

The World Factbook

The World Factbook - 1981



Produced by the National Foreign Assessment Center

GS WF 81-001

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**National
Foreign
Assessment
Center**

The World Factbook—1981

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National Basic Intelligence Factbook.

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Definitions, Abbreviations, and Explanatory Notes:

Dates of Information:

- Population estimates have been projected to 1 January 1981.
- Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1980, except the numbers of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the five-year period 1980-84.
- In addition, although research for this edition was generally completed in October 1980, major political developments through the end of 1980 have been included.

Fiscal Year: The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

GDP and GNP: GDP is the total market value of all goods and services produced within the domestic borders of a country over a particular time period, normally a year. GNP equals GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

Imports, Exports, and Aid: Standard abbreviations used in individual entries throughout this factbook are c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), f.o.b. (free on board), ODA (official development assistance), and OOF (other official flows).

Land Utilization: Most of the land utilization percentages are rough estimates. Figures for "arable" land in some cases reflect the area under cultivation rather than the total cultivable area.

Maritime Zones: Fishing and economic zones claimed by coastal states are included only when they differ from territorial sea limits. Maritime claims do not necessarily represent the position of the United States Government.

Money: All money figures are in contemporaneous U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Oil Terms: Barrel (bbl) and barrels per day (b/d) are used to express volume of crude oil and refined products; a barrel equals 42.00 gallons, 158.99 liters, 5.61 cubic feet, or 0.16 cubic meters.

Some of the countries and governments included in this publication are not fully independent and others are not officially recognized by the United States Government.

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED 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 Associated with 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
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ABBREVIATIONS FOR OTHER IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
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
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
...	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
IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
IBA	International Bauxite Association
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Council
ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency (Associated with OECD)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
...	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
IOOC	International Olive Oil Council

ABBREVIATIONS FOR OTHER IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)

IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ITC	International Tin Council
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IWC	International Wheat Council
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
WEU	Western European Union
WPC	World Peace Council
WSG	International Wool Study Group
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Approximate Metric Conversions*

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.039	inches	in.
cm	centimeters	0.394	inches	in.
m	meters	3.281	feet	ft
m	meters	1.094	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.621	miles	mi

AREA				
cm ²	square centimeters	0.155	square inches	in ²
m ²	square meters	10.764	square feet	ft ²
m ²	square meters	1.196	square yards	yd ²
ha	hectares (10,000 m ²)	2.471	acres	
km ²	square kilometers	0.386	square miles	mi ²

MASS (weight)				
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.204	pounds	lb
t	metric tons (1000 kg)	1.102	short tons	

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
in	inches	25.400	millimeters	mm
in	inches	2.540	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30.480	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.914	meters	m
mi	miles	1.609	kilometers	km

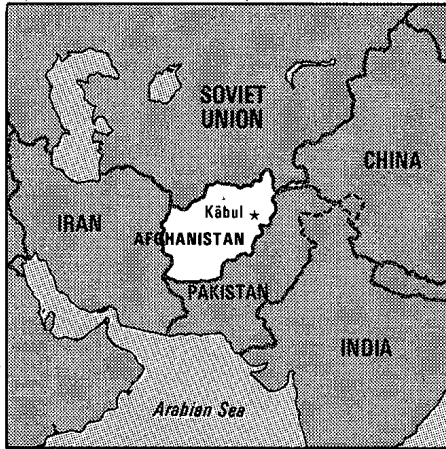
AREA				
in ²	square inches	6.452	sq. centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.093	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.836	square meters	m ²
	acres	0.405	hectares	ha
mi ²	square miles	2.590	square kilometers	km ²

MASS (weight)				
oz	ounces	28.350	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.454	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.907	metric tons	t

* Metric units of length, area, and weight are used in this publication.

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

647,500 km²; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste, or urban, 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,510 km

PEOPLE

Population: 15,193,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current); this estimate does not take into account the demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

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

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

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

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

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other

Organized labor: Government-controlled unions are being established

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Type: Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

Capital: Kābul

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: Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; President of Council acts as chief of state; cabinet and judiciary responsible to council; Presidium chosen by council has full authority when council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

Government leaders: President of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister, and head of the PDPA, Babrak Karmal

Suffrage: universal from age 18

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

Communists: the PDPA reportedly claims 50,000 members; the Parcham faction of the PDPA was installed on 27 December 1979; the deposed Khalqi faction essentially has been purged from the regime; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Peking group

Other political or pressure groups: the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country; widespread opposition on religious grounds and anti-Soviet sentiment

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: \$3.4 billion (1979 est.), \$230 per capita (est.); real growth rate 4.5% (1976-79)

Agriculture: subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, cotton, fruits

Major industries: soap, furniture, shoes, carpets, fertilizers, textiles, cement, coal mining

Electric power: 360,000 kW capacity (1979); 750 million kWh produced (1979), 50 kWh per capita

Exports: \$321.7 million (f.o.b., 1979); mostly raisins, natural gas, other dried fruits and nuts, carpets, and cotton

Imports: \$419.9 million (commercial, c.i.f., 1979); mostly wheat, tea, petroleum products, textiles and yarns, tractors and motor vehicles

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 expenditure Af19.2 billion, capital expenditure Af14.5 billion for 1980 (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 44.5 Afghanis=US\$1 (official, mid-1980)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

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

Highways: 21,115 km total (1977); 2,960 km paved, 3,910 km gravel, 8,735 km improved earth, and 5,780 km unimproved earth

AFGHANISTAN/ALBANIA

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

Ports: 3 minor river ports; largest Shen Khan

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 37 total, 36 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 7 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 1980; 35,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3.5 million; 1.9 million fit for military service; about 136,000 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 1979, about \$63.8 million; approximately 12% of central government budget

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

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 Tirane; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 November

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

Government leaders: Premier and 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 November 1978; 99.99% 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: \$1.2 billion in 1972 (at 1970 prices), \$520 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: 1,080,000 kW capacity (1979); 2.8 billion kWh produced (1979), 1,050 kWh per capita

Exports: \$150.5 million (1978 est.); 1964 trade—55% minerals, metals, fuels; 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 5% consumer goods

ALBANIA



(See reference map V)

LAND

28,749 km²; 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: 2,705,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

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

ALBANIA/ALGERIA

Imports: \$173.4 million (1978); 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)

Aid: Albania claims to have drawn \$1.3 billion in Chinese economic aid since 1960

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 (1979)

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 (Durrës), 3 minor (1979)

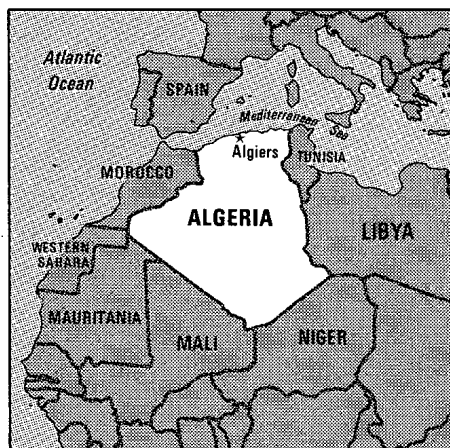
Pipelines: crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

Civil air: no civil airline

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget announced: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, 835 million leks; 10.7% of total budget

ALGERIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,460,500 km²; 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: 19,026,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.2% (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, 30% 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, Col. Chadli Bendjedid, elected 7 February 1979 as successor to deceased President Boumediene

Suffrage: universal over age 19

Elections (latest): presidential 7 February 1979; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975; legislative elections held 25 February 1977

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

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

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

ALGERIA/ANDORRA

ECONOMY

GDP: \$31.3 billion (1979 est.), \$1,720 per capita; 9.0% real growth in 1979

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: 1,882,000 kW capacity (1979); 6,120 million kWh produced (1979), 330 kWh per capita

Exports: \$8.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979)

Imports: \$8.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); major items—capital goods 42.0%, semi-finished goods 23.4%, foodstuffs 14.8%; from France 23%, U.S. 9%

Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, France, Italy

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: 35 major transport aircraft, including 4 leased in

Airfields: 187 total, 175 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,866,000; 2,310,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 202,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$705 million; 4% of central government budget

ANDORRA

LAND

466 km²

Land boundaries: 105 km

PEOPLE

Population: 31,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1979)

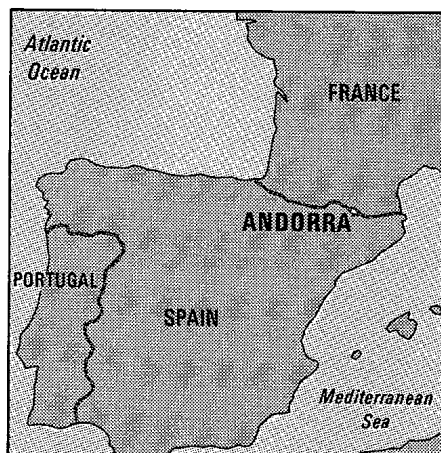
Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

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



(See reference map V)

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: 7 districts

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 28 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

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 1979

Political parties and leaders: political parties not yet legally recognized; 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; as of March 1980, newly formed Partit Democrata Andorra, which had applied for legal status, must await final approval of a new law covering associations

Communists: negligible

Member of: UNESCO

ANDORRA/ANGOLA**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

Electric power: 25,000 kW capacity (1979); 100 million kWh produced (1979), 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

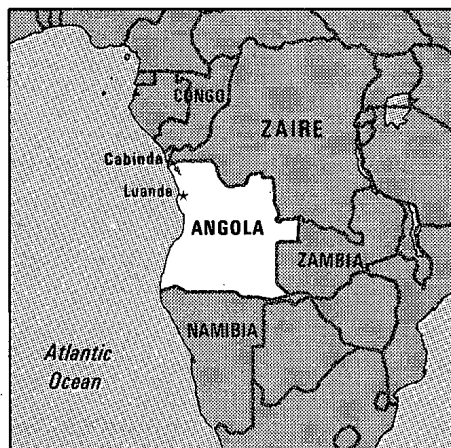
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international landline circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM stations, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 10,400 telephones (34.5 per 100 popl.)

DEFENSE FORCES

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

ANGOLA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,245,790 km²; 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 (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,600 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,781,000, including Cabinda (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current); Cabinda, 112,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.2% (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 provinces 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 leader: José Eduardo dos Santos, 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 dos Santos, 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

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

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.66 billion (1978 est.), \$440 per capita, 6.1% real growth (1970-72); real GDP growth has declined by at least 15% since independence; 5% drop in 1978

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 118,630 metric tons (1978)

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

ANGOLA/ANTIGUA

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

Exports: est. \$800 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, 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: 3,189 km total; 2,879 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, Moçâmedes)

Pipelines: crude oil, 179 km

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 457 total, 452 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of wire and radio-relay; troposcatter/radio relay system under construction; HF used extensively for military/Cuban links; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 32,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,610,000; 807,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 62,000

ANTIGUA

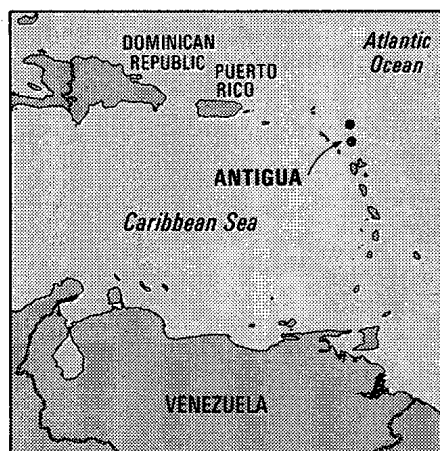
LAND

280 km²; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on; the islands of Redonda (less than 2.6 km² and uninhabited), and Barbuda (161 km²) are dependencies

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 153 km



(See reference map III)

PEOPLE

Population: 76,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

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 (est.)

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

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 24 April 1980

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: 1980 election—House of Representative seats—ALP 13, PLM 3, independent 1

Communists: negligible

ANTIGUA/ARGENTINA

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: \$73 million (1978 est.), \$1,000 per capita; no real growth in 1979

Agriculture: main crop, cotton

Major industry: tourism

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

Exports: \$11 million (f.o.b., 1979); clothing, rum, lobsters

Imports: \$60 million (c.i.f., 1979); fuel, food, machinery

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

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-78) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$17 million; no military aid

Budget: (current) revenues, \$17 million; current expenditures, \$23 million (1979/80)

Monetary conversion rate: EC (East Caribbean) \$2.70=US\$1 (1980)

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. Johns), 1 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

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

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system; 4,000 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 3 AM stations, 2 FM stations, and 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

ARGENTINA**LAND**

2,771,300 km²; 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: 27,874,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)



(See reference map IV)

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: 10.8 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other; 2.2% estimated unemployment (1978 est.)

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

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic; under military rule since 1976

Capital: Buenos Aires

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; 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 President and the Junta, composed of the chiefs of the three armed services, retain supreme authority; active duty or retired officers fill all but

ARGENTINA/AUSTRALIA

three 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 five-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: \$62 billion (1979), \$2,300 per capita; 69% consumption, 26% investment, 6% net foreign demand (1979); real GDP growth rate 1979, 8.5% (1976-79, 2.0%)

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

Fishing: catch 537,323 metric tons (1978); exports \$42 million (1976 est.)

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

Crude steel: 3.2 million metric tons produced (1979), 120 kg per capita

Electric power: 9.16 million kW capacity (1977); 29 billion kWh produced (1978), 1,090 kWh per capita

Exports: \$7.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseeds

Imports: \$6.7 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners (1979): exports—11% Brazil, 10% Netherlands, 8% Italy, 7% U.S., 6% FRG, 5% U.S.S.R., Japan, and Spain; imports—21% U.S., 10% Brazil, 9% FRG, 6% Italy, 5% Japan

Budget: (1980) approximately \$20 billion at exchange rate of first quarter 1980

Monetary conversion rate: 1,930 pesos=US\$1 (mid-September 1980)

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: 52 major transport aircraft including 2 leased in

Airfields: 2,433 total, 2,164 usable; 98 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 315 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

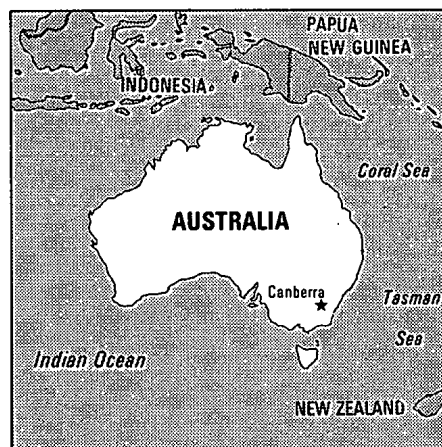
Telecommunications: extensive modern system; telephone network has 2.59 million sets (9.9 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 160 AM, 12 FM, and 64 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,698,000; 5,436,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 236,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$3,380,000; about 15.1 % of total central government budget

AUSTRALIA



(See reference map X)

LAND

7,692,300 km²; 6% arable, 58% pasture, 2% forested, 34% other

AUSTRALIA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

Coastline: about 25,760 km

PEOPLE

Population: 14,676,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-75 to 7-79)

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

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

Religion: 98% Christian

Language: English

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 6.5 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 J. Malcolm Fraser

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held at 3-year intervals, or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election October 1980

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

Voting strength (1980 Parliamentary election): lower house—Liberal-Country Coalition, 74 seats; Labour Party, 51 seats; Senate—Liberal Country Coalition, 31 seats; Labour, 27 seats; Australian Democrats, 5 seats; Independents, 1 seat

Communists: 5,000 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: \$120.4 billion (1979), \$8,360 per capita; 60% private consumption, 16% government current expenditure, 24% investment (1975); 2.8% real average annual growth (1979)

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 122,947 metric tons (1978); 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), 560 kg per capita

Electric power: 24,163,140 kW capacity (1979); 90.37 billion kWh produced (1979), 6,242 kWh per capita

Exports: \$18.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal products (1979)—44% agricultural products, 14% metalliferous ores, 10% wool, 10% coal

Imports: \$18.3 billion (c.i.f., 1979); principal products (1977)—41% manufactured raw materials, 28% capital equipment, 25% consumer goods

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—28% Japan, 12% U.S., 5% New Zealand, 4% U.K.; imports—23% U.S., 11% U.K., 18% Japan

Aid: economic—Australian aid abroad \$3.6 billion (FY65-79); \$455 million (FY79), 51% for Papua New Guinea; A\$498 million (FY80), A\$547 million (FY81)

Budget: expenditures, A\$31.70 billion; receipts A\$36.04 billion (FY80)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0 Australian dollar=US\$1.13 (June 1980)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 41,700 km total (1980); 9,187 km 1.60-meter gage, 14,200 km standard gage (1.435 m), 17,625 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 (1979); 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

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRIA

Airfields: 1,614 total, 1,554 usable; 202 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 614 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 5.9 million telephones (41.5 per 100 popl.); 223 AM stations, 5 FM stations, 111 TV stations; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,682,000; 3,261,000 fit for military service; 126,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$4.0 billion; about 9.8% of total central government budget

AUSTRIA

(See reference map V)

LAND

83,916 km²; 20% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,582 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,506,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.0% (6-79 to 6-80)

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

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: 2,875,000 (September 1980); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 1.2% unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 184,100 (September 1980)

Organized labor: 60% of wage and salary workers (1979)

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

Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1986); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Alois Mock, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPOe), Norbert Steger, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

Voting strength (1979 election): 51.0% SPOe, 41.9% OeVP, 6.1% FPOe, 1.0% 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: \$68.6 billion (1979), \$9,150 per capita; 55% private consumption, 17.5% public consumption, 26.4% investment; 1979 real GNP growth rate, 5.2%

Agriculture: livestock, forest products, 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

AUSTRIA/THE BAHAMAS

Crude steel: 4.9 million metric tons produced (1979), 650 kg per capita (1979)

Electric power: 12,200,000 kW capacity (1979); 40.4 billion kWh produced (1979), 5,393 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1979); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

Imports: \$20.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1979) 37.1% West Germany, 9.5% Italy, 6.2% Switzerland, 3.5% U.K., 2.8% U.S.; 59.8% EC; 11.3% Communist countries

Aid: (1970-78) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$633 million

Budget: expenditures, \$21.6 billion; revenues, \$17.8 billion; deficit, \$3.8 billion (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.37 shillings=US\$1, 1979 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) and 1,012 km autobahn

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: 23 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased out

Airfields: 50 total, 49 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

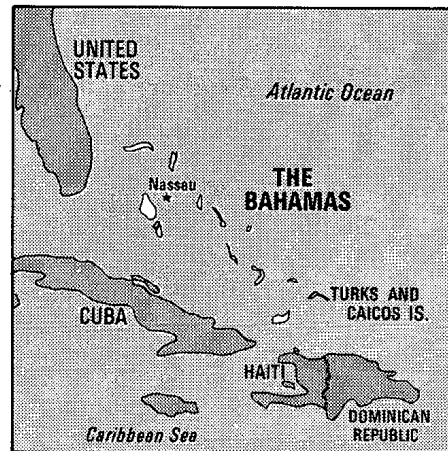
Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 160 AM, 190 FM, and 350 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 2.44 million telephones (32 per 100 popl.)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,788,000; 1,516,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 61,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$997 million; about 4.1% of the federal budget

THE BAHAMAS



(See reference map III)

LAND

11,396 km²; 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: 249,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

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

Language: English

Labor force: 101,000 (1979), 25% organized; 19% unemployment (1979)

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; Governor General Gerald C. Cash

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registered voters (July 1977) 73,309

THE BAHAMAS/BAHRAIN

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: \$1,083 million (1979), \$4,650 per capita; real growth rate 1979 est., 8%

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 (non-oil): \$194 million (f.o.b., 1979); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum

Imports (non-oil): \$364 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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 (1970-79) from U.S., \$34.3 million; from other Western countries (1970-78), \$137.4 million; no military aid

Budget: (1979 actual) revenues, \$208 million; expenditures, \$216 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$1)=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

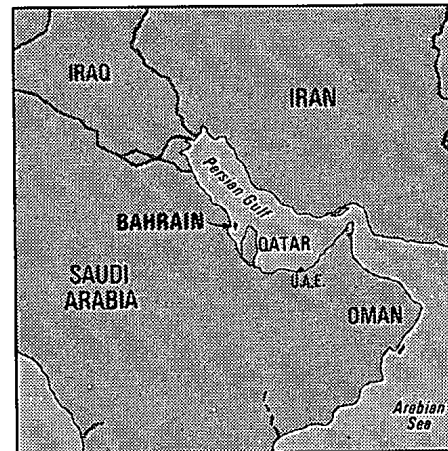
Highways: 3,350 km total; 1,350 km paved, 2,000 km gravel

Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 55 total, 52 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 62,000 telephones (28 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

(See reference map VI)

LAND

596 km² 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: 392,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 4.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

Ethnic divisions: 63% Bahraini, 10% other Arab, 13% Asian, 8% Iranian, 6% other

Religion: Muslim, slightly more Shias than Sunnis

Language: Arabic, English also widely spoken

Literacy: about 40%

Labor force: 140,000 (1980 est.); 27% of labor force is Bahraini

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; independent judiciary

Government leader: Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa

BAHRAIN/BANGLADESH

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shia Fundamentalist 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

GDP: \$1.7 billion (1979 est.), \$4,660 per capita; annual real growth rate (1973-77) 11%, dominated by oil industry; 1979 average daily crude oil production, 51,000 b/d (oil expected to last 15 years if no new discoveries are made); 1979 natural gas production, 143 billion ft³; government oil revenues for 1978 are estimated at \$495 million

Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum refining, aluminum smelting, ship repairing, shrimp fishing, pearls and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include flourmill, and ISA town; OAPEC dry dock opened in 1977

Electric power: 870,000 kW capacity (1979); 4.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 10,725 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1978); non-oil exports (including reexports), \$396.8 million (1978); oil exports, \$1.5 billion (1978)

Imports: \$2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1978); non-oil imports \$1.1 billion (1978); oil imports \$882.3 million (1978)

Major trade partners: Saudi Arabia, U.K., U.S., Japan, EC

Budget: (1977) \$291 million current expenditure, \$357 million capital

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar=US\$2.58 (1978)

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

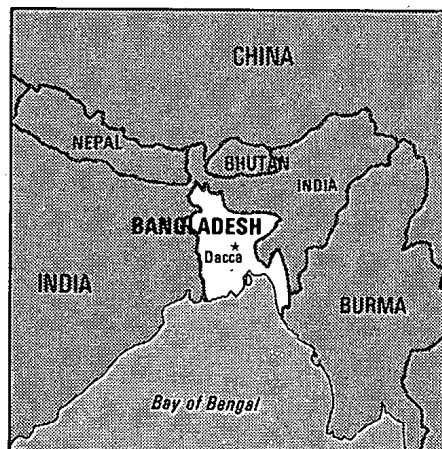
Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 38,300 telephones (14.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 85,000; fit for military service, 49,000

Supply: from several West European countries, especially France and U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$87.8 million; 11% of central government budget

BANGLADESH

(See reference map VIII)

LAND

142,500 km²; 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; economic including fishing 200 nm

Coastline: 580 km

PEOPLE

Population: 91,700,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

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: 22% (1976)

Labor force: 30.7 million; extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry (FY79)

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; following 4 years of martial law rule presidential elections were held in June 1978 and a new parliament was elected in February 1979

BANGLADESH/BARBADOS**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; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, to provide for the appointments of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, as well as other ministers of Cabinet rank, and to further define the powers of the President

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 March

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong president; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

Government leader: President, Lt. Gen. Ziaur Rahman

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Second Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in February 1979; elections every 5 years; President elected June 3, 1978

Major political parties and leaders: Bangladesh National Party (formed September 1978), Zaur Rahman; Awami League (leftist faction), Abdul Malik Ukil; Awami League (moderate faction), Mizanur Rahman Choudhury; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Awal; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Manindra Moni Singh

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

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: \$9.1 billion est. (FY79, current prices), \$100 per capita; real growth, 4.4% (FY79)

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

Fishing: catch 835,000 metric tons (FY78)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

Electric power: 1,031,000 kW capacity (1979); 1.52 billion kWh produced (1979), 17 kWh per capita

Exports: \$632 million (FY79); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Imports: \$1,427 million (FY79); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 14%, U.S.S.R. 8%; imports—U.S. 19%, Japan 12% (FY79)

Budget: (FY79) domestic revenues, \$1,244 million; expenditures, \$2,440 million

Monetary conversion rate: 15.3 taka=US\$1 (August 1980)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,909 km total (1979); 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: 45,633 km total; 4,076 km paved, 2,693 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

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

Ports: 1 major, Chittagong; 5 minor

Pipelines: 150 km natural gas

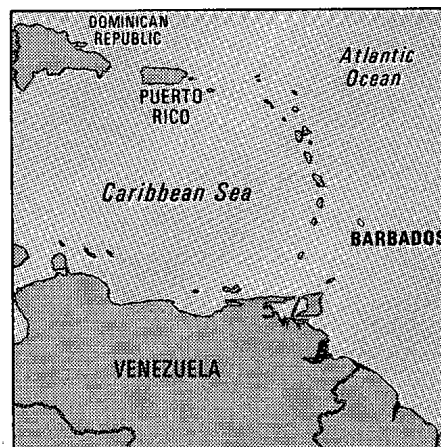
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 23 total, 16 usable; 18 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate international radio-communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 pop.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 7 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 20,197,805; 11,989,000 fit for military service

BARBADOS

(See reference map III)

LAND

430 km²; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% unused, built on, or wasteland

WATER

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

Coastline: 97 km

PEOPLE

Population: 256,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.4% (1-77 to 1-80)

BARBADOS/BELGIUM

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: 106,000 (1979 est.) wage and salary earners; unemployment 11% (1979)
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: \$644 million (1979), \$2,360 per capita; real growth rate 1979, 7.3%

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: \$147 million (f.o.b., 1979); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

Imports: \$424 million (c.i.f., 1979); foodstuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

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 (FY70-79) from U.S., \$9.1 million; (1970-78) ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries, \$46.6 million; no military aid

Budget: (1979/80) revenues, \$174 million; expenditures, \$197 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

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

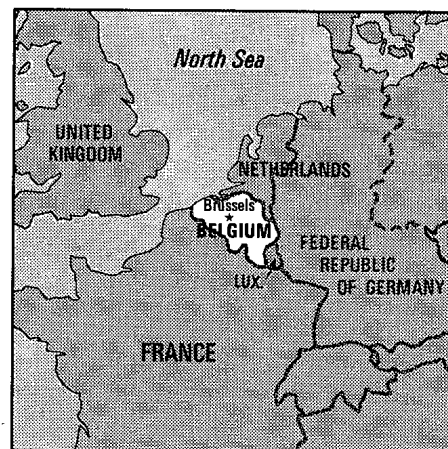
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (including 3 leased in)

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 47,000 telephones (17.2 per 100 popl.); 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, 67,000; 48,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 3,100; no conscription

BELGIUM

(See reference map V)

LAND

30,562 km²; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested

BELGIUM

Land boundaries: 1,377 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 64 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,861,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.1% (7-78 to 7-79)

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

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; 8.1% unemployed (October 1980)

Organized labor: 70% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders will have regional "sub-governments" with legislatures and ministers—this will be followed by full governments with separately elected officials (no later than 1982)—the regional authorities will have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; the share of revenues for the two regions will grow over a 5-year period

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 I; Prime Minister Wilfried Martens

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: held 17 December 1978 (held at least once every 4 years)

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian, Leo Tindemans, president; Francophone Social Christian, Paul Vanden Boeynants, president; Flemish Socialist, Karel Van Miert, president; Francophone Socialist, André Cools, president; Flemish Liberal, Willy De Clercq, president;

Francophone Liberals, Jean Gol, president; Francophone Democratic Front, Antoinette Spaak, president; Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Vic Anceaux, president; Communist, Louis Van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally, Henri Mordant

Voting strength (1978 election): 82 seats Social Christian, 58 seats Socialist, 37 seats Liberal, 14 seats Volksunie, 11 seats Francophone Democratic Front, 4 seats Walloon Rally, 4 seats Communist, 2 seats independent

Communists: 9,000 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; various 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 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: \$112.3 billion (1979), \$11,370 per capita; 61.9% consumption, 21.1% investment, 17.9% government consumption, 0.01% stock building, -0.91% net foreign balance (1978); 3.3% real growth rate in 1979

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 33,178 metric tons (1978); exports \$60 million (1978), imports \$327 million (1978)

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

Crude steel: 13.4 million metric tons produced; 1,360 kg per capita (1978)

Electric power: 12,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 52,252 million kWh produced (1979), 5,300 kWh per capita

Exports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$56.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979); iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$60.4 billion (c.i.f., 1979); nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1979) 70% EC (22% West Germany, 17% France, 16% Netherlands, 8% U.K., 5% Italy), 5% U.S.

Aid: (1970-78) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$2,660 million

Budget: (1979) revenues, \$32.56 billion; expenditures, \$39.78 billion; deficit, \$7.22 billion

BELGIUM/BELIZE

Monetary conversion rate: (1979 average) Belgian Franc 29.32=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,219 km total; 4,003 km standard gage (1.435 m) and government-owned, 2,536 km double track, 1,302 km electrified; 216 km government-owned, electrified meter gage (1.000 m)

Highways: 104,663 km total; 1,102 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: 54 major transport aircraft, including 6 leased in and 3 leased out

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; 3.10 million telephones (31.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 21 FM, and 30 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,385,000; 2,016,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 76,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$3.9 billion; 9% of central government budget

BELIZE

(formerly British Honduras)

LAND

22,973 km²; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other

Land boundaries: 515 km

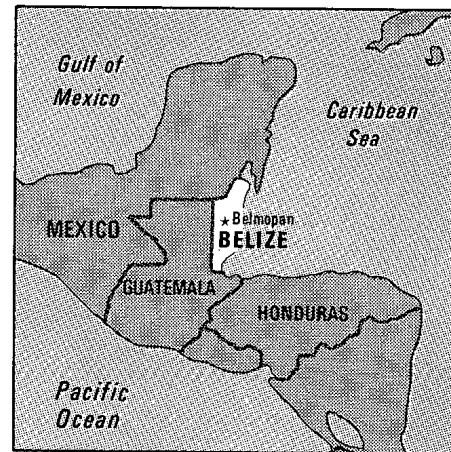
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 386 km

PEOPLE

Population: 146,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.9% (4-70 to 5-80)



(See reference map III)

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

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

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: Parliamentary elections held November 1979

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

BELIZE/BENIN

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

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM, ISO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$120 million (1978), \$790 per capita; real growth rate 1978, 6% (est.)

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: sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap

Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1977); 32 million kWh produced (1977), 220 kWh per capita

Exports: \$80 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); sugar, garments, fish, molasses, citrus fruits

Imports: \$106 million (c.i.f., 1978 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels

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—authorized from U.S., including Ex-Im (FY70-79), 4.5 million; bilateral ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-78), \$78.6 million

Budget: revenues, \$33 million; expenditures, \$28 million (1979 est.)

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: 4 major (Belize), 4 minor

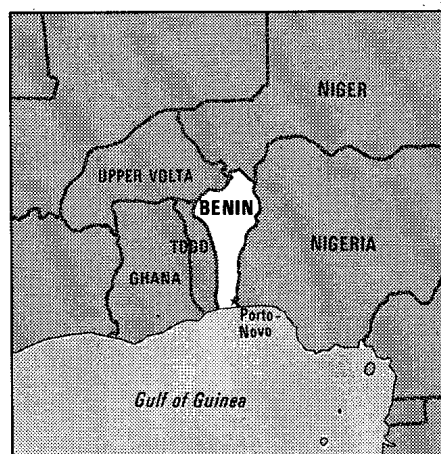
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications: 5,800 telephones in automatic and manual network (2.7 per 100 popl.); radio-relay system; 6 AM stations, 1 FM station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 36,000; 21,000 fit for military service; 1,800 reach military age (18) annually

BENIN
(formerly Dahomey)

(See reference map VII)

LAND

115,773 km²; 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: 3,522,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (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

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; the military plans to relinquish power to a 336-member National Assembly

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

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces, 46 districts

BENIN/BERMUDA

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: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections were held late 1979

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: \$1,139.5 million (1980), \$340 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 23,715 metric tons (1979); exports 600 metric tons, imports 7,365 metric tons (1979)

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: \$230 million (f.o.b., 1980 est.); palm products (34%); other agricultural products

Imports: \$435 million (c.i.f., 1980 est.); 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: (1979) revenues \$235.6 million, current expenditures \$172.2 million, development expenditures \$147.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 212.72 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1979)

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: small sections, only important locally

Ports: 1 major (Cotonou), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

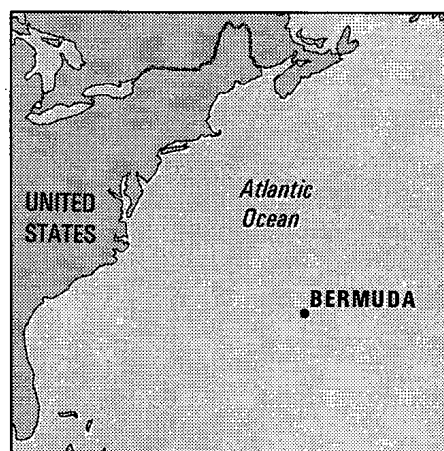
Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system of open wire and radio relay; 10,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: eligible 15-49; 756,000; 381,000 fit for military service; about 34,000 males and 35,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

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

BERMUDA

(See reference map 11)

LAND

54.4 km²; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

WATER

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

Coastline: 103 km

PEOPLE

Population: 64,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

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: 28,200 employed (September 1978)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Bermuda

Type: British colony

Capital: Hamilton

BERMUDA/BHUTAN

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

GDP: \$505 million (1979 est.), \$8,280 per capita; real growth rate 1978/79, 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: \$46 million (f.o.b., 1977); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

Imports: \$186 million (f.o.b., 1977); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

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

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-79), from U.S. \$34 million; from Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (FY70-78), \$109 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, \$95 million; expenditures \$95 million; (FY79/80)

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

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 190 km, all paved

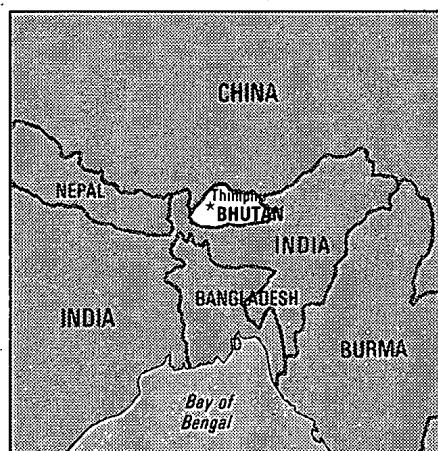
Ports: 3 major (Hamilton, St. George Freeport, Ireland Island)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 2,945 m

Telecommunications: modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 39,500 sets (63.7 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

BHUTAN



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

46,600 km²; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested

Land boundaries: about 870 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,318,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

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

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

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

BHUTAN/BOLIVIA

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 (1979); 8 million kWh produced (1979), 6 kWh per capita

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

Imports: about \$1.4 million annually

Major trade 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; 1,300 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, 314,000; 168,000 fit for military service; about 14,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on India

BOLIVIA**LAND**

1,098,160 km²; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water

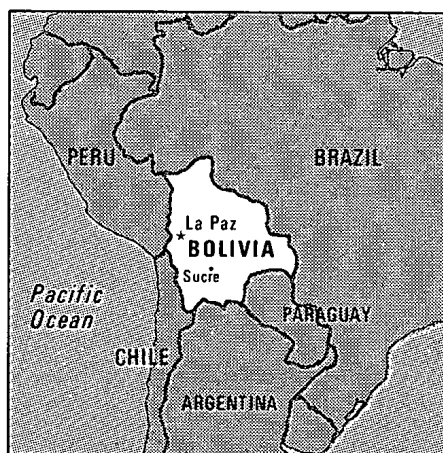
Land boundaries: 6,083 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,420,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

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

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



(See reference map IV)

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

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

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic; military dictatorship since 17 July 1980

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—has not met since the coup, 17 July 1980; judiciary

Government leaders: General Luis Garcia Meza (since July 1980 military coup)

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

Elections: presidential and congressional elections held on 1 July 1979; since no presidential candidate won required simple majority, the contest was decided in the Congress where a compromise candidate, Senate President Walter Guevara Arce, was elected interim president; Guevara was overthrown on 1 November 1979 by a military coup led by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch; popular repudiation of Natusch forced his resignation after 16 days in power and

BOLIVIA/BOTSWANA

Congress chose Chamber of Deputies President Lidia Gueiler Tejada interim president; Gueiler presided over new elections on 29 June 1980, which were won by the UDP coalition candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo; however, prior to the planned August inauguration, the government was overthrown when a military coup led by General Luis Garcia Meza occurred on 17 July 1980; Garcia Meza currently rules the country

Political parties and leaders: ban on political parties was lifted in December 1977; however, all political party activity greatly restricted since the 17 July 1980 coup; 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 Estensorista MNR (Leonidas Sanchez); Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN; Hugo Banzer)

Voting strength (1980 elections): UDP—Democratic Popular Unity Front, a coalition of the MNR1, MIR and several smaller groups 38.5%; MNR 20.5%; ADN 16.8%

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), NAM, OAS, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$4.1 billion (1979), \$800 per capita; 70% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 20% gross domestic investment, -2.0% net foreign balance (1979); 1979 growth, 2.0%

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of wheat; caloric intake, 83% of requirements (1978)

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: \$780 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton, natural gas

Imports: \$930 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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)

Budget: \$400 million revenues, \$594 million expenditures (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 24.5 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: 53 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 588 total, 546 usable; 6 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; 101,000 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 122 AM, 18 FM, and 8 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,245,000; 787,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 55,000

BOTSWANA**LAND**

569,800 km²; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert

Land boundaries: 3,774 km

PEOPLE

Population: 795,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

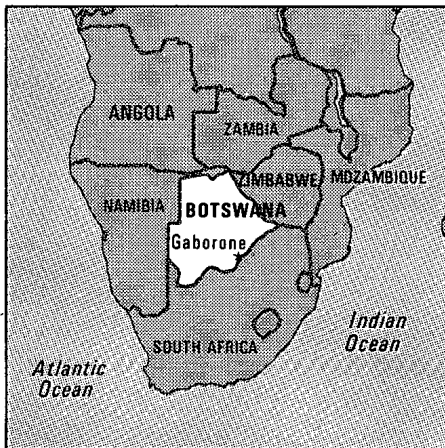
Nationality: noun—Motswana (sing.), Batswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

Religion: 85% animist, 15% Christian

Language: Africans speak Tswana vernacular

BOTSWANA/BRAZIL



(See reference map VII)

Literacy: about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: 78,000 formal sector employees; most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 or over one-half of formal sector employees spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1978)

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 leaders: President, Dr. Quett K. J. Masire; Vice President, Lenyeletse M. Seretse

Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over

Elections: general elections held 20 October 1979

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

Voting strength: (October 1979 election) BDP (29 seats); BPP (1 seat); BNF (2 seats); BIP (no seats)

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

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

ECONOMY

GDP: \$434.6 million; 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: \$383.1 million (1979 est.); cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

Imports: \$380.5 million (1979 est.); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

Major trade partners: South Africa and U.K.

Budget: (1979) revenues \$167.0 million, current expenditures \$120.8 million, development expenditures \$74.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 pula=about US\$1.22 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 726 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 10,784 km total; 800 km paved; 1,540 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: 7 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in

Airfields: 78 total, 64 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; 8,000 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 155,000; 82,000 fit for military service; 9,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1980, \$13.0 million; 3% of central government budget

BRAZIL**LAND**

8,521,100 km²; 4% cultivated, 13% pasture, 23% built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested

BRAZIL

(See reference map IV)

Land boundaries: 13,076 km**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm
Coastline: 7,491 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 123,388,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (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 40 million in 1976—36.3% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing; 23.2% industry; 18.9% services, transportation, and communication; 9.2% commerce; 6.1% social activities; 3.5% public administration; 2.8% 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**Government leader:** President, João Figueiredo**Suffrage:** compulsory over age 18, except illiterates; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970**Elections:** Figueiredo, who took office on 15 March 1979, was chosen by an electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures on 15 October 1978; next presidential election 1984**Voting strength:** (November 1974 congressional elections) 33.6% ARENA, 31.9% MDB, 35.5% blank and void**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party (PDS), pro-government, José Sarney, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimarães, president; Popular Party (PP), Tancredo Neves and Magalhães Pinto, leaders**Communists:** 6,000, less than 1,000 militants**Other political or pressure groups:** the Catholic Church, over the years, has been a consistent critic of the regime; labor unions, at least as far as wage demands, have become highly active**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:** \$215 billion (1980 est.), \$1,800 per capita; 23% gross investment, 79% consumption, -2% net foreign balance (1980 est.); real growth rate 6.6% (1980 est.)**Agriculture:** main products—coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,400 calories per day per capita (1975)**Fishing:** catch 857,971 metric tons (1978); exports, \$125 million (f.o.b., 1979); imports, \$90 million (f.o.b., 1979)**Major industries:** textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods**Crude steel:** 12.5 million metric tons capacity (1978); 13.5 million metric tons produced (1979)**Electric power:** 24,500,000 kW capacity (1977); 88.2 billion kWh produced (1978), 765 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$15,244 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef, shoes**Imports:** \$17,961 million (f.o.b., 1979); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat, copper, aluminum**Major trade partners:** exports—18.5% U.S., 6.8% West Germany, 7.1% Netherlands, 6.0% Japan, 4.3% Italy, 4.1% Argentina, 3.9% France (1978); imports—37.6% oil exporters, 16.2% U.S., 7.3% West Germany, 5.8% Japan, 4.7% Argentina, 3.5% Spain (1978)**Budget:** (1979) revenues \$20.2 billion, expenditures \$19.3 billion**Monetary conversion rate:** 58 cruzeiros=US\$1 (October 1980, changes frequently)

BRAZIL/BRUNEI

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: 156 major transport aircraft, including 6 leased in

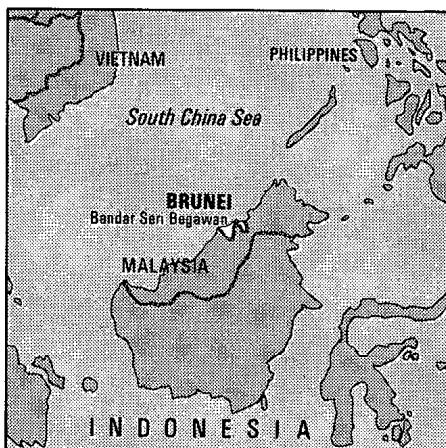
Airfields: 4,419 total, 3,831 usable; 185 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 429 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telecom system; good radio relay facilities; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station with 2 antennas; 6 domestic satellite stations; 4.71 million telephones (4.0 per 100 popl.); 1,100 AM stations, 150 FM, and 120 TV stations (with many relay transmitters); 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 28,698,000; 18,679,000 fit for military service; 1,321,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$1,542.6 million; 6.8% of central government budget

BRUNEI

(See reference map IX)

LAND

5,776 km²; 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: 232,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 5.8% (7-78 to 7-79)

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

Ethnic divisions: 65% Malays, 24% Chinese, 11% other

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: 81,000 kW capacity (1979); 240 million kWh produced (1979), 1,150 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,900 million (f.o.b., 1978); 95% crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas

Imports: \$261 million (c.i.f., 1978); 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: (1979) revenues \$1 billion, expenditures \$507 million, surplus \$493 million; 70% defense

BRUNEI/BULGARIA

Monetary conversion rate: 2.2 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; 12,388 telephones (6.1 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 46,000; 27,000 fit for military service; about 2,300 reach military age (18) annually

BULGARIA

(See reference map V)

LAND

111,852 km²; 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: 8,885,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)

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

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: 4.7 million (1980); 26% agriculture, 26% industry, 48% 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

BULGARIA/BURMA

ECONOMY

GNP: \$26.8 billion, 1979 (1979 dollars), \$3,020 per capita; 1979 real growth rate, 2.6%

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

Fishing: catch 150,000 metric tons (1978)

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: 2.5 million metric tons produced (1979), 281 kg per capita

Electric power: 8,343,000 kW capacity (1979); 34,475 million kWh produced (1979), 3,670 kWh per capita

Exports: \$9.0 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 45% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 19% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 2% agricultural raw materials; 24% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 9% industrial consumer goods (1979)

Imports: \$8.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 37% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 48% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 5% agricultural raw materials; 5% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 5% industrial consumer goods (1979)

Major trade partners: \$17,554 million in 1979; 23% with non-Communist countries, 56% with U.S.S.R., 21% with other Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 0.86 leva=US\$1 (1979)

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 1979 rate of 0.86 leva=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,341 km total; about 4,096 km standard gage (1.435 m), 245 km narrow gage; 347 km double track; 1,554 km electrified; government-owned (1978)

Highways: 31,949 km total; 80 km superhighway, 6,679 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 6,084 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 19,106 km earth (1978)

Inland waterways: 471 km (1979)

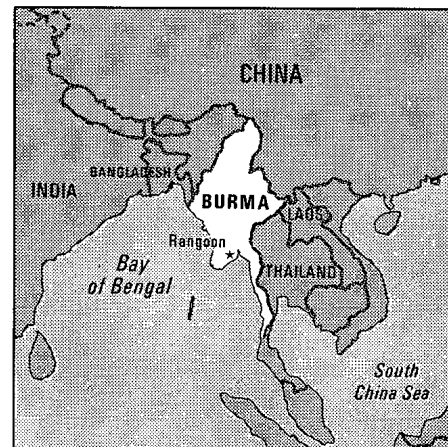
Freight carried: rail—75.0 million metric tons, 17.1 billion metric ton/km (1978); highway—837 million metric tons, 16.1 billion metric ton/km (1978); waterway—4.9 million metric tons, 2.6 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic; 1979); approximately 295 waterway craft with 285,000 metric ton capacity (1978)

Ports: 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 3 minor (1979); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, est. 725 million leva; 6.7% of total budget

BURMA



(See reference maps VIII and IX)

LAND

678,600 km²; 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: 34,842,000 (January 1981), 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

BURMA/BURUNDI

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: 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, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$5.0 billion (1979/80, in current prices), \$150 per capita; real growth rate 5.9% (1979/80)

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 518,700 metric tons (1977)

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

Electric power: 460,000 kW capacity (1979); 968 million kWh produced (1979), 28 kWh per capita

Exports: \$325 million (f.o.b., 1979); rice, teak

Imports: \$650 million (c.i.f., 1979); 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.

Budget: (1979/80) \$3.4 billion est. revenues, \$4.0 billion expenditures, \$600 million deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 6.65 kyat=US\$1 (1979)

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: 81 total, 79 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

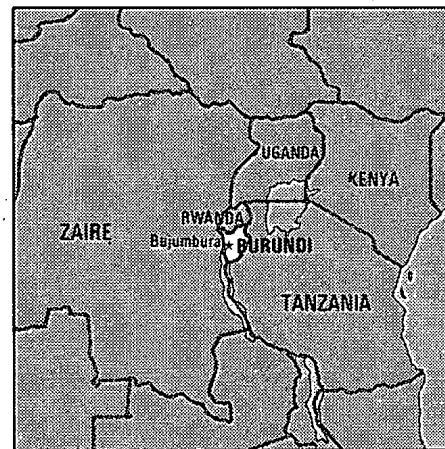
Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good;

radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 33,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM and 1 FM radio stations; first TV station being tested; one ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 7,801,000; 4,165,000 fit for military service; about 338,000 males and 333,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both are liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981; \$311.8 million, 32% of central government budget

BURUNDI

(See reference map VII)

LAND

28,490 km²; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other

Land boundaries: 974 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,353,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

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

Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); other Africans include perhaps 10,000 Zairians (approximately 40,000 were recently repatriated), 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

Language: Kirundi and French (official); 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/CAMEROON

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. 175,000) 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

Suffrage: universal

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

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 \$614.0 million (1978), \$140 per capita; 2.0% 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: \$90 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee (90%), tea, cotton, hides, skins

Imports: \$102 million (c.i.f., 1979); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.S., EEC countries

Budget: (1979) revenue \$113.3 million, current expenditure \$38.0 million, development expenditure \$38.0 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 lake port

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

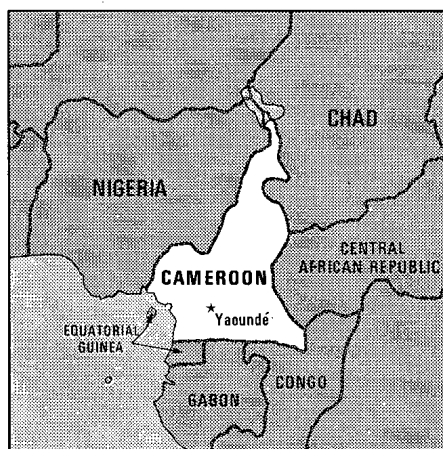
Airfields: 12 total, 12 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; telegraph primary means of communication; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 986,000; 510,000 fit for military service; 47,000 reach military age (16) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$35.5 million; about 21.8% of central government budget

CAMEROON

(See reference map VII)

LAND

475,400 km²; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other

Land boundaries: 4,554 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 402 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,660,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current); this estimate does not take into account refugee movement from Chad to Cameroon during recent years

CAMEROON/CANADA

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; one-sixth 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: Yaoundé

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces divided into 40 departments, 153 arrondissements, 31 districts

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

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: parliamentary elections held 28 May 1978; presidential elections held April 1980

Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), instituted in 1966, 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: \$4.9 billion (1980 est.), about \$600 per capita; 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 (1978); 1,276 million kWh produced (1978), 160 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,113 million (f.o.b., 1979); cocoa and coffee about 60%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

Imports: \$1,110 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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: (1980) revenues \$877.3 million, current expenditures \$608.6 million, development expenditures \$268.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 212.7 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,173 km total; 858 km meter gage (1.00 m), 145 km 0.600-meter gage

Highways: approximately 28,940 km total; including 2,127 km bituminous, 26,813 km gravel and earth

Inland waterways: 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 59 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire and radio relay; 26,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,836,000; 926,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 83,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$91.6 million; 7.8% of central government budget

CANADA

LAND

9,971,500 km²; 4% cultivated, 2% meadows and pastures, 44% forested, 42% waste or urban, 8% inland water

Land boundaries: 9,010 km

CANADA



(See reference map II)

WATER

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

Coastline: 90,908 km

PEOPLE

Population: 24,033,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.9% (1-79 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 44% British Isles origin, 30% French origin, 26% other

Religion: 48% Protestant, 47% Catholic, 5% other

Language: English and French official

Labor force: 11.5 million (July 1980); 42% service, 20% manufacturing, 17% trade, 9% transportation and utilities, 6% construction, 4% agriculture, 2% other; 7.5% unemployment (1979 average); 7.6% unemployment (August 1980)

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 E. Trudeau; Governor General Edward Schreyer

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of 5 years but in practice usually held within 4 years, last election February 1980; voter turnout, 72%

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive-Conservatives, Joe Clark; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

Voting strength (1980 election): (numbers in parens indicate current party strengths in Parliament) Liberal, 44% (146 seats); Progressive Conservative, 33% (102 seats); New Democratic Party, 20% (32 seats); 2 vacant seats; total seats in Parliament 282

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: \$222.2 billion (1979 in 1979 prices), \$9,350 per capita (1979); 58% consumption, 23% government, 20% investment, -2% net foreign trade; real growth rate 5.3% (1970-74), 3.0% (1975-79)

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 892 million metric tons; exports 784.7 million metric tons (1978)

Major industries: mining, metals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals

Shortages: rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 16.1 million metric tons produced (1979)

Electric power: 75,768,000 kW capacity (1979); 352,308 million kWh produced (1979), 14,770 kWh per capita

Exports: \$55,634 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: \$52,243 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: 70.1% U.S., 10.0% EC, 4.9% Japan (1979)

Aid: economic—(received U.S., \$412.8 million Ex-Im Bank, FY70-79); Canada commitments to LDCs (1970-78), bilateral ODA and OOF, \$10.7 billion

CANADA/CAPE VERDE

Budget: total revenues \$36,564 million; current expenditures \$44,052 million; gross capital expenditure \$894 million; budget deficit \$7,795 million (1979; 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\$0.84-1.04 in value, 1C\$=US\$0.8537 (official rate, 1979 average)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 68,978 km total; 67,616 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: 556 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,837 total, 1,485 usable; 325 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 291 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 14.5 million telephones (61.0 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage including 630 AM, 80 FM, and 500 TV stations; 8 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna and 70 domestic satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,330,000; 5,441,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (17) annually 212,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$4.66 billion; about 9% of proposed central government budget

CAPE VERDE

LAND

4,040 km², divided among 10 islands and several islets

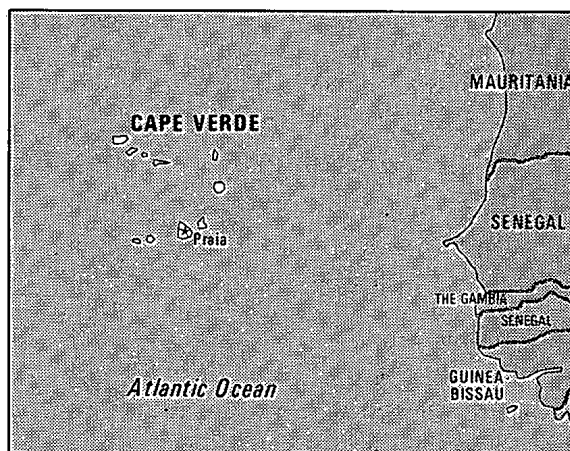
WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: 965 km

PEOPLE

Population: 338,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)



(See reference map VII)

Nationality: noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdian

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: \$40.7 million (1978 est.); \$136 per capita income; 0.0% growth rate

Agriculture: main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

CAPE VERDE/CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Fishing: catch 8,331 metric tons (1977); 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: \$11.9 million (f.o.b., 1979); fish, bananas, salt, flour

Imports: \$58.8 million (c.i.f., 1979); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

Major trade partners: Portugal, U.K., Japan, African neighbors

Budget: \$29.7 million public revenue, \$29.8 million current expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 53.6 escudos=US\$1 (1978)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Ports: 1 major (Mindelo), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

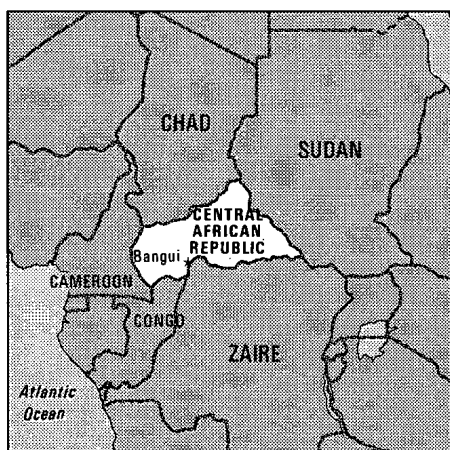
Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 4 permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland radio-relay system, HF radio to mainland Portugal, about 1,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 5 AM stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 82,000; 46,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year including 31 December 1980, \$15 million; about 5% of central government budget

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(See reference map VII)

LAND

626,780 km²; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste

Land boundaries: 4,981 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,376,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (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 Republic

Type: democratic republic with a single party

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French law; in September 1979 the present Chief of State, with French military support, overthrew Emperor Bokassa and proclaimed a provisional constitution; new constitution has been drafted and referendum promised by 1981, but no date specified

National holiday: 4 December

Branches: President David Dacko is Chief of State; 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: President David Dacko

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: tentatively planned by 1982

Political parties and leaders: Central African Democratic Union (UDC), sole political party, formed March 1980 by Dacko

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: \$535.5 million (1978 est.), \$280 per capita

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops—manioc, corn, peanuts, rice,

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD

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: \$129.7 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

Imports: \$101.6 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: France, Yugoslavia, Japan, U.S.

Budget: (1979) revenues \$96.8 million (est.), current expenditures \$107.7 million (est.), development expenditures \$4.2 million (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 212.7 Commaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 21,950 km total; 290 km bituminous, 7,500 km 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 shallow-draft dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams

Ports: Bangui (river port)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 56 total, 47 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 radio-communication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

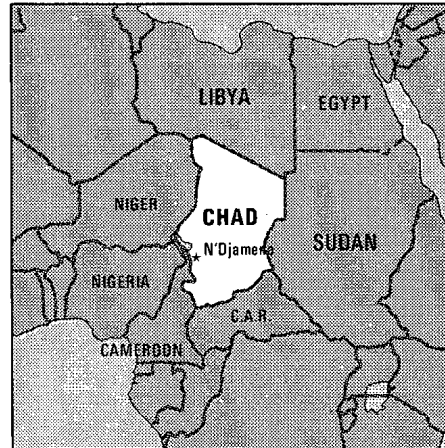
Military manpower: males 15-49, 552,000; 286,000 fit for military service

Supply: mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R., FRG, South Korea, and PRC

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980; \$12.8 million (current budget only); about 12.7% of central government current budget

CHAD**LAND**

1,284,640 km²; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste



(See reference map VII)

Land boundaries: 5,987 km

PEOPLE

Population: 4,687,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current); this estimate does not take into account refugee movement from Chad to Cameroon during recent years

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 National Union Transition Government formed 6 November 1979

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

CHAD/CHILE

Government leaders: President Weddeye Goukouni; Vice President Lt. Col. Wadal Kamougue; Minister of Defense Hissein Habré

Suffrage: universal

Elections: national elections are expected to take place in 18 months

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: the development of a stable government will probably be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms of the dissident factions now ruling Chad

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 Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$924.6 million (1978), \$220 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate 16%

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops—peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

Fishing: catch 70,000 metric tons (1978 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: \$90.5 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); cotton 80%, livestock and animal products

Imports: \$179.6 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); 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: (1978 est.) public revenue \$67.4 million, current revenue \$89.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 212.72 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1979)

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 2,000 km navigable

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 55 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; principal center N'Djamena, secondary center Sarh; satellite ground station; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,074,000; 556,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 44,000

Supply: dependent on France primarily

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$22.2 million; about 33% of total budget

CHILE**LAND**

(See reference map IV)

756,626 km²; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% 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: 11,091,000 (January 1981), 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)

CHILE

Labor force: 3.0 million total employment (1979); 20% agricultural, 22% industry and construction, 22% services, 15% commerce, 3% mining, 6% transportation, 12% other (1979)

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

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; new constitution approved September 1980, plebiscite goes into effect in 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, then a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; 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 1989; Congress dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

Government leader: President, Maj. Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio MERINO Castro, Brig. Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel, Gen. César MENDOZA Durán

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 recessed; 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 Agrícola); 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: \$18.9 billion (1979), \$1,740 per capita; 81% private consumption, 12% government consumption; 11% gross investment, -4% net imports and factor payments abroad; real growth rate (1979), 6.8%

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, rice, sugar beet, onions, beans, fruits; about 90% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

Fishing: catch 2.3 million metric tons (1979); exports \$250 million (1979)

Major industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, transportation equipment, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1979); 641,600 metric tons produced (1979)

Electric power: 2,775,000 kW capacity (1977); 10.5 billion kWh produced (1978), 980 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); copper, iron ore, paper products, fishmeal, fruits, basic metal products, wood products

Imports: \$4.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); petroleum, wheat, sugar, cotton, textiles, plastics, capital goods, chemicals, vehicles

Major trade partners: exports—38% EC, 25% LAFTA, 11% U.S., 11% Japan; imports—25% LAFTA, 23% U.S., 18% EC, 8% Japan (1979)

Budget: \$4.8 billion revenues, \$4.4 billion expenditures (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 39 pesos=US\$1, fixed since 30 June 1979

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: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 351 total, 340 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 53 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

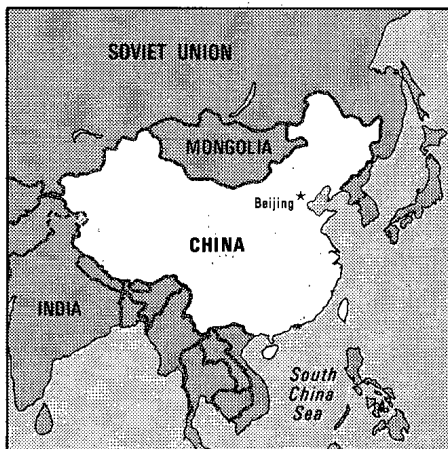
Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 483,000 telephones (4.5 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 2 domestic satellite stations; 180 AM, 30 FM, and 72 TV stations

CHILE/CHINA

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,797,000; 2,109,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 114,000

CHINA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

9.6 million km²; 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: 1,034,364,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.4% (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, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

Literacy: at least 25%

Labor force: est. 400 million (mid-1979); 75% agriculture, 25% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

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, which reviews local court decisions; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but has been revived; new legal codes in effect 1 January 1980

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 largely restored

Government leader: Premier of State Council, Zhao Ziyang; government subordinate to central committee of CCP

Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic

Elections: elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

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 37 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

ECONOMY

GNP: \$517 billion (1979), \$510 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1978); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 10.9 million metric tons in 1979

CHINA/COLOMBIA

Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, electricity

Crude steel: 34.48 million metric tons produced, 30 kg per capita (1979)

Electric power: 57 million kW capacity (1979); 280 billion kWh produced (1979), 275 kWh per capita

Exports: \$13.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); agricultural products, oil, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

Imports: \$14.5 billion (c.i.f., 1979); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, U.S., West Germany, Romania, Australia, Canada, U.K., France, U.S.S.R. (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: as of 9 September 1980, about 1.46 yuan=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: networks total about 50,000 route km common-carrier lines; about 600 km meter gage (1.00 m); rest standard gage (1.435 m); all single track except 9,200 km double track on standard gage lines; approximately 1,100 km electrified; about 10,000 km industrial lines (gages range from 0.762 to 1.435 m)

Highways: about 890,000 km all types roads; almost half (about 350,000 km) unimproved natural earth roads and tracks; about 280,000 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, approximately 180 minor

Airfields: 373 total; 255 with permanent surface runways; 11 with runways 3,500 m and over; 63 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 229 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 62 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 6 airfields under construction

DEFENSE FORCES

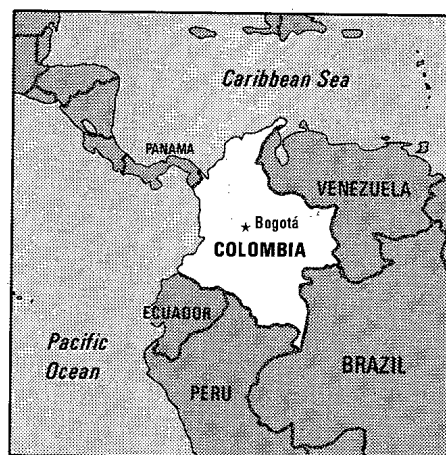
Military manpower: males 15-49, 262,686,000, about 146,821,000 fit for military service; about 10,995,000 reach military age (18) annually

COLOMBIA

LAND

1,139,600 km²; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and 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



(See reference map IV)

WATER

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

Coastline: 2,414 km

PEOPLE

Population: 27,025,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (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: 72-75% of population over 15 years old

Labor force: 5.9 million (1973); 30% agriculture, 15% industry, 19% services, 13% commerce/hotels, 18% other (1973); 18.5% unemployment (1979)

Organized labor: 13% of labor force (1968)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogotá

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 3 Intendants, 5 Commissariats, Bogotá 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: age 18 and over

Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections June 1978; municipal and departmental elections every 2 years, last held February 1978

COLOMBIA/COMOROS

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, President Julio César Turbay and former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; and Misael Pastrana Borrero head two principal factions

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; National Movement, led by Belisario Betancur

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: \$26.2 billion (1979 est.; in current dollars), \$1,000 per capita (1979; in constant 1970 dollars); 73% private consumption, 8% public consumption, 20% gross investment

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 63,965 metric tons 1977; 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); 18,800 million kWh produced (1978), 740 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3,364 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas

Imports: \$4,630 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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)

Budget: (1979) revenues \$2.7 billion; expenditures \$2.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 43.38 pesos=US\$1 (February 1980, 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: 78 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 675 total, 674 usable; 45 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

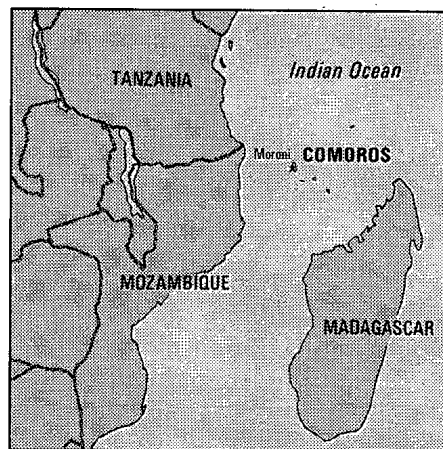
Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 3 domestic satellite stations; 1.40 million telephones (5.3 per 100 popl.); 325 AM, 130 FM, and 85 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,094,000; 3,990,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 302,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$306.4 million; about 9.3% of central government budget

COMOROS



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,170 km²; 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: 375,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

COMOROS/CONGO

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 May 1978 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: ADB, G-77, IBRD, IMF, 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

Electric power: 2,400 kW capacity (1977); 3 million kWh produced (1977); 10 kWh per capita

Exports: \$12.0 million (f.o.b., 1979); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

Imports: \$17.4 million (f.o.b., 1979); foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

Major trade partners: France, Madagascar, Kenya, Italy, FRG, Tanzania and U.S.

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$101 million; OPEC, ODA (1974-79), \$33 million

Budget: (1979) revenues \$20.4 million, current expenditures, \$17.0 million, development expenditures \$4.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 212.7 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 in 1979, floating

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

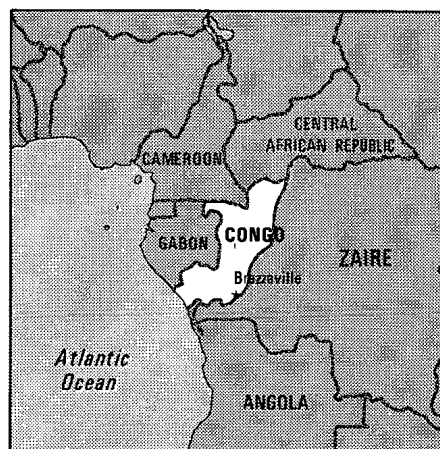
Highways: 1,000 km total; approximately 295 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore); Majunga, Madagascar, is used for major trade

Civil air: no major transports

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; 1,200 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

CONGO

(See reference map VII)

LAND

349,650 km²; 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: 1,573,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

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

CONGO/COOK ISLANDS

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 Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: President, Col. Denis Sasson-Nguesso replaced Joachim Yhombi-Opango as President in March 1979, following an intraparty squabble; Prime Minister Col. Louis Sylvain-Goma is Head of Government

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese 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, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$805 million (1979 est.), \$540 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 (1978 est.)

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: \$325.4 million (f.o.b., 1979); oil (58%), lumber, tobacco, veneer, and plywood

Imports: \$338.7 million (f.o.b., 1979); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products, sugar

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries

Budget: (1979) revenues \$260.5 million, current expenditures \$260.5 million, development expenditures \$47.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 225.6 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1978)

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: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 68 total, 49 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 radio-relay route, radiocommunication stations, coaxial cables, and wire lines; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 13,500 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 339,000; 171,000 fit for military service; about 14,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$78.2 million; about 14% of central government budget

COOK ISLANDS

LAND

About 240 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

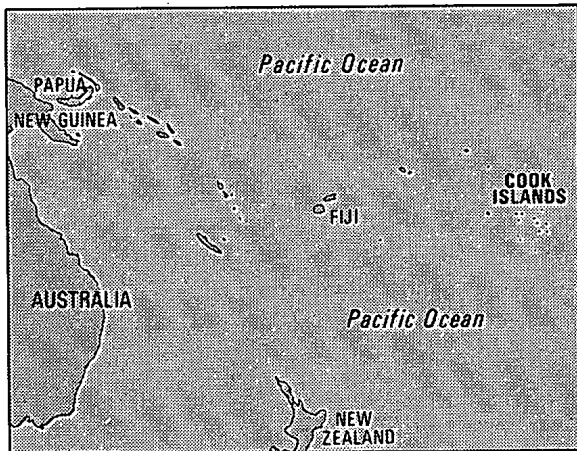
Coastline: about 120 km

PEOPLE

Population: 18,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1979)

Nationality: noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

COOK ISLANDS/COSTA RICA



(See reference map X)

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

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, 16 seats, Cook Islands Party, 6 seats

ECONOMY

GDP: \$15.4 million (1977), \$860 per capita (1978)

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 (1979); 10 million kWh produced (1979), 556 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3.0 million (1977); copra, fresh and canned fruit
Imports: \$16.8 million (1977); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels
Major trade partners: (1970) exports—98% New Zealand, imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

Aid: Australia (1980-83), \$2.0 million; Australia and New Zealand (1977), \$6.5 million

Government budget: \$121 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 NZ\$=US\$1.01 (1978/79)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

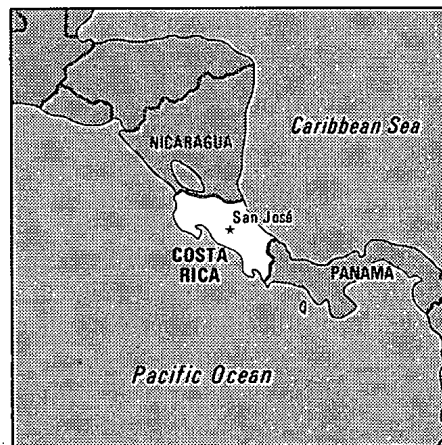
Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 6 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 1,186 telephones (1.3 per 100 pop.)

COSTA RICA



(See reference map III)

LAND

51,000 km²; 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: 2,269,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

COSTA RICA

Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 793,000 (1978 est.); 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; 4.4% unemployment (1978 est.)

Organized labor: about 11.5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: unitary republic

Capital: San José

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, José "Pepe" Figueres; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; 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

Voting strength (1978 election): Unity Coalition 43.4%, 27 seats; PLN 38.8%, 25 seats; Leftist Coalition Party (PUP) 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; Liberation Party affiliate), General Confederation of Workers (CGT; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE); Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; right-wing militants)

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: \$4.0 billion (1979, in current prices), \$1,850 per capita; 69.1% private consumption, 17.7% public consumption, 25.1% gross domestic investment, -11.9% net foreign balance (1979); 3.3% real growth rate (1979)

Agriculture: main products—bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,535 calories per day per capita (1974); protein intake 58 grams per day per capita

Fishing: catch 14,491 metric tons (1978); 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); 800 kWh per capita

Exports: \$925 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

Imports: \$1,409 million (c.i.f., 1979); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—31% U.S., 20% CACM, 13% West Germany; imports—30% U.S., 14% CACM, 5% West Germany, 14% Japan (prelim. 1979)

Aid: economic bilateral commitments—U.S. authorized (FY70-79) including Ex-Im \$120 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-78) \$100 million, Communist (1971-74) \$17 million; military commitments negligible

Budget: (1979) \$516 million total revenues, \$757 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 (Limón, Golfito, Puntarenas), 4 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 230 total, 228 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good domestic telephone service; 145,000 telephones (6.7 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 55 AM, 10 FM, and 15 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

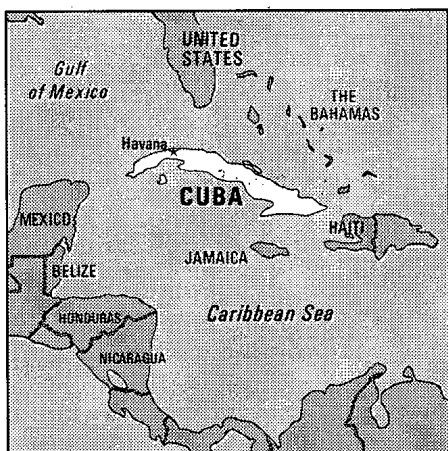
Military manpower: males 15-49, 554,000; 363,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 26,000

COSTA RICA/CUBA

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



(See reference map III)

LAND

114,478 km²; 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: 9,796,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese

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), IAEA, ICAO, IHO, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multi-national Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$13.3 billion (1978 est., in 1978 prices), \$1,360 per capita; real growth rate 1978, 4.0%

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee

Fishing: catch 152,000 metric tons (1979); exports \$82 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: 313,500 metric tons produced (1979); 30 kg per capita

Electric power: 2,800,000 kW capacity (1979); 8.2 billion kWh produced (1979), 830 kWh per capita

Exports: \$4.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); sugar, nickel, shellfish tobacco

Imports: \$5.0 billion (c.i.f., 1979); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

CUBA/CYPRUS

Major trade partners: exports—73% U.S.S.R., 12% other Communist countries; imports—65% U.S.S.R., 14% other Communist countries (1978)

Aid: from U.S. (FY46-61), \$41.5 million (loans \$37.5 million, grants \$4.0 million); economic aid (1960-78) from U.S.S.R., \$5.7 billion in economic credit and \$11.0 billion in subsidies; military assistance from the U.S.S.R. (1959-78), \$1.6 billion

Budget: \$13.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1.38 (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

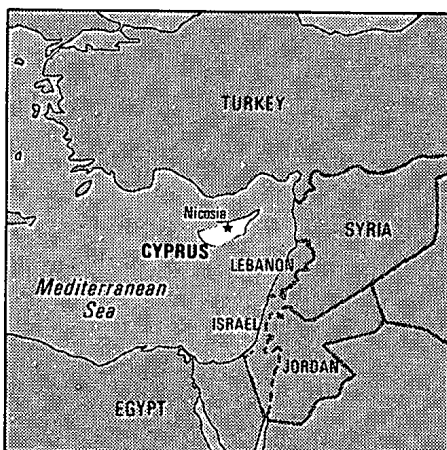
Ports: 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantánamo), 44 minor

Civil air: 45 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 203 total, 196 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$1.1 billion; about 8.5% of total budget

CYPRUS

(See reference map VI)

LAND

9,251 km²; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

PEOPLE

Population: 629,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

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 89% of population 15 years or older, 99% of population aged 15-39

Greek Sector labor force: 202,700 (1977), 27.5% services; 25.8% industry; 23.0% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 5% public administration; 15.2% employed overseas or in military; 3% unemployed

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 the Government of Cyprus has 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 Denktash; "Prime Minister," Mustáfa Cagatay

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: officially every 5 years (next elections to be held in 1981); Turkish Cypriot "Presidential" and

CYPRUS/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Parliamentary" elections held June 1976; Greek Cypriot parliamentary elections held in September 1976

Political parties and leaders: Greek Sector: Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DS), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DK), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; New Democratic Movement (NDP), Alecos Michaelides; New Union of the Center, Tasos Papadhopoulos; Turkish Sector: National Unity Party (UBP), Mustafa Cagatay; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Alpay Durduran; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker Ozgur; Democratic People's Party (DHP), Nejat Konuk

Voting strength (1976 elections): Rauf Denktash 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 DK 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); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist-controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist-controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

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: \$1,973 million (1979, whole island), \$3,210 per capita; 1979 real growth rate 7%

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, grapes, citrus fruit, grains

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 470,000 kW capacity (1979); 980 million kWh produced (1979), 1,580 kWh per capita

Exports: \$421.9 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—food and beverages including citrus, raisins, potatoes and wine, also cement and clothing

Turkish Sector exports: \$40.2 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes and pyrites

Imports: \$1,009 million (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

Turkish Sector imports: \$107.5 million (c.i.f., 1979); principal items are foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1979)—25.3% U.K., 11.7% Italy, 8.2% Japan, 8.0% West Germany, 6.3% Greece; exports (1978)—27.7% U.K., 9.7% Saudi Arabia, 5.4% Syria, 5.4% Lebanon, 5.2% Libya, 4.1% Kuwait, 1.7% Greece, 1.3% U.S., 36.4% EC

Turkish Sector major trade partners: imports (1979)—43% Turkey, 21.2% U.K., 7% Italy, 6.6% West Germany, 2.7% France; exports (1979)—66.4% U.K., 21% Turkey, 3.7% West Germany

Turkish Sector aid: Turkey, probably \$20-30 million annually since 1975; primarily development and budgetary aid with some balance of payments support

Budget: 1979—revenues \$348.8 million, expenditures \$468.4 million, deficit \$119.6 million

Turkish Sector budget: 1979 revenues \$33.1 million, expenditures \$62.0 million, deficit \$28.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.822 (1979 average)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 31.08 Turkish lira=US\$1 (1979 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

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 Cypriot control

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in and 1 leased out

Airfields: 12 total, 11 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; 82,800 telephones (11.2 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 4 FM, and 26 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 2 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 155,000; 109,000 fit for military service, about 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$23.4 million about 10% of central government budget

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LAND

127,946 km²; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



(See reference map V)

Land boundaries: 3,540 km

PEOPLE

Population: 15,375,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.6% (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

Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 7.6 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 Charles 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 Gustáv Husák (elected May 1975), Premier Lubomir Štrougal

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 Husák, 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: \$76.5 billion in 1979 (in 1979 dollars), \$5,020 per capita; 1979 real growth rate 0.7%

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: 14.8 million metric tons produced (1979), 1,000 kg per capita

Electric power: 16,507,000 kW capacity (1979); 68,045 million kWh produced (1979), 4,450 kWh per capita

Exports: \$13,890 million (f.o.b., 1979); 53% machinery, equipment; 26% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 17% consumer goods, excluding foods (1978)

Imports: \$14,371 million (f.o.b., 1979); 40% machinery, equipment; 45% fuels, raw materials; 8% foods, food products, and live animals; 6% consumer goods, excluding foods (1978)

Major trade partners: U.S.S.R., GDR, Hungary, FRG, Romania, Bulgaria, Austria, U.K.; \$28,261 million (1979); 71% with Communist countries, 29% with non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: noncommercial 9.54 crowns=US\$1, commercial 5.35 crowns=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/DENMARK

NOTE: foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 5.35 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); 2,839 km double track; 2,931 km electrified; government-owned (1979)

Highways: 73,820 km total; 60,300 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,520 km gravel, crushed stone (1978)

Inland waterways: 483 km (1979)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 861 km; natural gas, 6,000 km

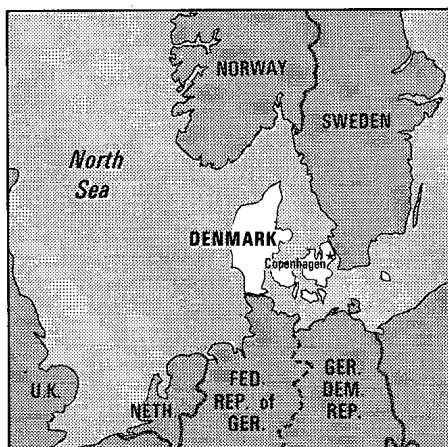
Freight carried: rail—283.3 million metric tons, 73.0 billion metric ton/km (1979); highway—1,131.9 million metric tons, 19.6 billion metric ton/km (1979); waterway—8.8 million metric tons, 4.5 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) in approximately 766 waterway craft with 454,370 metric ton capacity (1979)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdańsk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Děčín, Komárno, Bratislava (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, est. 23 billion crowns, 6.3% of total budget

DENMARK



(See reference map V)

LAND

42,994 km² (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)
48

Coastline: 3,379 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,133,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.2% (1-79 to 1-80)

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: 2,625,223 (January 1979); 8.6% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 24.6% manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 15.4% commerce, 6.6% transportation, 5.4% services, 29.3% government, 2.0% other; 7.7% (190,600) registered unemployed as a percentage of total labor force (1978 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 Aarhus; 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 23 October 1979)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Henning Christophersen; Conservative, Ib Setter; Radical Liberal, Thorkild Møller; Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Joergen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilhjelm; Center Democratic, Peder Duetoft; Christian People's, F. Kofod-Svendsen; Justice, Lars Fredsted Kristensen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger

Voting strength (1979 election): 38.3% Labor, 12.5% Liberal, 12.5% Conservative, 11.0% Progress, 5.9% Socialist People's, 5.4% Radical Liberal, 3.6% Left Socialist, 3.2% Center Democrats, 2.6% Christian, 2.6% Justice

Communists: 7,500-8,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 114,034 Communist votes cast in 1977 elections

DENMARK/DJIBOUTI

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: \$70.3 billion (1980 est.), \$13,700 per capita; 54.3% private consumption, 19.2% investment, 23.0% government, 3.5% net foreign sector and stock building; 1980 growth rate -0.9%, constant prices

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 1.7 million metric tons (1978), exports \$707 million 1979 (est.)

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: 863,000 metric tons produced (1978), 170 kg per capita

Electric power: 7,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 22.2 billion kWh produced (1979), 4,330 kWh per capita

Exports: \$14.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

Imports: \$18.5 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 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: 49.5% EC-nine (18.8% West Germany, 13.2% U.K.); 13.0% Sweden; 5.0% U.S. (1979)

Aid: donor—economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF) \$1,700 million (1970-78)

Budget: (FY81 projected) expenditures \$25.6 billion, revenues \$20.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 5.261 Kroner=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning 1 January

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: 53 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 180 total, 137 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

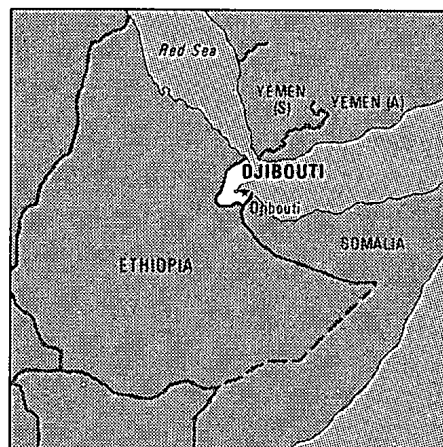
Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 2.74 million telephones (53.5 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 13 FM, and 34 TV stations; 16 submarine coaxial cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,271,000; 1,114,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (20) annually

DJIBOUTI

(formerly French Territory of the Afars and Issas)



(See reference map VII)

LAND

23,310 km²; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 517 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 314 km (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 286,000 (January 1981) average annual growth rate 5.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Afar(s), Issa(s); adjective—Afar, Issa

Ethnic divisions: Somalis (Issas) and Afars

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: French (official), Somali, Afar, Arabic, all widely used

Literacy: about 5%

DJIBOUTI/DOMINICA

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Djibouti

Type: republic

Capital: Djibouti

Political subdivisions: 5 *Cercles* (districts)

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; Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled; Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS)

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: Arab League, NAM, OAU, UN

ECONOMY

GNP: \$336 million (1976)

Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 6 hectares, including fruits and vegetables

Industry: ship repairs and services of port and railroad drastically reduced with war of 1977-78 in Ethiopia's Ogaden that cut the railroad line; it has since been reopened

Electric power: 23,500 kW capacity (1977); 55 million kWh produced (1977), 310 kWh per capita

Imports: \$72 million (1976); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

Exports: \$4.7 million (1976); hides and skins, and transit of coffee; since railroad line has been cut, values have plummeted

Monetary conversion rate: 178 Djibouti francs=US\$1

Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 97 km meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 987 km total; 260 km paved, 550 km improved earth; remainder unimproved 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.

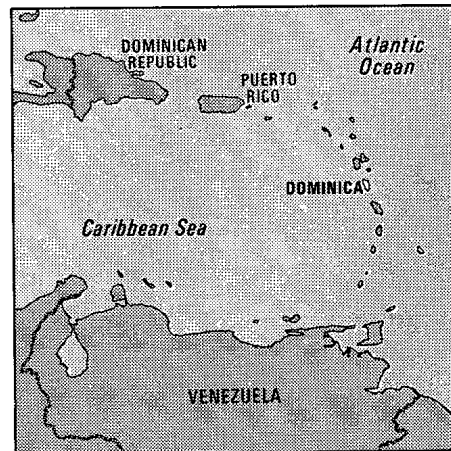
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Telecommunications: fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radiocommunication stations at outlying places; 4,000 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station; 1 INTELSAT "B" satellite station at Ambouli, working with Indian Ocean satellite

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 71,000; about 42,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

DOMINICA

(See reference map III)

LAND

790 km²; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 148 km

PEOPLE

Population: 79,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

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: Commonwealth of Dominica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth as of 3 November 1978, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

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

DOMINICA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government leaders: Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage over age 18

Elections: every 5 years; most recent 21 July 1980

Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Oliver Seraphin; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Mary Eugenia Charles

Voting strength (1980 election): House of Assembly seats—DFP 17 seats, DLP 2 seats, independent 2 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$34 million (1979), \$430 per capita; 1979 real growth rate, -17%

Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, dasheen

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1977); 7 million kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

Exports: \$8 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: \$24 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); 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 ODA and OOF (1970-78), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$15.7 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, \$13 million; expenditures, \$24 million (1979/80)

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: 4,000 telephones in fully automatic network (5.1 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; 2 AM and 1 TV station

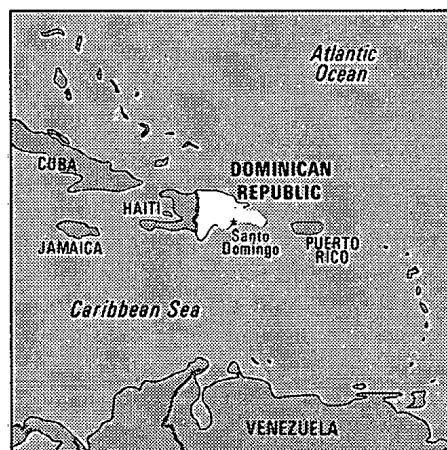
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**LAND**

48,692 km²; 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



(See reference map III)

Coastline: 1,288 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,762,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (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) GUZMÁN 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), Salvador Jorge Blanco; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/ECUADOR

Wessin y Wessin; Social Christian Revolutionary Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection 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), Narciso Isa Conde, 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: \$5.5 billion (1979), \$990 per capita; real growth rate 1979, 5.0%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

Major industries: tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

Electric power: 963,000 kW capacity (1979); 3.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 410 kWh per capita

Exports: \$869 million (f.o.b., 1979); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bauxite

Imports: \$1,094 million (f.o.b., 1979); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports—53% U.S. (1979); imports—50% U.S. (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), from U.S., \$348 million; (1970-78) ODA and OOF from other Western countries, \$85 million; military—authorized from U.S. (1970-79), \$14 million

Budget: revenues, \$691 million; expenditures, \$988 million (1979 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

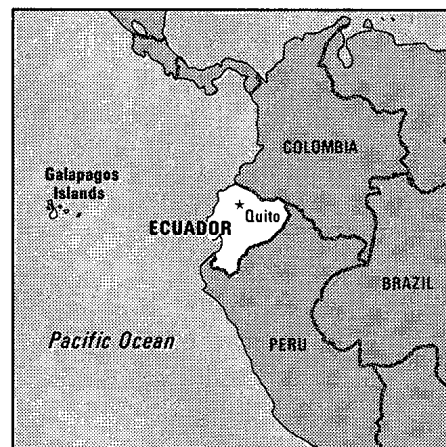
Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 45 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 139,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 31 FM, and 22 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,247,000; 795,000 fit for military service; 64,000 reach military age (18) annually

ECUADOR

(See reference map IV)

LAND

274,540 km² (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: 8,124,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other

ECUADOR/EGYPT

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

Capital: Quito

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

Legal system: based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January, 1978 referendum came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; Chamber of Representatives; independent judiciary

Government leader: President Jaime ROLDOS Aguilera

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: presidential and parliamentary elections held April 1979

Political parties and leaders: Concentration of Popular Forces, Assad Bucaram, populist; Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo, center right; Conservative Party, Rafael Armijos, center right; Democratic Left, Gonzalo Cordova, center left

Voting strength: results of April 1979 presidential election—Jaime Roldós, concentration of Popular Forces 62%; Sixto Duran-Ballen, center-right coalition 28%

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: \$8.6 billion (1979), \$1,100 per capita; 62% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 29% gross investment, -8% foreign; average annual real growth rate 1975-79, 5.6%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, fruits, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 475,000 metric tons (1977); 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), 280 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum, bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products

Imports: \$2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1979); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: exports (1979 prov.)—36% U.S., 16% LAFTA, 10% EC; imports (1979 prov.)—35% U.S., 22% EC, 13% Japan, 12% LAFTA

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments of ODA and OOF (FY70-79), U.S., \$164.3 million; other Western countries (1970-78), \$202.0 million; Communist countries (1970-75), \$9.4 million; military—(FY70-79) U.S., \$40.0 million

Budget: (1978) revenues, \$992 million; expenditures, \$1,165 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 Bolívar), 11 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 173 total, 173 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities adequate only in largest cities; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 222,000 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 250 AM, 38 FM, and 17 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,806,000; 1,181,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 84,000

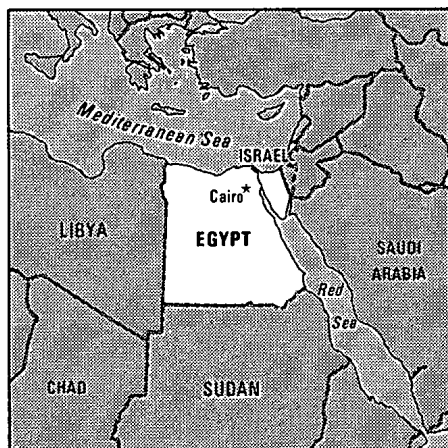
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$194.2 million; about 10.7% of central government budget

EGYPT

LAND

1,000,258 km² (including 19,237 km² in Sinai occupied by Israel as of 25 January 1980); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

EGYPT



(See reference maps VI and VII)

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: 42,636,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (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 44%

Labor force: 13.4 million; 45-50% agriculture, 13% industry, 11% trade and finance, 26% 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 dominated by the government's National Democratic Party; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: President Anwar al-Sadat

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: regular elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent June 1979); 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, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAUPEC in April 1979

ECONOMY

GNP: \$17.8 billion (1979), \$430 per capita; real growth of 8% in 1979

Agriculture: main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 5,225,000 kW capacity (1979); 17.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 410 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric, crude petroleum, rice, onions, potatoes, chemicals, cement

Imports: \$3.8 billion (c.i.f., 1979); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

Major trade partners: U.S., EC countries

Monetary conversion rate: official rate—1 Egyptian pound=US\$1.43 (selling rate), 0.70 Egyptian pound= US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: July through June, beginning in 1980

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

EGYPT/EL SALVADOR

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: 37 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in and 2 leased out

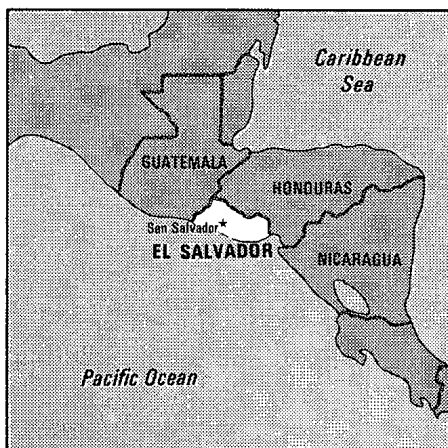
Airfields: 106 total, 75 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 47 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is large 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 (1.2 per 100 popl.); 22 AM, no FM, and 30 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; Symphonie satellite station; 2 submarine coaxial cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,343,000; 6,693,000 fit for military service; about 439,000 reach military age (20) annually

EL SALVADOR



(See reference map III)

LAND

21,400 km²; 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: 4,879,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions: 92% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 4% each at most

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: executive, Supreme Court

Government leaders: military/civilian junta composed of Jose Napoleon DUARTE (President), Army Colonel Jaime Abdul GUTIERREZ (Vice President), Jose Antonio MORALES Ehrlich, Dr. Ramon AVALOS Navarrete

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governing junta has announced intent to hold constituent assembly elections in 1982 and presidential elections in 1983

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jose Napoleon Duarte, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Fidel Chavez Mená, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes; National Conciliation Party (PCN), government party until coup of 15 October 1979

Voting strength: no elections held since military coup of 15 October 1979

Leftist revolutionary movement (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front—FMLN): armed insurgents—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU; alliance of guerrilla groups), Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN), People's

EL SALVADOR/EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Revolutionary Army (ERP), Communist Party of El Salvador/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), 28 February Popular Leagues (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); revolutionary coalition—Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC)

Radical rightist organizations: National Democratic Organization (ORDEN), National Broad Front (FAN), White Warriors Union (UGB), Death Squadron (EM), Mano Blanca (MANO)

Labor organizations: Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); United Confederation of Workers (CUT), leftist

Business organizations: National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), moderate; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), moderate

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

GDP: \$3.5 billion (1979), \$750 per capita; 83% private consumption, 17% government consumption, 24% gross domestic investment; -24% net foreign balance; real growth rate, 1.0% (1979)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 1,912 calories per day per capita (1974); protein intake 51 grams per day per capita

Fishing: catch 5,487 metric tons (1978)

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: \$1,118 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, cotton, sugar

Imports: \$1,040 million (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—32% U.S., 22% CACM, 33% EC, 13% other (1977); imports—28% U.S., 24% CACM, 14% EC, 8% Japan, 26% other (1979)

Aid: economic—authorized from U.S., including Ex-Im (FY70-79), \$90 million; ODA and OOF committed by other Western countries (1970-78), \$55 million; military—from U.S. (FY70-79), \$10 million

Budget: (1979) \$486 million current revenues, \$523 million total expenditures including amortization

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 (Acacajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

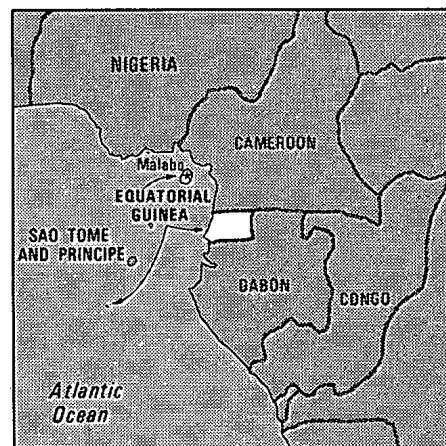
Airfields: 157 total, 144 usable; 4 with permanent-surfaced runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 70,000 telephones (1.5 per 100 pop.); 60 AM, 9 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean Satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,069,000; 657,000 fit for military service; 54,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$71.7 million; 10.7% of central government budget

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

27,972 km²; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km², largely forested; Fernando Po, about 2,072 km²

Land boundaries: 539 km

EQUATORIAL GUINEA/ETHIOPIA**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 296 km

PEOPLE

Population: 252,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current).

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Province Bioko, 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: estimated 20% in 1975, has probably decreased

Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Malabo

Political subdivisions: 3 military regions; 7 provinces with appointed military governors

Legal system: in transition; law by decree issued by Supreme Military Council; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

National holiday: 12 October

Branches: executive and legislative powers held by 11-member Supreme Military Council, assisted by ministries headed by appointed military commissars; judicial process not clearly defined since coup

Government leader: Lt. Col. Teodor Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, President, Supreme Military Council (SMC), succeeded former President Masie after 3 August 1979 coup

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: last parliamentary elections held December 1973

Political parties and leaders: political activities suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

Communists: no significant number of Communists, but some 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 (Note: economy destroyed by Macias Nguema)

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: \$36.5 million (1976); cocoa, coffee, and wood

Imports: \$12.2 million (1976); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Budget: (1976) receipts \$2.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 68.85 Ekuale=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: 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

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: poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; other facilities planned; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 92,000; 45,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

ETHIOPIA**LAND**

1,178,450 km²; 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

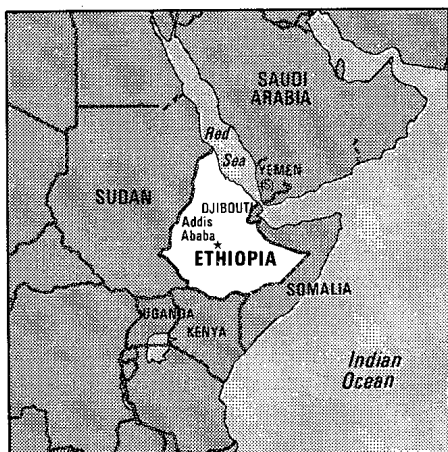
Coastline: 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 29,892,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

ETHIOPIA



(See reference map VII)

Ethnic divisions: Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigrai 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: Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: urban dwellers' association officials elected October-December 1976

Political parties and leaders: no political party exists although efforts to create one have been underway for the past few years

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—has been severely reduced by a government eradication campaign; 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: \$348 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); 75% coffee, 7% hides and skins, 6% pulses, 2% oilseeds

Imports: \$585 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.) 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 km 1.067-meter gage, 306 km 0.95-meter gage; all single track

Highways: 12,124 km total; 3,515 km bituminous, 8,609 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, remainder earth

Ports: 2 major (Assab, Massawa)

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

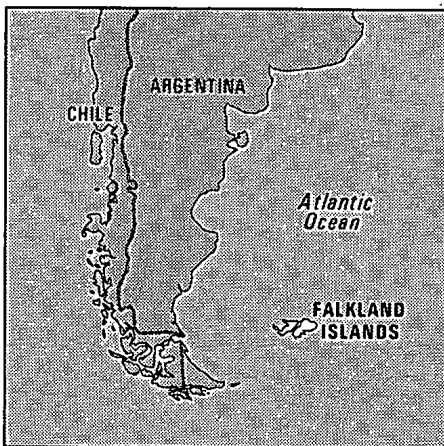
Airfields: 185 total, 174 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

ETHIOPIA/FALKLAND ISLANDS/FAROE ISLANDS**DEFENSE FORCES**

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,504,000; 4,022,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 339,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 6 July 1980, \$362.8 million; 32% of central government budget

FALKLAND ISLANDS (Islas Malvinas)¹



(See reference map IV)

LAND

Colony—12,168 km²; area consists of some 200 small islands, and two principal islands which are East Falkland (6,680 km²) and West Falkland (5,276 km²); dependencies—consist 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 1 July 1979)

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

Legal system: English common law

¹ 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.

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—(1970-77) Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$20 million

Type: British crown colony

Capital: Stanley

Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital

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 unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

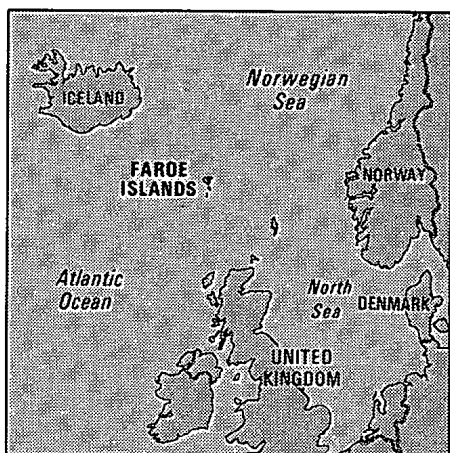
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable, 1 with permanent surface runway; 1 with runway 1,200-2,439 m

Telecommunications: government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 530 telephones (est. 29.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

FAROE ISLANDS**LAND**

1,340 km²; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

FAROE ISLANDS/FIJI



(See reference map V)

WATER

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

Coastline: 764 km

PEOPLE

Population: 44,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

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: Tórshavn 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, Pauli Ellefsen; Danish Governor, Leif Groth

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years; most recent, 8 November 1980

Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Jogvan Sundstein; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, information not available; Progressive and Fishermen's, Adolf Hansen; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Pauli Ellefsen

Voting strength (1980 election): Union, 23.8%; Social Democratic, 21.0%; Republican, 19.0%; Peoples, 18.9%; Home Rule, 8.4%; Progressive and Fishermen's, 8.2%

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY

GDP: \$347.8 million (1977), about \$8,280 per capita

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 318,100 metric tons (1978); exports, \$131.6 million (1979 est.)

Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 28,500 kW capacity (1977); 90 million kWh produced (1977), 2,140 kWh per capita

Exports: \$143.7 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); mostly fish and fish products

Imports: \$198.4 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: 48.1% Denmark, 8.9% U.S., 8.6% Norway, 8.1% U.K. (1978)

Budget: (FY78) expenditures \$73.3 million, revenues \$73.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5.261 Danish Kroner=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year beginning 1 January 1979

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 pop.); 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

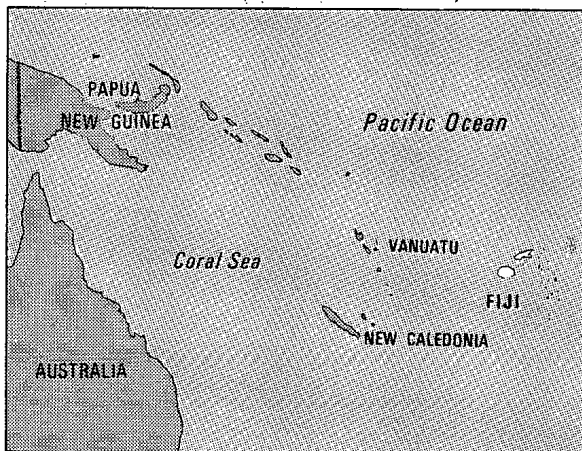
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49 included with Denmark

FIJI**LAND**

18,272 km²; consists of more than 300 islands and many more coral atolls and cays; the larger islands, Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kadavu are all mountainous and volcanic in origin, with peaks rising over 1,210 meters; 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.

FIJI



(See reference map X)

WATER**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm**Coastline:** 1,129 km**PEOPLE****Population:** 636,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.8% (7-75 to 7-79)**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**Literacy:** over 80%**Labor force:** 176,000 (1979); 43.8% agriculture, 15.6% industry**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:** Fiji**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state**Capital:** Suva located on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu**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**ECONOMY****GNP:** \$811 million (1979), \$1,300 per capita; 6% real growth rate (1979)**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar, coconut products, bananas, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains**Major industries:** sugar processing, tourism**Electric power:** 104,300 kW capacity (1979); 312 million kWh produced (1979), 498 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$258.0 million (f.o.b., 1979, including reexports totaling \$56.9 million); 57.8% sugar, 5.4% coconut oil**Imports:** \$471.4 million (c.i.f., 1979); 23.0% machinery, fuels, chemicals, 19.0% manufactured goods, 18.4% petroleum, 17.0% food**Major trade partners:** U.K., New Zealand, U.S., Canada, Australia, Japan**Aid:** disbursed 1978—U.K., Australia, and New Zealand, \$42.3 million**Budget:** (FY80) outlays \$280 million (current prices)**Monetary conversion rate:** Fijian dollar=US\$1.2 (1979)**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 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.; 32,721 telephones (5.6 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 176,000; 98,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

FIJI/FINLAND

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

FINLAND



(See reference map V)

LAND

336,700 km²; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other

Land boundaries: 2,534 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm; fishing 12 nm; Aland Islands, 3 nm

Coastline: 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

PEOPLE

Population: 4,784,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.3% (1-79 to 1-80)

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, 2.3% other; 7.3% (163,000) unemployed (1978 average)

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 leaders: President Urho Kekkonen; Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto

Suffrage: universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (last 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, Paavo Väyrynen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Kalevi Kivistö; Conservative, Illka Suominen; Liberal, Jaakko Itälä; Swedish Peoples Party, Pär Stenbäck; Rural, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish People's Unity Party, Anssi Keski-Vähälä; Communist, Aarne Saarinen; Finnish Christian League, Raino Westerholm; Constitutional Right, Georg Ehrnrooth

Voting strength (1979 election): 23.9% Social Democratic, 21.6% Conservative, 17.8% Peoples Democratic League, 17.4% Center, 4.8% Christian League, 4.6% Finnish Rural Party, 4.6% Swedish Peoples, 3.7% Liberal Peoples, 1.2% Constitutional Peoples, 0.3% 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 517,198 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1979 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: \$31 billion (1978), \$6,530 per capita; 51% consumption, 25% investment, 21% government; 3% net exports of goods and services; 1978 growth rate 1.8% (constant prices)

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)

FINLAND/France

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: 2.3 million metric tons produced (1978), 480 kg per capita

Electric power: 11,100 kW capacity (1979); 42.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 8,810 kWh per capita

Exports: \$11.1 billion (f.o.b., 1979); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: \$11.3 billion (c.i.f., 1979); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners: (1979) 38% EC-nine (12% West Germany, 11% U.K.); 17% U.S.S.R., 15% Sweden; 5% U.S.

Aid: donor—(1978) economic aid authorized (ODA), \$76 million

Budget: (1979) expenditures \$10.88 billion, revenues \$9.61 billion

Monetary conversion rate: Finnmark (Fim) 3.8953=US\$1 (1979 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

Pipelines: natural gas, 161 km

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 37 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 174 total, 172 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

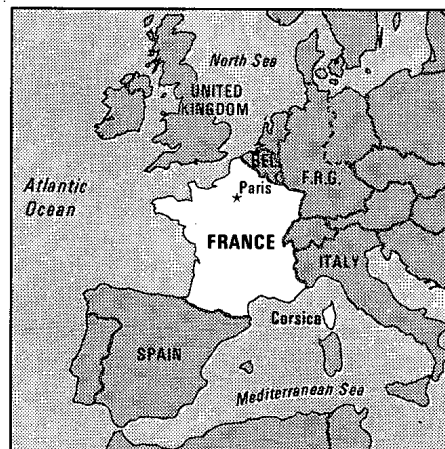
Telecommunications: good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.03 million telephones (42.8 per 100 popl.); 15 AM, 40 FM, and 76 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,272,000; 1,032,000 fit for military service; 37,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$669 million; about 4.8% of central government budget

FRANCE



(See reference map V)

LAND

551,670 km²; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested

Land boundaries: 2,888 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

PEOPLE

Population: 53,853,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.4% (1-75 to 1-80)

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—Provencal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 20.5 million (September 1979); 47% services, 38% industry, 10% agriculture, 6.6% 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

FRANCE

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), Didier Bariani; Union for French Democracy (federation of PR, CDS, and RS), Jean Lecanuet; Left Opposition—Socialist Party (PS), Francois Mitterrand; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Michel Crépeau; 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: \$535 billion (1979), \$10,010 per capita; 63.5% private consumption, 21.2% investment (including government), 13.0% government consumption; 1979 real growth rate, 3.2%; average annual growth rate (1970-79), 3.7%

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 713,620 metric tons (1979); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) \$243 million, imports \$968 million (1979)

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: 23.4 million metric tons produced (1979), 440 kg per capita

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1979); 241,124 million kWh produced (1979), 4,510 kWh per capita

Exports: \$98 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

Imports: \$107 billion (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Major trade partners: 18% West Germany; 11% Italy; 9% Belgium-Luxembourg; 6% U.S.; 7% Franc Zone; 7% U.K.; 6% Netherlands; 2% Eastern Europe; 2% U.S.S.R. (1979)

Aid: donor—(1970-78) economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$21,153 million

Budget: (1979) expenditures 478 billion francs, revenues 443 billion francs, deficit 35 billion francs

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.2352 (1979 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 36,571 km total; French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,597 km standard gage (1.435 m); 9,586 km electrified, 15,630 km double or multiple track; 2,139 km of various gages (1.000 m to 1.440 m), privately owned and operated

Highways: 1,568,890 km total; 29,990 km national highway; 381,000 km departmental highway; 425,000 km community roads; 728,000 km rural roads; 4,900 km of controlled access divided "AUTOROUTES"; approx. 840,000 km have bituminous-treated surface or better

Inland waterways: 14,912 km; 6,969 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: 321 major transport aircraft, including 12 leased in and 10 leased out

Airfields: 462 total, 444 usable; 227 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 120 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

FRANCE/FRENCH GUIANA

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 17.5 million telephones (32.9 per 100 popl.); 55 AM, 96 FM, and 1,500 TV stations; 24 submarine coaxial cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas, 1 Indian Ocean antenna, and SYMPHONIE antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,310,000; fit for military service 10,756,000; 421,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$25.4 billion; about 19.9% of proposed central government budget

FRENCH GUIANA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

90,909 km²; 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 (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 378 km

PEOPLE

Population: 66,000 (January 1981), annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

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 Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

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 Hervé 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 1,142 metric tons (1977)

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)

FRENCH GUIANA/FRENCH POLYNESIA

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-78), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$570 million, no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 4.21 French francs=US\$1 1980

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: 12 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 10,600 telephones (21.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,000; 10,000 fit for military service

PEOPLE

Population: 149,000 (January 1981), annual growth rate 2.1% (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

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 two deputies to National Assembly in Paris, also one Senator

Government leader: High Commissioner, Paul Cousseran, 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 Hairaatira, conservative Gaullist, Gaston Flosse

Voting strength (1977 election): Le Front Uni, 14 seats; Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 10 seats; Independents, 9 seats

ECONOMY

GDP: \$636.8 million (1976), \$4,550 per capita

Agriculture: coconut main crop

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 64,000 kW capacity (1979); 153 million kWh produced (1979), 1,047 kWh per capita

Exports: \$21 million (1977); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%), vanilla (1971)

Imports: \$419 million (1977); principal items—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% U.S.; exports—86% France

Aid: France \$91 million (1978)

Budget: \$136.6 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: 100 CFP=1NZ\$ (1971)

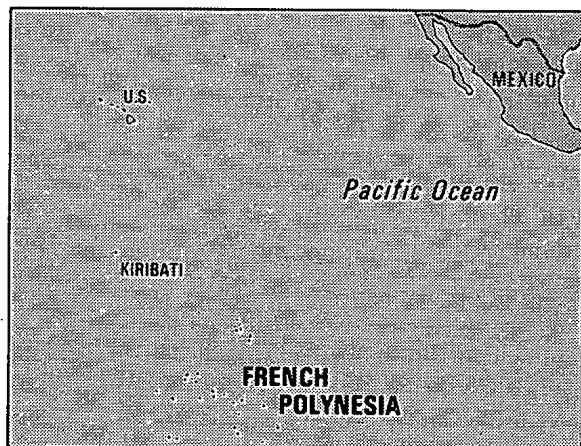
COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 3,700 km, all types

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Airfields: 36 total, 36 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: about 3 major transport aircraft

FRENCH POLYNESIA

(See reference map X)

LAND

About 4,000 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

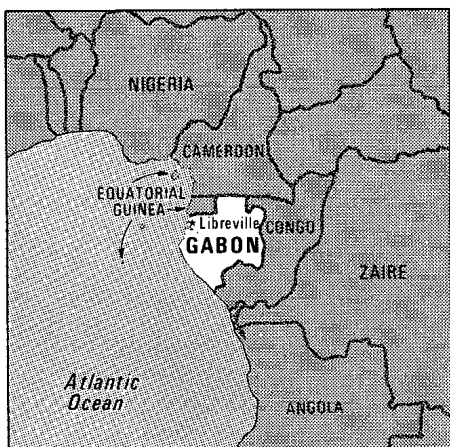
Coastline: about 2,525 km

FRENCH POLYNESIA/GABON

Telecommunications: 17,302 telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 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

(See reference map VII)

LAND

264,180 km²; 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

Coastline: 885 km

PEOPLE

Population: 649,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

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

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 20,000 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: government claims more than 80% of school age children in school, but literacy rate is substantially below this figure

Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 98,000 are wage earners in the modern sector (late 1979)

Organized labor: there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

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: 12 March, 17 August

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 93-member National Assembly (including 9 members chosen by Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly Deputies will serve 5-year terms; independent judiciary

Government leader: President El Hadj Omar Bongo

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Presidential election last held December 1979 next presidential election scheduled for 1986; parliamentary election last held February 1980, next election scheduled for 1985; recent constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

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, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAB (African Wood Organization), OAU, OPEC, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$3.0 billion (1978 est.), \$5,250 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 10,000 metric tons (excluding shellfish) (1978)

Major industries: petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

Electric power: 125,400 kW capacity (1977); 376 million kWh produced (1977), 670 kWh per capita

GABON/THE GAMBIA

Exports: \$1,770 million (f.o.b., 1979); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold), coffee

Imports: \$615 million (f.o.b., 1979); excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao

Budget: (1979) revenues \$1.1 billion, current expenditures \$605 million, development expenditures \$344 million

Monetary conversion rate: 212.7 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 970 km standard gage (1.437 m) under construction; 180 km are completed

Highways: 6,929 km total; 459 km paved, 6,470 km gravel and improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 270 km

Ports: 2 major (Libreville/Owendo, Port-Gentil), 2 minor

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 160 total, 101 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; telephone expansion in progress; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 8 AM, 2 FM, and 8 TV stations; 12,600 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 130,000; 65,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$123.9 million; 8% of central government budget

THE GAMBIA**LAND**

10,360 km²; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.

Land boundaries: 740 km

WATER

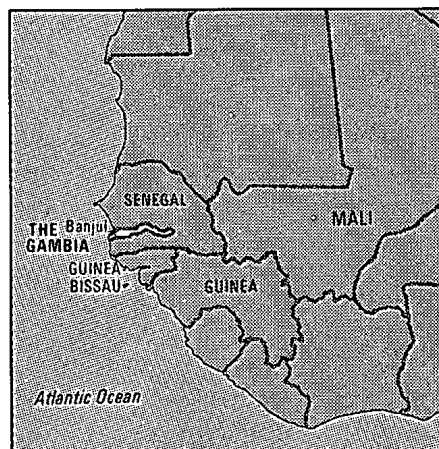
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 80 km

PEOPLE

Population: 609,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian



(See reference map VII)

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%

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; Pierre N'Jie, United Party (UP), Pierre N'Jie; and National Convention Party (NCP), Sherrif Dibba

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections held April 1977; PPP 31 seats, NCP 4 seats; next general elections scheduled for 1982

Communists: insignificant number

THE GAMBIA/GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Member of: AFBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IMF, NAM, OAU, U.N., WHO, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$161.0 million (1979), about \$280 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: \$57.2 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels

Imports: \$95.6 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); textiles, food-stuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—U.K. and France; imports—U.K. and Japan

Aid: economic commitments—estern (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$59.0 million; Communist countries (1974-79), \$17 million; OPEC, ODA (1974-79), \$36.0 million; U.S. (FY70-79), \$18.2 million

Budget: (1979) revenues \$44.1 million, current expenditures \$37.3 million, development expenditures \$35.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Dalasi=US\$0.48 (1978)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,390 km total; 317 km paved, 755 km gravel/laterite, and 1,318 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 135,000; 67,000 fit for military service

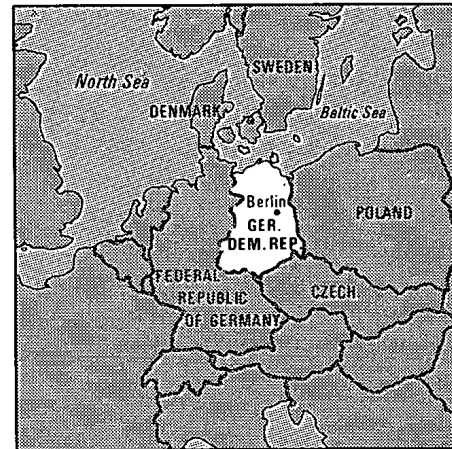
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**LAND**

108,262 km²; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other

Land boundaries: 2,309 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm



(See reference map V)

Coastline: 901 km (including islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 16,759,000, including East Berlin (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% 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: 8.9 million; 38.5% industry; 3.2% handicrafts; 7.5% construction; 8.6% agriculture; 7.7% transport and communications; 10.4% commerce; 21.1% services; 3.0% 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), 7,600 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 and 1979

National holiday: Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

Branches: legislative—Volkskammer (elected directly); executive—Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC/GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC 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, and will be held again spring of 1981; local elections held 20 May 1979

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: 2.1 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: \$89.1 billion (1979, 1979 dollars), \$5,310 per capita; 1979 growth rate 2.3%

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: 201,000 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, and shipbuilding

Shortages: coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 7.0 million metric tons produced (1979), approx. 417 kg per capita

Electric power: 19,800,000 kW capacity (1979); 96.8 billion kWh produced (1979), 5,780 kWh per capita

Exports: \$17.3 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1979)

Imports: \$19.2 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1979)

Major trade partners: \$36,500 million (1979); 68% Communist countries, 32% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 3.48 DME=US\$1 for trade data (1978 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: 14,199 km total; 13,909 km standard gage (1.435 m), 290 km meter (1.00 m) or other narrow gage, 3,360 km double track standard gage (1.435 m); 1,514 km overhead electrified (1978)

Highways: 117,535 km total; 47,535 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,684 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 70,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1979)

Inland waterways: 2,538 km (1979)

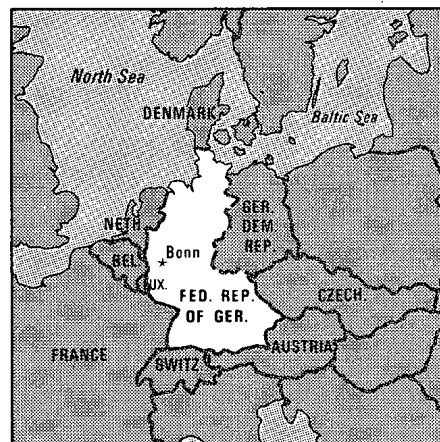
Freight carried: rail—299.7 million metric tons, 53.0 billion metric ton/km (1978); highway—740.9 million metric tons, 21.2 billion metric ton/km (1978); waterway—16.0 million metric tons, 2.4 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1978); approximately 1,410 waterway craft with 570,000 metric ton capacity (1978)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,200 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 650 km

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhuettenstadt (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: (announced) for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, 13.1 billion marks; 8.5% of total budget

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

(See reference map V)

LAND

248,640 km² (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated, 23% meadows and pastures, 13% waste or urban, 29% forested, 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 4,232 km

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**WATER**

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

Coastline: 1,488 km (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 61,388,000, including West Berlin (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.1% (1-76 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99% Germanic, 1% other

Religion: 48.9% Protestant, 44.7% Roman Catholic, 6.4% other (as of 1975)

Language: German

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 27.199 million (1979); 36.4% in manufacturing, 6.6% construction, 37.4% services, 9.7% government, 5.6% agriculture, 0.5% other; 3.8% unemployed July 1980

Organized labor: 33.7% of total labor force; 40.1% 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 Karl Carstens, elected 23 May 1979 for a 5-year term, took office 1 July 1979; Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt leads coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: next national election scheduled for fall of 1984

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Helmut Kohl, Franz-Josef Strauss, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, Herbert Wehner, Helmut Schmidt; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Otto Lambsdorf, Wolfgang Mischnick; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies

Voting strength (1980 election): 42.9% SPD, 44.5% CDU/CSU, 10.6% FDP, 2.0% 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: \$766.1 billion (1979), \$12,500 per capita (1979); 55% consumption, 22% investment, 20% government consumption; net foreign balance 3% (distribution based on current price series)

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 412,000 metric tons, \$187.0 million (1979); exports \$237.8 million, imports \$697.0 million (1979)

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: 69 million metric tons capacity; 45.5 million metric tons produced (1979), 740 kg per capita

Electric power: 89,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 373,618 million kWh produced (1979), 6,100 kWh per capita

Exports: \$172 billion (f.o.b., 1979); manufactures 89.5% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 4.5%, fuels 3.4%, raw materials 2.6%

Imports: \$160 billion (c.i.f., 1979); manufactures (excluding chemicals) 52.9%, fuels 19.4%, agricultural products 11.5%, raw materials 16.2%

Major trade partners: (1979) EC 48.3% (France 12.1%, Netherlands 11.1%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8.3%, Italy 8.3%, U.K. 6.3%); other Europe 23.0%; OPEC 7.6%; Communist 7.0%; U.S. 6.7%

Aid: donor—(1970-78) bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$17,794 million

Budget: (1979) expenditures \$116.3 billion, revenues \$102.0 billion, deficit \$14.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: DM 1.83 (West German marks)=US\$1 (1979 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; 10,100 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

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF/GHANA

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, 2,071 km; refined products, 2,943 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

Ports: 10 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 187 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

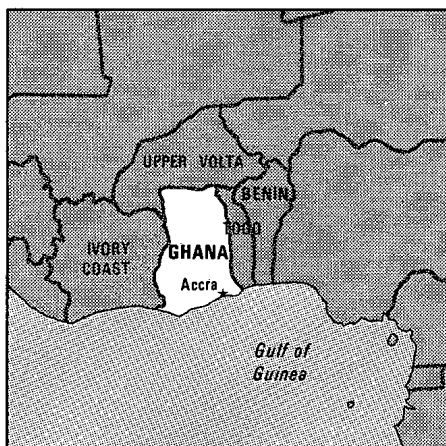
Airfields: 447 total, 408 usable; 218 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 22.9 million telephones (37.4 per 100 popl.); 90 AM, 129 FM, and 2,350 TV stations; 9 submarine coaxial cables; satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas, and SYMPHONIE antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,001,000; 13,325,000 fit for military service; 513,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$26.89 billion; about 22% of the proposed central government budget

GHANA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

238,280 km²; 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: 12,331,000 (January 1981), 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%

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; transition from military to civilian rule in September 1979

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; new constitution went into effect on 24 September 1979 with inauguration of new civilian regime; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 March

Branches: executive authority vested in Office of President; legislative authority housed in National Parliament; independent judiciary

Government leader: President Hilla Limann

Suffrage: universal over 21

Elections: elections held in June 1979 for parliament and president; presidential runoff election held in July

Political parties and leaders: People's National Party (PNP), Hilla Limann titular leader, party strongman is Imoru Egala, moderate leftist; Popular Front Party (PFP), Victor Owusu, chairman; United National Convention (UNC), led by William Ofori-Atta

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

GHANA/GIBRALTAR**ECONOMY**

GNP: \$10.1 billion (1979 est.) at current prices, about \$849 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 264,029 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 1,157,000 kW capacity (1977); 4.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 350 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); cocoa (about 70%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

Imports: \$803.1 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, and U.S.

Budget: (1979) revenue \$946.3 million est., current expenditure \$1,078.9 million est., capital expenditure \$256.7 million est.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cedi=US\$0.3636 (1979)

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; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel or laterite

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)

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 17 total, 14 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,645,000; 1,475,000 fit for military service; 137,000 reach military age (18) annually

GIBRALTAR**LAND**

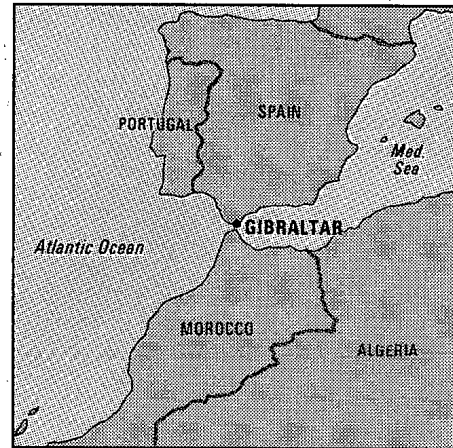
6.5 km²

Land boundaries: 1.6 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 12 km



(See reference map V)

PEOPLE

Population: 30,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1979)

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish descent

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, Gen. Sir William Jackson; 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 February 1980

Political parties and leaders: Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Boscano

Voting strength: (February 1980) AACR, 8 seats; DPBG, 6 seats; Socialist Labor, 3 seats

Communists: negligible

GIBRALTAR/GREECE

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: 4,000 kW capacity (1979); 80 million kWh produced (1979), 2,760 kWh per capita

Exports: \$24.8 million (1976-77); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

Imports: \$58.6 million (1976-77); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs; 69% from U.K.

Major trade partners: U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Budget: (1976-77) revenue \$32.9 million, expenditure \$32.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound=1 pound sterling=US\$2.1216 (1979 average)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 56 km, mostly paved

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 8,300 telephones (28.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 8,000; about 4,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

GREECE**LAND**

132,608 km²; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other



(See reference map V)

Land boundaries: 1,191 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 13,676 km

PEOPLE

Population: 9,556,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.7% (7-69 to 7-79)

Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

Ethnic divisions: 98.8% Greek, 0.2% Turkish, 1.0% other

Religion: 99% Greek Orthodox, 0.3% Moslem, 0.7% other

Language: Greek; English and French widely understood

Literacy: males about 94%; females about 79%; total about 86%

Labor force: 3.4 million (1978 est.); approximately 38% agriculture, 19% industry, 8% construction, 30% services, 1% other; unemployment 4%; urban unemployment is under 3%, but substantial unreported unemployment exists in agriculture

Organized labor: 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

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.

GREECE/GREENLAND

Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March

Branches: executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (parliament), a Prime Minister, and a cabinet; legislative consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

Government leaders: President Konstandinos Karamanlis; Prime Minister George Rallis

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: Union of the Democratic Center, Ioannis Zigdis; New Democracy, George Rallis; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreu; Communist Party—Exterior, Kharilaos Florakis; Communist Party—Interior, Kharalambos Drakopoulos; United Democratic Left, Ilias Iliou; Nationalist Camp, Stefanos Stefanopoulos; Party of Democratic Socialism, Ioannis Pematzoglou

Voting strength: New Democracy, 176 seats; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 93 seats; Communists (Exterior), 11 seats; Democratic Center Union, 5 seats; Party of Democratic Socialism, 3 seats; Nationalist Camp, 2 seats; United Democratic Left, 1 seat; Communist Party (Interior), 1 seat

Communists: an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

Member of: EC, 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: \$39.5 billion (1979), \$4,210 per capita; 62% consumption, 24% investment, 16% government; 4% change in stocks; net foreign balance -6%; real growth rate 3.8% (1979)

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

Major industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

Crude steel: 936,000 million metric tons produced (1978), 100 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,100,000 kW capacity (1979); 20.4 billion kWh produced (1979), 2,170 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3,931 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

Imports: \$9,633 million (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (1979) imports—15.0% West Germany, 9.6% Japan, 9.4% Italy, 6.4% France, 6.2% Saudi Arabia, 5.7% U.K., 4.9% U.S.; exports—19.3% West Germany,

9.8% Italy, 6.3% Netherlands, 6.1% France, 5.5% U.S., 5.5% Saudi Arabia, 5.2% U.K.

Aid: economic (authorized)—U.S., \$436 million (FY70-79); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$797 million (1970-78); military—U.S., \$1,209 million (FY70-79)

Budget: (1979) central government revenues \$8.27 billion, expenditures \$9.86 billion, \$1.59 million deficit

Monetary conversion rate: US\$1=37.04 Greek drachmas (1979 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

Pipelines: crude oil, 26 km, refined products, 547 km

Ports: 17 major, 37 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in

Airfields: 70 total, 69 usable; 49 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 2.32 million telephones (25.1 per 100 pop.); 31 AM, 30 FM, and 120 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 1 Atlantic Ocean antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,180,000; 1,672,000 fit for military service; about 73,000 reach military age (21) annually

GREENLAND

LAND

2,175,600 km²; 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)

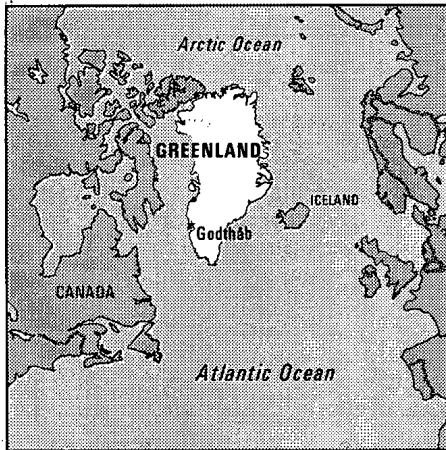
Coastline: 44,087 km (approx., includes minor islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 50,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.4% (1-78 to 1-79)

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenland

GREENLAND/GRENADA



(See reference map II)

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: Godthåb (administrative center)

Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; to limited home rule begun in spring 1979

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 21-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and 4-person council; 19 lower courts

Government leader: Queen Margrethe II, Premier Jonathan Motzfeldt

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years

Political parties: Siumut—leading party in present government with 13 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from y in government with 8 seats (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 68,222 tons (1978); exports \$53.7 million (1978)

Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing
Electric power: 65,000 kW capacity (1979); 125 million kWh produced (1979), 2,720 kWh per capita

Exports: \$101.4 million (f.o.b., 1978); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

Imports: \$177.8 million (c.i.f., 1978); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Major trade partners: (1978) Denmark 67.2%, U.S. 7.9%, Finland 5.3%, West Germany 5.3%, U.K. 5.3%

Monetary conversion rate: 5.261 Danish Kroner=US\$1 (1979)

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)

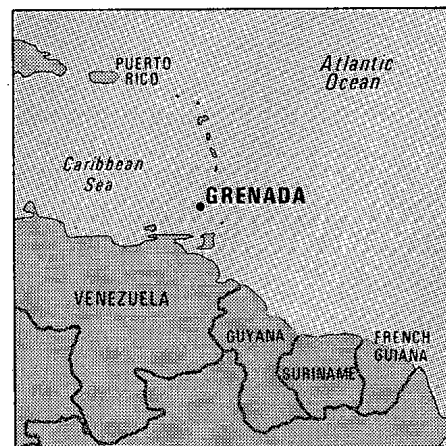
Airfields: 11 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 9,000 telephones (18.4 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 6 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with Denmark

GRENADA



(See reference map III)

LAND

344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% unused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other

GRENADA/GUADELOUPE**WATER**

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

Coastline: 121 km

PEOPLE

Population: 107,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent

Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic

Language: English; some French patois

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 36,000 (1978, est.); 40% agriculture

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: following the 13 March 1979 coup, led by New Jewel Movement leader Maurice Bishop, constitution suspended on 25 March 1979 and replaced by People's Laws; 3-man electoral commission appointed; elections unscheduled

Government leaders: Prime Minister Maurice Bishop; U.K. Governor General Paul Scoon

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: formerly every 5 years; most recent general election 7 December 1976

Political parties and leaders: New Jewel Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop; United People's Party (UPP), Winston Whyte; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize; Grenada United Labor Party (GULP)

Voting strength (1976 election): GULP 51.7%, Opposition Coalition, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 9, Opposition Coalition, 6 (NJM 3, UPP 1, GNP 1, unaffiliated 1)

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, G-77, IBRD, IMF, NAM, OAS, SELA, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$71 million (1979), \$660 per capita; real growth rate 1979, 2%

Agriculture: main crops—spices, cocoa, bananas

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1977); 25 million kWh produced (1977), 230 kWh per capita

Exports: \$22 million (f.o.b., 1979); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: \$45 million (c.i.f., 1979); food, machinery, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—39% U.K., 17% West Germany, 12% Netherlands (1979); imports—27% West Indies, 27% U.K., 9% U.S. (1976)

Budget: (est. 1979) revenues, \$20 million; expenditures, \$38 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

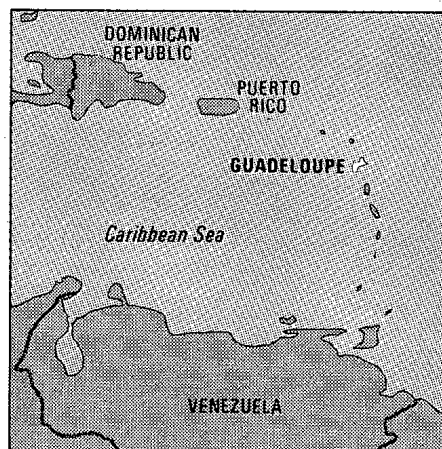
Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,200 telephones (4.9 per 100 pop.); VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 3 AM stations

GUADELOUPE

(See reference map III)

LAND

1,779 km²; 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 (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 306 km

PEOPLE

Population: 317,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.5% (7-75 to 7-79)

GADELOUPE/GUATEMALA

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupean(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

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 Arousseau

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

GNP: \$864 million (1977), \$2,630 per capita; real growth rate (1977) 8%

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: \$119 million (f.o.b., 1978); sugar, fruits and vegetables, bananas

Imports: \$455 million (c.i.f., 1978); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—95% metropolitan France and rest of franc zone; imports—75% metropolitan France and rest of franc zone (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-78) from Western (non-US) countries, \$1.9 billion; no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 4.21 French francs=US\$1 (1980)

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

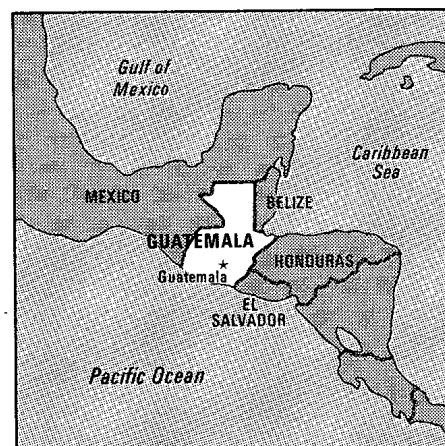
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 30,700 telephones (9.7 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links; 2 AM and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with France

GUATEMALA

(See reference map III)

LAND

108,880 km²; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other

Land boundaries: 1,625 km

GUATEMALA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 400 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,166,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current).

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 Maj. 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 (secretary general); Rene de Leon Schlotter (honorary President and party strongman); Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), Luis Alfonso Lopez (secretary general), General Carlos Arana Osorio (party strongman); National United Front (FUN), Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia; Nationalist Renovator Party (PNR), Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; United Revolutionary Party (FUR)

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

Communists: Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

Other political or pressure groups: Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF)

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: \$6.9 billion (1979 est.), \$1,010 per capita; 76% private consumption, 7% government consumption, 22% domestic investment (1978), -5% net foreign balance (1978); average annual real growth rate (1971-79), 6.2%

Agriculture: main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

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), 230 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,241 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: \$1,504 million (c.i.f., 1979); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1977)—34% U.S., 19% CACM, 13% West Germany, 8% Japan; imports (1977)—31% U.S., 20% CACM, 7% Venezuela, 10% Japan, 7% 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

GUATEMALA/GUINEA

Ports: 2 major (Puerto Barrios, Santo Tomas de Castilla), 3 minor

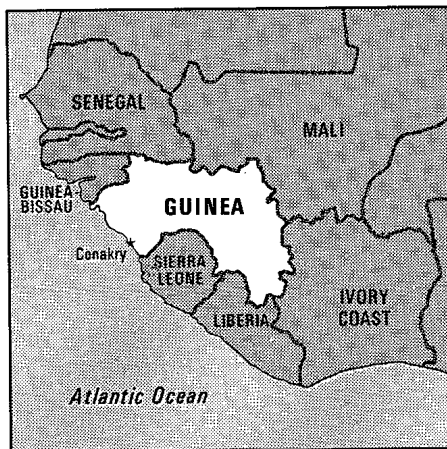
Airfields: 499 total, 497 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 70,600 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 97 AM, 20 FM, and 25 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,628,000; 1,062,000 fit for military service; about 74,000 reach military age (18) annually

GUINEA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

246,050 km²; 3% cropland, 10% forest

Land boundaries: 3,476 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 346 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,501,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (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

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: People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime

Capital: Conakry

Political subdivisions: 35 administrative regions, 170 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 Touré, 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: \$1.2 billion (1978), \$230 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: \$334 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); bauxite, alumina, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

Imports: \$272 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.

GUINEA/GUINEA BISSAU

Budget: (FY78) public revenue \$374.4 million, current expenditures \$215.4 million, development expenditures \$184.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 35.2 syli=US\$1 floating (end 1978)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 805 km; 662 km meter gage (1.000 m), 143 km standard gage (1.435 m)

Highways: 7,604 km total; 4,949 km paved, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 3 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 18 total, 17 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,212,000; 608,000 fit for military service

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

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 abolished after 14 November 1980 coup; new constitution pending

Capital: Bissau

Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: to be determined

National holiday: 12 September

Branches: Presidency and Cabinet overseen by Revolutionary Council

Government leaders: President and Revolutionary Council Chairman, Maj. João Bernardo Vieira; Vice President and Revolutionary Council Vice Chairman, Victor Saude Maria

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 Secretary General Aristides Pereira, only legal party

Communists: a few Communists, some sympathizers

Member of: G-77, IBRD, IMF, NAM, OAU, U.N., UPU

ECONOMY

GDP: \$174 million (est. 1978), \$280 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: \$11.1 million (1978); principally peanuts, coconuts, shrimp, fish, wood

Imports: \$50 million (1978); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

Budget: (1978 est.) revenue \$15.4 million; expenditure \$35.2 million

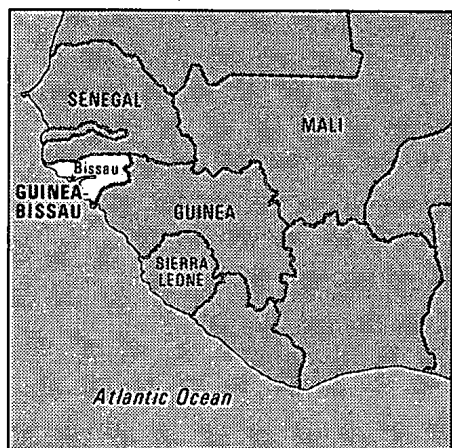
Monetary conversion rate: using Portuguese currency; 35.2 escudos=US\$1 (1978)

Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

GUINEA-BISSAU
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)



(See reference map VII)

LAND

36,260 km² (includes Bijagos archipelago)

Land boundaries: 740 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 274 km

PEOPLE

Population: 801,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

GUINEA-BISSAU/GUYANA

Highways: approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: scattered stretches

Ports: 1 major (Bissau)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 60 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited system of open-wire lines, radio relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 150,000; 84,000 fit for military service

Ships: no combat ships

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: 10 government 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; 65-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected), including 12 seats elected by local councils; Supreme Court

Government leader: Executive: President L. F. S. Burnham

Suffrage: universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973

Elections: last held in December 1980, following promulgation of new constitution (on 6 October) replacing British-drafted constitution

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), L. F. S. Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Walter Omawale, Eusi Kwayana; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh

Voting strength (1980 election, unofficial returns): 77.60% PNC, 19.46% PPP, 2.88% UF

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 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

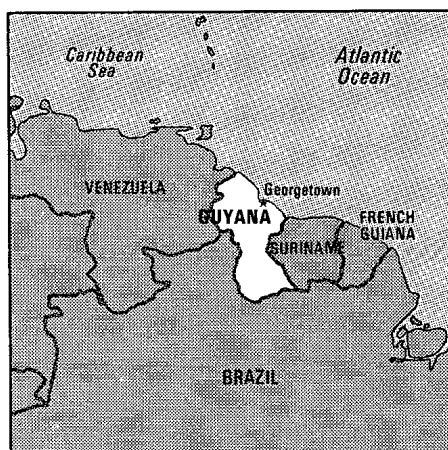
Member of: CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$521 million (1979), \$630 per capita; real growth 1979, -3.7%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

GUYANA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

214,970 km²; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste

Land boundaries: 2,575 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 459 km

PEOPLE

Population: 850,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.4% (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

GUYANA/HAITI

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: \$291 million (f.o.b., 1979); bauxite, sugar, rice, alumina, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

Imports: \$318 million (c.i.f., 1979); 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)

Budget: revenue \$162 million, expenditure \$263 million (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: floating with US dollar, 1 US\$=G\$2.55 (1980)

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: 4 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 94 total, 88 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 6 AM, 2 FM and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 202,000; 154,000 fit for military service

HAITI

LAND

27,713 km²; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 7% forested, 44% unproductive

Land boundary: 361 km

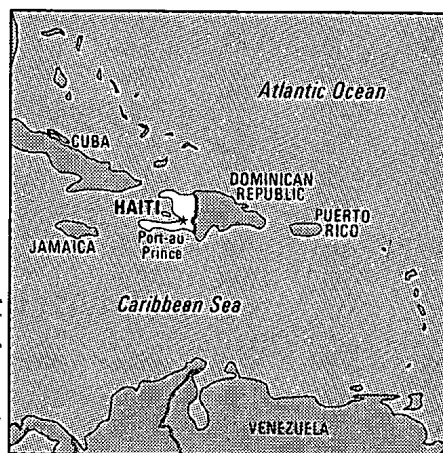
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 1,771 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,878,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)



(See reference map III)

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 1979

HAITI/HONDURAS

Political parties: National Unity Party; Haitian Christian Democratic Party; Haitian Christian Democratic Party of June 27; Haitian National Christian 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: \$1.5 billion (1979), \$260 per capita; real growth rate 1979, 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: 135,000 kW capacity (1979); 470 million kWh produced (1979), 80 kWh per capita

Exports: \$145 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, sugar, essential oils, sisal.

Imports: \$236 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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 (FY70-79) from U.S., \$172.0 million; (1970-78) ODA and OOF from other Western countries, \$100.5 million; military—U.S. (FY70-79), \$1.8 million

Budget: (1979/80 est.) revenue, \$142 million; expenditure, \$274 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, 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 Haitien), 12 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 15 total, 12 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion

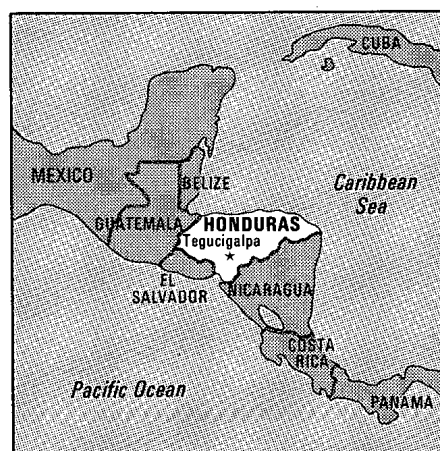
program underway; 18,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,269,000; 684,000 fit for military service; about 63,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1980, \$15.3 million; about 4.5% of central government budget

HONDURAS



(See reference map III)

LAND

112,150 km²; 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: 3,838,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

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. 816,000 (1976); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified

Organized labor: 40% of labor force (1976)

HONDURAS/HONG KONG**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 Garica, provisional President until the 1981 elections

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: National Constituent Assembly was elected in April and installed in July 1980

Political parties and leaders: the provisional government is troubled by disagreements between the Liberal Party, which dominates the National Constituent Assembly, and provisional President Paz over division of power and other issues; nevertheless, the Armed Forces have publicly reiterated intention of completing transition from military to civilian rule by 1981; major political leaders—Liberal Party (PLH), Roberto Suazo Cordoba (Rodista faction), Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaguez and Jorge Arturo Reina Idiaguez (ALIPO faction), Ramon Villeda Bermudez and Conrado Naply (FUL faction); National Party (PNH), Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, Mario Rivera Lopez; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), Miguel Andonie Fernandez, Enrique Aguilar Paz; Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Hernan Corrales Padilla; Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Rigoberto Padilla Rush (uninscribed)

Voting strength (1980 elections): PLH 495,789; PNH 423,623, PINU 35,052

Communists: about 1,500

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Council of Honduran Private Enterprise (COHEP), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT)

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: \$2,164 million (1979), \$590 per capita; 62% private consumption, 13% government consumption, 30% domestic investment; -5% net foreign balance (1978); real growth rate, average 1975-79, 6.9%; real growth rate 1979, 6.7%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 6,405 metric tons (1978); 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), 130 kWh per capita

Exports: \$750 million (f.o.b., 1979); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

Imports: \$849 million (c.i.f., 1979); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—50% U.S., 9% CACM, 18% West Germany (1977); imports—43% U.S., 6% Venezuela, 12% CACM, 11% Japan, 4% West Germany (1977)

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: (1979) expenditures \$420 million, revenues \$317 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: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 229 total, 224 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 20,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 104 AM, 12 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 806,000; 478,000 fit for military service; about 40,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$45.2 million; about 7.9% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and other military)

HONG KONG**LAND**

1,036 km²; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

HONG KONG



(See reference map VIII)

Land boundaries: 24 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 733 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,156,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (1-75 to 1-80)

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, 0.8% other; est. unemployment 3.0%, underemployment is a serious problem

Organized labor: 21% of 1976 labor force

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: \$17.4 billion (1979, in 1979 prices), \$3,600 per capita; average real growth 1979, 11.5%

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: 3,350,000 kW capacity (1979); 10,200 million kWh produced (1979), 2,120 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979), including \$4.0 billion reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: \$17.26 billion (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—33.6% U.S., 11.4% West Germany, 10.7% U.K.; imports—22.5% Japan, 17.6% China, 12.0% U.S.

Budget: (1979/80) \$2.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: HK\$4.9=US\$1 (December 1979)

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: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, with 2 permanent-surface runways; 1 runway is 3,329 m, and 1 runway is 2,890 m

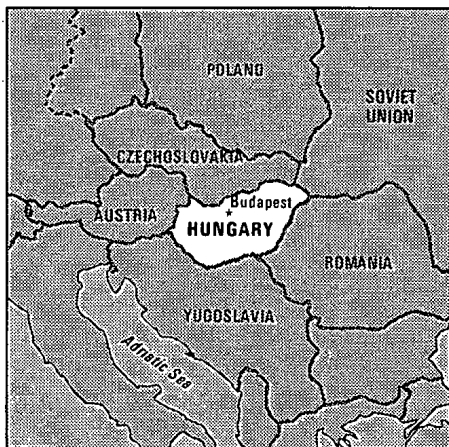
HONG KONG/HUNGARY

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.3 million telephones; 3 AM and 2 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 4 TV channels; 2.5 million radio and 8.6 million TV receivers; 9,019 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 5 international submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,359,000; 1,068,000 fit for military service; about 54,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

HUNGARY

(See reference map V)

LAND

92,981 km²; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other

Land boundaries: 2,245 km

PEOPLE

Population: 10,730,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.2% (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, 7.6% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 5,230,000 (1979); 20% agriculture, 33% industry and building, 47% other non-agriculture

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 Tudomanyegyetem 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: Pál Losonczi, President, Presidential Council; György Lázár, 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 (1980 election): 7,809,000 (99.3 %) for Communist-approved candidates; 97% of electorate eligible to vote did so

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: \$35.8 billion in 1979 (at 1979 dollars), \$3,340 per capita; 1979 growth rate, 1.3%

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,185 calories per day per capita (1977)

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: 3.9 million metric tons produced (1979), 360 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,900,000 kW capacity (1979); 24,519 million kWh produced (1979), 2,285 kWh per capita

Exports: \$11,117 million (f.o.b., 1979); 28% machinery, 16% industrial consumer goods, 31% raw materials and semimanufactures, 21% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 4% (distribution for 1979)

Imports: \$11,919 million (c.i.f., 1979); 22% machinery, 8% industrial consumer goods, 47% raw materials and semimanufactures, 8% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 15% (distribution for 1979)

HUNGARY/ICELAND

Major trade partners: \$23,036 million (1979); 68% with Communist countries, 32% with non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 32.05 forints=US\$1 (commercial); 22.57 forints=US\$1 (noncommercial)—July 1980

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,523 km total; 8,007 km standard gage (1.435 m), 374 km narrow gage (mostly 0.760 m), 142 km broad gage (1.524 m), 1,167 km double track, 1,307 km electrified; government owned (1978)

Highways: 97,304 km total; 24,312 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 10,408 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 62,584 km earth (1978)

Inland waterways: 1,688 km (1977)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,500 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 2,896 km

Freight carried: rail—135.2 million metric tons, 24.5 billion metric ton/km (1978); highway—591.3 million metric tons, 11.5 billion metric ton/km (1978); waterway—est. 4.1 million metric tons, 6.8 billion metric ton/km (excl. int'l. transit traffic) in waterway craft with 220,000 metric ton capacity (1978)

River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; and Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galati and Braila in Romania (1978)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,610,000; 2,098,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, est. 16.3 billion forints; 3.9% of total budget

ICELAND

LAND

102,952 km²; 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

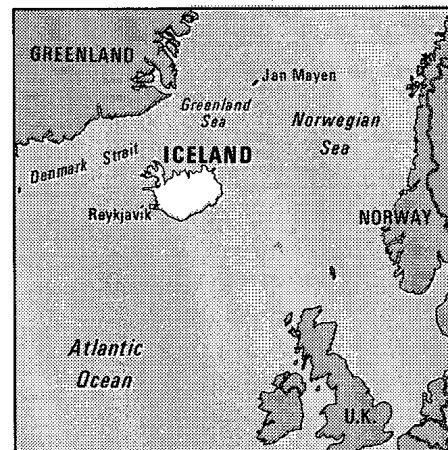
PEOPLE

Population: 229,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.1% (1-79 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation



(See reference map V)

Language: Icelandic

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 90,000; 9.0% agriculture; 5.4% fishing; 8.0% fish processing; 16.8% other manufacturing; 12.2% construction; 18.6% commerce, finance, and services; 6.3% transportation and communications; 23.7% other; unemployment 1979 est., 0.6%

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 Vigdis Finnbogadóttir, Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen; government coalition

Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, last 2-3 December 1979, every 4 years; presidential, every 4 years

Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrímsson; Progressive, Steingrímur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Benedikt Grondal; People's Alliance (Communist front), Luduik Josefsson

Voting strength (1979 election): 35.4% Independence, 24.9% Progressive, 19.7% People's Alliance, 17.4% Social Democratic, 1.2% other

ICELAND/INDIA

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: \$2,385 million (1979), \$10,600 per capita; 63.2% consumption, 25.3% investment, 12.0% government, negligible change in stocks; -0.5% net foreign demand (1979); 1979 growth rate 2.3%, 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 1,640,951 metric tons; marine product exports \$589.3 million (1979)

Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydro-electricity

Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers

Electric power: 653,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.5 billion kWh produced (1977), 10,730 kWh per capita

Exports: \$790.8 million (f.o.b., 1979); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

Imports: \$825.4 million (c.i.f., 1979); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—EC 39%, U.S. 28%, U.S.S.R. 4%; imports—EC 46%, U.S.S.R. 11%, U.S. 7%

Aid: economic authorizations including Ex-Im from U.S., \$11.5 million (FY70-79)

Budget: (1979) expenditures \$674 million, revenues \$699 million

Monetary conversion rate: 352.60 kronur=US\$1 (1979)

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 7 leased out and 2 leased in

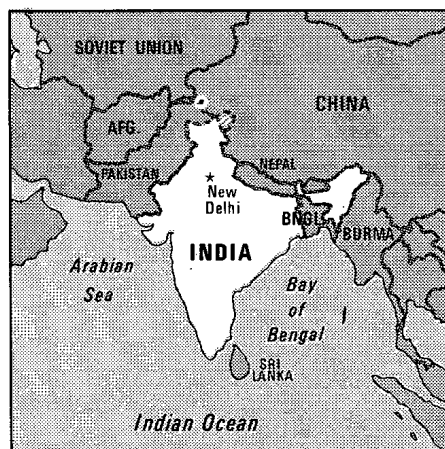
Airfields: 125 total, 101 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 95,500 telephones (42.4 per 100 pop.); 17 AM, 14 FM, and 102 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; 54,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

INDIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

3,136,500 km² (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 km²

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)

PEOPLE

Population: 686,131,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.8% (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

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

Government leader: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

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; last general election in January 1980; state elections staggered

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 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; the smaller Congress Party is headed by Devraj Urs; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Lok Dal Party by Charan Singh; Bharatiya Janata Party by A.B. Vajpayee; 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/MarxistLeninist (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

Communists: 150,000 active members of CPI (est.), 100,000 active, members of CPI/M (est.); Communist extremist groups 5,000 or less members

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena in Bombay, the Anand Marg, and the Rashtriya Swayamserak 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: \$116 billion (FY80 est. at current prices), \$170 per capita; real growth 3.2% decline in FY80

Agriculture: main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee

Fishing: catch 2.5 million metric tons (FY78); exports \$151 million (FY77), imports, none in 1976 and 1977

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Crude steel: 9.69 million metric tons of ingots (FY80 est.)

Electric power: 31,831,000 kW capacity (1979); 117,629 million kWh produced (1979), 175 kWh per capita

Exports: \$7.6 billion (f.o.b., FY80 est.); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

Imports: \$11.1 billion (c.i.f., FY80 est.); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., Japan

Budget: (FY80) central government receipts, \$20.6 billion; expenditures, \$23.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.75 rupees=US\$1 (July 1980)

Fiscal year: fiscal year ends 31 March of stated year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 62,181 km total (1978); 30,931 km broad gage (1.676 m), 25,528 km meter gage (1.00 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; 12,617 km double track; 4,720 km electrified

Highways: 1,327,400 km total; 514,250 km hard surfaced, 190,600 km gravel or crushed stone, 495,500 km improved earth, 416,700 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 16,000 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, 79 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 356 total, 334 usable; 187 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 55 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 116 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; 2.2 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 174 AM stations at 80 locations, 17 TV stations, 13 earth satellite stations; submarine cables extend to Sri Lanka; 7 satellite stations under construction

INDIA/INDONESIA

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 165,681,000; 97,808,000 fit for military service; about 7,723,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$5.0 billion; 18.7% of central government budget

INDONESIA



(See reference map IX)

LAND

1,906,240 km²; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 2,736 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 nm, measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands (fishing 200 nm, economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 54,716 km

PEOPLE

Population: 152,754,000, including East Timor and Irian Jaya (January 1981), 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. (retired) 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); 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: \$51.2 billion (1979), about \$350 per capita; real average annual growth, (1973-78) 6.8%, (1979) 5%

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 (1978); exports \$232 million (1979), imports \$8 million (1977)

Major industries: petroleum, agricultural processing, textiles, mining

INDONESIA/IRAN

Electric power: 4,500,000 kW capacity (1979); 13.5 billion kWh produced (1979), 90 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum (\$8.1 billion; 464 million bbls), timber, rubber, coffee, tin, palm oil, tea, copper

Imports: \$7.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); rice, wheat, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—46% Japan, 20% U.S., 13% Singapore; imports—29% Japan, 14% U.S., 8% West Germany

Budget: (1979-80) expenditures, \$13.0 billion; receipts, \$10.9 billion domestic, \$2.1 billion foreign

Monetary conversion rate: 625 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: 93,063 km total; 26,583 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 Jaya 4,587 km

Ports: 10 major, 70 minor

Civil air: approximately 120 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 390 total, 380 usable; 79 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 67 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 314,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 251 AM, 1 FM, and 14 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and 50 domestic ground satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 34,318,000; 19,627,000 fit for military service; about 1,617,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$2.36 billion; about 14.0% of central government budget

IRAN

LAND

1,647,240 km²; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 5,318 km



WATER

(See reference map VI)

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing, 50 nm)

Coastline: 3,180 km, including islands, 676 km

PEOPLE

Population: 39,097,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.9% (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: 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Iran

Type: republic

Capital: Tehrān

Political subdivisions: 23 provinces, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Shia Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

Branches: Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial branches

Government leaders: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, President Abdol-Hasan Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai, Speaker of Parliament Ayatollah Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani

IRAN/IRAQ

Suffrage: universal, age 18 and over

Elections: elections to endorse new constitution were held in late 1979; those to select president in January 1980 and the parliament (2 rounds) in March and May 1980

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Republican Party (IRP), Mohammad Beheshti; Tudeh Party, Nur-ed-Din Kianuri

Voting strength: reliable figures not available; IRP and sympathizers dominate the parliament

Communists: 1,000 to 2,000 est. hard-core, est.; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: People's Strugglers, People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups; other ethnic minorities, local leaders and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations under the new Islamic constitution may be doubtful

ECONOMY

GNP: \$81.7 billion (1979), \$2,170 per capita; 1979 real GNP growth, -24%

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

Major industries: crude oil production (1.098 million b/d in 1979) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Electric power: 10,277,600 kW capacity (1979); 45,016 million kWh produced (1979), 1,180 kWh per capita

Exports: \$19.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 96% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores

Imports: \$8.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, agricultural products

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, U.K., Spain, France; imports—West Germany, Japan, U.K., Italy

Budget: (FY80-81) proposed revenue of \$33.9 billion, current expenditure \$25.8 billion, development expenditure \$14.4 billion, actual expenditures likely to total about \$32 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, 3,425 km; refined products, 4,120 km; natural gas, 3,282 km

Ports: 7 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 53 major transport aircraft

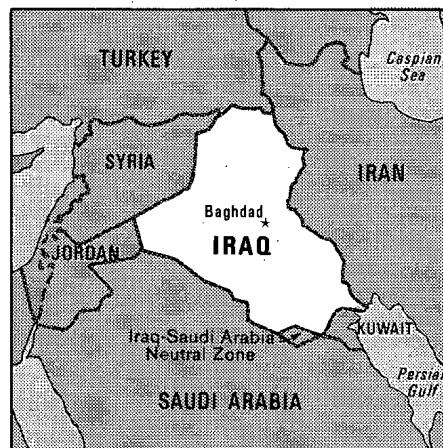
Airfields: 181 total, 154 usable; 71 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways over 3,660 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

NOTE: Information in this section does not include data on losses of men and materials resulting from the Iran/Iraq war

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,621,000; 5,131,000 fit for military service; about 383,000 reach military age (21) annually

IRAQ



(See reference map VI)

LAND

445,480 km²; 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: 13,596,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

IRAQ/IRELAND

Religion: 90% Muslim (50% Shia Muslim, 40% Sunni Muslim), 8% Christian, 2% other

Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

Literacy: 20% to 40%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1977); 30% agriculture, 27% industry, 21% government, 22% 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) and pro-administration Kurds; Communists play no 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 Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid al-Tikriti; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim al-Duri

Suffrage: universal

Elections: elections—first held since overthrow of monarchy in 1958—to national assembly and to legislative council for Autonomous Region held in June and September 1980

Communists: est. 2,000 hard-core members

Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAS, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$35.2 billion (1979 est.), \$2,730 per capita

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

Major industry: crude petroleum (second largest producer in Middle East); 3.4 million b/d (1979); petroleum revenues for 1979, \$22 billion

Electric power: 3,450,000 kW capacity (1979); 9.4 billion kWh produced (1979), 715 kWh per capita

Exports: \$22.3 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); net receipts from oil, \$22 billion; non-oil, \$300 million est.

Imports: \$10.5 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); 30% from Communist countries (1979)

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: public revenue \$20 billion, current expenditures \$8.9 billion, development expenditures \$11.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar=US\$3.39 (1978)

Fiscal year: calendar year

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: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 79 total, 69 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 36 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 320,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM and 13 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

NOTE: Information in this section does not include data on losses of men and materials resulting from the Iran/Iraq war

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,981,000; 1,659,000 fit for military service; about 146,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$2.7 billion; 24% of central government budget

IRELAND

LAND

68,894 km²; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban

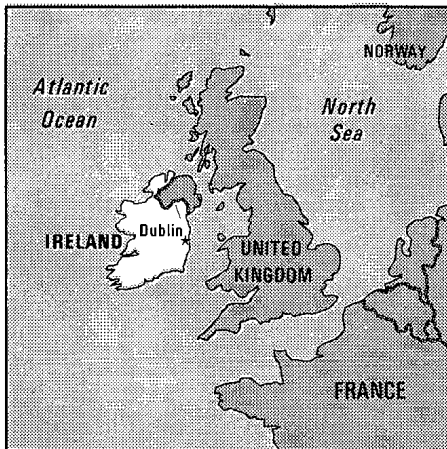
Land boundaries: 360 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 1,448 km

IRELAND



(See reference map V)

PEOPLE

Population: 3,431,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-66 to 7-79)

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 1,133,000 (1978); 26% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 7% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 24% other; 7.8% unemployment (August 1979)

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) Charles Haughey; Deputy Prime Minister (Tánaiste) 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, Charles Haughey; 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: \$14.7 billion (1979 prelim.), \$4,500 per capita; 63.2% consumption, 32.4% investment, 20.1% government, 0.5% inventories and net factor income; -16.3% net foreign demand

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 108,434 metric tons (1978); exports of fish and fish products \$66.5 million (1979), imports of fish and fish products \$26.0 million (1979)

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: 66,000 metric tons produced in 1978

Electric power: 3,200,000 kW capacity (1979); 11,015 million kWh produced (1979), 3,360 kWh per capita

Exports: \$7,163.8 million (f.o.b., 1979); dairy products, live animals, textiles, chemicals, machinery, clothing

Imports: \$9,860.3 million (c.i.f., 1979); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, chemicals, manufactured goods, cereals

Major trade partners: 74.1% EC (42.7% U.K.); 8.0% U.S. and Canada

Budget: (1979 actual) 2,906 million pounds expenditures, 2,465 million pounds revenues, 441 million pounds deficit, public sector borrowing requirement 1,009 million pounds; (1980 projected) 3,523 million pounds expenditures, 3,170 million pounds revenues, 353 million pounds deficit, public sector borrowing requirement 896 million pounds

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound=US\$2.0474 (1979 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,190 km 1,600-meter gage; 2,075 km government-owned; 115 km privately-owned

IRELAND/ISRAEL

Highways: 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 km

Ports: 6 major, 38 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in and 10 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

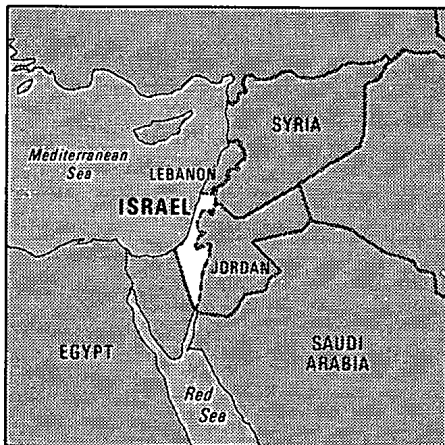
Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 519,000 telephones (16.1 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 7 FM, and 28 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; planned satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 761,000; 596,000 fit for military service; about 31,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$289 million; about 3.0% of the central government budget

ISRAEL



(See reference map VI)

NOTE: The Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below unless indicated. The occupied Gaza Strip (360 km²), administered from 1948 to June 1967 by Egypt but not claimed as their sovereign territory, is not considered Egyptian land.

LAND

20,720 km² (excluding about 26,331 km² of occupied territory in Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Gaza as of 25 January 1980); 20% cultivated, 40% pastureland and meadows, 4% forested, 4% desert, waste, or urban, 3% inland water, 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert)

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 520 km (1980)

PEOPLE

Population: 3,814,000, excluding East Jerusalem and the other occupied territories (January 1981); average annual growth rate 2.3% (1-75 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

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: 1,252,000; 6.1% agriculture, forestry and fishing; 23.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 1.1% electricity and water; 6.6% construction and public works; 11.9% commerce; 6.9% transport, storage, and communications; 7.3% finance and business; 29.7% public services; 6.6% personal and other services (1978)

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

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every 4 years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in May 1977

ISRAEL/ITALY

Principal political parties and leaders: Herut, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhak Shamir; Liberal Party, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich; La'am, Eliezer Shostak; Rafi-State List, Yigael Hurvitz (Likud is a coalition formed of Herut, Liberals, La'am, and Rafi-State List); National Religious Party, Joseph Burg, Zevulun Hammer; Democratic Movement, Yigael Yadin, Shmuel Tamir; Israel Labor Party, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin; Shinui Center Party, Amnon Rubinstein; RAKAH Communist Party, Meir Wilner.

Voting strength: Likud, 41 seats; National Religious Party, 12 seats; Orthodox Aguda parties, 5 seats; Samuel Flatto-Sharon, 1 seat; Moshe Dayan, 1 seat; Labor Party-MAPAM-Arab List Alignment, 34 seats; Democratic Movement, 3 seats; Shinui Center Party, 6 seats; Mordechai Algarabi, 1 seat; Hillel Seidel, 1 seat; Ahva ("Fraternity"—composed of 3 defectors from Democratic Movement), 3 seats; Saadya Marciano, 1 seat; Independent Liberal Party, 1 seat; Citizens Rights Movement, 1 seat; RAKAH, 5 seats; SHELLI, 1 seat; Tehiya (Rebirth, recently formed by Likud defectors), 2 seats; Yitzhak Yitzhaki (Herut defector), 1 seat

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 included in SHELLI

Other political or pressure groups: right-wing Kach Movement 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: \$17.0 billion (1979, in 1979 prices), \$4,640 per capita; 1979 growth of real GNP 4.8%

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: 2,960,000 kW capacity (1979); 13,616 million kWh produced (1979), 3,366 kWh per capita

Exports: \$4.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products; tourism is leading foreign exchange earner

Imports: \$8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1979); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

Major trade partners: exports—U.S., West Germany, U.K., Hong Kong, France, Japan; imports—U.S., West Germany, Switzerland, U.K., Italy, France

Budget: public revenue \$6.8 billion, current expenditures \$9.4 billion, development expenditures \$1.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977 and as of August 1980 it was 54.08 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

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in

Airfields: 56 total, 45 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 930,000 telephones (25.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 10 FM stations, 15 TV stations and 25 repeater stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, second antenna planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: Jewish males 15-49, 751,000; 648,000 fit for military service; average number of Jews reaching military age (18) annually—29,000 males, 28,000 females; both sexes liable for military service

ITALY

LAND

301,217 km²; 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

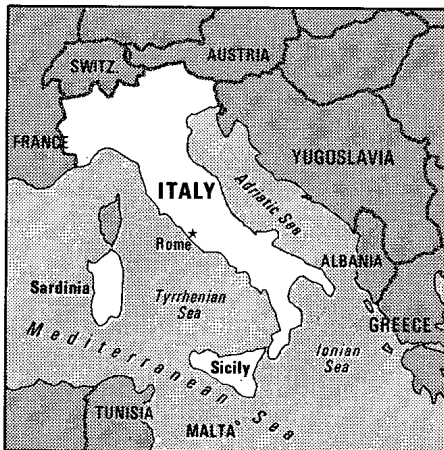
PEOPLE

Population: 57,089,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.3% (6-79 to 6-80)

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

ITALY



(See reference map V)

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: 20,278,000 (1979); 15.0% agriculture, 42.9% industry, 42.1% other (1975); 7.7% unemployment (1979); 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 Arnaldo Forlani

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 1979); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years (held June 1980)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Flaminio Piccoli (secretary general); Communist Party (PCI), Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (secretary general); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Pietro Longo (secretary general); Liberal Party (PLI), Valerio Zanone (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (party secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (party secretary)

Voting strength (1979 election): 38.3% DC, 30.4% PCI, 9.8% PSI, 5.3% MSI, 3.8% PSDI, 3.0% PRI, 1.9% 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: \$323 billion (1979), \$5,700 per capita; 62.8% private consumption, 18.7% gross fixed investment, 16.2% government, 2.9% inventory change, net foreign balance -0.6%; 1979 growth rate 5.0% (1975 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, 3,172 calories per capita (1977)

Fishing: catch 401,958 metric tons (1978); exports \$90 million (1979), imports \$459 million (1979)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 24.3 million metric tons produced (1978), 430 kg per capita

Electric power: 46,700,000 kW capacity (1979); 180,522 million kWh produced (1979), 3,170 kWh per capita

Exports: \$72.1 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

Imports: \$77.5 billion (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

ITALY/IVORY COAST

Major trade partners: (1979) 47% EC-nine (18% West Germany, 14% France, 5% U.K., 4% Netherlands); 2% U.S.S.R. and 3% other Communist countries of Eastern Europe

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF), \$5,862 million (1970-78)

Monetary conversion rate: Smithsonian rate as of December 1973, 650.4 lire=US\$1; average of Friday closing rates in 1979—831 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: 287,400 km total; autostrade 5,800 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, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 13,749 km

Ports: 16 major, 22 significant minor

Civil air: 134 major transport aircraft, including 7 leased in and 1 leased out

Airfields: 146 total, 145 usable; 83 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 16.1 million telephones (28.3 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 1,650 FM, and 1,200 TV stations; 15 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,829,000; 11,628,000 fit for military service; 452,000 reach military age (18) annually

IVORY COAST

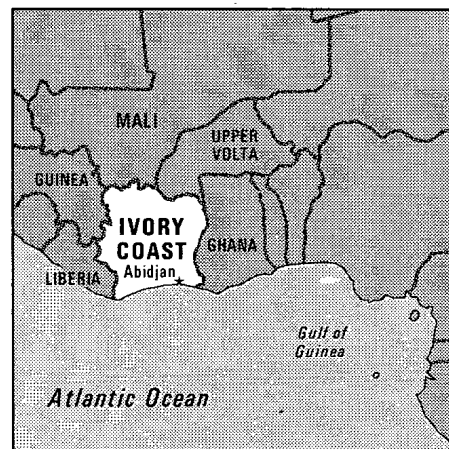
LAND

323,750 km²; 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): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)



(See reference map VII)

Coastline: 515 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,156,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.3% (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

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

IVORY COAST/JAMAICA

Government leader: President Félix Houphouët-Boigny
Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: presidential and legislative elections scheduled for November 1980

Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouët-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: \$9.1 billion (1979 est.), \$1,220 per 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 79,011 metric tons (1978); 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: \$2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); cocoa (80%), coffee, tropical woods, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil

Imports: \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979 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%

Budget: (1979), revenues \$2.9 billion, current expenditures \$2.0 billion, development expenditures \$1.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: about 212.72 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (1979)

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: 45,600 km total; 2,461 km bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 31,939 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,200 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 3 minor

Civil air: 22 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

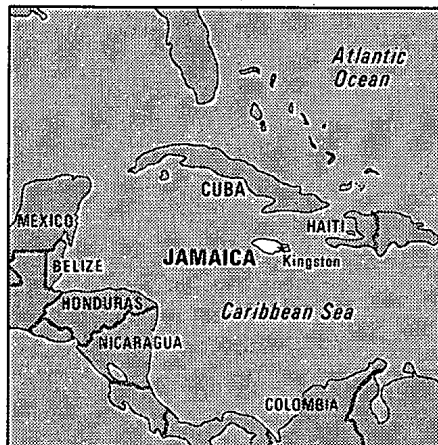
Telecommunications: system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 70,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 8 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; telephone expansion in progress

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,808,000; 932,000 fit for military service; 81,000 males reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980 \$244.6 million; about 8% of central government budget

JAMAICA



(See reference map III)

LAND

11,422 km²; 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: 2,255,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.2% (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%

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

JAMAICA/JAPAN

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 Edward P. G. Seaga; 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 30 October 1980

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley

Voting strength: (1980 general elections) approx. 57% JLP (51 seats in House), 43% PNP (8 seats)

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: \$2.9 billion (est. 1979), \$1,300 per capita; real growth rate 1979, -2.3%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

Major industries: bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

Electric power: 1,397,000 kW capacity (1979); 2,485 kWh produced (1979), 1,105 kWh per capita

Exports: \$798 million (f.o.b., 1979); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: \$1,022 million (c.i.f., 1979); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—U.S. 37%, U.K. 25%, Canada 8%; imports—U.S. 37%, U.K. 10%, Canada 6% (1978)

Budget: (1978/79)—revenue \$753 million, expenditure \$1,160 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar=US\$0.5613

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: 13 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

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

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 111,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 8 AM, 11 FM, and 9 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 481,000; 345,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 30,000

Supply: dependent on U.K. and U.S.

JAPAN

LAND

370,370 km²; 16% arable and cultivated, 3% grassland, 12% urban and waste, 69% forested

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm except 3 nm in five international straits (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 12,075 km Japan; 1,610 km Ryukyus

PEOPLE

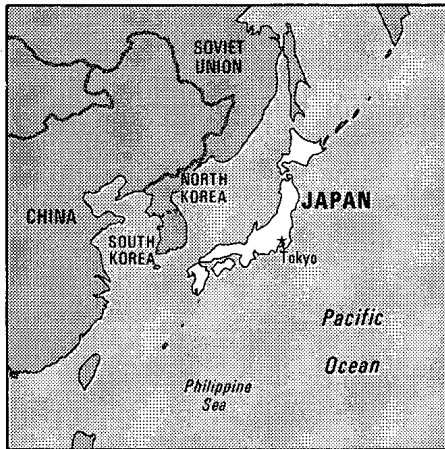
Population: 117,266,000, including Ryukyus (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.8% (1-79 to 1-80)

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

JAPAN



(See reference map VIII)

Language: Japanese**Literacy:** 99%

Labor force (1979): 55.3 million; 11% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 34% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 48% trade and services; 5% government; 1.9% unemployed

Organized labor: 33% 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 leaders: Emperor Hirohito; Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki

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), Z. Suzuki, 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), S. Tagawa; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), H. Den

Voting strength (1980 elections): Lower House—47.9% LDP, 19.3% JSP, 9.8% JCP, 9.0% CGP, 6.6% DSP, 3.0% NLC, 0.7% SDF, 3.6% independents and minor parties; Upper House—43.3% LDP, 22.4% JSP, 11.7% JCP, 5.0% CGP, 5.1% DSP, 0.6% NLC, 0.0% SDF, 11.8% independents and minor parties

Communists: approximately 400,000 registered Communist Party members

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: \$1,011 billion (1979, at 219.2 yen=US\$1); \$8,700 per capita (1979); 58% personal consumption, 32% investment, 10% government current expenditure, 1% stocks, and -1% foreign balance; real growth rate 5.9% (1979); average annual growth rate (1976-79), 5.8%

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated—rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1974); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats; caloric intake, 2,502 calories per day per capita (1974)

Fishing: catch 10.7 million metric tons (1978)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials**Crude steel:** 112 million metric tons produced (1979)

Electric power: 134,563,000 kW capacity (1979); 603,602 million kWh produced (1979), 5,184 kWh per capita

Exports: \$101.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 62% machinery and equipment, 14% iron and steel, 6% chemicals

Imports: \$94.4 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 45% fossil fuels, 14% foodstuffs, 8% machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: exports—26% U.S., 7% Communist countries, 15% Western Europe; imports—19% U.S., 10% Western Europe, 5% Communist countries

Aid: Japanese official foreign economic aid disbursements 1978, \$2.2 billion

Budget: revenues \$101 billion, expenditures \$168 billion, deficit \$67 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1980)

Monetary conversion rate: 208 yen=US\$1 (mid-October 1980), 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

JAPAN/JORDAN

Inland waterways: approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

Pipelines: crude oil, 109 km; natural gas, 1,956 km

Ports: 53 major, over 2,000 minor

Civil air: 265 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 191 total, 181 usable; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 44 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service; 50.6 million telephones (44.2 per 100 popl); 167 AM stations, 48 FM stations plus 429 relay stations; 5,525 TV stations (192 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 ground satellite stations; submarine cables to U.S. (via Guam), Philippines, China, and U.S.S.R.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 30,406,000; 25,427,000 fit for military service; about 850,000 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; several missile systems are produced under U.S. license and a vigorous domestic missile development program exists

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1982, \$11.1 billion; about 5.7% of total budget

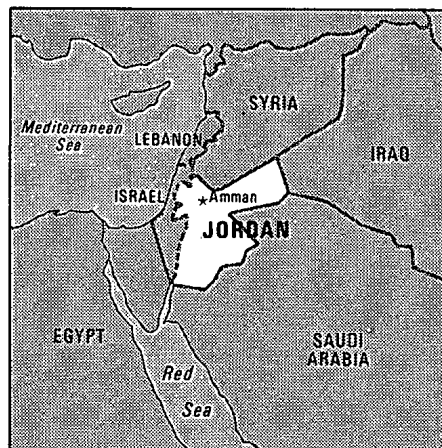
JORDAN

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 km² (including about 5,439 km² occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested

Land boundaries: 1,770 km (1967, 1,668 km excluding occupied areas)



(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 26 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,158,000, including West Bank and East Jerusalem (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current); East Bank, 2,337,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (1-71 to 11-79); West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 821,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (1-71 to 1-80)

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; a National Consultative Council appointed by the King in March 1978 as temporary substitute for House of

JORDAN/KAMPUCHEA

Representatives; Senate last appointed by King in January 1979 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: \$2.8 billion (East Bank only, 1979), \$1,250 per capita; real growth rate (1979), 7%

Agriculture: main crops—vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production, light manufacturing

Electric power: 290,000 kW capacity (1979); 825 million kWh produced (1979), 265 kWh per capita, East Bank only

Exports: \$410 million (f.o.b., 1979); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 5% of total (1979)

Imports: \$1,998 million (c.i.f., 1979); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 8% of total (1979)

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: (1979)—\$613 million public revenue, \$988 million current expenditures, \$692 million capital expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.39, freely convertible (1979 average); 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.36 (February 1979); 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.41 (August 1980)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 817 km 1.050-meter gage, single track

Highways: 6,332 total; 4,837 paved, 1,495 gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines: crude oil, 209 km

Ports: 1 major (Aqaba)

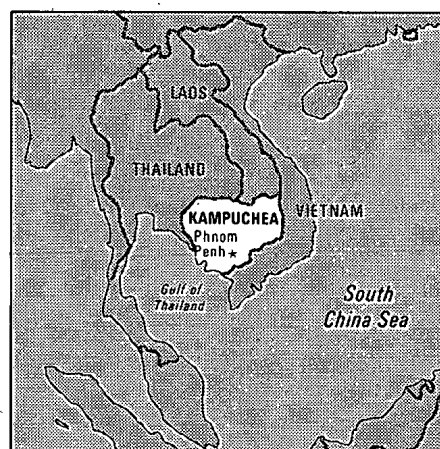
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in
Airfields: 28 total, 19 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay, wire, and radio; 53,000 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM and 11 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 722,000; 510,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 34,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$390 million; 22% of central government budget

KAMPUCHEA

(See reference map IX)

LAND

181,300 km²; 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)

Coastline: about 443 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,565,000 (projected estimate for 1 January 1981)

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

KAMPUCHEA/KENYA

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Kampuchea (supported by resistance forces deployed principally near the western border); People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh)

Type: both are Communist states

Capital: Phnom Penh

Political subdivisions: 19 provinces

Legal system: Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Kampuchea; no information for PRK

National holiday: 17 April for both regimes

Branches: cabinet, State Presidium, and some form of People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Kampuchea; Peoples Revolutionary Council, various ministries, and a "National Congress" held in early 1979 and a second time in September 1979 in PRK

Government leaders: Presidium Chairman and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan; Deputy Prime Ministers, Ieng Sary, Son Sen; Assembly Standing Committee Chairman, Nuon Chea in Democratic Kampuchea; People's Revolutionary Council President Heng Samrin, Vice President and Defense Minister Pen Sovan, and Foreign Minister Hun Sen in PRK

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: political life dominated by Khmer Communist Party in Democratic Kampuchea; Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and separate Kampuchean Communist Party in PRK

Member of: Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IMF, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, U.N., WHO, WTO for Democratic Kampuchea; none for PRK

ECONOMY

GNP: less than \$500 million (1971), probably less than \$50 per capita (1978)

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 (1979); 223 million kWh produced (1979), 46 kWh per capita

Exports: probably less than \$1 million est. (1978); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

Imports: probably less than \$20 million (1978); food, fuel, machinery

Trade partners: (1978) exports—China; imports—China, North Korea

Aid: economic (1970-77)—U.S., \$652 million; other Western, \$108 million; Eastern Europe, \$17 million; U.S.S.R., \$25 million; China, \$90 million; military (1970-77)—U.S., \$1,260 million; Communist not available

Budget: no budget data available since Communists took over government

Monetary conversion rate (1978): 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

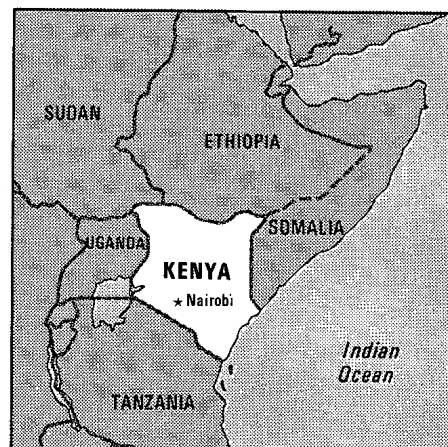
Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 55 total, 26 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station

KENYA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

582,750 km²; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)

Land boundaries: 3,368 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 536 km

PEOPLE

Population: 16,759,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 4.0% (current)

KENYA/KIRIBATI

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 (held November 1979) elected present National Assembly and president

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: \$5.3 billion (1979), \$340 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 4.8% (1970-78)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: 42,779 metric tons (1977)

Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement, tourism

Electric power: 420,000 kW capacity (1977); 1.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 90 kWh per capita

Exports: \$588.9 million (f.o.b., 1979); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

Imports: \$1,016.8 million (c.i.f., 1979); 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

Budget: (1978/79) revenues \$1,333.7 million; current expenditures \$1,221.1 million; development expenditures \$588.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.4753 Kenya shillings=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,040 km meter gage (1.00 m)

Highways: 52,370 km total; 5,335 km paved, 16,500 km gravel, 29,550 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

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: 12 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 223 total, 200 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 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; 145,000 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 2 FM, and 5 TV stations; Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellite service from 1 station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,436,000; 2,105,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1980, \$168.6 million; about 8% of central government budget

KIRIBATI

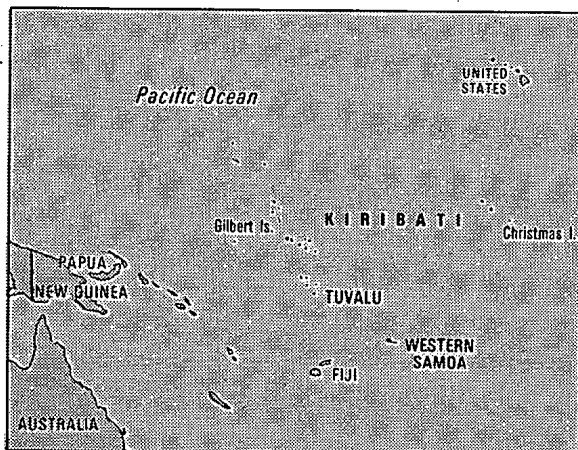
(formerly Gilbert Islands)

LAND

About 684 km²

WATER

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

KIRIBATI/KOREA, NORTH

(See reference map X)

Coastline: about 1,143 km

PEOPLE

Population: 58,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Kiribati(s); adjective—Kiribati.

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: Catholic

Literacy: adult literacy ratio 90%

labor force: 15,921 (1973); general unemployment rate 4.9%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Kiribati

Type: republic; became independent 12 July 1979

Capital: Tarawa

Branches: 35-member parliament, nationally elected president

Government leader: President Ieremia Tabai

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB

ECONOMY

GDP: \$36.0 million (1979 est.), \$630 per capita

Agriculture: copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

Industry: phosphate production, which as of May 1979 was expected to cease in mid-1979

Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1979); 45 million kWh produced (1979), 865 kWh per capita

Exports: \$21.2 million (1978); 88% phosphate, 11.6% copra

Imports: \$18.4 million (1978); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Aid: U.K., Australia, New Zealand (1978), \$10.0 million; Australia (1980-83), \$8.1 million committed

Budget: \$15.2 million (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.90 Australian\$=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

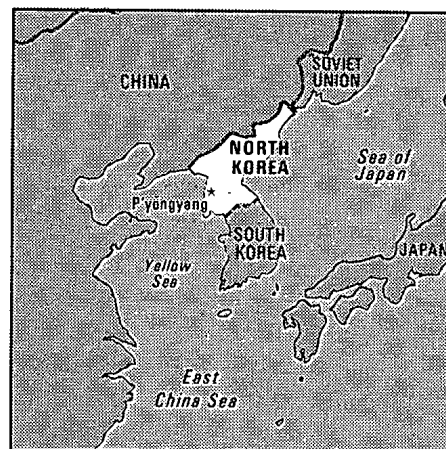
Highways: 483 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Northern Line Islands

Ports: 3 minor

Civil air: 2 Trislanders, however, no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 866 telephones (4.3 per 100 popl.)

KOREA, NORTH

(See reference map VIII)

LAND

121,730 km²; 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: 19,627,000 (January 1981), 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

KOREA, NORTH/KOREA, SOUTH

Capital: P'yongyang

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 3 special cities (Pyongyang, Kaesong, and Chongjin)

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: \$14.1 billion (1979), \$750 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: 3.5 million metric tons produced (1979), 187 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,039,000 kW capacity (1979); 35,112 million kWh produced (1979), 1,847 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,320 million (1979); minerals, chemical and metallurgical products

Imports: \$1,300 million (1979); machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal

Major trade partners: total trade turnover \$2.6 billion (1979); 43% with non-Communist countries; 57% with Communist countries

Aid: economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China

Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 won=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,750 km total operating in 1978; 4,085 km standard gage (1.435 m), 665 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 259 km double tracked; about 1,580 km electrified; government-owned

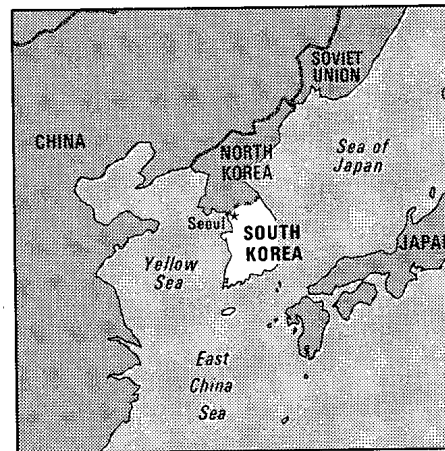
Highways: about 20,280 km (1976); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,538,000; 2,778,000 fit for military service; 214,000 reach military age (18) annually

KOREA, SOUTH

(See reference map VIII)

LAND

98,913 km²; 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: 40,098,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.6% (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: 14.2 million (1979); 36% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 24% mining and manufacturing; 40% services and other; average unemployment 3.8% (1979)

KOREA, SOUTH

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 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 15 August

Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary

Government leaders: President Chun Doo Hwan; Prime Minister Nam Duck Woo

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: under new constitution, presidential every 7 years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college, last election—under previous constitution—August 1980, next election February/March 1981; new 4-year National Assembly to consist of at least 200 representatives, with up to one-third chosen through proportional representation from parties' lists, last election—under previous constitution—December 1978, next election May/June 1981; in interim, Presidential-appointed Legislative Council for National Security Measures will function as parliament and pass new political party formation and election laws

Political parties and leaders: with adoption of new constitution, all parties, the National Assembly, and the National Unification Conference were dissolved; new parties will be formed late in 1980

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: AALCC (Afro Asian League Consultative Committee), ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, APAAC—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, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, 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: \$60.1 billion (1979, in 1979 prices), \$1,600 per capita; real growth 6.4% (1979); real growth 10.0% (1975-79 average)

Agriculture: 34% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry, and fishery constitute 21% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley; food shortages—wheat, dairy products, corn

Fishing: catch 2,422,163 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, steel, electronics

Shortages: base metals, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains

Electric power: 8,035,000 kW capacity (1979); 34,976 million kWh produced (1979), 886 kWh per capita

Exports: \$14.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, plywood, footwear, steel, ships, fish

Imports: \$20.3 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, wood

Major trade partners: exports—29% U.S., 22% Japan; imports—33% Japan, 23% U.S. (1979)

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY46-79), \$5.9 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), \$1.8 billion extended; military—U.S. (FY 46-79) \$8.7 billion committed

Budget: \$10.4 billion (1980)

Monetary conversion rate: controlled float, 612.7 won=US\$1 (July 1980)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 79,800 km total (1978); 9,400 km national highway, 10,900 km provincial roads, 12,500 km country roads, 47,000 km village access roads

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: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 120 total, 113 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international services; 2.0 million telephones (5.2 per 100 population); 95 AM stations; 19 FM stations; and 25 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

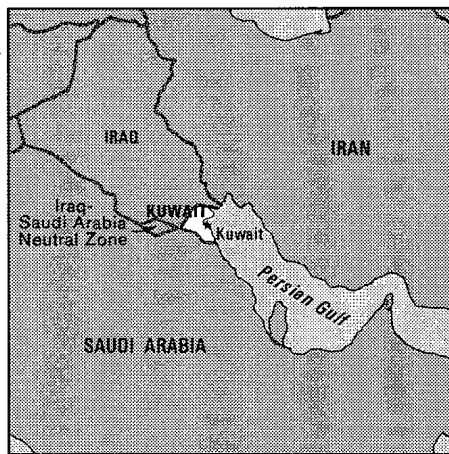
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,636,000; 6,917,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 460,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$4.4 billion; about 37% of central government budget

KUWAIT

KUWAIT



(See reference map VI)

LAND

16,058 km² (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: 1,418,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 6.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 42% Kuwaitis, 41% other Arabs, 7% South Asians, 4% Iranians, 6% other

Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other

Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language

Literacy: about 60%

Labor force: 360,000 (1978 est.); 74% services, 11% industry, 11% construction; 70% 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; law requires 20 years residency after naturalization

Elections: National Assembly dissolved by Emir's decree in August 1976; possibly will be reconvened in February 1981

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: large (300,000) Palestinian community

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$23.5 billion (1979), \$18,390 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 1979, 2.5 million b/d; government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption, \$11.8 billion; refinery production 132 million bbls (1979), 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: 2,675,000 kW capacity (1979); 13,375 million kWh produced (1979), 10,150 kWh per capita

Exports: \$17.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979), of which petroleum accounted for about 95%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, \$1.0 billion (1979 est.)

Imports: \$5.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); major suppliers—U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany

Budget: (1979) \$11.8 billion revenues, expenditures \$8.2 billion, capital \$2.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US\$3.63 (1979)

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: 19 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 11 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

KUWAIT/LAOS

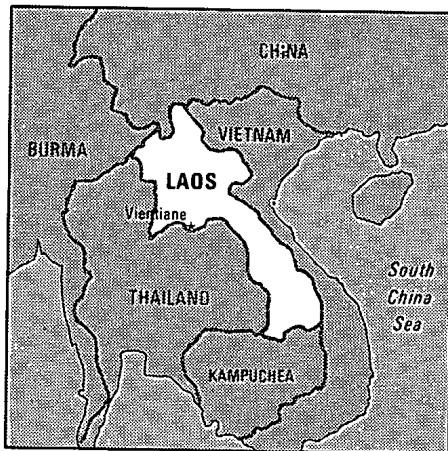
Telecommunications: excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 153,000 telephones (12.0 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM and 3 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Indian and Atlantic Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 329,000; about 192,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$1,104 million; 6% of central government budget

LAOS



(See reference map IX)

LAND

236,804 km²; 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: 3,499,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 48% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 13% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

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; 40-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, Kaysone Phomvihane; Deputy Prime Ministers, Nouthak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Khamtai Siphandon

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for April 1, 1976, have not yet been held

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

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: \$290 million, \$90 per capita (1977 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; 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: 141,000 kW capacity (1979); 840 million kWh produced (1979), 229 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: \$80 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); 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

LAOS/LEBANON

(1975); Western: \$151.4 million (1970-76); U.S., economic, \$272.3 million (1970-75), military, \$1,119.5 million (1970-75)

Budget: (1979 est.) receipts, 54.7 million; expenditures, 174.2 million; deficit 119.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: US\$1=400 KL (since June 1978)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: about 21,300 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 14,100 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

Airfields: 88 total, 77 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; poor international service via radio relay link to Thailand; approx. 10 AM stations; over 2,000 est. telephones

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 873,000; 467,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 39,000; no conscription age specified

Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA): the LPLA consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements

Land boundaries: 531 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 nm)

Coastline: 225 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,059,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current); this estimate does not take into account any demographic consequences of the 1975-76 civil war

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

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

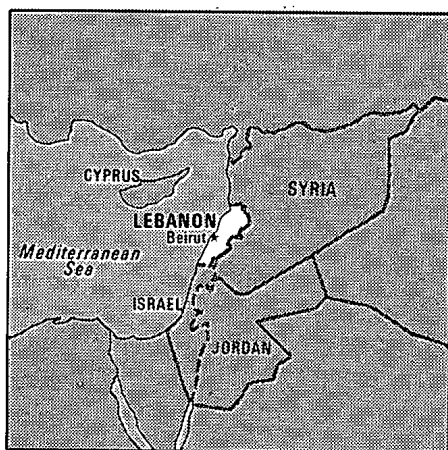
Capital: Beirut

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

LEBANON



(See reference map VI)

LAND

10,360 km²; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested

LEBANON/LESOTHO

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

Communists: the Lebanese Communist Party was 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: 715,000 kW capacity (1979); 2.2 billion kWh produced (1979), 740 kWh per capita

Exports: \$705 million (f.o.b., 1979)

Imports: \$2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979)

Budget: (1980) public revenue \$742 million, current expenditures \$760 million, development expenditures \$73 million

Monetary conversion rate: 3.42 Lebanese pounds = US\$1 as of August 1980

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: 33 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased out and 4 leased in

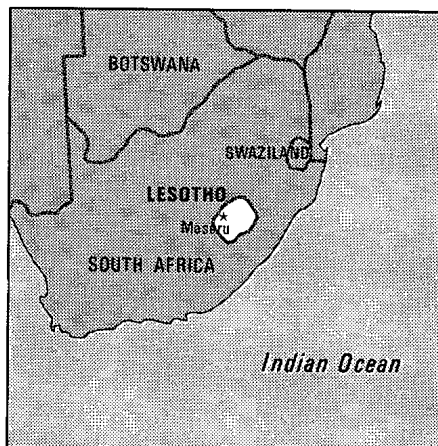
Airfields: 8 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; major military airfields are Riyaq and Kleiat

Telecommunications: rebuilding program disrupted; international facilities restored, domestic being rebuilt; fair system of radio relay, cable; approx 125,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 4 AM, 7 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 3 submarine cables; planned second satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 669,000; 410,000 fit for military service; average of about 32,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$286 million; 26% of central government budget

LESOTHO

(See reference map VII)

LAND

30,303 km²; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous

Land boundaries: 805 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,350,000 (January 1981), 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

LESOTHO/LIBERIA

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: 10 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 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: King Moshoeshoe II; 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: \$209.9 million (1978), \$160 per capita; average growth rate, 33% (1978)

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 \$113 million est. in 1976); \$34.8 million (f.o.b., 1978), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

Imports: \$261.9 million (c.i.f., 1978); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

Major trade partner: South Africa

Budget: (FY76) revenues, \$68.7 million; current expenditures, \$46.0 million; development budget, \$22.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand=US\$1.1881 (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; 250 km paved; 1,200 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved, 1,520 km unimproved earth

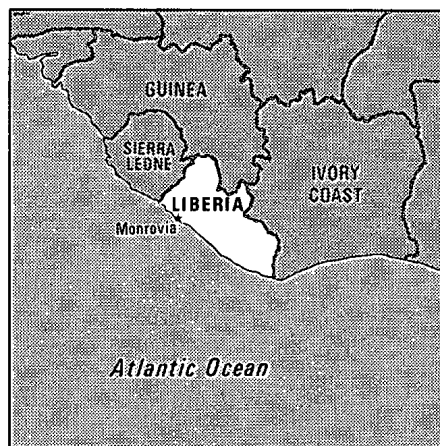
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

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; 4,500 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV station planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 305,000; fit for military service 162,000

LIBERIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

111,370 km²; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified

Land boundaries: 1,336 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 579 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,872,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

LIBERIA/LIBYA

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 3% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians; 97% 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: 510,000, of which 160,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Liberia

Type: highly centralized military rule, following coup on 12 April 1980

Capital: Monrovia

Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties

Legal system: constitution suspended; martial law imposed; laws previously in force remain until repealed or amended by decrees issued by People's Redemption Council

National holiday: National Redemption Day, 12 April

Branches: executive and legislative powers held by military People's Redemption Council, assisted by mixed military/civilian cabinet; judicial powers vested in People's Supreme Tribunal and lower courts

Government leader: Master Sgt. Samuel Kanyon Doe (replaced President William R. Tolbert)

Suffrage: universal 18 years and over

Elections: military has not set date for return to civilian rule; next elections would have been 1983

Political parties and leaders: political activities suspended; prior to coup, True Whig Party dominated; African Socialist-oriented Progressive People's Party headed by Gabriel Matthews had recently been legalized; unauthorized Marxist-oriented Movement for Justice in Africa, led by Togba Nah Tipoteh and Amos Sawyer

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: \$810.0 million (1978), \$480 per capita; 4.4% current annual growth rate (1978)

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 1.8 million metric tons (1977)

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: \$525.0 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

Imports: \$505.0 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.), ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$272.0 million; U.S. authorizations (FY70-79), \$159.3 million; Communist (1970-79), \$23.0 million; military—U.S. (FY70-79), \$10.4 million

Budget: (FY79) revenues \$224.9 million, current expenditures \$159.4 million, development expenditures \$179.8 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: 8,524 km total; 804 km bituminous treated, 2,055 km gravel, 4,731 km improved earth, and remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 370 km, for shallow-draft craft

Ports: 1 major (Monrovia), 6 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 82 total, 80 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service limited; main center is Monrovia; 8,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

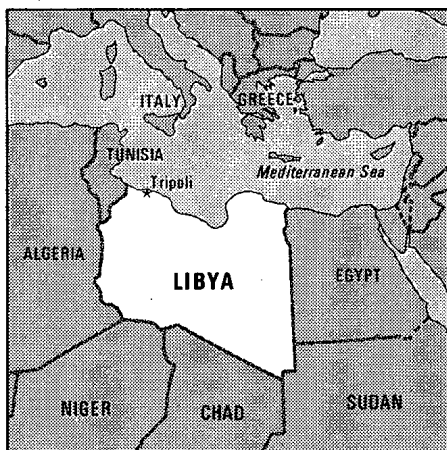
Military manpower: males 15-49, 410,000; 219,000 fit for military service; no conscription

LIBYA**LAND**

1,758,610 km²; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 4,345 km

LIBYA



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N. and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 nm zone around Tripoli)

Coastline: 1,770 km

PEOPLE

Population: 3,075,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.4% (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

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

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'ammr Qadhafi (no official title); General Secretary of the General People's Congress, 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi

Suffrage: universal

Elections: representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

Political parties: none

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, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: roughly \$20 billion (1979 est), \$6,960 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 85% of Libya's food is imported

Major industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 1,685,000 kW capacity (1979); 4.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 1,360 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum

Imports: \$7.5 billion (f.o.b., 1979); manufactures, food

Major trade partners: imports—Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports—Italy, West Germany, U.K., U.S., France

Budget: (1979 est.) revenue \$17.5 billion; expenditures \$8.5 billion, including development expenditure of \$5.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound=US\$3.38

Fiscal year: calendar year since 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: 43 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 93 total, 81 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

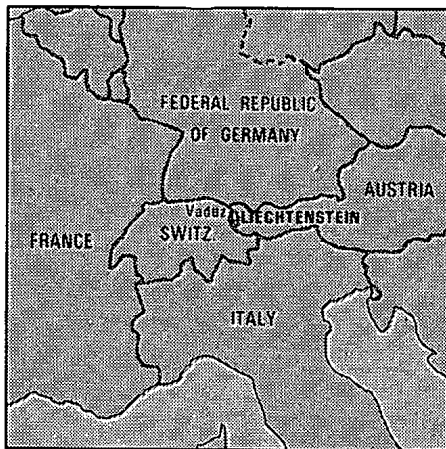
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 696,000; 411,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

LIBYA/LIECHTENSTEIN

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$50.2 million; 6% of central government budget

LIECHTENSTEIN



(See reference map V)

LAND

168 km²

Land boundaries: 76 km

PEOPLE

Population: 27,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.9% (7-75 to 7-78)

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

Language: German, Alemannic dialect

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 11,368, 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.5% industry, trade, building trade; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, forestry, and hunting

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Political subdivisions: 11 communes

Legal system: Principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landericht), presided over by 1 judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of 5 judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (3 judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (5 judges each); an administrative

court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determines the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: Head of State, H.S.H. Prince Franz Josef II; Head of Government, Hans Brunhart

Suffrage: males age 20 and over

Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1982

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Peter Marxer

Voting strength (1978 election): FBP 51%, VU 49%

Communists: none

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTEL-SAT, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WIPO; considering U.N. membership; under several past World War I treaties, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and postal telephone and telegraph systems, and represents the Principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein government

ECONOMY

Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming. The metal industry is by far the most prominent sector employing almost 4,000 workers. High frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, oil tanks, artificial teeth, ceramics, and textiles are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export. Industry accounts for 98 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: approximately \$14,000 per capita (1978)

Major trade partners: exports (1979)—\$466 million; 42% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 26% other

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1979); 57 million kWh produced (1979), 2,190 kWh per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kWh yearly

Budget: (1979) revenues \$113 million, expenditures \$112 million, surplus \$15 million

LIECHTENSTEIN/LUXEMBOURG**COMMUNICATIONS**

Railroads: 18.5 km, standard gage (1.435 m), electrified, owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km by-roads

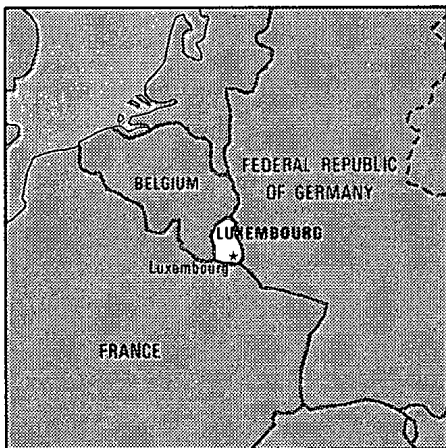
Civil air: no transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 17,200 telephones (71.5 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

LUXEMBOURG

(See reference map V)

LAND

2,590 km²; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water

Land boundaries: 356 km

PEOPLE

Population: 365,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.2% (1-76 to 1-80)

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; Pierre Werner, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1979

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party, Pierre Werner (Parliamentary President) and Jacques Santer (Party President); Socialist, Robert Krieps (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Liberal, Colette Flesch; Communist, Dominique Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling (party president); Enrôlés de Forces

Voting strength in Chamber of Deputies (1979): Christian Socialist, 24; Socialist Workers, 14; Liberals, 15; Social Democrats, 1; Communists, 2; Independent Socialists, 1; Enrôlés de Force, 1

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: \$4.4 billion, \$12,300 per capita (1979); 47.6% private consumption, 12.7% government consumption, 20.9% investment, 1.3% stockbuilding; 17.5% foreign balance

Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops—dairy products and wine

Major industries: iron and steel (25% of GNP); food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, and banking

LUXEMBOURG/MACAU

Crude steel: 5.0 million metric tons produced (1979), 14 metric tons per capita

Electric power: 1,500,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,337 million kWh produced (1979), 3,730 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: (1979) revenues \$1,436 million, expenditures \$1,456 million, deficit \$20.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: LF29.32=US\$1, 1979 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: 5,054 km total; 4,912 km paved, 79 km gravel; 63 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) Merttert

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft, including 4 leased out

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

Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system; 185,500 telephones (52.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000; 75,000 fit for military service; about 2,600 reach military age (19) annually

MACAU

LAND

15.5 km²; 10% agricultural, 90% urban

Land boundaries: 201 m

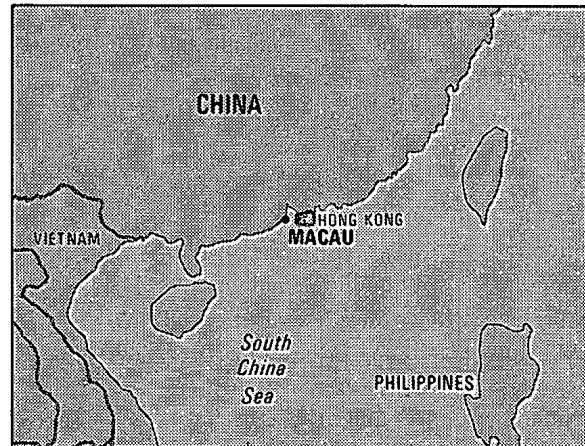
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm; fishing, 12 nm

Coastline: 40 km

PEOPLE

Population: 291,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)



(See reference map VIII)

Nationality: noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

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 Macau

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)

Political subdivisions: municipality of Macau, and 2 islands

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: 18-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 6 nominated, and 6 elected representatives

Government leader: Gen. Melo Egidio

Suffrage: Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

Elections: conducted every 4 years

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Communists: numbers unknown

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

MACAU/MADAGASCAR

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 (1979); 250 million kWh produced (1979), 910 kWh per capita

Exports: \$404.5 million (f.o.b., 1979), plus reexports \$55.7 million; textiles and clothing, foodstuffs

Imports: \$365.0 million (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: exports—16.6% West Germany, 15.7% France, 23.2% U.S.; imports—51.0% Hong Kong, 30.0% China (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.0/4.9 patacas=US\$1 (August 1979); 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 maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; international HF radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 77,000; 44,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Personnel: there are no Portuguese military personnel in Macau

MADAGASCAR

LAND

595,700 km²; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

WATER

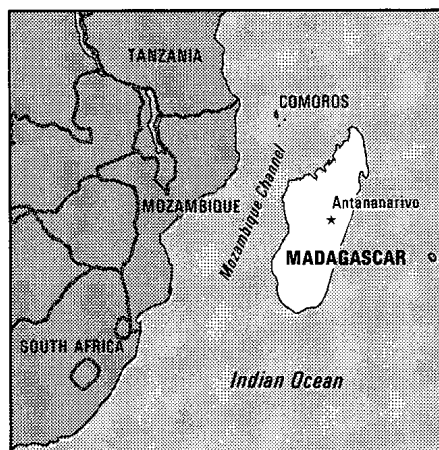
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm (fishing 150 nm)

Coastline: 4,828 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,665,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy



(See reference map VII)

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—collectively termed the Cotiers—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 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

MADAGASCAR/MALAWI

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: Cdr. 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 limited 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: \$2.8 billion (1979), about \$340 per capita; current growth less than 32% (1979)

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 54,380 metric tons (1978); 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: \$411.8 million (f.o.b., 1979); 30% coffee, 8% vanilla, 7% sugar, 6% cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: \$673.1 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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: (1979) revenues \$536.4 million (est.), current expenditures \$607.4 million (est.), development expenditures \$286.2 (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 212.72 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 small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulear)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 192 total, 126 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system, above African average; includes open-wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 30,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,850,000; 1,095,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 79,000

MALAWI**LAND**

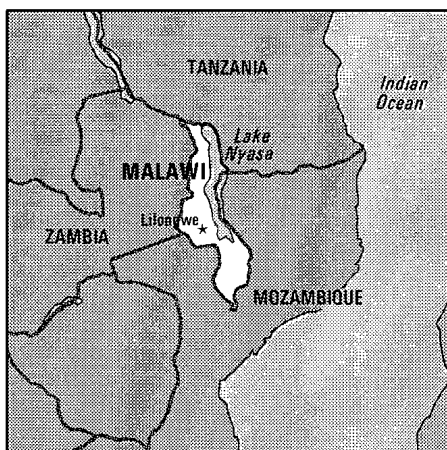
95,053 km²; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other

Land boundaries: 2,881 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,130,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

MALAWI

(See reference map VII)

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

Religion: majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim

Language: English and Chichewa official; Tombuka 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: one-party state

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

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, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$870.6 million (1979), \$150 per capita; current growth rate 21% (1979)

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: \$232.7 million (f.o.b., 1979); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton

Imports: \$313.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 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 commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$548 million; U.S. authorized (FY70-79), \$12.3 million

Budget: FY78/79 revenues \$141.8 million, current expenditures \$135.5 million, development expenditures \$107.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi kwacha=US\$0.8435

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 678 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 13,249 km total; 2,372 km paved; 381 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 8,560 km improved earth; 1,936 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Malawi, 1,290 km and Shire River, 144 km, 3 lake ports

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 48 total, 48 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Muzuzu; 23,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,243,000; about 629,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1980, \$61.7 million; 16.6% of recurrent central government budget

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA



(See reference map IX)

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 km²; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other

Sabah: 76,146 km²; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other

Sarawak: 125,097 km²; 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 (fishing 200 nm, exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

PEOPLE

Population: 14,179,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Peninsular Malaysia: 11,772,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

Sabah: 1,109,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 4.5% (current)

Sarawak: 1,298,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

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: 4.95 million (1980)

Peninsular Malaysia: 4.1 million; 46.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 10.9% manufacturing and construction, 31.9% trade, transport, and services (1980)

Sabah: 366,000 (1980); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other

Sarawak: 455,000 (1980); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

Organized labor: 562,000 (May 1980), about 11% of total labor force; unemployment about 6.1% of total labor force (1979), but higher in urban areas

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

MALAYSIA

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, Datuk Harris Salleh; 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: \$19.6 billion (1979), \$1,480 per capita; annual growth 8.5% (1979)

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 685,107 metric tons (1978)

Major industries:

Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power:

Peninsular Malaysia: 1,683,397 kW capacity (1979); 7,407 million kWh produced (1979), 642 kWh per capita

Sabah: 168,500 kW capacity (1979); 541 million kWh produced (1979), 514 kWh per capita

Sarawak: 122,180 kW capacity (1979); 312 million kWh produced (1979), 186 kWh per capita

Exports: \$11 billion (f.o.b., 1979); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum

Imports: \$8 billion (f.o.b., 1979)

Major trade partners: exports—17% Singapore, 17% U.S., 23% Japan, 14% EEC; imports—23% Japan, 15% U.S., 11% EEC (1979)

Budget: 1979 revenue and grants, \$5 billion; current expenditure \$7 billion; deficit \$2 billion; 20% military, 80% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 2.16 ringgits=US\$1 (August 1979)

Fiscal year: calendar year

MALAYSIA/MALDIVES

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads:

Peninsular Malaysia: 1,665 km 1.04-meter gage; 13 km double track; government-owned

East Malaysia: 156 km meter gage (1.00 m) in Sabah

Highways:

Peninsular Malaysia: 19,808 km total; 15,925 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 3,000 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: 3,209 km

East Malaysia: 4,200 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

Ports:

Peninsular Malaysia: 3 major, 14 minor

East Malaysia: 3 major, 12 minor (2 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: approximately 30 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 69 km; refined products, 56 km

Airfields:

Peninsular Malaysia: 62 total, 62 usable; 18 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; 305,000 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, and 16 TV stations; submarine cables extend to 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; 36,000 telephones (2.8 per 100 popl.); 14 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; 40,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 5 AM stations, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower:

Peninsular Malaysia: males 15-49, 2,727,000; 1,735,000 fit for military service; 122,000 reach military age (21) annually

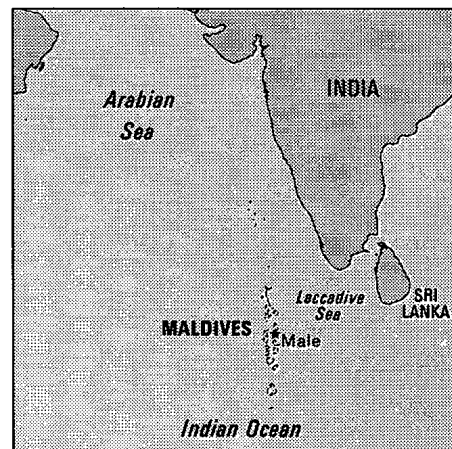
Sabah: males 15-49, 233,000; 138,000 fit for military service; 12,000 reach military age (21) annually

Sarawak: males 15-49, 282,000; 167,000 fit for military service; 14,000 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 1980, \$1,922.7 million; about 20.3% of central government budget

MALDIVES



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

298 km²; 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 nm²; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm; economic approximately 200 nm

Coastline: 644 km (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 157,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (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

MALDIVES/MALI

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: 26 July, Independence Day

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: \$26.5 million (1978), \$190 per capita

Agriculture: crops—coconut and millet; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

Fishing: catch 25,800 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing; tourism

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1977); 6 million kWh produced (1977), 40 kWh per capita

Exports: \$4.6 million (1979); fish

Imports: \$22.0 million (1979); rice, sugar

Major trade partners: Japan, Sri Lanka, Singapore

Monetary conversion rate: 3.93 Maldivian rupees=US\$1, official rate; 7.5 rupees=US\$1, market rate (average 1979)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

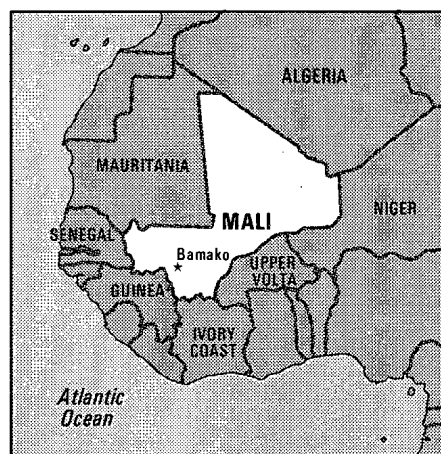
Ports: 2 minor (Male, Gan)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft, leased in

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; 550 telephones (0.4 per 100 pop.); 2 AM stations, 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

MALI



(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,204,350 km²; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert

Land boundaries: 7,459 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,735,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (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: 2.8 million

Organized labor: Union National des Travailleurs Maliens (UNTM) is umbrella organization over thirteen national unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; military regime in power since November 1968; fulfilled its plans in June 1979 for a phased return to civilian rule

Capital: Bamako

Political subdivisions: 7 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

MALI/MALTA

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: Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), is the sole political party under civilian leadership

Elections: constitutional elections took place June 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: \$839.1 million (1978), \$130 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 7,500 tons (1977)

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: \$116.8 million (prov.; f.o.b., 1979); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, and skins

Imports: \$262.7 million (prov.; c.i.f., 1979); 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: (1979) revenues \$145.7 million (proj.), current expenditures \$143.8 million (proj.), development expenditures \$9.2 million (proj.)

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 15,700 km total; 1,670 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, 37 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radiocommunications stations in use; expansion of radio

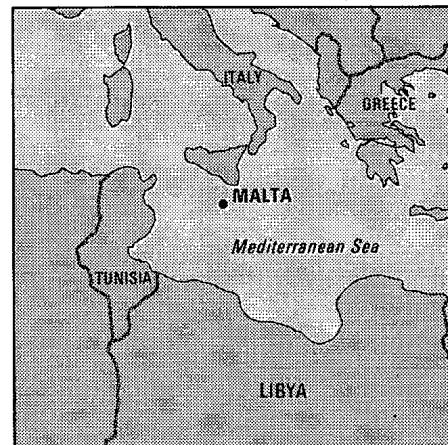
relay in progress; 8,000 telephones; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 2 antennas for Atlantic and Indian Ocean INTELSAT

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,490,000; 841,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$33.4 million; about 21.9% of central government budget

MALTA



(See reference map V)

LAND

313 km²; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 25 nm)

Coastline: 140 km

PEOPLE

Population: 348,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-72 to 7-79)

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; 3.3% registered unemployed

MALTA/MARTINIQUE

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, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC (International Wheat Council), NAM, U.N., UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$764 million (1978), \$2,290 per capita; 68% private consumption, 22% gross investment; 16% government consumption, -6% net foreign sector; in 1978 real GNP growth was 11% (1978 prelim.); 12.5% (1971-76 average)

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, and other basic foodstuffs; 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: 130,000 kW capacity (1979); 500 million kWh produced (1979), 1,510 kWh per capita

Exports: \$425 million (f.o.b., 1979); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

Imports: \$759 million (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: 70% EC-nine (21% U.K., 21% West Germany, 16% Italy); 5% U.S. (1979)

Budget: (1980) projects \$477 million in expenditures, \$434 million in revenues

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Maltese pound=US\$2.79 (average 1979)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

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: 10 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased in

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

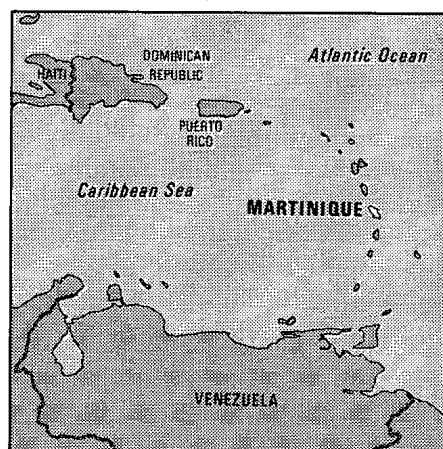
Telecommunications: modern automatic telecom system centered in Valletta; 67,250 telephones (21.8 per 100 pop.); 1 TV, 5 AM, and 4 FM stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 80,000; 66,000 fit for military service

Supply: various facilities and equipment turned over by the U.K. in 1965; 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

MARTINIQUE

(See reference map III)

LAND

1,100 km²; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

MARTINIQUE/MAURITANIA**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm).

Coastline: 290 km

PEOPLE

Population: 312,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.7% (7-75 to 7-79)

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

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, left post 14 April 1979; no replacement named as of end-May 1979

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), \$3,570 per capita

Agriculture: bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples

Major industries: agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism

Electric power: 95,500 kW capacity (1977); 150 million kWh produced (1977), 460 kWh per capita

Exports: \$166 million (f.o.b., 1978); bananas, refined petroleum products, rum, sugar, pineapples

Imports: \$545 million (c.i.f., 1978); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EEC and franc zone, 4.5% United States, 5.5% other (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-78) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$2.1 billion; no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 4.21 French francs=US\$1 (1980)

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: 3 major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 38,500 telephones (12.2 per 100 popl.); inter-island VHF and UHF radio links; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included in France

MAURITANIA**LAND**

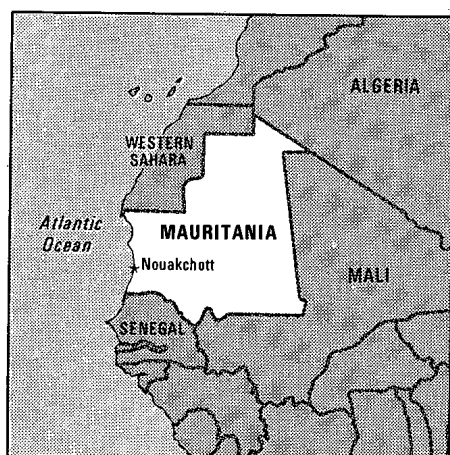
1,085,210 km²; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert

Land boundaries: 5,118 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 70 nm (fishing, 200 nm)

MAURITANIA



(See reference map VII)

Coastline: 754 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,517,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: 30% Moor, 30% Black, 40% mix Moor/Black

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic is the national language, French is the working language for government and commerce

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: about 95,000 wage earners (1979); remainder of population in farming and herding; considerable unemployment

Organized labor: 30,000 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 acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under a 1975 agreement with Morocco and Spain. Following an August 1979 peace agreement with Polisario insurgents fighting for control of Western Sahara, Mauritania withdrew from the territory and renounced all territorial claims.

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November

Branches: executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

Government leader: Chief of State and Head of Government, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: in abeyance; last election October 1975

Political parties and leaders: suspended

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 \$619 million (1979 est.), \$400 per capita, average annual increase in current prices about 2% (1971-78)

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops—gum arabic; livestock

Fishing: catch, 34,000 metric tons; exports, 15,500 metric tons (1979 est.)

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: \$153 million (f.o.b., 1979 prelim.); iron ore, fish

Imports: \$299 million (f.o.b., 1979 prelim.); foodstuffs, petroleum, 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: 1979 prov. \$235 million current expenditures, \$13.2 million capital expenditures, \$58.2 million extra budgetary expenditure, \$130.7 million revenue

Monetary conversion rate: 45.89 Ouguiyas=US\$1 as of 1979

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: 5 major transport aircraft

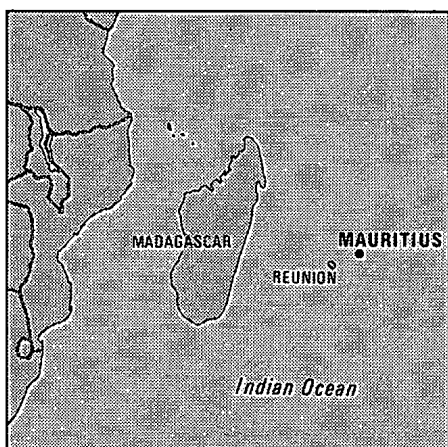
Airfields: 30 total, 30 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system of cable and open-wire lines, a minor radio-relay link, and radiocommunications stations; 3,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

MAURITANIA/MAURITIUS**DEFENSE FORCES**

Military manpower: males 15-49, 368,000; 177,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Supply: primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, Morocco, U.K., Spain, and Romania

MAURITIUS

(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,856 km² (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 (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 177 km

PEOPLE

Population: 961,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.4% (7-71 to 7-79)

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), 6% 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

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. Seewoosagar 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—Mauritian Democratic Union (M. Lesage), Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger), Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist (D. Virahsawmy), and the Mauritian Socialist Party (H. Boodhoo)

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: various labor unions

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: \$877 million (1978), \$970 per capita; current growth (1978), 20%

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

MAURITIUS/MEXICO

Electric power: 81,000 kW capacity (1977); 312 million kWh produced (1977), 340 kWh per capita

Exports: \$330.7 million (f.o.b., 1979); \$268 million sugar, \$4 million tea, \$5 million molasses

Imports: \$422.5 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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 commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-78), \$114.0 million; Communist countries (1970-79), \$40.2 million; U.S. authorizations (FY70-79), \$18.7 million

Budget: (1979) revenues \$224.2 million, current expenditures \$256.0 million, development expenditures \$73.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.14 Mauritian rupees=US\$1 1978 (floating with pound sterling)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,786 km total; 1,636 km paved, 150 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Louis)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft, leased in

Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent surface runway; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: small system with fair service; radio links to several countries; no radio relay or cable routes known; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 29,000 telephones (3.1 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 252,000; 131,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$13,467,287; 3.7% of central government budget

MEXICO

LAND

1,978,800 km²; 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

PEOPLE

Population: 68,236,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)



(See reference map II)

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: 18.0 million (1978) (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 and the 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 José LÓPEZ PORTILLO y Pacheco

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: Presidential election July 1982

Political parties and leaders: Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Gustavo Carvajal Moreno; National Action Party (PAN), Abel Vincencio Tovar; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Jesus Guzman Rubio; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Gumersindo Magaña; Socialist Workers

MEXICO/MONACO

Party (PST), Rafael Aguilar Talamantes; Mexican People's Party (PPM), Alejandro Gascon Mercado; Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR), Roberto Jaramillo Gonzales; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo; Socialist Action and Unity Movement (MAUS), Miguel Velasco; Mexican Communist Party (PCM), Arnoldo Martinez Verduga

Voting strength: 1979 congressional election: 69.8% PRI; 11% PAN; 5.1% PCM; 8.1% other opposition; 5.9% annulled

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 (CNOP), 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: \$119.9 billion (1979), \$1,810 per capita; 62% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 16% private investment, 11% public investment (1979); net foreign balance -1%; real growth rate 1979, 8.0%

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, 2,700 calories per day per capita (1975)

Fishing: catch 1,002,925 metric tons (1979); exports valued at \$179.0 million, imports at \$3.2 million (1977)

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: 9.8 million metric tons capacity (1979); 7.1 million metric tons produced (1979)

Electric power: 13,900,000 kW capacity (1977); 54.8 billion kWh produced (1978), 830 kWh per capita

Exports: \$8,913 million (f.o.b., 1979); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), sugar, shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

Imports: \$12,097 million (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports—69% U.S., 12% EC, 3% Israel, 3% Japan (1979); imports—63% U.S., 21% EC, 7% Japan

Aid: economic—(including Ex-Im Credits) extensions (FY70-79) from U.S., \$1,666.0 million; (1970-79) from Communist countries, \$35.0 million; from other Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$1,673.6 million

Budget: 1979 federal, revenues \$17.5 billion, expenditures \$21.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: floating; 22.805 pesos=US\$1 (1979 average)

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: 207,300 km total; 63,000 km paved, 92,500 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: 128 major transport aircraft, including 11 leased in

Airfields: 2,158 total, 2,086 usable; 152 with permanent surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 287 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3.71 million telephones (5.6 per 100 pop.); 574 AM, 109 FM, and 83 TV stations; and about 100 low-power relay stations; second satellite station planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,992,000; 11,406,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 744,000

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1981, \$1,165.5 million

MONACO**LAND**

1.5 km²

Land boundaries: 3.7 km

WATER

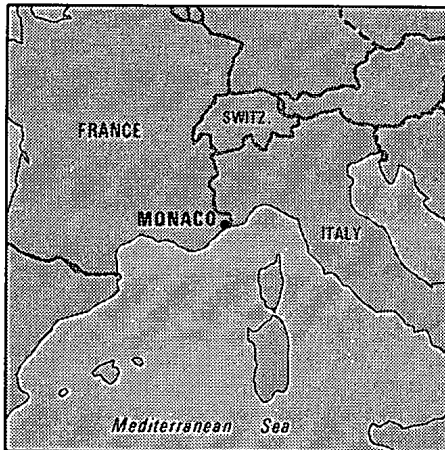
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4.1 km

PEOPLE

Population: 25,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1976)

MONACO/MONGOLIA



(See reference map V)

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

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

Electric power: 8,000 kW (standby) capacity (1979); 100 million kWh supplied by France (1979)

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.2216 (1978 average)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1.6 km of 1.435 m gage

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

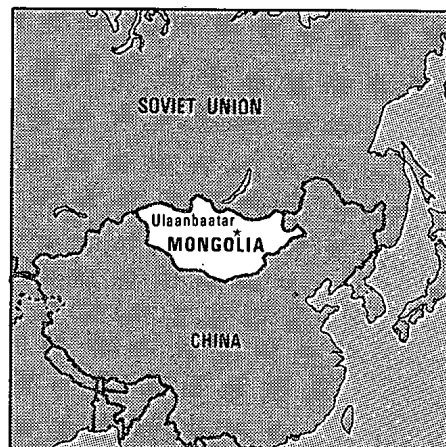
Airfields: none

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 32,000 telephones (123.0 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, 4 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

France responsible for defense

MONGOLIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

1,564,619 km²; 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: 1,681,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (1-78 to 1-79)

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

MONGOLIA/MOROCCO

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, IPÜ, 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: 316,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,300 million kWh produced (1979), 780 kWh per capita

Exports: beef for slaughter meat products, wool, fluorspar, other minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, and tea

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: 1,585 km (1978); all broad gage (1.524 m)

Highways: 83,280 km total; 400 km concrete, asphalt; 9,920 km crushed stone, gravel; 72,960 km earth (1975)

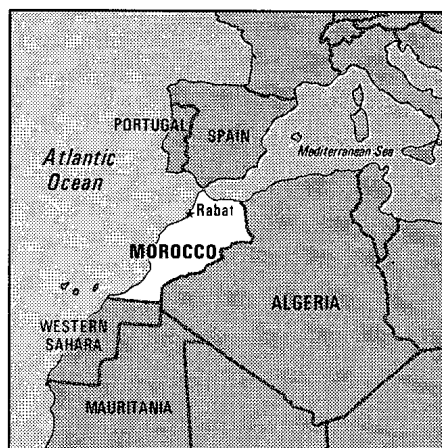
Inland waterways: 616 km of principal routes (1975)

Freight carried: rail—8.6 million metric tons, 2,738 million metric ton/km (1978); highway—17.8 million metric tons, 1,190 million metric ton/km (1977); 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

MOROCCO

(See reference map VII)

LAND

409,200 km²; 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 (fishing 70 nm)

Coastline: 1,835 km

PEOPLE

Population: 21,274,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

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

MOROCCO

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; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT), but Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT) now rivals in size

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Political subdivisions: 31 provinces and 2 prefectures

NOTE: Morocco acquired administrative control in 1976 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. Morocco moved to occupy and assert administrative control over the former Mauritanian-claimed (southern) sector of Western Sahara in August 1979, thereby establishing a fourth additional province in the Sahara.

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, 18 November

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 Maati Bouabid

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 (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; 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; 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 Ouazzani; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata

Voting strength: pro-government independents hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls 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: \$14.7 billion (1979 est.), about \$740 per capita; average annual real growth 6-7% during 1973-77, 1.3% in 1977, 3.0% in 1978

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

Fishing: catch 292,185 metric tons (1978); exports \$92.3 million (1978)

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: 1,495,000 kW capacity (1979); 4,412 million kWh produced (1979), 215 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.84 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); 26% phosphates, 74% other

Imports: \$3.10 billion (c.i.f. 1979); 24% capital goods, 18% foodstuffs, 21% petroleum products

Major trade partners: France, West Germany, Italy

Budget: (1979 est.) revenue \$3.5 billion, expenditure \$3.1 billion, development expenditure \$1.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.9 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: 20 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 80 total, 79 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

MOROCCO/MOZAMBIQUE

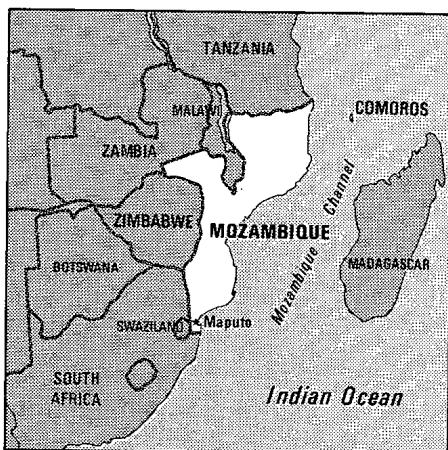
Telecommunications: good system composed of wire lines, cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tetouan; 210,000 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 7 FM, and 27 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,478,000; 2,674,000 fit for military service; about 244,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$1,375 million; 17% of central government budget

MOZAMBIQUE



(See reference map VII)

Land

786,762 km²; 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: 10,461,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

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: 15% (1974 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: People's Republic of Mozambique

Type: peoples republic; achieved independence from Portugal in June 1975

Capital: Maputo

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces subdivided into about 94 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June

Branches: none established

Government leader: President Samora Moisés 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: \$1.7 billion (1978 est.), about \$170 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), 470 kWh per capita

Major trade partners: Portugal, South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany

Budget: (FY76) expenditures, \$415 million, revenues, \$330 million

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

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gage; 148 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: 11 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 320 total, 283 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 34 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

MOZAMBIQUE/NAMIBIA

Telecommunications: fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; principal centers Maputo, Beira, and Nampula; 55,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

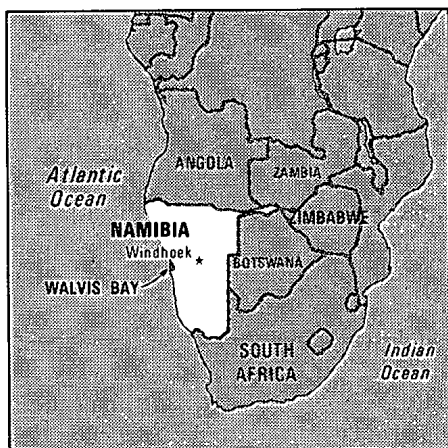
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,304,000; 1,189,000 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 1980, \$157.8 million; 27.8% of central government budget

NAMIBIA (South-West Africa)



(See reference map VII)

LAND

823,620 km²; 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: 1,039,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

Ethnic divisions: 12% white, 6% mulatto, 82% African; almost 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 and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; Namibian National Assembly, elected December 1978, has been granted legislative powers, subject to Administrator-General's veto; a Ministers' Council, composed of members of the National Assembly and with limited executive powers, established July 1980

Government leader: Danie Hough, Administrator-general

Suffrage: several tribal homelands have adult franchise for homeland legislatures; all ethnic groups were eligible to vote in 1978 election for Namibian National Assembly

Elections: election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

Political parties and leaders: white parties—Action Front for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR), 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 (DTA), the traditional tribal leaders and the white Republican Party, or the Namibian National Front (NNF), the white Federal Party and nonwhite groups that oppose the bantustan system; South-West Africa People's Organization Democrats (SWAPO-D), a predominantly Ovambo party led by Andreas Shipanga, broke away from Nujoma's SWAPO and is loosely affiliated with NNF

Voting strength: (1978 election) DTA won 41 seats in Namibian National Assembly; AKTUR, 6 seats; 3 miniscule parties, 1 seat each; NNF, SWAPO, and SWAPO-D boycotted elections; 15 additional, appointed seats have not been filled

Communists: no Communist Party, SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by U.S.S.R., Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

NAMIBIA/NAURU

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 417,593 metric tons (1978), 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: 5 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

Airfields: 116 total, 84 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns with wire to other population centers; Windhoek most important center; 46,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 pop.); 11 FM, no TV stations; AM stations under construction; radio relay extension planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 230,000; about 136,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a Southwest African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980

NAURU

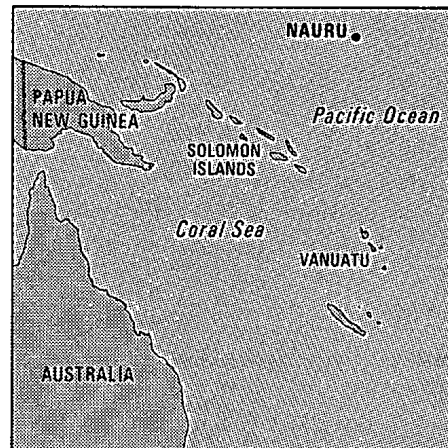
LAND

21.2 km²; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 24 km



(See reference map X)

PEOPLE

Population: 7,000 (preliminary total from the census of 22 January 1977)

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 58% Nauruans, 8% Chinese, 8% 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 Yaren 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 \$155.4 million (1977), \$21,400 per capita

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water

NAURU/NEPAL

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: \$50.4 million (f.o.b., 1977)

Imports: \$32 million (c.i.f., 1977); 16% food, fuel

Major trade partners: exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, U.K., New Zealand, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar = US\$1.12 (1979)

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

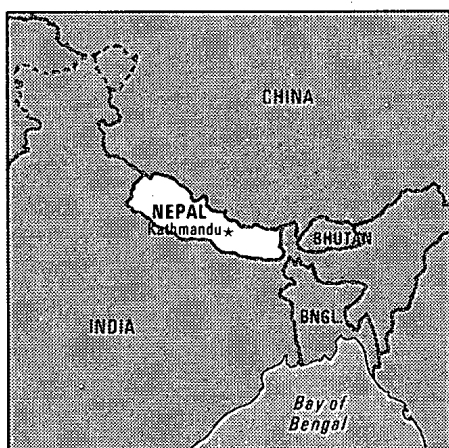
Telecommunications: adequate intralands and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 1,500 telephones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; 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



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

141,400 km²; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unusable), waste, or urban; 32% forested

Land boundaries: 2,800 km

PEOPLE

Population: 15,153,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (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 (about 88%) 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

NOTE: The outcome of the May 1980 popular referendum on Nepal's future political system determined that the country would retain its partyless form of government. The King has promised to institute certain basic liberalizing reforms by constitutional amendment, but the exact changes have not yet been announced. A general election is expected in 1981.

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 Surya Bahadur Thapa

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members are indirectly elected, but forthcoming constitutional amendments are expected to provide for direct elections at the national level; the National Panchayat consists of 135 members (including 23 members appointed by the King), who serve 4-year terms

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed

NEPAL/NETHERLANDS

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: \$1.78 billion (FY79, at current prices), \$130 per capita; 4% real growth in FY79

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: 86,600 kW capacity (1979); 209 million kWh produced (1979), 14 kWh per capita

Exports: \$91 million est. (FY79); rice and other food products, jute, timber

Imports: \$241 million est. (FY79); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, food products

Major trade partner: over 80% India

Budget: (FY80 prelim.) domestic revenues \$257 million, expenditures \$348 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

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

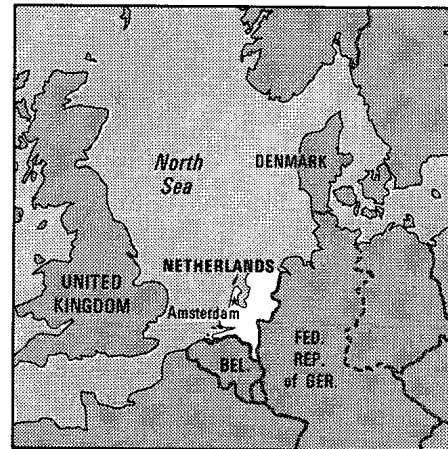
Airfields: 53 total, 52 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 10,000 telephones (less than 0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,412,000; 1,775,000 fit for military service; 162,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 14 July 1980, \$19.0 million; 5.4% of central government budget

NETHERLANDS

(See reference map V)

LAND

33,929 km²; 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: 14,182,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.6% (1-76 to 1-80)

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: 4.8 million (1978); 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 6.1% unemployment, August 1980

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

NETHERLANDS

legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Queen's Day, 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 Beatrix (as of 30 April 1980); 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; fused into a single party as of 11 October 1980), Chairman Pieter Bukman; Labor (PvdA), Max van den Berg; Liberal (UVD), Jan Kamminga; Democrats '66 (D-66), H. J. Zeevalking; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Lamber Meertens; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G. Veurink; Radical Party (PPR), Herman Verbeek; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), H. Staneke; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Koekoek

Voting strength (1977 election): 33.81% PvdA, 31.91% CDA, 17.95% UVD, 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

Communists: CPN claims about 27,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: great multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the non-denominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises; and IKV—Inter-Church Council

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: \$165.1 billion (1980 est.), \$11,710 per capita; 59.6% consumption, 20.4% investment, 15.2% government, 4.8% net foreign balance and stockbuilding

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 295,000 metric tons (1979); exports of fish and fish products \$491.6 million (1979), imports \$275.4 million (1979)

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; 5.8 million metric tons produced (1979), 410 kg per capita

Electric power: 18,300,000 kW capacity (1979); 64,457 million kWh produced (1979), 4,580 kWh per capita

Exports: \$63.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

Imports: \$67.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1979) 64.3% EC, 27.3% West Germany, 13.9% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.9% France, 8.0% U.K.

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed, \$6,555 million (1970-78)

Budget: (1981 proj.) revenues \$53.4 billion, expenditures \$59.8 billion, at exchange rate of 1.94 guilders=\$1

Monetary conversion rate: 2.0265 guilders=US\$1, average 1979 est.

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,016 km standard gage (1.435 m); 2,850 km government-owned (NS), 1,731 km electrified, 1,556 km double track; 166 km privately-owned

Highways: 107,300 km total; 90,600 km paved (including 1,839 km of limited access, divided highways); 16,700 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; 9,886 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 97 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased in and 11 leased out

Airfields: 29 total, 28 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

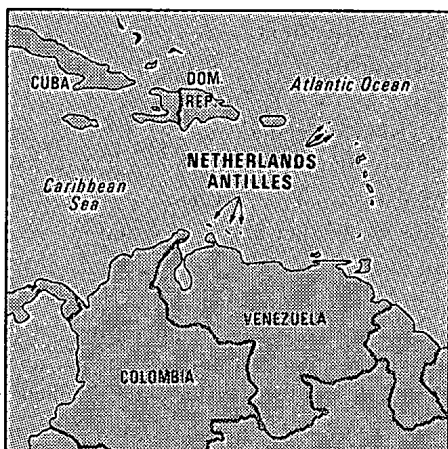
Telecommunications: highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 5.85 million telephones (42.1 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 19 FM, and 14 TV stations; 12 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,649,000; 3,370,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 120,000

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES



(See reference map III)

LAND1,020 km²; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other**WATER**

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

Coastline: 364 km

PEOPLE**Population:** 243,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)**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:** 83,000 (1977); 2% agriculture, 20% industry, 10% construction, 65% government and services, 3% other; unemployment 20% (1977)**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: Donald Martina (leader of movement for a new Antilles) won election of 6 July 1979, and is expected to form a new coalition government

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: Federal elections mandatorily held every 4 years, last held 17 June 1977, early elections were held 6 July 1979; Island council elections every 4 years, last held 25 April 1979

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 Liberacion' 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)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES/NEW CALEDONIA

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-78), economic—Western (non-U.S.) countries \$295 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: 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: 4 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Caracasbaai, Bullenbaai); 6 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft, including 3 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

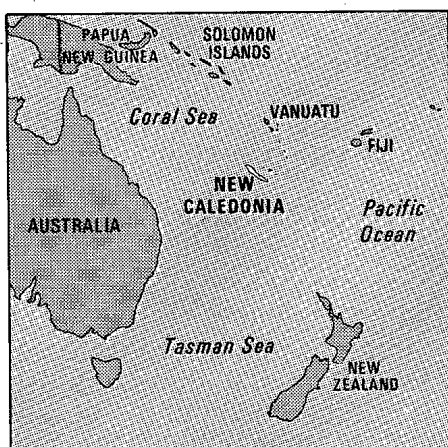
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 49,600 telephones (20.6 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 1 FM and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 58,000; 33,000 fit for military service; about 2,700 reach military age (20) annually

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

NEW CALEDONIA



(See reference map X)

LAND

22,015 km²; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,254 km

PEOPLE

Population: 137,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.5% (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 a High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblée Territoriale

Government leader: Claude Charbonniaud, 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: \$569 million (1977), \$4,000 per capita; -1.0% growth (1977)

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

NEW CALEDONIA/NEW ZEALAND

Electric power: 362,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,599 million kWh produced (1979), 11,260 kWh per capita

Exports: \$363.3 million (f.o.b., 1977); 95% nickel, coffee

Imports: \$340 million (c.i.f., 1977); 26% mineral fuel imports, 21% machinery, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: (1976) exports—49% France, 29% Japan, 16% U.S.; imports—39% France, 13% Australia, 11% rest of EC

Monetary conversion rate: 75 CFP francs=US\$1 (1978/79)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,448 km total (1977); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 30 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 airfield over 2,440 m

Telecommunications: 23,000 telephones (17.0 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM; and 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

PEOPLE

Population: 3,152,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.0% (1-77 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islanders, 2% other

Religion: 81% Christian, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other, 18% none or unspecified

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,316,000 (1979); 13% agriculture, 33% manufacturing, mining, and construction, 9% transportation and communications, 24% commerce and finance, 21% administrative and professional; unemployment 4.3% (December 1978)

Organized labor: 46% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: New Zealand

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Wellington

Political subdivisions: 239 territorial units (boroughs, counties, town and district councils); 657 special-purpose bodies

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; 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 (House of Representatives, 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 1978

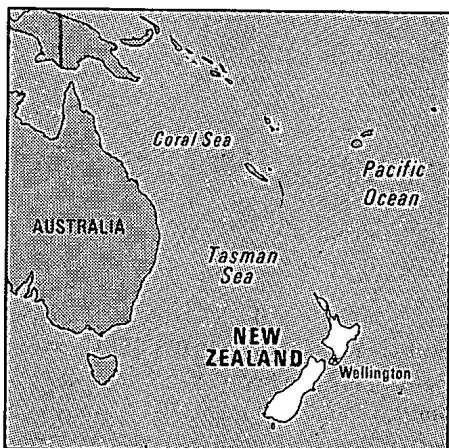
Political parties and leaders: National Party (Government), Robert D. Muldoon; Labour Party (Opposition), Wallace E. Rowling; Social Credit Political League, Bruce Beetham; Communist Party of New Zealand (Marxist-Leninist) (pro-Tirana), Richard C. Wolfe; Socialist Unity Party (pro-Soviet), G. H. (Bill) Andersen

Voting strength (1980 by-election): National Party 49 seats, Labour Party 41 seats, Social Credit 2 seats

Communists: CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, 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

NEW ZEALAND



(See reference map X)

LAND

268,276 km²; 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

NEW ZEALAND/NICARAGUA

ECONOMY

GNP: NZ\$13.5 billion (1978), NZ\$4,350 per capita; real average annual growth (1976-78), 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: exports 26,000 metric tons valued at \$50.3 million (1977); domestic 84,700 metric tons (in 1978); catch by foreign fishing vessels operating within 200-mile exclusive economic zone (established 1978), 384,000 metric tons

Major industries: food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

Electric power: 6,298,000 kW capacity (1979); 26,715 million kWh produced (1979), 8,550 kWh per capita

Exports: \$4.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal products (trade year 1978/79)—27% meat, 13% dairy products, 17% wool

Imports: \$4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1979); principal products (trade year 1978/79)—30% machinery, 20% manufactured goods, 13% minerals, 12% chemicals

Major trade partners: (trade year 1978/79) exports—14% U.K., 15% Japan, 12% Australia, 16% U.S.; imports—21% Australia, 14% U.K., 13% Japan, 13% U.S.

Aid: bilateral and multilateral aid to developing countries (1975/76), \$56.9 million

Budget: (1980/81) expenditures, NZ\$8,721 million; receipts, NZ\$7,154 million; deficit NZ\$1,567

Monetary conversion rate: NZ\$1=US\$0.97 (March 1980)

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 (1979); 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

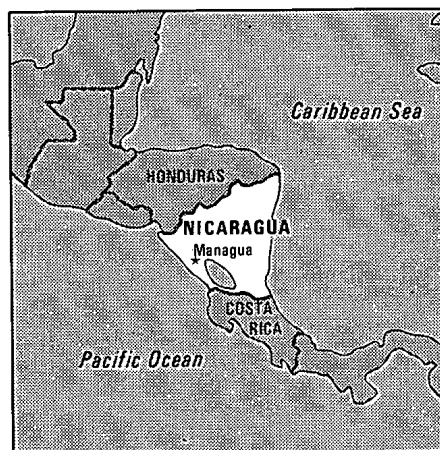
Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 1.7 million telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 64 AM stations, no FM, 14 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 767,000; 662,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 29,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1980, \$312.4 million; about 3.5% of central government budget

NICARAGUA



(See reference map III)

LAND

147,900 km²; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 1,220 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 910 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,465,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (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: in a state of flux since the ouster of former-President Somoza in July 1979; soon after the

NICARAGUA

Sandinistas assumed power they sponsored the creation of an umbrella union, the Sandinista Workers Central (CST) which has reached a membership of some 40,000 workers, or a little more than two-thirds of Nicaragua's organized workers; two other major unions compete with the CST, the Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS), a national democratic confederation, and the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN), with a Social Christian orientation; both of the latter organizations have suffered a loss in membership; the Independent General Confederation of Workers (CGT-I), a Moscow-line Communist-dominated confederation has announced its willingness to merge with the CST

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments

Legal system: the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the Constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction to guide its actions until a new constitution is drafted

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the five-member junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; in reality, the junta shares power with, and in fact, is dominated by the nine-member Sandinista National Directorate; a 47-member quasi-legislative Council of State was established in May 1980; the country's highest judicial authority is the junta-appointed Supreme Court, comprised of 6 members

Elections: The Sandinistas announced in August 1980 that neither national nor municipal elections will be held until 1985

Political parties and leaders: all political parties except those favoring a return to Somozism are permitted to function; only the Liberal Party, because of its ties to the Somoza family, has been specifically banned; among the parties that have been active under the new government are the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (Alfonso Robelo), the Social Democratic Party (Wilfredo Montalvan), the Social Christian Party (Adan Fletes), and the Democratic Conservative Party (Emilio Alvarez Montalvan); the Sandinistas have made major strides toward developing a grass roots party apparatus and have formalized their alliance with other leftist parties by creating the Revolutionary Patriotic Front

Communists: the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), founded in 1944, has served as Nicaragua's Moscow-line Communist party; it is divided into two factions—hard-line headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Alvaro Ramirez, and the soft-line faction led by Luis Sanchez Sancho, both of which have allied with the Sandinistas; the Nicaraguan

Communist Party (Eli Altamirano)—formed in 1967 when it broke with the PSN—is also seeking an accommodation with the Sandinistas; splinter Trotskyite and Maoist groups, including the Workers Front and the Movement for Popular Action, have been viewed as opponents by the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)

Other political or pressure groups: the Superior Council of the Private Sector (COSEP) is an umbrella group comprising eleven different chambers of associations including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, and the Nicaraguan Institute of Development

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—*Naviera nacional del Caribe*), OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,341 million (1979), \$540 per capita; 71% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 14% domestic investment, 4% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1979, -25%

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,390 calories per day per capita (1974)

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: \$567 million (f.o.b., 1979); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

Imports: \$371 million (f.o.b., 1979); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—21% U.S., 23% CACM, 28% EC, 28% other; imports—31% U.S., 23% CACM, 17% EC, 29% other (1978)

Aid and Ex-Im Credits: economic—extensions (FY70-79) from U.S., \$184.7 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$96.7 million; military—(1970-79) from U.S., \$20 million

Budget: 1978 expenditures \$401 million, revenues \$243 million

Monetary conversion rate: 10.0 cordobas=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 344 km 1.067-meter gage, government owned

Highways: 18,197 km total; 1,570 km paved, 7,249 km otherwise improved, 9,378 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km

NICARAGUA/NIGER

Ports: 3 major (Corinto, Puerto Somoza, Bluefields), 7 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 428 total, 413 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439' m

Telecommunications: low-capacity radio-relay and wire system being replaced after war damage; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean INTEL-SAT station; 55,800 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 85 AM, 30 FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 550,000; 339,000 fit for military service; 29,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$53.6 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 11% of central government budget

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

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 Kountché, 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: \$2.1 billion (1979), \$410 per capita, annual growth 37% (1979 est.)

Agriculture: commercial—peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops—millet, sorghum, niebe beans, vegetables

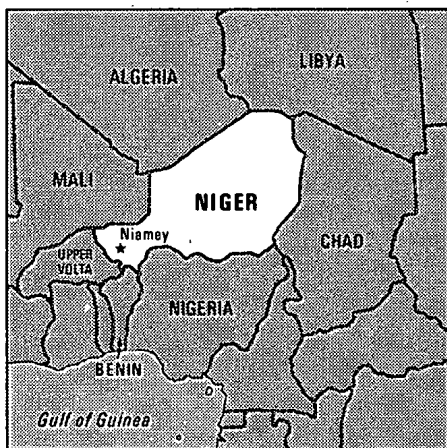
Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1977); 70 million kWh produced (1977), 14 kWh per capita

Exports: \$494.1 million (f.o.b., 1979); about 65% uranium, rest peanuts and related products, livestock, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: \$555.2 million (c.i.f., 1979); 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

NIGER

(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,266,510 km²; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert

Land boundaries: 5,745 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,585,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

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

NIGER/NIGERIA

Budget: (1979) revenue \$278.3 million, current expenditure \$181.9 million, development expenditure \$82.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 212.7 Communaute Financiere Africaine=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 7,656 km total; 1,892 km bituminous, 2,839 km gravel, 2,925 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

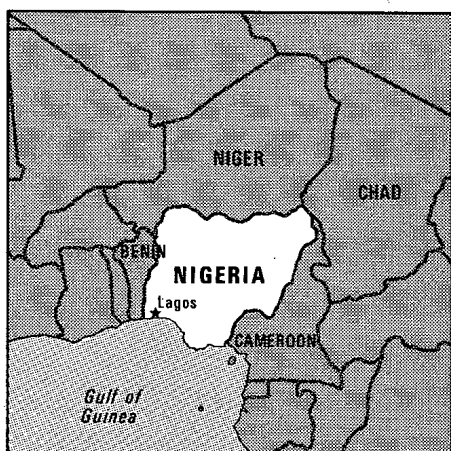
Airfields: 66 total, 62 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of wire and radio relay links concentrated in southwestern area; principal telecommunication center Niamey; 8,500 telephones (0.2 per 100 pop.); 11 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,210,000; 649,000 fit for military service; about 56,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1980, \$17.9 million; about 3.7% of central government budget

NIGERIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

924,630 km²; 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 (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 853 km

PEOPLE

Population: 78,382,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.3% (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: no exact figures on religious breakdown, but last census (1963) showed Nigeria to be 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, and 18% Animist

Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

Literacy: est. 25%

Labor force: approx. 28-32 million (1979)

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 1979

Capital: Lagos

Political subdivisions: 19 states, headed by governors

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution was promulgated for restoration of civilian rule in October 1979; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: a strong executive president, a bicameral National Assembly with a 95-seat Senate and a 449-seat House, and a separate judiciary

Government leader: President Alhadj Shehu Shagari

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: national elections held every 4 years (last held in 1979) to elect a federal president, federal Senate, federal House of Representatives, State governors, and State legislatures

Political parties and leaders: National Party, led by Shehu Shagari; Unity Party, led by Obafemi Awolowo; Nigerian People's Party, led by Nnamdi Azikiwe; Great Nigerian Peoples Party, led by Waziri Ibrahim; People's Redemption Party, led by Aminu Kano

Communists: the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; 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,

NIGERIA/NORWAY

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: \$46.5 billion (1979, current prices), \$620 per capita; 7.0% growth rate (1970-78)

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 518,567 metric tons (1978); 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: \$17.8 billion (f.o.b., 1979); oil (95%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

Imports: \$10.9 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S.

Budget: (FY80-81) revenues \$25.0 billion, current expenditures \$12.4 billion, development expenditures \$13.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Naira=US\$1.7 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gage

Highways: 107,180 km total 25,180 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 82,000 km 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: 1,312 km crude oil; 102 km natural gas; 5 km refined products

Ports: 5 major (Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Koko/Sapele), 10 minor

Civil air: 35 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 81 total, 80 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

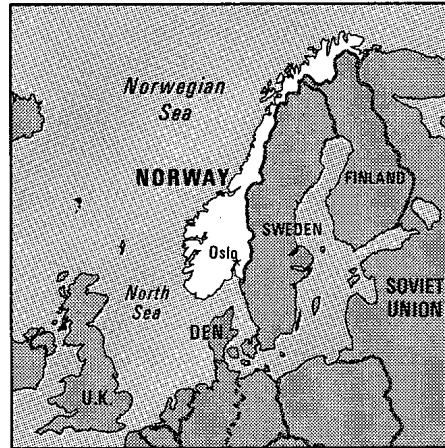
Telecommunications: above average system with major expansion in progress; radio relay, cable with Lagos, principal center, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 130,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 6 FM, and 9 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 17,342,000; 9,918,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 794,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1980, \$1.7 billion; about 9.7% of central government budget

NORWAY



(See reference map V)

LAND

Continental Norway, 323,750 km²; Svalbard, 62,160 km²; Jan Mayen, 373 km²; 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: 4,092,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.3% (1-79 to 1-80)

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: 1.8 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; 1.2% unemployed (1978 average)

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

NORWAY

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, Reulf Steen; Conservative, Jo Benkow; Center, Johan J. Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kåre Kristiansen; 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

ECONOMY

GNP: \$46.3 billion in 1979, \$11,360 per capita; 49% private consumption; 29% investment; 20% government; net foreign balance 2%; 1979 growth rate 3.2%, 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 2.5 million metric tons (1979); exports \$707 million (1979)

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: 921,000 metric tons produced (1979), 230 kg per capita

Electric power: 19,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 87,600 million kWh produced (1979), 21,460 kWh per capita

Exports: \$13,463 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—oil, natural gas, metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil

Imports: \$13,738 million (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—foodstuff, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

Major trade partners: 55% EC (25% U.K., 14% West Germany, 6% Denmark); 15% Sweden; 6% U.S.; 2% East Bloc countries (1979)

Aid: donor, bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$721 million (1970-78)

Budget: (1979) revenues \$11.9 billion, expenditures \$12.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kroner=US\$0.198 (1979)

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: 108 total, 107 usable; 52 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.56 million telephones (38.3 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 357 FM, and 870 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 6 domestic satellite stations

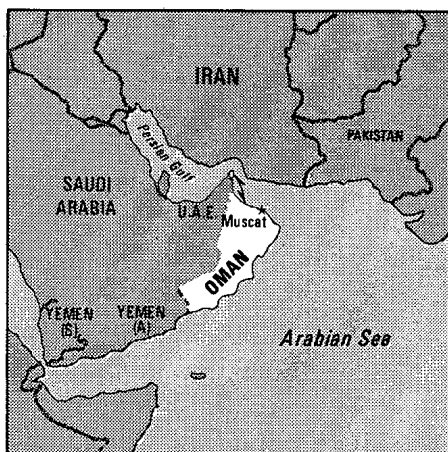
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 950,000; 773,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 32,000

NORWAY/OMAN/PAKISTAN

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$1.6 billion; about 10.2% of proposed central government budget

OMAN



(See reference map VI)

LAND

About 212,380 km²; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,384 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 2,092 km

PEOPLE

Population: 591,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians

Religion: Muslim, Ibadhi, and Sunni sects

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 250,000; 36% are non-Omani

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual U.K. influence

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: outlawed 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 (1978), \$4,600 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 1979, 295,000 b/d; pipeline capacity, 400,000 b/d; revenue for 1979 est. at \$1.8 billion

Electric power: 483,000 kW capacity (1979); 1.9 billion kWh produced (1979), 3,315 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1979) mostly petroleum; non-oil exports (mostly agricultural)

Imports: \$1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., other European, Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan

Budget: (1979) revenues \$2.2 billion, current expenditures \$1.2 billion, development expenditures \$540 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Riyal Omani=US\$2.90 (1979)

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: 23 major transport aircraft, including 7 leased in and 1 leased out

Airfields: 173 total, 129 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 runway over 3,660 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radiocommunications stations; 13,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, 11 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station, 6 domestic antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 131,000; 75,000 fit for military service

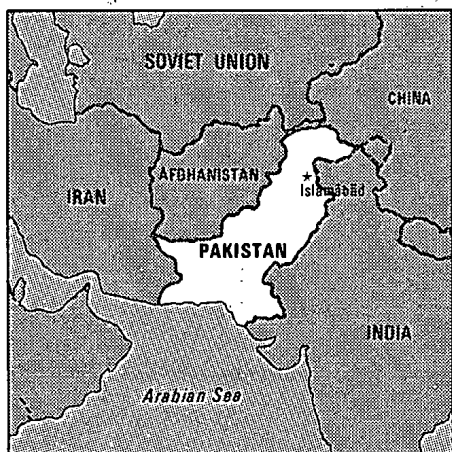
PAKISTAN

LAND

803,000 km² (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

PAKISTAN



(See reference map VIII)

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: 87,720,000, excluding Junagadh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir, (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (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: 24% (1978)

Labor force: 23.65 million (1978 est.); 54% agriculture, 18% industry, 28% services.

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; 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; president Zia's government has established Islamic Sharia courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses

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; and again postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), pro-Bhutto wing, Mrs. Z. A. Bhutto, moderate wing, Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi; 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); Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a coalition of six parties including Pakistan Muslim League (PML)—Pir of Pagaro group; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud

Communists: party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand

Other political or pressure groups: military remains strong political force

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$23.0 billion (FY80 est.), \$290 per capita; average annual real growth, 4.8% (FY70-78)

Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton

Fishing: catch 294,000 metric tons (FY79)

Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 3,660,000 kW capacity (1979); 16,470 million kWh produced (1979), 205 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2,395 million (f.o.b., FY80); primarily rice, cotton (raw and manufactured), carpets, rugs and mats, petroleum products, leather

Imports: \$4,500 million (c.i.f., FY80 est.); petroleum crude and products, sugar, machinery, tea, medicaments, chemicals, iron and steel

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Japan, China, U.S.S.R.

Budget: expenditures FY80—current expenditures, \$3,306.4 million; capital expenditures, \$2,197.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 9.9 rupees=US\$1 (since February 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

PAKISTAN/PANAMA

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,816 km total (1979); 446 km meter gage (1.000 m), 7,758 km broad gage (1.676 m), 612 km narrow gage (0.762 m); 1,022 km double track; 286 km electrified; government-owned

Highways: 87,472 km total (1978); 26,855 km paved, 19,500 km gravel, 3,100 km improved earth, 38,017 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: 110 total, 102 usable; 66 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

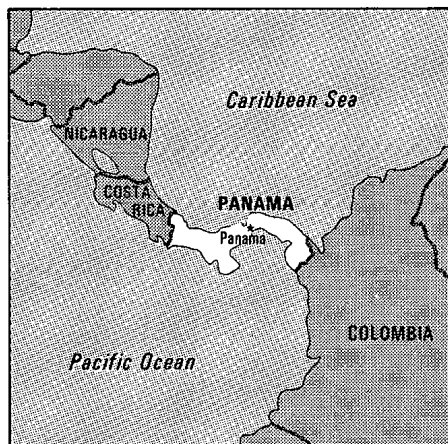
Telecommunications: good international radiocommunication service over microwave and intelsat satellite; domestic radiocommunications poor; broadcast service good; 350,000 (est.) telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE

Military manpower: males 15-49, 19,247,000; 11,448,000 fit for military service; 924,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$1.42 billion; about 24% of central government budget

PANAMA



(See reference map III)

LAND

75,650 km² (excluding Canal Zone, 1,430 km²); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste

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: 1,939,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.2% (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: 543,000 (1978); 45% commerce, finance and services; 29% agriculture, hunting and fishing; 10% manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 4% Canal Zone; 5% transportation and communications; 1.2% utilities; 2% other; unemployed estimated at 8% (1978); shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: 10-15% of labor force (1978 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 National Council on Legislation, but constitutional amendments, approved in October 1978, give somewhat broader role to National Assembly; presidentially appointed Supreme Court subject to Corregimiento review under new constitutional amendment

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 allow Assembly to elect from its own membership representatives comprising two-thirds of the primary legislative organ, the National Council

PANAMA/PAPUA NEW GUINEA

on Legislation; the remaining one-third of the council's 56 representatives was chosen in September 1980 by direct popular elections; direct popular elections for president and vice president and the Assembly will be held in 1984

Political parties and leaders: legislation providing for legalization of political parties, which were suspended following 1968 Torrijos coup, approved October 1978; since early 1979, all political parties and groups have been allowed to organize under new democratization program; Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD; official government party), Aristides Royo; Broad Popular Front (FRAMPO; pro-government), Renato Pereira; Communist People's Party (PdP; pro-government), Ruben Datio Souza; Liberal Party (PL; opposition), Arnulfo Escalona; Christian Democratic Party (PDC; opposition), Guillermo Cochez; Panamenista Party (PP; opposition), Arnulfo Arias

Voting strength: only 2 pro-government and 2 small opposition parties registered candidates for 1980 legislative elections; half the candidates ran as independents

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: \$2,850 million (1979), \$1,530 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% government consumption, 29% gross fixed investment, -7% net foreign balance (1978); real growth (1979), 3.6%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 113,768 metric tons (1978); exports \$27.7 million (1977)

Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing, furniture

Electric power: 460,000 kW capacity (1978); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1978), 770 kWh per capita

Exports: \$433 million (f.o.b., 1979); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, coffee

Imports: \$1,105 million (f.o.b., 1979); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—43% U.S., 18% Canal Zone, 8% West Germany, 4% Italy, 6% Central America;

5% Netherlands; imports—30% U.S., 16% Ecuador, 9% Venezuela, 8% Colon Free Zone, 5% Japan, 7% Saudi Arabia, 3% Trinidad and Tobago (1977)

Aid: economic—U.S., authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), \$348.6 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$379.0 million; military—U.S., \$12 million

Budget: (1979) \$490 million in revenues, \$753 million in expenditures

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: 15 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: (including Canal Zone) 151 total, 152 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 157,000 telephones (8.4 per 100 popl.); 90 AM, 30 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 450,000; 311,000 fit for military service; no conscription

PAPUA NEW GUINEA**LAND**

475,369 km²

Land boundaries: 966 km

WATER

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

Coastline: about 5,152 km

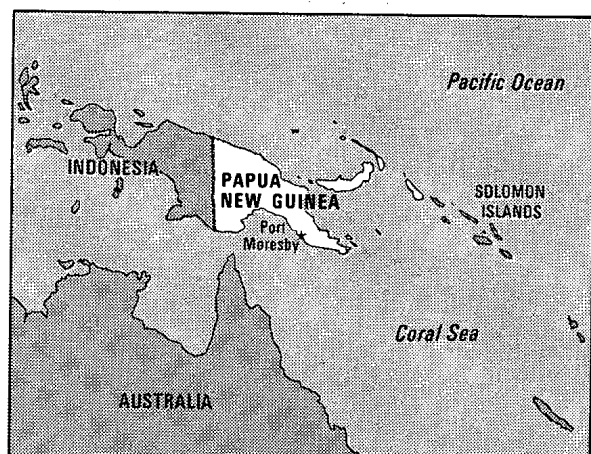
PEOPLE

Population: 3,204,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-71 to 7-79)

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types

PAPUA NEW GUINEA/PARAGUAY



(See reference map X)

Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist

Language: over 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are lingua francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population

Literacy: 15%; in English, 0.1%

Labor force: 1.44 million (1979); agriculture, forestry, fishing employ 85% of labor force

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 Lokoloko; Prime Minister, Julius Chan

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, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

Communists: no significant strength

Member of: ADB, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate), G-77, IBRD, ILO, IMF, U.N., WHO (associate)

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.05 billion (FY79 est.), \$650 per capita; real growth (1979) 3% est.

Agriculture: main crops—coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)

Electric power: 380,000 kW capacity (1979); 1.15 billion kWh produced (1979), 368 kWh per capita

Exports: \$960.0 million (f.o.b., 1979); copper, coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa, copra, timber

Imports: \$935.5 million (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan

Aid: economic—Australia, \$1,158 million committed (1976-81); World Bank group (1968-September 1969), \$14.8 million committed; U.S., Ex-Im bank loans (FY70-73), \$32.5 million extended

Budget: (1979) \$759 million

Monetary conversion rate: Kina \$1=US\$1.4 (August 1979)

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: 532 total, 422 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 37,848 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 764,000; about 423,000 fit for military service

Supply: dependent on Australia

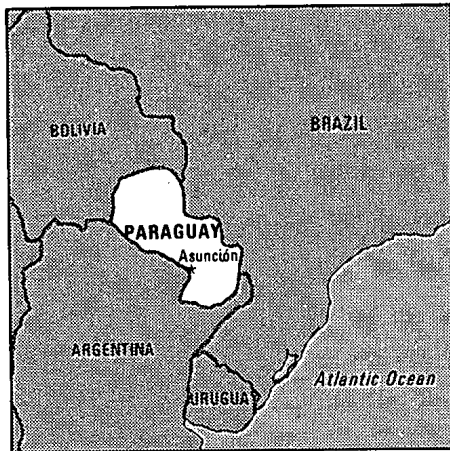
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$28.2 million; 3.7% of central government budget

PARAGUAY**LAND**

406,630 km²; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 3,444 km

PARAGUAY



(See reference map IV)

PEOPLE

Population: 3,230,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (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: Asunción

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 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: \$2.0 billion (1978, at current prices), \$840 per capita; 5.9% public consumption; 74.5% private consumption, 36.6% gross domestic investment, -17.0% net foreign balance (1977); real growth rate 1978, 10.3%

Agriculture: main crops—oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,714 calories per day per capita (1974); protein intake, 81 grams per day per capita

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: \$305 million (f.o.b., 1979); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

Imports: \$432 million (f.o.b., 1979); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—15% Netherlands, 6% U.S., 17% Argentina, 15% West Germany, 5% Japan, 7% Switzerland, 9% Brazil; imports—22% Brazil, 17% Argentina, 12% U.S., 7% West Germany, 8% Japan, 6% U.K. (1979)

Aid: (1970-76) economic bilateral commitments, U.S. \$54 million, other Western countries \$69 million; military commitments, U.S. \$17 million

Budget: (1978 Public Sector) \$463 million current revenues, \$502 million total expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranies=US\$1 (official rate, October 1979)

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)

PARAGUAY/PERU

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: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 966 total, 826 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: principal center in Asuncion, fair intercity microwave net; 42,000 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 9 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 717,000; 546,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 38,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$64.0 million; 15.1% of central government budget

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara

Literacy: 45% to 50%

Labor force: 5.3 million (1978); 42% agriculture, 20% services, 13% industry, 14% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 1% mining, 2% other

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (1978)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Peru

Type: republic; under civilian government since July 1980

Capital: Lima

Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

Legal system: based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; 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, legislative

Government leader: President Fernando BELAUNDE Terry

Suffrage: obligatory for literate citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60

Elections: elections for a civilian government were held on 18 May 1980, with the new government installed on 28 July 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

Voting strength (1980 presidential election): 45% AP, 27% APRA, 10% PPC

Communists: pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

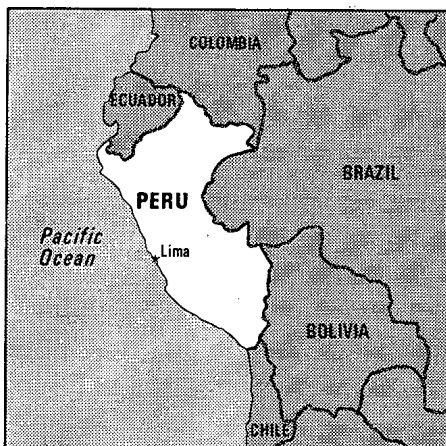
Member of: AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAFTA and Andean Pact, NAM, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$11.1 billion (1979, in current prices), \$640 per capita; 73.0% private consumption, 12.9% public consumption, 14.4% gross investment; -0.3% net foreign balance (1978); real growth rate (1978), -1.8%

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,359 calories per day per capita (1974); protein intake 53 grams per day per capita

PERU



(See reference map IV)

LAND

1,284,640 km² (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km²); 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: 17,843,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese

PERU/PHILIPPINES

Fishing: catch 3,431 million metric tons (1979 prelim.); exports (meal, oil, other products) \$331 million (1979)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, ship-building, metal fabrication

Electric power: 2,542,300 kW capacity (1977); 8.5 billion kWh produced (1978), 510 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3.47 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); copper, fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

Imports: \$2.06 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—30% U.S., 16% Latin America, 20% EC, 12% Japan, 1% U.S.S.R. (1977); imports—29% U.S., 19% EC, 30% Latin America, 7% Japan (1977)

Budget: 1979 Public Sector (prelim.)—\$2.37 billion current revenues, \$2.04 billion current expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 291.62 soles=US\$1 (July 1980); 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: 33 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

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; new nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 4 domestic antennas; 402,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 200 AM, 7 FM, and 63 TV stations

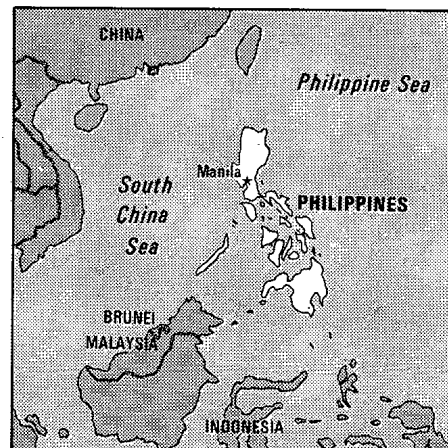
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,072,000; 2,759,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 180,000

PHILIPPINES

LAND

300,440 km²; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other



(See reference map IX)

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); fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm

Coastline: about 22,540 km

PEOPLE

Population: 49,481,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (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: 17.5 million (1979); 47.3% agriculture, 12.2% manufacturing, 12.2% commerce, 17.6% services, 3.5% transportation, 4.6% construction

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

PHILIPPINES/POLAND

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: interim National Assembly serves as interim government pending regular elections scheduled for 1984

Political parties and leaders: national parties are Marcos's New Society Party (KBL), the Liberals, Nationalistas, and Laban; prominent regional parties include the Mindanao Alliances and the Cebu-centered People's Party

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: \$29.2 billion (1979), \$620 per capita; 5.7% real growth, 1979

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

Fishing: catch 1.6 million metric tons (1978)

Major industries: mining, agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products

Electric power: 4,727,000 kW capacity (1979); 17,775 million kWh produced (1979), 368 kWh per capita

Exports: \$4.6 billion (f.o.b., 1979); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, rice, bananas, garments, nickel, abaca

Imports: \$6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—32% U.S., 25% Japan; imports—27% Japan, 21% U.S.

Budget: (1979) revenues \$3.90 billion, expenditures \$3.94 billion, deficit \$0.04 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.56 pesos=US\$1 (September 1980)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,510 km total (1979); 2 common-carrier systems 1.067-meter gage totaling about 1,177 km (360 km

inoperable); 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 2,333 km; 34% government owned

Highways: 152,800 km total (1980); 20,000 km paved; 80,700 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 52,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 251 km

Ports: 18 major, numerous minor

Civil air: approximately 80 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 341 total, 313 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 35 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 567,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 273 AM stations, including 6 U.S.; and 6 FM stations; 24 TV stations, including 4 U.S.; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, and Japan; tropospheric-scatter link to Taiwan; 1 ground satellite station; domestic satellite stations planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,030,000; 7,805,000 fit for military service; about 491,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft production; licensed assembly of transport aircraft; most other materiel obtained from U.S.; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Italy, Singapore, U.S., and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany and U.S.

POLAND

(See reference map V)

LAND

312,354 km²; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other

POLAND

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

PEOPLE

Population: 35,746,000 (January 1981), 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: 19.3 million; 31% agriculture, 25% industry, 41% other nonagricultural (1979)

Organized labor: Solidarity Union—new independent trade union formed as result of labor disturbances in Gdansk (fall 1980)—claims 10 million members

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: Josef Pinkowski, 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), Stanislaw Kania, First Secretary

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; trade union activists and particularly Solidarity Union

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: \$119.2 billion in 1979 (1979 dollars) \$3,370 per capita; 1979 growth rate, -0.1%

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 594,000 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

Crude steel: 19.2 million metric tons produced (1979), about 537 kg. per capita

Electric power: 25,100,000 kW capacity (1979); 117,460 million kWh produced (1979), 3,320 kWh per capita

Exports: \$16,846 million (f.o.b., 1979); 49% machinery and equipment, 33% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 9% agricultural and food products, 9% light industrial products (1979)

Imports: \$18,078 million (f.o.b., 1979); 37% machinery and equipment; 45% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 13% agricultural and food products; 5% light industrial products (1979)

Major trade partners: \$34,924 million (1979); 59% with Communist countries, 41% with West

Monetary conversion rate: 3.09 zlotys=US\$1 (commercial); 30.64 zlotys=US\$1 (noncommercial), March 1980

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: 26,864 km total; 23,985 km standard gage (1.435 m), 2,879 km other gage; 7,474 km double track; 6,687 km electrified; government owned (1979)

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 rivers and canals (1979)

Pipelines: 3,540 km for natural gas; 1,515 km for crude oil; 322 km for refined products

Freight carried: rail—479.5 million metric tons (1979), 135.3 billion metric ton/km (1979); highway—2,146 million

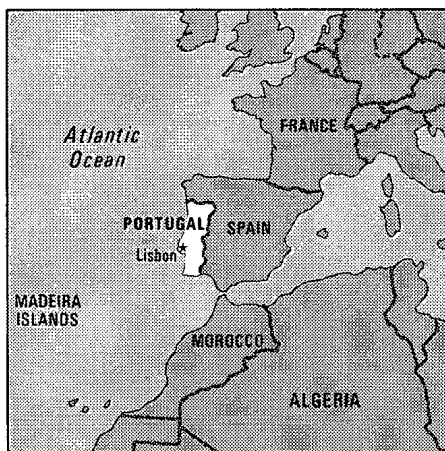
POLAND/PORTUGAL

metric tons, 43.9 billion metric ton/km (1979); waterway—23.2 million metric tons, 2.0 billion metric ton/km (1979); approximately 1,842 waterway craft with 654,600 metric ton capacity (1978)

Ports: 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujście), 6 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wroclaw, and Warsaw (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, 70.4 billion zlotys; 5.5% of total budget

PORTUGAL

(See reference map V and VII)

LAND

Metropolitan Portugal: 94,276 km², 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): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 860 km (excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira (225 km))

PEOPLE

Population: 9,915,000 (January 1981), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; average annual growth rate 0.5% (1-79 to 1-80)

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

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: (1979) 4.1 million; 31% agriculture, 35% industry, 34% services; unemployment is now more than 13%

Organized labor: the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical (CGTP-IN) claims to represent 77% of the unionized labor force; their main competition comes from the General Workers Union (UGT) organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats

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; constitution adopted April 1976 to be amended by Assembly elected in October 1980; until then, legislative assembly acts to be reviewed for constitutionality by Revolutionary Council, with the advice of a Constitutional Commission of legal experts; laws judged unconstitutional by Council must be vetoed by President; Assembly can override veto by two-thirds majority; 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 19-member Revolutionary Council, made up of military officers, responsible for safeguarding the Constitution; popularly elected Assembly of the Republic; independent judiciary

Government leaders: President, Gen. António dos Santos Ramalho Eanes; Prime Minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every 4 years; First Assembly under new constitution elected April 1976; new Assembly, with constituent powers, elected October 1980; national election for president to be held every 5 years, second constitutional president elected in December 1980; local elections to be held every 3 years, last elections in December 1979

PORTUGAL/QATAR

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 Pinto Balsemão, the Social Democratic Center (CDS) by Diogo Freitas do Amaral, and the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) by Alvaro Cunhal

Voting strength: (1980 parliamentary election) the Democratic Alliance (AD)—consisting primarily of the PSD and the CDS—polled over 47.0% of the vote; the Socialists—in a coalition with 2 smaller parties—polled 28.0% of the vote; and the Communists—in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance (APU)—16.9%, (1979 local elections) AD 47%, PS 27%, APU 21%

Communists: Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 164,713 (April 1979)

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO (restricted membership), ICES, ICO, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GNP: \$24.9 billion (1979); 15% government consumption, 71% private consumption; 19% gross fixed investment; 2% change in inventories; -11% net exports; 4% net factor income from abroad; real growth rate 4.1% (1979)

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oil seeds

Fishing: landed 211,824 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

Crude steel: 661,000 tons produced (1979), 70 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,600,000 kW capacity (1979); 14,660 million kWh produced (1979), 1,480 kWh per capita

Exports: \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

Imports: \$6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: 47% EC, 30% other developed, 3% Communist, 20% LDCs

Aid: economic authorizations—U.S., \$1.2 billion (FY70-79); other Western (ODA and OOF), \$284 million (1977-78); military authorizations—U.S., \$105 million (FY70-79)

Budget: 1979—receipts, \$3.1 billion; expenditures, \$4.0 billion; deficit, \$920 million

Monetary conversion rate: 48.924 escudos=US\$1 (1979 average)

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—previously privately owned, now owned by CP

Highways: 44,700 km total; 39,938 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 66 km of limited-access divided highway; 4,762 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,386 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: 32 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in and 1 leased out

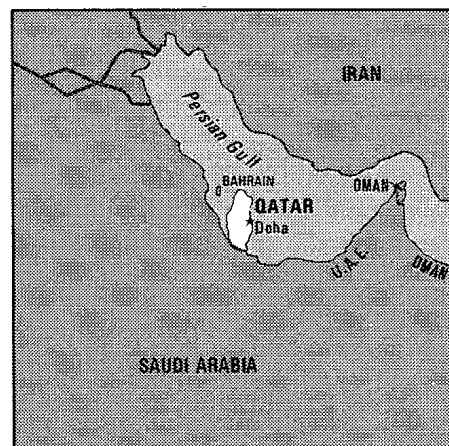
Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands): 50 total, 48 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1.17 million telephones (11.9 per 100 popl.); 39 AM, 34 FM, and 42 TV stations; 4 submarine coaxial cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations (on mainland and Azores)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,218,000; 1,807,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 86,000

QATAR



(See reference map VI)

LAND

About 10,360 km²; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 56 km

QATAR/REUNION

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm
Coastline: 563 km

PEOPLE

Population: 225,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 4.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 25% Qataris, 20% other Arabs, 34% South Asians, 16% Iranians, 5% others

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic, English is commonly used second language

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: 100,000 (1980 est.); 90% non-Qatari

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 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, a consultative 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, OAUPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$5.0 billion (1979), \$29,900 plus per capita

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 500,000 b/d (1979); 100% takeover was announced in October 1976 of the Qatar Petroleum Company, still negotiating with Qatar Shell about offshore fields; oil revenues accrued \$3.6 billion in 1979, representing 91% 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 764,000 kW (1979); 3.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 17,645 kWh per capita

Exports: crude oil dominates; exports \$4.0 billion (1979) of which petroleum is \$3.7 billion

Imports: \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1978)

Budget: (1979) revenue \$3.0 billion, current expenditure \$1.4 billion, development expenditure \$740.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar riyal=US\$0.26 (1979)

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: 3 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

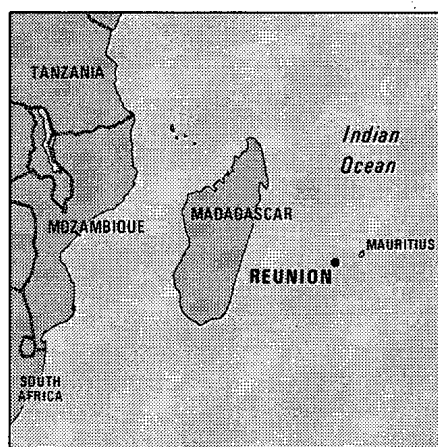
Telecommunications: good urban facilities; 29,000 telephones (15.4 per 100 popl.); international service through an Indian Ocean satellite station and a troposcatter link to Bahrain; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 41,000; about 22,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$157 million; 7.3% of central government budget

REUNION



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,512 km²; 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

REUNION/ROMANIA

PEOPLE

Population: 494,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.7% (7-75 to 7-79)

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 and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion led by Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength (Parliamentary election 1978): the Gaullist party—Rally for the Republic (formerly Union of Democrats for the Republic)—elected one deputy; Giscardian alliance elected one Republican deputy and one Centrist deputy; Reunion is represented in the French Parliament by 5 elected officials to the National Assembly—3 members in the Chamber of Deputies and 2 in the Senate

Communists: Communist Party small, but has support among sugarcane cutters, the miniscule OCMLR, 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 Reunion's imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$3,257 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: 1 major transport aircraft, leased in

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; 36,000 telephones (7.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 8 FM, and 1 TV stations with 13 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: military age males included with France

ROMANIA

LAND

237,503 km²; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other

Land boundary: 2,969 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 225 km

PEOPLE

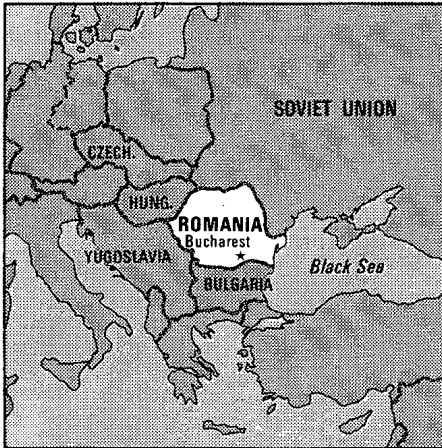
Population: 22,302,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

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

ROMANIA



(See reference map V)

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German
Literacy: 98%-99% of total population
Labor force: 12.1 million (1979); 36% agriculture, 26% industry, 38% 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 Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic, head of state; Ilie Verdet, 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 Ceaușescu, Secretary General

Voting strength (1980 election): overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,631,351), 98.52% voted for party candidates

Communists: 2,930,000 (November 1979)

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: \$79.0 billion in 1979 (1979 dollars), \$3,580 per capita; 1979 real growth rate, 4.5%

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 118% of requirements

Fishing: catch 140,000 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing

Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 12.9 million metric tons produced (1979), 577 kg per capita

Electric power: 15,500,000 kW capacity (1979); 64,905 million kWh produced (1979), 2,930 kWh per capita

Exports: \$10.9 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 28% machinery and equipment; 14% agricultural materials and foodstuffs; 17% manufactured consumer goods; 22% fuels, minerals, and metals; 18% other (1978)

Imports: \$9.7 billion (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1979); 37% machinery and equipment; 38% fuels, minerals, metals; 7% agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs; 18% other (1978)

Major trade partners: \$20.7 billion in 1979; 57% non-Communist countries, 43% Communist countries (1979)

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: 11,119 km total; 10,515 km standard gage (1.435 m), 559 km narrow gage, 45 km broad gage; 2,046 km electrified, 2,145 km double track; government owned (1978)

Highways: 73,361 km total; 28,861 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 15,888 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone (1978)

Inland waterways: 1,660 km (1979)

Pipelines: 2,735 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 5,149 km natural gas

Freight carried: rail—259.6 million metric tons, 73.7 billion metric ton/km (1978); highway—461.7 million metric tons, 10.5 billion metric ton/km (1978); waterway—8.3 million metric tons, 2.3 billion metric ton/km in approximately 550 waterway craft, with 650,000-metric-ton capacity (1979)

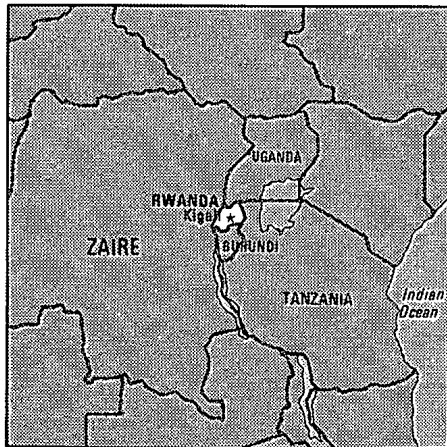
Ports: 5 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia, Tulcea), 2 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orsova (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, 10.5 billion lei; about 3.4% of total budget

RWANDA

RWANDA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

25,900 km²; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 under cultivation, about 1/3 pastureland

Land boundaries: 877 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,198,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.2% (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: 25% in French and Kinyarwanda

Labor force: approximately 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic, presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 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: executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana, President and Head of State

Suffrage: universal

Elections: last legislative election September 1969; none yet scheduled 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: \$958.6 million (1979), \$210 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: \$202.8 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolfram, pyrethrum

Imports: \$155.0 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, West Germany, Kenya

Budget: (1979) revenues \$131.4 million; current expenditures \$90.5 million, development expenditures \$16.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 92.84 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (official), 1979

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: 2 major transport aircraft

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

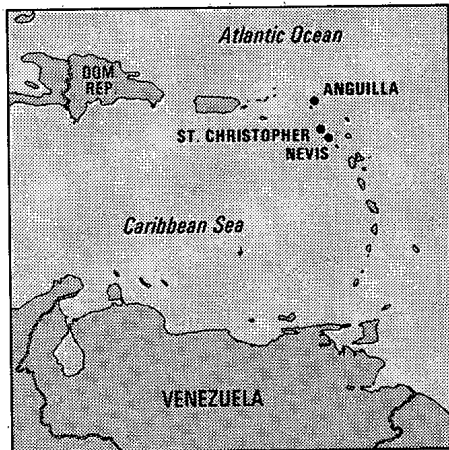
Telecommunications: poor system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 4,500 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 954,000; 483,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 45,000 reach military age (18) annually

RWANDA/ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$22.3 million; 15.2% of central government budget

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

(See reference map III)

LAND

389 km²; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm
Coastline: 193 km

PEOPLE

Population: 58,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

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: 30,000 (1979 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, Kennedy Simmonds; U.K. Governor, Probyn Inniss

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent 18 February 1980

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party (SKLP), Lee Moore; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

Voting strength (February 1980 election): SKLP won 4 seats in the House of Assembly, PAM won 3, NRP won 2

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM, ISO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$32 million (1979 est.), \$550 per capita; 2% real growth in 1979

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), 580 kWh per capita

Exports: \$16 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); sugar

Imports: \$26 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); 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 (1970-78) from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$12.4 million; no military aid

Budget: (1979 est.) revenues, \$14 million; expenditures, \$18 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 57 km, narrow gage (0.760 m) on St. Christopher for sugar cane

Highways: 300 km total; 100 km paved, 150 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

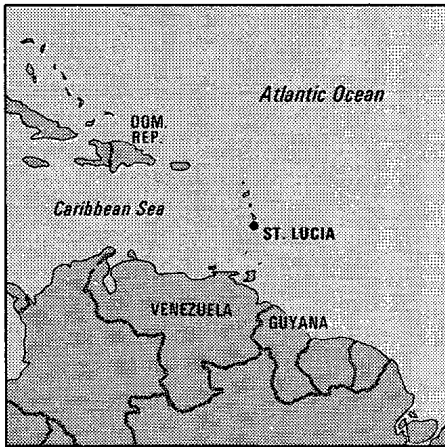
Ports: 3 minor (1 on each island)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA/ST. LUCIA/ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 2,800 telephones (5.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM and 5 TV stations

ST. LUCIA

(See reference map III)

LAND

616 km²; 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: 124,000 (January 1981), 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: 45,000 (1979); 40% agriculture; 13% unemployment (1979)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: St. Lucia

Type: independent state within Commonwealth as of 22 February 1979, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of 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, bicameral; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: Prime Minister Allan Louisy

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: every 5 years; most recent 2 July 1979

Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Allan Louisy

Voting strength (1979 election): SLP won 12 of the 17 elected seats in House of Assembly; UWP won 5 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, OAS

ECONOMY

GDP: \$83 million (1979 est.), \$690 per capita; no real growth (1979)

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coconut, 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), 360 kWh per capita

Exports: \$28 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); bananas, cocoa

Imports: \$78 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: 51% U.K., 9% Canada, 17% U.S. (1970)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (1970-78), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$20 million; no military aid

Budget: (1979/80 est.) revenues, \$25 million; expenditures, \$31 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 750 km total; 450 km paved; 300 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

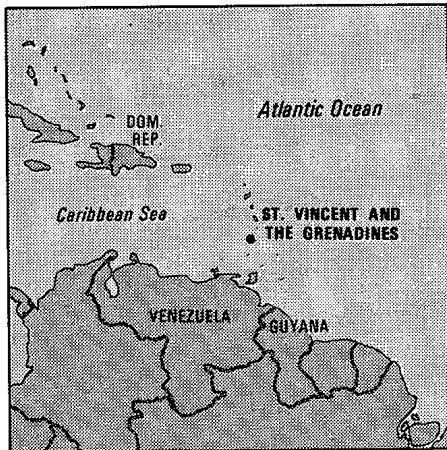
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft leased in

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: fully automatic telephone system with 7,200 telephones (6.2 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique; interisland troposcatter links to Barbados and Antigua; 3 AM stations, 1 TV station

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**LAND**

389 km² (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES/SAN MARINO

(See reference map III)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 84 km

PEOPLE

Population: 116,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

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: 61,000 (1979 est.); about 20% unemployed (1978)

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Type: independent state within Commonwealth as of 27 October 1979

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 5 December 1979

Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Clive Tannis; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato; Democratic Freedom Movement, Parnell Campbell and Kenneth John; United People's Movement (UPM)

Voting strength (1975 election): LP 10 seats, PPP 2 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislature

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GNP: \$43 million (1979 est.), \$380 per capita; no real economic growth in 1979

Agriculture: main crops—bananas

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 6,500 kW capacity (1977); 18 million kWh produced (1977), 190 kWh per capita

Exports: \$15 million (f.o.b., 1979); bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: \$50 million (c.i.f., 1979); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

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, ODA and OOF (1970-78), from Western (non-U.S.) countries, \$9.8 million; no military aid

Budget: (1979/80 est.) revenues, \$15 million; expenditures, \$28 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

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, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 5,300 sets (5.3 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 2 AM stations

SAN MARINO**LAND**

62 km²; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-on

Land boundaries: 34 km

PEOPLE

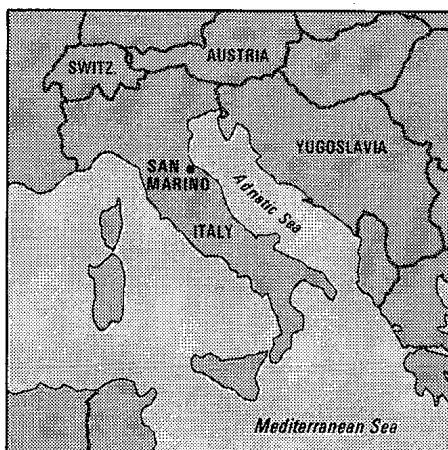
Population: 21,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1978)

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

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

SAN MARINO



(See reference map V)

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: all power is 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 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

SAN MARINO/SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

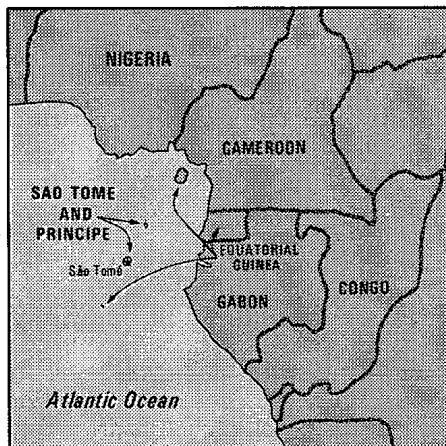
Highways: about 104 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 6,300 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



(See reference map VII)

LAND

964 km² (Sao Tome, 855 km² and Principe, 109 km²; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: estimated 209 km

PEOPLE

Population: 83,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.1% (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; some unemployment, but labor shortages on plantations and for skilled work

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; elected National Popular Assembly

Government leader: President Manuel Pinto da Costa

Suffrage: universal for age 18 and over

Elections: da Costa reelected May 1980 by Popular Assembly; Assembly elections held March-April 1980

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: AFDB, G-77, ICCO, IMF, NAM, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$19.7 million (1977); per capita income \$260 (1977 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: \$23.0 million (f.o.b., 1977); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

Imports: \$14.1 million (c.i.f., 1977); 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 commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-78), \$578 million; U.S. (1977-79), \$0.5 million

Budget: public revenue \$8.6 million, current expenditure \$4.3 million, development expenditure \$4.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 40.64 escudos=US\$1 (November 1977)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Ports: 1 major (Sao Tome)

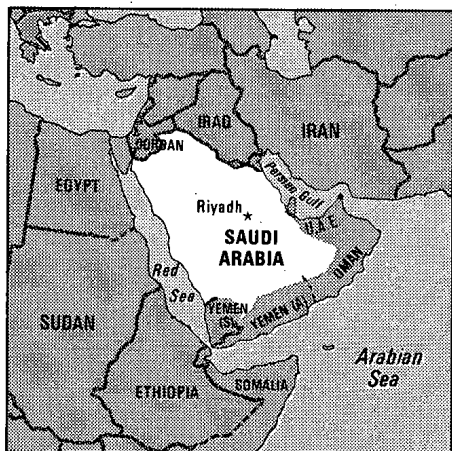
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications: minimal system; 900 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI ARABIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

Estimated at about 2,331,000 km² (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: 10,112,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 5.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15-25% (est.)

Labor force: about 33% (one-half foreign) of population; 44% commerce, services, and government; 28% agriculture, 21% construction, 4% industry, 3% oil and mining

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jiddah

Political subdivisions: 18 amirates

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 Sa'ud, 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

ECONOMY

GDP: \$77 billion (1979 est.), \$9,500 per capita; annual growth in real non-oil GNP approx. 16% (1976/79 average, non-oil)

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum production 9.5 million b/d (1979); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$54 billion (1979); 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: 8,150,000 kW capacity (1979); 36,675 million kWh produced (1979), 4,460 kWh per capita

Exports: \$58.0 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 99% petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: \$28.3 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 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

Budget: FY81 appropriation \$74 billion; current expenditure \$28 billion, project expenditure \$46 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Saudi riyal=US\$0.298 (1979; linked to SDR, freely convertible)

Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1980-81 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 15 May 1980 through 4 May 1981

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: 112 major transport aircraft, including 22 leased in

Airfields: 129 total, 94 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m, 4 with runways over 3,660 m

Telecommunications: good system exists, major expansion program nearly complete with microwave, coaxial cable, satellite systems; 200,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 pop.);

SAUDIA ARABIA/SENEGAL

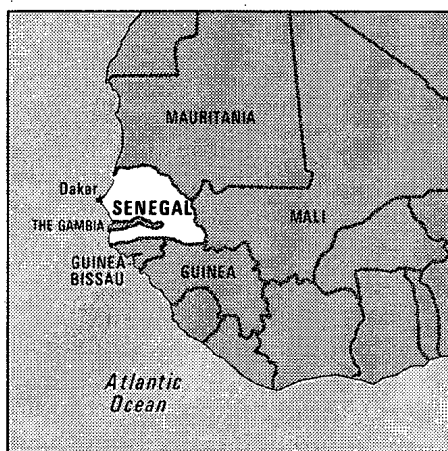
6 AM, 1 FM, 27 TV stations, 1 submarine cable; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 13 domestic satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,873,000; 1,073,000 fit for military service; about 87,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 1 July 1980, \$14,009 million; about 30% of central government budget

SENEGAL



(See reference map VII)

LAND

196,840 km²; 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: 5,757,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

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

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Tukulor, 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: 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: Léopold Sédar 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; Conservative Senegalese Republican Movement (MRS); unauthorized parties include clandestine PAI splinter group, leftist Rassemblement Nationale Democratique (RND), 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, 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: \$2.5 billion (1979), \$450 per capita; real growth -2.3% in 1976; nominal growth 1.0% in 1978

SENEGAL/SEYCHELLES

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 345,772 metric tons (1978); 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: \$627.1 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish

Imports: \$1,005.5 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC (other than France), and franc zone

Budget: public revenue \$698.1 million, current expenditures \$585.3 million, development expenditures \$79.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: francs; about 212.72 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of November 1979, floating

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,033 km meter gage (1.00 m); 64 km double track

Highways: 13,870 km total; 2,960 km paved, 10,910 km other

Inland waterways: 1,505 km

Ports: 1 major (Dakar)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: above average urban system; 45,000 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

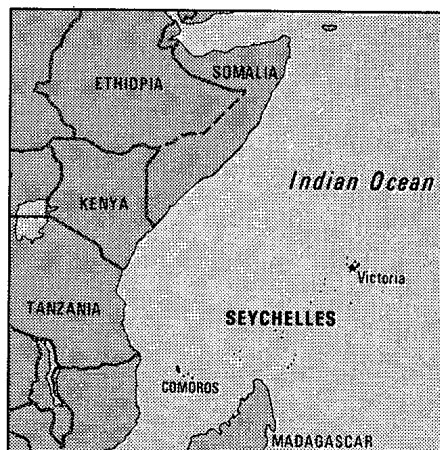
Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,269,000; 657,000 fit for military service; 57,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$70.7 million; about 7.4% of central government budget

SEYCHELLES

LAND

404 km²; 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 50 or more coralline islands



(See reference map VII)

WATER

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

Coastline: 491 km (Mahe Island 93 km)

PEOPLE

Population: 64,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.5% (7-75 to 7-79)

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; French

Literacy: 60% adult; 75% school-age children

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, Mahé Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

National holiday: 29 June

Branches: President, Council of Ministers

Government leader: President, France Albert René

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only presidential candidate on yes/no ballot

SEYCHELLES/SIERRA LEONE

Political parties and leaders: René, 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. René banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in mid-March 1978, and announced a new constitution in March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

Communists: negligible, although some cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions

Member of: G-77, NAM, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$89.4 million (1977 est.); \$1,470 per capita; 22.4% growth rate (1977)

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: \$12.5 million (f.o.b., 1978); 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: \$51.3 million (c.i.f., 1978); 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 commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-79), \$110 million; U.S. (FY70-79), \$1.7 million; OPEC, ODA (1974-79), \$1.2 million

Budget: (1978) revenue \$27 million, current expenditure \$26.1 million, development expenditure \$15.3

Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US\$1 (1978)

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

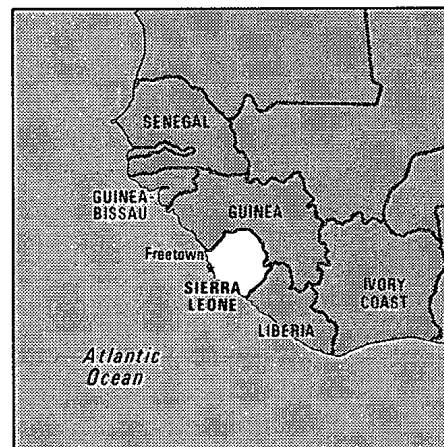
Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable (on Praslin Island, Astove Island, Bird Island, Mahe Island); with 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659

Telecommunications: direct radiocommunications with adjacent island and African coastal countries; 4,600 telephones (7.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,000; 7,000 fit for military service

Supply: infantry-type weapons and ammunition from Tanzania, U.S.S.R., and the PRC

SIERRA LEONE

(See reference map VII)

LAND

72,261 km²; 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

PEOPLE

Population: 3,420,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

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%

SIERRA LEONE/SINGAPORE

Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, 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 104 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 up to 7 members, of which 2, 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: \$835.4 million (1979), \$250 per capita

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 50,080 metric tons (1978); 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: \$229.9 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: \$308.0 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S., Japan, Communist countries

Budget: (1979-80) revenues \$196.3 million, current expenditures \$183.0 million, development expenditures \$43.0 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: 7,460 km total; 1,225 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), and remainder 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

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are marginally adequate; 16,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 pop.); INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite to ground station; 2 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 775,000; 373,000 fit for military service; no conscription

SINGAPORE**LAND**

583 km²; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 193 km

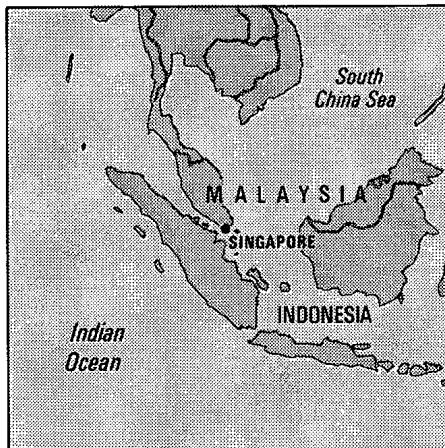
PEOPLE

Population: 2,406,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.2% (7-78 to 7-79)

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 1.8% other

SINGAPORE



(See reference map IX)

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: \$9.0 billion (1979 est.), \$3,810 per capita; 9.4% average annual real growth (1969-79), 9.2% (1979)

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 16,015 metric tons (1979), imports—73,524 metric tons (1979)

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: 1,470,000 kW capacity (1979); 6,321 million kWh produced (1979), 2,700 kWh per capita

Exports: \$14.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 41% reexports; petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods

Imports: \$17.6 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 33% goods reexported; major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—Malaysia, U.S., Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Indonesia, West Germany; imports—Japan, Malaysia, U.S., Saudi Arabia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-78), \$193 million; U.S., including Ex-Im (FY70-79), \$302 million; military—U.S. (FY70-79), \$2 million, including Ex-Im

Budget: (FY79/80) revenues \$2.3 billion, expenditures \$2.2 billion, surplus \$124 million; 22.6% military, 77.4% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 2.17 Singapore dollars=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 38 km of meter gage

Highways: 2,218 km total (1977); 1,806 km paved, 412 km crushed stone or improved earth

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: approx. 30 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; 455,120 telephones (19.6 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Hong Kong via Sabah, Philippines; 1 ground station to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

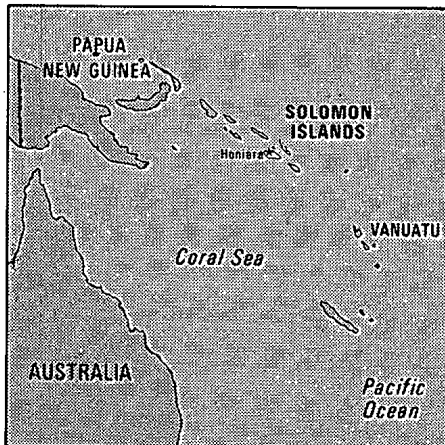
SINGAPORE/SOLOMON ISLANDS/SOMALIA

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 689,000; 500,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$604.6 million; about 16.7% of central government budget

SOLOMON ISLANDS



(See reference map X)

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 km²

WATER

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

Coastline: about 5,313 km

PEOPLE

Population: 233,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.4% (7-70 to 7-79)

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 August 1980

Political parties and leaders: United Party, Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, David Kausimae; National Democratic Party

Member of: ADB

ECONOMY

GDP: \$71.2 million (1977), \$320 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1979); 22 million kWh produced (1979), 100 kWh per capita

Exports: \$41.0 million (1977); 39% copra, 27% timber, 23% fish

Imports: \$32.5 million (1977); 12% energy fuels

Major trade partners: exports—EEC excluding U.K. 42%, Japan 29%; imports—Australia 34%, U.K. 14%, Japan 13% (1975)

Aid: from U.K., Australia, New Zealand (1978), \$25.8 million; Australia (1980-83), \$17.5 million

Budget: (1977) \$24.2 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

Telecommunications: 4 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations; 1,726 telephones, no TV sets; one ground satellite station

SOMALIA

LAND

637,140 km²; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

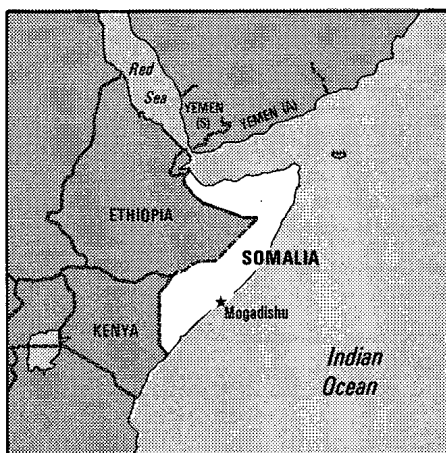
Land boundaries: 2,263 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 3,025 km

SOMALIA/SOUTH AFRICA



(See reference map VII)

PEOPLE

Population: 5,643,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 9.5% (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 1972); Arabic, Italian, English

Literacy: 5-10%

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: Mogadishu

National holiday: 21 October

Political subdivisions: 16 regions, 60 districts

Organization: the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, created on July 1, 1976, is the effective governing organization; party has 74-man central committee and 5-man politburo headed by President Siad; since 1979, country has had a constitution and an elected parliament

Government leader: President, Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre

Communists: probably 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

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: \$112.4 million (f.o.b., 1978); livestock, hides, skins, and bananas

Imports: \$234.2 million (c.i.f., 1978); 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.)

Budget: (1979) revenues \$277.0 million, current expenditures \$343.0 million, development expenditures \$45.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.295 Somali shillings=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 14,650 km total; 2,150 km paved, 3,500 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, remainder improved or unimproved earth (est.)

Pipelines: 15 km crude oil

Ports: 3 major (Mogadiscio, Berbera, Chisimaio)

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 48 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadiscio connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); type "B" INTELSAT ground station; 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 831,000; 464,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$95,702,000; 27.8% of central government budget

SOUTH AFRICA**LAND**

1,222,480 km² (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km²; Transkei, 44,000 km², and Bophuthatswana, 38,000 km²); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban

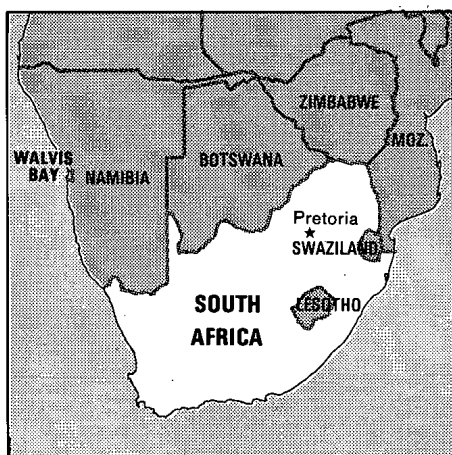
Land boundaries: 2,044 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 2,881 km, including Transkei

SOUTH AFRICA



(See reference map VII)

PEOPLE

Population: 28,697,000 (January 1981), including Bophuthatswana and Transkei, average annual growth rate 2.1% (current); Bophuthatswana 1,299,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (current); Transkei 2,313,000 (January 1981), 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, representing about 1% of black labor force, have recently gained official recognition

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 the legislature; legislature elected directly by white electorate; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leaders: Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha; President Marais Viljoen

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, Dr. A. Truernicht; Progressive Federal Party, Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, Colin Eglin; New Republic Party, Vause Raw

Voting strength: (1977 general elections) parliamentary seats: 134 National Party, 17 Progressive Federal Party, 10 New Republic Party, 3 South Africa Party (recently absorbed into the National 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), Vusumzi Make

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 (South Africa in process of being expelled from UPU but they have not been officially notified as yet), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

ECONOMY

GDP: \$57.2 billion (1979), about \$2,040 per capita; nominal growth 22% in 1979

Agriculture: main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 627,851 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metal-working, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing

Electric power: 15,272,800 kW capacity (1977); 87 billion kWh produced (1977), 3,240 kWh per capita

Exports: \$18.4 billion (f.o.b., 1979, excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output \$4.4 billion (1978 est.)

Imports: \$9.0 billion (c.i.f., 1979 est.); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K.

Aid: no military or economic aid

SOUTH AFRICA/SOVIET UNION

Budget: FY79—revenue \$11.6 billion, current expenditures \$14.1 billion, development expenditures \$10.9

Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1.1883

Fiscal year: calendar year

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: 225,389 km total; 79,902 km paved, 145,487 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

Pipelines: 836 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major

Civil air: 76 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 636 total, 484 usable; 72 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 123 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; 2.3 million telephones (8.9 per 100 pop.); 13 AM, 84 FM, and 34 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean antennas

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,443,000; 3,934,000 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 1981, \$2.9 billion; 18.4% of central government budget

SOVIET UNION²**LAND**

22,274,900 km²; 10.2% cultivated, 35.5% forest, 16.8% pasture and hay land, 37.5% other

Land boundaries: 20,619 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

PEOPLE

Population: 266,754,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups



(See reference map VIII)

Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)

Labor force: civilian 140 million (mid-year 1978), 24% agriculture, 76% 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 krais, 122 oblasts (new Kirgizh oblast), 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

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; Nikolay A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 5 years; 1,500 deputies elected in 1979; 71.7% party members

Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

² The U.S. Government does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—into the Soviet Union.

SOVIET UNION/SPAIN

Voting strength (1979 election): 174,944,173 persons over 18; allegedly 99.99% voted

Communists: over 17 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: \$1,374.8 billion (1979, in 1979 U.S. prices), \$5,210 per capita; in 1979 percentage shares were—58% consumption, 28% investment, 13% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-79), 3.5%, average annual growth rate (1976-79), 3.1%

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, 3,300 calories per day per capita in recent years

Fishing: catch 9.4 million metric tons (1979); exports 474,471 metric tons (1979), imports 107,165 metric tons (1979)

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: 163 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1979; 151 million metric tons produced in 1978, 580 kg per capita

Electric power: 255,282,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,238.196 billion kWh produced (1979), 4,681 kWh per capita

Exports: \$64,912.2 million (f.o.b., 1979); fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain), and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

Imports: \$57,931.9 million (f.o.b., 1979); 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: \$122.8 billion (1979 total turnover); trade 56% with Communist countries, 32% with industrialized West, and 12% with less developed countries

Aid: economic—total extended to LDCs (1979), \$1,719 million; total economic extensions (1954-79), \$18.2 billion; military—total extended (1979), \$8.4 billion

Official monetary conversion rate: 0.6811 rubles=US\$1: (average 1978)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 141,100 km total; 139,471 km broad gage (1.524 m); 1,833 km narrow gage (mostly 0.750 m); 110,815 km broad gage single track; 42,400 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1979)

Highways: 1,426,700 km total; 370,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 400,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 657,000 km earth (1979)

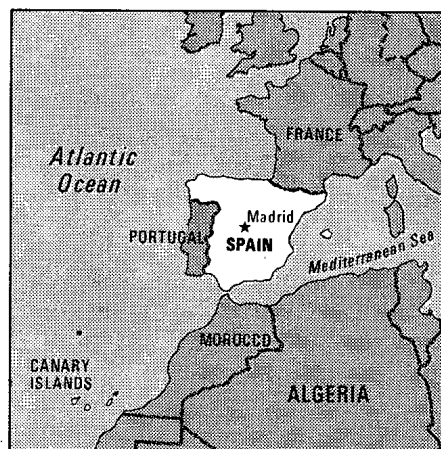
Inland waterways: 142,300 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1979)

Pipelines: 62,000 km crude oil; 15,000 km refined products; 124,000 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; 58 major inland ports (some of the more important: Astrakhan, Baku, Gorkiy, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kubyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, and Kiev (1979)

Freight carried: rail—3,687.8 million metric tons, 3,349.3 billion metric ton/km (1979); highways—23.2 billion metric tons, 407.9 billion metric ton/km (1979); waterway—537.2 million metric tons, 232.7 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1979); in approximately 16,000 waterway craft with 8,000,000-metric-ton capacity including est. 660-750 river/seagoing types (2.4-2.6 DWT) (1979)

SPAIN



(See reference map V and VII)

LAND

505,050 km², including Canary (7,511 km²) and Balearic Islands (5,025 km²); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

SPAIN

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: 37,610,000 (January 1981), including the Balearic and Canary Islands and also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera; average annual growth rate 0.9% (7-78 to 7-79)

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 (1979): 13.2 million; 19% agriculture, 27% industry, 10% construction 41% services; unemployment now estimated at nearly 12% of labor force

Organized labor: labor unions legalized April 1977 experiencing surge in membership; probably represent 30-35% of the labor force (1979)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Spanish State

Type: parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from 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: 24 June

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 Senate (208 members) with possible 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 SUÁREZ González

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: parliamentary election 1 March 1979 for 4-year term; local elections for municipal councils on 3 April 1979

Political parties and leaders: principal national parties in the 1979 elections from right to left: the conservative Democratic Coalition (CD) led by former ministers Fraga, Areilza, and the major rightist group—made a poor showing; the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD)—the center-right of Prime Minister Suarez, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), the major party of the democratic left is led by Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), led by Santiago Carrillo, and its several regional branches espouse Eurocommunism; chief regional parties: Convergence and Unity (CU) of Jordi Pujol in Catalonia; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) of Carlos Garaicoechea; Basque radical coalitions Popular Unity (HB) and Basque Left (EE); and Socialist Party of Andalusia (PSA) of Alejandro Rojas Marcos

Voting strength: (1979 parliamentary election in lower house) UCD 34.3% and 168 seats 8 seats short of a majority; PSOE 29.9%, 121 seats; PCE 10.4% and 23 seats; CD 5.8%, and 9 seats; CU 2.6%, 8 seats; PNV 1.5%, 7 seats; PSA 1.7%, 5 seats; HB 0.9%, 3 seats; and 6 others, 1 seat each

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 Anticomunist 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: Andean Pact (observer), 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.,

SPAIN/SRI LANKA

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: \$197.0 billion (1979), \$5,250 per capita; 68% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 20% gross fixed investment; negligible foreign balance; real growth rate 1.5% (1979)

Agriculture: main crops—grains, vegetables, fruits; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

Fishing: landed 1.33 million metric tons (1978)

Major industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Crude steel: 12.2 million metric tons produced (1979), 310 kg per capita

Electric power: 29,940,000 kW capacity (1979); 106,037 kWh produced (1979), 2,810 kWh per capita

Exports: \$18,196 million (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles, footwear

Imports: \$25,370 million (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—fuels (25-30%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, vegetables, automobiles

Major trade partners: (1979) 41% EC, 21% other developed, 4% Communist, 34% LDCs

Aid: economic authorizations—U.S., \$1.6 billion authorized aid (FY70-79); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$510.0 million (1970-78); military authorizations—U.S., \$813.0 million (FY70-79)

Budget: (1979 central government) revenues \$27.0 billion, expenditures \$29.8 billion, deficit \$2.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: US\$1.00=67.125 pesetas (1979 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 16,220 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,533 km 1.668-meter gage, 4,891 km electrified, and 2,140 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gage railways) operates 1,897 km, of predominantly meter gage (1.000 m), and 441 km electrified; privately-owned railways operate 790 km, of predominantly meter gage (1.000 m), 245 km electrified and 56 km double track

Highways: 148,817 km total; 82,082 km national—2,143 km limited-access divided highway, 62,665 km bituminous treated, 17,274 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 66,735 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways: 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: 386 km crude oil; 1,049 km refined products; 98 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 150 minor

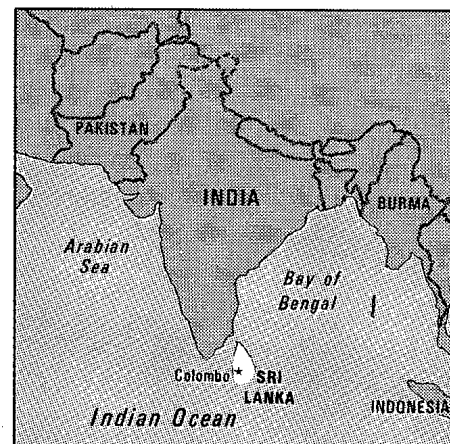
Civil air: 185 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased in and 1 leased out

Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 106 total, 97 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,660 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 9.53 million telephones (26.3 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 250 FM, and 791 TV stations; 15 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellites

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,852,000; 6,836,000 fit for military service; 320,000 reach military age (20) annually

SRI LANKA
(formerly Ceylon)

(See reference map VIII)

LAND

65,500 km²; 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: 14,973,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other

SRI LANKA

Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other

Language: Sinhala official, Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages, Sinhala 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

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), C. R. de Silva, President; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva, General Secretary; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front), U. Gamanayake, General Secretary

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 1979 (1979 prices), \$220 per capita; real growth rate 8.2% (1978)

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 157,00 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture

Electric power: 463,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,770 million kWh produced (1979), 120 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1 billion (f.o.b., 1979 est.); tea, rubber, coconut products

Imports: \$1,400 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); rice, flour, petroleum, fertilizer

Major trade partners: (1977) exports—8% Pakistan, 8% U.K.; imports—12.4% Saudi Arabia, 9.8% Iran

Budget: (1980 revised estimate) revenue \$839 million, current expenditures \$812 million, capital expenditures \$539 million

Monetary conversion rate: 15.89 rupees=US\$1 (April 1980)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December (starting 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,636 km total (1979); all broad gage (1.435m); 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 66,176 km total (1979); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 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

SRI LANKA/SUDAN

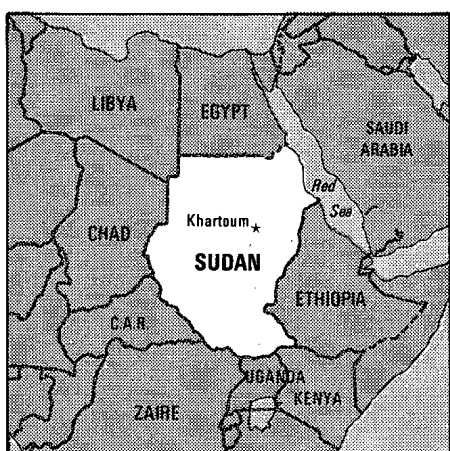
Telecommunications: good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM stations, 2 FM stations, and 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,813,000; 2,984,000 fit for military service; 168,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$41.4 million, 6% of central government current budget

SUDAN



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,504,530 km²; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest

Land boundaries: 7,805 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 853 km

PEOPLE

Population: 19,028,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (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: 8.6 million (1979); roughly 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

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

Branches: President and cabinet; 368-member People's Assembly; the quasi-autonomous Southern Provinces have their own Regional Cabinet and Regional Assembly

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 April-May 1980; 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

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: \$5.6 billion at current prices (1979), \$270 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

SUDAN/SURINAME

Electric power: 231,800 kW capacity (1977); 672 million kWh produced (1977), 40 kWh per capita

Exports: \$840.0 million (f.o.b., 1979); cotton (40%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$57.5 million exports to Communist countries (FY76)

Imports: \$1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1979); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat

Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, China, France, Japan

Budget: (FY80) public revenue \$2.0 billion, total expenditures \$2.7 billion, including development expenditure of \$660.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Sudanese pound=US\$2.00 (official); 0.5 Sudanese pound=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

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: 17 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 80 total, 72 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 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; centers are Khartoum, Al Fashir, Port Sudan; 62,000 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, 4,162,000; 2,547,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 189,000

SURINAME

LAND

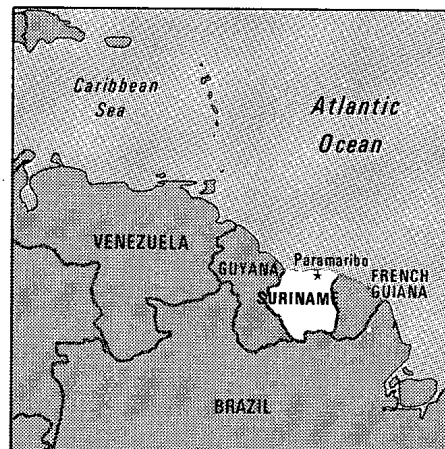
142,709 km²; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused, but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other

Land boundaries: 1,561 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 386 km



(See reference map IV)

PEOPLE

Population: 388,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.6% (current)

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: 129,000; unemployment 2.6% (1978)

Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Suriname

Type: Parliamentary Democracy with military participation

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) and Prime Minister posts consolidated in government shakeup following army takeover in February 1980; 39-member Parliament popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police

Government leader: President and Prime Minister, Henk Chin A Sen

Suffrage: universal over age 21

SURINAME/SWAZILAND

Elections: tentatively promised for last quarter of 1982 after referendum on new constitution

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; 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); People's Party (PP), Ruben Lie Pauw Sam; Revolutionary People's Party (RPP), Edward Narrendorp

Member of: EC (associate), ECLA, IBA, ILO, ITU, NAM, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$822 million (1978); \$2,130 per capita; real growth rate 4% (1978)

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: \$440 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

Imports: \$420 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—41% U.S., 33% EC, 12% other European countries; imports—31% U.S., 33% EC, 16% Caribbean countries (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-79) from U.S., \$1.9 million, (1970-78) from other Western countries, \$750.0 million; no military aid

Budget: revenue, \$238 million; expenditure, \$301 million (1978)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Suriname guilder (S. fl.)=US\$0.560

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

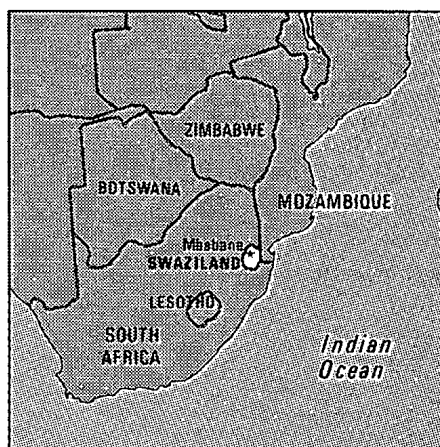
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft, leased in

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; 21,000 telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 1 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 81,000; 47,000 fit for military service

SWAZILAND

(See reference map VII)

LAND

17,364 km²; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland

Land boundaries: 435 km

PEOPLE

Population: 564,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

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.); 18,114 employed in South African mines (1978)

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland

SWAZILAND/SWEDEN

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

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 September

Branches: constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in King whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

Government leaders: Head of State King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Prince Mabandla (Fred E.) 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 \$313.4 million (FY77), about \$630 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: \$304.6 million (f.o.b., 1979); sugar, iron ore, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

Imports: \$231.4 million (c.i.f., 1978); motor vehicles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and clothing

Major trade partners: South Africa, U.K., U.S.

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries (1970-78), \$156.0 million; U.S. (FY70-79), \$33.4 million

Budget: 1979/80—revenue \$173.1 million, current expenditure \$75.7 million, development expenditure \$70.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lilangeni=US\$1.1883 (1978)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 292 km 1.067-meter gage, single track

Highways: 2,805 km total; 390 km paved, 1,158 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,257 km improved earth

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

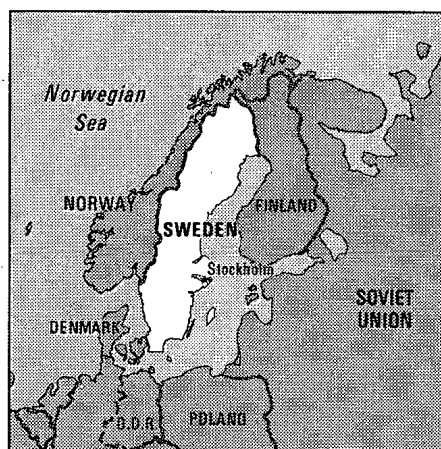
Airfields: 28 total, 22 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 9,400 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 117,000; 67,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$18.5 million; 7.2% of central government budget

SWEDEN

(See reference map V)

LAND

448,070 km²; 7% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other

Land boundaries: 2,196 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 3,218 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,322,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.2% (1-79 to 1-80)

Nationality: noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

Religion: 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

SWEDEN

Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.2 million; 5.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 26.1% mining and manufacturing; 7.1% construction; 14.9% commerce; 6.8% communications; 33.3% services including government; 6.0% banking; 2.3% unemployed (March 1978)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Stockholm

Political subdivisions: 24 counties, 278 municipalities (townships)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: no national holiday; King's birthday, April 30, celebrated as such by Swedish Embassies

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

Government leaders: Chief of State King Carl XVI Gustaf; Head of Government Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 18; after 3 years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal, but not in national elections

Elections: every 3 years (next in September 1982)

Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gösta Bohman; Center, Thorbjörn Fälldin; People's Party (Liberal), Ola Ullsten; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Left Party-Communist, Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party, Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel; Communist Party of Marxist Leninists-Revolutionary (KPML-R), Frank Baude

Voting strength (1979 election): 43.2% Social Democratic, 20.3% Moderate Coalition, 18.1% Center, 10.6% Liberal, 5.6% Communist, 2.1% other

Communists: 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 327,079 votes cast for the three largest Communist parties in 1979 elections; an additional 17,274 votes cast for Maoist KPML-R

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, 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: \$102.8 billion, \$12,390 per capita (1979); 51.7% private consumption, 19.6% investment, 29.6% government consumption; -0.3% inventory change; -0.7% net exports of goods and services; 1979 growth rate 4.1% in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets; food shortages—oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,820 calories per day per capita (1978)

Fishing: catch 190,205 metric tons (1978), exports \$65 million, imports \$213 million

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt

Crude steel: 4.7 million metric tons produced (1979), 570 kg per capita

Electric power: 28,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 96,500 million kWh produced (1979), 11,620 kWh per capita

Exports: \$27,538 million (f.o.b., 1979); machinery, motor vehicles, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

Imports: \$28,579 million (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

Major trade partners: (1979) 50% EC, 31% other developed, 6% Communist, 13% LDCs

Aid: donor: economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$3,505 million (1970-78)

Budget: (1979/80) revenues \$31.7 billion, expenditures \$43.2 billion, deficit \$11.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4.2871 kronor=US\$1 (average 1979)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 12,074 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,703 km standard gage (1.435 m), 7,580 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: 405,000 km trafficable by car (73,000 km paved) of which 200,000 km is in public roads

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Ports: 17 major, and 30 minor

Civil air: 54 major transports

Airfields: 240 total, 234 usable; 131 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 85 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

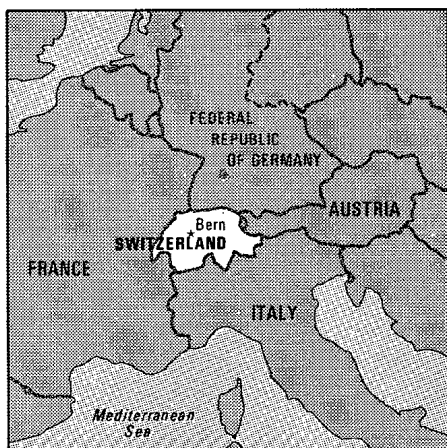
SWEDEN/SWITZERLAND

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 5.9 million-telephones (71.1 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 112 FM, and 290 TV stations; 6 submarine coaxial cables, 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, another planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,973,000; 1,758,000 fit for military service; 58,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$4.26 billion; about 8% of central government budget

SWITZERLAND

(See reference map V)

LAND

41,440 km²; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,884 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,328,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.2% (1-79 to 1-80)

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 0.2% unemployed in September 1980

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 leader: Georges-André Chavallaz, President (1980, rotates annually)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1983

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmut Hubacher, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Hans Georg Luechinger, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Hans Wyer, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Fritz Hofman, chairman; Communist Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, chairman; National Action Party (N.A.), Valentin Oehen

Voting strength (1979 election): 25.5% FDP, 25.5% SPS, 22.0% CVP, 11.5% SVP, 4.0% LdU, 4.0% LPS, 1.5% PdA, 1.5% EVP, 4.5% others

Communists: about 5,000 members

Other parties: Landesring (LdU); Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Democratic Party (LPS); Evangelical People's 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: \$99.0 billion (1979), \$15,750 per capita; 61.1% consumption, 26.8% investment, 12.6% government, -0.5% foreign trade; real growth rate 0.8% (1979)

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)

SWITZERLAND/SYRIA

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 14,000,000 kW capacity (1979); 47.9 billion kWh produced (1979), 7,600 kWh per capita

Exports: \$26.4 billion (f.o.b., 1979); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: \$29.3 billion (c.i.f., 1979); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: 60% EC, 23% other developed, 4% Communist, 12% LDCs

Aid: donor: bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF), \$644 million (1970-78)

Budget: receipts \$8,960 million, expenditures \$9,991 million, deficit \$1,030 million (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: US\$1.00=1.6627 Swiss francs (1979 average)

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 (740 km autobahn)

Pipelines: 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constance; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor

Civil air: 81 major transport aircraft

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, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 4.15 million telephones (66.0 per 100 pop.); 8 AM, 94 FM, and 350 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, second under construction

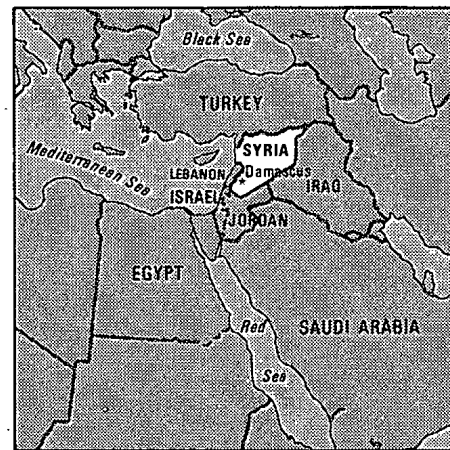
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,695,000; 1,464,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (20) annually

Major ground units: no active combat units

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$1,996 million; 18.9% of central government budget

SYRIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

186,480 km² (including 1,295 km² of Israeli-occupied territory); 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert

Land boundaries: 2,196 km (1967) (excluding occupied area 2,156 km)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 193 km

PEOPLE

Population: 8,955,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim, 16% Alawites, Druze, and other Muslim sects, 10% 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

SYRIA/TANZANIA

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

Government leader: President Hafiz al-Assad

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), Socialist Unionist Movement, 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 Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

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: \$7.8 billion (1978), \$960 per capita; real GDP growth rate 4.8% (1979)

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—170,000 b/d production (1979), 220,000 b/d refining capacity (mid-1979)

Electric power: 2,400,000 kW capacity (1979); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1979), 525 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.67 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

Imports: \$3.59 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 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: 1979 official revised plan—revenues \$5.6 billion (including Arab aid payments), expenditures \$5.6 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: 14 major transport aircraft

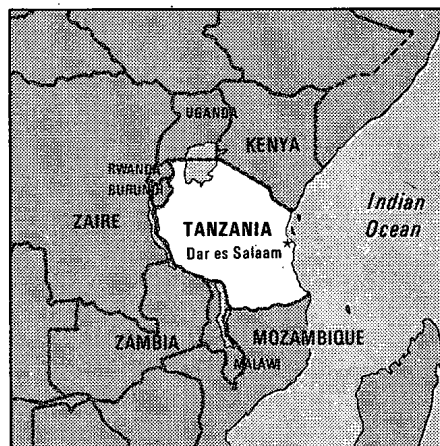
Airfields: 50 total, 44 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international and fair domestic service; 193,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, and 21 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,912,000; 1,064,000 fit for military service; about 89,000 reach military age (19) annually

TANZANIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

939,652 km² (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km²); 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)

PEOPLE

Population: 18,829,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-78 to 7-79)

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

TANZANIA

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: 456,000 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 Cleopa D. Msuya

Suffrage: universal over 18

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 1980 national elections): close to 7 million registered voters; Nyerere received 93% of about 6 million votes cast; general elections scheduled for late 1985

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: \$3.9 billion (1979), about \$220 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 4.2% (1970-77)

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland

Fishing: catch 287,150 metric tons (1978); 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: \$547.6 million (f.o.b., 1978); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

Imports: \$958.1 million (c.i.f., 1978); 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: (1978) revenue \$762.7 million, current expenditures \$711.2 million, development expenditures \$410.0 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. (FY58-73), \$86 million; China is currently major source

Exchange rate: 8.00 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

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 34,227 km, 3,588 km paved; 5,529 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 982 km crude oil

Inland waterways: 1,168 km of navigable streams; several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi

TANZANIA/THAILAND

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 98 total, 91 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 75,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,852,000; 2,219,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$179 million; 9% of central government budget

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; 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; semi-parliamentary system reestablished 22 April 1979; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adunyadet, Prime Minister Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda

Elections: last held April 1979

Political parties: Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai Citizen Party, Democrat Party, Freedom and Justice Party, Nation and People Party, New Force Party; seven other small parties represented in parliament along with numerous independents

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,200; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 10,600

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: \$27.3 billion (1979), \$590 per capita; 5.8% real growth in 1979 (8.2% real growth, 1975-79)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tapioca

Fishing: catch 2.1 million metric tons (1979); major fishery export, shrimp, 18,628 metric tons, about \$116 million (1979); total marine export, estimated \$249 million (1978)

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

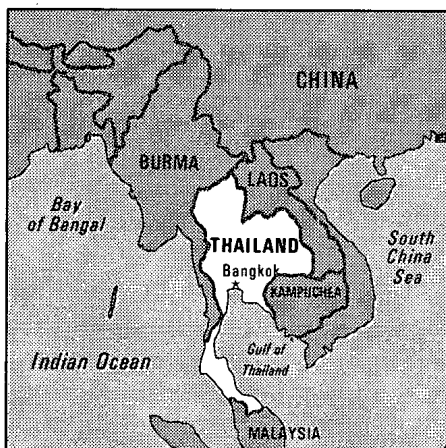
Electric power: 3,160,900 kW capacity (1979); 13,845 million kWh produced (1979), 295 kWh per capita

Exports: \$5.3 billion (f.o.b., 1979); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

Imports: \$7.2 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 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: (FY81) estimate of expenditures, \$6.8 billion; 20% military

THAILAND

(See reference map IX)

LAND

512,820 km²; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other
Land boundaries: 4,868 km.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,219 km

PEOPLE

Population: 48,328,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

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

THAILAND/TOGO

Monetary conversion rate: 20.42 baht=US\$1 (1979)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,830 km meter gage (1,000 m), 97 km double track

Highways: 34,970 km total; 16,244 km paved, 5,353 km improved earth, 13,373 km unimproved earth

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: 158 total, 132 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

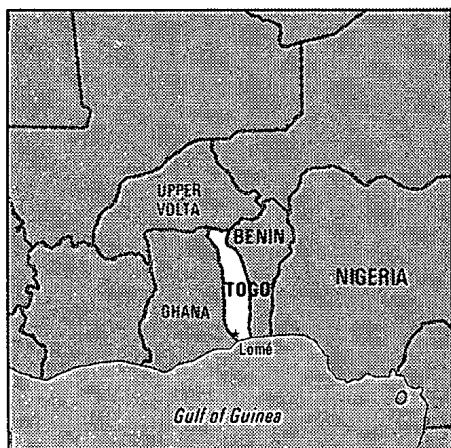
Telecommunications: service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multi-channel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 366,862 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); approx. 150 AM, 15 FM, and 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,455,000; 6,409,000 fit for military service; about 515,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1981, \$1,362 million; 19.8% of central government budget

TOGO



(See reference map VII)

LAND

56,980 km²; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated

Land boundaries: 1,646 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 56 km

PEOPLE

Population: 2,661,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.0% (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: Lomé

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

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

TOGO/TONGA

ECONOMY

GDP: \$959.5 million (1979), about \$380 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: \$290.1 million (f.o.b., 1979); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava

Imports: \$447.5 million (f.o.b., 1979); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EC countries

Budget: (1978 proposed), revenues, \$234.2 million; current expenditures, \$152.8 million, capital expenditures \$56.1

Monetary conversion rate: Communauté Financière Africaine 225.6 francs=US\$1 (1978)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 442 km meter gage (1.00 m), single track

Highways: 7,000 km total; 1,320 km paved, 1,280 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lome)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 12 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 and radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 8,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and SYMPHONIE station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 556,000; 289,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$27.8 million; 9.8% of central government budget

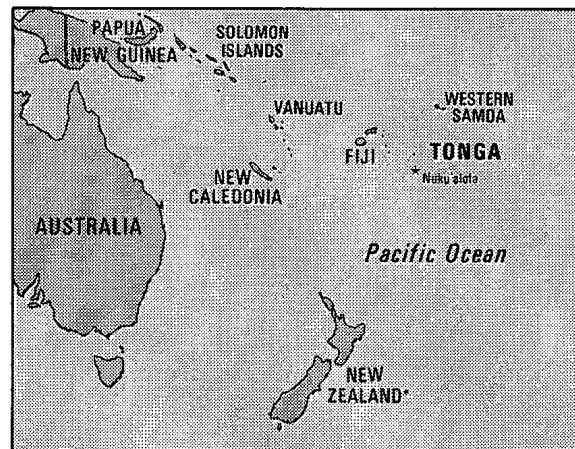
TONGA

LAND

997 km² (169 islands, only 36 inhabited); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): rectangular/polygonal claim (12 nm for Minerva Reef)



(See reference map X)

Coastline: 419 km (est.)

PEOPLE

Population: 99,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.1% (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: Nuku'alofa (located on Tongatapu Island)

Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'api, Vava'u)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by 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'ipelehake (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, South Pacific Forum, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

TONGA/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$34.2 million (1976), \$370 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit

Electric power: 4,100 kW capacity (1979); 8.0 million kWh produced (1979), 87 kWh per capita

Exports: \$5.6 million (1978); 65% copra, 7% coconut products, 8% bananas

Imports: \$12.4 million (1978); food, machinery, and petroleum

Major trade partners: (FY74) exports—25% Netherlands, 22% Australia, 20% New Zealand, 11% Norway; imports—63% New Zealand and Australia

Aid: Australia (1980-83), \$14.4 million; U.K., Australia, New Zealand, West Germany, Japan (1978), \$8.9 million

Budget: (FY77) \$10 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tonga dollar=US\$1.11 (1979)

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 permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1,285 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LAND

5,128 km²; 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

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 362 km

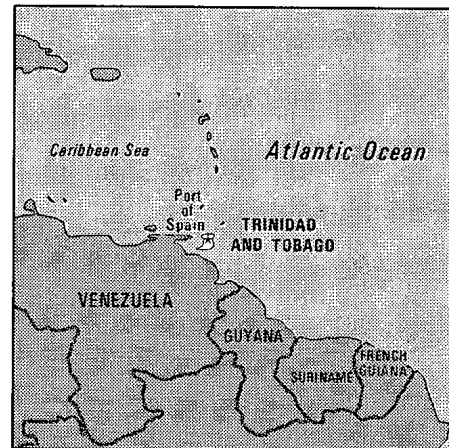
PEOPLE

Population: 1,176,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.5% (current)

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



(See reference map III)

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; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

Government leaders: Prime Minister Dr. Eric E. 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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO/TUNISIA

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: \$4,500 million (1979), \$3,960 per capita; 42% private consumption, 17% government consumption, 28% investment, 13% foreign; growth rate (1974-78), 6.5%

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 4,823 metric tons (1978); exports \$1.1 million (1975), imports \$4.5 million (1975)

Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 555,000 kW capacity (1979); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 1,730 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, cocoa

Imports: \$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1979); crude petroleum (31%), 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 (FY70-77), U.S., \$50.6 million; (1970-77) other Western countries, \$27.3 million

Budget: (1978) central government revenues \$1.3 billion, expenditures \$1.2 billion (current \$618 million, capital \$560 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: 19 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

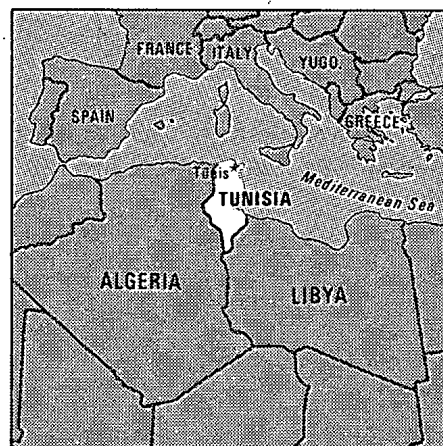
Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 75,000 telephones (7.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 292,000; 207,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from U.K.

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$105.0 million; 4.8% of central government budget

TUNISIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

164,206 km²; 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: 6,554,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

TUNISIA/TURKEY

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, 1% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy: about 50%

Labor force: 4 million, 40% agriculture; 15%-25% 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 Superieure de Droit of the University of Tunis

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 June

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

Government leaders: President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national elections held every 5 years; last elections 4 November 1979

Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

Voting strength (1979 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: \$6.1 billion (1978 prelim.), \$980 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 (1979); 2,082 million kWh produced (1979), 325 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1978 prelim.); 40% petroleum, 16% phosphates, 10% olive oil

Imports: \$2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1978 prelim.); 28% raw materials and semifinished goods, 31% capital goods, 18% consumer goods, 12% foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—France, Italy, West Germany

Tourism and foreign worker remittances: \$430 million (1978 prelim.)

Budget: (1978 prelim.) public revenue \$1.7 billion; current expenditures \$1.2 billion; development expenditures, including capital transfers and net lending, \$764 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tunisian dinar (TD)= US\$0.4

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; 372 km natural gas

Ports: 4 major, 8 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in

Airfields: 29 total, 25 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, or radio relay; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 145,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, and 11 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,394,000; 784,000 fit for military service; about 72,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$192 million; 6.4% of central government budget

TURKEY**LAND**

766,640 km²; 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)

TURKEY



(See reference map VI)

Coastline: 7,200 km

PEOPLE

Population: 46,139,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: 62%

Labor force: 17 million; 60% agriculture, 15% industry, 25% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor (1979)

Organized labor: 23% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republic

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted 1961, but will be revised by the military government that took over on 12 September 1980; 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: The 12 September military takeover resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and Prime Minister Demirel's government. The generals substituted a 5-man National Security Council to serve as executive and legislative branches and appointed a civilian cabinet headed by retired Admiral Bulend Ulusu to run the country until a new constitution is promulgated and civilian rule restored. 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: Head of State General Kenan Evren (Chairman, National Security Council); Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Republican People's Party won a plurality in June 1977; the Justice Party formed a minority government in October 1979; inability to elect a permanent president in 1980 contributed in part to the military decision to take over the government

Political parties and leaders: The military government disbanded all political parties after it took over on 12 September 1980 and has detained some political leaders. The commanders might allow limited political activity as the process of constitutional revision gets underway. Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan; Democratic Party (DP), Faruk Sukan; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; Communist Party illegal

Communists: strength and support negligible

Other political or pressure groups: military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and directly intervened in the political process in September 1980; an active radical left and right contributed to violence that took more than 3,000 lives in 1978-80; left-right violence brought the country to virtual civil war and prompted the military to intervene in September 1980

Member of: ASSIMER, 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: \$67.7 billion (1979), \$1,530 per capita; 1.7% real growth 1979, 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

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 2.4 million tons produced (1979), 50 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,200,000 kW capacity (1979); 23.0 billion kWh produced (1979), 510 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2,261 million (f.o.b., 1979); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: \$5,069 million (c.i.f., 1979); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1979) exports—21.9% West Germany, 9.4% Italy, 6.1% France, 5.6% U.S.S.R., 5.0% Switz-

TURKEY/TUVALU/UGANDA

zerland; imports—12.4% West Germany, 11.4 % Iraq, 9.3% Italy, 7.4% U.S., 6.2% France

Budget: (FY79) revenues \$15.1 billion, expenditures \$17.2 billion, deficit \$2.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 31.08 Turkish liras=US\$1 (1979)

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. 1,600 km

Pipelines: 1,288 km crude oil; 2,055 km refined products

Ports: 10 major, 35 minor

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased in

Airfields: 121 total, 102 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,396,000; 6,145,000 fit for military service; about 448,000 reach military age (20) annually

islands of the Tuvalu group formerly claimed by the United States: Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai (Nukulaelae), and Nurakita (Niulakita)

LAND

26 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: about 24 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,000 (total from census of 27-28 May 1979)

Ethnic divisions: 96% 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

GNP: \$1.2 million (1975), \$180 per capita

Electric power: 2,600 kW capacity (1979); 3.0 million kWh produced (1979), 433 kWh per capita

Exports: \$67,000 (1977); copra

Imports: \$1.44 million (1977); food and mineral fuels

Major trade partners: Australia, U.K.

Aid: Australia (1980-83), \$2.9 million; U.K. (1978), \$2.6 million

Budget: (1978) \$1.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: Australian (A)\$1=US\$1.12 (1979); A\$1=US\$1.14 (1978)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

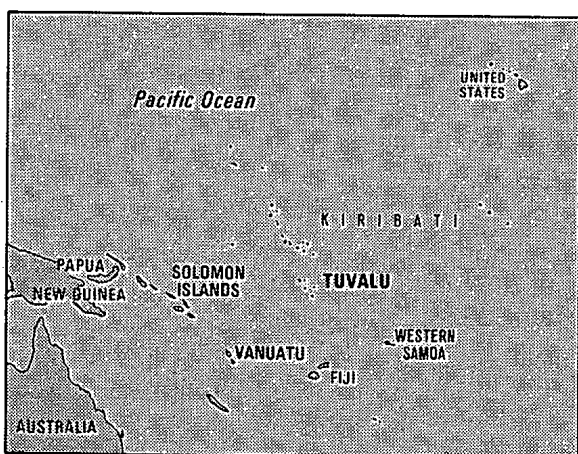
Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total; 1 usable with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM station; about 300 radio telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

TUVALU (formerly Ellice Islands)



(See reference map X)

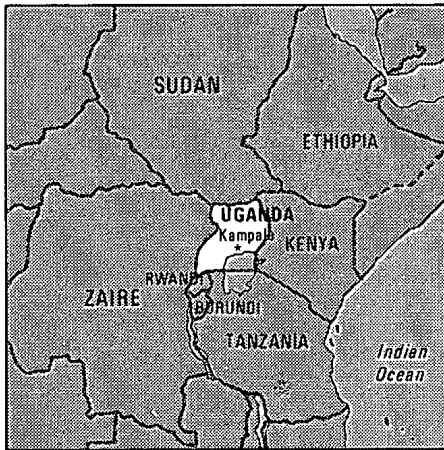
NOTE: On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony are now named Kiribati

The new colony of Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and the four

UGANDA**LAND**

235,690 km²; 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

UGANDA



(See reference map VII)

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

PEOPLE

Population: 13,012,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.1% (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; power was transferred on 11 April 1979 to a provisional government when the capital fell to Tanzanian and exile troops; former regime, headed by Idi Amin, has virtually disappeared except in far northwest

Capital: Kampala

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts

Legal system: provisional government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October

Branches: government that assumed power in December 1980 consists of 3 branches—an executive headed by a president, a national assembly, and a judiciary; in practice president has most power

Government leader: President Milton Obote

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general election (held December 1980) elected present national assembly; winning party then named president

Political parties: Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), Conservative Party (CP)

Voting strength: (December 1980 election, unofficial returns) 126 total elected seats—UPC 72 seats, DP 51 seats, UPM 1 seat, CP no seats, 2 seats vacant

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers among members of provisional government

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: \$930.7 million (1978, at current prices), \$70 per capita; 0% real growth (1970-78)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cotton; other cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

Fishing: catch 178,600 metric tons (1977)

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: \$306.2 million (f.o.b., 1978); coffee, cotton, tea, copper (1971)

Imports: \$369.5 million (f.o.b., 1978); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya

Monetary conversion rate: 7.69 Uganda shillings=US\$1 (1978)

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; Kagera River and Victoria Nile

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 48 total, 46 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

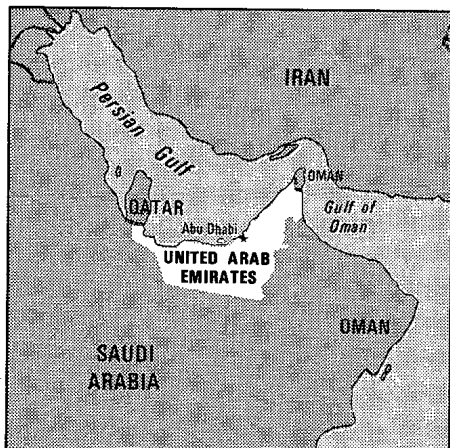
Telecommunications: fair system being rebuilt after war; radio-relay, wire radio communications stations in use; 49,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station and 2 domestic stations

UGANDA/UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,043,000; about 1,633,000 fit for military service

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



(See reference map VI)

LAND

82,880 km²; almost all desert, waste or urban

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); fishing 200 nm

Coastline: 1,448 km

PEOPLE

Population: 934,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 4.0% (current)

Nationality: Noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

Ethnic divisions: Emirians 19%, other Arabs 23%, South Asians 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%

Religion: Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%

Language: Arabic; English widely spoken in major cities

Literacy: 25% est. (1975)

Labor force: 490,000 (1978 est.); 53% services; 87% of labor force is foreign

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

Member states: Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; al Fujayrah; Ra's al Khaymah; Sharjah; Umm al Qaywayn

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 Minister and Council of Ministers; Federal National Assembly; federal Supreme Court

Government leaders: Shaykh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Shaykh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President and 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, OAEPC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$21 billion est. (1979), \$24,360 per capita

Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 2,900,000 kW capacity (1979); 11.6 billion kWh produced (1979), 13,455 kWh per capita

Exports: \$13.7 billion (f.o.b., 1979); \$12.6 billion in oil, \$1.1 billion non-oil; crude petroleum, pearls, fish

Imports: \$6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1979); food, consumer and capital goods

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Japan, India, EC

Budget: (1979) current expenditures \$3.9 billion, capital \$4.4 billion, public revenue \$8.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 U.A.E. Dirham=US\$3.82 (1979)

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: 10 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 57 total, 40 usable; 14 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; 96,000 telephones (16.0 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 2 FM, and 9 TV stations; 3 INTELSAT stations with 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

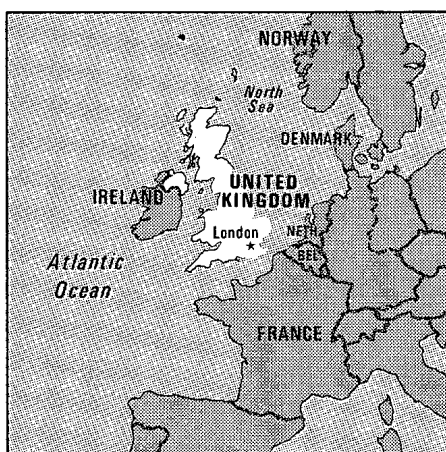
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/UNITED KINGDOM

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 197,000; 114,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1979, \$670 million; 36% of central government budget

UNITED KINGDOM



(See reference map V)

LAND

243,978 km²; 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: 55,966,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate -0.0% (7-77 to 7-79)

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: (1978) 26 million, 8.5% unemployed (September 1980)

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

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 Margaret Thatcher

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 3 May 1979

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Michael Foot; Liberal, David Steel; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Gordon Wilson; Plaid Cymru, Phil Williams

Voting strength (1979 election): Conservative 339 seats (43.9%); Labor 268 seats (36.9%); Liberal 11 seats (13.8%); Scottish National 2 seats (1.6%); Plaid Cymru 2 seats (0.4%); other 13 seats (2.8%)

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: \$488.7 billion (1980 est.), \$8,760 per capita; 62.7% consumption, 17.2% investment, 21.6% government; -0.3% stockbuilding, -1.3% net foreign balance, real growth 3.5% (1978)

Agriculture: mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 53.7% self-sufficient; dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, and bacon and ham; caloric intake, 2,260 calories per day per capita, 1978

Fishing: catch 828,873 metric tons (1979 est.), valued at \$538 million; 1979 exports \$324 million, imports \$689 million

UNITED KINGDOM/UNITED STATES

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Crude steel: 21.8 million metric tons produced (1979), 390 kg per capita; 30.9 million metric tons capacity (1977)

Electric power: 79,300,000 kW capacity (1979); 299.96 billion kWh produced (1979), 5,370 kWh per capita

Exports: \$90.8 billion (c.i.f., 1979); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, foodstuffs, petroleum

Imports: \$102.8 billion (c.i.f., 1979); foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials, chemicals, nonferrous metals

Major trade partners: 42.5% EC, 11.4% Commonwealth, 11.0% West Germany, 9.8% U.S., 7.8% France

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid authorized (ODA and OOF), \$8,956 million (1970-78)

Budget (national and local government): FY81 (forecast), \$209.0 billion revenues, \$227.8 billion expenditures; \$21.7 billion deficit including nationalized industries

Monetary conversion rate: 1 pound sterling=US\$2.2693 (average January-June 1980)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: Great Britain—18,465 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 18,190 km standard gage (1.435 m) (3,800 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: United Kingdom, 360,724 km total; Great Britain, 336,473 km paved (including 2,286 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 24,251 km (23,598 paved, 653 km gravel)

Inland waterways: 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major 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: 572 major transport aircraft, including 17 leased in and 25 leased out

Airfields: 636 total, 400 usable; 249 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,659 m, 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 152 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 23.2 million telephones (41.5 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast; 97 AM, 120 FM, and 300 TV stations; 30 coaxial submarine cables; 2 earth satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,107,000; 11,128,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 448,000 reach military age (18) annually

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

9,371,829 km² (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: 223,186,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Ethnic divisions: 86.4% white, 11.8% black, 1.8% other (1978)

Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 132,813,000; Protestant 72,383,000, Roman Catholic 49,836,000, Jewish 5,776,000, other religions 4,818,000 (1977)

Language: English, predominantly

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 102.5 million, unemployment 5.9% (1978)

Organized labor: 20.3% of total (1976)

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: (1980 presidential election; unofficial returns) Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 51% of the popular vote (483 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Jimmy Carter), 41% (49 electoral votes); John Anderson (third-line candidate), 7% (no electoral votes)

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,

UNITED STATES/UPPER VOLTA

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: \$2,107.6 billion (1978); 63.6% private consumption, 16.4% private investment, 20.6% government, -0.6% net exports; \$9,644 per capita

Fishing: catch 2.7 million metric tons (1978 prelim.); imports \$3,099 million (1978 prelim.); exports \$906 million, (1978 prelim.)

Crude steel: 113.7 million metric tons produced (1977), 618 kg per capita consumption

Electric power: 598,297,700 kW capacity (1979); 2,247.3 billion (net) kWh produced (1979), 10,160 kWh per capita

Exports: \$119,042 million (f.o.b., 1977); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, grains

Imports: \$156,758 million (c.i.f., 1977); mineral fuels, transport equipment, machinery, metals and metal manufacturers

Major trade partners: exports—22.3% EEC, 21.3% Canada, 11.5% LAFTA, 8.7% Japan (1977); imports—20.3% Canada, 15.3% EEC, 12.6% Japan, 9.4% LAFTA, 4.2% Nigeria (1977)

Aid: obligations and loan authorizations (FY78), economic \$6.51 billion, military \$2.35 billion

Budget: (FY79 est.) receipts \$456.0 billion, outlays \$493.4 billion

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 282,862 km (1976)

Highways: 6,222,647 km (1977)

Inland waterways: 40,416 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes (1970); freight carried 973 million short tons (1977)

Pipelines: petroleum, 279,966 km (1976); natural gas, 405,146 km (1976)

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: 3,058 major transport aircraft (1978)

Airfields: 13,649 (1979)

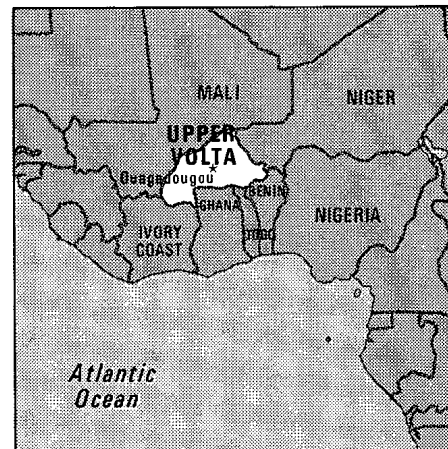
Telecommunications: 162 million telephones (74 telephones per 100 popl.); 4,550 AM, 4,100 FM, and 990 TV broadcast stations; 436 million radio and 133 million TV receivers (1979)

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: army 1,107,000, air force 807,000, navy and marines 1,028,000 (1978)

Military budget: \$114.5 billion (1979 est.)

UPPER VOLTA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

274,540 km²; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses

Land boundaries: 3,307 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,895,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (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, Mande, 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, represent less than 1% of population

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta

Type: military; on 25 November 1980 a bloodless military coup ended 3 years of civilian rule and suspended political activity

UPPER VOLTA/URUGUAY

Capital: Ouagadougou

Political subdivisions: 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by civilian administrators

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 11 December

Branches: President is an army officer; 17-man military and civilian cabinet was appointed 7 December 1980; Supreme Court

Government leaders: Col. Saye Zerbo, President; Lt. Col. Tientaraboum, Foreign Minister

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: political process suspended pending gradual return to civilian rule

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; recent strike helped precipitate military coup

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: \$868.7 million (1979), \$130 per capita; current growth, 19% (1979)

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: \$127.9 million (1979 est.); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: \$291.5 million (1979 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 commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$513.0 million; OPEC, ODA (1974-79), \$34.4 million; Communist countries (1970-79) \$54.0 million; U.S. authorized (FY70-79) \$99.5 million

Budget: (1979) revenue \$159.8 million, current expenditures \$180.9 million, development expenditures \$50.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 225.6 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 (1978)

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: 14,200 km total; 860 km paved, 5,590 km improved, remainder unimproved

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

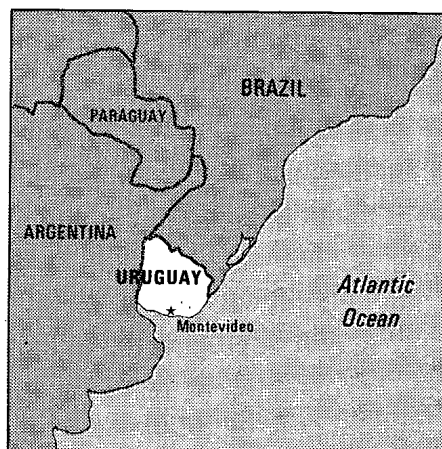
Telecommunications: all services only fair; radio relay, wire, radiocommunication stations in use; 4,000 telephones (under 0.1 per 100 pop.); 4 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,543,000; 777,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: mainly dependent on France, FRG, and U.K.

URUGUAY



(See reference map IV)

LAND

186,998 km²; 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: 2,934,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

URUGUAY

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; growing industrialization has produced a growing 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; most recent constitution implemented 1967 but large portions are currently in suspension and the whole is under study for revision; 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 dominant 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: Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Communist Party (PCU), proscribed in 1973; Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU), proscribed in 1973; National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, proscribed and now virtually annihilated

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

GDP: \$7.0 billion (1979), \$2,400 per capita; 88% consumption, 17% gross investment, -0.5% foreign; real growth rate 1978, 2.5%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (20 million sheep, 9.5 million cattle), 1979; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; 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

Steel: rolled products 43,398 metric tons produced (1978)

Electric power: 700,000 kW capacity (1977); 2.8 billion kWh produced (1978), 968 kWh per capita

Exports: \$788 million (f.o.b., 1979); wool, hides, meat, textiles

Imports: \$1,206 million (c.i.f., 1979); crude petroleum (19%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—31% EC, 14% U.S., 26% LAFTA; imports—32% LAFTA (14% Brazil, 12% Argentina), 19% U.S., 20% EC (1977)

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: (1978 est.) revenue, \$629 million; expenditure, \$672 million

Monetary conversion rate: 8.46 pesos=US\$1 (31 December 1979)

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: 23 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

Airfields: 101 total, 58 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 268,000 telephones (9.6 per 100 popl.); 85 AM, 3 FM, and 27 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

URUGUAY/VANUATU/VATICAN CITY

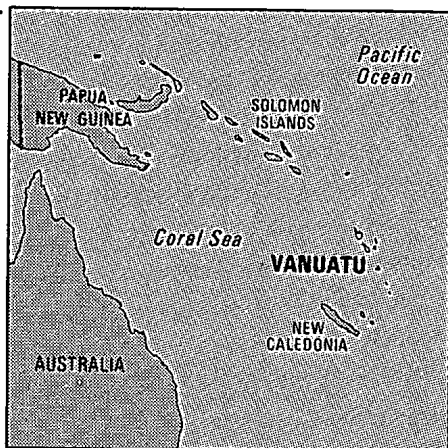
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 701,000; 568,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$134.5 million; 15.9% of central government budget

VANUATU

(formerly New Hebrides)



(See reference map X)

LAND

About 14,763 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 2,528 km

PEOPLE

Population: 119,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

Ethnic divisions: 90% indigenous Melanesian, 8% French, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Literacy: probably 10%-20%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Vanuatu

Type: republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

Capital: Vila

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Branches: Representative Assembly of 39 members, elected November 1979; election boycotted by major party

Government leader: Prime Minister—Father Walter Lini

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: 10,000 kW capacity (1979); 17.0 million kWh produced (1979), 162 kWh per capita

Exports: \$32.2 million (1977); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

Imports: \$40.1 million (1977); 18% food

Aid: Australia (1980-83), \$14.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 pound=US\$5.12 (official currency; 1979), Australian \$0.89=US\$1, 75 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1 (1978/79)

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: 29 total, 28 usable; 2 runways 1,220-2,439 m, 2 with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: 2 AM broadcast stations; 2,400 telephones (2.4 per 100 pop.); 1 ground satellite station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: no military forces maintained; however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 100 men each

VATICAN CITY

LAND

0.438 km²

Land boundaries: 3 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1978)

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

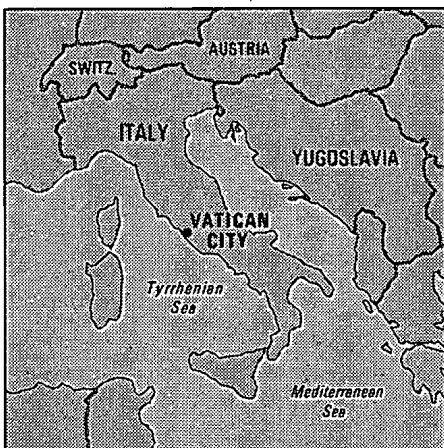
Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages

Literacy: virtually complete

Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories—executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

Organized labor: none

VATICAN CITY/VENEZUELA



(See reference map V)

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)

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, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UPU, WTO; permanent observer status at FAO, U.N., UNESCO, and OAS

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: 2,100 kW (standby) capacity (1979); all power is imported from Italy

COMMUNICATIONS

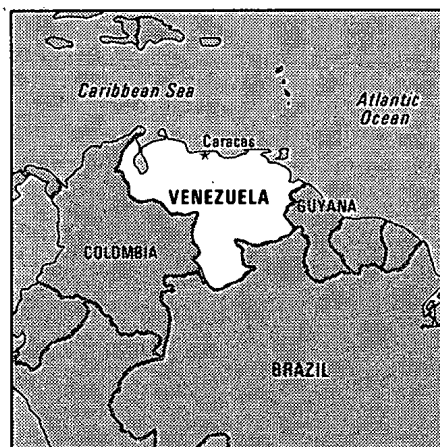
Railroads: none**Highways:** none (city streets)**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft**Airfields:** none

Telecommunications: 3 AM stations and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Italy

VENEZUELA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

911,680 km²; 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)

Coastline: 2,800 km

PEOPLE

Population: 15,284,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

VENEZUELA

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian

Religion: 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); "Indian" dialects spoken by about 200,000 aborigines in the interior

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, and 69 island dependencies in the Caribbean

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; 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 Luis Herrera Campins

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18, though rarely enforced

Elections: every 5 years by secret ballot; last held December 1978; next national election for president and bicameral legislature to be held December 1983

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera; Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez, Romulo Betancourt; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, Pompey Marquez

Voting strength (1978 election): 46% COPEI, 43% AD, 5% MAS, 6% others

Communists: 3,000-5,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Fedecamaras (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group)

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: \$49 billion (1979, in 1979 dollars), \$3,370 per capita; 52% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 34% gross investment; real growth rate 5.8% (1978)

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; imports wheat (U.S.), corn (South Africa), sorghum (Argentina, U.S.); caloric intake 2,427 calories per day per capita (1974)

Fishing: catch 174,043 metric tons (1978); exports \$28.4 million (1976), imports \$2.0 million (1976)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

Crude steel: 848,000 metric tons produced (1978), 60 kg per capita

Electric power: 6,540,000 kW capacity (1978); 28 billion kWh produced (1978), 1,990 kWh per capita

Exports: \$14.2 billion (f.o.b., 1979); petroleum (95%), iron ore, coffee

Imports: \$10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 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

Budget: 1979—revenues \$12.6 billion; expenditures, \$13.8 billion, capital \$1.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4.2925 bolivares=US\$1 (January 1979)

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: 69 major transport aircraft, including 3 leased in and 1 leased out

Airfields: 290 total, 261 usable; 110 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 81 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern expanding telecom system; satellite ground station; 847,000 telephones (5.8 per 100 popl.); 215 AM, 50 FM, and 48 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, second antenna planned

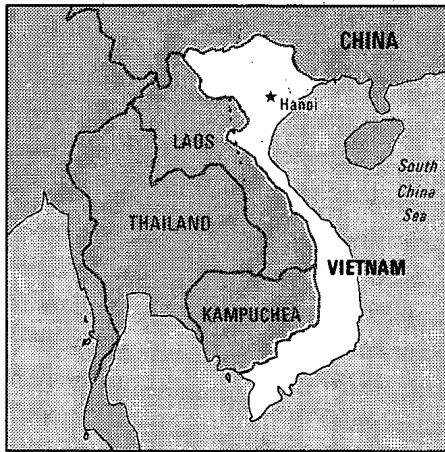
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,520,000; 2,504,000 fit for military service; 174,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$861.2 million; about 6.5% of central government budget

VIETNAM

VIETNAM



(See reference map IX)

LAND

329,707 km²; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 4,562 km

WATER

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

Coastline: 3,444 km (excluding islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 54,382,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (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: 39 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: Nguyen Huu Tho, Acting President of SRV; Le Duan, Party Secretary General; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Gen. Van Tien Dung, Minister of National Defense; Nguyen Co Thach, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pham Hung, 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: Vietnam Communist Party, successor to the Vietnam Workers Party and several other political organizations

Communists: probably more than 1 million

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: \$7.6 billion (1978), less than \$150 per capita; real growth less than 5% annually

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, and sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, 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: 1,600,700 kW capacity (1979); 3,650 million kWh produced (1979), 69 kWh per capita

Exports: \$300 million (1978); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

Imports: \$900 million (1978); 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, Japan

Aid: accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual economic aid on annual basis is—U.S.S.R., \$500 million or more; East European countries, \$150 million; non-Communist countries, \$230 million; international institutions, \$75 million; value of military aid deliveries since 1975 are not available

Monetary conversion rate (official): 2.18 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

VIETNAM/WALLIS AND FUTUNA/WESTERN SAHARA

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: military controlled

Airfields: 242 total, 128 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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. has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

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 Henri Beaux

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 5 years

ECONOMY

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

Electric power: 1,000 kW capacity (1979); 1.0 million kWh produced (1979), 133 kWh per capita

Exports: negligible

Imports: \$3.4 million (1977); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

Aid: (1978) France, European Development Fund, \$2.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 75 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)

Ports: 2 minor

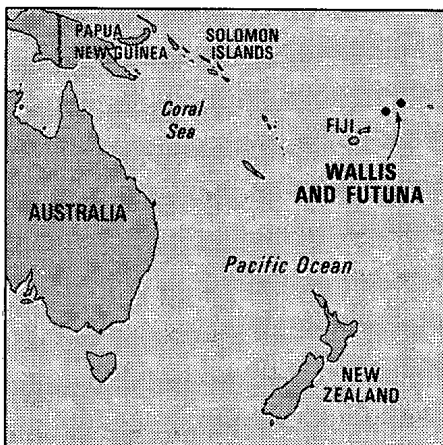
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 148 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.)

DEFENSE

No formal defense structure; no regular Armed Forces

WALLIS AND FUTUNA



(See reference map X)

LAND

About 207 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 129 km

PEOPLE

Population: 10,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1978)

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

WESTERN SAHARA

(formerly Spanish Sahara)

LAND

266,770 km², 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: 101,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 5.3% (current)

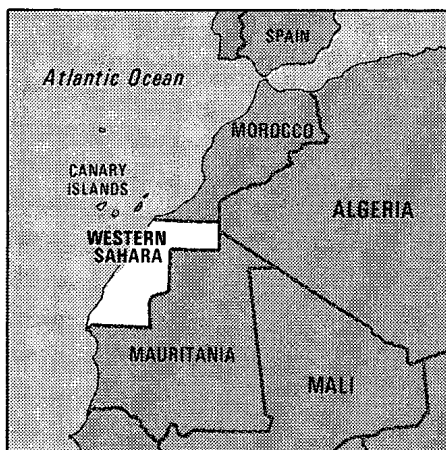
Nationality: noun—Saharan(s); adjective—Saharan

Ethnic divisions: Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads

Religion: Muslim

Language: Hassaniya Arabic

Literacy: among Moroccans, probably nearly 20%; among Saharans, perhaps 5%

WESTERN SAHARA/WESTERN SAMOA

(See reference map VII)

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 Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa. Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there.

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

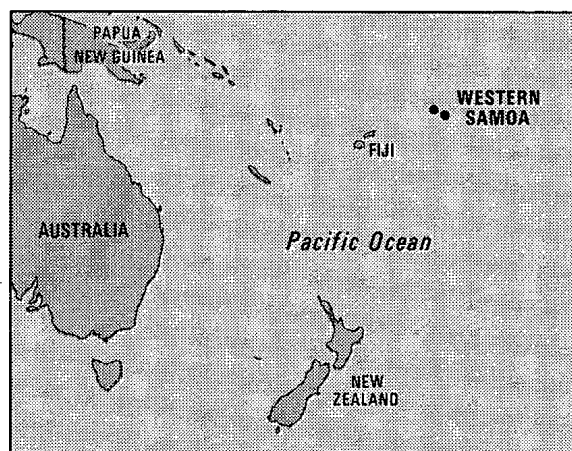
Highways: 6,100 km total; 500 km bituminous treated, 5,600 km unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 major (El Aaiun, Dakhla)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 14 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: sparse and fragmentary system with facilities concentrated in northwest area; some radio relay, wire, and radiocommunications stations in use; 1,000 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV stations

WESTERN SAMOA

(See reference map X)

LAND

2,849 km²; 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

PEOPLE

Population: 157,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronésians (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: 38,200 (1976), 90% in agriculture

Organized labor: unorganized

WESTERN SAMOA/YEMEN (ADEN)**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 12,000 persons); two members who do not have traditional family ties are elected by universal adult suffrage

Elections: held triennially, last in February 1979

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, IBRD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Forum, South Pacific Commission, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$70 million (1978), \$450 per capita

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams

Electric power: 16,900 kW capacity (1979); 41 million kWh produced (1979), 263 kWh per capita

Exports: \$11.1 million (f.o.b., 1978); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

Imports: \$52.5 million (c.i.f., 1978); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, 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: Australia (1980-83), \$16.10 million; New Zealand, West Germany, U.S. (total aid 1978), \$18.13 million

Budget: (1977) \$53.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: WS Tala=US\$1.22 (1979)

Major industries: timber, tourism

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

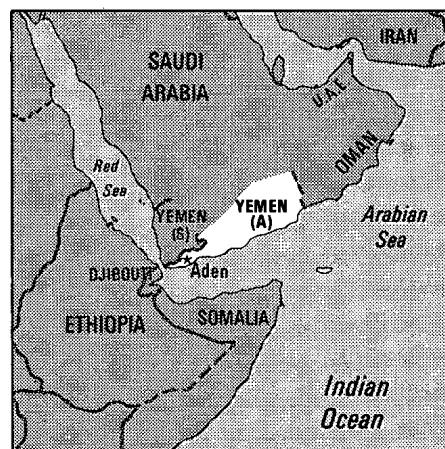
Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications: 3,800 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 20,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

YEMEN (ADEN)

(See reference map VI)

LAND

287,490 km²; (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") (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,383 km

PEOPLE

Population: 1,930,000, excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.4% (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

YEMEN (ADEN)/YEMEN (SANAA)

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: Supreme People's Council; cabinet

Government leaders: Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, YSP Secretary General, and Prime Minister—Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani

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

ECONOMY

GNP: \$792 million (1978 est.), \$430 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 at Little Aden operates on imported crude; current output about one-third of rated capacity of 170,000 b/d; oil exploration activity

Electric power: 140,000 kW capacity (1979); 310 million kWh produced (1979), 170 kWh per capita

Exports: \$45.7 million (1978), excluding petroleum products but including re-exports

Imports: \$387.0 million (c.i.f., 1978)

Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exports mainly to U.K. and Japan

Budget: (1979) total receipts \$423 million, current expenditures \$209 million, development expenditures \$214 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US\$2.90

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,311 km total; 322 km bituminous treated, 290 km crushed stone and gravel, 4,699 km motorable track

Pipelines: refined products, 32 km

Ports: 1 major (Aden)

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft, 1 leased in

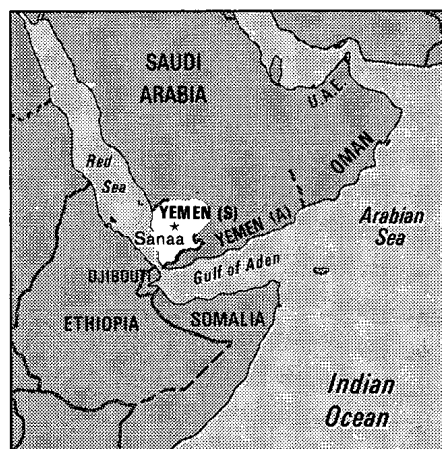
Airfields: 96 total, 58 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of open-wire, tropo-scatter multiconductor cable, and radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; estimated 10,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 410,000; 227,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, \$56 million; about 22.4% of central government budget

YEMEN (SANAA)

(See reference map VI)

LAND

194,250 km² (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,528 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 523 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,305,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

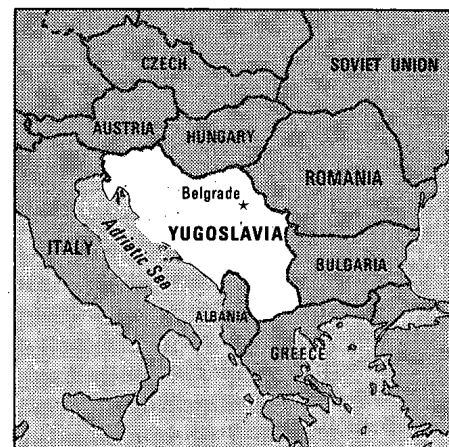
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

YEMEN (SANAA)/YUGOSLAVIA**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Yemen Arab Republic**Type:** republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974**Capital:** Sanaa**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 sentiment 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:** \$3.8 billion (FY79), \$740 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:** 77,000 kW capacity (1979); 265 million kWh produced (1979), 50 kWh per capita**Exports:** \$2.1 million (f.o.b., 1979); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables**Imports:** \$1,374.0 million (c.i.f., 1979); 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:** (1978-79) total receipts \$909 million, current expenditure \$409 million, development expenditure \$590 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Yemeni rial=US\$0.22 (1978)**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:** 10 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 27 total, 15 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 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; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,181,000; 631,000 fit for military service; about 54,000 reach military age (18) annually**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1979, \$156 million; 22% of central government budget**YUGOSLAVIA**

(See reference map V)

LAND255,892 km²; 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:** 22,451,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 0.8% (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)

YUGOSLAVIA

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: 8.9 million (1979); 32% agriculture, 24% mining and manufacturing, 8.5% other nonagricultural activities; estimated unemployment averaged 6.8% of domestic labor force in 1978

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 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, Mijatović presides as President of the Republic

Government leader: Cvijetin Mijatović, President of Republic 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 Party President Lazar Mojsov and influential Presidium members Milos Minic, Vladimir Bakaric, and Stane Dolanc

Communists: 1.7 million party members (April 1979)

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 (UYY), 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: \$64.4 billion (1979 est., at 1979 prices), \$2,900 per capita; real growth rate 7% (1979)

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: 3.5 million metric tons produced (1979), 155 kg per capita

Electric power: 13,320,000 kW capacity (1979); 54,966 million kWh produced (1979), 2,470 kWh per capita

Exports: \$6.80 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 53% raw materials and semimanufactures, 18% equipment, 29% consumer goods

Imports: \$14.02 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 65% raw materials and semimanufactures, 24% equipment, 11% consumer goods

Major trade partners: 65% non-Communist countries (7% U.S., 45% other developed Western countries), 35% Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 27.30 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: 9,909 km total; 9,762 km standard gage (1.435 m), 147 km narrow gage; 794 km double track; 2,911 km electrified (1978)

Highways: 111,923 km total; 49,924 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 40,015 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 21,984 km earth (1979)

Inland waterways: 2,600 km (1978)

Freight carried: rail—112.8 million metric tons, 23.4 billion metric ton/km (1978); highway—113.1 million metric tons, 14.2 billion metric ton/km (1978); waterway—27.0 million metric tons, 6.1 billion metric ton/km (incl. int'l. transit traffic) in approximately 1,225 waterway craft with 703,600-metric-ton capacity (1979)

Pipelines: 1,373 km crude oil; 2,760 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploce), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade (1979)

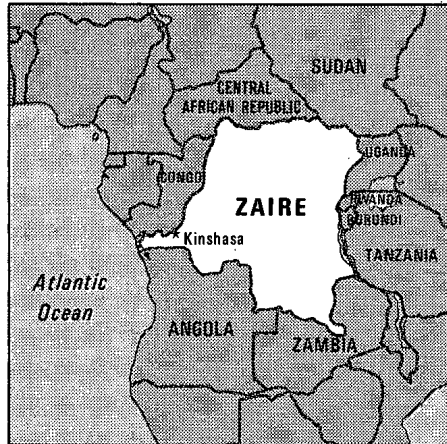
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,922,000; 4,744,000 fit for military service; 189,000 reach military age (19) annually

YUGOSLAVIA/ZAIRE

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, 73.6 billion dinars; about 5.8% of national income

ZAIRE



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,343,950 km²; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other

Land boundaries: 9,902 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 37 km

PEOPLE

Population: 29,344,000 (January 1981), 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: 60% Christian, 35% animist, 5% 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; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

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: elections for urban zone councils, Legislative Council, and Political Bureau party held in October 1977; presidential referendum/election held December 1977

Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above

Voting strength: MPR slate polled 97.5% of vote in 1977 Political Bureau elections

Communists: no Communist Party

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: \$5.4 billion (1978 est.), \$200 per capita; 1.5% current annual growth rate

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 100,090 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries

Electric power: 1,597,500 kW capacity (1977); 4.3 billion kWh produced (1977), 163 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,323 million (f.o.b., 1979); copper, cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

Imports: \$597 million (c.i.f., 1979); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

Budget: 1978 revenue, \$427.6 million; current expenditures, \$655.4 million, capital expenditures \$52 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaire=US\$0.836

Fiscal year: calendar year

ZAIRE/ZAMBIA**COMMUNICATIONS**

Railroads: 4,859 km total; 3,573 km 1.067-meter gage (851 km electrified), 125 km 1,000-meter gage; 136 km 0.615-meter gage, 1,025 km 0.600-meter gage

Highways: 168,979 km total; 2,654 km bituminous, 140,979 km improved earth; 25,346 km unimproved

Inland waterways: comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: refined products, 390 km

Ports: 1 major (Matadi), 2 minor

Civil air: 64 major transport aircraft, including 4 leased in

Airfields: 318 total, 272 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 65 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: barely adequate wire and radio-relay service, 35,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 international and 6 domestic satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,484,000; 3,276,000 fit for military service

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% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport

Organized labor: approximately 238,000 wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zambia

Type: 1-party state

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 (1978 election): 70% of eligible voters went to polls; Kaunda was only candidate for President; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

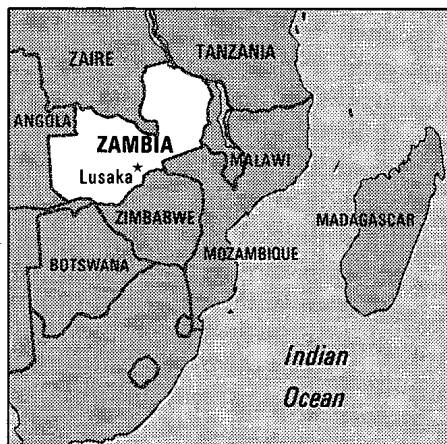
Communists: no Communist Party, but socialist sympathizers in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions

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: \$2.8 billion (1978), \$500 per capita; real annual average growth rate, 0.7% (1970-77)

Agriculture: main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

ZAMBIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

745,920 km²; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland

Land boundaries: 6,003 km

PEOPLE

Population: 5,926,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE

Major industries: copper mining and processing

Electric power: 1,563,400 kW capacity (1977); 7.2 billion kWh produced (1977), 1,390 kWh per capita

Exports: \$1,409 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); copper (92%), zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

Imports: \$748 million (c.i.f., 1978); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

Major trade partners: EEC, Japan, China, South Africa

Budget: (1979) revenue \$806 million (est.), current expenditures \$907 million (est.), development expenditures \$111 million (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha=US\$1.23 (1978, official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,014 km, all narrow gage (1.067 m); 13 km double track

Highways: 36,402 km total; 5,488 km paved, 7,817 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 23,097 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,250 km including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines: 724 km crude oil

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 162 total, 154 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities, among the best in black Africa, are 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; 55,000 telephones; (1.0 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,180,000; 614,000 fit for military service

ZIMBABWE**LAND**

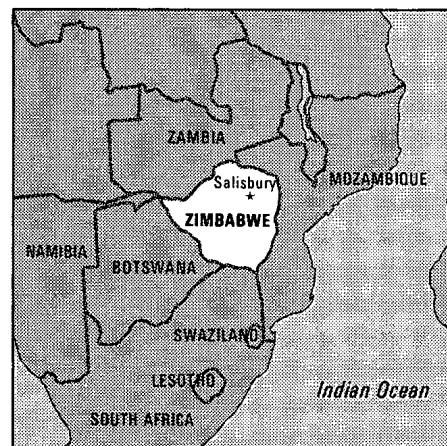
391,090 km²; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; 39% owned by Europeans (farmed by modern methods); 48% worked communally by Africans; 7% national land, 6% not alienated

Land boundaries: 3,017 km

PEOPLE

Population: 7,532,000 (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean



(See reference map VII)

Ethnic divisions: about 97% African (over 70% of which are members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 20 to 25% speak Ndebele); about 3% European, less than 0.5% coloreds (people of mixed heritage) and Asians

Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim

Language: English official; Shona and Ndebele also widely used

Literacy: 25-30% of black; nearly 100% of whites

Labor force: (1972) 778,000 Africans (above 30% migrants, many resident for many years, from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds; 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

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zimbabwe

Type: independent since 18 April 1980; a British-style parliamentary democracy

Capital: Salisbury

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces

Legal system: British common law tradition

Branches: legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

Government leaders: Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, President Canaan Banana

Suffrage: universal over age 18

ZIMBABWE/TAIWAN

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of 5-year electoral mandate

Political parties and leaders: Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Rhodesian Front (RF), Ian Smith; United African National Council (UANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa; others failed to win any seats in Parliament

Voting strength (February 1980 elections): ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 57 seats; ZAPU (also known as the Patriotic Front), 20 seats; RF, 20 seats; UANC, 3 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: ITU

ECONOMY

GDP: \$3.3 billion (1978), \$470 per capita; economy contracting since 1974 with estimated drop of 5% 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: \$919 million (f.o.b., 1978 est.), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar

Imports: \$677 million (c.i.f., 1978 est.); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Net merchandise trade earnings: \$150 million (1978 est.)

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-U.S.) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-78), \$63 million

Budget: FY78—revenues \$847 million, expenditures \$1,229 million, deficit \$382 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1.454

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,434 km narrow gage (1.067 m); 42 km double track

Highways: 78,491 km total; 8,058 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)

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased in

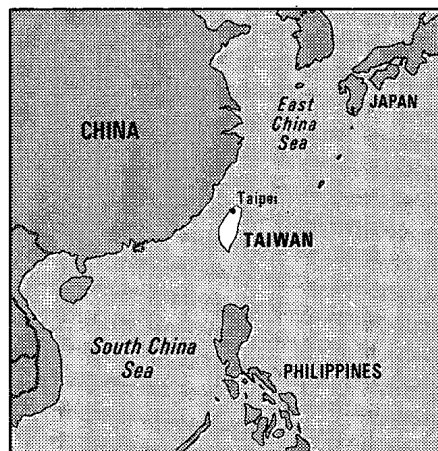
Airfields: 406 total, 394 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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; 198,000 telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,625,000; 997,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 86,000

TAIWAN



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

32,260 km² (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: 17,987,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (January 1981), average annual growth rate 2.0% (1-79 to 1-80)

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

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: 6.51 million (1979); 21.5% primary industry (agriculture), 41.8% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 36.7% tertiary industry (including commerce and services), 1979; 1.3% unemployment (1979)

Organized labor: about 15% of 1978 labor force (government controlled)

TAIWAN

GOVERNMENT

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 Yün-hsüan

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 (1977 provincial assembly elections): 56 seats Kuomintang, 21 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; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980, member of ADB and seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, IWC-International Wheat Council

ECONOMY

GNP: \$32.2 billion (1979, in 1979 prices), \$1,830 per capita; real growth, 8% (1979)

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: 8,183,000 kW capacity (1979); 40.3 billion kWh produced (1979), 2,285 kWh per capita

Exports: \$16.1 billion (f.o.b., 1979); 28.0% textiles, 17.0% electrical machinery, 6.3% plywood and wood products, 8.0% basic metals and metal products, 28% machinery, manufactures and transportation.

Imports: \$14.8 billion (c.i.f., 1979); 23.0% machinery and transportation equipment, 11.0% electrical machinery, 11.0% basic metals, 15.0% crude oil, 12.3% chemical products

Major trade partners: exports—35% U.S., 14% Japan; imports—31% Japan, 23% U.S. (1979)

Aid: economic—U.S. (FY46-79), \$2.2 billion committed; IBRD (1962-79), \$451.0 million; Japan (as of 1979), \$228.0 million; ADB (1962-79), \$92 million; military—U.S. (FY46-79), \$4.4 billion committed

Central government budget: \$6.7 billion (FY79)

Monetary conversion rate: NT (New Taiwan) \$36=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: about 1,050 km common-carrier and 3,500 km industrial lines, all on Taiwan; common-carrier lines consist of West System—825 km meter gage (1.067 m) with 325 km double track (complete line under construction for electrification)—and East Line—225 km meter gage (1.067 m); 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 17,224 km (construction of North-South Freeway approximately 98% complete), plus 483 km on Penghu and offshore islands; 11,455 km paved, 4,424 km gravel and crushed stone, 1,345 km earth

Pipelines: 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

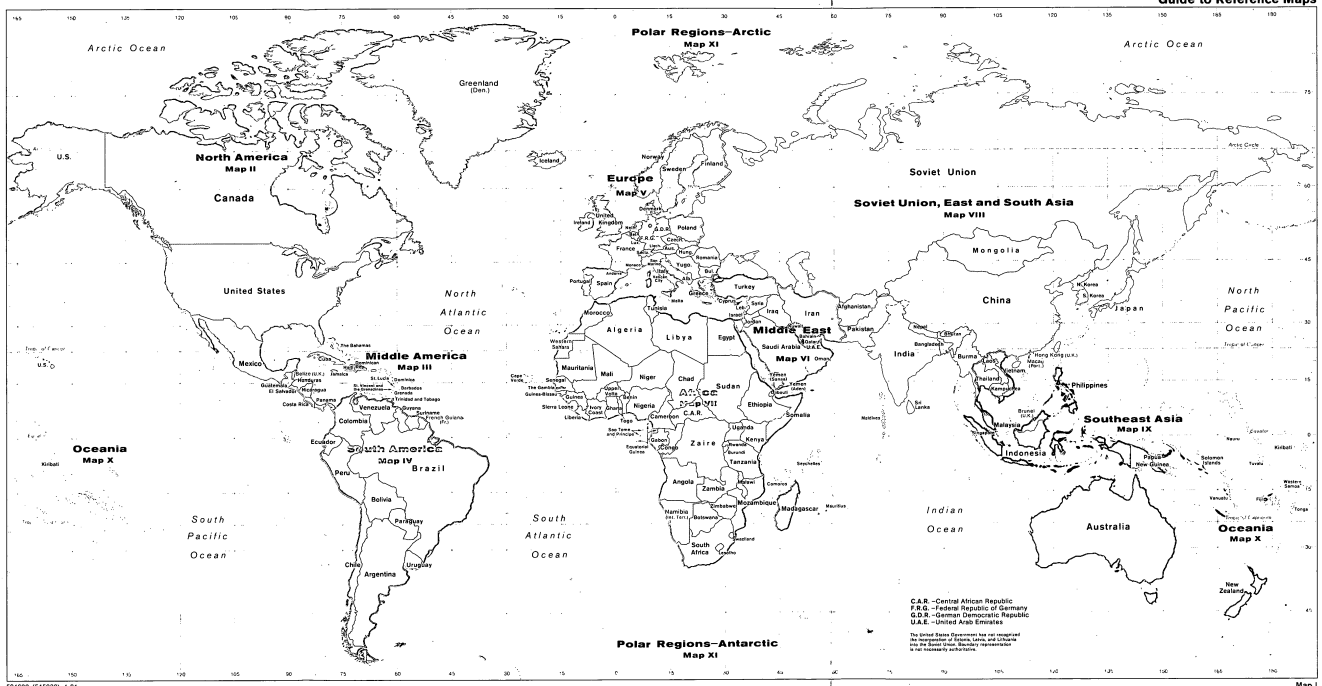
Ports: 5 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 42 total, 40 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 2.1 million telephones; 134 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 9 FM transmitters; 27 TV transmitter stations and 26 relay sites; 8 million radio receivers and 3.5 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter radio-relay links to Hong Kong and the Philippines; submarine cable to Okinawa (Japan) and the Philippines; submarine cables being laid to Guam

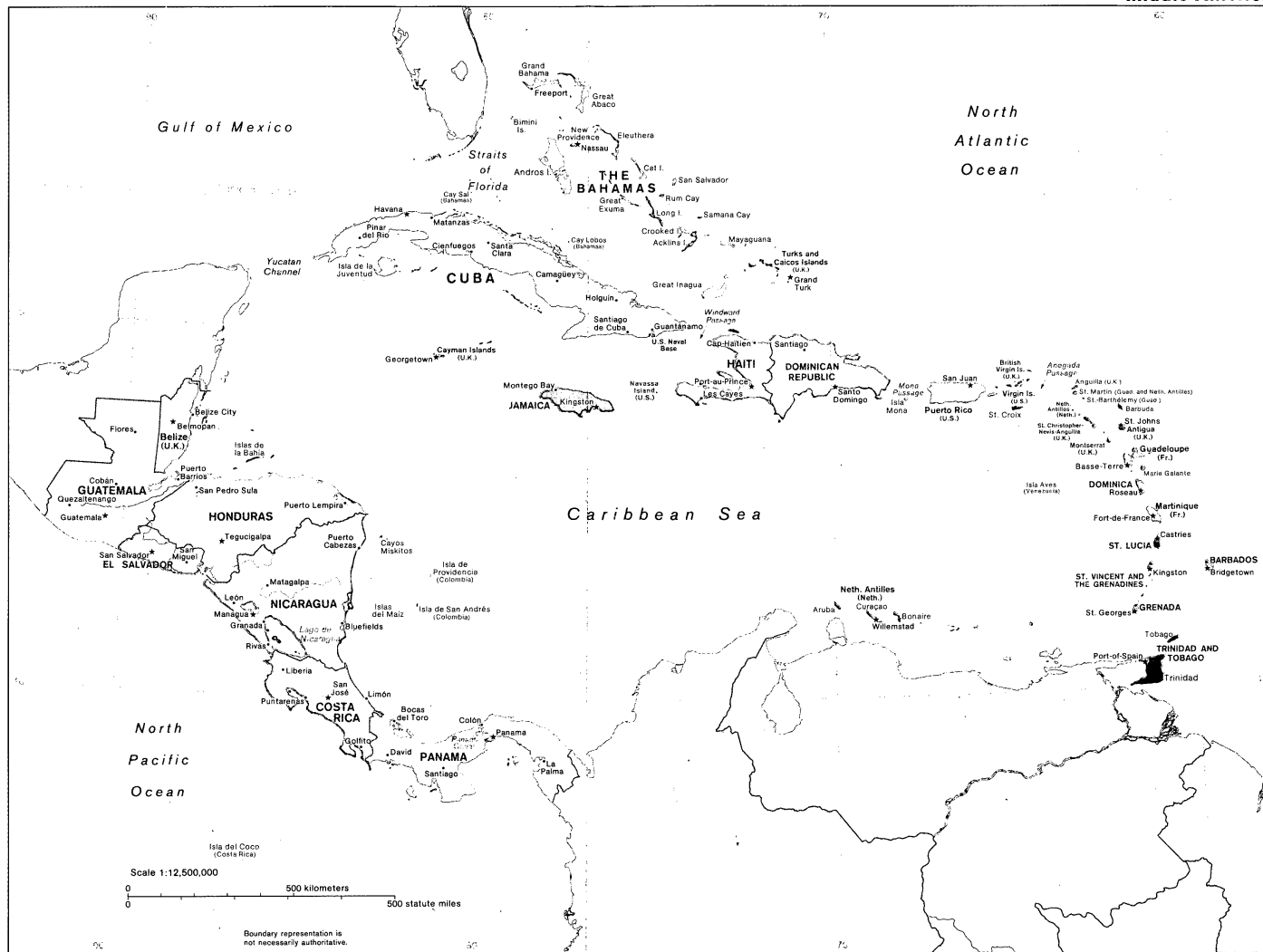
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,422,000; 3,481,000 fit for military service; about 201,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

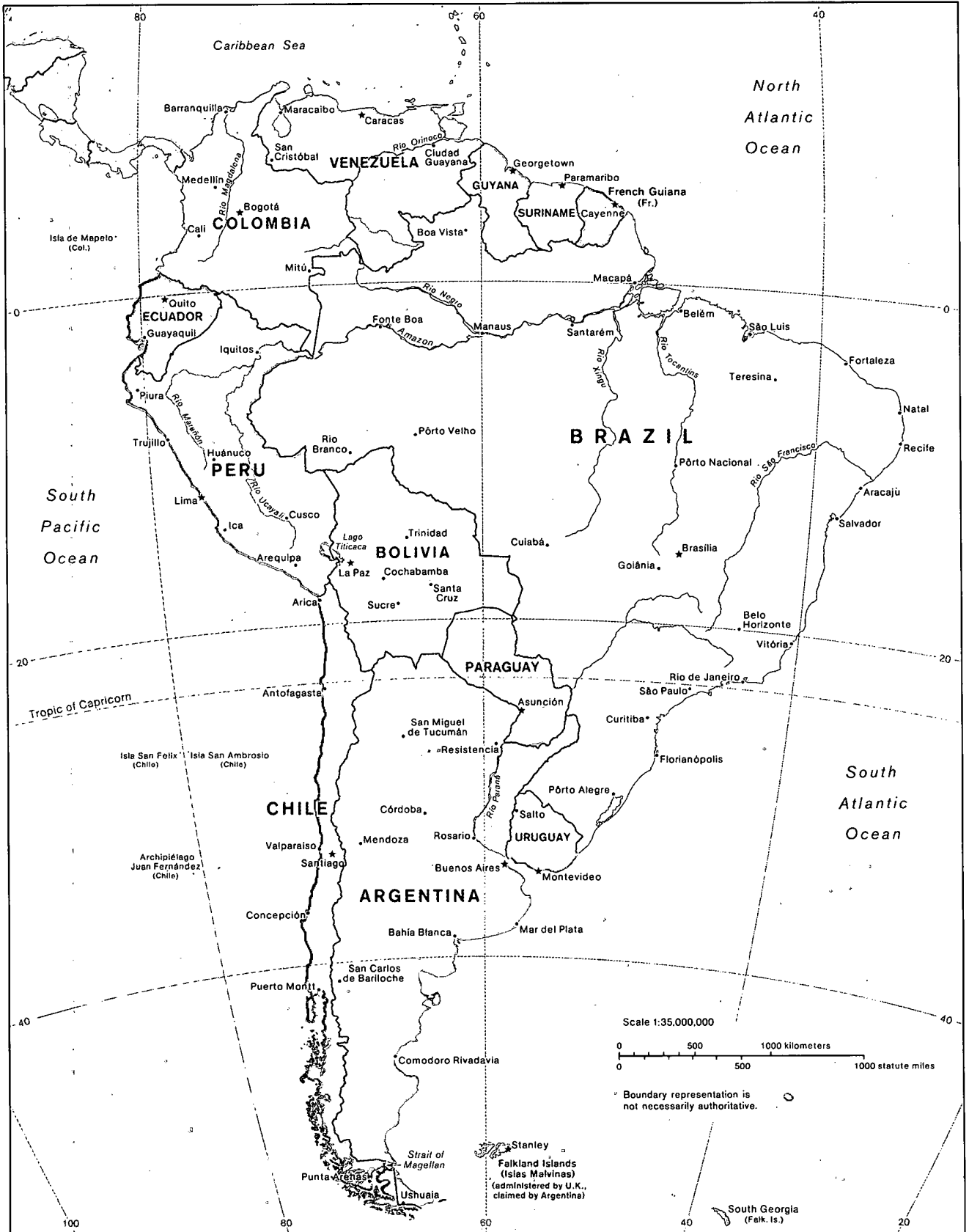




Middle America



South America



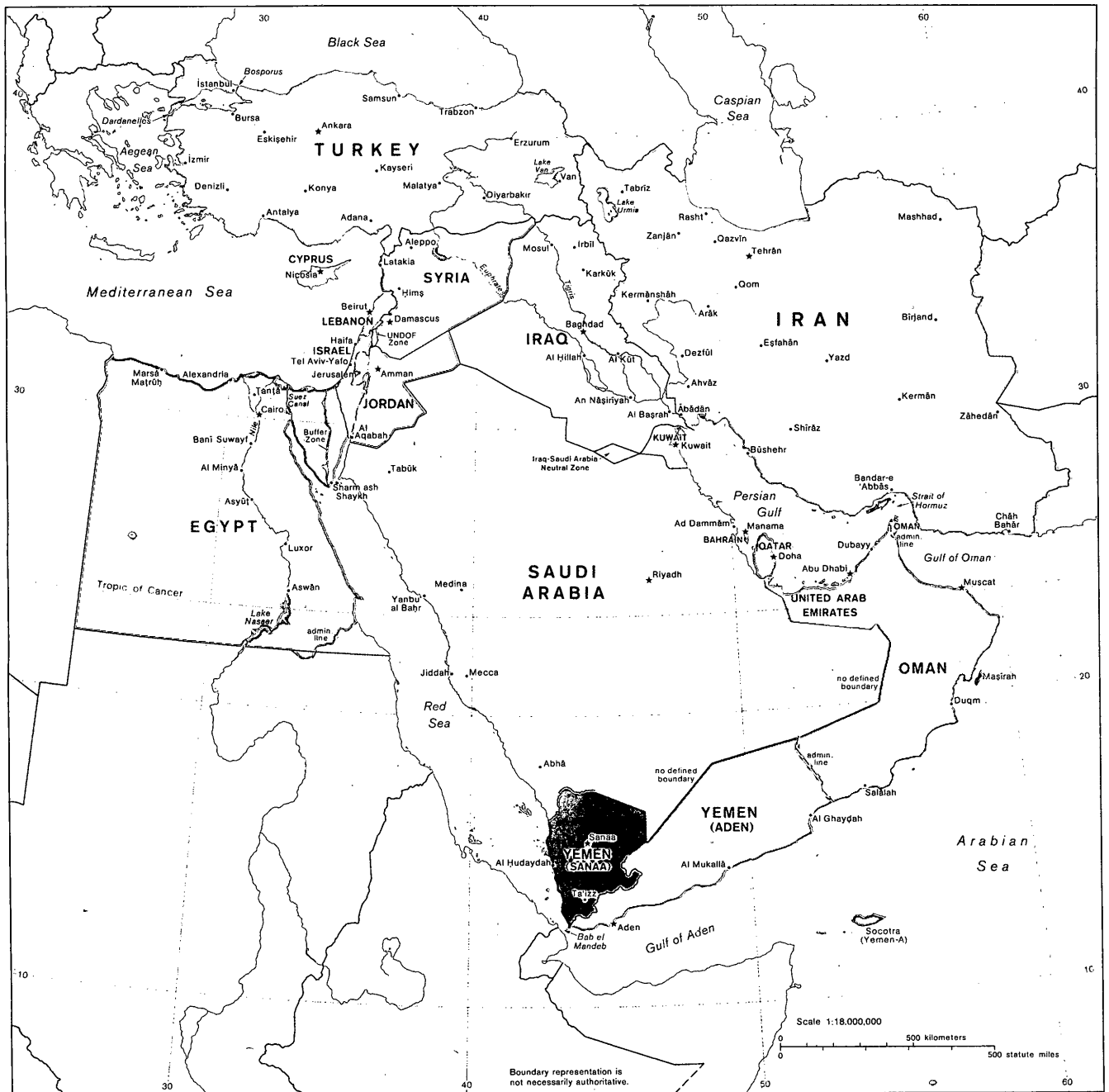
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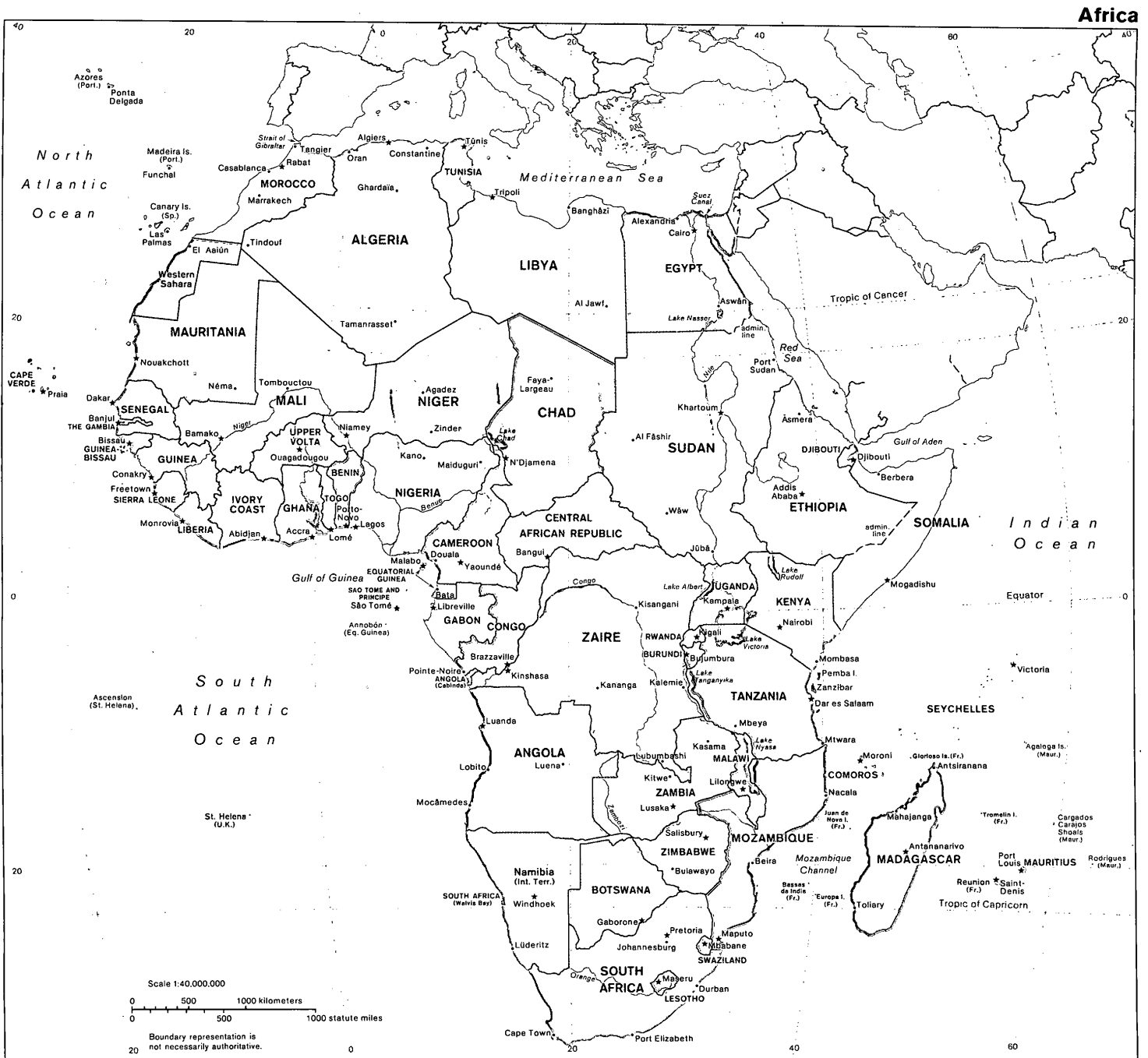
Map IV

Europe

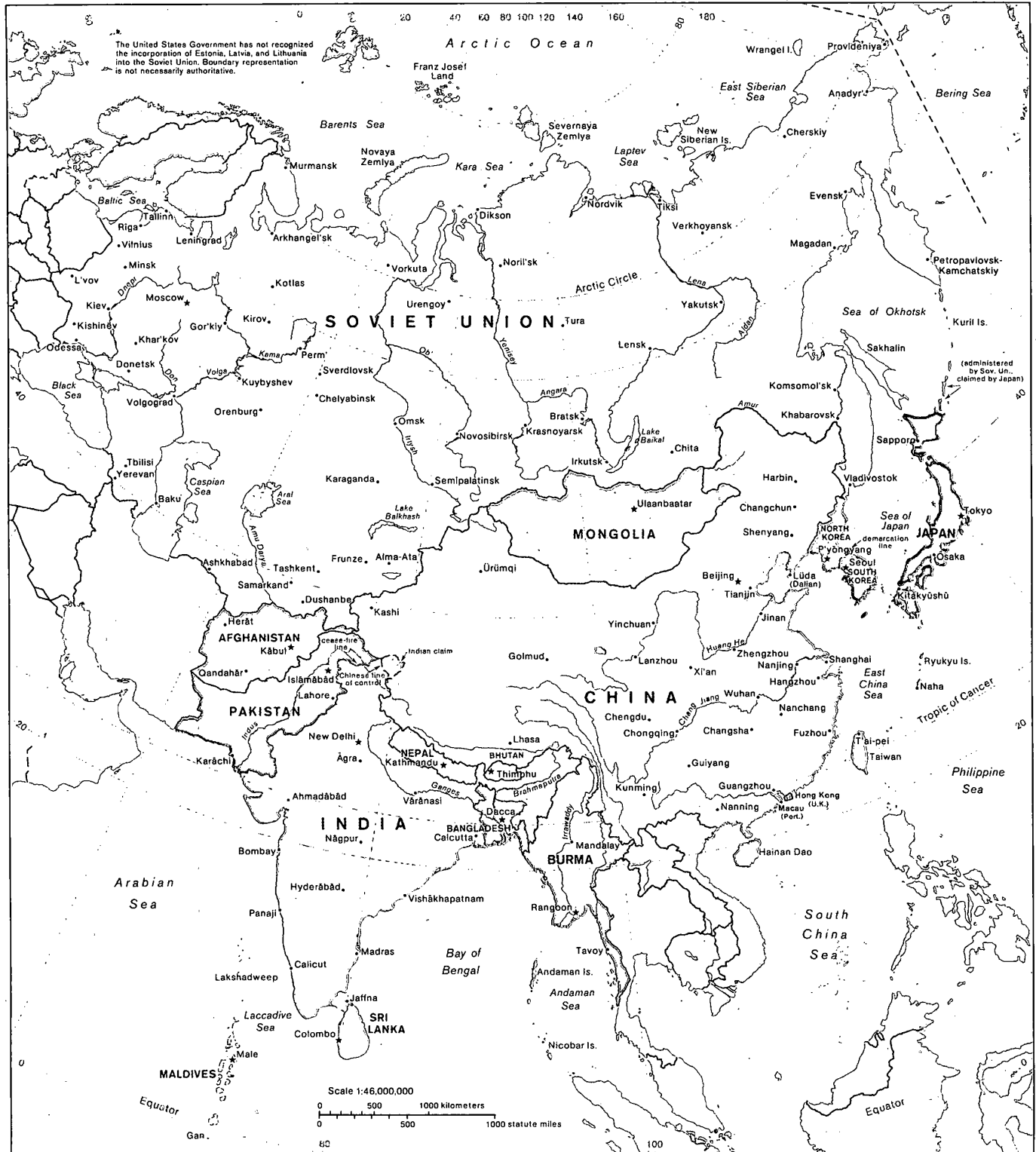


Middle East





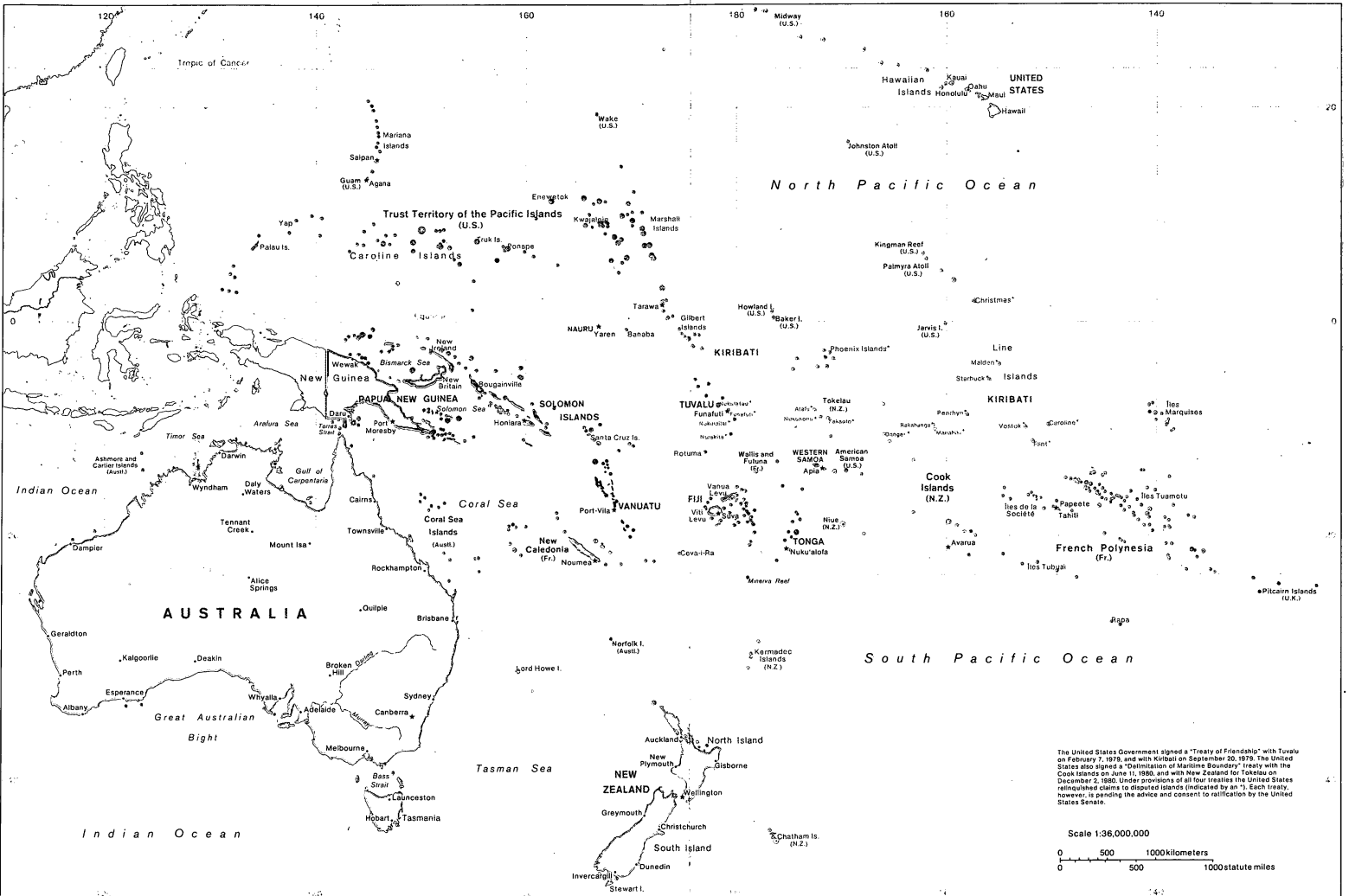
Soviet Union, East and South Asia



Southeast Asia



Oceania



The United States Government signed a "Treaty of Friendship" with Tuvalu on February 7, 1979, and with Kiribati on September 20, 1979. The United States also signed a "Delimitation of Maritime Boundary" treaty with the Cook Islands on June 11, 1980, and with New Zealand for Tokelau on December 2, 1980. Under provisions of all four treaties the United States relinquished claims to disputed islands (indicated by an *). Each treaty, however, is pending the advice and consent to ratification by the United States Senate.

