800 telephones (1.8 per 100 pop.); 15 AM, 1 FM, and 12 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 645,000; 382,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$439 million; 5% of central government budget

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**168 km<sup>2</sup>

Land boundaries: 76 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 22,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other

**Religion:** 92% Roman Catholic

**Language:** German (dialect)

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Principality of Liechtenstein

**Type:** hereditary constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Vaduz

**Political subdivisions:** 11 districts

**Legal system:** based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Head of State, Grand Duke Jean; Prime Minister Gaston Thorn

**Suffrage:** males age 20 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; next elections 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Gerard Batliner

**Voting strength (1974 election):** FBP over 50%

**Communists:** none

**Member of:** IAEA, ITU, UPU, considering U.N. membership; desires affiliation with The Council of Europe; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations, WIPO

**ECONOMY**

Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export. Industry accounts for 95 percent of total employment. Livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of income in the small farm sector. A major source of income to the government is the sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors, estimated at \$6 million annually. In addition, low business taxes and easy incorporated rules have induced between 20,000 and 30,000 holding companies, so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices in the principality. The average tax paid by one of these companies is about \$400 a year.

The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union. No national accounts data are available.

**GNP:** \$291 million (1977 provisional)

**Major trade partners:** exports (1975)—\$202 million; 50.6% EFTA, 41.4% Switzerland, 26.7% EEC; exports (1977)—\$273 million

**Electric power:** 23,000 kW capacity (1977); 56 million kWh produced (1977), 2,240 kWh per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kWh yearly

**Budget:** (1978 est.) revenues \$104.1 million, expenditures \$75.2 million, surplus \$28.9 million

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 16.00 km, standard gage (1.435 m), electrified;

January 1979

**LIECHTENSTEIN/LUXEMBOURG**

owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

**Highways:** no information on total kilometers

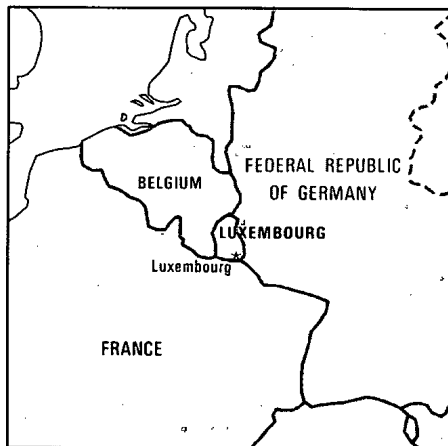
**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft registered and operated in Switzerland

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving about 16,200 telephones (67.7 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

**DEFENSE FORCES**

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

**LUXEMBOURG**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

2,590 km<sup>2</sup>; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water

**Land boundaries:** 356 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 358,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

**Ethnic divisions:** 83% Luxembourger, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, remaining 3% Protestant and Jewish

**Language:** Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** (1977) 147,300; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprised mostly of workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and West Germany (1977); unemployment 0.2% (1977)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Luxembourg

**Political subdivisions:** unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 23 June

**Branches:** parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

**Government leaders:** Grand Duke Jean, Head of State; Gaston Thorn, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Social Party, Pierre Werner (Parliamentary President) and Jacques Santer (Party President); Socialist, Lydie Schmit (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Prime Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany

**Voting strength in Chamber of Deputies (1974):** Christian Socialist, 18; Socialist Workers, 17; Democrats, 14; Social Democrats, 5; Communists, 5

**Communists:** 500 party members (1974)

**Other political or pressure groups:** group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

**Member of:** Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$2.5 billion, \$6,900 per capita (1977); 58.1% private consumption, 14.5% government consumption, 28.3% investment, 2.8% change in stocks; -3.7% net foreign balance

**Agriculture:** mixed farming; main crops—grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages—sugar, bread grains, fats

**Major industries:** iron and steel (25% of GNP), food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires

January 1979

## LUXEMBOURG/MACAO

**Crude steel:** 4.28 million metric tons produced (1977), 12 metric tons per capita

**Electric power:** 1,350,000 kW capacity (1977); 1,300 million kWh produced (1977), 3,591 kWh per capita

**Exports, Imports, Major trade partners:** Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are coal and consumer goods; most of its foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

**Budget:** (1977) expenditures \$1,056 million, revenues \$1,066 million, surplus \$10 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** LF35.841=US\$1, 1977 average; under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 270 km standard gage (1.435 m); 160 km double track; 136 km electrified

**Highways:** 5,057 km total; 4,911 paved, 78 km gravel; 62 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway completed or under construction

**Inland waterways:** 37 km; Moselle River

**Pipelines:** refined products, 48 km

**Port:** (river) Mertert

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate and efficient system; 158,000 telephones (44.2 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 90,000; 75,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$32 million, 3% of the central government budget

## MACAO

## LAND

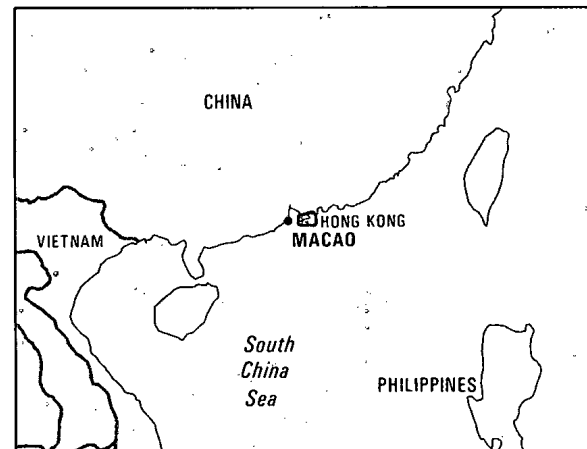
15.5 km<sup>2</sup>; 10% agricultural, 90% urban

**Land boundaries:** 201 m

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm; fishing, 12 nm

**Coastline:** 40 km



(See reference map VII)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 285,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Macaon(s); adjective—Macaon

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese

**Religion:** mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese

**Language:** 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

**Literacy:** almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

**Labor force:** 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Province of Macao

**Type:** overseas province of Portugal

**Capital:** Lisbon (Portugal)

**Political subdivisions:** municipality of Macao, and 2 islands

**Legal system:** Portuguese civil law system

**Branches:** 17-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 1 specially nominated, and 10 elected representatives

**Government leader:** Col. Eduardo Garcia Leandro

**Suffrage:** Portuguese, Chinese and foreign residents over 18

**Elections:** conducted every 4 years; last held 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Association to Defend the Interests of Macao; Macao Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macao; Macao Independent Group

**Communists:** numbers unknown

**Other political or pressure groups:** wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Com-

January 1979

**MACAO/MADAGASCAR**

munist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

**ECONOMY**

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

**Major industries:** textiles, fireworks

**Electric power:** 116,000 kW capacity (1977); 210 million kWh produced (1977), 840 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$185 million (f.o.b., 1976); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs

**Imports:** \$160 million (c.i.f., 1976)

**Major trade partners:** exports—23% West Germany, 17% France, 10% U.K.; imports—68% Hong Kong, 24% China (1976)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.4 patacas=US\$1 (December 1975); pataca has been pegged to Hong Kong dollar starting in 1977

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** 42 km paved

**Ports:** 1 major

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** fairly modern communication facilities provide adequate services for domestic and international requirements; broadcasting coverage is provided by AM and FM radio facilities and a wired broadcast network; 11,765 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM and no TV stations; no submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 60,000; 35,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

**Personnel:** there are no Portuguese military personnel in Macao

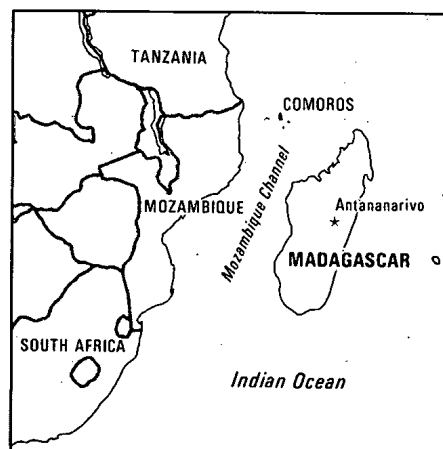
**MADAGASCAR****LAND**

595,700 km<sup>2</sup>; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 nm

**Coastline:** 4,828 km



(See reference map VI)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 8,258,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

**Ethnic divisions:** basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 10-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

**Religion:** more than half animist; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

**Language:** French and Malagasy official

**Literacy:** 45% of population age 10 and over

**Labor force:** about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

**Organized labor:** 4% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Madagascar

**Type:** republic; real authority in hands of military-dominated Supreme Revolutionary Council

**Capital:** Antananarivo

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government

January 1979

## MADAGASCAR

institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 26 June

**Branches:** executive—a 21-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; People's National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

**Government leader:** Commander Didier Ratsiraka, President

**Suffrage:** universal for adults (18 and above)

**Elections:** referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for People's National Assembly held in June 1977; only one political grouping allowed to take part in the election, "The Front for the Defense of Malagasy Socialist Revolution," which presented a single list of candidates

**Political parties and leaders:** 6 parties are now allowed political activity under the National Front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council; the 6 parties are: AREMA (President Ratsiraka's Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution); AKFM (Pastor Richard Andriamanjato's pro-Soviet Congress Party for Malagasy Independence); VONJY (Dr. Pazanabahiny Marojama's Movement for National Unity); UDECMA (Norbert Andriamorasata's Malagasy Christian Democratic Union); MFM (Manandafy Rakotonirina's Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime); MONIMA (Mouvement Nationale pour L'Independence de Madagascar) party apparently split over issue of joining National Front, leader of faction supporting Front unknown, Monja Jaona leads other faction

**Voting strength:** number of registered voters (1977)—3.5 million; in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local Executive Committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats

**Communists:** Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

**Member of:** EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$2.0 billion (1977), about \$250 per capita; real growth less than 1% (1970-75)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, raphia; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

**Fishing:** catch 54,950 metric tons (1976); exports \$16.5 million (1974)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

**Electric power:** 95,000 kW capacity (1977); 465 million kWh produced (1977), 60 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$294 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); 30% coffee, 8% vanilla, 7% sugar, 6% cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

**Imports:** \$318 million (c.i.f., 1977 est.); about 19% consumer goods, 21% foodstuffs, 41% primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products), 19% capital goods (1974)

**Major trade partners:** France (in 1974 accounted for 37% of exports and 48% of imports), U.S., EC; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

**Budget:** (1977) revenues \$331 million, expenditures \$344 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 248 Malagasy francs=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 884 km of meter gage (1.00 m)

**Highways:** 27,500 km total; 4,525 km paved, 228 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

**Inland waterways:** of local importance only, Lake Alaotra, isolated streams and portions of Canal des Pangalanes

**Ports:** 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tuléar)

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 194 total, 120 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system above African average; includes open-wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 28,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,759,000; 1,041,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 80,000

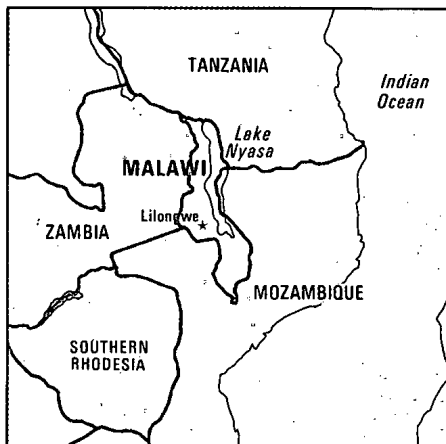


January 1979

## MADAGASCAR/MALAWI

**Supply:** nearly all from France in the past, now mostly from West and East European countries; also PRC and North Korea

## MALAWI



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

95,053 km<sup>2</sup>; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,881 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,777,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (8-66 to 10-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

**Religion:** majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim

**Language:** English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language

**Literacy:** 15% of population

**Labor force:** 225,000 wage earners employed in Malawi (1974); 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services; 6,000 Europeans permanently employed

**Organized labor:** small minority of wage earners are unionized

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Malawi

**Type:** republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth since July 1964

**Capital:** Lilongwe

**Political subdivisions:** 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of

legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 6 July

**Branches:** strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices

**Government leader:** Life President Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda

**Suffrage:** universal adult (21 years)

**Elections:** parliamentary elections June 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Secretary General E. Bakili Muluzi, Deputy Secretary Robson W. Chirwa

**Communists:** no Communist Party; Malawi maintains no foreign relations with Communist governments

**Member of:** AFDB, EEC (associate member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$683.1 million (1977), \$130 per capita; real average annual growth rate (1970-77) 8.6%

**Agriculture:** cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice

**Electric power:** 105,000 kW capacity (1977); 315 million kWh produced (1977), 60 kWh per capita

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

**Exports:** \$215.30 million (f.o.b., 1977 est.); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton

**Imports:** \$256 billion (c.i.f., 1977 est.); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.K., U.S., South Africa, Netherlands; imports—South Africa, U.K., Japan, U.S., FRG, Netherlands

**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$256.1 million; U.S., \$7.3 million

**Budget:** FY77/78 revenues \$92 million; expenditures \$86 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Malawi kwacha=US\$1.16

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 668 km 1.067-meter gage

**Highways:** 14,913 km total; 1,385 km paved; 631 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 8,714 km improved earth, 4,183 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Malawi, 1,290 km and Shire River, 144 km, 3 lake ports

January 1979

**MALAWI/MALAYSIA****Ports:** no maritime ports**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 48 total, 48 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** the system is above average for African countries and consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Muzuzu; 19,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,104,000; about 558,000 fit for military service**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$20.6 million; 6.8% of recurrent central government budget**MALAYSIA**

(See reference map VII)

**NOTE:** Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak**LAND****Peninsular Malaysia:** 131,313 km<sup>2</sup>; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other**Sabah:** 76,146 km<sup>2</sup>; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other**Sarawak:** 125,097 km<sup>2</sup>; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other**Land boundaries:** 509 km Peninsular Malaysia; 1,786 km East Malaysia**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm**Coastline:** 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia**PEOPLE****Population:** 13,099,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)**Peninsular Malaysia:** 10,926,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (8-70 to 1-77)**Sabah:** 967,000, average annual growth rate 4.8% (8-70 to 1-77)**Sarawak:** 1,206,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (8-70 to 1-75)**Nationality:** noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian**Ethnic divisions:****Malaysia:** 50% Malay, 35% Chinese, 10% Indian**Peninsular Malaysia:** 53% Malay, 35% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 1% other**Sabah:** 21% Chinese, 69% indigenous tribes, 10% other**Sarawak:** 30% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 19% Malay, 1% other**Religion:****Peninsular Malaysia:** Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu**Sabah:** 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other**Sarawak:** 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other**Language:****Peninsular Malaysia:** Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil**Sabah:** English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese**Sarawak:** English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages**Literacy:****Peninsular Malaysia:** about 48%**Sabah and Sarawak:** 23%**Labor force:****Malaysia:** 4.2 million (1975)**Peninsular Malaysia:** 3.6 million; 46.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 10.9% manufacturing and construction, 31.9% trade, transport, and services (1975)**Sabah:** 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other**Sarawak:** 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other**Organized labor:** 500,000 (1975 est.), about 15% of total labor force; unemployment about 7% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

January 1979

## MALAYSIA

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Malaysia

**Type:**

**Malaysia:** constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

**Peninsular Malaysian states:** hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

**Sabah:** self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

**Sarawak:** self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

**Capital:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Kuala Lumpur

**Sabah:** Kota Kinabalu

**Sarawak:** Kuching

**Political subdivisions:** 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 31 August

**Branches:** 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

**Peninsular Malaysia:** executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

**Sarawak and Sabah:** executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** minimum of every 5 years, last elections July 1978

**Political parties and leaders:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** National Front, a confederation of 11 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Hussein Onn; opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP) and Islamic Party (PAS)

**Sabah:** Berjaya Party, Datak Harris Sallah; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tan Sri Haji Mohd Said Keruak; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew

**Sarawak:** coalition Sarawak Alliance composed of the Pesaka/Bumipatra Party, Rahman Yaacub, the United People's Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui, and Sarawak Chinese Association; Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Stephen Ningkan; Sarawak Native Peoples Party (PAJAR), Alli Kawi

**Voting strength:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** (1978 election) National Front, 131 of 154 seats in lower house of parliament; Democratic Action Party, 16 seats; Islamic Party, 5 seats; Sarawak People's Organization 1 seat; 1 independent seat

**Sabah:** (April 1976 Assembly Elections) Berjaya Party controls 35 of 54 seats in State Assembly, USNO controls 19 remaining seats

**Sarawak:** (1974 elections) National Front controls all 48 State Assembly seats

**Communists:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** approximately 3,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 300 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

**Sarawak:** 125 armed insurgents in Sarawak

**Sabah:** insignificant

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:**

**Malaysia:** \$12.4 billion (1977), \$990 per capita; average annual real growth 7.8% (1970-76); 8.0% (1977)

**Agriculture:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** natural rubber, oil palm, rice; 10%-15% of rice requirements imported

**Sabah:** mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

**Sarawak:** main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

**Fishing:** catch 516,903 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

January 1979

**MALAYSIA/MALDIVES****Sabah:** logging, petroleum production**Sarawak:** agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging**Electric power:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,595,000 kW capacity (1977); 7.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 655 kWh per capita**Sabah:** 131,700 kW capacity (1977); 355 million kWh produced (1977), 400 kWh per capita**Sarawak:** 91,000 kW capacity (1977); 250 million kWh produced (1977), 215 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1977); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum**Imports:** \$5.0 billion (c.i.f., 1977)**Major trade partners:** exports—19% Singapore, 18% U.S., 20% Japan; imports—21% Japan, 11% U.K., 12% U.S., 9% Singapore**Aid:** U.S. economic 1970-76, \$23.1 million; military \$64.7 million; Western (except U.S.), \$562.6 million; OPEC, 1974-76, \$186.5 million**Budget:** 1978 revenues \$3.4 billion; expenditures \$4.6 billion; deficit \$1.2 billion; 20% military, 80% civilian**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.30 ringgits = US\$1 (August 1978)**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,665 km 1.04-meter gage; 13 km double track; government-owned**East Malaysia:** 154 km meter gage (1.00 m) in Sabah**Highways:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 19,778 km total; 15,925 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,970 km crushed stone/gravel, 883 km improved or unimproved earth**East Malaysia:** about 5,426 km total (1,644 km in Sarawak, 3,782 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,671 km earth**Inland waterways:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 3,194 km**East Malaysia:** 4,087 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)**Ports:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 3 major, 14 minor**East Malaysia:** 1 major, 14 minor (5 minor in Sabah, 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)**Civil air:** approximately 26 major transport aircraft**Pipelines:** crude oil, 69 km; refined products, 56 km**Airfields:****Peninsular Malaysia:** 62 total, 62 usable; 16 with

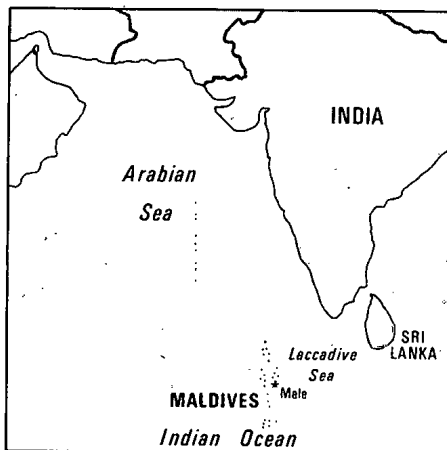
permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Sabah:** 34 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Sarawak:** 45 total, 45 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:****Peninsular Malaysia:** good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 278,000 telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, and 16 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Sri Lanka, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 1 ground satellite station**Sabah:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 23,068 telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 1 FM, 5 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station**Sarawak:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 28,000 telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 4 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:****Peninsular Malaysia:** males 15-49, 2,497,000; 1,588,000 fit for military service; 112,000 reach military age (21) annually**Sabah:** males 15-49, 208,000; 122,000 fit for military service; 10,000 reach military age (21) annually**Sarawak:** males 15-49, 274,000; 163,000 fit for military service; 11,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$689 million; about 13.4% of central government budget**MALDIVES****LAND**298 km<sup>2</sup>; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, about 220 islands inhabited**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** the land and sea between latitudes 7°9'N. and 0°45'S. and between longitudes 72°30'E. and 73°48'E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm<sup>2</sup>; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm**Coastline:** 644 km (approx.)

January 1979

**MALDIVES/MALI**

(See reference map VII)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 143,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

**Ethnic divisions:** admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and Negro

**Religion:** official Sunni Muslim

**Language:** Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)

**Literacy:** largely illiterate

**Labor force:** fishing industry employs most of the male population

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Maldives

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Male

**Political subdivisions:** 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 29 March

**Branches:** popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majlis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

**Government leader:** President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Political parties and leaders:** no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

**Communists:** negligible number

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UPU, WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$17.4 million (1974), \$150 per capita

**Agriculture:** crops—coconut and millet; shortages—rice, wheat

**Fishing:** catch 32,300 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** fishing; some coconut processing

**Electric power:** 4,000 kW capacity (1977); 6 million kWh produced (1977), 40 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3 million (1975); fish

**Imports:** \$9.3 million (1975)

**Major trade partners:** Sri Lanka, Japan

**Aid:** U.K. (1960-65), \$1.4 million drawn; Sri Lanka (1967), \$1 million committed; Kuwait \$5 million; other OPEC countries, Japan and India (amounts not known)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.93 Maldivian rupees=US\$1, official rate; 8.5 rupees=US\$1, market rate (February 1978)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

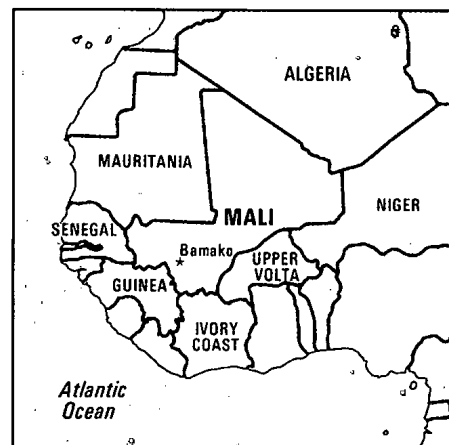
**Highways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 480 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; 1 Comsat station under construction

**MALI**

(See reference map VI)

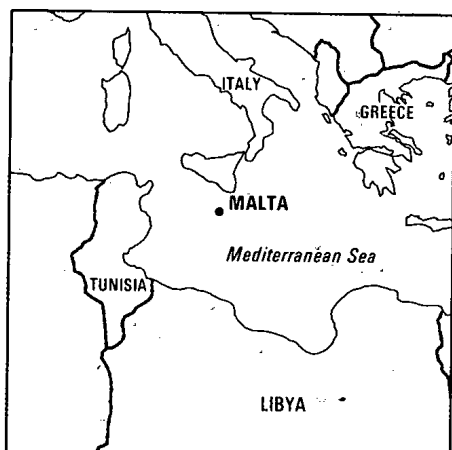
**LAND**

1,204,350 km<sup>2</sup>; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert

January 1979

**MALI/MALTA****Land boundaries:** 7,459 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 6,287,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian**Ethnic divisions:** 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian**Language:** French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread**Literacy:** under 5%**Labor force:** approximately 100,000 salaried, 50,000 of whom are employed by the government; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry**Organized labor:** Union National des Travailleurs Maliens (UNTM) is umbrella organization over thirteen national unions**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Republic of Mali**Type:** republic; under military regime since November 1968**Capital:** Bamako**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, comes into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** Independence Day, 22 September**Branches:** executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary**Government leaders:** Brig. Gen. Moussa Traore, President of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government**Suffrage:** universal over age 21**Political parties and leaders:** political activity proscribed by military government but government in process of forming new single party called the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), which will be the sole party under civilian leadership, scheduled for 1979**Elections:** constitutionally designated for 1979**Communists:** a few Communists and some sympathizers**Member of:** AFDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GDP:** estimated about \$645 million (1977), \$110 per capita; annual real growth rate 5.8% (1973-76)**Agriculture:** main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, and livestock**Fishing:** catch 100,000 metric tons (1975)**Major industries:** small local consumer goods and processing**Electric power:** 42,000 kW capacity (1977); 105 million kWh produced (1977), 20 kWh per capita**Exports:** estimated \$125 million (f.o.b., 1977); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, and skins**Imports:** estimated \$170 million (c.i.f., 1977); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar**Major trade partners:** mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China**Budget:** (1976) expenditures \$102 million; revenues \$82 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 491.34 Mali francs=US\$1, 1977**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 642 km meter gage (1.00 m)**Highways:** approximately 15,699 km total; 1,669 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth**Inland waterways:** 1,815 km navigable**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 42 total, 38 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; 78,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,419,000; 801,000 fit for military service; no conscription**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$29,058,304; about 21.7% of central government budget**MALTA****LAND**313 km<sup>2</sup>; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

January 1979

**MALTA**

(See reference map IV)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 20 nm)

**Coastline:** 140 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 326,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1977)

**Nationality:** noun: Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective: Maltese

**Ethnic divisions:** mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British

**Religion:** 98% Roman Catholic

**Language:** English and Maltese

**Literacy:** about 83%; compulsory education introduced in 1946

**Labor force:** 119,554 (November 1977); 32% services (except government), 18% government (except job corps), 5% job corps, 26% manufacturing, 6% agriculture, 3% construction, 5% utilities and drydocks; 4% registered unemployed

**Organized labor:** approximately 40% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Malta

**Type:** parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

**Capital:** Valletta

**Political subdivisions:** 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive, consisting of Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 65-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 13 December  
**Government leader:** Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff  
**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; registration required  
**Elections:** at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election September 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff

**Voting strength (1976 election):** Labor, 34 seats (51.54%); Nationalist, 31 seats (48.43%)

**Communists:** less than 100 (est.)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$609 million (1977), \$1,850 per capita; 72% private consumption, 26% gross investment; 17% government consumption, -15% net foreign sector; in 1977 real GNP growth was 9% (1977 prelim.); 12.5% (1971-76 average)

**Agriculture:** overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products—potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 2,680 calories per day per capita

**Major industries:** ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism

**Shortages:** most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

**Electric power:** 120,000 kW capacity (1977); 420 million kWh produced (1977), 1,280 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$289 million (f.o.b., 1977); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

**Imports:** \$516 million (c.i.f., 1977)

**Major trade partners:** 68% EC-nine (23% U.K., 18% West Germany, 13% Italy); 6% U.S. (1977)

**Aid:** economic authorizations: U.S., \$55 million (FY70-76); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$112 million (1970-76); China, \$45 million (1972); OPEC, \$22 million (1974-76)

**Budget:** (1978/79) projects \$259 million in expenditures, \$237 million in revenues

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Maltese pound = US\$2.37 (average 1977)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** 1,271 km total; 1,159 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Valletta), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft (including 3 leased in)

January 1979

**MALTA/MARTINIQUE**

**Airfields:** 4 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 62,200 telephones (19.6 per 100 popl.); 1 TV, 5 AM, and 4 FM stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 79,000; 64,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$9,417,460 (includes funds for Pioneer Corps and the Arms of Malta, totaling about \$5.1 million); about 3.5% of central government budget

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

**Language:** French, Creole patois

**Literacy:** over 70%

**Labor force:** 100,000; 23% agriculture, 20% public services, 11% construction and public works, 10% commerce and banking, 10% services, 9% industry, 17% other

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Department of Martinique

**Type:** overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate; incumbent deputies Aime Cesaire, Camille Petit, and Victor Sable reelected to National Assembly, 12 March 1978

**Capital:** Fort-de-France

**Political subdivisions:** 2 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

**Branches:** executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Raymond Heim

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections normally are held every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Leon-Laurent Valere; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown

**Voting strength:** RPR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1973 election)

**Communists:** 1,000 estimated

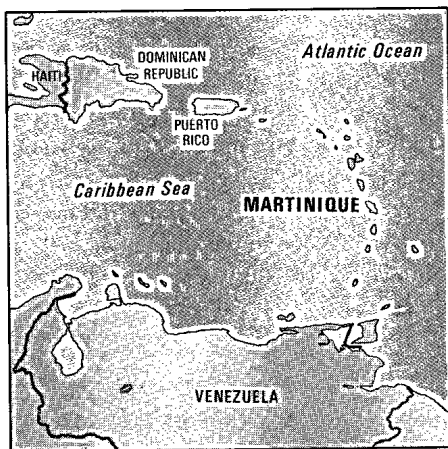
**Other political or pressure groups:** Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS)

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$1,169 million (1977 at current prices), \$3,600 per capita

**Agriculture:** bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism

**MARTINIQUE**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

1,100 km<sup>2</sup>; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 290 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 319,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate -0.0% (10-67 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective Martiniquais

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, less than 5% East Indian Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian



January 1979

**MARTINIQUE/MAURITANIA**

**Electric power:** 95,500 kW capacity (1977); 150 million kWh produced (1977), 430 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$128.1 million (f.o.b., 1977); bananas, refined petroleum products, rum, sugar, pineapples

**Imports:** \$426.5 million (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$1.4 billion; no military aid

**Major trading partners:** exports—82% France, 9% Italy, 9% other; imports—70% France, 6% United States, 3% Netherlands Antilles, 3% Netherlands, 18% other (1968)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.75 French francs=US\$1 (1976)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

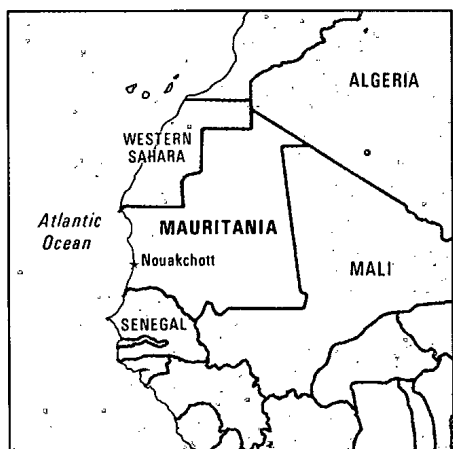
**Highways:** 1,606 km total; 1,200 km paved, 400 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft (leased in)

**Airfields:** 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities inadequate; 34,700 telephones (10.2 per 100 popl.); inter-island VHF and UHF radio links; COMSAT ground station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations

**MAURITANIA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

1,085,210 km<sup>2</sup>; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert

**Land boundaries:** 5,118 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 nm (fishing, 36 nm)

**Coastline:** 754 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,562,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-72 to 7-75)

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

**Ethnic divisions:** nearly one third Moor, at least one third Negro, one third mix Moor/Negro

**Religion:** nearly 100% Muslim

**Language:** Hassaniya Arabic is the national language spoken by some 80% of the population, French is the working language for government and commerce

**Literacy:** about 10%

**Labor force:** about 35,000 wage earners (1976); remainder of population in farming and herding; considerable unemployment

**Organized labor:** 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Islamic Republic of Mauritania

**Type:** republic; military seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978

**Capital:** Nouakchott

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions and a capital district

**NOTE:** Mauritania has acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under an agreement with Morocco, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as co-administrator of the disputed territory ended February 1976. The newly acquired region, which lies below the 24th parallel, becomes the district of Tiris el Gharbia—a territorial division of the state. The district's headquarters is Dakhla, formerly Villa Cisneros. Tiris el Gharbia is subdivided into three departments—Dakhla, Auser, and Aargub.

**Legal system:** based on French and Islamic law; constitution suspended

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 28 November

**Branches:** executive, Military Committee for National Recovery rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

**Government leader:** President Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** in abeyance; last election October 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** suspended

January 1979

**MAURITANIA/MAURITIUS**

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** about \$328 million (1978 prov.), \$240 per capita, average annual increase in current prices about 2% (1971-78)

**Agriculture:** most Mauritians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops—gum arabic; livestock

**Fishing:** catch, 34,170 metric tons; exports, 29,891 metric tons (1975)

**Major industries:** mining of iron ore and copper, fishing

**Electric power:** 70,000 kW capacity (1977); 100 million kWh produced (1977), 70 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$136 million (f.o.b., 1978 prov.); iron ore, fish, copper

**Imports:** \$314 million (f.o.b., 1978 prov.); foodstuffs, capital goods

**Major trade partners:** (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners

**Budget:** 1978 prov. \$267 million expenditures, \$44 million grants, \$138 million revenue

**Monetary conversion rate:** 45.68 Ouguiyas=US\$1 as of November 1977

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 650 km standard gage (1.435 m), single track, privately owned

**Highways:** 6,090 km total; 558 km paved; 607 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 4,925 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 800 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Nouadhibou), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 29 total, 29 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

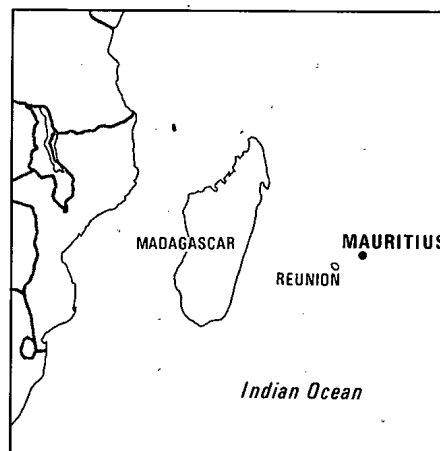
**Telecommunications:** poor system of fragmentary open-wire lines, a minor radio-relay link, and radiocommunications stations; 2,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 356,000; 171,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

**Supply:** primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, Morocco, U.K., and Spain

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976 (revised), \$29 million; 22% of central government budget

**MAURITIUS**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

1,856 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 177 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 927,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (7-71 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

**Ethnic divisions:** 67% Indians, 29% Creoles, 3.5% Chinese, 0.5% English and French

**Religion:** 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim

**Language:** English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole

**Literacy:** estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age

**Labor force:** 175,000; 50% agriculture, 6% industry; 20% government services; 14% are unemployed, underemployed, or self-employed, 10% other

**Organized labor:** about 35% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Mauritius

**Type:** independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

January 1979

**MAURITIUS/MEXICO****Capital:** Port Louis**Political subdivisions:** 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies**Legal system:** based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968**National holiday:** Independence Day, 12 March**Branches:** executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 21-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected**Government leader:** Prime Minister Dr. Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**Suffrage:** universal over age 18**Elections:** legislative elections held in December 1976; municipal elections held in 1977**Political parties and leaders:** a government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam) and Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval); opposition parties—Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal), Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage), Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger), Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist (D. Virahsawmy)**Voting strength:** the Mauritius Labor Party and the Parti Mauricien Social Democrate have a coalition in the National Assembly of 38 seats; the Movement Militant Mauritian has 32 seats**Communists:** may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society**Other political or pressure groups:** Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party**Member of:** Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$570 million (1977), \$640 per capita; real growth (1970-76), 6%**Agriculture:** sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; most food imported—rice is the staple food—and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue**Shortage:** land**Industries:** mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some

fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics

**Electric power:** 81,000 kW capacity (1977); 312 million kWh produced (1977), 340 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$312 million (f.o.b., 1977); \$268 million sugar, \$4 million tea, \$5 million molasses**Imports:** \$442 million (c.i.f., 1977); foodstuffs 30%, manufactured goods about 25%**Major trade partners:** all EC-nine countries and U.S. have preferential treatment, U.K. buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with China**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$75.5 million; Communist countries, \$40.2 million; U.S., \$14.7 million**Budget:** revenues \$174 million, current expenditures \$261 million (1977)**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.6 Mauritian rupees=US\$1 1977 (floating with pound sterling)**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June**COMMUNICATIONS****Highways:** 1,786 km total; 1,636 km paved, 150 km earth**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft**Ports:** 1 major (Port Louis)**Airfields:** 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m**Telecommunications:** radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 26,500 telephones (2.9 per 100 pop.); 1 Indian Ocean Comsat station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 238,000; 124,000 fit for military service**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$3,981,038; 6.5% of central government budget**MEXICO****LAND**1,978,800 km<sup>2</sup>; 12% cropland, 40% pasture, 22% forested, 26% other (including waste, urban areas and public lands)**Land boundaries:** 4,220 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm), 200 nm exclusive economic zone**Coastline:** 9,330 km

January 1979

## MEXICO



(See reference map 11)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 66,938,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% mestizo, 30% Indian or predominantly Indian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

**Religion:** 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% other

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 65% estimated; 84% claimed officially

**Labor force:** 17.6 million (1977) (defined as those 12 years of age and older); 33.0% agriculture, 16.0% manufacturing, 16.6% services, 16.8% construction, utilities, commerce, and transport, 3% government, 5.4% unspecified activities; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

**Organized labor:** 20% of total labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Mexican States

**Type:** federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

**Capital:** Mexico

**Political subdivisions:** 31 states, Federal District

**Legal system:** mixture of U.S. constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 16 September

**Branches:** dominant executive, bicameral legislature, Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Jose LOPEZ PORTILLO y Pacheco

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

**Elections:** congressional elections July 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Carlos Sansores Perez; National Action Party (PAN), Manuel Gonzalez Hinojosa; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Pedro Gonzalez Azcuaga

**Voting strength:** 1976 presidential election: 98.7% PRI (unopposed), 1.3% other; 1976 congressional election: 80.2% PRI; 8.5% PAN; 5.8% other opposition (votes cast for PPS, PARM, and unregistered candidates), 5.4% annulled

**Communists:** Mexican Communist Party (estimated 25,000) and other far-left parties seeking legal registration under government's 1977 political reform program

**Other political or pressure groups:** Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Confederation of Campesinos (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOF), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAFTA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$74.2 billion (1977 prelim.), \$1,150 per capita; 68% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 12% private investment, 8% public investment (1977); net foreign balance -0%; real growth rate 1977, 3.2%

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables; general self-sufficiency with minor exceptions in meat and dairy products; caloric intake, 3,110 calories per day per capita (1968)

**Fishing:** catch 562,106 metric tons (1977); exports valued at \$151.3 million, imports at \$17.8 million (1975)

**Major industries:** processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

**Crude steel:** 9.0 million metric tons capacity (1977); 5.5 million metric tons produced (1977)

**Electric power:** 13,900,000 kW capacity (1977); 50.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 780 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$4,166 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), sugar, shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

January 1979

**MEXICO/MONACO**

**Imports:** \$5,489 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

**Major trade partners:** exports—63% U.S., 5% EC, 2% Japan (1977); imports—64% U.S., 15% EC, 5% Japan

**Aid:** economic—including Ex-Imp Credits) extensions (1970-76), from U.S. \$804 million; from Communist countries, \$12 million; from other Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$1,106.5 million

**Budget:** 1978 federal, revenues \$434 billion pesos, expenditures \$634 billion pesos

**Monetary conversion rate:** floating

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 19,680 km total; 18,576 km standard gage (1.435 m); 1,104 km narrow gage (0.914 m); 102 km electrified; 19,573 km government-owned, 107 km privately-owned

**Highways:** 200,000 km total; 62,000 km paved, 88,300 km otherwise improved, 49,700 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,910 km; refined products, 3,490 km; natural gas, 5,710 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 117 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2,125 total, 2,062 usable; 143 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 279 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 9 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3.31 million telephones (5.2 per 100 popl.); 574 AM, 109 FM, and 163 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,641,000; 11,133,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 745,000

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 December 1978, \$632.8 million; about 2.9% of direct federal budget (includes merchant marine and military industry)

**MONACO****LAND**

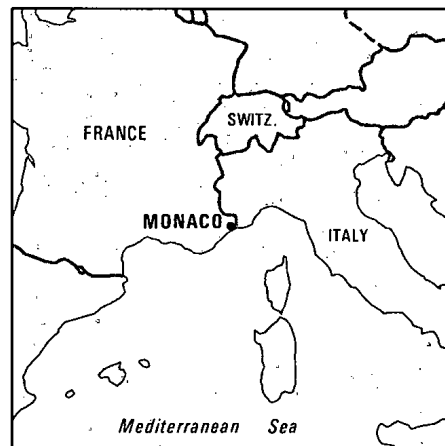
1.5 km<sup>2</sup>

**Land boundaries:** 3.7 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 4.1 km



(See reference map IV)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 25,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1976)

**Nationality:** noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

**Ethnic divisions:** Rhaetian stock

**Religion:** Roman Catholicism is official state religion

**Language:** French

**Literacy:** almost complete

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Principality of Monaco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Monaco

**Political subdivisions:** 4 sections

**Legal system:** based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 19 November

**Branches:** National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)

**Government leader:** Prince Rainier III

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** National Council every 5 years; most recent 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** National Democratic Entente, Democratic Union Movement, Monegasque Actionist (1973)

**Voting strength:** figures for 1978: National Democratic Entente, 18 seats

**Member of:** IAEA, IHO, IPU, ITU, U.N. (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

January 1979

**MONACO/MONGOLIA**

**Major industries:** chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

**Electric power:** 8,000 (standby) kW capacity (1977); 100 million kWh supplied by France (1977)

**Trade:** full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 franc=US\$0.2102 (1977 average)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1.6 km of 1.435 m gage

**Highways:** none; city streets

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 23,700 telephones (96.5 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, 4 FM, and 3 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

France responsible for defense

**MONGOLIA**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

1,564,619 km<sup>2</sup>; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested

**Land boundaries:** 8,000 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,612,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

**Religion:** predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

**Languages:** Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; shortage of skilled labor (no reliable information available)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Mongolian People's Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar

**Political subdivisions:** 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)

**Legal system:** blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** People's Revolution Day, 11 July

**Branches:** constitution provides for a People's Great Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration

**Party and government leaders:** Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Jambyn Batmonh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

**Suffrage:** universal; age 18 and over

**Elections:** national assembly elections held every 4 years; last election held June 1977

**Political party:** Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 67,000 (1976)

**Member of:** CEMA, ESCAP, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**Agriculture:** livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

**Industries:** processing of animal products; building materials; mining

**Electric power:** 307,400 kW capacity (1977); 995 million kWh produced (1977), 650 kWh per capita

**Exports:** beef for slaughter meat products, wool, fluorspar, other minerals

**Imports:** machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, and tea

January 1979

**MONGOLIA/MOROCCO**

**Major trade partners:** nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 85% with U.S.S.R.); total turnover about \$1.0 billion (1977)

**Aid:** heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.11 tugriks=US\$1 (June 1978); arbitrarily established

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1,516 km; all broad gage (1.524 m) (1976)

**Inland waterways:** 616 km of principal routes (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail—8.1 million metric tons, 2,718 million metric ton/km (1976); highway—15.2 million metric tons, 1,060 million metric ton/km (1976); waterway—0.05 million metric tons, 0.04 billion metric ton/km (1975).

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Supply:** military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

**Nationality:** noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan  
**Ethnic divisions:** 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.2% Jewish, 0.7% non-Moroccan

**Religion:** 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

**Language:** Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

**Literacy:** 20%

**Labor force:** 5 million (1977 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 26% services, 9% other; 10-20% unemployment

**Organized labor:** about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Morocco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

**Capital:** Rabat

**Political subdivisions:** 31 provinces and 2 prefectures

**NOTE:** Morocco has acquired administrative control over the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as co-administrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Rabat has established three additional provinces in its area of control, with headquarters at El Aaiun, Semara, and Cabo Bojador.

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 3 March

**Branches:** constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature two-thirds directly elected, one-third indirectly; judiciary independent of other branches

**Government leaders:** King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Osman

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** local elections held 12 November 1976; provincial elections held 25 January 1977; elections for new National Assembly provided for in Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 were held June 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Istiqlal Party, M'hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces, Abderrahim Bonabid; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), Abdallah Ibrahim and Mahjoub Ben Seddik;

**MOROCCO**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

409,200 km<sup>2</sup>; about 32% arable and grazing land, 17% forest and esparto, 51% desert, waste, and urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,996 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 1,835 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 19,199,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7-75 to 7-76)

January 1979

**MOROCCO/MOZAMBIQUE**

National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is pro-government grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; Democratic Constitutional Party (PDC), Mohamed Hassan Ouazani; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution, boycotted the parliamentary elections and the 1972 constitutional referendum

**Voting strength:** pro-government independents hold absolute majority in new Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the government holds over two-thirds of the seats

**Communists:** 300 est.

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$9.7 billion (1977), about \$530 per capita; average annual real growth 4% during 1970-73, 9% in 1974, under 3% in 1975-77

**Agriculture:** cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

**Fishing:** catch 281,434 metric tons (1976); exports \$64.5 million (1975)

**Major sectors:** mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

**Electric power:** 1,200,000 kW capacity (1977); 3.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 165 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,302 million (1977); 33% phosphates, 77% other

**Imports:** \$3.0 billion (1977); 34.0% capital goods, 13.5% foodstuffs, 11.0% petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** France, West Germany, Italy

**Budget:** (1978) revenue \$2.7 billion, expenditure \$2.0 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.5 dirhams=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1,756 km standard gage (1.435 m), 161 km double track; 708 km electrified

**Highways:** 55,970 km total; 24,700 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 27,270 km unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

**Ports:** 8 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 10 minor

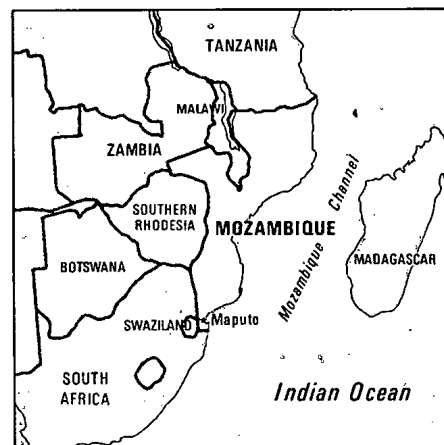
**Civil air:** 21 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 78 total, 77 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** good system by African standards composed of open-wire lines, coaxial, multiconductor and submarine cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebaa Aioun, Tangier and Tetouan; 199,000 telephones (1.1 per 100 pop.); 25 AM, 4 FM, 27 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,978,000; 2,373,000 fit for military service; about 219,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

**MOZAMBIQUE**

(See reference map VI)

**Land**

786,762 km<sup>2</sup>; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water

**Land boundaries:** 4,627 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,470 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 9,987,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambique



January 1979

**MOZAMBIQUE/NAMIBIA**

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

**Religion:** 65.6% animist, 21.5% Christian, 10.5% Muslim, 2.4% other

**Language:** Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects

**Literacy:** 7%-10% (est.)

**Labor force:** (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector

**Organized labor:** approx. 47,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Republic of Mozambique

**Type:** peoples republic; achieved independence from Portugal in June 1975

**Capital:** Maputo

**Political subdivisions:** 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 June

**Branches:** none established

**Government leader:** President Samora Moises Machel

**Suffrage:** not yet established

**Elections:** information not available on future election schedule

**Political parties and leaders:** the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** G-77, ILO, NAM, OAU, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$2.0 billion (1975 est.), about \$220 per capita; average annual growth probably negative in 1975-77

**Agriculture:** cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported

**Major industries:** food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

**Electric power:** 1,664,000 kW capacity (1977); 4.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 490 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$155 million (1977 est.); cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra

**Imports:** \$420 million (1977 est.); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel

**Major trade partners:** Portugal, South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany

**Budget:** (FY76) expenditures, \$310 million, revenues, \$237 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 40.643 escudos=US\$1 as of November 1977

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,161 km total; 3,020 km 1.067-meter gage; 141 km narrow gage (0.750 m)

**Highways:** 26,477 km total; 4,322 km paved; 607 km improved earth; 21,548 km unimproved earth, unconnected

**Inland waterways:** approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 306 km (not operating)

**Ports:** 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased out)

**Airfields:** 325 total, 313 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 35 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radiocommunications; principal centers Maputo, Beira, and Nampula; 52,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 pop.); 10 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,192,000; 1,128,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** mostly from the USSR and PRC, and to a lesser extent from other Communist countries and Portugal

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$82.6 million; 21.7% of central government budget

**NAMIBIA****(South-West Africa)****LAND**

823,620 km<sup>2</sup>; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

**Land boundaries:** 3,798 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

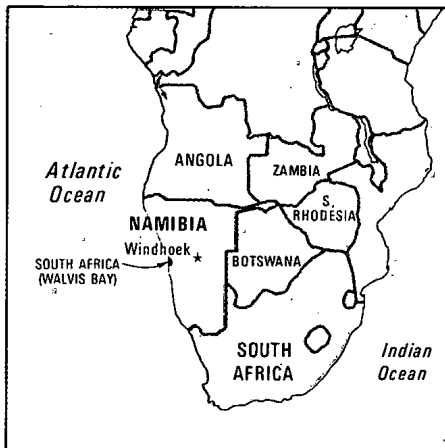
**Coastline:** 1,489 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 978,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

January 1979

## NAMIBIA



(See reference map VI)

**Nationality:** noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

**Ethnic divisions:** 12% white, 6% mulatto, 82% African; over half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe

**Religion:** whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian

**Language:** Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22% and English of 8%; several African languages

**Literacy:** high for white population; low for nonwhite

**Labor force:** 203,300 (total of economically active, 1970); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing

**Organized labor:** no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Namibia

**Type:** former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate on October 27, 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

**Capital:** Windhoek

**Political subdivisions:** 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

**Branches:** since September 1977 an administrator-general, appointed by South African government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement, where white-elected Legislative Assembly handles some local matters, and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy

**Government leader:** Martinus T. Steyn, Administrator-general

**Suffrage:** franchise for Legislative Assembly limited to white adults; several tribal homelands have adult franchise

for homeland legislatures; all ethnic groups eligible to vote in projected election for constituent assembly

**Elections:** last general election, Legislative Assembly, 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** white parties—National Party of South-West Africa (NPSWA), Abraham H. du Plessis; Federal Party, Bryan O'Linn; Republican Party, Dirk Mudge; most of the nonwhite parties belong to one of two multi-ethnic alliances—the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (the traditional tribal leaders and the white Republican Party) or the Namibian National Front (the white Federal Party and nonwhite groups that oppose the bantustan system)

**Voting strength:** (1974 election) NPSWA won all 18 seats in Legislative Assembly

**Communists:** no Communist Party, SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by U.S.S.R., Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

**Other political or pressure groups:** South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the U.N. General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

**Fishing:** catch 86,650 metric tons (1975) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)

**Major industries:** meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, diamond, and uranium mining, dairy products

**Electric power:** 297,400 kW capacity (1977); 1,110 million kWh produced (1977), 1,110 kWh per capita

**Aid:** South Africa is only donor

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 South African Rand=US\$1.15 (as of March 1978); 0.87 SA Rand=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,340 km 1.067-meter gage, single track

**Highways:** 33,800 km; 3,800 km paved, remainder gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

**Ports:** 2 major (Walvis Bay and Luderitz)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

**Airfields:** 113 total, 84 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 33 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** sparse system of open wire and radio relay routes; out-lying areas connected by radiocommunication; Windhoek is the only major center; 46,400

January 1979

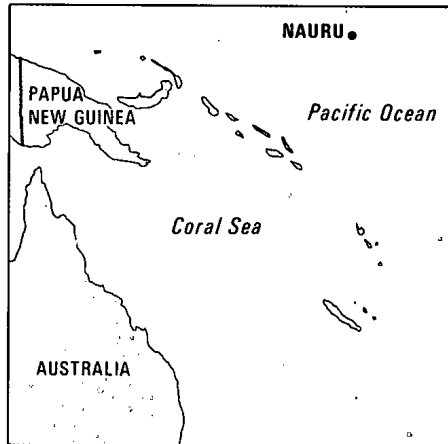
## NAMIBIA/NAURU/NEPAL

telephones (6.2 per 100 popl.); 1 FM, no AM and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 218,000; about 129,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

**NAURU**

(See reference map VIII)

**LAND**

21.2 km<sup>2</sup>; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 24 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969)

**Nationality:** noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

**Ethnic divisions:** 48% Nauruans, 19% Chinese, 7% Europeans, 26% other Pacific Islanders

**Religion:** Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

**Language:** Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all

**Literacy:** nearly universal

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Nauru

**Type:** republic; independent since January 1968

**Capital:** no capital city per se; government offices in Yeran District

**Political subdivisions:** 14 districts

**Branches:** President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral

legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members

**Government leader:** President Hammer DeRoburt

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** last held in November 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

**Member of:** no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, ESCAP, INTERPOL, ITU, UPU

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** over \$120 million (1975), \$17,140 per capita (est.)

**Agriculture:** negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water

**Major industries:** mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

**Electric power:** 9,000 kW capacity (1977); 26 million kWh produced (1977), 3,710 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$120 million (f.o.b., 1975 est.); consisting entirely of phosphates

**Imports:** \$5 million (c.i.f., FY70)

**Major trade partners:** exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, U.K., New Zealand, Japan

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Australian dollar=US\$1.2375 (July 1976)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

**Airfields:** 1, coral-surfaced, over 1,220 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate intransland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 700 telephones; 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 2,000; fit for military service, about 1,000; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1978-82, less than 100

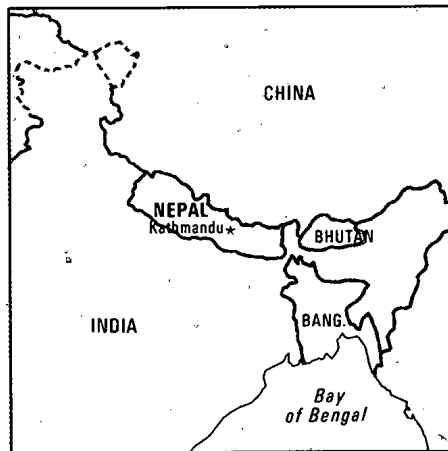
No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

**NEPAL****LAND**

141,400 km<sup>2</sup>; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unusable), waste, or urban; 32% forested

January 1979

## NEPAL



(See reference map VII)

Land boundaries: 2,800 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,854,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

**Ethnic divisions:** two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities

**Religion:** only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

**Language:** 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Nepal

**Type:** constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

**Capital:** Kathmandu

**Political subdivisions:** 75 districts, 14 zones

**Legal system:** based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Birthday of the King, 28 December

**Branches:** Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)

**Government leaders:** King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev; Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class and professional organizations (women, workers, peasants, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King

**Political parties and leaders:** all political parties outlawed

**Communists:** the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) about 6,500, the majority (perhaps 5,000) in the pro-Chinese wing; the CPN continues to operate more or less openly, but internal dissension has greatly hindered its effectiveness

**Other political or pressure groups:** proscribed Nepali Congress Party led by B. P. Koirala

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$1.3 billion (FY77, at current prices), \$100 per capita; 1% real growth in FY77

**Agriculture:** over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

**Major industries:** small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

**Electric power:** 60,600 kW capacity (1977); 144 million kWh produced (1977), 10 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$82 million est. (FY78); rice and other food products, jute, timber

**Imports:** \$206 million est. (FY78); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, food products

**Major trade partner:** over 80% India

**Aid:** economic commitments 1970-76: U.S.S.R., \$3 million; China, \$118 million; OPEC, \$18.1 million; U.S., \$71 million; \$78 million disbursements FY78

**Budget:** (FY78 est.) domestic revenues \$128 million, expenditures \$231 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 12 Nepalese rupees=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 15 July-14 July

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 63 km (1977), all narrow gage (0.762 m); all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Biranj is government owned

January 1979

## NEPAL/NETHERLANDS

**Highways:** 4,136 km total; 1,751 km paved, 556 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,829 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 322 km of seasonally motorable tracks

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 52 total, 51 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

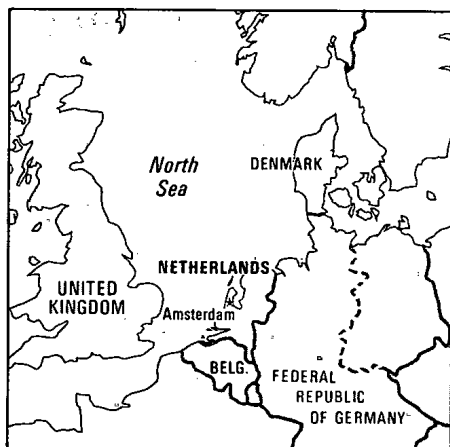
**Telecommunications:** poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 14,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,100,000; 1,612,000 fit for military service; 145,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 14 July 1979, \$16.4 million; 5.2% of central government budget

## NETHERLANDS



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

33,929 km<sup>2</sup>; 70% cultivated, 5% waste, 8% forested, 8% inland water, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,022 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing, 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 451 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,976,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

**Religion:** 31% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 24% unaffiliated

**Language:** Dutch

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 5.1% unemployment, March 1977

**Organized labor:** 33% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of the Netherlands

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

**Political subdivisions:** 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

**Legal system:** civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Birthday of the Queen, 30 April

**Branches:** executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral States General (parliament); independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Head of State, Queen Juliana; Prime Minister, Andreas A. M. van Agt

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent held May 1977), and every 3 years for half of upper house (most recent July 1977)

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), coalition of KVP, ARP, and CHU formed prior to 1977 elections; Catholic People's Party (KVP), W. J. Vergeer; Antirevolutionary (ARP), H. A. de Boer; Labor (PvdA), Mrs. C. (Ien) van den Heuvel; Liberal (VVD), F. Korthals Altes; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Otto W. A. Baron van Verschuer; Democrats '66 (D-66), F. Eenstra; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Lamber Meertens; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G. Veurink; Radical Party (PPR), Wisnand Van Hoogevest; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), H. Staneke; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Koekoek

**Voting strength (1977 election):** 33.81% PvdA, 31.91% CDA, 17.95% VVD, 5.43% D'66, 2.13% SGP, 1.73% CPN, 1.69% PPR, 0.96% GPV, 0.94% PSP, 0.84% BP, 0.72% DS'70

January 1979

**NETHERLANDS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

**Communists:** 13,000 est. members

**Other political or pressure groups:** great multinational firms; Socialist, Catholic, and Protestant trade unions; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the non-denominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$105.3 billion (1977 est. in 1977 prices), \$7,590 per capita; 57.7% consumption, 21.7% investment, 17.6% government, 2.7% foreign balance; 0.3% net income from abroad

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils; calorie intake, 3,186 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Fishing:** catch 302,000 metric tons (1977); exports of fish and fish products \$251.2 million (1977), imports \$125.8 million (1977)

**Major industries:** food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, and natural gas

**Shortages:** crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood; lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

**Crude steel:** 7.7 million metric ton capacity; 5.2 million metric tons produced (1976), 380 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 16,900,000 kW capacity (1977); 59 billion kWh produced (1977), 4,245 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$43.7 billion (f.o.b., 1977); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

**Imports:** \$46.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

**Major trade partners:** (1977) 62.2% EC, 27.6% West Germany, 13.1% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6.1% U.S.

**Aid:** donar: bilateral economic aid authorized, \$2,731 million (1970-76)

**Budget:** (1979 est.) revenues \$40.2 billion, expenditures \$47.6 billion, deficit \$7.4 billion at exchange rate of 2.21 guilders=\$1

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.4543 guilders=US\$1, average 1977 floating

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,979 km standard gage (1.435 m); 2,813 km government-owned (NS), 1,638 km electrified, 1,556 km double track; 166 km privately-owned

**Highways:** 104,480 km total; 86,354 km paved (including 1,839 km of limited access, divided highways); 18,126 km gravel, crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 4,489 km natural gas

**Ports:** 8 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 97 major transport aircraft (including 15 leased out and 4 leased in)

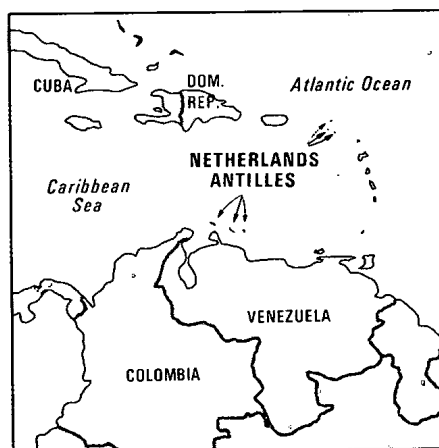
**Airfields:** 29 total, 28 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 5.41 million telephones (39.2 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 19 FM, and 16 TV stations; 12 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,564,000; 3,197,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 120,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$4.232 million; about 10% of central government budget

**NETHERLANDS ANTILLES****LAND**

1,020 km<sup>2</sup>; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

January 1979

**NETHERLANDS ANTILLES****Coastline:** 364 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 249,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (1-76 to 1-77)**Nationality:** noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean**Ethnic divisions:** racial mixture with African, Caribbean Indian, European, Latin, and oriental influences; negroid characteristics are dominant on Curacao, Indian on Aruba**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities**Language:** officially Dutch; Papiamentu, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken**Literacy:** 95%**Labor force:** 76,000 (1972); 2% agriculture, 20% industry, 10% construction, 65% government and services, 3% other**Organized labor:** 60%-70% of labor force**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Netherlands Antilles**Type:** territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy**Capital:** Willemstad, Curacao**Political subdivisions:** 4 island territories—Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba**Legal system:** based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; Constitution adopted 1954**Branches:** federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown), actual power exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor**Government leader:** Minister-President Silvius G. M. Rozendal**Suffrage:** universal age 18 and over**Elections:** Federal elections held every 4 years, last held 17 June 1977; Island council elections every 4 years, last held April and May 1975**Political parties and leaders:** political parties are indigenous to each island:**Curacao:** Democratic Party (DP), S. G. M. Rozendal; National People's Party-United (NVP-U) Edsel Jenerun; Frente Obrero de Liberation 30 di Mayo (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), R. J. Isa**Aruba:** People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), L. O. Chance; Aruban People's Party (AVP), D. G. Croes**Bonaire:** Labor Party (POB); Democratic Party Bonaire (UPB); New Democratic Action (ADEN)**Windward Islands:** Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI); United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands Political Movement (WIPM); and others**Voting strength:** (1977 federal election) 6 seats DP, 5 seats MEP, 3 seats FOL, 3 seats NVP, 3 seats PPA, 1 seat DPWI, 1 seat UPB**Communists:** no Communist Party**Member of:** EC (associate), WHO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$652 million (1976), \$2,680 per capita; real growth rate, -1% (est.)**Agriculture:** little production**Major industries:** petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; petroleum transshipment facilities on Curacao, Aruba, and Bonaire; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curacao and Aruba**Electric power:** 300,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 6,880 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 96% petroleum products, phosphate**Imports:** \$3.1 billion (c.i.f., 1977); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures**Major trade partners:** exports—46% U.S., 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% U.S., 4% Netherlands (1977)**Aid:** bilateral commitments (1970-76), economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries \$203.6 million**Budget:** (1977) public sector current revenues, \$278 million; public sector expenditures, \$306 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US\$1, official**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** 700 km total; 500 km paved, 200 km gravel and earth**Ports:** 3 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Caracasbaai, Bullennbaai); 6 minor**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in)**Airfields:** 7 total, all usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

January 1979

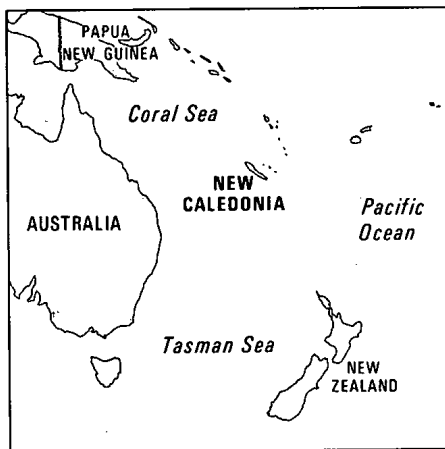
**NETHERLANDS ANTILLES/NEW CALEDONIA**

**Telecommunications:** generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 48,000 telephones (19.9 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 1 FM and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 57,000; 33,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

**NEW CALEDONIA**

(See reference map VIII)

**LAND**

22,015 km<sup>2</sup>; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing, 3 nm)

**Coastline:** 2,254 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 140,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

**Ethnic divisions:** Melanesian 42%; French 40%; remainder Vietnamese, Indonesian, Chinese, Polynesian

**Religion:** natives 90% Christian

**Language:** Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

**Literacy:** unknown

**Labor force:** size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia

**Organized labor:** unorganized

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

**Type:** French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator

**Capital:** Noumea

**Political subdivisions:** 4 islands or island group dependencies—Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

**Legal system:** French law

**Branches:** administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblée Territoriale

**Government leader:** Jean-Gabriel Eriau, Governor and French High Commissioner

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** Assembly elections every 5 years, last in September 1977

**Political parties:** Rassemblement Pour La Caledonie—Conservative; Union Caledonienne—eventual independence; Union Multiraciale and Palika—independence parties

**Voting strength (1977 election):** Rassemblement Pour La Caledonie, 12 seats; Union Caledonienne, 9 seats; Palika, 2 seats; 8, other parties divide up remaining 12 seats

**Communists:** number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese

**Other political parties and pressure groups:** several lesser parties

**Member of:** EIB (associate)

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$193 million, \$1,800 per capita (1971 est.)

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee and vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables

**Industry:** mining of nickel

**Electric power:** 320,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 12,310 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$289 million (f.o.b., 1975); 99% nickel

**Imports:** \$348 million (c.i.f., 1975); machinery, transport equipment, food

**Major trade partners:** (1972) exports—55% France, 24% Japan, 11% U.S.; imports—52% France, 13% Australia, 12% rest of EC

**Monetary conversion rate:** 86 CFP francs=US\$1 (1972)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

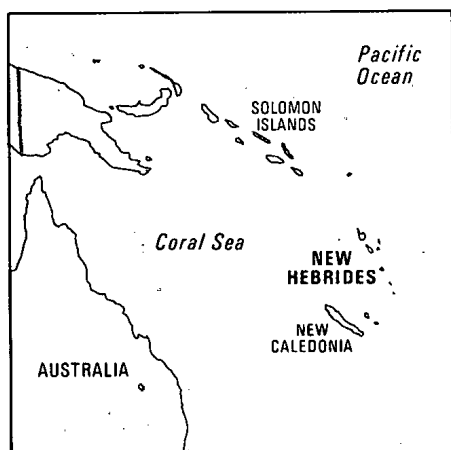
**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,448 km total (1977); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth



January 1979

## NEW CALEDONIA/NEW HEBRIDES/NEW ZEALAND

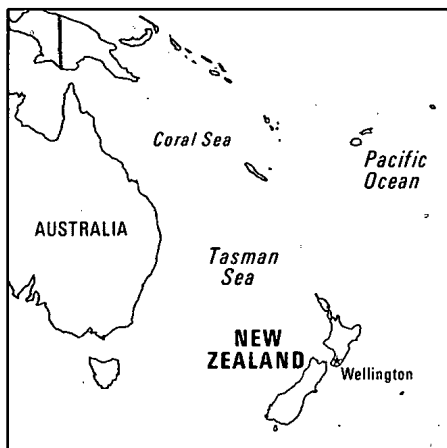
**Inland waterways:** none**Ports:** 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 31 total, 30 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 airfield over 2,440 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** 20,600 telephones (14.9 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, and 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station**Legal system:** 3 sets of courts; one each for French and British subjects, one for New Hebrides native affairs**Branches:** Representative Assembly of 42 members, elected November 1977; election boycotted by major party**Government leaders:** two resident commissioners, one French; one British**Political parties and leaders:** National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), chairman Walter Lini; NA Griamel Party, leader Jimmy Stevens; Mouvement d'Action des Nouvelles Hebrides (MANH)**ECONOMY****Agriculture:** export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams**Electric power:** 4,000 kW capacity (1977); 13 million kWh produced (1977), 130 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$27 million (1974); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish**Imports:** \$44 million (1974)**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 pound=US\$2.37 (official currency), 0.74 Australian \$=US\$1, 86 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1 (1972)**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads**Inland waterways:** none**Ports:** 2 minor**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 27 total, 26 usable; 2 runways 1,220-2,439 m, 2 with permanent-surface runways**Telecommunications:** 3 AM broadcast stations; 2,300 telephones (2.3) per 100 popl.; 1 ground satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Personnel:** no military forces maintained; however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 100 men each**NEW HEBRIDES**

(See reference map VIII)

**LAND**About 14,763 km<sup>2</sup>**WATER****Limits of territorial waters:** 3 nm**Coastline:** about 2,528 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 102,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-74 to 7-77)**Nationality:** noun—New Hebridean(s); adjective—New Hebrides**Ethnic divisions:** 92% indigenous Melanesian, 3% European, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders**Religion:** most at least nominally Christian**Literacy:** probably 10%-20%**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** New Hebrides Condominium**Type:** Anglo-French condominium**Capital:** Vila**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts**NEW ZEALAND****LAND**268,276 km<sup>2</sup>; 3% cultivated, 50% pasture; 10% parks and reserves; 20% waste, water, etc., 1% urban, 16% forested; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)**Coastline:** about 15,134 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 3,176,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.8% (1-75 to 1-78)

January 1979

## NEW ZEALAND



(See reference map VIII)

**Nationality:** noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% European, 7% Maori

**Religion:** 90% Christian, 9% none or unspecified; 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 1,207,700; 13% agriculture, 33% manufacturing and construction, 9% transportation and communications, 24% commerce and finance, 21% administrative and professional; unemployment 5.7% (1976)

**Organized labor:** 52% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Dominion of New Zealand (rarely used)

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Wellington

**Political subdivisions:** 112 counties

**Legal system:** based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maori tribesmen; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the U.K. and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Waitangi Day, 6 February

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (General Assembly, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; 3-level court system (Magistrates, Courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon

**Suffrage:** universal age 18 and over

**Elections:** held at 3 year intervals or sooner if parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election November 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party (Government), Robert D. Muldoon; Labour Party (Opposition), Wallace E. Rowling; Social Credit Political League, Bruce

Beetham; Communist Party, George Victor Wilcox; pro-Soviet Socialist Unity Party, George Edward Jackson

**Voting strength (1978 election):** National Party 49 seats, Labour Party 42 seats, Social Credit 1 seat

**Communists:** CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$12.8 billion (1976), \$4,060 per capita; real average annual growth (1975-77), 1.4%

**Agriculture:** fodder and silage crops about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; New Zealand is food surplus country; caloric intake, 3,500 calories per day per capita (1964)

**Fishing:** catch 70,449 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

**Electric power:** 5,380,000 kW capacity (1977); 22.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 7,060 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal products (trade year 1977)—24% meat, 14% dairy products, 20% wool

**Imports:** \$3.4 billion (c.i.f., 1977); 29% machinery, 23% manufactured goods, 11% chemicals (trade year 1977)

**Major trade partners:** (trade year 1977) exports—20% U.K., 13% Japan, 12% Australia, 11% U.S.; imports—21% Australia, 17% U.K., 15% Japan, 13% U.S.

**Aid:** gross official aid deliveries to LDC and multilateral agencies FY75, \$80.1 million

**Budget:** expenditures, 3,827 million NZ\$, receipts, 3,330 million NZ\$ (FY75)

**Monetary conversion rate:** NZ\$1 = US\$1.0571, September 1978

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**NOTE:** trade data are for year ending 30 June; trade year and fiscal year do not correspond

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,716 km total (1977); all 1.067-meter gage; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

**Highways:** 92,617 km total (1977); 46,716 km paved, 45,901 km gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 785 km

**Ports:** 3 major

**Civil air:** about 40 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 193 total, 183 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 5 seaplane stations

January 1979

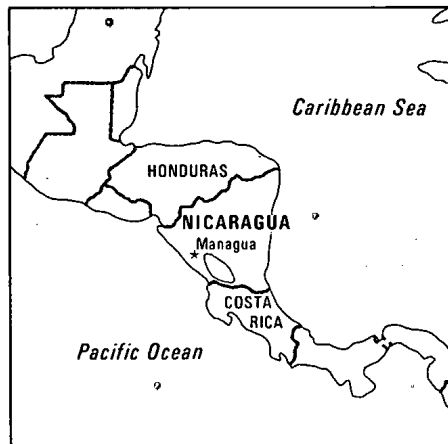
## NEW ZEALAND/NICARAGUA

**Telecommunications:** excellent international and domestic systems; 1,570,000 telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 60 AM stations in 31 cities, no FM, 11 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 773,000; 716,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 30,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$281.8 million; about 3.6% of central government budget

**NICARAGUA**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

147,900 km<sup>2</sup>; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,220 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing, 200 nm; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 910 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,447,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

**Ethnic divisions:** 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% Negro, 5% Indian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish (official); English speaking minority on Atlantic coast

**Literacy:** 52% of population 10 years of age and over

**Labor force:** 728,419 (1977 est.); 43% agriculture, 15% manufacturing, 13% commerce, 29% other; shortage of

skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest

**Organized labor:** about 5.6% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Nicaragua

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Managua

**Political subdivisions:** 1 national district and 16 departments

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1974; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** President (traditionally dominant), bicameral legislature; judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)

**Government leader:** President Anastasio SOMOZA Debayle

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21

**Elections:** every 6 years; municipal elections every 3 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza; Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), Rene Sandino

**Voting strength (1974 elections):** PLN, 95% of votes; PCN, 5% of votes; PCN will, however, occupy 40% of legislative seats by constitutional provision

**Communists:** Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small anti-Somoza terrorist organization Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) 1,200 members and larger number of sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Democratic Union of Liberation (UDEL), an opposition front lacking legal status of a political party, composed of anti-Somoza political movements and labor groups with orientations ranging from conservative to Christian Democrat to Communist, leadership includes Rafael Cordova Rivas, Ramiro Sacasa, Ignacio Zelaya, Domingo Sanchez; Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), a private sector pressure group with two operative arms: FUNDE and EDUCREDITO which, respectively, promote cooperatives and disburse educational loans; group of 12, an FSLN associated opposition group of prominent professional men; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), a private sector anti-Somoza organization led by Alfonso Robelo

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational

January 1979

## NICARAGUA/NIGER

Shipping Line—*Naviera nacional del Caribe*), OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$2,242 million (1977 prelim.), \$980 per capita; 70% private consumption, 8% government consumption, 27% domestic investment, -5% net foreign balance (1977); real growth rate 1977, 5.9% prelim.

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)

**Fishing:** catch 15,200 metric tons (1977); exports valued at \$22.7 million (1977)

**Major industries:** food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing

**Electric power:** 358,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 520 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$630 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

**Imports:** \$758 million (c.i.f., 1977); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—19% U.S., 22% CACM, 28% EC, 31% other; imports—22% U.S., 26% CACM, 14% EC, 37% other (1976)

**Aid and Ex-Im Credits:** economic—extensions (1970-76) from U.S., \$145.3 million; other Western countries, \$26.8 million; military—(1970-76) from U.S., \$17 million

**Budget:** 1978 expenditures \$480 million, revenues \$300 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.0263 cordobas=US\$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 318 km 1.067-meter gage, government owned

**Highways:** 18,150 km total; 1,550 km paved, 7,200 km otherwise improved, 9,400 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 56 km

**Ports:** 4 major (Corinto, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Somoza, San Juan del Sur), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased in)

**Airfields:** 426 total, 404 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

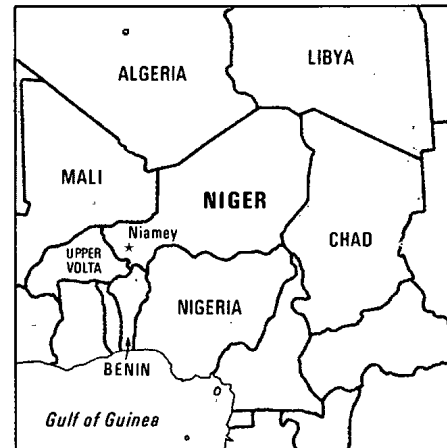
**Telecommunications:** low-capacity wire and radio-relay network; connection into Central American microwave net; satellite ground station; 55,300 telephones (2.5 per 100 pop.); 85 AM, 30 FM, and 7 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 507,000; 313,000 fit for military service; 26,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$56.2 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 13% of central government budget

## NIGER



## LAND

1,266,510 km<sup>2</sup>; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert

**Land boundaries:** 5,745 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,064,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Nigerien (sing. and pl.); adjective—Niger

**Ethnic divisions:** main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani

**Religion:** 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians

**Language:** French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade

**Literacy:** about 6%

**Labor force:** 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry

**Organized labor:** negligible

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Niger

**Type:** republic; military regime in power since April 1974

**Capital:** Niamey

**Political subdivisions:** 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

January 1979

**NIGER/NIGERIA**

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Proclamation of the Republic, 18 December

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council (SMC) composed of army officers; cabinet includes civilians

**Government leader:** Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche, President of Supreme Military Council and Chief of State

**Suffrage:** suspended

**Elections:** political activity banned

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned

**Communists:** no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

**Member of:** AFDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$510 million (1976), \$100 per capita, annual growth estimated by U.S. Embassy at 9.8% (1973-76)

**Agriculture:** commercial—peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops—millet, sorghum, niébe beans, vegetables

**Major industries:** cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

**Electric power:** 20,000 kW capacity (1977); 70 million kWh produced (1977), 10 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$118 million (f.o.b., 1976); about 65% uranium, rest peanuts and related products, livestock, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

**Imports:** \$177 million (c.i.f., 1976); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** France (over 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) companies (1970-76), \$372.1 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$107.4 million; Communist countries (1970-76), \$54.4 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$24.3 million

**Budget:** (FY76-77) revenue \$131 million, expenditure \$96 million, surplus \$35 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 242.69 Communaute Financiere Africaine=US\$1 as of November 1977, floating

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 7,582 km total; 1,759 km bituminous, 2,791 km gravel, 3,032 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

**Ports:** Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Benin

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

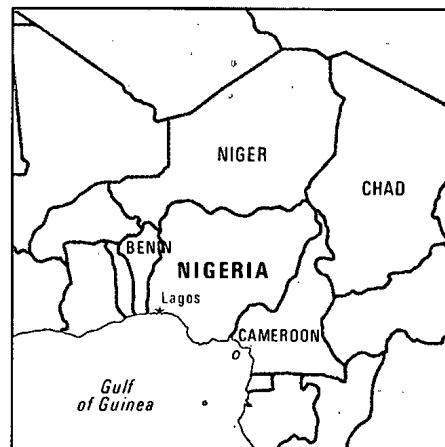
**Airfields:** 66 total, 62 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** sparse system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and small radiocommunications stations; principal telecommunication center Niamey; 8,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 pop.); 10 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean Comsat station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,105,000; 593,000 fit for military service; about 50,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1978, \$16.8 million; about 9.3% of central government budget

**NIGERIA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

924,630 km<sup>2</sup>; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 4,034 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 nm

**Coastline:** 853 km

January 1979

## NIGERIA

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 69,492,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

**Ethnic divisions:** of the more than 250 tribal groups, the Hausa and Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the south, and the Ibos of the east comprise 60% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

**Religion:** 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, 19% other

**Literacy:** est. 25%

**Language:** English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

**Labor force:** approx. 22.5 million; about 41% of total population; roughly 1.3 million wage earners, of whom 560,000 work in modern enterprises

**Organized labor:** between 800,000 and 1 million wage earners, approx. 2.4% of total labor force, belong to some 70 unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Federal Republic of Nigeria

**Type:** federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966

**Capital:** Lagos

**Political subdivisions:** 19 states, headed by military governors

**Legal system:** based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution has been promulgated for restoration of civilian rule in October 1979; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 October

**Branches:** Federal Military Government; decrees issued by Supreme Military Council, advised by largely civilian Federal Executive Council

**Government leader:** Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** nonpartisan elections for local government councils held in late 1976; the military has promised to restore power to an elected civilian regime after state and federal elections are held between April and October 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** political activity was legalized in September 1978, after a 12-year ban, to permit the organization of parties in preparation for election in 1979

**Communists:** the Nigerian left is divided among three minor socialist-oriented political parties and a small pro-Communist underground, leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

**Member of:** AFDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$33 billion (FY77 current prices), \$500 per capita; 7.5% growth rate (1970-76)

**Agriculture:** main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 494,767 metric tons (1976); imports \$14.5 million (1974)

**Major industries:** mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

**Electric power:** 1,367,000 kW capacity (1977); 4 billion kWh produced (1977), 60 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.2 billion (f.o.b., 1978 est.); oil (95%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

**Imports:** \$12 billion (c.i.f., 1978 est.); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, U.S.

**Budget:** FY78-79 proposed—current revenue \$10.9 billion, current expenditures, \$4.2 billion; capital expenditures, \$7.0 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Naira=US\$1.59 (June 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,505 km 1.067-meter gage

**Highways:** 89,318 km total 15,300 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); remainder laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes

**Pipelines:** 1,207 km crude oil; 97 km natural gas; 5 km refined products

**Ports:** 2 major (Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 39 major transport aircraft (including 6 leased in)

**Airfields:** 83 total, 79 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** above average system composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan

January 1979

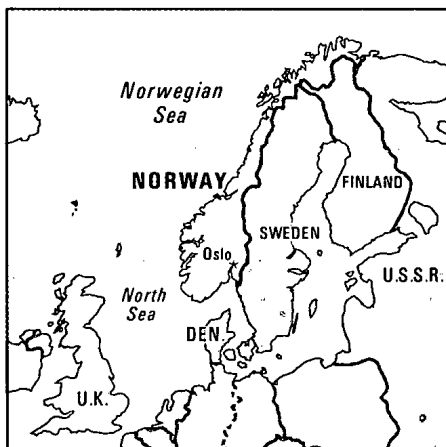
## NIGERIA/NORWAY

and Kaduna; 121,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 6 FM, and 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station and 19 domestic stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 15,551,000; 8,895,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 716,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$2.1 billion; about 16.3% of central government budget

**NORWAY**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

Continental Norway, 323,750 km<sup>2</sup>; Svalbard, 62,160 km<sup>2</sup>; Jan Mayen, 373 km<sup>2</sup>; 3% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,579 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 4,067,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.4% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

**Language:** Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 100%

**Labor force:** 1.9 million; 11.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 25.3% mining and manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 16.3% commerce, 9.9% transportation and communication, 28.5% services; 1.4% unemployed (average annual 1977)

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Norway

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Oslo

**Political subdivisions:** 19 counties, 2 territories, 404 communes, 47 towns

**Legal system:** mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Constitution Day, 17 May

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

**Government leaders:** King Olav V; Prime Minister Odvar Nordli

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

**Elections:** held every 4 years (next in September 1981)

**Political parties and leaders:** Labor, Reiulf Steen; Conservative, Erling Norvik; Center, Gunnar Stalsett; Christian People's, Lars Kosvald; Liberal, Hans Hammond Rossbach; New People's Party, Magne Lerheim; Socialist Left, Berge Furre; Norwegian Communist, Martin Gunnar Knutsen; Progressive, Arve Loennum

**Voting strength (1977 election):** Labor, 42.5%; Conservative, 24.6%; Christian People's, 12.1%; Center, 8.6%; New People's Party (anti-tax), 1.7%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance) (formerly anti-tax), 4.1%; liberal, 3.2%; Progressive, 1.9%; Norwegian Communist, 0.4%; Red Election Alliance, 0.6%, latter two are communist parties

**Communists:** 2,500 est.; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist votes cast in the 1969 election (in the 1973 election the Communist Party vote total was submerged in the 241,851 votes won by the Socialist Electoral Alliance which included the Norwegian Communist Party and two other parties)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

January 1979

## NORWAY/OMAN

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$35.8 billion in 1977, \$8,850 per capita; 56% private consumption; 36% investment; 19% government; net foreign balance -11%; 1976 growth rate 3.9%, in constant prices; 4.8% average (1970-76)

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar; caloric intake, 2,940 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 3.4 million metric tons (1976); value \$476 million (1976); exports \$467 million (1976)

**Major industries:** oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

**Shortages:** most raw materials with the exception of timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore, dairy products and fish

**Crude steel:** 732,779 metric tons produced (1977), 180 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 18,200,000 kW capacity (1977); 72.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 17,885 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8,712 million (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil

**Imports:** \$12,874 million (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—foodstuff, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

**Major trade partners:** 49% EC (19% U.K., 12% West Germany, 6% Denmark); 16% Sweden; 5% U.S.; 3% East Bloc countries (1977)

**Aid:** donor, bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$503 million (1970-76)

**Budget:** (1977) revenues \$8.8 billion, expenditures \$9.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 kroner=US\$0.188 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,257 km standard gage (1.435 m); Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,241 km (2,440 km electrified and 91 km double track); 16 km privately-owned and electrified

**Highways:** 78,116 km total; 17,699 km concrete and bitumen; 19,277 km bituminous treated; 41,140 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

**Pipelines:** refined products, 53 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 69 minor

**Civil air:** 49 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 101 total, 101 usable; 52 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 20 seaplane stations

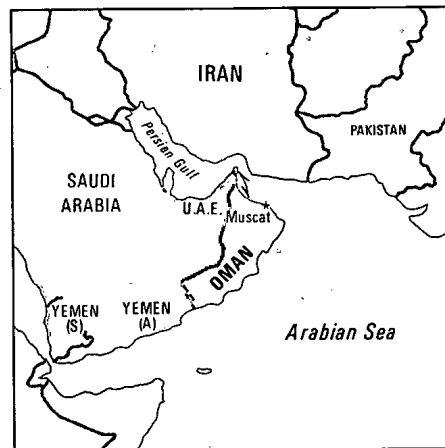
**Telecommunications:** high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.48 million telephones (36.6 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 357 FM, and 740 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 2 domestic satellite stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 938,000; 763,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 31,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$1.4 billion; about 9.3% of proposed central government budget

## OMAN



(See reference map V)

## LAND

About 212,380 km<sup>2</sup>; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,384 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 50 nm)

**Coastline:** 2,092 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 558,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** very low

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Sultanate of Oman

**Type:** absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual U.K. influence



January 1979

## OMAN/PAKISTAN

**Capital:** Muscat**Political subdivisions:** 1 province (Dhofar), 9 regions, and numerous districts (wilayats)**Legal system:** based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ. jurisdiction**National holiday:** 18 November**Government leader:** Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id**Other political or pressure groups:** Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$2.6 billion (1977); \$4,880 per capita est.**Agriculture:** based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing, and trade**Major industries:** petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1977, 340,000 b/d; pipeline capacity, 400,000 b/d; revenue for 1976 est. at \$1.4 billion**Electric power:** 240,000-kW capacity (1977); 380 million kWh produced (1977), 690 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1977), mostly petroleum; non-oil exports (mostly agricultural)**Imports:** \$813 million (c.i.f., 1977)**Major trade partners:** U.K., U.S., other European, Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan**Aid:** economic—OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$857.2 million; Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$9.9 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$1.0 million**Budget:** (1977) revenues \$2.082 billion; expenditures \$2.2 billion**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Riyal Omani=US\$2.93 (as of October 1978)**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Highways:** 2,816 km total; 5 km bituminous surface, 2,811 km motorable track**Pipelines:** crude oil 370 km; natural gas 200 km**Ports:** 1 major (Qaboos), 3 minor**Civil air:** 21 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 164 total, 130 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 runway over 3,660 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** fair system of open-wire, radio-re lay and radiocommunications stations; 2 satellite ground stations; 7,300 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 124,000; 72,000 fit for military service**PAKISTAN**

(See reference map VII)

**LAND****803,000 km<sup>2</sup>** (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir); 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste; 3% forested**Land boundaries:** 5,900 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; plus right to establish 100 nm conservation zones beyond territorial sea); 200 nm exclusive economic zone**Coastline:** 1,046 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 78,978,000, excluding Junagadh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir, (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani**Religion:** 97% Muslim, 3% other**Language:** official, Urdu; total spoken languages—7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca**Literacy:** about 17%**Labor force:** 22 million (1978 est.); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce, 15% service, 2% unemployed**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan**Type:** parliamentary, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977 and temporarily suspended some constitutional provisions**Capital:** Islamabad**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces—Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier—with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered;

January 1979

## PAKISTAN/PANAMA

Pakistan claims that Azad Kashmir is independent pending a settlement of the dispute with India, but it is in fact under Pakistani control

**Legal system:** based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Pakistan Day, 23 March

**Government leader:** President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq

**Suffrage:** universal from age 18

**Elections:** opposition agitation against rigging of elections in March 1977 eventually led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but later postponed them indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** Pakistan People's Party (PPP), pro-Bhutto wing, Mrs. Z. A. Bhutto, moderate wing, Maulana Kauser Niazi; Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party (NAP) of Abdul Wali Khan, who is de facto NDP leader); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a coalition of eight parties including Pakistan Muslim League (PML)—Pir of Pagaro group; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud; Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP), Nasrullah Khan

**Communists:** party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand

**Other political or pressure groups:** military remains strong political force

**Member of:** ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$15.0 billion (FY78 est.), \$200 per capita; average annual real growth, 4.0% (1970-78)

**Agriculture:** extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, and cotton; foodgrain shortage, about 1 million tons imported in FY78

**Fishing:** catch 197,550 metric tons (1978 est.)

**Major industries:** cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

**Electric power:** 3,430,000 kW capacity (1977); 13.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 175 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,342 million (f.o.b., 1978); cotton (raw and manufactured), rice

**Imports:** \$2,738 million (c.i.f., 1978); foodgrains, edible oil, crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany

**Budget:** expenditures, FY78—current expenditures, \$2,048.7 million; capital expenditures, \$1,717.2 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 9.9 rupees=US\$1 (since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 8,565 km total (1977); 446 km meter gage (1,000 m), 7,507 km broad gage (1,676 m), 612 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 1,022 km double track; 286 km electrified; government-owned

**Highways:** 70,424 km total (1977); 19,296 km paved, 13,019 km gravel, 1,854 km improved earth, 36,255 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,850 km

**Pipelines:** 230 km crude oil; 1,931 km natural gas

**Ports:** 1 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 27 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 108 total, 102 usable; 63 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

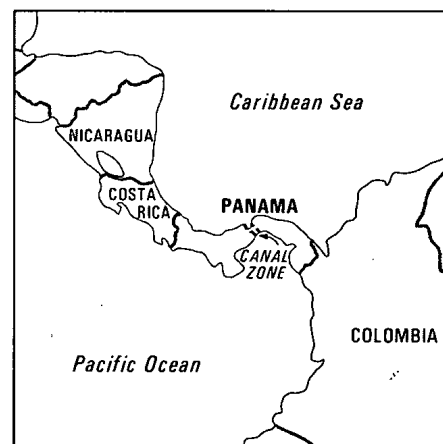
**Telecommunications:** good international radiocommunication service over CENTO microwave and intelsat satellite; domestic radiocommunications poor; broadcast service very good; 300,000 (est.) telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations, and 4 repeaters; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 17,054,000; 10,136,000 fit for military service; 858,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$996 million; about 28.4% of central government budget

## PANAMA



(See reference map II)

## LAND

75,650 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding Canal Zone, 1,430 km<sup>2</sup>); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste

January 1979

## PANAMA

**Land boundaries:** 630 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 2,490 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,837,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other

**Religion:** over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant

**Language:** Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

**Literacy:** 82% of population 10 years of age and over

**Labor force:** 482,200 (1972 est.); 39.5% commerce, finance and services; 33.9% agriculture, hunting and fishing; 9.7% manufacturing and mining; 6.8% construction; 5% Canal Zone; 3.9% transportation and communications; 1.2% utilities; unemployment estimated at 10% to 13%; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

**Organized labor:** 8.4% of labor force (1972 est.)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Panama

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Panama

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 1 intendency

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 3 November

**Branches:** President (subordinate to National Guard Commandant, Gen. Omar Torrijos) and Vice President, elected by National Assembly; popularly elected unicameral legislature, National Assembly of Community (Corregimiento) Representatives; legislative powers currently exercised in the main by executive branch appointees, but constitutional amendments, approved in October 1978, will give greater legislative role to National Assembly; presidentially appointed Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Aristides Royo is Constitutional President and Chief of State, but subordinate to Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard Commandant

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** elections for National Assembly in August 1978, Assembly chose President and Vice President in October 1978; constitutional reforms will allow Assembly to

elect from its own membership representatives to constitute a new legislative organ, the National Council on Legislation; additional representatives to the council will be chosen in direct, popular elections in 1980; direct popular elections for president and vice president, and corregimiento will be held in 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** legislation providing for legalization of political parties, which were suspended for the last nine years, approved October 1978; Communist Party, although illegal, has been allowed to operate; beginning in September 1977, activity by other political parties was also tolerated

**Voting strength:** no parties participated in the 1978 elections

**Communists:** 500 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); 500-600 members of rival Fraccion movement which split from PdP in 1974; 2,500 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$2,215 million (1977), \$1,250 per capita; 72% private consumption, 15% government consumption, 21% gross fixed investment, -8% net foreign balance (1977); real growth (1977), 1.6%

**Agriculture:** main crops—bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

**Fishing:** catch 171,641 metric tons (1976); exports \$18.8 million (1974); imports \$2.2 million (1974)

**Major industries:** food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing, furniture

**Electric power (including Canal Zone):** 600,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,410 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$253 million (f.o.b., 1977); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, meat, coffee

**Imports:** \$862 million (c.i.f., 1977); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—45% U.S., 12% Canal Zone, 9% West Germany, 7% Italy, 6% Netherlands; imports—31% U.S., 18% Ecuador, 8% Venezuela, 8% Colon Free Zone, 5% Japan, 4% Saudi Arabia, 3% Trinidad and Tobago (1976)

**Aid:** economic—(FY70-76) U.S., \$284 million; other Western countries, \$266 million; military—U.S., \$7 million

January 1979

## PANAMA/PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**Budget:** (1978) \$538 million  
**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 balboa=US\$1 (official)  
**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 249 km total; 77 km 1.524-meter gage, 172 km 0.914-meter gage

**Highways:** 7,700 km total; 2,500 km paved, 2,600 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,600 km improved and unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 240 km; 230 km paved, 10 km gravel

**Inland waterways:** 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

**Pipelines:** refined products, 96 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Cristobal/Colon/Coco Solo, Balboa/Panama City), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 19 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased in)

**Airfields:** (including Canal Zone) 152 total, 152 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

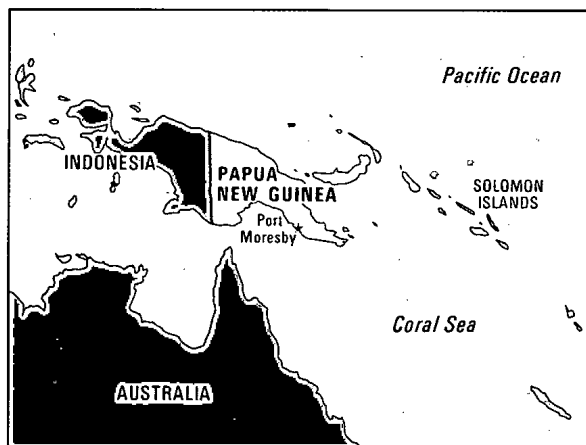
**Telecommunications:** domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; COMSAT ground station; 155,200 telephones (9.0 per 100 popl.); 90 AM, 30 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 425,000; 293,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, \$32.6 million; about 10% of central government budget

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA



(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

475,369 km<sup>2</sup>

Land boundaries: 966 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** about 5,152 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,024,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (7-73 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types

**Religion:** over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist

**Language:** 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are linguae francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population

**Literacy:** 15%; in English, 0.1%

**Labor force:** no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Papua New Guinea

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Port Moresby

**Political subdivisions:** 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua)

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 16 September

**Branches:** executive—Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts)

**Government leaders:** Governor General, Sir Tore Loko-loko; Prime Minister, Michael Thomas Somare

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every 4 years, last held in June 1977

**Political parties:** Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena

**Communists:** no significant strength

**Member of:** ADB, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate), G-77, IBRD, ILO, IMF, U.N., WHO (associate)

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$1.5 billion (FY77 est.); real average annual growth rate (1969-74) 7% est.

**Agriculture:** main crops—coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea

January 1979

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA/PARAGUAY**

**Major industries:** sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)

**Electric power:** 284,000 kW capacity (1977); 700 million kWh produced (1977), 250 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$636 million (f.o.b., FY77); principal products—copper, coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa, copra, timber

**Imports:** \$484 million (f.o.b., FY77)

**Major trade partners:** Australia, U.K., Japan

**Aid:** economic—Australia, \$1,158 million committed (1976-81); World Bank group (1968-September 1969), \$7.5 million committed; U.S. (FY70-74), \$32.5 million extended

**Budget:** (75-76) receipts 400 million Australian dollars, expenditures 408 million Australian dollars

**Monetary conversion rate:** Kina \$1 = US\$1.45 (September 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 10,940 km

**Ports:** 5 principal, 8 minor

**Civil air:** about 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 525 total, 482 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 41 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radio-telephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 37,500 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM and no TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 720,000; about 398,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** dependent on Australia

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, \$24.8 million; 3.7% of central government budget

**PARAGUAY****LAND**

406,630 km<sup>2</sup>; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other

**Land boundaries:** 3,444 km



(See reference map III)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 3,143,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish and Guarani

**Literacy:** officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)

**Labor force:** 800,000 (1971 est.); 52.6% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 28.2% services; 19.2% manufacturing and mining (1970)

**Organized labor:** about 5% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Paraguay

**Type:** republic; under authoritarian rule

**Capital:** Asuncion

**Political subdivisions:** 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities

**Legal system:** based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 14 May

**Branches:** President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Gen. Alfredo Stroessner

**Suffrage:** universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

**Elections:** President and Congress elected together every 5 years; last election held in February 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos

January 1979

## PARAGUAY/PERU

Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Roque Gaona; Radical Liberal Party and United Liberal Party (provisional unification of Liberal and Radical Liberal parties), Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes; Christian Democratic Party, Anibal Recalde Sosa

**Voting strength (February 1978 general election):** 90% Colorado Party, 5% Radical Liberal Party, 3% Liberal Party, Febrerista Party boycotted elections

**Communists:** Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

**Other political or pressure groups:** Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$2.1 billion (1977, at current prices), \$750 per capita; 7.0% public consumption; 74.8% private consumption, 29.4% gross domestic investment, -11.2% net foreign balance (1977); real growth rate 1977, 11.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops—oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)

**Major industries:** meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

**Electric power:** 230,000 kW capacity (1977); 550 million kWh produced (1977), 200 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$278.9 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

**Imports:** \$255.4 million (f.o.b., 1977); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors,—motor—vehicles; beverages—and tobacco, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—15% Netherlands, 14% United States, 13% Argentina, 10% West Germany; imports—21% Brazil, 16% Argentina, 12% U.S., 9% West Germany (1977)

**Aid:** (1970-76) economic bilateral commitments, U.S. \$54 million, other Western countries \$69 million; military commitments, U.S. \$17 million

**Budget:** (1977) \$250 million current revenues, \$190 million total expenditures including amortizations

**Monetary conversion rate:** 126 guaranies=US\$1 (official rate, December 1978)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,043 km total; 437 km standard gage (1.435

m), 136 km meter gage (1.00 m), 470 km various narrow gage (privately owned)

**Highways:** 8,800 km total; 1,100 km paved, 7,700 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,100 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Asuncion), 9 minor (all river)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 953 total, 814 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

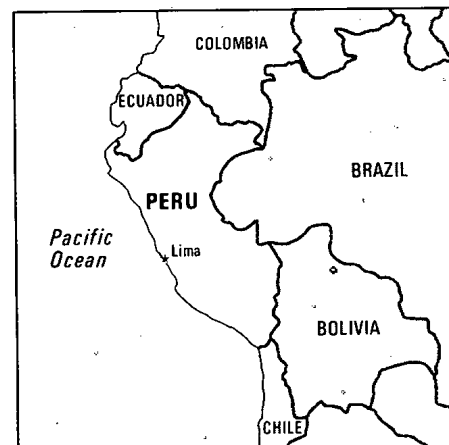
**Telecommunications:** local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, intercity microwave net; 41,600 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 9 FM stations, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 633,000; 483,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 33,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$41.2 million; about 14.7% of central government budget

## PERU



(See reference map III)

## LAND

1,284,640 km<sup>2</sup> (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km<sup>2</sup>); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other

**Land boundaries:** 6,131 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 2,414 km.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,053,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Peruvian; adjective—Peruvian

January 1979

## PERU

**Ethnic divisions:** 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara

**Literacy:** 45% to 50%

**Labor force:** 5.0 million (1975); 42.1% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other

**Organized labor:** 37.1% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Peru

**Type:** republic; under military regime since October 1968

**Capital:** Lima

**Political subdivisions:** 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; military government rules by decree and functions under Revolutionary Statute which supersedes 1933 constitution; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 28 July

**Branches:** executive, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry

**Government leader:** President, Div. Gen. Francisco MORALES BERMUDEZ Cerrutti

**Suffrage:** obligatory for literate citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60

**Elections:** June of 1978 a constituent assembly was elected to draw up a new constitution; issuance of the new charter to be followed by presidential and parliamentary elections in 1980

**Political parties and leaders:** Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; Popular Student, Peasant and Workers Front (FOCEP), Genaro Ledesma

**Voting strength (1978 election):** 37% APRA, 25% PPC, 12% FOCEP, 26% other

**Communists:** pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

**Member of:** AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA and Andean Pact, NAM, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$12.1 billion (1977, in current prices), \$730 per

capita; 72.5% private consumption, 11.8% public consumption, 20.1% gross investment; -4.4% net foreign balance (1976); real growth rate (1977), -1.24%

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Fishing:** catch 2.5 million metric tons (1977); exports \$215 million (1977)

**Major industries:** mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, ship-building, metal fabrication

**Electric power:** 2,073,000 kW capacity (1977); 8 billion kWh produced (1977), 480 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,726 million (f.o.b., 1977); copper, fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

**Imports:** \$2,164 million (f.o.b., 1977); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** exports—24% U.S., 15% Latin America, 21% EC, 14% Japan, 2% U.S.S.R. (1976); imports—31% U.S., 23% EC, 17% Latin America, 12% Japan (1974)

**Budget:** (1977) \$2.3 billion current revenues, \$3.8 billion total expenditures including debt amortization

**Monetary conversion rate:** 174 soles=US\$1 (12 October 1978); floats against U.S. dollar

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,148 km total; 1,776 km standard gage (1.435 m), 46 km 0.60-meter gage, 326 km 0.914-meter gage; 14 km double track

**Highways:** 52,400 km total; 5,400 km paved, 9,900 km gravel, 14,400 km improved earth, 22,700 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lake Titicaca

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 730 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

**Ports:** 7 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 29 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 305 total, 304 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fairly adequate for most requirements; new nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 410,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 200 AM, 7 FM, and 31 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

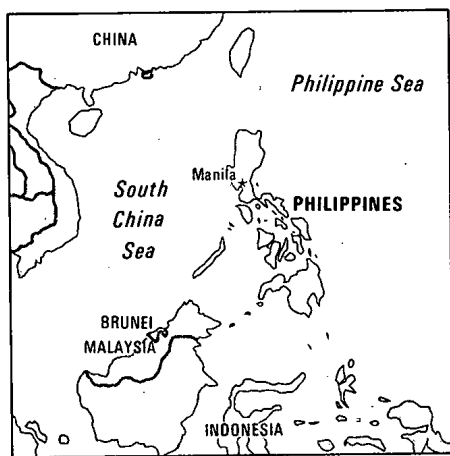
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,952,000; 2,664,000 fit

January 1979

**PERU/PHILIPPINES**

for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 175,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$254 million; about 11.4% of central government budget

**PHILIPPINES****LAND**

300,440 km<sup>2</sup>; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 0-300 nm (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea)

**Coastline:** about 22,540 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 46,388,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

**Ethnic divisions:** 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

**Religion:** 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

**Language:** Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business

**Literacy:** about 83%

**Labor force:** 15.4 million (1976); 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce,

10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of the Philippines

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Manila

**Political subdivisions:** 72 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; currently being ruled under martial law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 12 June

**Branches:** new constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral National Assembly, and a strong executive branch under a Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.

**Government leader:** President Ferdinand Marcos

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections held for an interim National Assembly to meet in June

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties currently in limbo because of martial law

**Communists:** about 2,100-2,400 armed insurgents

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$20.5 billion (1977), \$460 per capita; 6.3% real growth, 1976

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

**Fishing:** catch 1.4 million metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** mining, agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products

**Electric power:** 4,186,000 kW capacity (1977); 15.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 335 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3,151 million (f.o.b., 1977); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, abaca



January 1979

**PHILIPPINES/POLAND**

**Imports:** \$3,915 million (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

**Major trade partners:** (1977) exports—35% U.S., 23% Japan; imports—25% Japan, 20% U.S.

**Aid:** commitments 1970-76: U.S. economic, \$467.3 million, military, \$204.8 million; Western (except U.S.), \$996.3 million; Eastern Europe, \$35.5 million; OPEC, \$61.0 million

**Budget:** (CY78) revenues \$3.8 billion, expenditures \$4.6 billion, deficit \$0.8 billion; 11% military, 89% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.37 pesos=US\$1, July 1978

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,510 km total (1977); 2 common-carrier systems 1.067-meter gage totaling about 1,177 km; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 2,333 km; 34% government owned

**Highways:** 119,218 km total (1977); 20,483 km paved; 51,643 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 47,092 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

**Pipelines:** refined products, 251 km

**Ports:** 11 major, numerous minor

**Civil air:** approximately 70 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 332 total, 304 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 10,393,000; 7,417,000 fit for military service; about 460,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Supply:** limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft, and helicopter production; other materiel obtained almost exclusively from U.S.; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, U.S., and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany and U.S.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$753.4 million; about 16% of central government budget

**POLAND****LAND**

312,354 km<sup>2</sup>; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,090 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (3 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea) (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 491 km



(See reference map IV)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 35,210,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainians, 0.5% Belorussians, less than 0.05% Jews, 0.2% other

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

**Language:** Polish, no significant dialects

**Literacy:** about 98%

**Labor force:** 18.8 million; 32% agriculture, 25% industry, 43% other non-agricultural (1977)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Polish People's Republic (PRL)

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Warsaw

**Political subdivisions:** 49 provinces

**Legal system:** mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Liberation Day, 22 July

**Branches:** legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

**Government leaders:** Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of Council of State (President)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** parliamentary and local government every 4 years

**Dominant political party and leader:** Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist), Edward Gierek, First Secretary

January 1979

**POLAND/PORTUGAL**

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 99% voted for Communist-approved single slate

**Communists:** 2,758,000 party members (March 1978)

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate

**Member of:** CEMA, GATT, ICAO, ICES, IHO, Indochina Truce Commission, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, Korea Truce Commission, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$95.2 billion in 1977, at 1976 prices, \$2,740 per capita; 1977 growth rate, 5.1%

**Agriculture:** self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 659,000 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

**Crude steel:** 17.8 million metric tons produced (1977), about 510 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 21,749,000 kW capacity (1977); 109.4 billion kWh produced (1977), 3,150 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$12,405 million (f.o.b., 1977); 46% machinery and equipment, 35% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 10% agricultural and food products, 9% light industrial products

**Imports:** \$14,767 million (f.o.b., 1977); 41% machinery and equipment; 41% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 13% agricultural and food products; 5% light industrial products

**Major trade partners:** \$27,172 million (1977); 56% with Communist countries, 44% with West

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.32 zlotys=US\$1 (commercial); 33.20 zlotys=US\$1 (noncommercial)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 26,695 km total; 23,816 km standard gage (1,435 m), 2,879 km other gage; 7,474 km double track; 6,308 km electrified; government owned (1977)

**Highways:** 305,863 km total; 65,000 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 98,000 km crushed stone, gravel; 142,863 km earth (1977)

**Inland waterways:** 3,759 km navigable streams and canals (1977)

**Pipelines:** 3,540 km for natural gas; 1,515 km for crude oil; 322 km for refined products

**Freight carried:** rail—481 million metric tons (1977), 135.4 billion metric ton/km (1977); highway—2,039 million metric tons, 40.3 billion metric ton/km (1977); waterway—19.1 million metric tons, 3.0 billion metric ton/km; approximately 1,650 waterway craft with 525,600 metric ton capacity (1977)

**Ports:** 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie), 6 minor (1977); principal inland waterway ports are Kozle, Wroclaw, and Warsaw (1978)

**PORTUGAL**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

**Metropolitan Portugal:** 94,276 km<sup>2</sup>, including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,207 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 860 km (excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira (225 km))

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** metropolitan Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands), 9,833,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Portuguese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Portuguese

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

January 1979

## PORTUGAL

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

**Language:** Portuguese

**Literacy:** 70%

**Labor force:** (1976) 3.2 million; 27% agriculture, 36% industry, 37% services; unemployment—now more than 14%—is largely due to influx of refugees from former colonies, returning migrant workers, and military cutbacks

**Organized labor:** the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical (CJTP-IN) claims to represent 85% of the labor force; the Socialists and Social Democrats have lost ground over the last year despite efforts to improve their standing with organized labor

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Portuguese Republic

**Type:** republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976; major political parties and officers of all-military Revolutionary Council signed document in December 1975 agreeing to multiparty parliamentary democracy with military oversight for period of 4 years following presidential elections in June 1976

**Capital:** Lisbon

**Political subdivisions:** 18 districts in mainland Portugal; Portugal's two autonomous regions, the Azores and Madeira Islands, have 4 districts (3 of them in the Azores); Macao, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

**Legal system:** civil law system; new constitution adopted April 1976; for next four years, legislative assembly acts to be reviewed for constitutionality by Revolutionary Council; vetoes of laws by the Council, through the agency of the presidency, may be appealed to a Constitutional Commission as a court of last resort; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 25 April

**Branches:** executive with President and Prime Minister, with 18-member Revolutionary Council as advisory body to the President; popularly elected Assembly of the Republic; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes; Prime Minister Mota Pinto

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, except for those barred by law for participation in "undemocratic" institutions prior to April 25, 1974

**Elections:** national elections for Assembly of the Republic to be held every 4 years, first Assembly under new constitution elected April 1976, will sit until October 14,

1980 unless earlier dissolved by the President; national election for president to be held every 5 years, term of first constitutional president—elected in June 1976—will end with 4 year transitional period; local elections to be held every 3 years, last elections in December 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** the Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) is led by Mario Soares, the Social Democratic Party (PSD), formerly the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), by Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Social Democratic Center (CDS) by Diogo Freitas do Amaral, and the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) by Alvaro Cunhal

**Voting strength:** (1976 parliamentary election) the Socialists polled 35% of the vote; the PSD received 24%, the CDS 16%, and the Communists 15%; (1976 local elections) PS 33%, PSD 24%, PCP 18%, CDS 17%

**Communists:** Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 142,512 (March 1978)

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO (restricted membership), ICES, ICO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$14.8 billion est. (1977); 18% government consumption, 84% private consumption; 10% gross fixed investment; -12% net exports; average annual real GNP growth 1970-74, 8%; the Portuguese government puts the change in real GNP at -2.7% in 1975 and 5.8% in 1976, but -7.0% and +3.3% appear more realistic; growth in real GNP in 1977 est. at 5.5%

**Agriculture:** generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oil seeds; caloric intake

**Fishing:** landed 339,191 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

**Crude steel:** 460,000 tons produced (1976), 50 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 4,600,000 kW capacity (1977); 13.9 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,415 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.0 billion (f.o.b. 1977); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

**Imports:** \$4.9 billion (f.o.b. 1977); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** 45% EC (12% U.K., 11% W. Germany, 9% France, 4% Italy); 12% EFTA, 8% U.S., 4% Spain, 3% Iraq, 3% Saudi Arabia, 3% Japan (1976)

**Aid:** economic authorizations: U.S., \$178 million (FY70-76)

January 1979

**PORTUGAL/QATAR**

**Budget:** 1977—receipts, \$2.7 billion; expenditures, \$4.2 billion; deficit, \$1.5 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 escudo=US\$0.0261 (average 1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,593 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,807 km 1.665-meter gage (406 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km meter-gage (1,000 m); 26 km 1.665-meter gage double track, electrified, privately-owned

**Highways:** 29,773 km total; 17,703 km bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 11,587 km gravel and crushed stone; 483 km improved earth; plus an additional 16,898 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

**Inland waterways:** 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297 metric ton cargo capacity

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 11 km

**Ports:** 6 major, 34 minor

**Civil air:** 31 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased out and 1 leased in)

**Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands):** 50 total, 48 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 6 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** facilities are generally adequate; 1.19 million telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 39 AM, 34 FM, and 42 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,192,000; 1,781,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 85,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$575.8 million; about 14% of central government budget

**QATAR****LAND**

About 10,360 km<sup>2</sup>; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 56 km

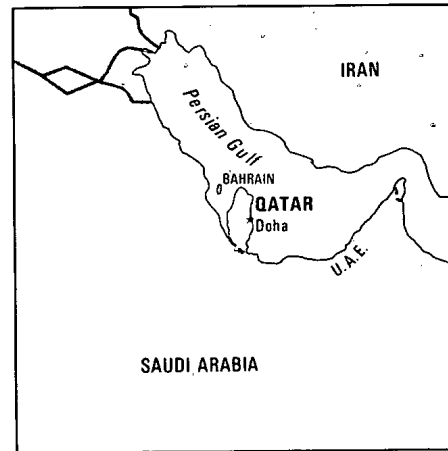
**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 563 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 165,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)



(See reference map V)

**Nationality:** noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

**Ethnic divisions:** 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 10%-15%

**Labor force:** primarily foreign

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** State of Qatar

**Type:** traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

**Capital:** Doha

**Legal system:** discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

**National holiday:** 3 September

**Government leader:** Amir, Khalifa ibn Hamad Al Thani

**Suffrage:** no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

**Elections:** constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, semi-legislative body, but none have been held

**Political parties and pressure groups:** none; a few small clandestine organizations are active

**Branches:** Council of Ministers; appointive 30-member Advisory Council

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$4.0 billion (1976), \$25,320 per capita

**Agriculture:** farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

January 1979

## QATAR/REUNION

**Major industries:** oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 435,141 b/d (1977); 100% takeover was announced in October 1976 of the Qatar Petroleum Company, still negotiating with Qatar Shell about offshore fields; oil revenues accrued \$2 billion in 1976, representing 95% of government/royal family income; major development projects include \$7 million harbor at Ad Dawhah, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant

**Electric power:** capacity 560,000 kW (1977); 1.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 6,175 kWh per capita

**Exports:** crude oil dominates; exports \$2.2 billion (1976) of which petroleum is \$2 billion

**Imports:** \$817 million (c.i.f., 1976)

**Aid:** economic—(1970-76), Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$2.2 million

**Budget:** (1977) revenue \$2.0 billion, expenditure \$1.83 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US\$0.25 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 805 km total; 442 km bituminous; 362 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 169 km; natural gas, 97 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Ad Dawhah), 1 minor

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 3,660 m

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft, 1 registered in the U.K.

**Telecommunications:** good urban facilities; 24,000 telephones (14.8 per 100 popl.); international service through an Indian Ocean COMSAT station and a troposcatter link to Bahrain; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations.

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 40,000; about 22,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 24 January 1974, \$53,680,900; 18% of central government budget

## REUNION

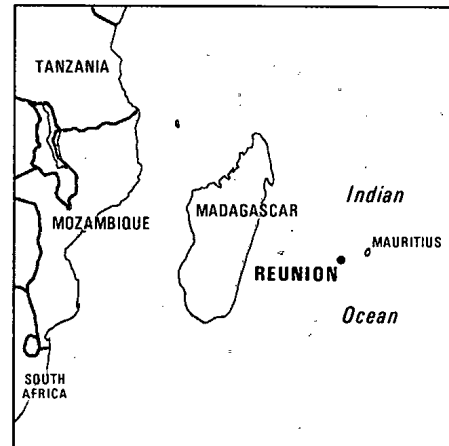
## LAND

2,512 km<sup>2</sup>; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 201 km



(See reference map VI)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 505,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (1-74 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Reunionese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Reunionese

**Ethnic divisions:** most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

**Religion:** 94% Roman Catholic

**Language:** French (official), Creole widely used

**Literacy:** over 80% among younger generation

**Labor force:** primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Department of Reunion

**Type:** overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators

**Capital:** Saint-Denis

**Legal system:** French law

**Branches:** Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council

**Government leader:** Prefect Paul Cousseran

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** last municipal and general council elections in 1976; Parliamentary election March 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

**Voting strength (Parliamentary election 1978):** Rally for the Republic (formerly Union of Democrats for the Republic) elected one deputy; Giscardian alliance elected one Republican deputy and one Centrist deputy

January 1979

**REUNION/RHODESIA**

**Communists:** Communist Party small—probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists—but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

**Member of:** EC, WFTU

**ECONOMY**

**Agriculture:** cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

**Major industries:** 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items

**Electric power:** 75,000 kW capacity (1977); 185 million kWh produced (1977), 370 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$62 million (f.o.b., 1975); 90% sugar, 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea (1974)

**Imports:** \$410 million (c.i.f., 1975); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunions imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)

**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$2,106 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.705 French francs=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,983 km total; 1,683 km paved, 300 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Port des Galets)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 7 total, 7 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate system for needs; fairly modern open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar, and Mauritius; 32,000 telephones (6.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean COMSAT station.

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** military age males included with France

**RHODESIA****LAND**

391,090 km<sup>2</sup>; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60%



(See reference map VI)

available for extensive cattle grazing; 39% European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods), 48% African, 7% national land, 6% not alienated

**Land boundaries:** 3,017 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 7,431,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Rhodesian(s); adjective—Rhodesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% African, less than 4% European, less than 0.5% coloreds and Asians

**Religion:** 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim

**Language:** English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used

**Literacy:** 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%

**Labor force:** (1972) 778,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services

**Organized labor:** about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Colony of Southern Rhodesia

**Type:** self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); provisional settlement with U.K. in November 1971 cancelled by U.K. in May 1972 in response to Pearce Commission's conclusion that its terms were unacceptable to the majority of black Rhodesians. A conference in Geneva in late 1976, failed to agree on a new multiracial interim government in Rhodesia to govern the country during a transition to black majority rule. In March 1978, Prime Minister Smith and three black nationalist

January 1979

**RHODESIA/ROMANIA**

leaders set up an interim government to prepare for transfer to black majority rule by 31 December 1978. The interim government has not been recognized by the U.S. and U.K., who are attempting to negotiate a settlement that will include external nationalist leaders.

**Capital:** Salisbury

**Political subdivisions:** 11 magisterial districts

**Legal system:** Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule

**Branches:** President Wrathall is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority—50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Ian Smith, Acting President J. W. Pithey

**Suffrage:** franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans

**Elections:** must be held every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Rhodesian Action Party, Ian Sandeman; National Unifying Force, Allan Savory; Zimbabwe United People's Organization, Jeremiah Chirau; United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa; Zimbabwe African National Union, Ndabaningi Sithole

**Voting strength (1977 elections):** Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament in August 1977 elections

**Communists:** negligible

**Other pressure groups and leaders:** external black nationalists Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe are loosely allied in the Patriotic Front

**Member of:** ITU

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$3.5 billion (1977), \$520 per capita; economy contracting since 1974 with estimated drop of 6% in 1978

**Agriculture:** main crops—tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

**Major industries:** mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, and vehicles

**Electric power:** 1,453,000 kW capacity (1977); 7.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,110 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$652 million (f.o.b., 1973), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, meat, chrome, gold, nickel, clothing, sugar

**Imports:** \$541 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

**Net merchandise earnings:** \$264 million (1976)

**Major trade partner:** South Africa

**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$19.1 million

**Budget:** FY77—revenues \$797 million, expenditures \$887 million, deficit \$40 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1.50

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 3,434 km narrow gage (1.067 m); 42 km double track

**Highways:** 78,428 km total; 7,995 km paved, 32,855 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 37,578 km unimproved earth (est.)

**Inland waterways:** 280 km on Lake Kariba

**Pipelines:** 8 km crude oil (nonoperating)

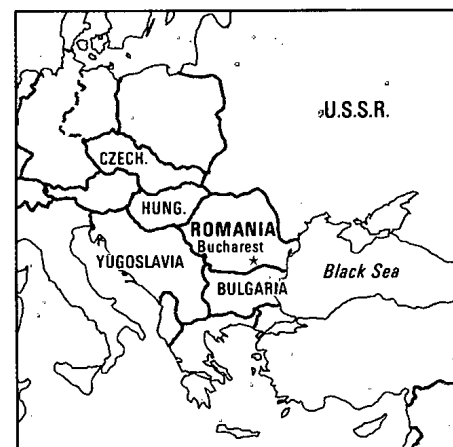
**Airfields:** 399 total, 392 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 190,300 telephones (2.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,514,000; 928,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 71,000

**ROMANIA**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

237,503 km<sup>2</sup>; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other

**Land boundary:** 2,969 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

January 1979

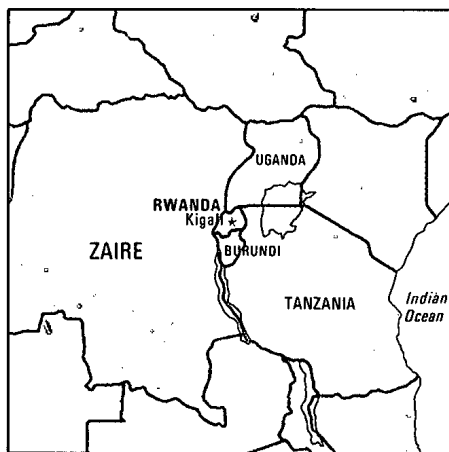
**ROMANIA****Coastline:** 225 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 21,964,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian**Ethnic divisions:** 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other**Religion:** 14 million Romanian Orthodox, 1 million Roman Catholic, 1 million Protestants, 60,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims**Language:** Romanian, Hungarian, German**Literacy:** 98%-99% of total population**Labor force:** 10.2 million (1975); 38% agriculture, 31% industry, 31% other nonagricultural**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Socialist Republic of Romania**Type:** Communist state**Capital:** Bucharest**Political subdivisions:** 40 counties including city of Bucharest, that has administrative status equal to a county, and 46 municipalities,**Legal system:** mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 23 August**Branches:** Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State**Government leaders:** Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic, head of state; Manea Manescu, Prime Minister**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, compulsory**Elections:** elections held every 5 years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils**Political parties and leaders:** Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General**Voting strength (1975 election):** overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (14,900,032), 98.8% voted for party candidates**Communists:** 2,747,000 (end of 1975)**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$57.0 billion (1977, in 1976 prices), \$2,630 per capita; 1977 real growth rate, 3.6%**Agriculture:** net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 118% of requirements**Fish catch:** 127,197 metric tons (1976)**Major industries:** machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing**Shortages:** iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber**Crude steel:** 11.5 million metric tons produced (1977), 530 kg per capita**Electric power:** 13,200,000 kW capacity (1977); 59.8 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,760 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 26% machinery and equipment; 16% foodstuffs; 16% consumer goods; 24% fuels, metals, materials; 18% other (1976)**Imports:** \$7.0 billion (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1977); 32% machinery and equipment; 41% fuels, metals, raw materials; 8% foodstuffs; 19% other (1976)**Major trade partners:** \$14.0 billion in 1977; 57% non-Communist countries, 43% Communist countries (18% U.S.S.R.) (1976)**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.47 lei=US\$1 (commercial), 12 lei=US\$1 (tourist)**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July-30 June**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 12,080 km total; 10,467 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,600 km narrow gage, 13 km broad gage; 1,407 km electrified, 2,040 km double track; government owned (1976)**Highways:** 77,768 km total; 13,470 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 14,412 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 49,886 km earth (1976)**Inland waterways:** 1,660 km (1978)**Pipelines:** 2,735 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 5,149 km natural gas**Freight carried:** rail—238.0 million metric tons, 67.6 billion metric ton/km (1976); highway—442.2 million metric tons, 9.9 billion metric ton/km (1976); waterway—7.9 million metric tons, 2.1 billion metric ton/km in approximately 515 waterway craft, with 493,750 metric ton capacity (1977)**Ports:** 5 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia, Tulcea), 1 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orsova (1978)**DEFENSE FORCES****Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, 12.0 billion lei; about 3.8% of total budget



January 1979

## RWANDA

## RWANDA



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

25,900 km<sup>2</sup>; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 under cultivation, about 1/3 pastureland

Land boundaries: 877 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 4,508,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist

Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda

Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

## GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic, presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution submitted to voters December 1978

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 142 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July

Branches: President, and 15-member cabinet

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, Head of State

Suffrage: universal

Elections: last legislative election September 1969; none allowed by present government; elections of Communal Counsellors held November 1974; national elections including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite held December 1978

Political parties and leaders: National Revolutionary Movement for Development, General Habyarimana (officially not a party—a "development movement" only)

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

GDP: \$603 million (1976 provisional), \$140 per capita; real average annual growth rate (1970-77), 5.5%

Agriculture: cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), wolfram (tungsten ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods

Electric power: 35,000 kW capacity (1977); 142 million kWh produced (1977), 30 kWh per capita

Exports: \$104 million (f.o.b., 1976); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolfram, pyrethrum

Imports: \$103.7 million (c.i.f., 1976); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, West Germany, Kenya

Budget: revenues \$71 million; expenditures \$53.8 million (1976 provisional)

Monetary conversion rate: 92.84 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (official) since January 1974

Fiscal year: calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 9,020 km total; 320 km paved, 2,700 km gravel and/or improved earth, 6,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by barges and native craft

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 3,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; Symphonie COMSAT station

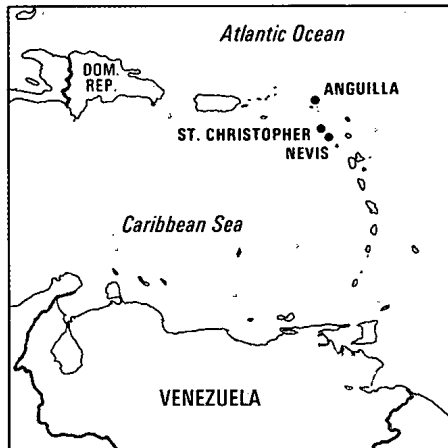
## DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 924,000; 468,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 43,000 reach military age (18) annually

January 1979

**RWANDA/ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA**

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$12,436,450; 15.5% of central government budget

**ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA**

(See reference map 11)

**LAND**

389 km<sup>2</sup>; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm  
**Coastline:** 193 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 57,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.1% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent

**Nationality:** noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s), Anguillan(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian, Anguillan

**Religion:** Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 19,616 (1960 est.)

**Organized labor:** 6,700

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** State of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K. although nominally remaining part of the Associated state of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla; Webster became leader of Anguillan Council after constitutionally held elections

(1972); in February 1976, the U.K. granted a new constitution to Anguilla which gave it a greater degree of autonomy in domestic affairs; in February 1977 Emile Gumbs replaced Webster as Chief Minister

**Capital:** Basseterre

**Political subdivisions:** 10 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

**Branches:** legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

**Government leaders:** Premier, C. A. P. Southwell; U.K. Governor, Probyn Inniss

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** at least every 5 years; most recent December 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, C. A. P. Southwell; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

**Voting strength (December 1975 election):** St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, NRP won 2, and 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** CARICOM, ISO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$30.4 million (at normal prices, 1976), \$210 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

**Major industries:** sugar processing, salt extraction

**Electric power:** 15,000 kW capacity (1977); 32 million kWh produced (1977), 460 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$17.8 million (f.o.b., 1975); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra

**Imports:** \$19.5 million (c.i.f., 1975); foodstuffs, fuel; manufactures

**Major trade partners:** exports—50% U.S., 35% U.K.; imports—21% U.K., 17% Japan, 11% U.S. (1973)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$64.6 million; no military aid

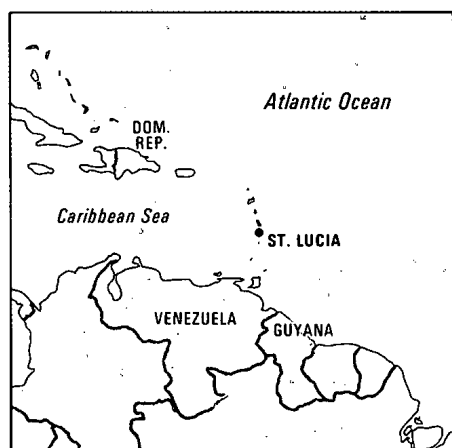
**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (July 1976)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 57 km, narrow gage (0.760 m) on St. Kitts for sugar cane

**Highways:** 300 km total; 100 km paved, 150 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

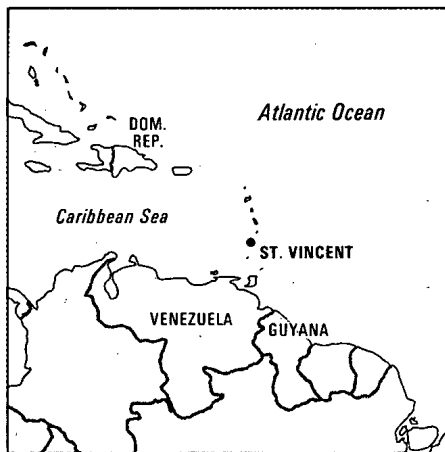
January 1979

**ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA/ST. LUCIA****Ports:** 3 minor (1 on each island)**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 3 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** good interisland VHF/UHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 2,500 telephones (4.4 per 100 popl.); 3 AM and 5 TV stations**ST. LUCIA***(See reference map III)***LAND**616 km<sup>2</sup>; 50% arable, 3% pasture, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 23% wasteland and built-on**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm**Coastline:** 158 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 120,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)**Nationality:** noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic**Language:** English, French patois**Literacy:** about 80%**Labor force:** 38,000 (1969); 50% agriculture; 30%-35% unemployment (1975)**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** State of St. Lucia**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"**Capital:** Castries**Political subdivisions:** 16 parishes**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands**Branches:** legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier**Government leaders:** Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Sir Allen Lewis**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent May 1974**Political parties and leaders:** United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Allan Louisy**Voting strength (1974 election):** UWP (53%) won 10 of the 17 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP (45%) won 7 seats; independents (2%) no seats**Communists:** negligible**Member of:** CARICOM**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$57 million (in market prices, 1976)**Agriculture:** main crops—bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices**Major industries:** tourism, lime processing**Shortages:** food, machinery, capital goods**Electric power:** 14,000 kW capacity (1977); 40 million kWh produced (1977), 365 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$17 million (f.o.b., 1976); sugar, bananas, cocoa**Imports:** \$47 million (c.i.f., 1976); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$16.7 million; no military aid**Major trade partners:** 51% U.K., 9% Canada, 17% U.S. (1970)**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (July 1976)**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** 750 km total; 450 km paved; 300 km otherwise improved**Ports:** 1 major (Castries), 1 minor**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station**Telecommunications:** fully automatic telephone system with 6,600 telephones (5.8 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; 3 AM stations, 1 TV station

January 1979

## ST. VINCENT/SAN MARINO

## ST. VINCENT



## LAND

389 km<sup>2</sup> (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 84 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 112,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.8% (4-60 to 1-76)

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 50,000 (1972 est.); about 60% unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Vincent

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Government leaders: Premier R. Milton Cato; Governor General (U.K.) Sir Rupert G. John

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (18 years old and over)

Elections: every 5 years; most recent December 9, 1974

Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato; Democratic Freedom Movement, Parnell Campbell and Kenneth John

Voting strength (1975 election): LP 10 seats, PPP 2 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislature

Communists: negligible; Marxist opposition group, Youlou United Liberation Organization (Yulimo)

Member of: CARICOM

## ECONOMY

GNP: \$335 million (at market prices, 1976)

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, arrowroot, coconut

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 6,500 kW capacity (1977); 18 million kWh produced (1977), 190 kWh per capita

Exports: \$9.3 million (f.o.b., 1976); bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: \$23.7 million (c.i.f., 1976); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—61% U.K., 30% CARICOM, 9% U.S.; imports—29% CARICOM, 28% U.K., 9% Canada, 9% U.S. (1972)

Aid: economic—bilateral economic commitments including Ex-Im (FY 70-76), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$46.2 million; no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (July 1976)

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 600 km total; 300 km paved; 150 km otherwise improved; 150 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 4,900 sets (4.8 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 2 AM stations

## SAN MARINO

## LAND

62 km<sup>2</sup>; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-on

Land boundaries: 34 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 21,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1977)

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

January 1979

## SAN MARINO



(See reference map IV)

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Italian

**Literacy:** illiteracy relatively insignificant

**Labor force:** approx. 4,300

**Organized labor:** General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

#### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of San Marino

**Type:** republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

**Capital:** San Marino

**Political subdivisions:** San Marino is divided into 9 castelli: Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Dogmanano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

**Legal system:** based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holidays:** 1 April, 1 October

**Branches:** the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

**Government leaders:** since 17 July 1978 Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information, Giordano Bruno Reffi (Socialist); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice, Alvaro Selva (Communist); Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning, Emilio Baldo (Unitary Socialist)

**Suffrage:** universal (since 1960)

**Elections:** elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; an election was held 28 May 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic party (DCS), Gian Luigi Berti; Social Democratic Party (PSDSM), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli; People's Democratic Party (PDP), leader unknown; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 39.6% DCS, 23.7% PCS, 15.4% PSDIS, 13.9% PSS, 1.9% PDP, 2.9% CDR

**Communists:** approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PSS, in government with Christian Democrats since March 1973, formed a government with the PCS from the end of World War II to 1957

**Other political parties or pressure groups:** political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, the two Socialist parties are not united

**Member of:** ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU, WTO

#### ECONOMY

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

**Agriculture:** principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

**Electric power:** imported from Italy

**Manufacturing:** consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

**Foreign transactions:** dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every

January 1979

**SAN MARINO/SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**

day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

**COMMUNICATIONS**

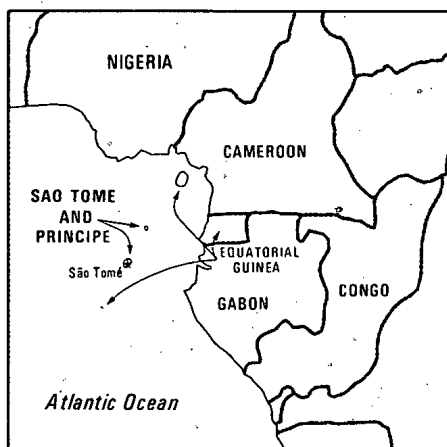
**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** about 104 km

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving 5,700 telephones (28.1 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**

964 km<sup>2</sup> (Sao Tome, 855 km<sup>2</sup> and Principe, 109 km<sup>2</sup>; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters:** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** estimated 209 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 82,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

**Ethnic divisions:** native Sao Tomeans, migrant Cape Verdians, Portuguese

**Religion:** Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh Day Adventist

**Language:** Portuguese official

**Literacy:** estimated at 5%-10%

**Labor force:** most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; nearly half the island's work force, about 10,000 people, are unemployed, the other half work on cocoa plantations

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

**Type:** republic established when independence received from Portugal in July 1975; constitution adopted December 1975

**Capital:** Sao Tome

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 12 July

**Branches:** Da Costa heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers

**Government leaders:** President Manuel Pinto da Costa, Prime Minister Miguel Trovoada

**Suffrage:** universal for age 18 and over

**Elections:** elections were held July 1975 for the President

**Political parties and leaders:** Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Secretary-General Manuel Pinto Da Costa

**Communists:** no Communist party, probably a few Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N.

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$20 million (1975 estimate); per capita income \$250 (1975 est.)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconut, coffee, palm oil, bananas

**Major industries:** food processing on small scale, timber

**Electric power:** 3,000 kW capacity (1977); 5 million kWh produced (1977), 70 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.5 million (f.o.b., 1976); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

**Imports:** \$10 million (c.i.f., 1976); communications equipment, light and heavy vehicles, food products, beverages, fuels and lubricants

**Major trade partners:** main partner, Portugal; followed by Netherlands, West Germany, African neighbors

**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$567.0 million

**Budget:** balanced at an estimated \$6.6 million (1975)

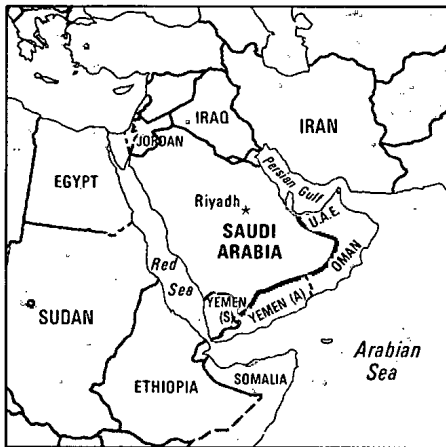
**Monetary conversion rate:** 40.64 escudos=US\$1 (November 1977)

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Ports:** 1 major (Sao Tome)

January 1979

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE/SAUDI ARABIA****Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 4 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** minimal system; 750 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations**Legal system:** largely based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**National holiday:** 23 September**Branches:** King Khalid (Al Saud, Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with royal family (especially Crown Prince Fahd), and Council of Ministers**Government leader:** King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud**Communists:** negligible**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO**SAUDI ARABIA**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**Estimated at about 2,331,000 km<sup>2</sup> (boundaries undefined and disputed); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban**Land boundaries:** 4,537 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")**Coastline:** 2,510 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 7,984,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)**Nationality:** noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)**Religion:** 100% Muslim**Language:** Arabic**Literacy:** 15% (est.)**Labor force:** about 33% (one-half foreign) of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce, 13% other**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**Type:** monarchy**Capital:** Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jiddah**Political subdivisions:** 18 amirates**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$58 billion (1977), \$9,210 per capita; annual growth in real non-oil GNP approx. 15% (1973/77 average, non-oil)**Agriculture:** dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food**Major industries:** petroleum production 8.6 million b/d (1976); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$31 billion (1976 est.); cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc.; PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently completed a major fertilizer plant**Electric power:** 4,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 8 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,020 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$41.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 99% petroleum and petroleum products**Imports:** \$17.4 billion (c.i.f., 1977); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports—U.S., Japan, West Germany**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Saudi riyal=US\$0.28 as of February 1976 (linked to SDR, freely convertible)**Fiscal year:** follows Islamic year; the 1973-74 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 30 June 1973 through 1 July 1974**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 575 km standard gage (1.435 m)**Highways:** 30,100 km total; 16,500 km paved, 13,600 km improved earth**Pipelines:** 2,430 km crude oil; 386 km refined products; 98 km natural gas**Ports:** 3 major (Jidda, Ad Damman, Ras Tanura), 6 minor**Civil air:** 73 major transport aircraft

January 1979

## SAUDI ARABIA/SENEGAL

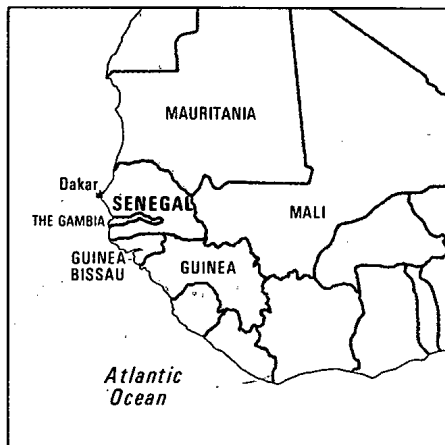
**Airfields:** 119 total, 88 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 5 with runways over 3,660 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system exists, major expansion program underway with microwave, coaxial cable, satellite systems; 200,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 1 FM, 11 TV stations, 1 submarine cable; 2 COMSAT stations, several domestic satellite stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,770,000; 1,014,000 fit for military service; about 70,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 1 July 1979, \$12,936 million; about 32% of central government budget

**SENEGAL**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

196,840 km<sup>2</sup>; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.

**Land boundaries:** 2,680 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 150 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 531 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 5,450,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Senegalese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Senegalese

**Ethnic divisions:** 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Tukolor, 9% Dyola, 6.5% Malinke, 4.5% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese

**Religion:** 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

**Language:** French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading—now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population

**Literacy:** 5%-10% (est.) in 14 plus age group

**Labor force:** 1,732,000; about 80% subsistence agricultural workers; about 170,000 wage earners

**Organized labor:** majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited, three labor central unions, major central is CNTS, an affiliate of governing party

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Senegal

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Dakar

**Political subdivisions:** 8 regions, subdivided into 27 departments, 95 arrondissements

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 April

**Branches:** government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 100-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1978); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1978) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

**Government leaders:** Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** presidential and legislative elections held February 1978 for 5-year term

**Political parties and leaders:** legal parties are Parti Socialiste (PS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor; Parti Democratique Senegalaise (PDS), "liberal democratic" party founded July 1974, and "Marxist-Leninist" African Independence Party (PAI), legalized in August 1976; unauthorized parties include clandestine PAI splinter group, leftist Rassemblement Nationale Democratique, and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS)

**Communists:** small number of Communists and sympathizers associated with PAI and PCS

**Other political or pressure groups:** students and teachers occasionally strike

**Member of:** AFDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA,



January 1979

## SENEGAL/SEYCHELLES

IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$1.9 billion (1977), \$353 per capita; real growth -2.3% in 1976

**Agriculture:** main crops—peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements

**Fishing:** catch 361,673 metric tons (1975); exports \$30.9 million (1974)

**Major industries:** fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

**Electric power:** 183,850 kW capacity (1977); 603 million kWh produced (1977), 120 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$411 million (f.o.b., 1976/77); peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish

**Imports:** \$605 million (c.i.f., 1976/77); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** France, EC (other than France), and franc zone

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$526.5 million; Communist countries (1970-76), \$87.7 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$81.0 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$42.3 million

**Budget:** 1978 revised estimate \$378 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** francs; about 242.69 Comunaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of November 1977, floating

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,033 km meter gage (1.00 m); 64 km double track

**Highways:** 13,589 km total; 2,547 km paved, 11,042 km other

**Inland waterways:** 1,505 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 27 total, 27 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3 seaplane stations

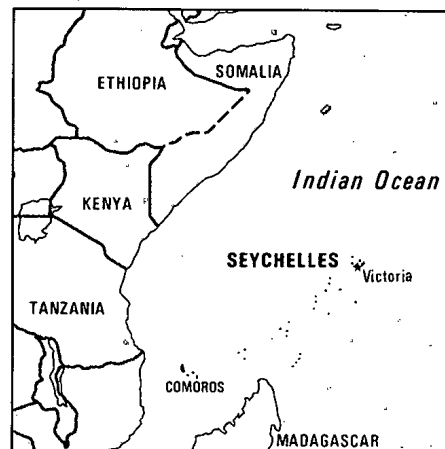
**Telecommunications:** above average urban system; 39,000 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, no FM station, and 1 TV station; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,206,000; 624,000 fit for military service; 49,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$62,062,000; about 7.9% of central government budget

## SEYCHELLES



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

404 km<sup>2</sup>; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 491 km (Mahe Island 93 km)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 64,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7-72 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Seychellois (sing. & pl.); adjective—Seychelles

**Ethnic divisions:** Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

**Religion:** 90% Roman Catholic

**Language:** English official; Creole most widely spoken

**Literacy:** limited; 90% of school-age population is attending school

**Labor force:** 15,000 in monetized sector (excluding self-employed, domestic servants, and workers on small farms); 33% public sector employment, 20% private sector employment in agriculture, 20% private sector employment in construction and catering services

**Organized labor:** 3 major trade unions

## GOVERNMENT

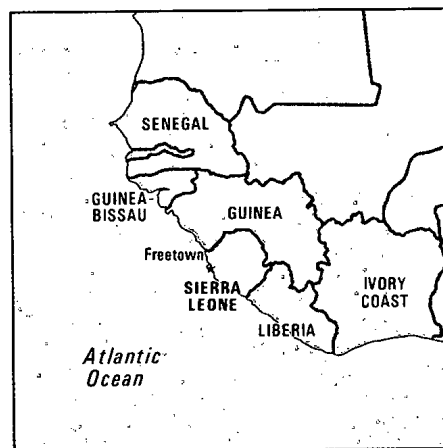
**Legal name:** Republic of Seychelles

**Type:** republic; member of the Commonwealth

**Capital:** Victoria, Mahe Island

**Legal system:** based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

January 1979

**SEYCHELLES/SIERRA LEONE****National holiday:** 29 June**Branches:** President, Council of Ministers**Government leader:** President, France Albert Rene**Suffrage:** universal adult**Elections:** April 1974, new government has promised election by June 1979, but not before new constitution drafted**Political parties and leaders:** Rene, who heads the Seychelles People's United Party, came to power by a military coup in June 1977, until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party. Rene banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in mid-March and plans to turn the country into a one-party state. Rene dissolved the National Assembly, and plans to rule by presidential decree until a new constitution is drafted. Rene abrogated the constitution without qualification upon taking power. Subsequently the government decided to retain some provisions, but presidential decree enables the President and specified subordinates to violate constitutional safeguards in interests of state security**Communists:** negligible**Other political or pressure groups:** trade unions which are appendages of political parties**Member of:** G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N.**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$43.1 million (1976); \$710 per capita; 4.6% growth rate (1974)**Agriculture:** islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source**Major industries:** processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory, tourism**Electric power:** 11,000 kW capacity (1977); 25 million kWh produced (1977), 410 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$8.7 million (f.o.b., 1977); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consisting of patchouli, fish, and guano**Imports:** \$37.1 million (c.i.f., 1977); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles**Major trade partners:** exports—India, U.S.; imports—U.K., Kenya, South Africa, Burma, India, Australia**Aid:** economic—(1970-76) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$72.4 million; U.S., \$0.6 million**Budget:** (1978) revenue \$24 million, expenditure \$15 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US\$1**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** none**Highways:** 215 km total; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth**Ports:** 1 small port (Victoria)**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 7 total, 7 usable (on Praslin Island, Astove Island, Bird Island, Mahe Island); with 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659**Telecommunications:** direct radiocommunications with adjacent island and African coastal countries; 3,900 telephones (6.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; Indian Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,000; 7,000 fit for military service**Supply:** infantry-type weapons and ammunition from Tanzania**SIERRA LEONE***(See reference map VI)***LAND**72,261 km<sup>2</sup>; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested**Land boundaries:** 933 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm**Coastline:** 402 km

January 1979

## SIERRA LEONE

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,293,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.3% (12-74 to 7-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Sierra Leonean, adjective—Sierra Leonean

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

**Religion:** 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian

**Language:** English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area, is used as a lingua franca

**Literacy:** about 10%

**Labor force:** about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 70,000, earn wages

**Organized labor:** 35% of wage earners

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Sierra Leone

**Type:** republic under presidential regime since April 1971

**Capital:** Freetown

**Political subdivisions:** 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

**Legal system:** based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Day, 19 April

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 100 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint four members, of which two, currently, are filled by the heads of the Army and the Police; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Siaka P. Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act, 1971, has been replaced by the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, which provides for one-party rule; Dr. Siaka Stevens was named as the first Executive President under the one-party constitution; the President's tenure has been extended from 5 to 7 years; next presidential election 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens

**Communists:** no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$657 million (mid 1977), \$230 per capita; growth rate 1.8% (mid-1971 to mid-1975)

**Agriculture:** main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

**Fishing:** catch 67,797 metric tons (1975); imports \$2.7 million (1974)

**Major industries:** mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing—beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

**Electric power:** 85,000 kW capacity (1977); 264 million kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$118 million (f.o.b., 1977); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

**Imports:** \$150 million (f.o.b., 1977); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, U.S., Japan, Communist countries

**Budget:** (FY77 est.) current revenues \$102 million, total expenditures \$145 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 leone=US\$0.95 (1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** about 84 km narrow gage (1.067 m) privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

**Highways:** 7,111 km total; 1,230 km bituminous, 507 km laterite (some gravel), and 5,374 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 800 km; 600 km navigable year-round

**Ports:** 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 16 total, 16 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph are inadequate; 15,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station

## DEFENSE FORCES

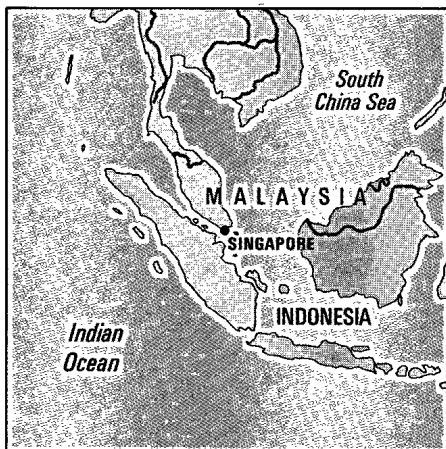
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 740,000; 357,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for year ending 30 June 1978, \$11,379,310 (excluding procurement funds); 8.5% of central government budget

January 1979

## SINGAPORE

## SINGAPORE



(See reference map VII)

## LAND

583 km<sup>2</sup>; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

## WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 193 km

## PEOPLE

Population: 2,354,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.3% (7-76 to 7-77)

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 1.8% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages

Literacy: 70% (1970)

Labor force: 919,000; 2.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 0.2% mining and quarrying, 27.2% manufacturing, 30.5% services, 4.6% construction, 23.5% commerce, 11.7% transport, storage, and communications

Organized labor: 24% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 August

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature

Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew

Suffrage: universal over age 20; voting compulsory

Elections: normally every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party, J. B. Jeyaretnam; Communist Party illegal

Voting strength (1976 election): PAP won all 69 seats in Parliament and received 72.4% of vote; remaining 27.6% to four opposition parties

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis Party infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

GDP: \$6.65 billion (1977), \$2,830 per capita; 10.5% average annual real growth (1966-77), 8% (1977)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs, must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 14,350 metric tons (1977), imports—69,729 metric tons (1977)

Major industries: petroleum refining, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services

Electric power: 1,390,000 kW capacity (1977); 5 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,210 kWh per capita

Exports: \$8.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 40% reexports; petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods

Imports: \$10.5 billion (c.i.f., 1977); 23% goods reexported; major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—Malaysia, U.S., Japan, Hong Kong, U.K., Indonesia; imports—Japan, Malaysia, U.S., Saudi Arabia

Aid: Western (except U.S.) (1970-76), \$172.8 million committed; U.S. (1970-76), \$1.9 million committed

Budget: (FY77/78) revenues \$1.6 billion, expenditures \$2.6 billion, deficit \$800 million; 12% military, 83% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 2.30 Singapore dollars=US\$1 (July 1978)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 38 km of meter gage

January 1979

**SINGAPORE/SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**Highways:** 2,218 km total (1977); 1,806 km paved, 412 km crushed stone or improved earth

**Ports:** 3 major

**Civil air:** approximately 25 major transport aircraft

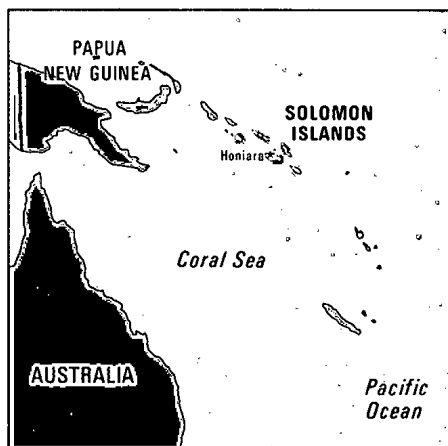
**Airfields:** 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 374,000 telephones (16.3 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 660,000; 481,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$411.2 million; about 16.6% of central government budget

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**

(See reference map VIII)

**NOTE:** This newly independent (as of 7 July 1978) archipelagic nation includes southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, Choiseul. Northern Solomon Islands constitute part of Papua New Guinea.

**LAND**

About 29,785 km<sup>2</sup>

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** about 5,313 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 215,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** 93.0% Melanesians, 4.0% Polynesians, 1.5% Micronesians, 0.3% Chinese, 0.8% Europeans, 0.4% others

**Religion:** almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

**Literacy:** 60%

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Solomon Islands

**Type:** independent state within commonwealth

**Capital:** Honiara on the island of Guadalcanal

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** a High Court plus Magistrates Courts, also a system of native courts throughout the islands

**Branches:** executive authority in Governor General; a legislative assembly of 38 members

**Government leaders:** Governor General Baddeley Devesi, Prime Minister Peter Kenilorea

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years, latest June 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** no real political parties, groupings of independents

**Member of:** ADB

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$64.1 million (1976)

**Agriculture:** largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

**Electric power:** 10,000 kW capacity (1977); 22 million kWh produced (1977), 105 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$15.5 million (1975); 39% copra, 27% timber, 23% fish

**Imports:** \$29.2 million (1975)

**Major trade partners:** exports—EEC excluding U.K. 42%, Japan 29%; imports—Australia 34%, U.K. 14%, Japan 13% (1975)

**Budget:** (1971) revenues \$9.8 million, expenditures \$9.9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Australian dollar=US\$1.1532 (September 1978)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroad:** none

**Highways:** 834 km total; 241 km sealed or all-weather

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 5 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 24 total, 22 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 3 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations; 10,000 radio receivers, 1,726 telephones, no TV

January 1979

## SOLOMON ISLANDS/SOMALIA/SOUTH AFRICA

sets; international connections with London, England, via high frequency radio

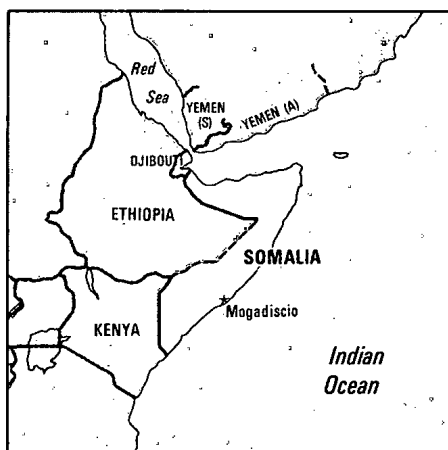
in the country; party has 74-man central committee and 5-man politburo headed by President Siad

**Government leader:** President Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre

**Communists:** possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

**Member of:** AFDB, ARAB LEAGUE, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## SOMALIA



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

637,140 km<sup>2</sup>; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 2,263 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 3,025 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,428,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

**Religion:** almost entirely Muslim

**Language:** Somali (written form instituted by government in 1976); Arabic, Italian, English

**Literacy:** under 5%

**Labor force:** 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

**Organized labor:** General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Somali Democratic Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Mogadiscio

**National holiday:** 21 October

**Political subdivisions:** 16 regions, 60 districts

**Organization:** the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, created on July 1, 1976, has become the new executive body

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$340 million (1975 est.), \$110 per capita

**Agriculture:** mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

**Major industries:** a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

**Electric power:** 18,000 kW capacity (1977); 45 million kWh produced (1977), 10 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$84 million (f.o.b., 1977); livestock, hides, skins, and bananas

**Imports:** \$201 million (f.o.b., 1977); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

**Major trade partners:** Arab countries and Italy; \$21.4 million imports from Communist countries (1975 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.295 Somali shillings=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 13,540 km total; 1,900 km paved, 770 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, 10,870 km improved or unimproved earth (est.)

**Ports:** 3 major (Mogadiscio, Berbera, Chisimaio)

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 55 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** telephone poor, telegraph fair; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM; no FM, 1 TV station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 788,000; 439,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1976, 34,650,357; 20.3% of central government budget

## SOUTH AFRICA

**NOTE:** separate data on Transkei follows last entry for South Africa

January 1979

**SOUTH AFRICA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

1,222,480 km<sup>2</sup> (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km<sup>2</sup>; and Transkei, 44,000 km<sup>2</sup>); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 2,044 km

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 2,881 km, including Transkei

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 27,754,000, including Bophuthatswana and Transkei (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.5% (7-75 to 7-76); Bophuthatswana 1,123,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current); Transkei 2,214,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

**Ethnic divisions:** 17.8% white, 69.9% African, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian

**Religion:** most whites and coloreds and roughly 60% of Africans are Christian; roughly 60% of Asians are Hindu, 20% are Muslim

**Language:** Afrikaans and English official, Africans have many vernacular languages

**Literacy:** almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

**Labor force:** 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1970); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services

**Organized labor:** about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); relatively small African unions have no bargaining power

**GOVERNMENT**

Legal name: Republic of South Africa

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 31 May

**Branches:** President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha; President Johannes Vorster

**Suffrage:** general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)

**Elections:** must be held at least every 5 years; last elections 30 November 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party, P. W. Botha, C. Mulder, R. F. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglin, Ray Swart, Helen Suzman; New Republic Party, Radclyffe Cadman; South Africa Party, Myburgh Streicher; Herstigte Nasionale Party, J. Marais

**Voting strength:** (1977 general elections) parliamentary seats: 134 National Party, 17 Progressive Federal Party, 10 New Republic Party, 3 South Africa Party

**Communists:** small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Moses Kotane, Joe Slovo

**Other political groups:** (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute

**Member of:** GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$38.9 billion (1977), about \$1,450 per capita; real growth rate 0.5% (1977)

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 638,035 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing

January 1979

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**Electric power:** 15,272,800 kW capacity (1977); 87 billion kWh produced (1977), 3,240 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1977, excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output \$3.2 billion (1977)

**Imports:** \$6.3 billion (c.i.f., 1977); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K.

**Aid:** no military or economic aid

**Budget:** FY79—revenue \$8.8 billion, expenditures \$10.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 SA Rand=US\$1.15, 0.87 SA Rand=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 25,560 km total (includes Namibia); 24,854 km 1.067-meter gage of which 5,292 km are multiple track; over 5,000 km electrified; 706 km 0.610-meter gage single track

**Highways:** 202,922 km total; 57,435 km paved, 145,487 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

**Pipelines:** 836 km crude oil; 1,048 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

**Ports:** 8 major

**Civil air:** 78 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 657 total, 520 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 126 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 2.2 million telephones (8.3 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 84 FM, and 34 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

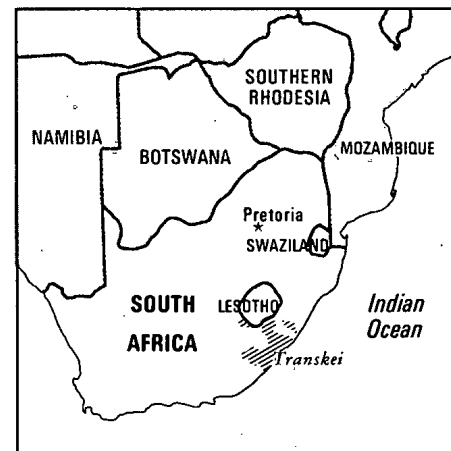
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,762,000; 3,549,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 March 1979, \$2.0 billion; 18% of central government budget

**Transkei**

**NOTE:** Formerly an autonomous tribal homeland in South Africa, Transkei was granted independence by South Africa on 26 October 1976, but has not been recognized by



(See reference map VI)

any other government or any international organization. It remains heavily dependent on South Africa for administrative and economic support.

**LAND**

44,000 km<sup>2</sup> in one large and two small pieces separated from each other by parts of South Africa

**Land boundaries:** 1,200 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 250 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 2,214,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Transkeian(s); adjective—Transkeian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.9% African, 0.6% white, 0.5% colored (mulatto); Africans belong to Xhosa ethnic group

**Religion:** whites and coloreds predominantly Christian; Africans either animist or Christian

**Language:** whites, coloreds, and educated minority of Africans speak Afrikaans or English; bulk of Africans speak Xhosa

**Literacy:** high for whites and coloreds; low for Africans

**Labor force:** roughly 400,000 of whom only 50,000 are regularly employed in Transkei; bulk are migrant workers in South Africa

**Organized labor:** no trade union, although some Transkeians employed in South Africa belong to South African unions

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Transkei

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Umtata

**Political subdivisions:** 28 administrative districts



January 1979

**SOUTH AFRICA/SPAIN**

**Legal system:** based on English common law and African customary law; decisions of Transkei Supreme Court can be appealed to South African Supreme Court

**Branches:** President is formal chief of state; Prime Minister is head of government; Cabinet responsible to National Assembly, which has 75 seats for hereditary tribal chiefs and 75 seats for popularly elected members

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima

**Suffrage:** Transkeian citizens over 21 years of age

**Elections:** must be held at least every 5 years; last general election October 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Kaiser Matanzima; Transkei People's Freedom Party, Cromwell Diko; Democratic Party, Hector Ncokazi; New Democratic Party, Knowledge Guzana

**Voting strength:** (1976 general election) National Assembly seats; 142 Transkei National Independence Party, 4 Transkei People's Freedom Party, 2 Democratic Party, 2 New Democratic Party

**Communists:** no Communist Party

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** estimated at \$150 million, \$86 per capita

**Agriculture:** cash crops—tea, phormium tenax, small amount of coffee; food crops—corn, sorghum, dry beans; imports over half its foodstuffs from South Africa; two-thirds of Transkei devoted to grazing—1.2 million cattle, 2.5 million sheep, 1.3 million goats

**Major industries:** forestry, textiles, tourism

**Exports:** timber, labor to South Africa, tea, sacks

**Imports:** foodstuffs, machines, equipment

**Major trade partners:** South Africa

**Aid:** South Africa, almost \$500 million since 1970

**Budget:** \$156 million (1976-77), about 70% of which is provided by the South African government

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 South African Rand = US\$1.15

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** less than 160 km

**Highways:** 725 km paved, 7,768 km unpaved

**Ports:** none; Transkei dependent on the South African port of East London

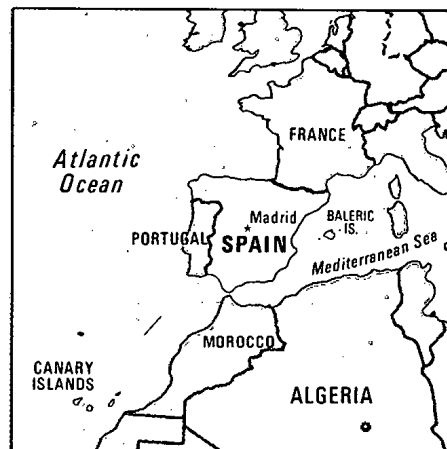
**Telecommunications:** open-wire lines to Durban and East London

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 501,000; 279,000 fit for military service

**Personnel:** 320 army (including 7 officers)

**Major ground units:** 1 infantry battalion

**SPAIN**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

505,050 km<sup>2</sup>, including Canary (7,511 km<sup>2</sup>) and Balearic Islands (5,025 km<sup>2</sup>); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,899 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 37,774,000, including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

**Religion:** 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

**Language:** Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

**Literacy:** about 97%

**Labor force (1976):** 13.3 million; 21% agriculture, 38% industry, 41% services; unemployment now estimated at 8% of labor force

**Organized labor:** labor unions legalized April 1977 experiencing surge in membership; probably represent about 25% of the labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Spanish State

**Type:** parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from

January 1979

## SPAIN

authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

**Capital:** Madrid

**Political subdivisions:** metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces which are to be allowed to form autonomous regions—probably numbering 13—assuming numerous powers previously exercised by the central government; also 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on February 26, 1976

**Legal system:** civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 12 October

**Branches:** executive, with King's acts subject to counter-signature, Prime Minister (presidente) and his ministers responsible to lower house; legislative with bicameral Cortes consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and providing future Cortes with Congress of between 300 to 400 members and Senate with 4 members from each province with addition of 1 to 6 members from each new autonomous region; judicial, independent

**Government leaders:** King Juan Carlos I—Chief of State, and Commander in Chief of the armed forces; and Prime Minister (Presidente) Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18

**Elections:** free parliamentary elections in June 1977 for 4-year term; postponed local elections likely to be delayed until fall 1978 or early 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** principal parties to emerge from 1977 election are from right to left: the Popular Alliance (AP)—the conservative coalition led by ex-minister Fraga and including 6 other former ministers under Franco, the major rightist group—made a poor showing in the parliamentary election; the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD)—a centrist coalition of 15 reform-minded parties backing Prime Minister Suarez who is party president and Secretary General Rafael Arias-Salgado; the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez, is the major party of the democratic left; a much smaller contender, the Popular Socialist Party of Enrique Tierno Galvan merged with the PSOE in May 1978; the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), led by Santiago Carrillo, and its several regional branches espouse Eurocommunism; there are also several Basque and Catalan regional parties of mixed orientation which are united by their goal of greater regional autonomy

**Voting strength:** (1977 parliamentary election) UCD polled 34% of votes and received 165 chamber seats (47.1%), 11 seats short of a majority; the PSOE polled 28.5% and received 118 seats (34%); the PCE polled 9.2% and received 20 seats (5.7%); the AP polled 8.2% and received 16 seats; the PSP polled 4.3% and received 6 seats; the various Basque and Catalan regional parties received 22 seats; minor parties received 3 seats

**Communists:** PCE claims to have over 200,000 members, but this figure is difficult to verify; the PCE's greatest strength is in labor where it dominates the country's strongest trade union, the Workers Commissions, which now claims a membership of around 1 million.

**Other political or pressure groups:** on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), and the Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Revolutionary Front (FRAP) use terrorism to oppose the government; on the extreme right, the Guerrillas of Christ the King and the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA) carry out vigilante attacks on ETA members and other leftists; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions; the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and land owning interests; Opus Dei; Catholic Action; university students

**Member of:** ASSIMER, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; applied for full membership in the EC 28 July 1977; joined Council of Europe 18 October 1977

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$116 billion (1977), \$3,190 per capita; 69.7% private consumption, 10.2% public consumption, 22.5% gross fixed investment; -2.4% foreign balance (1976); real growth rate 2.4% (1977)

**Agriculture:** main crops—cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,750 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** landed 1.48 million metric tons valued at \$1,152 million in 1976

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

**Shortages:** crude petroleum, natural gas

**Crude steel:** 11.1 million metric tons produced (1977), 300 kg per capita

January 1979

## SPAIN/SRI LANKA

**Electric power:** 29,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 93.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,565 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10,208 million (f.o.b., 1977); principal items— oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products; textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables, and footwear

**Imports:** \$17,779 million (c.i.f., 1977); principal items— machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

**Major trade partners:** (1977) 11.3% U.S., 11.2% France, 10.2% West Germany, 5.7% U.K., 38.7% EC, 60.6% OECD, 6.8% Latin America, 3.6% Communist countries

**Aid:** economic authorizations—U.S., \$1,246 million authorized (FY70-77); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$448 million (1970-76); military authorizations—U.S., \$375 million (FY70-77)

**Budget:** (1978 central government)—budgeted revenues \$17,846 billion, budgeted expenditures \$17,846 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peseta=US\$0.0124 (1977 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 15,975 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,509 km 1.668-meter gage, 4,328 km electrified and 2,162 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow gage railways) operates 1,676 km, of predominantly meter gage (1.000 m) and 310 km electrified; privately-owned railways operate 790 km, of predominantly meter gage (1.000 m), 245 km electrified and 56 km double track

**Highways:** 139,350 km total; 78,585 km national—6,810 km bituminous, concrete, stone block; 56,650 km bituminous treated; 15,125 km crushed stone; the remaining 60,765 km are classified as provincial or local roads

**Inland waterways:** 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

**Pipelines:** 386 km crude oil; 1,030 km refined products; 98 km natural gas

**Ports:** 23 major, 150 minor

**Civil air:** 174 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)

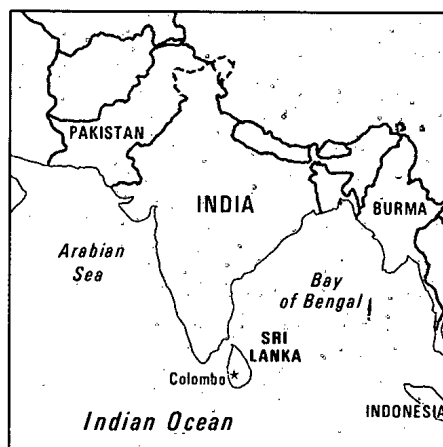
**Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands):** 94 total, 86 usable; 51 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 19 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 4 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** generally adequate, modern facilities; 8.6 million telephones (23.9 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 250 FM, and 791 TV stations; 14 coaxial submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 8,577,000; 6,607,000 fit for military service; 310,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$4,214 million; about 23.8% of the proposed central government budget

SRI LANKA  
(formerly Ceylon)

(See reference map VII)

## LAND

65,500 km<sup>2</sup>; 25% cultivated; 44% forested; 31% waste, urban, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 1,340 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 14,393,000 (July 1978), average annual growth rate 1.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

**Ethnic divisions:** 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other

**Religion:** 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

**Literacy:** 82% (1970 est.)

**Labor force:** 4 million; 17% unemployed; employed persons—53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other; extensive underemployment

**Organized labor:** 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

January 1979

## SRI LANKA/SUDAN

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

**Type:** independent state since 1948

**Capital:** Colombo

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments

**Legal system:** a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstated a strong, independent judiciary; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 22 May

**Branches:** the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who became Prime Minister following his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene will remain president until 1983, regardless of whether parliament is dissolved and subsequent parliamentary elections are held; when his term in office expires, a new president will be chosen by a direct national election for a six year term.

**Government leader:** President J. R. Jayewardene

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held July 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President

**Voting strength (1977 election):** 30% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 51% United National Party, 3.9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 1.8% Communist Party/Moscow, 6.5% TULF minor parties and independents accounted for remainder

**Communists:** approximately 107,000 voted for the Communist Party in the July 1977 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$3.2 billion in 1977 (1977 prices), \$220 per capita; real growth rate 4.4% (1977), 3.0% (1976)

**Agriculture:** agriculture accounts for about 39% of GNP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages—rice, wheat, sugar

**Fishing:** catch 138,528 metric tons (1977)

**Major industries:** processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture

**Electric power:** 430,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1977), 100 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$754 million (1977); tea, rubber, coconut products

**Imports:** \$696 million (1977); food, petroleum, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** (1977) exports—8% Pakistan, 8% U.K.; imports—12.4% Saudi Arabia, 9.8% Iran

**Budget:** (1978) revenue \$730 million, expenditure \$1,061 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 15.6 rupees=US\$1 (July 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December (starting 1973)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,496 km total (1977); all broad gage (1.435 m); 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

**Highways:** 52,200 km total (1975); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 18,800 km crushed stone or gravel, 9,400 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

**Inland waterways:** 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

**Ports:** 3 major, 9 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

**Airfields:** 14 total, 12 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 530,000 radio sets, 500 TV sets; 14 AM stations, 2 FM stations, and 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,603,000; 2,772,000 fit for military service; 159,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$24.7 million, 2% of central government budget

## SUDAN

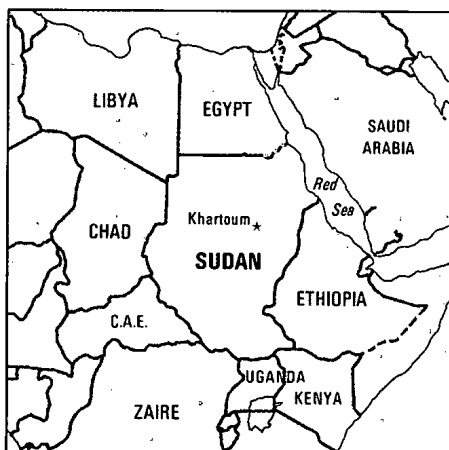
## LAND

2,504,530 km<sup>2</sup>; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest

**Land boundaries:** 7,805 km

January 1979

## SUDAN



(See reference map VI)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 853 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,912,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other

**Religion:** 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)

**Language:** Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

**Literacy:** 5% to 10%

**Labor force:** 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of the Sudan

**Type:** republic under military control since coup in May 1969

**Capital:** Khartoum

**Political subdivisions:** 18 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government; limited regional autonomy in 6 southern provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; legal education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 January

**Government leader:** President, Gen. Ja'far Muhammad Numayri

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** elections for National People's Assembly and Southern Regional People's Assembly held in February 1978; most recent Presidential election held April 1977 with Numayri as sole candidate

**Political parties and leaders:** all parliamentary political parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban on the Sudan Communist Party was not enforced until after abortive coup in July 1971; the government's mass political organization, the Sudan Socialist Union, was formed in January 1972

**Communists:** party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter-coup, several top leaders executed; actual hard-core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government; party is being reorganized underground under leadership of Secretary-General Muhammad Nujud, 3,500 CP members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Muslim Brotherhood, Ansar Muslim sect, at odds with the military regime since the May coup, are being reintegrated into national political life; members of opposition National Front, composed of former political party elements and other disgruntled conservative interests, agreed to disband and join national reconciliation efforts in April 1978

**Member of:** AFDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$4.3 billion at current prices (1977), \$230 per capita at current prices

**Agriculture:** main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

**Major industries:** cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

**Electric power:** 231,800 kW capacity (1977); 672 million kWh produced (1977), 40 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$660 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton (51%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$57.5 million exports to Communist countries (FY76)

**Imports:** \$1.058 billion (c.i.f., 1977); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; \$75 million imports from Communist countries (FY76)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, China, France, Japan

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Sudanese pound=US\$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

January 1979

## SUDAN/SURINAME

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,470 km total; 4,754 km 1.067-meter gage, 716 km 1.6096-meter gage plantation line

**Highways:** 10,550 km total; 600 km bituminous-treated, 800 km crushed stone or gravel, and 9,150 km improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks

**Inland waterways:** 5,310 km navigable

**Pipelines:** refined products, 800 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Sudan)

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 75 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

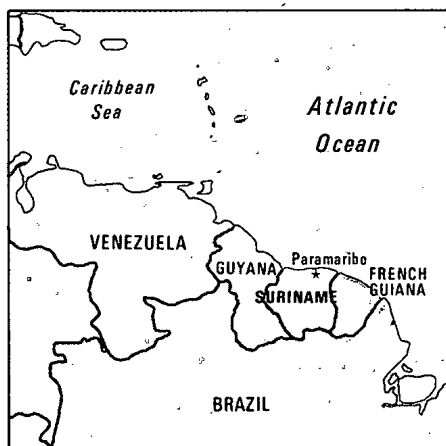
**Telecommunications:** large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radiocommunications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations under construction; centers are Khartoum, Al Fashir, Port Sudan; 56,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,803,000; 2,316,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 152,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$244 million; 11% of central government budget

## SURINAME



(See reference map III)

## LAND

142,709 km<sup>2</sup>; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,561 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 386 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 388,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.5% (1-63 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

**Ethnic divisions:** 31% Creole (Negro and mixed), 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other and unknown

**Religion:** Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Moravian, other

**Language:** Dutch official; English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population, and is lingua franca among others; Hindi; Javanese

**Literacy:** 80%

**Labor force:** 118,000

**Organized labor:** approx. 33% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Suriname

**Type:** Parliamentary Democracy

**Capital:** Paramaribo

**Political subdivisions:** 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of District government and Decentralization except for Paramaribo, whose commissioner is responsible to Minister of Home Affairs

**Legal system:** Dutch civil law system; constitution adopted November 1975

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 November

**Branches:** President (Chief of State) elected by Parliament for five-year term; Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member Parliament popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police

**Government leaders:** President, Johan H. E. Ferrier; Prime Minister, Henck Arron

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** every 4 years or earlier upon request of Prime Minister; latest held October 1977 won by National Party Combination (NPK), a creole-based election coalition in which the National Party of Suriname (NPS) is the largest party

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party of Suriname (NPS), Henck Arron; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); Progressive Reform Party (VHP), J. Lachmon; Pendawa Lima, S. Somohardjo;

January 1979

**SURINAME/SWAZILAND**

Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), Willy Soemita; Progressive Suriname People's Party (PSV), Emile Wijntuin; Reformed Progressive Party (HPP), Pannalal Parmessar

**Voting strength (1977):** NPK 22 seats, Opposition United Democratic Parties Combination (VDP) 17 seats

**Communists:** (all small groups) Democratic Peoples Front, Communist Party of Suriname (KPS)

**Member of:** EC (associate), ECLA, IBA, ILO, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$529 million (1977 est.); \$1,240 per capita; real growth rate 1977, 0.0%

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice)

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

**Electric power:** 189,000 kW capacity (1977); 1 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,350 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$303 million (f.o.b., 1976); bauxite, alumina, aluminum, wood and wood products, rice

**Imports:** \$282 million (c.i.f., 1976); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

**Major trade partners:** exports—35% U.S., 34% EC, 18% other European countries; imports—34% U.S., 38% EC, 13% Caribbean countries, 18% Europe (1975)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-76) from U.S., \$1.9 million, from other Western countries, \$423.9 million; no military aid

**Budget:** revenue, \$352 million; expenditure, \$367 million (1978 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Suriname guilder (S. fl.)=US\$0.560 (average 1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 166 km total; 86 km meter gage (1.00 m) (government-owned) and 80 km narrow gage (industrial lines); all single track

**Highways:** 2,500 km total; 500 km paved, 200 km gravel, 600 km improved earth, 1,200 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,500 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

**Ports:** 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 30 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 18,600 telephones (4.9 per 100

popl.); 6 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station with 4 relay transmitters

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 86,000; 50,000 fit for military service

**SWAZILAND**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

17,364 km<sup>2</sup>; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland  
**Land boundaries:** 435 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 533,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (5-66 to 8-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

**Religion:** 43% animist, 57% Christian

**Language:** English and siSwati are official languages; government business conducted in English

**Literacy:** about 25%

**Labor force:** 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 22,000 employed in South African mines (1976)

**Organized labor:** about 15% of wage earners are unionized

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Swaziland

**Type:** monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

**Capital:** Mbabane (administrative)

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

January 1979

**SWAZILAND/SWEDEN**

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 September

**Branches:** in October 1978 King promulgated a new constitution; specifics are not available but plans include nomination by each of the 40 local councils (Tinkhundla) of several candidates for a national consultative body; King would then select from among these nominees, members for a national committee (Libundla) which would be unicameral. Elections were held on 27 October 1978; previous constitution was abrogated in April 1973; since that time King has asserted personal rule

**Government leaders:** Head of State King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Maj. Gen. Maphevu Dlamini

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Communists:** no Communist Party

**Member of:** AFDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UPU, WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** approximately \$224 million (FY74), about \$470 per capita; growth rate in current prices as much as 11% (FY71-74)

**Agriculture:** main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

**Major industry:** mining

**Electric power:** 75,000 kW capacity (1977); 130 million kWh produced (1977), 250 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$191 million (f.o.b., 1976); sugar, iron ore, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

**Imports:** \$200 million (f.o.b., 1976); motor vehicles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and clothing

**Major trade partners:** South Africa, U.K., U.S.

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$90.7 million; U.S. (1970-76), \$10.2 million

**Budget:** FY77—revenue \$86 million, recurrent expenditure \$47 million, development expenditure \$39 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Lilangeni=US\$1.15 (as of March 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 222 km 1.067-meter gage, single track

**Highways:** 2,653 km total; 224 km paved, 1,114 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,315 km improved earth

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

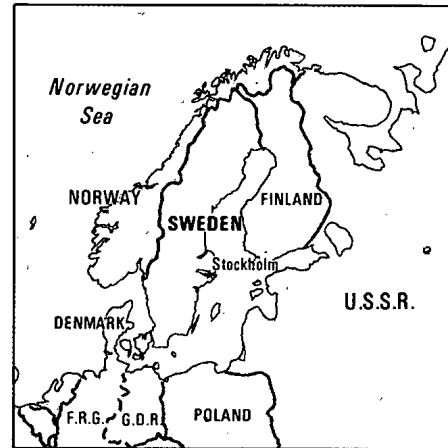
**Airfields:** 27 total, 21 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations;

Mbabane is the center; 8,200 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 109,000; 63,000 fit for military service

**SWEDEN**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

448,070 km<sup>2</sup>; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,196 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,218 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 8,285,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other

**Language:** Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 4.2 million; 6.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 29.2% mining and manufacturing; 7.2% construction; 13.6% commerce; 6.5% transportation and communications; 29.8% services including government; 5% banking; 75,000 or 1.8% unemployed (average annual 1977)

**Organized labor:** 80% of labor force



January 1979

## SWEDEN

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Sweden**Type:** constitutional monarchy**Capital:** Stockholm**Political subdivisions:** 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1949 serve as constitution; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations**National holiday:** Birthday of the King, 30 April**Branches:** legislative authority rests with parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts**Government leaders:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; Prime Minister Ola Ullsten**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 20**Elections:** every 3 years (next in September 1979)**Political parties and leaders:** Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Ola Ullsten; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Left Party Communist, Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party, Roland Petersson; Swedish Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel; Communist League of Marxist Leninists-Revolutionary (KFML-R), Frank Baude**Voting strength (1976 election):** 15.6% Moderate Coalition, 24.1% Center, 11.0% Liberal, 42.9% Social Democratic, 4.7% Communist, 1.7% other**Communists:** 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 257,967 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections; an additional 17,274 votes cast for Maoist KFML**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$78.5 billion, \$9,530 per capita (1977); 53.8% consumption, 20.3% investment, 28.7% government; -0.4% inventory change; -2.4% net imports of goods and services; 1977 growth rate -2.5% in constant prices**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages—oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,903 calories per day per capita (1975)**Fishing:** catch 173,700 metric tons (1977), exports \$36 million, imports \$169 million**Major industries:** iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals**Shortages:** coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt**Crude steel:** 4.0 million metric tons produced (1977), 490 kg per capita**Electric power:** 25,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 91.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 11,025 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$18,839 million (f.o.b., 1977); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals**Imports:** \$20,022 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals**Major trade partners:** (1977) 15% West Germany, 11% U.K., 6% U.S., 9% Norway, 8% Denmark; 49% EC-9; 6% U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe**Aid:** donor: economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$1,978 million (1970-76)**Budget:** (1976/77) revenues \$22.7 billion, expenditures \$23.8 billion**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.4816 kroner=US\$1 average exchange rate 1977**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 12,220 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km standard gage (1.435 m), 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gage; 159 km rail ferry service; privately-owned railways—511 km standard gage (1.435 m), 332 km electrified; 189 km 0.891-meter gage electrified**Highways:** 97,400 km total; 51,899 km bitumen, concrete; 20,659 km bituminous treated, gravel, improved earth; 24,842 km unimproved earth**Inland waterways:** 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges**Ports:** 17 major, and 30 minor**Civil air:** 63 major transports (including 1 leased in)**Airfields:** 246 total, 240 usable; 131 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 85 with runways 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international facilities; 5.67 million telephones (68.9 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 91 FM, and 240 TV stations; 10 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,953,000; 1,742,000 fit for military service; 57,000 reach military age (19) annually**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$2.99 billion; about 9.2% of central government budget

January 1979

## SWITZERLAND

## SWITZERLAND



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

41,440 km<sup>2</sup>; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,884 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,286,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate -0.1% (1-77 to 1-78)

**Nationality:** noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

**Ethnic divisions:** total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Religion:** 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 2.6 million, about one-tenth foreign workers, mostly Italian; 16% agriculture and forestry, 47% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; approximately 0.3% unemployed in July 1978

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Swiss Confederation

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bern

**Political subdivisions:** 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons); a national referendum in September 1978 approved the establishment of the 23rd canton in the northern Jura region, which will become part of the confederation next year after elections for local government and parliament

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 1 August

**Branches:** bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

**Government leaders:** Willi Ritschard, President; Hans Hurlimann, Vice President

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** held every 4 years; next elections 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; National Action Party (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 22.2% FDP, 20.6% CVP, 25.4% SPS, 10.2% BGB, 2.2% PdA, 2.5% N.A., 3.0% Rep, 6.2% LdU, 2.3% Lidus, 2.0% EvP, 1.3% POSH, 2.2% other

**Communists:** less than 60,000 votes in 1975 election

**Other parties:** Landesring (LdU); Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Democratic Union (Lidus); Evangelical Party (EvP); Maoist Party (POSH/PSA)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IEA, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, U.N. (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$63.37 billion (1977 at 1977 prices), \$9,870 per capita; 60.4% consumption, 20.3% investment, 12.8% government, net foreign balance 6.5% (1977); 1970-76 average growth rate 1.3%, constant prices

**Agriculture:** dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 3,190 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Major industries:** machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

**Shortages:** practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

**Electric power:** 12,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 44.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 7,090 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$17.54 billion (f.o.b., 1977); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

January 1979

## SWITZERLAND/SYRIA

**Imports:** \$17.90 billion (c.i.f., 1977); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

**Major trade partners:** 56% EC (22% West Germany, 11% France, 9% Italy, 7% U.K.); 9% EFTA (5% Austria); 7% U.S.; 5% Communist countries (1977)

**Aid:** donor: bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$321 million (1970-76)

**Budget:** receipts, \$5,836 million, expenditures, \$6,446 million, deficit, \$610 million (1977)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.4035 Swiss francs=US\$1 (average 1977, floating)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,098 km total; 2,895 km government-owned (SBB), 2,822 km standard gage (1.435 m); 73 km narrow gage (1.00 m); 1,339 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km non-government owned, 710 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,418 km meter-gage (1.00 m), 75 km 0.790-meter gage, 100% electrified

**Highways:** 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 17,594 km are canton and 975 km are national highways

**Pipelines:** 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

**Inland waterways:** 65 km; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

**Ports:** 1 major (Basel), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 80 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased in)

**Airfields:** 80 total, 73 usable; 41 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 4.02 million telephones (63.8 per 100 pop.); 8 AM, 94 FM, and 350 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,681,000; 1,455,000 fit for military service; 49,000 reach military age (20) annually

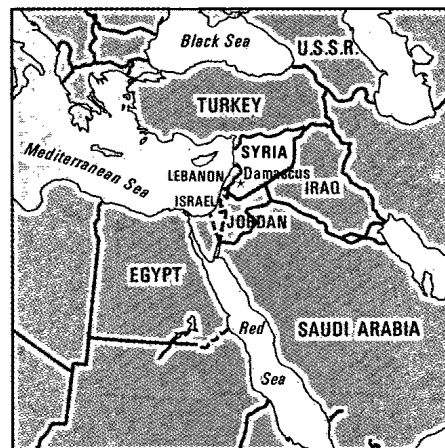
**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$1,602 million; 19.5% of central government budget

## SYRIA

## LAND

186,480 km<sup>2</sup> (including 1,295 km<sup>2</sup> of Israeli-occupied territory); 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert

**Land boundaries:** 2,196 km (1967) (excluding occupied area 2,156 km)



(See reference map V)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 193 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 8,260,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

**Religion:** 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% Alawites, Druze, and other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects

**Language:** Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood

**Literacy:** about 40%

**Labor force:** 1.8 million; 32% agriculture, 26% industry (including construction), 42% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Syrian Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963

**Capital:** Damascus

**Political subdivisions:** 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 17 April

**Branches:** executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; legislative power rests in the People's Assembly; seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

January 1979

## SYRIA/TAIWAN/TANZANIA

**Government leader:** President Hafiz al-Asad

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18

**Elections:** People's Assembly election August 1977; Presidential election February 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the "national front" cabinet is dominated by Ba'thists, but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

**Communists:** mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself; conservative religious leaders

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$5.9 billion (1976), \$780 per capita; real GDP growth rate 8%, 1976

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum (180,000 b/d production (1977), 117,000 b/d refining capacity)

**Electric power:** 1,700,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 310 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.1 billion projected (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

**Imports:** \$2.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—Italy, West Germany, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia; imports—Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia

**Budget:** 1978 official plan—revenues \$4.6 billion (including Arab aid payments), expenditures \$4.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.95 Syrian pounds=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gage, 262 km narrow gage (1.050 m)

**Highways:** 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 672 km; of little importance

**Pipelines:** 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

**Ports:** 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 35 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good international and domestic service; 177,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM and 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

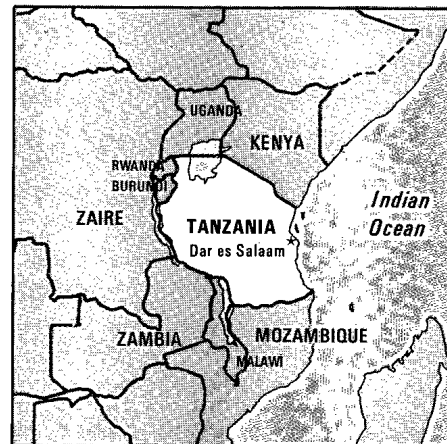
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,787,000; 992,000 fit for military service; about 85,000 reach military age (19) annually

## TAIWAN

(See p. 39. United States recognition of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China occurred just before this edition of the Factbook was printed, too late to move the section on Taiwan to the end of the Factbook where it will appear in the next and succeeding editions.)

## TANZANIA

**LAND**

939,652 km<sup>2</sup> (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km<sup>2</sup>); 6% inland water, 15% cultivated, 31% grassland, 48% bush forest, woodland; on mainland, 60% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

**Land boundaries:** 3,883 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 nm

**Coastline:** 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island; 177 km Pemba Island; and 212 km Zanzibar)

January 1979

## TANZANIA

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,098,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

**Religion:** Mainland—40% Animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

**Language:** Swahili and English official, English primary language of commerce, administration and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages

**Literacy:** 61%

**Labor force:** under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture

**Organized labor:** 15% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Republic of Tanzania

**Type:** republic; single party on the mainland and on Zanzibar

**Capital:** Dar es Salaam

**Political subdivisions:** 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar islands

**Legal system:** based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** "Union Day," 26 April

**Branches:** President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of which 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, plus 96 directly elected from the mainland; Vice President Aboud Jumbe (President of Zanzibar) and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar except for certain specifically designated union matters

**Government leaders:** President Julius K. Nyerere; Prime Minister Edward M. Sokoine

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Political party and leaders:** Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere and Vice President Jumbe, his top lieutenant; party was formed in 1977 as a result of the union of the Tanganyika African National Union, the sole mainland party, and the Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar

**Voting strength (October 1975 national elections):** over 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of about 4

million votes cast; general parliamentary elections scheduled for late 1980

**Communists:** a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

## Mainland:

**GDP:** \$2.8 billion (1977), about \$170 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 4.2% (1970-77)

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland

**Fishing:** catch 180,746 metric tons (1975); exports valued at \$638,000, imports \$1.1 million (1975)

**Major industries:** primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

**Electric power:** 365,000 kW capacity (1977); 1,278 million kWh produced (1977), 80 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$168 million (f.o.b., 1978 projected); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

**Imports:** \$574 million (c.i.f., 1978 projected); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, U.S.; imports—U.K., China, West Germany, U.S., Japan

**Budget:** (1977 est.) receipts including grants, \$872 million, expenditures, \$833 million; recurrent and development expenditure \$1,014 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.96 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## Zanzibar:

**GNP:** \$35 million (1967)

**Agriculture:** main crops—cloves, coconuts

**Industries:** agricultural processing

**Electric power:** see Tanzania (above)

**Exports:** \$504 million (f.o.b., 1977); cloves and clove products, coconut products

**Imports:** \$723 million (c.i.f., 1977); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** imports—China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports—Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Pakistan

**Aid:** U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; U.S. \$86 million FY58-73; China is currently major source

**Exchange rate:** 7.96 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

January 1979

## TANZANIA/THAILAND

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gage; 2,595 km meter gage (1.00 m), 6.4 km double track; 962 km Tan-Zam Railroad 1.067-meter gage in Tanzania

**Highways:** total 17,010 km, 2,581 km paved; 5,529 km gravel or crushed stone; 8,900 km improved earth

**Pipelines:** 982 km crude oil

**Inland waterways:** 1,168 km of navigable streams; several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi

**Ports:** 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 103 total, 97 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 68,400 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, 1 TV station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,540,000; 2,040,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$148.2 million; 9.6% of central government budget

**Nationality:** noun—Thai (sing. & pl.); adjective—Thai

**Ethnic divisions:** 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities

**Religion:** 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian

**Language:** Thai; English secondary language of elite

**Literacy:** 70%

**Labor force:** 78% agriculture, 15% services, 7% industry

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Thailand

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Bangkok

**Political subdivisions:** 71 centrally controlled provinces

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution being drafted; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Day, 5 December

**Branches:** King is head of state with nominal powers; civilian government suspended on 20 October 1977; military staffed Revolutionary Party governing in interim pending drafting of new constitution; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

**Government leaders:** King Phumiphon Adunyadet, Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan

**Elections:** tentatively scheduled for early 1979

**Political parties:** suspended pending new election law

**Communists:** strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,200; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 9,000 to 12,000

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, SEAMES, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$18.1 billion (1977), \$410 per capita; 5.8% real growth in 1977 (6.6% real growth, 1973-77)

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tapioca

**Fishing:** catch 1.6 million metric tons (1976); major fishery export, shrimp, 15,218 metric tons, about \$66 million, total marine export, about \$118 million (1976)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

**Shortages:** fuel sources, including coal, petroleum; scrap iron, and fertilizer

**Electric power:** 2,904,000 kW capacity (1977); 11.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 255 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1977); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

## THAILAND



(See reference map VII)

## LAND

512,820 km<sup>2</sup>; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other  
Land boundaries: 4,868 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 3,219 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 46,443,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

January 1979

## THAILAND/TOGO

**Imports:** \$4.6 billion (c.i.f., 1977); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—Japan, U.S., Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

**Budget:** (FY79) planned receipts \$4,509 million; 20.6% military, 79.4% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 20.2 baht=US\$1 (September 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,830 km meter gage (1,000 m), 97 km double track

**Highways:** 28,806 km total; 14,773 km paved, 4,731 km crushed stone or gravel, 9,302 km earth and laterite

**Inland waterways:** 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

**Ports:** 2 major, 16 minor

**Civil air:** 25 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 155 total, 151 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multi-channel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; 333,761 telephones; over 3 million radios; and over 650,000 televisions; approx. 150 AM, 15 FM, and 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,958,000; 6,099,000 fit for military service; about 498,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1979, \$950 million; 20.6% of central government budget

## TOGO

## LAND

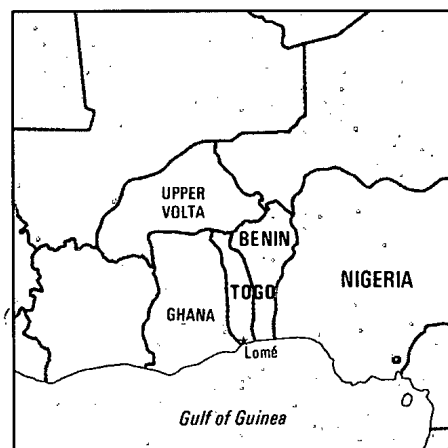
56,980 km<sup>2</sup>; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 1,646 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 56 km



(See reference map VI)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,493,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Togolese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Togolese

**Ethnic divisions:** 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

**Religion:** about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist

**Language:** French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabie in the north

**Literacy:** 54.9% of school age (7-14) currently in school

**Labor force:** over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

**Organized labor:** 1 national union, the CNTT organized in 1972

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Togo

**Type:** republic; under military rule since January 1967

**Capital:** Lome

**Political subdivisions:** 21 circumscriptions

**Legal system:** based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 27 April

**Branches:** military government, with civilian-dominated cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970

**Government leader:** Gen. Gnassingbé Eyadéma, President, Minister of National Defense, and Armed Forces Chief of Staff

January 1979

## TOGO/TONGA

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Gen. Eyadéma for indefinite period

**Political party:** single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

**Communists:** no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$780 million (1978 est.), about \$300 per capita; estimated real growth 1970-77, 2.2%

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish; must import some foodstuffs

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

**Electric power:** 30,000 kW capacity (1977); 110 million kWh produced (1977), 50 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$202 million (f.o.b., 1977); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava

**Imports:** \$298 million (c.i.f., 1977); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** mostly with France and other EC countries

**Budget:** (1978 proposed), revenues and expenditures, \$247 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** Communaute Financiere Africaine 245.67 francs=US\$1 (1977)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 442 km meter gage (1.00 m), single track

**Highways:** 6,998 km total; 1,210 km paved, 166 km improved earth, 4,575 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

**Ports:** 1 major (Lome), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 11 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m

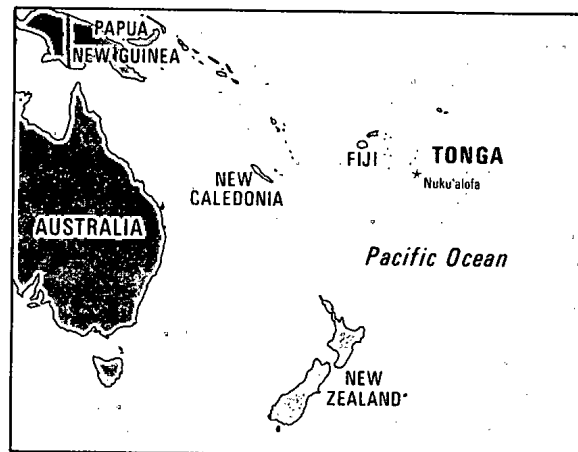
**Telecommunications:** fair system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines supplemented by a radio relay route radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 6,300 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM radio station, 3 TV stations; 1 COMSAT ground station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 516,000; 268,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Supply:** most military materiel obtained from France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$19,927,920; 7.8% of central government budget

**TONGA**

(See reference map VIII)

**LAND**

997 km<sup>2</sup> (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 419 km (est.)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 91,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesian, about 300 Europeans

**Religion:** Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

**Language:** Tongan, English

**Literacy:** 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14

**Labor force:** agriculture 10,303; mining 599

**Organized labor:** unorganized

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Tonga

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Nukualofa

**Political subdivisions:** 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)

**Legal system:** based on English law

**Branches:** Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by



January 1979

**TONGA/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 8 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)

**Government leaders:** King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Fatafehi Tu'iipelehake (younger brother of the King)

**Suffrage:** granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes

**Elections:** held every 3 years, last in April 1978

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$39 million (1975), \$400 per capita

**Agriculture:** largely dominated by coconut and banana production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit

**Electric power:** 4,000 kW capacity (1977); 8 million kWh produced (1977), 70 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10 million (f.o.b., 1975); 65% copra, 7% coconut products, 8% bananas

**Imports:** \$28 million (c.i.f., 1975); food, machinery, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** (FY74) exports—25% Netherlands, 22% Australia, 20% New Zealand, 11% Norway; imports—63% New Zealand and Australia

**Budget:** (FY76) revenues \$6.7 million, expenditures \$8.3 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Tonga dollar=US\$1.40 (1976)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 249 km total (1974); 177 km rolled stone; 72 km coral base

**Ports:** 2 minor

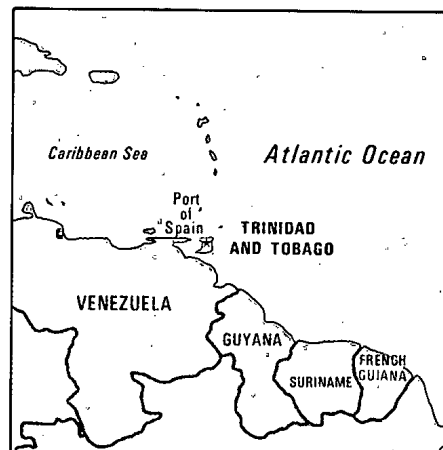
**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with grass runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station; 1 ground satellite station

**Telecommunications:** 552 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO****LAND**

5,128 km<sup>2</sup>; 41.9% in farms (25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, and 4.1% unused or built-on), 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland



(See reference map 11)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 362 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,129,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.1% (7-70 to 7-76)

**Nationality:** noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s); adjective—Trinidadian

**Ethnic divisions:** 43% Negro, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 2% other

**Religion:** 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23.0% Hindu, 6.0% Muslim, 13.0% unknown

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 95%

**Labor force:** 393,800 (July 1975), 13.5% agriculture, 20.0% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 17.4% commerce; 15.7% construction and utilities; 7.5% transportation and communications; 23.0% services, 2.9% other

**Organized labor:** 30% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

**Type:** independent state since August 1962; in August 1976 country officially became a republic severing legal ties with British crown

**Capital:** Port-of-Spain

**Political subdivisions:** 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 31 August

**Branches:** legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate; executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister;

January 1979

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO/TUNISIA**

judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams, President Ellis Clarke

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 13 September 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; United Labor Front (ULF), Bosdeo Panday; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Dr. Romesh Mootoo; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; West Indian National Party (WINP), Ashford Sinanani; Tapia House Movement, Lloyd Best

**Voting strength (1976 election):** 56% of registered voters cast ballots; PNM captured 24 seats in House of Representatives, ULF 10, and DAC the two Tobago seats

**Communists:** not significant

**Other political pressure groups:** National Joint Action Congress (NJAC), radical anti-government Black-identity organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist amalgam; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$3,159 million (1977), \$3,040 per capita; 49% mining and petroleum, 6% manufacturing, 4% agriculture, 41% other; growth rate 1977, 7.7% est.

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

**Fishing:** catch 4,322 metric tons (1976); exports \$1.1 million (1975), imports \$4.5 million (1975)

**Major industries:** petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

**Electric power:** 375,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,540 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum and petroleum products (91%), sugar, cocoa (2.0%)

**Imports:** \$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1977); crude petroleum (46%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food

**Major trade partners:** imports—Saudi Arabia 24%, U.S. 21%, Indonesia 10%, U.K. 10%, Iran 9%, Japan 4%; exports—U.S. 72%, U.K. 2%, Netherlands 2%

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (1970-76), U.S., \$50.6 million; other Western countries, \$23.8 million

**Budget:** (1977) central government revenues \$1 billion, expenditures \$1 billion (current \$487 million, investment \$156 million, development project funds, \$371 million)

**Monetary conversion rate:** tied to US dollar in 1976; TT\$2.40=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 7,900 km total; 3,600 km paved, 1,100 km improved earth, 3,200 km unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 1,032 km crude oil and refined products; 832 km natural gas

**Ports:** 3 major (Port of Spain, Chaquaramars Bay, Point Tembladora), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 8 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 70,400 telephones (6.6 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 254,000; 180,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** mostly from U.K.

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$48.4 million; about 4.8% of central government budget

**TUNISIA****LAND**

164,206 km<sup>2</sup>; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,408 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 12 nm exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 6,327,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

January 1979

## TUNISIA



(See reference map VI)

**Nationality:** noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

**Religion:** 95% Muslim, 4% Christian, 1% Jewish

**Language:** Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

**Literacy:** about 32%

**Labor force:** 1.4 million; 45% agriculture, 19% manufacturing and construction, 5% trade and finance, 3% transportation, communications, and utilities, 2% mining; 10%-20% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Tunisia

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tunis

**Political subdivisions:** 17 governorates (provinces)

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Supérieure de Droit of the University of Tunis; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 June

**Branches:** executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law

**Government leaders:** President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Hedi Nouria

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1974

**Political party and leader:** Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 100% Destourian Socialist Party

**Communists:** a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in January 1963

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, AIOEC, EC (association until 1974), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$5.7 billion (1978 est.), \$930 per capita; average annual growth (1973-76), 7.2%

**Agriculture:** cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops—wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates

**Major sectors:** tourism, mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, petroleum

**Electric power:** 540,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1977), 270 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1978); 25% petroleum, 20% phosphates, 18% olive oil

**Imports:** \$2.1 billion (c.i.f., 1978); 36% raw materials, 23% machinery and equipment, 14% consumer goods, 19% food and beverages, 3% energy, 5% other

**Major trade partners:** exports—France, Italy, West Germany

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Tunisian dinar (TD)= US\$2.32

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,089 km total; 503 km standard gage (1.435 m), 1,586 km meter gage (1.000 m)

**Highways:** 17,140 km total; 7,940 km bituminous, 660 km gravel; 2,000 km improved earth; 6,540 km unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 797 km crude oil; 10 km refined products; 72 km natural gas

**Ports:** 4 major, 8 minor

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft (including 1 leased in)

**Airfields:** 27 total, 23 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay;

January 1979

**TUNISIA/TURKEY**

key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 100,000 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,273,000; 713,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$153 million; 6% of central government budget

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Ankara

**Political subdivisions:** 67 provinces

**Legal system:** derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 29 October

**Branches:** President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 19 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts

**Government leaders:** President Fahri Koruturk; Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats), Republican People's Party won a plurality in June 1977; Presidential (1980)

**Political parties and leaders:** Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan; Democratic Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyleli; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal

**Communists:** strength and support negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in national affairs

**Member of:** ASSIMER, CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$45.0 billion (1977), \$1,070 per capita; 3.8% real growth 1977, 7%-8% average annual real growth 1970-76

**Agriculture:** main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years

**TURKEY**

(See reference map V)

**LAND**

766,640 km<sup>2</sup>; 35% cropland, 25% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 17% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,574 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm except in Black Sea where it is 12 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 7,200 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 43,767,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other

**Religion:** 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

**Language:** Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic

**Literacy:** 55%

**Labor force:** 16.4 million; 61% agriculture, 13% industry, 25% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor (1978)

**Organized labor:** 12% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Turkey

January 1979

## TURKEY/TUVALU

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

**Crude steel:** 1.9 million tons produced (1976), 45 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 5,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 22.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 510 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2,671 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

**Imports:** \$6,999 million (f.o.b., 1977); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** 22% West Germany, 9% U.S., 9% Iraq, 7% U.K., 7% Italy (1976)

**Budget:** (FY77) revenues \$11.2 billion, expenditures \$12.2 billion, deficit \$1.01 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 25.25 Turkish liras=US\$1 (July 1978)

**Fiscal year:** 1 March-28 February

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 8,253 km standard gage (1.435 m); 143 km double track; 72 km electrified

**Highways:** 60,000 km total; 21,000 km bituminous; 28,000 km gravel or crushed stone; 2,500 km improved earth; 8,500 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** approx. 1,689 km

**Pipelines:** 1,288 km crude oil; 2,055 km refined products

**Ports:** 10 major, 35 minor

**Civil air:** 24 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 120 total, 101 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** new trunk domestic radio-relay net, good international service; 1.1 million telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 4 FM, and 36 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; COMSAT station near completion

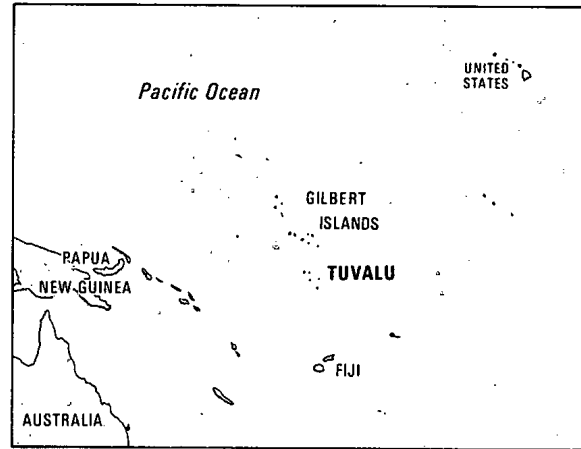
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,786,000; 5,778,000 fit for military service; about 430,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 28 February 1979, \$2.3 billion; about 20.7% of proposed central government budget

## TUVALU (formerly Ellice Islands)

**NOTE:** On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new



(See reference map VIII)

colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands.

The new colony of Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and those islands claimed by the United States: Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai, and Nurakita.

**LAND**

26 km<sup>2</sup>

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 24 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 6,000 (preliminary total from census of 8 December 1973)

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesian

**Religion:** Protestant

**Literacy:** less than 50%

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Tuvalu

**Type:** independent state within commonwealth

**Capital:** Funafuti

**House of Assembly:** eight members

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Toalipi Lauti

**ECONOMY**

See Gilbert Islands for economic data

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 8 km gravel

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

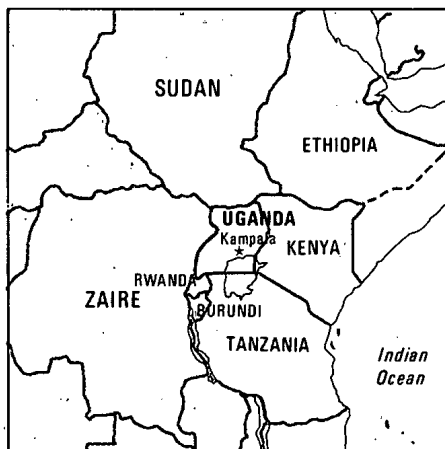
January 1979

## TUVALU/UGANDA

**Airfields:** 1 total; 1 usable with runway 1,220-2,439 m; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 1 AM station; about 300 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

## UGANDA



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

235,690 km<sup>2</sup>; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland

**Land boundaries:** 2,680 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,002,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

**Religion:** about 60% nominally Christian, 5%-10% Muslim, rest animist

**Language:** English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

**Literacy:** about 20%-40%

**Labor force:** estimated 4.5 million, of which about 250,000 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities

**Organized labor:** 125,000 union members

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Uganda

**Type:** republic, independent since October 1962

**Capital:** Kampala

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 34 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; present government rules despotically, has intimidated judicial officials and has made constitution of no consequence; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 9 October

**Branches:** Gen. Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers

**Government leader:** Gen. Idi Amin Dada, President for life

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** none scheduled by military government

**Political parties:** none

**Communists:** possibly a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** \$886 million (1976, at constant prices), \$70 per capita; 0% real growth between 1970-74

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, cotton; other cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

**Fishing:** catch 152,400 metric tons (1976)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 228,500 kW capacity (1977); 1,028 million kWh produced (1977), 80 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$339 million (f.o.b., 1976); coffee, cotton, tea, copper (1971)

**Imports:** \$249 million (c.i.f., 1976); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** U.K., U.S., Kenya

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.95 Uganda shillings=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,216 km, meter gage (1.00 m), single track

**Highways:** 6,763 km total; 1,934 km paved; 4,829 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks (est.)

**Inland waterways:** Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (9,670 km); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (610 km)

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased in)

**Airfields:** 49 total, 47 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system based on open wire lines and radio relay links; 46,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, 6 TV stations; 2 COMSAT stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 2,853,000; about 1,533,000 fit for military service

January 1979

## U.S.S.R.

**LAND**

22,274,000 km<sup>2</sup>; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste

Land boundaries: 20,619 km

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

**PEOPLE**

Population: 262,586,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups

Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other

Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% othe. Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)

Labor force: civilian 138 million (mid-year 1978), 25% agriculture, 75% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor reported

**GOVERNMENT**

Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Type: Communist state

Capital: Moscow

Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 121 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial

review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: October Revolution Day, 7 November

Branches: Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)

Government leaders: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 5 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1974; 72.2% party members

Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

Voting strength (1974 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18; allegedly 99.98% voted

Communists: over 16 million party members

Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control

Member of: CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

GNP: \$1,034.3 billion (1977, in 1977 U.S. prices), \$3,990 per capita; in 1977 percentage shares were—57% consumption, 29% investment, 14% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-77), 3.8%, average annual growth rate (1976-77), 3.8%

Agriculture: principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; calorie intake, 3,250 calories per day per capita in recent years

Fishing: catch 9.7 million metric tons (1977); exports 403,800 metric tons (1977), imports 32,500 metric tons (1977)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, and molybdenum

Crude steel: 160 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1978; 147 million metric tons produced in 1977, 570 kg per capita

Electric power: 239,800,000 kW capacity (1977); 1,152 billion kWh produced (1977), 4,440 kWh per capita

January 1979

## U.S.S.R./UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

**Exports:** \$45,228.6 million (f.o.b., 1977); fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain), and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

**Imports:** \$40,931.9 million (f.o.b., 1977); specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, steel products (particularly large diameter pipe), and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, grain imported following poor domestic harvests)

**Major trade partners:** \$86.2 billion (1977 total turnover); trade 57% with Communist countries, 30% with industrialized West, and 13% with less developed countries

**Aid:** economic—to less developed countries (total extended 1977) \$392 million; recipients included India \$340 million; Jamaica, \$30 million; Tanzania, \$19 million; economic extensions, \$12.9 billion (1954-77); military—(total extended 1977) \$4.0 billion; principal recipients were Syria, \$0.9 billion; Algeria, \$0.8 billion; Ethiopia, \$0.7 billion; India, \$0.6 billion; Libya, \$0.5 billion; military extensions, \$26 billion (1955-77)

**Official monetary conversion rate:** 0.6641 rubles=US\$1: (September 1978)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 139,805 km total; 137,972 km broad gage (1.524 m); 1,833 km narrow gage (mostly 0.750 m); 109,316 km broad gage single track; 40,399 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1977)

**Highways:** 1,564,000 km total; 322,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 372,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 870,000 km earth (1976)

**Inland waterways:** 146,400 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1978)

**Pipelines:** 57,000 km crude oil; 13,000 km refined products; 115,000 km natural gas

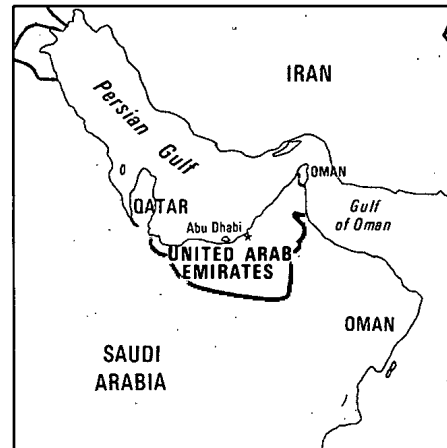
**Ports:** 52 major (most important: Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Ilichevsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Arkhangel'sk, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepaja, Ventspils, Nikolayev, Sevastopol); 116 selected minor; major inland ports: Rostov, Volgograd, Gorkiy, Khabarovsk, Kiev, and Moscow (1978)

**Freight carried:** rail—3,705 million metric tons, 3,330.0 billion metric ton/km (1977); highways—22.7 billion metric tons, 380 billion metric ton/km (1977); waterway—520.0 million metric tons, 231.0 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea in approximately 16,000 waterway craft with 8,000,000 metric tons capacity (1977)

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## LAND

82,880 km<sup>2</sup>; almost all desert, waste or urban



(See reference map V)

**Land boundaries:** 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm for all states except Sharjah (12 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,448 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 656,000 (preliminary total from the census of 29 August 1975)

**Ethnic divisions:** Arabs 42%, South Asians 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%

**Religion:** Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 25% est. (1975)

**Labor force:** 203,000 (1975 est.); 85% in industry; 2% U.A.E. Arabs, 7% non-U.A.E. Arabs, 91% Indians, Pakistanis, Iranians

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

**Member states:** Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras alKhaimah; Sharjah; Umm alQaiwain

**Type:** federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

**Capital:** Abu Dhabi

**Legal system:** secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains very influential

**National holiday:** 2 December

**Branches:** Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime



January 1979

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/UNITED KINGDOM

Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Shaykh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Shaykh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Shaykh Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** none

**Elections:** none

**Political or pressure groups:** none; a few small clandestine groups are active

**Member of:** Arab League, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$11.9 billion est. (1977), \$18,140 per capita;

**Agriculture:** food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

**Electric power:** 1,100,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,355 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1977); (\$9.1 billion in oil, \$0.4 billion non-oil); crude petroleum, pearls, fish

**Imports:** \$4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1977); food, consumer and capital goods

**Major trade partners:** U.K., U.S., Japan, India, EC

**Aid:** 1974-75 foreign aid totaled \$1 billion; the 1975-76 budget committed \$875 million to direct foreign aid; Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development in 1975 lent \$175 million to LDC's

**Budget:** total budget (1977), \$2.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 U.A.E. Dirham=US\$0.25

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 780 km bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks

**Pipelines:** 282 km crude oil

**Ports:** 3 major, 1 minor

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft (including 5 leased in)

**Airfields:** 57 total, 40 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate system of radio relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 70,800 telephones (10.8 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 2 COMSAT ground stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 151,000; 87,000 fit for military service

**UNITED KINGDOM**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

243,978 km<sup>2</sup>; 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 360 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 12,429 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 55,846,000 (January 1979) average annual growth rate -0.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

**Ethnic divisions:** 83% English, 9% Scottish, 5% Welsh, 3% Irish

**Religion:** 27.0 million Church of England, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterians, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jews (registered)

**Language:** English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

**Literacy:** 98% to 99%

**Labor force:** (1974) 25.6 million; 1.6% agriculture, 1.4% mining, 30.7% manufacturing, 6.2% government, 7.2% transportation and utilities, 5.2% construction, 10.6% distributive trades, 25.3% all services, 9.7% other; 2.1% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 40% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** London

**Political subdivisions:** 635 parliamentary constituencies

January 1979

## UNITED KINGDOM

**Legal system:** common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Celebration of Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

**Branches:** legislative authority resides in Parliament; executive authority lies with collectively responsible cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

**Government leader:** Prime Minister James Callaghan

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election 10 October 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, James Callaghan; Liberal, David Steel; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, William Wolfe; Plaid Cymru, Phil Williams

**Voting strength (1974 election):** Conservative 277 seats (35.9%); Labor 319 seats (39.3%); Liberal 13 seats (18.3%); Scottish National 11 seats (2.8%); Plaid Cymru 3 seats (0.6%); other 12 seats (3.2%).

**Communists:** 29,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union

**Member of:** ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$243.9 billion (1977 est. in 1977 prices), \$4,360 per capita; 59.8% consumption, 18.1% investment, 21.4% government; 0.5% inventories, 0.2% net foreign balance, real growth 0.07% (1977)

**Agriculture:** mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 52.2% self-sufficient; food shortages—meat, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,910 calories per day per capita, 1975

**Fishing:** catch 1.06 million metric tons (1976), valued at \$332 million; 1976 exports \$146.2 million, imports \$492.5 million

**Major industries:** machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

**Shortages:** rubber, timber and woodpulp, textile fibers, nonferrous metals, foodstuffs

**Crude steel:** 20.4 million metric tons produced (1977); 28.1 million metric tons capacity (1975), 360 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 83,800,000 kW capacity (1977); 283.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 5,070 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$58.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, textiles, beverages

**Imports:** \$64.6 billion (f.o.b., 1977); foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials, chemicals, nonferrous metals

**Major trade partners:** 37.5% EC, 13.4% Commonwealth, 9.7% U.S., 4.2% Ireland, 3.9% Switzerland

**Aid:** donor: bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA, and OOF), \$5,058 million (1970-76)

**Budget (central government):** forecast for FY79, \$80.6 billion expenditures, \$71.9 billion revenues; public sector borrowing requirement, \$16.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** pound sterling floating, average daily exchange rate 1977, 0.57 pounds=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** Great Britain—18,287 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 18,012 km standard gage (1.435 m) (3,735 km electrified, 11,410 km double track, 2,366 km multiple track) and 19 km 0.597-meter gage; 256 km of standard gage (1.435 m) and several narrow gages are privately-owned; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 327 km 1.600-meter gage, 190 km double track

**Highways:** approx. 343,315 km paved and 23,175 km in Northern Ireland, 22,227 km paved; 949 km gravel

**Inland waterways:** 1,770 km of commercial routes

**Pipelines:** 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,907 km refined products; 1,770 km natural gas

**Ports:** 23 major, 350 minor

**Civil air:** 506 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in and 17 leased out)

**Telecommunications:** modern, efficient domestic and international system; 22.4 million telephones (39.4 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast; 97 AM, 120 FM, and 300 TV stations; 42 submarine cables; 1 earth satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

## DEFENSE FORCES

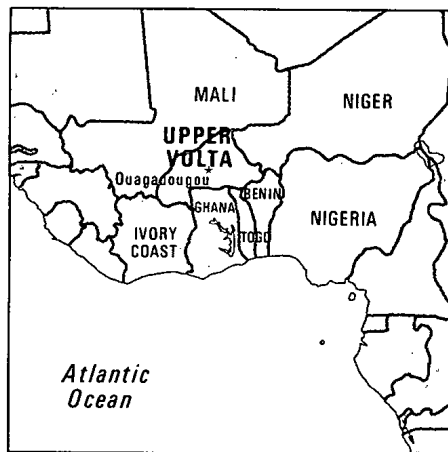
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,994,000; 11,012,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 455,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1979, \$12,800 million; about 15.1% of central government budget

January 1979

## UPPER VOLTA

## UPPER VOLTA



(See reference map VI)

## LAND

274,540 km<sup>2</sup>; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses

Land boundaries: 3,307 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,582,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Upper Voltan(s); adjective—Upper Voltan

**Ethnic divisions:** more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mandé, and Fulani

**Religion:** majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)

**Language:** French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

**Literacy:** 5%-10%

**Labor force:** about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

**Organized labor:** 4 principal trade union groups

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Upper Volta

**Type:** republic; in 1978 a moderate military government, in power for 12 years, fulfilled plans to turn power over to a civilian parliamentary democracy; former head of military government retained presidency

**Capital:** Ouagadougou

**Political subdivisions:** 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by civilian prefects

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; a national referendum held in November 1977 approved a new constitution and country returned to civilian rule in July 1978; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Proclamation of the Republic, 11 December

**Branches:** President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected 30 April 1978

**Government leaders:** Maj. Gen. Aboubacar Sangoué Lamizana, President; Dr. Joseph Conombo, Prime Minister; Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, President of the National Assembly

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** Parliamentary elections held on 30 April 1978 and Presidential elections on 14 May; date of next election unknown

**Political parties and leaders:** 3 parties elected to seats in the National Assembly: Voltan Democratic Union (UDV) holds the majority of seats; National Union for the Defense of Democracy (UNDD); Voltan Progressive Union (UPV)

**Communists:** no Communist party; some sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor organizations are badly splintered, students and teachers occasionally strike

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$684 million (1976 est.), \$110 per capita, real-growth, 5.8% (1976)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 3,500 metric tons (1975)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

**Electric power:** 21,500 kW capacity (1977); 57 million kWh produced (1977), 9 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$92.8 million (1978 est.); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products; cotton, sesame

**Imports:** \$246 million (1978 est.); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

**Major trade partners:** Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-76), \$218.1 million; OPEC (ODA) (1973-76), \$59.2 million; Communist countries (1970-76) \$53.4 million; U.S. (1970-76) \$39.3 million

January 1979

## UPPER VOLTA/URUGUAY

**Budget:** (1978) balanced at \$131 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 245.67 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 as of November 1977

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,173 km, 516 km meter gage (1.00 m), single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line

**Highways:** 4,717 km total; 617 km paved, 4,100 km improved

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 55 total, 54 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** all services generally poor; 3,400 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean Comsat station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,481,000; 746,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Supply:** mainly dependent on France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$23,269,076; 18.4% of central government budget

**Nationality:** noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

**Ethnic divisions:** 85-95% white, 5% Negro, 5-10% mestizo

**Religion:** 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older

**Labor force:** 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors—25% government; 34% industry; 10% service; 23% other; 8% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** about 25% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Oriental Republic of Uruguay

**Type:** republic, government under military control

**Capital:** Montevideo

**Political subdivisions:** 19 departments with limited autonomy

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in court of justice; legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 August

**Branches:** executive, headed by President; since 1973 the military has had considerable influence in policymaking; bicameral legislature (closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973), Council of State set up to act as legislature; national judiciary headed by court of justice

**Government leader:** President Aparicio Mendez Manfredini

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** projected for last Sunday in November 1981

**Political parties and leaders:** political activities are proscribed; government has indicated two major traditional parties (Colorado and Blanco) will be permitted to resume activity in conjunction with 1981 election

**Voting strength (1971 elections):** 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

**Communists:** 5,000-10,000 including former youth group and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi (in exile in the U.S.S.R.); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist revolutionary terrorist group

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$3.1 billion (1976), \$1,110 per capita; 74% private

## URUGUAY



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

186,998 km<sup>2</sup>; 84% agricultural land (73% pasture, 11% cropland), 16% forest, urban, waste and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,352 km

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 660 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,902,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

January 1979

## URUGUAY/VATICAN CITY

consumption, 13% public consumption, 13% gross investment; real growth rate 1976, 1.5%

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (17 million sheep, 11 million cattle); main crops—wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

**Major industries:** meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

**Crude steel:** rolled products 34,841 metric tons produced, castings 263 metric tons (1976)

**Electric power:** 700,000 kW capacity (1977); 3 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,070 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$608 million (f.o.b., 1977); wool, hides

**Imports:** \$730 million (c.i.f., 1977); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports—34% EC, 7% U.S., 29% LAFTA; imports—29% LAFTA, 10% U.S., 20% EC (1975)

**Aid:** (FY70-76) economic—extensions from U.S. \$60 million; from other Western countries \$44 million; from Communist countries \$57 million; military—U.S. \$39 million

**Budget:** (1977 est.) revenue, \$623 million; expenditure, \$671 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.46 pesos=US\$1 (January 1978)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 2,795 km, all standard gage (1.435 m) and government owned

**Highways:** 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

**Freight carried:** highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

**Ports:** 4 major (Montevideo, Colonia, Fray Bentos, Paysandu), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft (including 2 leased in)

**Airfields:** 101 total, 63 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 258,000 telephones (9.0 per 100 popl.); 85 AM, 3 FM, and 27 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 672,000; 544,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$79.9 million; 17.3% of central government budget

## VATICAN CITY



(See reference map IV)

**LAND**0.438 km<sup>2</sup>

Land boundaries: 3 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1977)

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Italian, Latin, and various modern languages

**Literacy:** virtually complete

**Labor force:** approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories—executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

**Organized labor:** none

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** State of the Vatican City

**Type:** monarchical-sacerdotal state

**Capital:** Vatican City

**Political subdivisions:** Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

**Legal system:** Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

**National holiday:** 30 June

**Branches:** the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church), the Presidency of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)

January 1979

## VATICAN CITY/VENEZUELA

**Government leader:** Supreme Pontiff, John Paul II (Karol Wojtyla, born 18 May 1920, elected Pope 16 October 1978)

**Suffrage:** limited to cardinals less than 80 in age

**Elections:** Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

**Communists:** none known

**Other political or pressure groups:** none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

**Member:** IAEA, IWC—International Wheat Council, U.N. (permanent observer), WTO

**ECONOMY**

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms

The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets

**Electric power:** obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kW capacity (1977)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none (city streets)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** 3 AM stations and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

**DEFENSE FORCES**

Defense is responsibility of Italy

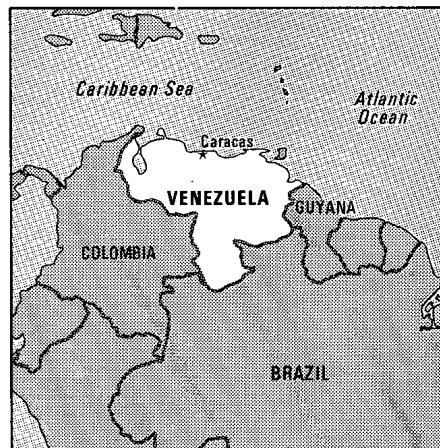
**VENEZUELA****LAND**

911,680 km<sup>2</sup>; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other.

**Land boundaries:** 4,181 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)



(See reference map III)

**Coastline:** 2,800 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 14,541,000, excluding Indian jungle population (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

**Ethnic divisions:** 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian

**Religion:** 94% nominally Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 74% (claimed, 1970 est.)

**Labor force:** 3.7 million (1975); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other

**Organized labor:** 45% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Venezuela

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Caracas

**Political subdivisions:** 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 5 July

**Branches:** executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary

**Government leader:** President Carlos Andres Perez; new president, Luis Herrera Campins to be inaugurated March 1979

January 1979

## VENEZUELA/VIETNAM

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years; last held December 1978; next national election 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Christian Party (COPEI), Luis Herrera Campins, Rafael Caldera; Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez, Romulo Betancourt; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, Pompey Marquez; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General, Jesus Faria

**Voting strength (1978 election):** 46% COPEI, 43% AD, 5% MAS, 6% others

**Communists:** 4,000-6,000 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Fedecamaras (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group); DESARROLLISTAS (group of wealthy, independent businessmen led by former finance minister Pedro Tinoco and historian Guillermo Moron)

**Member of:** Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera Multinacional del Caribe*), OAS, OPEC, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$33 billion (1977, in 1977 dollars), \$2,590 per capita; 48% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 31% gross investment, 6% foreign sector (1976); Real growth rate 6.5% (1974-77)

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; imports wheat (U.S.), corn (South Africa), sorghum (Argentina, U.S.); caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1972)

**Fishing:** catch 145,727 metric tons (1976); exports \$28.4 million (1976), imports \$2.0 million (1976)

**Major industries:** petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

**Crude steel:** 750,000 metric tons produced (1976), 60 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 6,540,000 kW capacity (1978); 28 billion kWh produced (1978), 2,200 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1977); petroleum \$9.0 billion, iron ore, coffee

**Imports:** \$8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1977); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat

**Major trade partners:** imports—39% U.S., 11% Japan, 12% West Germany; exports—36% U.S., 13% Canada

**Aid:** economic assistance—extensions from U.S. (FY46-76), \$128 million loans; \$73 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-75), \$658 million; from Communist countries (1954-76), \$10 million; military—assistance from U.S. (FY46-76), \$153 million

**Budget:** 1978—revenues \$10.7 billion; expenditures, \$10.4 billion, capital \$4.2 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.3207 bolivares=US\$1 (selling rate), June 1978

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 373 km standard gage (1.435 m) all single track; 171 km government owned, 202 km privately owned

**Highways:** 58,900 km total; 21,800 km paved, 21,900 km otherwise improved and 15,200 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 7,100 km; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

**Pipelines:** 6,110 km crude oil; 400 km refined products; 2,495 km natural gas

**Ports:** 6 major, 17 minor

**Civil air:** 70 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased in and 1 leased out)

**Airfields:** 292 total, 262 usable; 109 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 80 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

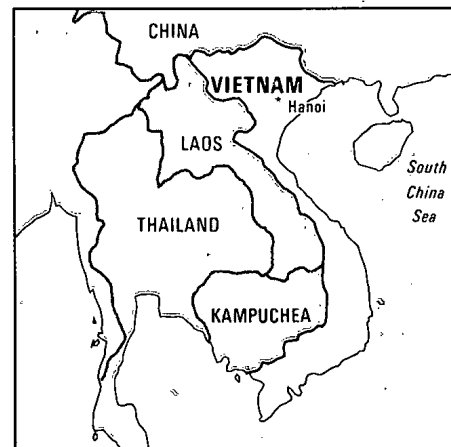
**Telecommunications:** modern expanding telecom system; satellite ground station; 649,000 telephones (5.3 per 100 popl.); 157 AM, 50 FM, and 43 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,033,000; 2,156,000 fit for military service; 158,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$708.4 million; about 6.7% of central government budget

## VIETNAM



## LAND

329,707 km<sup>2</sup>; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other

January 1979

## VIETNAM

**Land boundaries:** 4,562 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 3,444 km (excluding islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 51,883,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

**Ethnic divisions:** 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham, and mountain tribesman

**Religion:** Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Catholicism, Animism, Islam, and Protestantism

**Language:** Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

**Labor force:** approximately 15 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 8% industry

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Socialist Republic of Vietnam

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Hanoi

**Political subdivisions:** 38 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

**National holiday:** 2 September

**Branches:** constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it

**Party and government leaders:** Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Le Duan, Party Secretary General; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense; Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tran Quoc Hoan, Minister of Interior

**Suffrage:** over age 18

**Elections:** pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; latest election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

**Political parties:** National United Front, consisting of the predominate Vietnam Communist Party, successor to the Vietnam Workers Party and several other political organizations

**Member of:** ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, Mekong Committee, NAM, U.N., UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, WIPO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$7.3 billion (1977), approximately \$140 per capita; real growth less than 5% annually

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables, mainly in the south; some corn, manioc, and sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, dairy products

**Fishing:** catch 1,013,500 metric tons (1976), of which 600,000 metric tons sea

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

**Shortages:** foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 1,392,700 kW capacity (1977); 3.4 billion kWh produced (1977), 70 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$300 million (1977); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

**Imports:** \$900 million (1977); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S.S.R., East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—U.S.S.R., East Europe, China, Japan

**Aid:** accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual commitments of economic aid are—U.S.S.R., \$500 million; East European countries, \$150 million; China, \$300 million; non-Communist countries, \$230 million; international institutions, \$75 million; military aid deliveries since end of war in April 1975 are minimal

**Monetary conversion rate (official):** 2.19 dong=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Highways:** 41,190 km total; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

**Ports:** 9 major, 23 minor

**Civil air:** military controlled

**Airfields:** 172 total, 133 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 seaplane stations

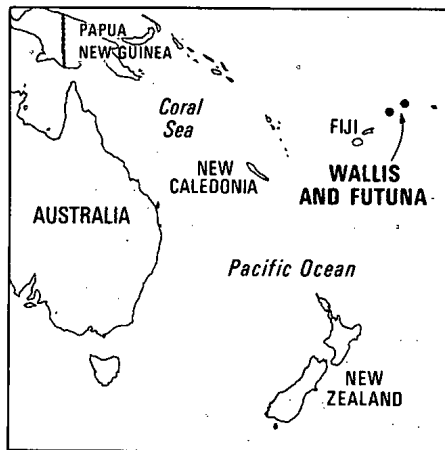
**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Supply:** dependent on the U.S.S.R., and Eastern European Communist countries, for virtually all new equipment; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition and explosive devices (Vietnam possesses a huge inventory of U.S.-manufactured weapons and equipment captured from the RVN)

**Military budget:** no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the U.S.S.R. and PRC has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort



January 1979

**WALLIS AND FUTUNA/WESTERN SAHARA****WALLIS AND FUTUNA**

(See reference map VIII)

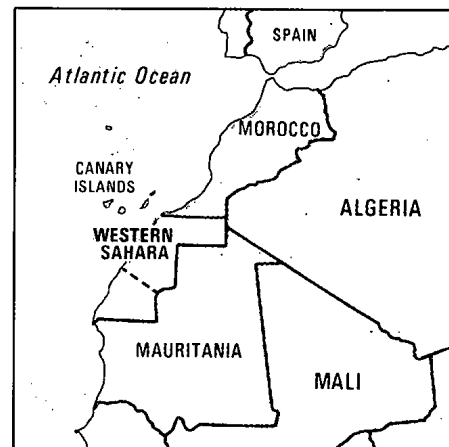
**LAND**About 207 km<sup>2</sup>**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm

Coastline: about 129 km

**PEOPLE****Population:** 9,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)**Nationality:** noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islander; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islanders**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely Polynesian**Religion:** largely Roman Catholic**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands**Type:** overseas territory of France**Capital:** Matu Utu**Political subdivisions:** 3 districts**Branches:** territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, and one Senator**Government leader:** Superior Administrator Jacques de Agostini**Suffrage:** universal adult**Elections:** every 5 years**ECONOMY****Agriculture:** dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas**Exports:** negligible**Imports:** \$1.4 million (1972); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs**Monetary conversion rate:** 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1**COMMUNICATIONS****Highways:** 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)**Ports:** 2 minor**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m**Telecommunications:** 85 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.)**DEFENSE**

No formal defense structure; no regular Armed Forces

**WESTERN SAHARA  
(formerly Spanish Sahara)**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**266,770 km<sup>2</sup>, nearly all desert

Land boundaries: 2,086 km

**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,110 km

**PEOPLE****Population:** 75,000 (total from the census of 1974)**Nationality:** noun—Saharan(s); adjective—Saharan**Ethnic divisions:** Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads**Religion:** Muslim**Language:** Hassaniya Arabic**Literacy:** among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%**Labor force:** 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming, 50% other**Organized labor:** none**GOVERNMENT****Type:** legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; territory partitioned between Morocco and

January 1979

**WESTERN SAHARA/WESTERN SAMOA**

Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the Northern two-thirds including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa; both countries have established political administration within their own zones of influence; the line of partition begins at a point on the coast where the Atlantic Ocean intersects the 24th parallel, and extends in a southeasterly direction to the point where the 23d parallel intersects the 13th meridian

**ECONOMY**

**Agriculture:** practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, fishing, and handicrafts

**Shortages:** water

**Electric power:** 4,000 kW capacity (1975); 9 million kWh produced (1975), 80 kWh per capita

**Exports:** in 1975, up to \$75 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under \$1 million

**Imports:** \$1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions

**Aid:** small amounts from Spain in prior years

**Monetary conversion rate:** see Moroccan and Mauritanian currencies

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 6,100 km total; 500 km bituminous treated; 5,600 km unimproved earth roads and tracks

**Ports:** 2 major (El Aaiun, Villa Cisneros), 2 minor

**Civil air:** approximately 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 13 total, 12 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph poor; 1,000 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations

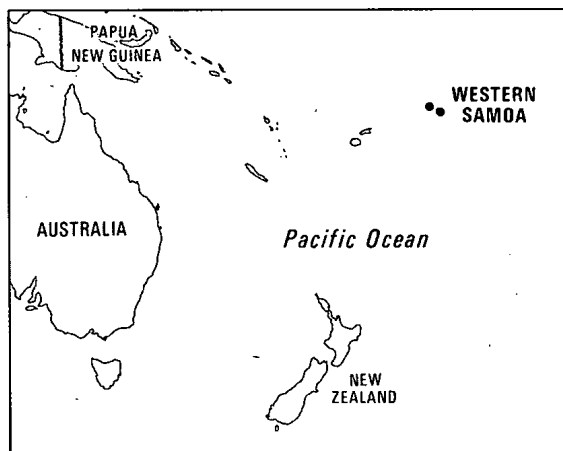
**WESTERN SAMOA****LAND**

2,849 km<sup>2</sup>; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forested, 24% cultivated, 11% industry, waste, or urban

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 403 km



(See reference map VI)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 155,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.0% (1-76 to 1-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

**Religion:**—99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)

**Language:** Samoan (Polynesian), English

**Literacy:** 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)

**Labor force:** agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)

**Organized labor:** unorganized

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Independent State of Western Samoa

**Type:** constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

**Capital:** Apia

**Legal system:** based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 1 January

**Branches:** Head of State and Executive Council; Legislative Assembly; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

**Government leaders:** Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II; Prime Minister, Taisi Tupuola Efi

**Suffrage:** 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage

January 1979

**WESTERN SAMOA/YEMEN (ADEN)**

**Elections:** held triennially, last in February 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** no clearly defined political party structure

**Communists:** unknown

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, IBRD, IFC, IMF, U.N., WHO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$45 million (1974), \$290 per capita

**Agriculture:** cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams

**Electric power:** 9,000 kW capacity (1977); 27 million kWh produced (1977), 180 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$15 million (f.o.b., 1977); copra 38%, cocoa 26%, timber 3%

**Imports:** \$38 million (c.i.f., 1977); food, manufactured goods, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—37% New Zealand, 7% Netherlands, 36% West Germany, 8% U.S.; imports—28% New Zealand, 20% Australia, 15% Japan, 13% U.S.

**Aid:** New Zealand, \$7 million (est. 1972-76)

**Budget:** 1976 est., revenues and grants \$34 million, expenditures \$46 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** WS Tala=US\$1.3494 (July 1978), 0.74 WS Tala=US\$1

**Major industries:** timber, tourism

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 principal (Aden), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total, all usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 3,300 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 20,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations

**YEMEN (ADEN)****LAND**

287,490 km<sup>2</sup> (border with Saudi Arabia undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

**Land boundaries:** 1,802 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 1,383 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 1,765,000, excluding the islands of Perim and



(See reference map V)

Kamaran for which no data are available (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

**Ethnic divisions:** almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

**Type:** republic; power centered in ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)

**Capital:** Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

**National holiday:** 14 October

**Branches:** Presidential Council; cabinet; Supreme People's Council

**Government leaders:** Chairman of Presidential Council and Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; YSP Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail

**Suffrage:** granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

**Elections:** elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held

**Political parties and leaders:** Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Baath, and Communist parties

**Communists:** unknown number

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

January 1979

**YEMEN (ADEN)/YEMEN (SANA)****ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$490 million (1976 est.), \$290 per capita

**Agriculture (all outside Aden):** cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

**Major industries:** petroleum refinery (production 150,000 b/d) mid-1971; capacity 178,000 b/d at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity

**Electric power:** 150,000 kW capacity (1977); 300 million kWh produced (1977), 165 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$29 million (1977), excluding petroleum products but including re-exports

**Imports:** \$346 million (1977)

**Major trade partners:** Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

**Budget:** (FY75-76)—revenues \$40 million, expenditures \$102 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US\$2.90

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,311 km total; 322 km bituminous treated, 290 km crushed stone and gravel, 4,699 km motorable track

**Ports:** 1 major (Aden)

**Pipelines:** refined products, 32 km

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 94 total, 56 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** small system of open-wire line, multiconductor cable, and radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; 9,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM and 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES**

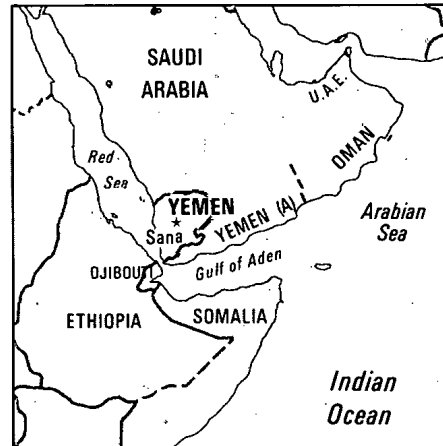
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 420,000; 234,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$55 million; about 19% of central government budget

**YEMEN (SANA)****LAND**

194,250 km<sup>2</sup> (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,528 km



(See reference map V)

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 523 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 5,078,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

**Religion:** 100% Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 15% (est.)

**Labor force:** almost entirely agriculture and herding

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Yemen Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

**Capital:** Sana

**Political subdivisions:** 8 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

**Branches:** President, Prime Minister, cabinet; Constituent Assembly

**Government leaders:** President Ali Abdallah Salih; Prime Minister Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani

**Communists:** small number

**Political parties or pressure groups:** conservative tribal groups, some Muslim Brotherhood followers, leftist senti-

January 1979

## YEMEN (SAÑA)/YUGOSLAVIA

ment represented by pro-Iraqi Baathists, Nasirists, small clandestine groups supported by Yemen (Aden)

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$1,630 million (1976 est.), \$300 per capita

**Agriculture:** sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

**Electric power:** 50,000 kW capacity (1977); 100 million kWh produced (1977), 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$19 million (f.o.b., 1976/77); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

**Imports:** \$730 million (c.i.f., 1976/77); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement

**Major trade partners:** China, Yemen (Aden), U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Australia, Saudi Arabia

**Budget:** (FY75/76) \$124 million revenue, \$133 million expenditures, \$75 million development

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Yemeni rial=US\$0.22 as of October 1973

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,477 km total; 467 km bituminous; 435 km crushed stone and gravel; 2,575 km earth, sand, and light gravel

**Ports:** 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft (including 3 leased in)

**Airfields:** 27 total, 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system inadequate; consists of meager open-wire lines and low-power radiocommunication stations; principal center Sana, secondary centers Al Hudaydah and Taizz; 4,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 pop.); 2 AM stations, no FM, 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49; 1,313,000; 728,000 fit for military service; about 60,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$50,402,000; 54.6% of central government budget

**YUGOSLAVIA**

(See reference map III)

**LAND**

255,892 km<sup>2</sup>; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,001 km

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 10 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 22,074,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

**Ethnic divisions:** 39.7% Serb, 22.1% Croat, 8.4% Muslims, 8.2% Slovene, 5.8% Macedonian, 2.5% Montenegrin, 6.4% Albanian, 2.3% Hungarian, 4.6% other (1971 census)

**Religion:** 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)

**Language:** Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian

**Literacy:** 80.3% (1961)

**Labor force:** 9.2 million (1976); 36% agriculture, 20% mining and manufacturing, 44% other nonagricultural activities; estimated unemployment averaged 5% of domestic labor force in 1976

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

**Type:** Communist state, federal republic in form

**Capital:** Belgrade

**Political subdivisions:** 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

**Legal system:** mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at

January 1979

## YUGOSLAVIA/ZAIRE

several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 29 November

**Branches:** parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Tito presides as President of the Republic

**Government leader:** Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** Federal Assembly elected every 4 years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

**Political parties and leaders:** League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential Presidium members Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakaric, and Stane Dolanc

**Communists:** 1,629,082 party members (December 1977)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYU), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

**Member of:** ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), EC (5-year non-preferential trade agreement signed in May 1973 currently being renegotiated), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$48.0 billion (1977 est., at 1977 prices), \$2,210 per capita; real growth rate 5.7% (1971-77)

**Agriculture:** diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,539 calories per day per capita (1975)

**Major industries:** metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing

**Shortages:** electricity, fuels, steel

**Crude steel:** 3.2 million metric tons produced (1977), 150 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 10,800,000 kW capacity (1977); 48.6 billion kWh produced (1977), 2,230 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$5.25 billion (f.o.b., 1977); 32% machinery and equipment; 23% intermediate goods; 45% other

**Imports:** \$9.63 billion (c.i.f., 1977); 23% raw materials, fuels; 35% machinery and equipment; 18% intermediate goods; 24% other goods

**Major trade partners:** 67% non-Communist countries (6% U.S., 44% other developed Western countries), 35% Communist countries

**Aid:** Yugoslav outstanding external debt (medium/long-term) end 1976, \$7 billion, of which \$2.7 billion official, largely non-Communist (U.S. \$350 million, FRG \$400 million, U.S.S.R. \$200 million, IBRD \$560 million end 1975); Yugoslavia has extended aid totalling about \$1.2 billion (outstanding in 1976) to developing countries, largely since the late 1960's

**Monetary conversion rate:** (official) 18.25 new dinars=US\$1

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 9,967 km total; 9,619 km standard gage (1.435 m), 348 km narrow gage; 794 double track; 2,912 km electrified (1977)

**Highways:** 104,891 km total; 44,733 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 35,057 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 25,101 km earth (1977)

**Inland waterways:** 2,600 km (1978)

**Freight carried:** rail—73.7 million metric tons, 21.0 billion metric ton/km (1976); highway—84.1 million metric tons, 11.2 billion metric ton/km (1976); waterway—23.1 million metric tons, 6.0 billion metric ton/km (incl. int'l. transit traffic) in approximately 1,225 waterway craft with 703,600 metric ton capacity

**Pipelines:** 623 km crude oil; 1,860 km natural gas

**Ports:** 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploce), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade (1978)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,866,000; 4,724,000 fit for military service; 191,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, 42.7 billion dinars; about 4.7% of Gross Social Product (Yugoslavia's measure of production)

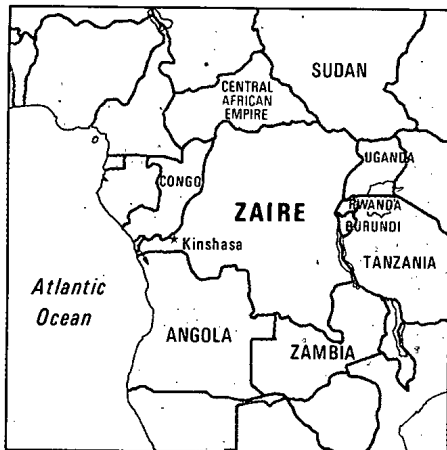
## ZAIRE

## LAND

2,343,950 km<sup>2</sup>; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other

**Land boundaries:** 9,902 km

January 1979

**ZAIRE**

(See reference map V)

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 37 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 27,474,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

**Religion:** 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other

**Language:** French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages

**Literacy:** 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French

**Labor force:** about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Zaire (until October 1971 known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)

**Type:** republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

**Capital:** Kinshasa

**Political subdivisions:** 8 regions and federal district of Kinshasa

**Legal system:** based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 30 June

**Branches:** president elected 1970 for seven-year term; Gen. Mobutu reelected December 1977; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; National Legislative Council

of 210 members elected for five-year term; the official party is the supreme political institution

**Government leader:** Lt. Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko, President

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970; elections for urban zone councils; legislative council, and political bureau of sole political party held in October 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above

**Voting strength:** MPR slate polled 96.3% of vote in 1970 elections

**Communists:** no Communist Party; U.S.S.R. and Peoples Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Zaire

**Member of:** AFDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** \$3.59 billion (1976 prices), \$140 per capita; 1.8% real annual growth rate 1970-77

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 124,580 metric tons (1975); imports \$38 million (1974)

**Major industries:** mining, mineral processing, light industries

**Electric power:** 117,858 kW capacity (1976); 5.1 billion kWh produced (1977), 190 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1977 projected); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee

**Imports:** \$1 billion (f.o.b., 1977 projected); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

**Major trade partners:** Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

**Budget:** 1977 proposed—revenue, 770 million; expenditures, \$976 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 zaire=US\$0.831

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 5,256 km total; 3,970 km 1.067-meter gage (851 km electrified), 125 km meter gage (1.000 m); 136 km 0.615-meter gage, 1,025 km 0.600-meter gage

**Highways:** 145,000 km total; 2,000 km bituminous, 66,000 km improved earth; 77,000 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

January 1979

**ZAIRE/ZAMBIA**

**Ports:** 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

**Pipelines:** refined products, 390 km

**Civil air:** 49 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 339 total, 285 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 60 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 28,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; domestic Comsat network

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,054,000; 3,059,000 fit for military service

domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport

**Organized labor:** 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Zambia

**Type:** republic since October 1964

**Capital:** Lusaka

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 24 October

**Branches:** modified presidential system; unicameral legislative; judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Kenneth David Kaunda; Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** general election held 12 December 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when 1 party state proclaimed

**Voting strength (1973 election):** in first presidential and parliamentary elections under single-party system, 43% of eligible voters went to polls; Kaunda was only candidate for President; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** \$2.5 billion (1977), \$480 per capita; real annual average growth rate, 0.7% (1970-77)

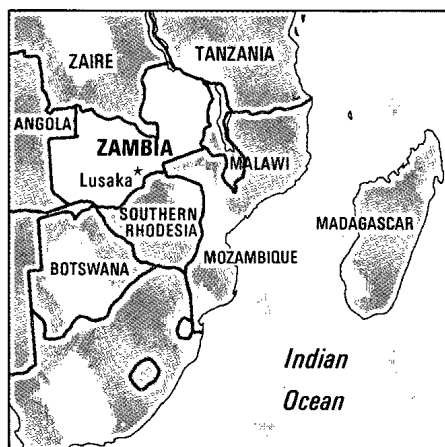
**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

**Major industries:** copper mining and processing

**Electric power:** 1,563,400 kW capacity (1977); 7.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,340 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$898 million (f.o.b., 1977); copper (92%), zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

**Imports:** \$817 million (c.i.f., 1977); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

**ZAMBIA**

(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

745,920 km<sup>2</sup>; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland

**Land boundaries:** 6,003 km

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 5,559,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 3.2% (7-76 to 7-77)

**Nationality:** noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

**Religion:** 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim

**Language:** English official; wide variety of indigenous languages

**Literacy:** 28%

**Labor force:** 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9%



January 1979

## ZAMBIA/UNITED STATES

**Major trade partners:** EEC, Japan, China, South Africa  
**Budget:** 1976 est.—revenue \$510 million, expenditures \$665 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Zambia kwacha=US\$1.12 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,014 km, all narrow gage (1.067 m); 13 km double track

**Highways:** 34,869 km total; 4,456 km paved, 2,853 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 4,660 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,250 km including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu (of only local importance)

**Pipelines:** 724 km crude oil

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 172 total, 165 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** facilities being modernized and expanded; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 77,400 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,099,000; 571,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$79 million; 12.9% of central government budget

## UNITED STATES

This "Factsheet" on the U.S. is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a U.S. "yardstick." Information is from U.S. open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the U.S. intelligence community.

## LAND

9,363,396 km<sup>2</sup> (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% waste, urban, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 19,924 km

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 219,334,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

**Ethnic divisions:** 86.5% white, 11.7% black, 1.9% other  
**Religion:** total membership in religious bodies, 129,714,000; Protestant 69,743,000, Roman Catholic 48,882,000, Jewish 6,115,000, other religions 4,973,000 (1975)

**Language:** English, predominantly

**Literacy:** almost complete

**Labor force:** 96.9 million, unemployment 7.7% (1976)

**Organized labor:** 20.1% of total (1976 prelim.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United States of America

**Legal system:** based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 July

**Voting strength (1976 presidential election):** Democratic Party (Carter), 40,829,000 (50.1%); Republican Party (Ford), 39,146,000 (48%); minor parties, 1,578,000 (preliminary figures)

**Communists:** party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$1,691.6 billion (1976); 64% private consumption, 13.5% private investment, 21% government; \$7,860 per capita; 1976 growth rate, 10.2%

**Fishing:** catch 2.8 million metric tons (1975); imports \$1,381 million (1975); exports \$298 million (1975)

**Crude steel:** 116.1 million metric tons produced (1976); 540 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 557,012,300 kW capacity (1977); 2 trillion (net) kWh produced (1977), 9,750 kWh per capita est.

**Exports:** \$114.8 billion (f.o.b., 1976); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels

**Imports:** \$129.6 billion (c.i.f., 1976); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores

**Major trade partners:** 22% Canada, 8% Japan, 5% West Germany, 5% U.K. (1975)

**Official development assistance (aid):** obligations and loan authorizations (FY76), economic \$3.9 billion, military \$2.7 billion

January 1979

**UNITED STATES**

**Budget:** National Accounts Basis, expenditures \$323.7 billion, revenues \$287.6 billion

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 277,686 km (1973)

**Highways:** 6,059,200 km (1972)

**Inland waterways:** 40,416 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

**Pipelines:** petroleum, 279,966 km (1972)

**Ports:** 25 major

**Merchant marine:** 600 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,982,730 GRT, 14,722,666 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 163 cargo, 119 container, 14 roll-on/

roll-off cargo, 234 tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 17 bulk, 2 combination ore/oil, 23 LASH Seebee and barge carriers, 19 specialized carriers; in addition there are 178 ships in reserve fleet

**Civil air:** 2,716 major transport aircraft (1976)

**Airfields:** 15,257 (1976)

**Telecommunications:** 155 million telephones (7.8 telephones per 100 popl.); 4,500 AM, 3,600 FM, and 985 TV broadcast stations; 436 million radio and 133 million TV receivers (1977)

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Personnel:** army 1,133,000, navy and marines 1,029,000, air force 827,000 (1976)

**Military budget:** \$100.1 billion (1977)

**I Canada**



## II Middle America



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### III South America



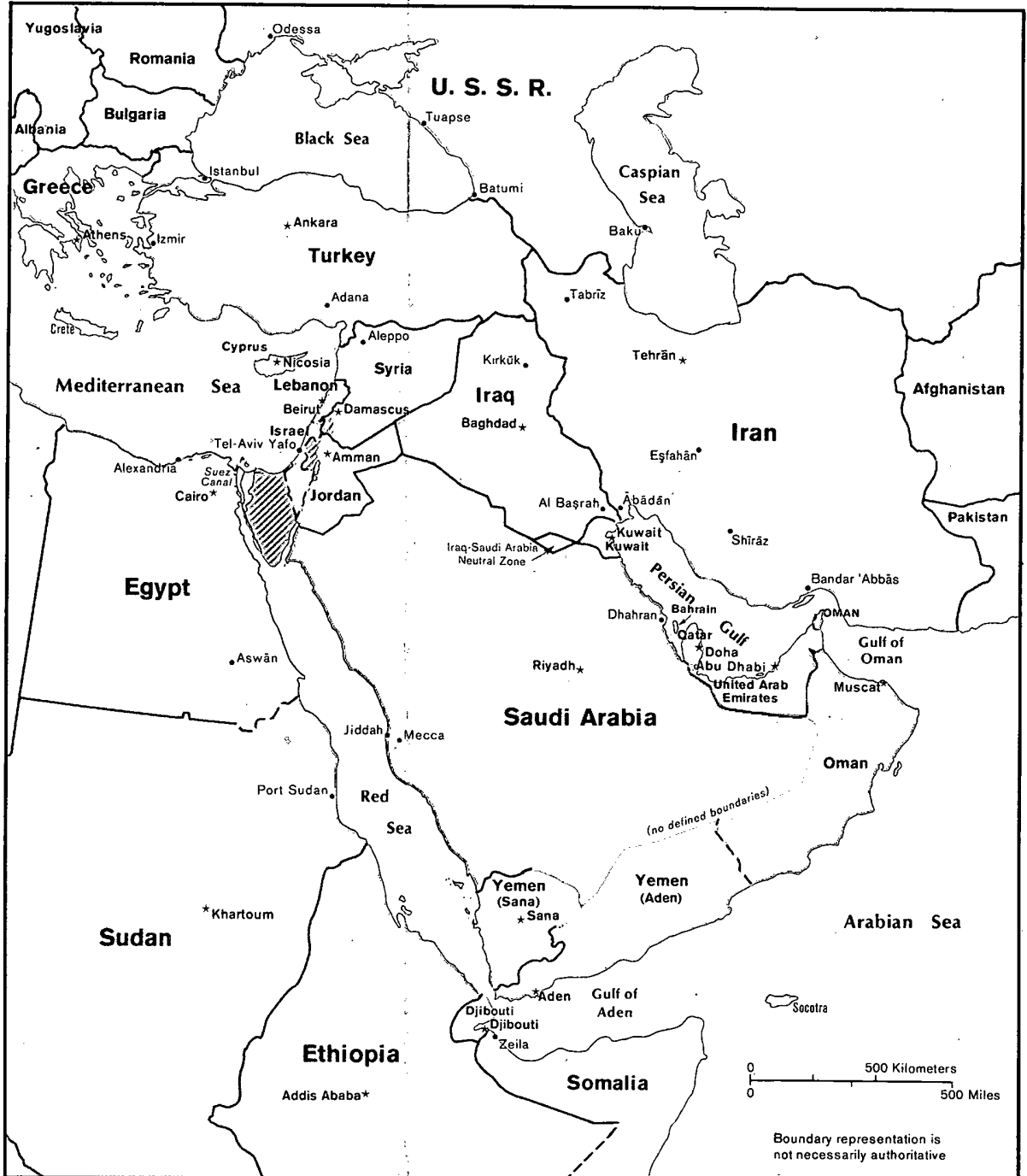
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### IV Europe



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### V The Middle East

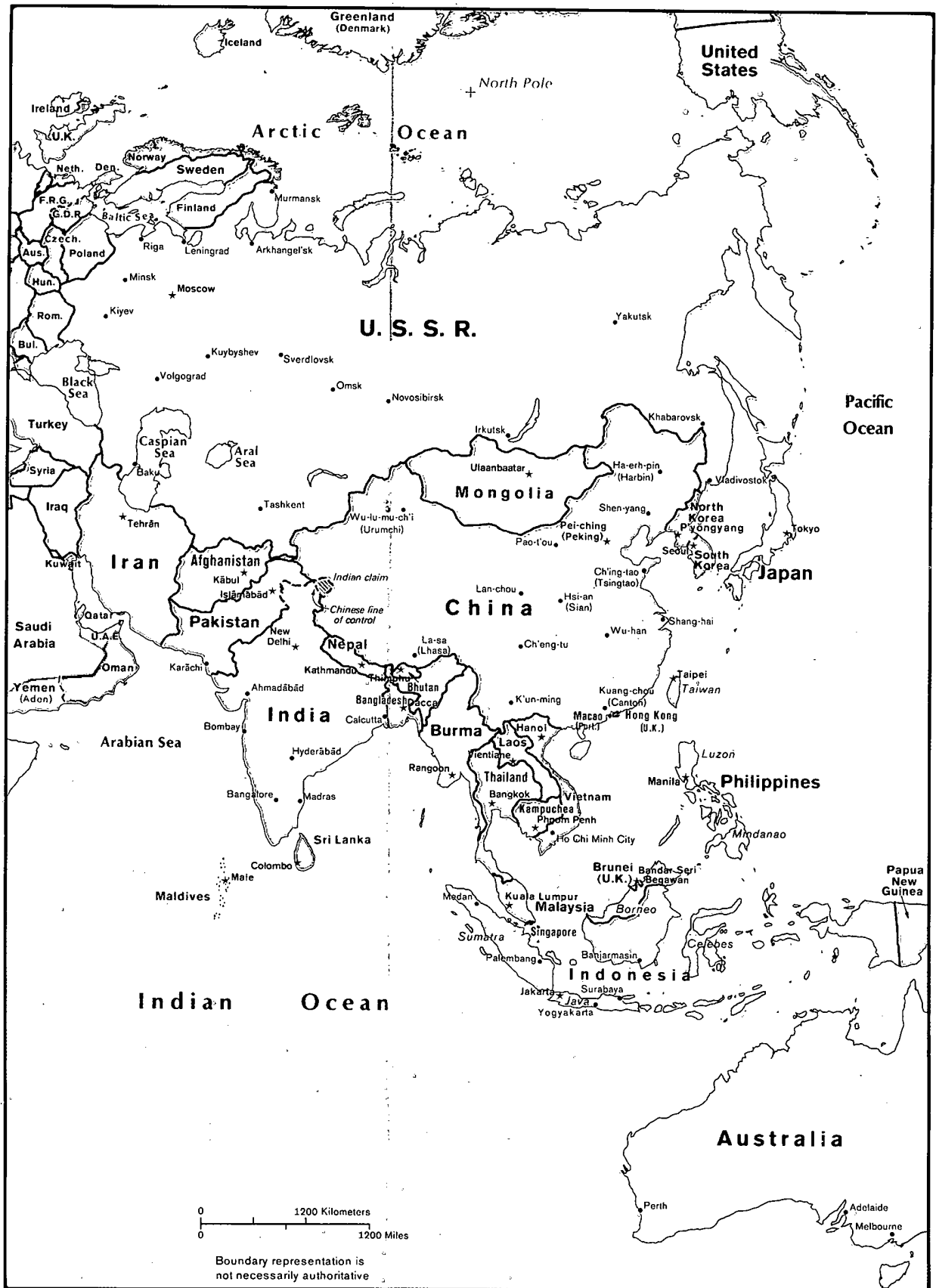


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### VII U.S.S.R. and Asia



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