

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

## BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

JANUARY 1974



**DIA review(s) completed.**

Supersedes the July 1973 issuance of this Factbook,  
copies of which should be destroyed.

## FOREWORD

The *Basic Intelligence Factbook*, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually as part of the NIS Program by the Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency. The data are prepared by Office of the Geographer, Department of State and by components of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. Comments and suggestions should be addressed to the Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence (Attn: NIS Factbook), Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

Additional copies of the Factbook are obtainable through established channels for dissemination of the NIS.

This edition is a compilation of the unclassified information in the classified version of the Factbook. It is issued for use by U. S. Government departments and agencies.

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Next 5 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation of French-speaking Countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASA	Association of Southeast Asia
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	Colombo Plan
	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement

ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
IPU	Inter Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
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
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
WEU	Western European Union
WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WPC	World Peace Council

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

Principal Organs:

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

Operating Bodies:

UNCTAD	U.N. Conference for Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund

Regional Economic Commissions:

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
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

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

UPU Universal Postal Union  
UNCTAD U.N. Conference on Trade and Development  
WHO World Health Organization  
WMO World Meteorological Organization

Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

Committees:

Seabeds Committee United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the  
Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National  
Jurisdiction



Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-October 1973, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 January 1974. Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1974 except for average number of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the 5-year period 1974-78. Military and communications data are as of 31 October 1974 unless otherwise indicated.

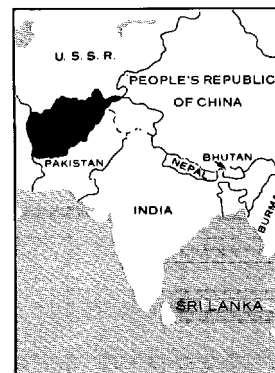
Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the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

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

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

NIS 34

AFGHANISTAN



LAND:

250,000 sq. mi.; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste or urban, 3% forested  
Land boundaries: 3,425 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 18,504,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/70-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras, minor ethnic groups include Chahar, Turkmen, Kizelbashes, and others  
Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other  
Language: 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbeki and Turkmeni), 10% 30 minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism  
Literacy: under 10%  
Labor force: about 4.3 million (official est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 20%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor  
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Afghanistan  
Type: republic  
Capital: Kabul  
Political subdivisions: 28 provinces with centrally appointed governors  
Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution nullified July 1973; independent judiciary also abolished and powers transferred to the Council of Justice, chaired by Minister of Justice; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: Parliament abolished July 1973; all powers of the parliament and the monarchy transferred to the President  
Government leaders: President Mohammad Daud who also serves as prime minister, foreign minister, and defense minister; Naim Khan, Daud's brother and personal adviser; young, mostly unidentified, military officers serving on the ruling Central Committee  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: promised but no date set  
Political parties and leaders: no political parties permitted  
Communists: there are 2 pro-Moscow Communist groups, with about 350-500 active members; several other groups, further to left, with several hundred members and sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: with the mullahs and the military supporting the new government, no known organized opposition  
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.1 billion (FY72), well below \$100 per capita; real growth rate about 4-5% in FY72  
Agriculture: agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 80% of the labor force; main crops -- wheat and other grains, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages -- wheat, sugar, tea  
Major industries: cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$81.8 million (f.o.b., FY72); fruits and nuts, natural gas, karakul, cotton, carpets and rugs, wool

Imports: \$127.1 million (c.i.f., FY72); wheat, textiles, chemicals, tea, petroleum, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S.S.R., India, U.K., Pakistan; imports -- U.S.S.R., Japan, India, U.S.

Monetary conversion rate: 45 Afghanis=US\$1 (official); 60 Afghanis=US\$1 (August 1973)

Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6 mi. (single track) 5'0"-gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line

Highways: 10,740 mi.; 420 mi. concrete, 980 mi. bituminous surfaced, 2,100 mi. gravel, 3,630 mi. improved earth, and 3,610 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: total navigability 760 mi.; steamers use Amu Darya

Ports: only minor river ports

Airfields: 72 total, 39 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services, barely sufficient to meet civil and military requirements; 20,960 telephones; 108,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 4.7 million; 2.5 million fit for military service; about 165,000 reach military age (22) annually

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

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, \$36.8 million; 20.3% of total budget

NIS 20

ALBANIA



LAND:

11,100 sq. mi.; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other  
Land boundaries: 445 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 225 mi. (including Sazan Island)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,334,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)  
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 Republic of Albania  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Tirane  
Political subdivisions: 27 rrethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages  
Legal system: based on Soviet law; constitution adopted 1950; 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  
Branches: People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary  
Government leaders: Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu; President, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections September 1970  
Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha  
Voting strength (1970 election); 99.9% Communist  
Communists: 75,637 party members (1970)  
Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, 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 1972 prices), \$530 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  
Exports: \$91 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade -- 55% minerals, metals, fuels; 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 5% consumer goods

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$159 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade -- 50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs); 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods  
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: 142 mi. standard gage, single track; government owned (1973)  
Highways: 3,100 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 1,200 mi. crushed stone and/or gravel, 1,600 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1973)  
Inland waterways: 27 mi. plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1973)  
Freight carried: rail -- 3.1 million short tons, 123.3 million short ton/mi. (1971); highways -- 43.0 million short tons, 616.4 million short ton/mi. (1971)  
Ports: 2 major (Durrës, Vlorë), 2 minor (1973)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 110 mi.  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft (1973)  
Airfields: 11 total; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 589,000,000 leks; about 8.6% of total budget and 6.0% of est. GNP

NIS 47

ALGERIA



LAND:

950,000 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows,  
1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 3,890 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 735 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 15,994,000, average annual growth rate 3.1%  
(7/68-7/72)  
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: 2.8 million; 47% agriculture, 8% industry, 24% other (military,  
police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants,  
construction workers); 40% of urban labor unemployed  
Organized labor: 17% 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: 15 Wilayas (departments or provinces)  
Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles;  
constitution adopted by referendum 1963 but suspended since June 1965;  
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  
Branches: executive dominant, unicameral legislature has not met since June  
1965 coup d'etat but was never formally suspended, judiciary  
Government leader: Houari Boumediene, President of Council of the Revolution  
and President of the Council of Ministers, overthrew elected President  
Ahmed Ben Bella 19 June 1965  
Suffrage: universal over age 19  
Elections: presidential 15 September 1963; departmental assemblies 25 May 1969;  
local councils 14 February 1971  
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN)  
Voting strength (1963 election): 100% FLN  
Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU,  
OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$6.3 billion (est. 1972), \$410 per capita, average annual increase  
since 1968 (current prices), 11%  
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, barley, wine, citrus fruits  
Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical  
and steel plants under construction  
Electric power: 1,770,000 kw. capacity (1972); 2.7 billion kw.-hr. produced  
(1972), 178 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$1,207 million (f.o.b., 1972); crude petroleum 75%, other items -- wine,  
citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables; to France 24%, West Germany 24%, Benelux  
9%, Italy 8%, U.S.S.R. 7%

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$1,372 million (c.i.f., 1972); major items -- capital goods 37%, semi-finished goods 27%, foodstuffs 13%; from France 38%, West Germany 9%, Italy 9%, U.S. 8%

Monetary conversion rate: 4.547 dinars=US\$1 in 1972, and 4.4093 dinars=US\$1 through mid-1973

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,414 mi.; 1,660 mi. standard gage, 663 mi. 3'5 9/16" gage, 91 mi. meter gage; 188 mi. electrified; 120 mi. double track

Highways: 42,100 mi., of which 17,950 mi. are concrete or bituminous and the remainder gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth

Ports: 9 major, 8 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,250 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, 1,785 mi.

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 252 total, 198 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 111 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

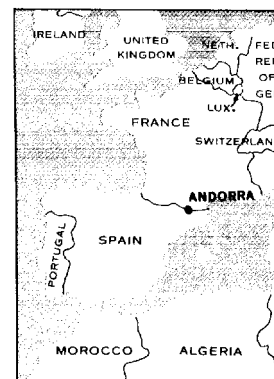
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; 184,100 telephones; 1,150,000 radio receivers; 250,000 TV receivers; 16 AM and 13 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,840,000; 2,200,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 150,000

NIS 9

ANDORRA



LAND:

180 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 65 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 19,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1969)  
Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other  
Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic  
Language: Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian  
Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Valleys of Andorra  
Capital: Andorra  
Political subdivisions: 6 districts -- Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino  
Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers  
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) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive -- syndic 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)  
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 1973  
Political parties and leaders: 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  
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (only 25% of land can be used for agriculture)  
Major industries: tourism (\$1 million annually), one cigarette factory (annual output \$1 million), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)  
Shortages: food  
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1972); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 370 kw.-hr. per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France  
Major trade partners: Spain, France

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: about 60 mi.  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: none  
Telecommunications: international circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 1,800 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 2,800 TV receivers

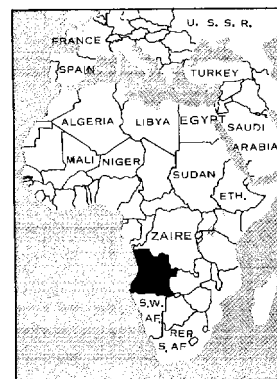


DEFENSE FORCES:

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

NIS 59

ANGOLA



LAND:  
481,000 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow)  
Land boundaries: 3,150 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (navy)  
(fishing 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,000 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 5,955,000, average annual growth rate 1.6%  
(12/60-12/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 93.6% African, 5% Europeans, 1.4% mulatto (1960)  
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: State of Angola  
Type: overseas state of Portugal  
Capital: Luanda  
Political subdivisions: 16 administrative districts including the coastal exclave of Cabinda  
Legal system: Portuguese civil codes and customary law; legal education obtained in Portugal  
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas in Lisbon is executive officer responsible for internal administration; he also has prescribed legislative functions which he shares with Legislative Assembly of directly and indirectly elected members; all action in state may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas; independent judiciary  
Government leader: Governor General Fernando Santos e Castro  
Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights  
Elections: Legislative Assembly elections held every 4 years; last held March 1973  
Political parties and leaders: only legal group is Portuguese National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN), headed by Gustavo Neto Miranda  
Other political or pressure groups: principal opposition groups which are carrying out insurgency are Revolutionary Government of Angola in exile (GRAE), led by Holden Roberto; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostinho Neto; and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi  
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.2 billion (1970 est.), about \$220 per capita  
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 368,000 metric tons, \$8.4 million (1970); exports \$18.7 million; imports \$5.5 million (1971)  
Major industries: mining (oil, iron, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, cement, food processing plants, building construction  
Electric power: 443,000 kw. capacity (1971); 838 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 140 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$479 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee (about 35%), oil, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, oil, timber, and corn  
Imports: \$392 million (c.i.f., 1972); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines  
Major trade partners: main partner Portugal, followed by West Germany, U.S., U.K., Japan  
Aid: Portugal only donor  
Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US\$1, until February 1973; 25.5 escudos=US\$1 thereafter  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

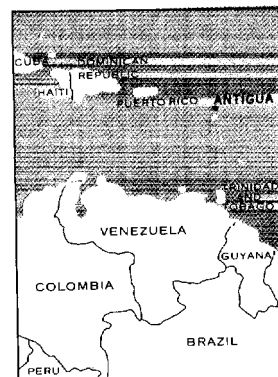
Railroads: 1,918 mi.; 1,724 mi. 3'6" gage, 194 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage  
Highways: 45,000 mi.; 4,270 mi. bituminous-surface treatment, 28,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 2,000 mi. navigable  
Ports: 3 major, 15 minor  
Pipelines: crude oil, 111 mi.  
Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 468 total, 390 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 53 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: simple network of low-capacity open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 30,450 telephones; 110,000 radio receivers; 21 AM, 7 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,475,000, fit for military service, 735,000; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 60,000  
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NIS 81A

ANTIGUA



LAND:

108 sq. mi.; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 95 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 77,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (4/60-4/70)  
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

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: Prime Minister George Herbert Walter; Governor Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs  
Suffrage: universal suffrage age 21 and over  
Elections: every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1971; last by-election August 1968  
Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry  
Voting strength: 1971 election -- House of Representative seats -- ALP 4, PLM 13  
Communists: none known  
Other political or pressure groups: Afro-Caribbean Movement (ACM), a small black nationalist group led by Timothy Hector; Antigua Freedom Fighters (AFF), a small black radical group, leaders unknown  
Member of: has been invited to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement)

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$27.6 million (at market prices, 1970), \$430 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, cotton  
Major industries: oil refining, tourism  
Shortages: electric power  
Electric power: 22,440 kw. capacity (1972); 45 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 540 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.9 million (f.o.b., 1968); sugar, molasses, cotton  
Imports: \$20.0 million (c.i.f., 1968); food, clothing, oil, wood  
Major trade partners: U.K. 30%, U.S. 25%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 18% (1966)  
Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY46-71), \$1.5 million in loans  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (6 October 1971), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 49 mi. narrow gage (2'6"), employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 235 mi.; 150 mi. main, 85 mi. secondary

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 1 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 9,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system; 2,850 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 21,000 radio receivers, 8,600 TV sets; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

NIS 90

ARGENTINA



LAND:

1,070,000 sq. mi.; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste  
Land boundaries: 5,850 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
(continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)  
Coastline: 3,100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 24,471,000, average annual growth rate 1.5%  
(7/70-7/72)  
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: 9.5 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other  
Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Argentine Republic  
Type: republic; elected government took over 25 May 1973 from military regime in control since coup in June 1966; it resigned on 13 July and new election was held on 23 September bringing Peron back to power  
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  
Branches: presidency; national judiciary; legislature dismissed after June 1966 coup was reopened when new government was inaugurated on 25 May  
Government leader: President, Juan Peron  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over  
Elections: general elections held on 11 March 1973; congressional and gubernatorial runoffs were held on 15 April; next election in 4 years  
Political parties: Justicialistas, the official Peronist party; Radical Civic Union, moderate leftist and nationalist, Ricardo Balbin; Federal Popular Alliance, Francisco Manrique; Movement of Integration and Development (MID), small left of center party, former President Frondizi; New Force, conservative business party, organized by Alvaro Alsogaray for the 1973 elections; Intransigent Party, formerly the Intransigent Radicals (UCRI), small nationalist party, Oscar Alende; Union Popular, neo-Peronist or Peronism without Peron, generally more moderate than orthodox Peronism, Rodolfo Tecera del Franco; Popular Conservative Party, not conservative but a member of Peron's Civic Front, Vicente Solano Lima; smaller parties include the Revolutionary Christian Party and the Popular Christian party (both are factions of the Christian Democratic Party), the Progressive Democrats, the Socialist Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party; several provincial parties not organized on a national basis

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Voting strength: Justicialista Front, 61%; Radicals (former People's Radical Civic Union, UCRP), 24%; Federal Popular Alliance, 12%; others, 3%

Communists: some 60,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Argentine armed forces, Peronist-dominated labor movement, National Meeting of the Argentines (loose grouping of Communist and leftist politicians), General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen) Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Non-Aligned Nations Group

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$20.7 billion (at average parallel exchange rate, 1972) \$860 per capita; 73% consumption, 26% investment, 1.0% net foreign balance (1972); real growth rate 1972, 4.0%

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

Fishing: catch 290,000 metric tons (1971), \$20.2 million; exports \$4 million (1971), imports \$3.6 million (1970)

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

Crude steel: 2.1 million metric tons produced (1972)

Electric power: 7,262,000 kw. capacity (1972); 25.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,868 million (f.o.b., 1972) -- meat, wheat, corn, wool, hides, oilseeds

Imports: \$1,840 million (c.i.f., 1972) -- machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners (1971): exports -- EC 38%, LAFTA 21%, U.S. 9%, U.K. 7%; imports -- EC 24%, LAFTA 21%, U.S. 22%, U.K. 6%

Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-71), \$803.0 million in loans; \$18.0 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), \$1,109.8 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-71) \$56 million (drawn, \$41.0 million); military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-71), \$152.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: commercial -- 5.00 pesos=US\$1; financial -- floating, 9.98 pesos=US\$1, December 1972, parallel market 11.00 pesos=US\$1 (August 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 25,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 13,750 mi. broad gage (5'6") 8,750 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 500 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; about 1,035 mi. double and multiple track; 76 mi. electrified

Highways: 136,800 mi., of which 21,100 mi. paved, 40,700 mi. gravel, 72,400 mi. improved earth, and 2,600 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 6,800 navigable mi.

Ports: 7 major, 21 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,960 mi.; refined products, 1,370 mi.; natural gas, 5,500 mi.

Civil air: 51 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2,756 total, 2,002 usable; 75 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 263 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: foremost in telecom facilities in South America; telephone network has 1,925,000 sets, radio relay widely used, 2 communications satellite ground stations; estimated 7 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV sets; 126 AM, 11 FM, and 50 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,242,000; 4,620,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 215,000

Supply: produces some weapons, ammunition, and motor transport; past dependence upon U.S., Canada, and Western Europe being shifted almost exclusively to Europe

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$444,000,000, about 10% of total central government budget



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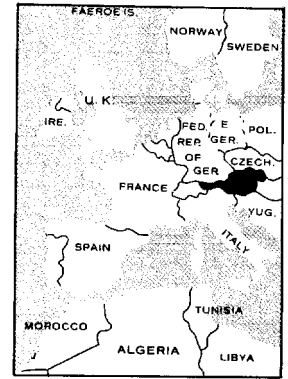
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NIS 16

AUSTRIA



LAND:

32,400 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water  
Land boundaries: 1,605 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,482,000, average annual growth rate 0.1% (1/72-1/73)  
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: 2,614,600 (1972); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number more than 200,000 (1972); unemployment 2.1% (1972)  
Organized labor: about 2/3 of wage and salary workers (1971)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Austria  
Type: federal republic  
Capital: Vienna  
Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender) including the capital  
Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: bicameral Parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary  
Government leaders: Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; President Franz Jonas  
Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections  
Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1977); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1975)  
Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Karl Schleinzer, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPÖe), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman  
Voting strength (1971 election): 50.2% SPÖe, 43.0% ÖVP, 5.4% FPÖe, 0.4% dissident Socialist, 1.4% Communist  
Communists: membership 26,000; activists 7,000-8,000; 60,705 votes in 1971 election  
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 (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action  
Member of: Council of Europe, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$26.9 billion (1972), \$3,600 per capita (1972); 55.1% consumption, 31.4% investment, 14.4% government, -0.4% net foreign balance, -0.5% net errors and omissions (1972); 1972 growth rate 5.5% constant prices  
Agriculture: livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp  
 Crude steel: 4.1 million metric tons produced (1972), 550 kilograms per capita (1972)  
 Electric power: 8,308,000 kw. capacity (1972); 29.4 billion kw.-hr produced (1972), 3,322 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$3.88 billion (f.o.b., 1972); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals  
 Imports: \$5.22 billion (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs  
 Major trade partners: (1972) West Germany 34%, Italy 8%, Switzerland 9%, U.K. 7%, U.S. 4%; EC 50%; EFTA 22%; Communist countries 10%

Aid:  
 economic -- authorized - U.S. \$1,188.2 million through FY72; IBRD \$104.9 million through FY72, none since FY62;  
 military -- U.S., \$147.3 million (FY52-72); net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$205 million (FY62-72), \$17 million in FY72  
 Monetary conversion rate: 17.7 shillings=US\$1, September 1973 (floating rate)  
 Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

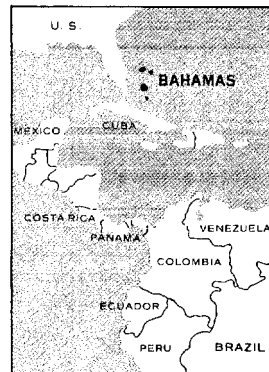
Railroads: 4,073 mi.; 3,673 mi. government owned; 3,373 mi. standard gage of which 1,408 mi. electrified and 833 mi. double tracked; 300 mi. narrow gage (2'6") of which 57 mi. electrified; 400 mi. privately owned; 229 mi. standard gage of which 109 mi. electrified; 171 narrow gage (2'6" and 3'3 3/8") of which 55 mi. electrified  
 Highways: 20,346 mi. total; 6,056 mi. federal (5,656 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 400 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); 14,290 mi. provincial (4,340 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 9,950 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); additionally about 38,000 mi. of communal roads, mostly of gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth  
 Inland waterways: 267 mi.; carries 5% freight, 6% passengers  
 Ports: 2 major river  
 Pipelines: crude oil, 500 mi.; natural gas, 1,000 mi.  
 Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft  
 Airfields: 65 total, 54 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
 Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; excellent national and international services; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 100 AM, 76 FM, and 200 TV stations; 1.75 million telephones; 2.55 million radio receivers; 1.76 million television receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,686,000; 1,355,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 55,000  
 Personnel: army 42,200, air force 4,400 (143 pilots), gendarmerie 11,000  
 Major ground units: 7 brigades (4 infantry, 3 armored infantry), 3 artillery regiments (battalion-size), 3 armored battalions, 1 infantry battalion, 4 engineer battalions, 3 anti-aircraft battalions, 1 reconnaissance battalion  
 Aircraft: 164 (55 jets); 48 prop; 2 turboprop; 64 helicopters  
 Supply: produces some small arms and ammunition, trucks, and tank destroyers; current sources of other items are the U.S., Western Europe, Sweden, and the Communist countries  
 Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$247 million; about 3.6% of the federal budget

NIS 81B

BAHAMAS



LAND:

4,400 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 2,200 mi. (New Providence Is. 47 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 192,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (4/70-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed  
Religion: mainly Church of England; some Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Roman Catholic  
Language: English  
Labor force: 60,000 (1963); 25% organized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands  
Type: independent commonwealth since July 1973, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state  
Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)  
Legal system: based on English law  
Branches: bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary  
Government leaders: Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: House of Assembly (9 September 1972)  
Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly Negro, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM) formed by a merger of United Bahamian Party (UBP) and Free Progressive Liberal Party (Free PLP), Kendall Isaacs  
Voting strength (1972 election): PLP 29 seats, FNM 9 seats  
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$390 million (at market prices, 1970 est.), \$1,920 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- fruits, vegetables  
Major industries: tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production  
Electric power: 177,000 kw. capacity (1971); 537.0 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 3,055 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$342 million (f.o.b., 1972); fuel oil, cement, rum, pulpwood, fruits, and vegetables  
Imports: \$487 million (c.i.f., 1972); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, crude oil  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 68%, U.K. 7%, Canada 6%; imports -- U.S. 54%, U.K. 14%, Italy 7%, Canada 4%, other 21% (1970)  
Aid: economic -- authorizations from U.S. (FY56-72) -- \$23.7 million in loans, \$0.3 million in grants  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$)=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 1,150 mi.  
Ports: 2 major, 9 minor

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 58 total, 51 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 50,000 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 90,000 radio receivers and 2,000 TV sets, 1 AM and 2 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

NIS 32C

BAHRAIN



LAND:

230 sq. mi. plus group of smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 234,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (2/65-4/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other  
Religion: Muslim  
Language: Arabic  
Literacy: about 30% (1965)  
Labor force: 53,274 (1965)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Bahrain  
Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971  
Capital: Al Manamah  
Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution will take effect December 1973  
Government leader: Emir 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah  
Suffrage: granted to all native-born or naturalized males 20 and over  
Elections: elections for new national assembly will be held December 1973  
Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active  
Communists: few known  
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food  
Major industries: petroleum refining, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include aluminum smelter, flourmill, and ISA town  
Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1972); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,180 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: non-oil exports \$55 million 1972 rev.; total exports \$280 million 1972 (est.)  
Imports: including oil, \$340 million (1972 est.)  
Major trade partners: U.K., Japan, U.S., EC  
Aid: economic -- multilateral Western \$360,000 (annual average 1967-69)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar=US\$2.52 (as of March 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 120 mi. bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks  
Ports: 1 major  
Pipelines: crude oil, 35 mi.; refined products, 10 mi.; natural gas, 20 mi.  
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (all registered in the U.K.)

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 5 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft; 1 seaplane station

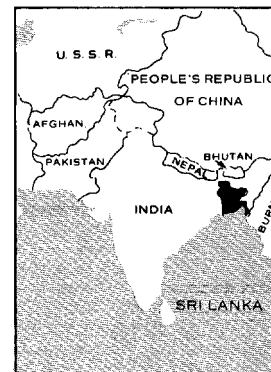
Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 12,850 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 10,000 TV sets; 1 AM radiobroadcast station; satellite earth station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 62,000; fit for military service 34,000

NIS 36A

BANGLADESH



LAND:

55,000 sq. mi.; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% not available for cultivation, 16% forested  
Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 360 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 64,794,000\*, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/69-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: predominantly Bengali; fewer than 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals  
Religion: about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other  
Language: Bengali  
Literacy: about 20%  
Labor force: about 25 million; majority are unemployed or part-time employees; over 80% of labor force is in agriculture

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Type: independent republic since December 1971  
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  
Branches: parliamentary government; constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong prime minister; independent judiciary  
Government leader: Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: First Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in March 1973; elections to be held at least every 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President; National Awami Party/Bhashani, Maulana Bhashani, President; National Awami Party/Muzaffar, Muzaffar Ahmed, President; National Socialist Party (Jatiyo Samjtantrik Dal), Abdur Rab, General Secretary, and M.A. Jalil, President; Communist Party of Bangladesh, Moni Singh, leader, and Abdus Salam, General Secretary; East Bengal Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist, Mohammed Toaha, leader; Bangladesh National League, Aaur Rahman Khan, leader; Communist Party of Bangladesh/Leninist, Amal Sen, General Secretary; East Bengal Communist Party, Tara Mia, Secretary of the Central Committee; other small radical leftist groups some calling themselves Communists  
Voting strength: (1973 election) 73.1% Awami League; 8.6% NAP/M; 6.5% JSD; 5.4% NAP/B; 6.4% independents and others  
Communists: no information available on membership or degree of popular support  
Other political or pressure groups: student groups, bands of former guerrillas  
Member of: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Commonwealth, IBRD, IDA, IMF, ILO, IPU, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

\*Does not take account of refugees who entered India from Bangladesh during 1971, most of whom presumably have returned. This figure is based on data reported by Pakistan's Central Statistical Office prior to the separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan. Other estimates by U.S. demographers indicate a population in the range of 70 to 80 million. The latter estimates are based on underenumeration in the 1961 census and a higher growth rate than that implied by the Pakistani data.



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$5.0 billion FY72 est. (1970 prices), less than \$100 per capita; real growth (FY72 est.) -7%

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages -- rice, wheat, and cotton

Fishing: catch 273 thousand metric tons, \$115 million (1969 est.)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

Exports: \$297 million (f.o.b., 1972); raw and manufactured jute, tea, paper and paperboard, hides and skins

Imports: \$694 million (c.i.f. 1972); chemicals, machinery and other manufactured products, transport equipment, foodgrains, fuels, oils and fats

Major trade partners: West Pakistan (until December 1971), U.S., U.K., Japan, India (since December 1971)

Aid: Bangladesh received roughly one-third of the estimated \$8 billion in total economic aid received by Pakistan between 1950 and 1971; since independence (17 December 1971-1 January 1973), economic aid: total \$1.3 billion extended, \$634 million drawn; US\$347 million extended; U.S.S.R. \$136 million extended; Eastern Europe \$36 million extended

Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 takas=US\$1 (effective April 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,752 mi.; 1,178 mi. meter gage, 554 mi. broad gage, 20 mi. narrow gage; 87 mi. double track; government owned

Highways: 28,350 mi.; 2,450 mi. paved; 1,750 mi. gravel, 24,150 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 4,600 mi.; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 1 major; 5 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 62 total, 20 usable; 19 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: inadequate international radiocommunications and landline service; fair domestic wire and radiocommunication service; fair broadcast service; 52,000 (est.) telephones; 630,000 (est.) radio sets; 30,000 (est.) TV sets; 5 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

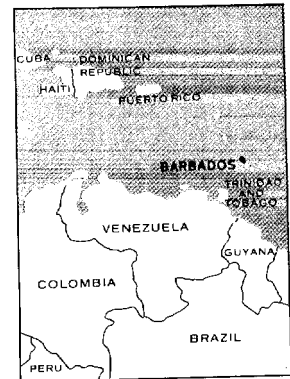
Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,677,000; 8,425,000 fit for military service

Supply: military supplies consist of those captured from West Pakistani forces and materiel provided by India and U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$52,980,130; about 5.4% of the central government budget

NIS 81E

BARBADOS



LAND: 166 sq. mi.; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 60 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 241,000 (official estimate for 1 January 1973)  
Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 15% mixed, 5% European  
Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian  
Language: English  
Literacy: over 90%  
Labor force: 97,000 (1973 est.) wage and salary earners  
Organized labor: 32%

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Barbados  
Type: independent state since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state  
Capital: Bridgetown  
Political subdivisions: 11 parishes  
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  
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 Errol Barrow  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 9 September 1971  
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G. "Tom" Adams  
Voting strength (1971 election): Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 57.5%; Barbados Labor Party, 42.5%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats -- DLP 18, BLP 6  
Communists: none  
Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne  
Member of: CARIFTA, Commonwealth, ICAO, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$185.6 million (1972), \$780 per capita; real growth rate 1972, 0.6% (est.)  
Agriculture: main products -- sugar, subsistence foods  
Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, manufacturing, edible oils and fats  
Electric power: 48,000 kw. capacity (1972); 150 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 580 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$43.8 million (f.o.b., 1972); sugar, molasses, rum  
Imports: \$140.6 million (c.i.f., 1972); foodstuffs, lumber, machinery, manufactured goods  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 32%, U.S. 13%, CARIFTA 27%, other 22%; imports -- U.K. 30%, U.S. 18%, Canada 10%, CARIFTA 12%, other 27% (1971)  
Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY67-72), \$0.7 million in grants; from international organizations (FY63-72), \$1.8 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 850 mi.; 800 mi. paved, and 50 mi. gravel, and earth

Ports: 1 major, 2 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

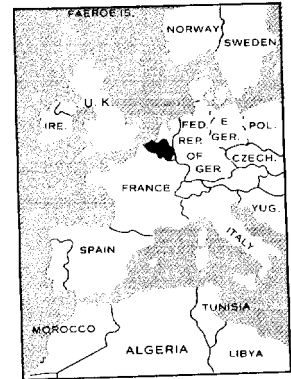
Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 36,700 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 97,000 radio and 26,000 TV sets, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 telegraph submarine cable; communications satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 49,000; 36,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age, (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription

NIS 5

BELGIUM



LAND: 11,800 sq. mi.; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested  
Land boundaries: 856 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 40 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 9,753,000, average annual growth rate 0.3% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other  
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other  
Language: French, Flemish (Dutch); divided along ethnic lines  
Literacy: 97%  
Labor force: 4.0 million; approximately 95% is found in the following sectors:  
32% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, banking, and insurance, 8% construction, 7% transportation and communication, 5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 1.5% mining, .8% public utilities and sanitary services; 3.1% unemployed (1971)  
Organized labor: 48% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Brussels  
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces  
Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual  
Government leader: Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Edmond Leburton  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: held 7 November 1971 (held at least once every 4 years)  
Political parties and leaders: Social Christian, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Wilfred Martens, co-presidents; Socialist, Andre Cools and Joris Van Eynde, co-presidents; Liberty and Progress, Senator P. Descamps, party president; Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally (Walloon nationalist), Jean Duvieusart, party president; Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Wim Jorrijsen, party president; Communist, Marc Drumeaux, president of political bureau  
Voting strength (1971 election): 67 seats Social Christian, 61 seats Socialist, 34 seats Liberty and Progress, 21 seats Volksunie, 21 seats Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally, 5 seats Communist  
Communists: 12,000 members; pro-Peking splinter groups, 400  
Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; the Federation of Belgium Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; two major organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia  
Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, ECE, ECOSOC, EC, EMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$38.7 billion (1972), \$3,970 per capita (1972), 60% consumption, 24% investment, 14% government, 2% net foreign balance; 1972 real GNP growth rate 4.1%

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 53,400 metric tons, \$20,275,000 (1970); exports \$29.0 million (1972) imports \$110.6 million (1972)

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

Shortages: iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum

Crude steel: capacity 16.6 million metric tons (1971); 14.5 million metric tons produced (1972); 1,490 (1972 est.) kilograms per capita

Electric power: 8,290,000 capacity (1972); 35.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 3,500 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$16.1 billion (f.o.b., 1972) motor vehicles, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: \$15.6 billion (c.i.f., 1972), nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1971) West Germany 25%, France 19%, Netherlands 17%, U.S. 7%, U.K. 5%, Italy 4%; EC-nine 72%, EFTA, Communist countries 2%

Aid:

- economic -- received - U.S., \$781.3 million authorized (FY46-72); \$13.9 million in FY72;
- military -- received - \$1,260.8 million authorized (FY46-72); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$1,092 million (FY60-70), \$231 million in 1972

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.0272 (as of 28 September 1973 floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,818 mi.; 2,643 mi. standard gage and government owned, 1,615 mi. double track, 698 mi. electrified; 175 mi. privately owned, electrified narrow gage (3'3 3/8")

Highways: 57,700 mi.; 26,550 mi. bituminous, stone block, or concrete; 31,150 mi. crushed stone, gravel, earth

Inland waterways: 1,270 mi., of which 950 are in regular use by commercial transport

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 600 mi.; crude, 100 mi.; natural gas, 145 mi.

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

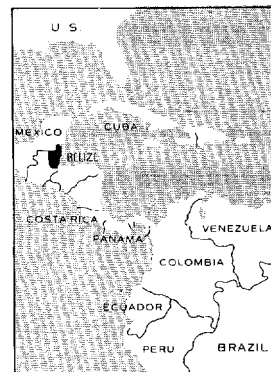
Airfields: 53 total, 39 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2,230,000 telephones; 3.83 million radio receivers; 2.45 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 11 FM, and 21 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; communications satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,238,000; 1,790,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 74,000

NIS 72 BELIZE (formerly British Honduras)



LAND: 8,870 sq. mi.; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other  
Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 240 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 133,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (4/60-4/70)  
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: former British crown colony; obtained full internal self-government in January 1964  
Capital: Belize City; seat of government in 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 leader: Premier George Price  
Suffrage: universal adult (probably 21)  
Elections: within 5 years of last general election held 5 December 1969  
Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; National Independence Party (NIP), Philip Goldson; People's Development Movement (PDM), Dean Lindo; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan Hyde  
Voting strength (1969 election): 57.6% PUP, 39.8% NIP, 2.6% void ballots  
Communists: none identified  
Other political or pressure groups: Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP

ECONOMY:  
GDP: \$72.8 million (1972 est.), \$570 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, -31% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1971 3.5%  
Agriculture: main products -- sugar, citrus fruits, corn, rice, beans, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita  
Major industries: timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap  
Electric power: 6,350 kw. capacity (1972); 19 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 150 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$19.0 million (f.o.b., 1971 est.); sugar, lumber, citrus fruits, fish

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$35.4 million (c.i.f., 1970); vehicles, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 30%, U.K. 24%, Mexico 22%, Canada 13%; imports -- U.S. 34%, U.K. 25%, Jamaica 7% (1970)  
Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY46-72), \$6.3 million, grants; from international organizations (1946-72), \$1.7 million  
Monetary conversion rate: \$BHI.54=US\$1 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

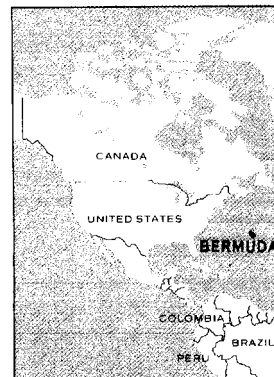
Railroads: none  
Highways: 1,400 mi.; 200 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel, 550 mi. improved earth and 150 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 514 mi. river network used by shallow-draft craft  
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 51 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: 3,670 telephones in automatic and manual network; over 63,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 29,000; 17,000 fit for military service; 1,500 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 81B

BERMUDA



LAND:

21 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 64 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 56,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (10/60-10/70)  
Ethnic divisions: approximately 63% African, 37% white  
Religion: 47.5% Church of England, 10.2% Catholic, 38.2% other Protestant, 4.2% other  
Language: English  
Literacy: virtually 100%  
Labor force: 24,700 (1970)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of Bermuda  
Type: British crown colony  
Capital: Hamilton  
Political subdivisions: 9 parishes  
Legal system: English law  
Branches: elected House of Assembly; appointed Legislative Council; Executive Council (cabinet)  
Government leaders: Governor Sir Edwin Leather; Government Leader (equivalent to Prime Minister) Sir Edward Richards  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: at least once every 5 years; last general election, June 1972  
Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), Sir Henry Tucker; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Walter N.H. Robinson  
Voting strength (1972 elections): UBP 61.2%, PLP 38.8%; House of Assembly seats -- UBP 30, PLP 10  
Communists: negligible  
Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$190 million (at market prices, 1970), \$3,580 per capita  
Agriculture: main products -- bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits  
Major industries: tourism, finance, ship repair, small boat building  
Electric power: 66,340 kw. capacity (1971); 226 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 4,245 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$93.0 million (f.o.b., 1971); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel  
Imports: \$111 million (f.o.b., 1971); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery  
Major trade partners: U.S. 45%, U.K. 22%, Canada 9% (1971)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 130 mi., all paved  
Ports: 3 major  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 1 with concrete runway 9,660 ft.; 1 seaplane station

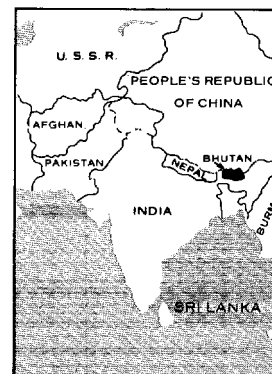


COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Telecommunications: modern telecom system suited to island needs, includes fully automatic telephone system with 34,200 instruments; 40,000 radio and 20,200 TV receivers, 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

NIS 35

BHUTAN



**LAND:**

18,000 sq. mi.; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested  
Land boundaries: about 540 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 904,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)  
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 Druk-ke, 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 King assumed full power -- no constitution existed beforehand; a supreme court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: appointed minister and indirectly elected assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators (electoral reform provides for direct elections in near future)  
Government leader: King Jigme Singhi Wangchuk  
Suffrage: each family has one vote  
Elections: popular elections on village level held every 3 years  
Political parties: all parties illegal  
Communists: no overt Communist presence  
Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy  
Member of: Colombo Plan, UPU, U.N.

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: under \$100 per capita  
Agriculture: rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit  
Major industries: handicrafts (particularly textiles)  
Exports: about \$1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts  
Imports: about \$1.4 million annually  
Major trading partner: India  
Aid: economic -- India (FY61-72) \$180 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Indian rupees=US\$1 (official rate); now floating with U.K. pound  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Highways: 810 mi.; 260 mi. surfaced, 320 mi. improved, 230 mi. unimproved earth  
Freight carried: not available, very light traffic  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 1 asphalt runway 4,500 ft.

Telecommunications: facilities almost nonexistent; data not available on telephones; 6,000 radio sets; no TV sets; data not available on AM; no FM; and no TV stations

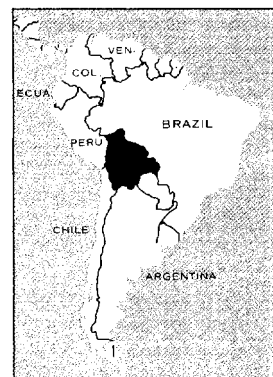
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 233,000; 121,000 fit for military service; about 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on India

NIS 93

BOLIVIA



LAND:

424,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water  
Land boundaries: 3,780 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,076,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; active protestant minority, especially Methodist  
Language: Spanish, Aymara, Quechua  
Literacy: 35%-40%  
Labor force: 2.5 million (1972); 69.1% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other  
Organized labor: 150-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Bolivia  
Type: republic; de facto military-civilian coalition government  
Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)  
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  
Branches: executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary  
Government leaders: President Hugo Banzer Suarez  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single  
Elections: scheduled for 2 June 1974  
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) Victor Paz Estenssoro; Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) Mario Gutierrez; other political parties, although numerous, exert little influence; activist groups include the Nationalist Leftist Revolutionary Party (PRIN) Juan Lechin Oquendo (in exile), Socialist Party (PS) Marcelo Quiroga and Alberto Baily (in exile), and Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR) Pablo Ramos Sanchez (in exile); more moderate parties include the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA) Walter Guevara Arze, Popular Christian Movement (MPC) Hugo Bozo, Leftist Revolutionary Party (PIR) Ricardo Anaya, Social Democratic Party (PSD) Hugo Sandoval, and Christian Democratic Party (PDC) Benjamin Miguel  
Voting strength (1966 elections): Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, other 17%  
Communists: three parties; PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 1,500 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 500 members (est.); POR (Trotskyist), about 200 members divided between three factions led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, Guillermo Lora Escobar, and Amadeo Arze  
Member of: IAEA, IADB, ICAO, International Tin Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.1 billion (at average exchange rate, 1972) \$220 per capita;  
78% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 13% gross domestic  
investment, -2% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1972, 5.9%

Agriculture: main crops -- potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas;  
imports significant quantities of foodstuffs including lard, vegetable oils,  
and wheat; caloric intake, 1,800 calories per day per capita (1971)

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

Electric power: 270,000 kw. capacity (1971); 832 million kw.-hr. produced  
(1971), 175 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$271.4 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver,  
tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

Imports: \$261.4 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods,  
Pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 46%, U.S. 39%, West Germany 5%, Argentina 2%;  
imports -- U.S. 41%, West Germany 12%, Japan 11%, Argentina 6% (1970)

Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-73) \$283.5 million in loans, \$304.4  
million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$273.6  
million; from other Western countries (1960-72), \$53.3 million; Communist  
countries (1954-71), \$55.5 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY52-72),  
\$33.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 20 pesos=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,310 mi., single track; 2,290 mi., meter gage, 20 mi., 2'6" gage;  
all government owned except 60 mi. of meter-gage track; 5.6 mi. of meter-  
gage track electrified

Highways: 17,600 mi.; 700 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. gravel, 3,700 mi. improved  
earth, 9,100 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 6,250 mi. of commercially  
navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,040 mi.; refined products and crude 930 mi.; natural gas  
350 mi.

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and  
Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 39 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 519 total, 435 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with  
runway over 12,000 ft., 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 88 with runways  
4,000-7,999 ft.

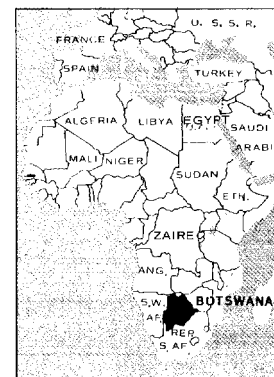
Telecommunications: poorest telecom facilities on continent; radio-relay station  
under construction; 47,200 telephones; est. 750,000 radio and 12,000 TV  
receivers; 2 TV, 80 AM, and 14 FM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49 1,194,000; 750,000 fit for military service;  
average number reaching military age (19) annually about 75,000

NIS 61

BOTSWANA



LAND:

220,000 sq. mi.; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert  
Land boundaries: 2,345 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 654,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European  
Religion: 85% animist, 15% Christian  
Language: Africans speak Tswana vernacular  
Literacy: about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates  
Labor force: 385,000; most are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; about 51,000 in internal cash economy, another 60,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1971)  
Organized labor: eight trade unions organized with a total membership of approximately 9,000 (1972 est.)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Botswana  
Type: parliamentary republic since; 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, Lesotho and Swaziland (2 1/2 years) and University of Edinburgh (2 years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive -- President appoints and is the chief minister in the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative -- Legislative Assembly with 31 popularly elected members and 4 members elected by the 31 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial -- local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction  
Government leader: President Seretse Khama  
Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over  
Elections: general elections held 18 October 1969  
Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), Philip Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma  
Voting strength: (October 1969 election) 68% BDP (24 seats); 13.5% BPP (3 seats); 12% BNF (3 seats); 6% BIP (1 seat)  
Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, OAU, U.N., WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$123.5 million (July 1971-June 1972), about \$200 per capita  
Agriculture: principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported  
Major industries: livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, asbestos, and manganese  
Electric power: 8,000 kw. capacity (1972); 16 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 23 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$47 million (FY71/72); cattle, animal products, minerals  
Imports: \$88 million (FY71/72); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: South Africa and U.K.  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1.42 (par value; Botswana uses the South African Rand), 0.70 SA Rand=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

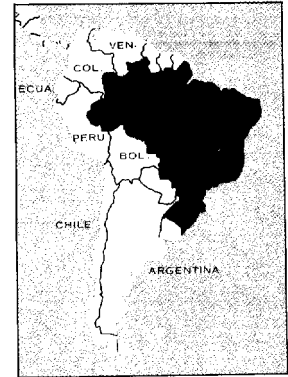
Railroads: 400 mi. 3'6" gage, single track; owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railroads  
Highways: 3,260 mi.; 85 mi. paved, 725 mi. crushed stone or gravel; 990 mi. improved earth, 1,460 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: native craft only; of local importance  
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 84 total, 71 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: the system is a minimal combination of a single main wire line and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 4,435 telephones; 30,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 154,000; 80,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually  
No military; police, 1,400

NIS 94

BRAZIL



LAND:  
3,290,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 13% pastures, 23%  
built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested  
Land boundaries: 8,125 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 4,655 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 103,173,000, average annual growth rate 2.9%  
(7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 60% white, 30% mixed, 8% Negro, and 2% Indian (1960 est.)  
Religion: 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)  
Language: Portuguese  
Literacy: 67% of the population 15 years or older (1970)  
Labor force: about 30 million in 1970 (est.); 44.2% agriculture, livestock,  
forestry, and fishing, 17.8% industry, 15.3% services, transportation, and  
communication, 8.9% commerce, 4.8% social activities, 3.9% public administra-  
tion, 5.1% other  
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Federative Republic of Brazil  
Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964  
Capital: Brasilia  
Political subdivisions: 22 states, 4 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  
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 Emilio Garrastazu Medici  
Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their  
political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970  
Elections: President Medici's successor will be chosen by a 505-member electoral  
college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the  
state legislatures, on 15 January 1974 and will take office in March; will  
really be only ratification of a choice made by Medici and top military chiefs  
Voting strength: (November 1970 congressional elections): 46% ARENA, 25% MDB,  
28.5% blank and void  
Political parties and leaders: National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government  
Petronio Portella, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition,  
Ulisses Guimaraes, president  
Communists: less than 13,000; 100,000 sympathizers (est.)  
Other political or pressure groups: excepting the military, the Catholic Church  
is the only active nationwide pressure group, however, divisions within the  
Church often prevent it from speaking with one voice; labor and student  
groups have almost no influence on the government  
Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA,  
OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$50 billion (at average official exchange rate, 1972), \$510 per capita;  
20% gross investment, 83% consumption, -3% net foreign balance (est. 1972);  
real growth rate 1972, 10.4%



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: main products -- coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)  
Fishing: catch 650,000 metric tons (1971); exports (f.o.b.) \$26.7 million, imports (f.o.b.) \$27.5 million (1971)  
Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries  
Crude steel: 7.0 million metric tons capacity (1972 est.); 6.5 million metric tons produced (1972); 65 kilograms per capita (1972)  
Electric power: 13.9 million kw. capacity (1972); 53.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 600 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$3,987 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef  
Imports: \$4,225 million (f.o.b., 1972); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 24%, West Germany 8%, Italy 7%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5%, U.K. 4%; imports -- U.S. 29%, West Germany 11%, Japan 7%, U.K. 6%, Italy 4% (1972)  
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72) -- loans \$3,483.4 million, grants \$636.0 million; from international organizations (FY46-72) \$2,628.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-71) -- \$617.0 million; from Communist countries (1954-71) \$330.6 million; drawings (February 1973) \$189 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.16 cruzeiros=US\$1 (September 1973, changes frequently)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

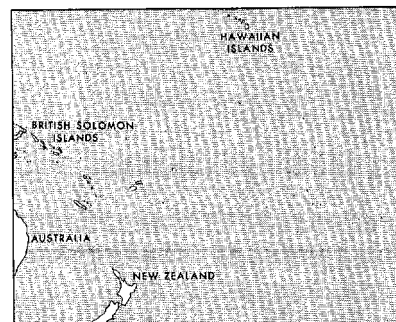
Railroads: 19,935 mi.; 17,586 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 2,085 mi. 5'3" gage, 121 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 143 mi. narrow gages; 1,621 mi. electrified  
Highways: 591,000 mi.; 31,000 mi. paved, 560,000 mi. gravel or earth  
Inland waterways: 31,000 mi. navigable  
Ports: 6 major, 25 significant minor  
Pipelines: crude oil, 770 mi.; refined products, 290 mi.; natural gas, 24 mi.  
Civil air: 114 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 3,477 total, 3,009 usable; 130 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 355 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 18 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: moderately good telecom system; radio relay widely used; communications satellite ground station; 2.45 million telephones; est. 11.5 million radio and 7.3 million TV receivers; 920 AM, 150 FM, and 160 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 23,606,000; 15,405,000 fit for military service; 1,170,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 102

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS



LAND:

About 11,500 sq. mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 2 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 3,300 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 177,000, average annual growth rate 2.5%  
(7/66-7/71)

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: British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Type: British protectorate administered as crown colony

Capital: Honiara

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 High Commissioner; a legislative Governing  
Council of 24 elected members

Government leader: High Commissioner M. C. Luddington

Suffrage: Universal age 21 and over

Elections: every 4 years, latest May-June 1973

Political parties and leaders: United Solomon Islands Party, Benedict Kinika,  
Chairman

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$31 million (1970) \$195 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops  
of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

Electric power: 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 72 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$10 million (1971); copra, timber, cocoa

Imports: \$15 million (1971)

Major trade partners: exports -- Japan, Australia; imports -- Australia, U.K.

Monetary conversion rate: 0.67 Australian dollar=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroad: none

Highways: 518 mi.; 150 mi. sealed or all-weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 3 AM broadcast stations, 8,000 radio receivers, 674  
telephones; international connections with London, England, via cable  
broadcasts

NIS 44

BRUNEI

LAND:

2,230 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated; 22% industry, waste, urban or other; 75% forested  
Land boundaries: 237 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 100 mi.

PEOPLE:

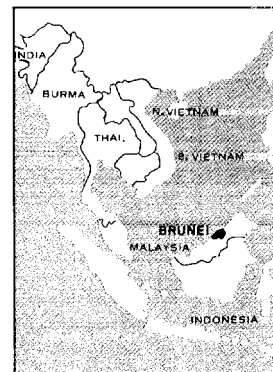
Population: 151,000, average annual growth rate 4.5% (8/60-8/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other  
Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)  
Language: Malay and English official, Chinese  
Literacy: 45%  
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 People's Independence Front (Baker), Pengiran Dato Ali, chairman  
Communists: information not available

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$177 million (1971 est.), \$1,430 per capita, average annual growth rate (1969-71) 6%  
Agriculture: main crops -- rubber, rice, pepper, must import most food  
Major industry: crude petroleum  
Exports: \$115 million (f.o.b. 1971); 96% crude petroleum  
Imports: \$163 million (c.i.f. 1971); 47% machinery and transport equipment, 30% manufactured goods, 8% food  
Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum go to Sarawak for refining and reexport; imports from Japan 30%, U.S. 24%, U.K. 15%, Singapore 9%  
Monetary conversion rate: 2.54 Brunei dollars=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year



COMMUNICATIONS:

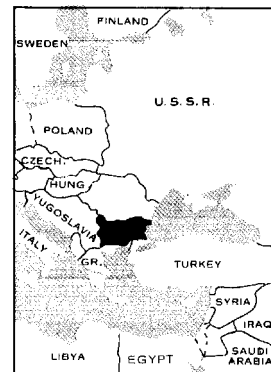
Railroads: 6 mi. narrow gage (2'0")  
Highways: 750 mi.; 334 mi. paved (bituminous treated), 250 mi. gravel or stone,  
266 mi. unimproved  
Inland waterways: 130 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft  
Ports: 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 84 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.; natural gas, 35 mi.;  
crude oil and natural gas, 150 mi. under construction  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 5 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway  
over 12,000 ft.; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs;  
international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast  
coverage good; 5,947 telephones; 16,000 radio sets; Radio Brunei  
broadcasts from 3 stations and uses 4 mediumwave and 1 shortwave  
transmitter

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 39,000; 20,000 fit for military service; about  
1,000 reach military age (18) annually  
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$9.8 million for the  
military and \$7.1 million for the police; about 15% of the total budget

NIS 23

BULGARIA



LAND:

42,800 sq. mi.; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural,  
33% forested, 15% other  
Land boundaries: 1,170 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 220 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,659,000, average annual growth rate 0.7%  
(current)  
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: 4.4 million (July 1970); 38% agriculture, 33% industry, 29% other

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of Bulgaria  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Sofiya  
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 Sofiya; has not accepted  
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: legislative (National Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary  
Government leaders: Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (chief of state);  
Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier)  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: theoretically held every 4 years for National Assembly; last elections  
held on 27 June 1971; 99.8% of the electorate voted  
Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First  
Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Georgi Traykov,  
secretary  
Communists: 699,000 party members (April 1971)  
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, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.,  
UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists,  
International Medical Association, International Radio and Television  
Organization

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$13.9 billion, 1972 (at 1971 prices), \$1,620 per capita; 1972 growth rate  
6.3%  
Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops--grain, vegetables; no food  
shortages; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)  
Fishing: catch 97,000 metric tons (1971)  
Major industries: agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing,  
mining, ore processing, timber  
Shortages: some raw materials, metal products

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Crude steel: 2.2 million metric tons produced (1972), 260 kg. per capita  
Exports: \$2,603 million (f.o.b., 1972); in 1971, 35% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 12% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 4% agricultural raw materials; 37% foodstuffs and animals; 12% industrial consumer goods  
Imports: \$2,543 million (f.o.b., 1972); in 1971, 46% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 35% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 9% agricultural raw materials; 3% foodstuffs and animals; 6% industrial consumer goods  
Major trade partners: \$5,146 million in 1972; 19% with non-Communist countries; 81% with Communist countries  
Monetary conversion rate: (commercial) 0.98 leva, (noncommercial) 1.65 leva=US\$1; old commercial rates: 1.09 leva=US\$1 in 1972; 1.17 leva=US\$1 prior to 1972  
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 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

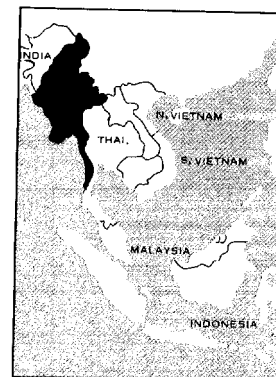
Railroads: 2,650 mi.; about 2,470 mi. standard gage, 180 mi. narrow gage; 148 mi. double track; 708 mi. electrified; government owned (1973)  
Highways: 20,700 mi.; 12,400 mi. paved, 5,500 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 2,800 mi. earth (1973)  
Inland waterways: 300 mi. (1973)  
Freight carried: rail -- 80.4 million short tons, 10.8 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highway -- 630.3 million short tons, 6.0 billion short ton/mi. (1972); waterway -- 8.2 million short tons, 2.3 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)  
Ports: 2 major (Varna, Burgas), 10 minor (1973)  
Airfields: 379 total; 105 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-9,999 ft., 26 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Civil air: 37 major transport aircraft (1973)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,247,000; 1,876,000 fit for military service; about 68,000 reach military age (18) annually  
Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 700,000,000 leva; about 10.0% of total budget and 4.0% of GNP

NIS 38

BURMA



LAND:

262,000 sq. mi.; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated,  
62% forest, 10% urban and other (1969)  
Land boundaries: 3,630 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,900 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 29,809,000, average annual growth rate 2.2%  
(7/69-7/70)  
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: 60% (official claim)  
Labor force: 10 million; 67% agriculture, 13% 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: Union of Burma  
Type: military dictatorship since suspension of constitution in 1962  
Capital: Rangoon  
Political subdivisions: Burma proper, 4 other constituent states and 1 special  
division for the ethnic minorities; subdivided into divisions, districts,  
municipalities, townships, and villages  
Legal system: based on English common law and incorporates Buddhist, Hindu,  
and Islamic religious law; constitution of 1947 superseded by acts of the  
new Revolutionary Government, which seized power in 1962; legal education  
at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ  
jurisdiction  
Branches: Revolutionary Council rules through a Council of Ministers  
Government leader: Chairman of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, Gen.  
U. Ne Win  
Suffrage: universal over age 18 under suspended constitution  
Elections: none held under present regime  
Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burmese Socialist Program  
Party only legal party  
Communists: 5,000  
Other political or pressure groups: United National Liberation Front; Kachin  
Independence Army; Shan State Army; Karen Nationalist Union  
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF,  
ITU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2 billion (FY72), \$70 per capita; real growth rate 3% (FY72)  
Agriculture: main crops -- paddy, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient;  
most rice grown in deltaic land  
Fishing: catch 443,000 metric tons, \$80 million (1971)  
Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear, wood and  
wood products; petroleum refining  
Exports: \$116 million (f.o.b., 1972); rice, teak

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$128 million (c.i.f., 1972) machinery and transportation equipment,  
textiles, other manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports -- India, Western Europe, U.K., Japan; imports --  
Japan, Western Europe, India, U.K.

Monetary conversion rate: 4.86 kyat=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,022 mi.; 1,952 mi. meter gage, 70 mi. narrow-gage industrial lines;  
204 mi. double track; government owned

Highways: 15,540 mi.; 4,210 mi. paved, 4,770 mi. gravel, 5,810 improved earth,  
750 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. navigable by large commercial vessels

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 119 total, 79 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with  
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane  
stations

Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local intercity service;  
international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the  
more populous areas; 27,000 (est.) telephones; 440,000 radio sets;  
1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

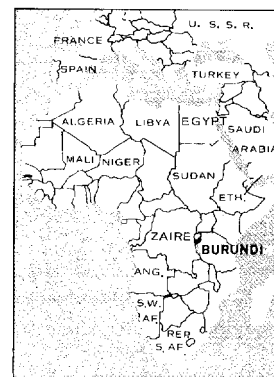
Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,054,000; 3,625,000 fit for military service;  
about 290,000 males and 270,000 females reach military age (18) annually;  
both are liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1973; \$154.3 million, 36.2%  
of total budget



NIS 60B

BURUNDI



LAND:

11,000 sq. mi.; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated),  
23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other  
Land boundaries: 605 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,799,000, average annual growth rate 2%  
(7/70-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: Africans -- 86% Hutu (Bantu), 13% Tutsi  
(Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); non-Africans include (late  
1968) 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians  
Religion: over 60% Christian (50% Catholic, 10% Protestant);  
rest mostly animist plus small number of Muslims  
Language: Kirundi and French official  
Literacy: about 55% in Kirundi, 10% in Swahili, or 6% in French  
Labor force: 1,865,471 (1970 est.)  
Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB), membership  
about 30,000, affiliated with government party

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Burundi  
Type: republic; military government since November 1966; no constitution  
Capital: Bujumbura  
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78  
communes  
Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not  
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: presidential cabinet with Council of Ministers; no legislature  
Government leader: President Michel Micombero  
Elections: last legislative election May 1965  
Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA),  
a predominantly Tutsi party, was 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.  
and North Korea have diplomatic missions in Burundi  
Member of: AFDB, EAMA, ECA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: about \$204.7 million (1971 est.), \$60 per capita; estimated real GDP  
growth 1%  
Agriculture: major cash crops -- coffee, cotton; main food crops -- manioc,  
yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; not self-sufficient  
Industries: light consumer goods such as beverages, shoes, soap  
Electric power: 13,100 kw. capacity (1972); 26 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
7 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$20.7 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, cotton, hides, skins  
Imports: \$25.9 million (c.i.f., 1971); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment,  
petroleum products  
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Congo; much trade unrecorded  
Aid: \$17.7 million (1970) includes Belgium \$7.4 million, U.N. \$3.1 million, EDF  
\$2.9 million; France \$2.0 million (1970); U.S. \$9.7 million FY61-72  
Budget: FY72 -- revenue \$25.4 million, expenditure \$26.8 million (est.)  
Monetary conversion rate: 87.5 Burundi francs=US\$1 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,700 mi.; 45 mi. bituminous, 3,655 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges

Ports: 1 minor lake

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 32 total, 22 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

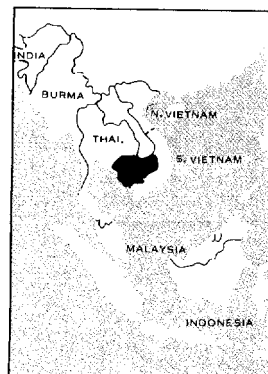
Telecommunications: telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 5,875 telephones, 100,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 898,000; 435,000 fit for military service; 42,000 reach military age (16) annually

NIS 43A

CAMBODIA



LAND:

70,000 sq. mi.; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other  
Land boundaries: 1,515 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 275 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,390,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/68-7/69)  
Ethnic divisions: 89% Khmer (Cambodian), 3% Vietnamese, 5% Chinese, 3% other minorities  
Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other  
Language: Cambodian  
Literacy: 55% (est.)  
Labor force: 2.56 million; 80.9% agriculture, 5.5% sales, 4.7% manufacturing, transport, communications, 3.9% professional, administrative, clerical, 3.5% defense; 1.5% unemployed  
Organized labor: .5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Khmer Republic  
Type: new constitution provides for strong presidential system; 4-man "High Political Council" to rule by decree indefinitely  
Capital: Phnom Penh  
Political subdivisions: 24 provinces with centrally appointed governors, 3 independent municipalities  
Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1947 and amended 1960; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: 126-man national assembly and 40-man senate, popularly elected, in "suspension"  
Government leader: President Lon Nol  
Suffrage: universal over age 18, with major exception of Buddhist clergy  
Elections: president elected for 5 year term in June 1972; senate for 6 year term and assembly for 4 year term in September 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Social Republican Party, Hang Thun Hak; Republican Party, Sirik Matak; Democratic Party, Chau Sau  
Communists: party strength unknown; Communist combat troops estimated between 45,000-55,000  
Other political or pressure groups: none  
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, WHO; U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$950 million (1971), \$140 per capita (1971 prices; no growth rate available)  
Agriculture: Mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; largely self-sufficient prior to the war; food shortages -- rice, dairy products, sugar, flour  
Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, textiles  
Shortages: fossil fuels  
Exports: \$6.9 million (f.o.b., 1972); rubber, corn, kapok  
Imports: \$71.1 million (f.o.b., 1972); machinery and equipment, chemical products, metals and metal products, petroleum products, foods, transport equipment

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: (1971) exports -- South Vietnam, Hong Kong, Singapore;  
2% with Communist countries; imports -- U.S., Japan, France; negligible with  
Communist countries  
Monetary conversion rate: adjustable; about 275 riels=US\$1 (October 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

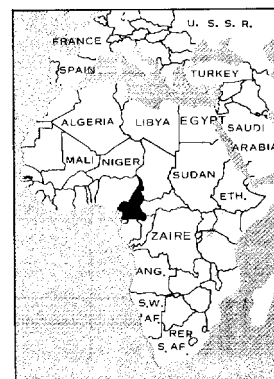
Railroads: 409 mi. meter gage; government owned  
Highways: 9,300 mi.; 1,600 mi. bituminous, 1,300 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or  
improved earth; and 6,400 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 1,220 mi. during high-water season, 1,010 mi. during low-water  
season; 90% of total navigability on Mekong system and Tonle Sap  
Freight carried: (1970) rail -- 50 million ton-miles; waterway -- approximately  
300,000 short tons annually; figures unavailable for highways  
Ports: 2 major, 6 minor  
Airfields: 101 total, 42 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways  
8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,743,000; 920,000 fit for military service;  
78,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 52C

CAMEROON



LAND:

183,400 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other  
Land boundaries: 2,830 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 18 n. mi.  
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,200,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/69-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African  
Religion: about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim  
Language: English and French official, 24 major African language groups  
Literacy: South 40%, North 10%  
Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing  
Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United Republic of Cameroon  
Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime  
Capital: Yaounde  
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces divided into 39 departments  
Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; new unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive, legislative, and judicial  
Government leader: President Ahmadou Ahidjo  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: presidential elections held 28 March 1970; parliamentary elections last held 18 May 1973  
Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroon National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo  
Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile  
Member of: ACCT, AFBID, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,196 million (1971 est.), per capita about \$190; real growth rate about 7% per annum  
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 6,137 metric tons, \$2.5 million (1972); exports 1,718 metric tons (largely shrimp), \$2.7 million  
Major industries: small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 262,400 kw. capacity (1972); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 280 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$218 million (f.o.b., 1972) cocoa and coffee about 55%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea  
Imports: \$299 million (c.i.f., 1972) consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages; about 2.2% from Communist countries  
Major trade partners: about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; about 12% of total trade with U.S.  
Budget: FY74 budget balanced at \$350 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of February 1973, floating since February 1973  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 623 mi.; 533 mi. meter gage, 90 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage  
Highways: approximately 14,000 mi.; including 900 mi. bituminous, 13,100 mi. gravel and earth  
Inland waterways: 1,300 mi.  
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 61 total, 59 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: good telephone service between Douala and Yaounde, fair in southern part; fair to good telegraph service; 21,850 telephones; 216,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; limited wired broadcast; 1 submarine cable; microwave radio-relay under construction Yaounde to Fort Foureaux; satellite earth communications station under construction in Yaounde

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,407,000; 735,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 65,000  
Supply: mostly from France and U.S.

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NIS 52B

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



LAND:

242,000 sq. mi.; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste  
Land boundaries: 3,095 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,729,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/67-7/71)  
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, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority  
Language: French official; Sangho, the lingua franca and unofficial 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: republic; constitution abrogated following military coup in January 1966  
Capital: Bangui  
Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures  
Legal system: based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the existing constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: Gen. Bokassa heads government and rules by decree; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; judiciary, including Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts  
Government leader: President for life Jean-Bedel Bokassa  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: none have been held under Bokassa regime  
Political parties and leaders: Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, still in existence but plays little role, led by President Jean-Bedel Bokassa  
Communists: no Communist Party, or significant number of sympathizers  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$281 million (1972 est.), about \$170 per capita  
Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops -- manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports  
Major industries: sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting  
Electric power: 16,850 kw. capacity (1972); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 30 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$45 million (f.o.b., 1971); diamonds (43%), coffee, cotton, lumber  
Imports: \$46 million (c.i.f., 1971); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY61-72) \$7.9 million; (1972 est. disbursements) EC \$6.4 million, IDA \$3.9 million, U.S. \$2.3 million, U.N. \$1.2 million  
Major trade partner: France; preferential tariff applied to EC countries and franc zone; U.S.  
Budget: 1971 ordinary budget -- receipt \$45.2 million, expenditure \$45.1 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 as of February 1973, floating since February 1973 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

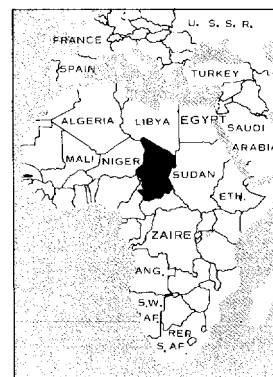
Railroads: none  
Highways: 13,250 mi.; 115 mi. bituminous, 2,265 mi. gravel and/or crushed stone, 3,420 mi. improved earth, 7,450 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 4,400 mi.; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; only the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July - December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango  
Ports: Bangui, Ouango (river ports)  
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 67 total, 52 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; principal network is 39 low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations; no cables or radio relay links are used; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 5,100 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 449,000; 215,000 fit for military service  
Supply: completely dependent on France

NIS 52A

CHAD



LAND:

496,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste  
Land boundaries: 3,720 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,908,000, average annual growth rate 2% (7/71-7/72)  
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; one-party presidential regime since 1962  
Capital: Ndjamená  
Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President, who has sweeping powers, elected by universal adult suffrage to 7-year term; separate popularly elected unicameral National Assembly of 105 deputies with 5-year term; independent judiciary  
Government leader: President Ngarta Tombalbaye  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: presidential elections held June 1969, parliamentary elections last held December 1969  
Political parties and leaders: National Movement for Cultural and Social Revolution (MNRCS), only legal party, led by Ngarta Tombalbaye  
Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: lightly armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$241 million (1967), about \$70 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate 2.5% (1963-68)  
Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops -- peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food  
Fishing: catch 120,000 metric tons (1971) \$14 million; exports \$300,000 (1969)  
Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 22,000 kw. capacity (1972); 54 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
14 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$28.0 million (f.o.b., 1971); cotton 67.5%  
Imports: \$62.0 million (c.i.f., 1971); cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery,  
textiles, and motor vehicles; \$1.3 million from Communist countries (1967)  
Major trade partners: France (about 40% in 1969) and UDEAC countries; preferential  
tariffs to EC and franc zone countries  
Aid: major source France, \$469 million, 1961-69; EDF \$393 million (1965-70);  
U.S. (FY62-72) \$10.9 million; U.S.S.R. \$2.2 million (1968); military aid  
(1954-68) -- \$5.4 million, from France \$4.1 million, remainder from West  
Germany and Israel, more than \$10 million annually (est.) in French military  
aid (1969-71)  
Budget: 1972 ordinary budget (est.) -- \$57 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1  
as of February 1973, floating since February 1973 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

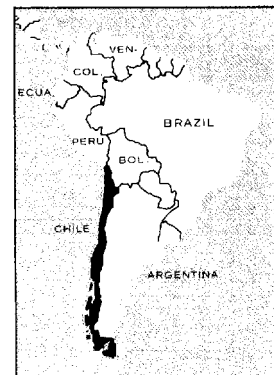
Railroads: none  
Highways: 19,200 mi.; 160 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and laterite, and  
15,740 mi. unimproved  
Inland waterways: approximately 1,300 mi. of year-round navigability, increased  
to 3,000 mi. during high-water period  
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 76 total, 61 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway  
8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity  
links; principal center Ndjamená, secondary center Fort-Archambault; 5,000  
telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 944,000; 484,000 fit for military service;  
average number reaching military age (20) annually about 35,000  
Supply: dependent on France primarily

NIS 89

CHILE



LAND:  
286,000 sq. mi; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities  
Land boundaries: 3,930 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 4,000 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 9,640,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% chileno (mixture of European and Indian stock), 3% Indian, 7% European, Asiatic, and other  
Religion: 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 89%  
Labor force: 3.3 million (1973); 19% agricultural, 28% industry and construction, 29% services, 14% commerce, 5% mining, 5% other (1973)  
Organized labor: 25% of labor force (1973)

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Republic of Chile  
Type: republic  
Capital: Santiago  
Political subdivisions: 25 provinces  
Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then, currently being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: president currently replaced by 4-man Military-Police Junta; bicameral legislature currently dissolved; independent judiciary  
Government leader: Junta President, Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio MERINO Castro, Gen. Gustavo LEIGH Gusman, Gen. Cezar MENDOZA Duran  
Suffrage: universal (except enlisted military and police) and compulsory at age 18  
Elections: next scheduled presidential election (1976)  
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Patricio Aylwin; National Party (PN), Sergio Onofre Jarpa; Popular Unity coalition parties (outlawed) -- Communist Party (PCCh), Luis Corvalan; Socialist Party (PS), Carlos Altamirano; 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: 140,000; sympathizers, 140,000  
Other political or pressure groups: organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA -- Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura); extremist, Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR); rightist, Patria y Libertad (PyL)  
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IHB, IMF, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$8.25 billion (at average official exchange rate 1972), \$890 per capita; 79% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 13% gross investment, -4% net imports and factor payments abroad (1971 est.); real growth rate 1972 (est.), GNP 2.0%

Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 65% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

Fishing: catch 0.82 million metric tons; exports \$20.3 million, imports \$2.1 million (1972)

Major industries: copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper

Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 0.6 million metric tons produced (1971), 65 kg. per capita

Electric power: 2.13 million kw. capacity (1972); 8.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$0.858 billion (f.o.b., 1972 est.); copper, iron ore, nitrates, and iodine

Imports: \$1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1972 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- EC 44%, Japan 14%, U.S. 8%, LAFTA 11%; imports -- EC 28%, U.S. 16%, Japan 3%, LAFTA 18% (1972)

Aid:  
 economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-71) -- \$1,502.7 million (\$1,289.6 million loans, \$213.1 million grants); from international organizations (FY46-70) -- \$566.3 million (of which IBRD \$232.7 million, IDB \$253.9 million); from other Western countries (1960-66) -- \$170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-71) -- \$193.3 million;  
 military (FY53-71) -- from U.S., \$25.1 million in loans, \$124.4 million in grants

Monetary conversion rate: dual exchange rate system; 850 escudos=US\$1 tourist rate; 280 escudos=US\$1 commercial export rate; varying taxes double effective rate for some purposes; black market rate is roughly 1200 escudos=US\$1 (October 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 5,511 mi.; 2,086 mi. 5'6" gage, 154 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 2,644 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 69 mi. 2'6" gage, 22 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage, 536 mi. specific gage not given; 199 mi. double track; 711 mi. electrified

Highways: 38,400 mi.; 5,200 mi. paved, 19,200 mi. gravel, 14,000 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 451 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 470 mi.; refined products, 490 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 459 total, 345 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 56 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive radio relay network; telephone network modern, 425,000 instruments; communications satellite ground station; 2.5 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers; 148 AM, 30 FM, and 29 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,569,000; 1,935,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 108,000

NIS 39A

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF



LAND:

3.7 million sq. mi.; 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: 15,000 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 9,000 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 909,215,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)  
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: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% 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: Peking  
Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions  
Legal system: before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but gradually being revived  
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 and is currently in process of being reconsolidated and streamlined  
Government leader: Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; Chairman, People's Republic of China (chief of state, a ceremonial post currently vacant; party elder Tung Pi-wu is "acting" chairman); both subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung  
Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic  
Elections: no meaningful elections  
Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung; Mao is Chairman of political bureau, real locus of power in China, and also Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 10th Party Congress held in August 1973

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

Communists: about 28 million party members in 1973

Other political or pressure groups: army (PLA) is a major force; many soldiers are still performing a wide range of civil political-administrative duties acquired during the Cultural Revolution, although the policy now is to reduce their influence in political administrative affairs; veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, are gradually being reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, are being rebuilt

Member of: U.N., Red Cross, other international bodies

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$139 billion (1972), \$160 per capita

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1972); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 4 million-5 million tons annually, but higher in 1973

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

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

Crude steel: 23 million tons produced (1972), 25 kilograms per capita (1972)

Exports: \$3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1972), agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

Imports: \$2.8 billion (c.i.f., 1972), grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, U.S., Hong Kong, West Germany, U.S.S.R., U.K., Singapore/Malaysia, Canada (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: about 2 yuan=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Inland waterways: 105,000 mi.; 25,000 mi. navigable by modern motorized craft

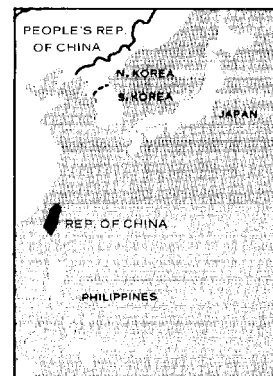
Pipelines: 90 mi. crude in Sinkiang Province, about 500 mi. crude network under construction between oilfields and ports in Northeast China

Ports: 9 major, 180 minor

Airfields: 379 total; 239 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways over 12,000 ft. with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 216 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

NIS 39B

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF



LAND:

14,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 615 mi. Taiwan, 285 mi. offshore islands

PEOPLE:

Population: 15,589,000 (excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners), average annual growth rate 2% (1/72-1/73)  
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, Japanese, English  
Literacy: about 90%  
Labor force: 4.9 million; 33% primary industry (agriculture), 32.1% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 34.9% tertiary industry (including commerce and services) 1972  
Organized labor: about 12% of 1972 labor force (government controlled)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of China  
Type: republic; 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 Kai-shek; Vice President, Yen Chia-kan; Premier Chiang Ching-kuo  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: national level -- legislative yuan every 3 years but no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial election for Taiwan province representatives December 1969 and December 1972); 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 Director General Chiang Kai-shek, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party  
Voting strength (1972 provincial assembly election): 58 seats Kuomintang, 13 seats independents  
Other political or pressure groups: none  
Member of: expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$7.2 billion (1972), \$470 per capita; real growth, 11%  
Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed -- 60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops -- rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; 90% self-sufficient; food shortages -- wheat  
Fishing: catch 694,000 metric tons, \$252 million (1972)  
Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement, ship building  
Exports: \$3,114 million (f.o.b., 1972); textiles and clothing 28%, footwear 5%, T.V. and radios 11%, other machinery and equipment 10%, metals and other manufactures 15%, canned foods 6%, lumber and plywood 5%, seafood 4%  
Imports: \$2,843 million (c.i.f., 1972) machinery and equipment 33%, basic metals 10%, grains and soybeans 9%, oil and natural gas 4%, textile raw materials and intermediates 7%, chemicals and pharmaceuticals 14%  
Major trade partners: exports -- 41% U.S., 13% Japan; imports -- 38% Japan, 29% U.S.  
Aid:  
economic -- U.S. (FY53-72) \$1.6 billion committed; IBRD (1964-71) \$312 million committed; Japan (1965-70) \$137 million committed; ADB (1968-72) \$100 million committed;  
military -- U.S. (FY49-71) \$3.2 billion committed  
Monetary conversion rate: NT\$38 (New Taiwan)=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

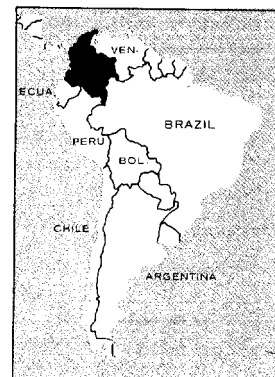
Pipelines: 382 mi. refined products, 60 mi. natural gas  
Ports: 7 major, 9 minor  
Airfields: 61 total, 37 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: good international and domestic service; 493,000 telephones; 3 million radio receivers; 1 million TV receivers; 74 AM, 4 FM, and 3 main TV stations, 2 secondary and 2 rebroadcast TV stations, plus 5 relay stations; 1 international satellite station (operational), 1 under construction; radio-relay links to Hong Kong and the Philippines; submarine cables planned

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,910,000; 2,930,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (19) annually 200,000

NIS 85

COLOMBIA



LAND:

440,000 sq. mi.; 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: 3,750 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 24,403,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% Negro, 3% mixed Negro-Indian, 1% Indian  
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old  
Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 47% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 18% services, 9% commerce, 13% other (1964)  
Organized labor: 13% of labor force (1968)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Colombia  
Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure  
Capital: Bogota  
Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 4 territorial districts, 4 special districts, 1 federal district  
Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary  
Government leader: President Misael Pastrana  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1970; municipal and departmental elections, April 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno  
Voting strength: 1970 presidential election -- Misael Pastrana 1.61 million votes, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla 1.54 million votes, Belisario Betancur Cuartas .46 million votes, Evardisto Sourdis .3 million votes; 1972 municipal council and departmental assembly elections -- three major parties; combined Liberal Party, 1,383,708; Combined Conservative Party, 917,699; ANAPO, 559,821; abstention by approximately 70% of eligible voters  
Communists: 3,000-5,000  
Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Roldan  
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$7.93 billion (1972), \$340 per capita; 72% private consumption, 7% public consumption, 21% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1972, 7% (est.)  
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, potatoes, yucca; caloric intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)  
Fishing: catch 76,000 metric tons 1970; exports \$4.7 million (1969), imports \$5.9 million (1969)  
Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products  
Crude steel: 0.39 million metric tons production (1972), 20 kilograms per capita  
Electric power: 2.57 million kw. capacity (1971); 9.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 424 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$586 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, petroleum, bananas, tobacco, cotton, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides  
Imports: \$836 million (c.i.f., 1972); industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages, rubber and rubber products  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Western Europe 39%, Latin America 12%; imports -- U.S. 40%, Western Europe 33%, Latin America 12% (1971)  
Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$1,219.6 million loans, \$255.3 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$1,407.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$77.6 million; from Communist countries (1954-71) \$18.5 million (\$2.7 million drawn)  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-72) -- \$131.6 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 23.75 pesos=US\$1 (July 1973, changes frequently), selling rate  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

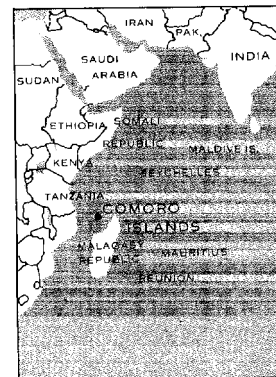
Railroads: 2,160 mi., all 3'0" gage, single track, 22 mi. electrified  
Highways: 29,200 mi.; 4,000 mi. paved, 18,200 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 3,900 mi. improved earth, 3,100 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 8,900 mi., navigable by river boats  
Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 mi.; refined products, 830 mi.; natural gas, 370 mi.; natural gas liquids 80 mi.  
Ports: 5 major, 5 minor  
Civil air: 108 major transport aircraft (including 9 military commercial transports)  
Airfields: 884 total, 685 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 82 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: rapidly improving nationwide telecom system; communications satellite ground station; 1.05 million telephones; 6 million radio and 1.2 million TV receivers; 290 AM, 130 FM, and 18 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,704,000; 3,375,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 248,000

NIS 62

COMORO ISLANDS



LAND: 838 sq. mi.; 4 main islands; forests 16.0%, pasture 6.8%, cultivable area 48.3%, non-cultivable area 28.9%

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 211 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 296,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (9/66-9/70)  
Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid  
Religion: predominantly Islamic  
Language: French, Arabic, Swahili  
Literacy: presumably low  
Labor Force: mainly agricultural  
Organized labor: information not available

GOVERNMENT: Legal name: Overseas Territory of the Comoro Islands  
Type: overseas territory of France  
Capital: Moroni  
Political subdivisions: 4 prefectures, 4 district councils  
Legal system: French and Muslim law  
Branches: High Commissioner appointed by French government; assisted by elected Chamber of Deputies of 39 members, and an 8-man Council of Ministers, President elected by Chamber of Deputies  
Government leader: Ahmed Abdallah, President of Council of Ministers  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: at discretion of Council of Ministers, on advice of President; must be held before expiration of 5-year electoral mandate  
Political parties and leaders: Comoran Democratic Union, Mohammed Dahlani; Democratic Assembly of Comoros People, Said Mohamed Jaffar; Comoros Socialist Party; Umma, Prince Said Ibrahim; Mahorais Movement, Marcel Henry  
Voting strength: in elections for Chamber of Deputies in 1972, independence coalition of CDU and DACP won 34 seats, Mahorais Movement won 4  
Communists: information not available

ECONOMY: Agriculture: food crops -- rice, manioc, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; export crops -- essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, sisal  
Exports: \$6.1 million (1971) perfume oils, vanilla, copra, sisal  
Imports: \$11.1 million (1971) foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles  
Major trade partners: France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.  
Electric power: est. 1,000 kw. capacity (1972); est. 2 million kw.-hr. produced (1972); 7 kw.-hr. per capita  
Aid: French aid in 1971 was about \$2.7 million, or about 50% of the island's entire budget  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Comunaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (floating since February 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS: Railroads: none  
Highways: 621 mi.; approximately 183 mi. bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel  
Ports: 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)  
Civil air: 4 major transports (registered in France)

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent surface runways; 4 with runways  
4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane alighting area

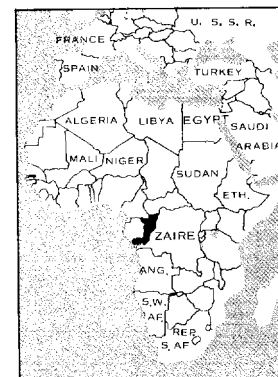
Telecommunications: minimal system of HF radiocommunication stations for inter-  
island and external communications to Malagasy and Reunion; Dzaoudzi center  
but of slight significance; 500 telephones; 35,000 radio receivers; 1 AM,  
1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is the responsibility of France

NIS 52E

CONGO



LAND:

135,000 sq. mi.; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste  
Land boundaries: 2,805 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 15 n. mi.  
Coastline: 105 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,001,000, average annual growth rate 2% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French  
Religion: about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim  
Language: French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used  
Literacy: about 20%  
Labor force: about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed  
Organized labor: 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of the Congo  
Type: republic; military regime established September 1968  
Capital: Brazzaville  
Political subdivisions: 9 regions divided into districts  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1963 and 1969  
Branches: President, Council of State; National Assembly; judiciary presumably still functions according to provisions of 1963 constitution; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo  
Government leader: President, Major Marien Ngouabi  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: last legislative elections June 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party; President, Marien Ngouabi  
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: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, IBRD, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, UDEAC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$277 million (1970 est.), \$310 per capita, real growth rate about 4% per year  
Agriculture: cash crops -- sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops -- root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish  
Fishing: catch 13,800 metric tons (1971); imports \$3.3 million (1969)  
Major industries: sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap  
Electric power: 43,600 kw. capacity (1972); 88 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 91 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$55 million (f.o.b., 1971); lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood; diamonds smuggled from Zaire  
Imports: \$113 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products  
Major trade partners: France and other EC countries on preferential basis  
Budget: 1970 -- revenue \$60 million, expenditure \$69 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of February 1973, floating since February 1973 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

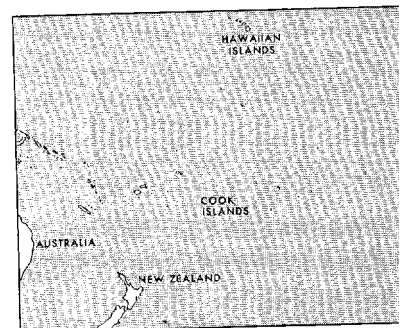
Railroads: 490 mi., 3'6" gage, single track  
Highways: 6,741 mi.; 360 mi. bituminous surface treated; remainder gravel, laterite, or improved earth  
Inland waterways: 4,030 mi. navigable  
Ports: 1 major  
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 69 total, 44 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: all services only fair; barely adequate for government and public; principal network is comprised of 30 low-capacity, low-powered radio communication stations; few wire lines connect key centers of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie with maximum of 21 channels; 10,600 telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 2,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 244,000; 115,000 fit for military service; about 10,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 103

COOK ISLANDS



LAND:

About 93 sq. mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 75 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 21,000, official estimate for 1 July 1972  
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 High Commissioner of Cook Islands,  
who represents the Queen and the New Zealand government; High Commissioner  
appoints the Premier; Legislative Assembly of 22 members, popularly elected;  
House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by High Commissioner, an  
advisory body only  
Government leader: Premier Albert Henry  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: every 4 years, latest in 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Albert Henry; Democratic  
Party, Dr. Thomas Davis  
Voting strength (1972): Cook Islands Party, 15 seats; Democratic Party, 7 seats

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapple, tomatoes, and  
bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro  
Industry: fruit processing  
Exports: \$3.0 million (1970); fruit juice, clothing, citrus fruits  
Imports: \$6.5 million (1970)  
Major trade partners: (1970) exports -- 98% New Zealand, imports -- 76% New  
Zealand, 7% Japan  
Monetary conversion rate: 0.68 NZ\$=US\$1

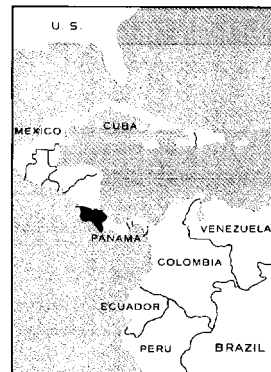
COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: at least 70 mi.  
Inland waterways: none  
Ports: 2 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft



NIS 76

COSTA RICA



LAND:

19,700 sq. mi.; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other  
Land boundaries: 415 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.; "specialized competence" over living resources to 200 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,927,000, average annual growth rate 3% (7/70-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro  
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: about 85%  
Labor force: 530,000 (1970); 46.3% agriculture; 13.2% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 8% construction, transportation, and communications; 21.5% other; shortage of skilled labor (1968)  
Organized labor: about 6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica  
Type: unitary republic  
Capital: San Jose  
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces  
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature  
Government leader: President Jose Figueres  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over  
Elections: every 4 years; next, February 1974  
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Daniel Oduber, Jose Figueres; National Unification (UN), Fernando Trejos Escalante, Francisco Calderon, Longino Soto Pacheco; National Independent Party (PNI), Jorge Gonzalez Marten; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; Socialist Action Party (PASO), Marcial Aguiluz; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist, illegal), Manuel Mora  
Voting strength (1970 election): National Unification (coalition of PUN, PR, and PURA), 41.1%; PLN, 55%; PFN, 1.7%; PDC, 0.9%; PASO, 1.3%  
Communists: 3,200 members, 10,000 sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), General Confederation of Workers (CGT), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE)  
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1,130 million (1972 est.), \$620 per capita; real growth rate 1972, 4.9% (est.)  
Agriculture: main products -- bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)  
Fishing: catch 8,400 metric tons, \$4.8 million (1971); exports, \$1.8 million (1970), imports \$0.5 million (1970)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer  
Electric power: 220,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 540 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$278 million (f.o.b., 1972 prel.); coffee, bananas, sugar, beef, fertilizers, cacao  
Imports: \$373 million (c.i.f., 1972 prel.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs  
Major trade partners: exports -- 41% U.S., 21% CACM, 9% West Germany, 3% Japan; imports -- 32% U.S., 22% CACM, 8% West Germany, 11% Japan (1971)  
Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$121.1 million loans, \$98.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$191.8 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$7.7 million;  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY60-72) \$1.9 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 colones=US\$1 (official buying rate); 6.65 colones=US\$1 (official selling rate)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

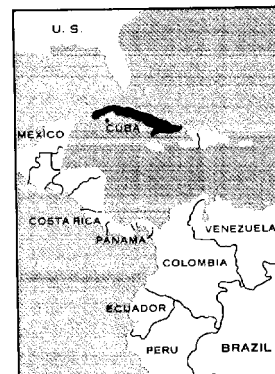
Railroads: 407 mi.; 395 mi. 3'6" gage, 12 mi. 3'0" gage, all single track, 72 mi. electrified  
Highways: 13,700 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved, 3,800 mi. otherwise improved, 8,900 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: about 455 mi. perennially navigable  
Pipelines: refined products, 80 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 4 minor  
Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 207 total, 128 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: good domestic telephone service; 75,500 telephones; connection into Central American microwave net; 340,000 radio and 125,000 TV receivers; 44 AM, 8 FM, and 11 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 424,000; 290,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 24,000  
Supply: dependent on imports from U.S.

NIS 78

CUBA



LAND:

44,200 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 2,320 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 9,000,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (current)  
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: 2.36 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6% transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed  
Organized labor: 46% of total force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Cuba  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Havana  
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces  
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive; no legislature; controlled judiciary  
Government leader: Premier Fidel Castro Ruz  
Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz  
Communists: approx. 155,000 party members  
Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, International Sugar Council, International Wheat Agreement, ITU, OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$4.7 billion (1972 est. at 1972 prices), \$540 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1972, -2%  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits  
Fishing: catch 139,600 metric tons (1972); exports \$26.3 million (1972), imports \$11.9 million (1971)  
Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals  
Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods  
Crude steel: 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned 1969); 154,000 metric tons produced (1972); 20 kg. per capita  
Electric power: 1,137,000 kw. capacity (1972); 4.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 570 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$810 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco  
Imports: \$1,340 million (c.i.f., 1972 est.); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S.S.R. 31%, China 6%, other Communist countries 17%, Japan 17%; imports -- U.S.S.R. 59%, China 6%, other Communist countries 11% (1972 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1.21 (nominal)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,150 mi. government owned; 3,150 mi. common carrier lines (8 mi. double track and 95 mi. electrified) and about 6,000 mi. plantation-industrial lines; common carrier lines comprise 3,100 mi. 4'8 1/2" standard gage, and about 50 mi. 3'0" and 2'6" narrow gage; plantation-industrial lines comprise about 4,000 mi. standard gage and 2,000 mi. narrow gage

Highways: 12,800 mi.; 5,400 mi. paved, 7,400 mi. gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 150 mi.

Pipelines: natural gas, 50 mi.

Ports: 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo), 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

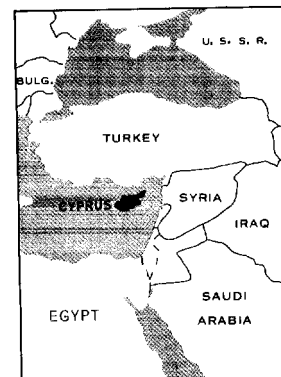
Civil air: 33 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 378 total, 194 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 27 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern facilities adequately serve military and most civil needs; excellent international facilities, satellite ground station under construction; 320,000 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers, 100 AM, 25 FM, and 23 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

NIS 25C

CYPRUS



LAND:

3,572 sq. mi.; 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 n. mi.  
Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 660,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (1/71-1/73)  
Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other  
Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Armenian Orthodox and other  
Language: Greek, Turkish, English  
Literacy: about 82% of population 7 years or older  
Labor force: 267,000 (1970 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)  
Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Cyprus  
Type: republic since March 1961; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963  
Capital: Nicosia  
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts  
Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; constitution came into force upon independence in 1960, but has often been in abeyance since then; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: currently a rump government consisting basically 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  
Government leaders: President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Rauf Denktash (Turk)  
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over  
Elections: held every 5 years; 1965 elections suspended; 1968 elections only for President and Vice President; 1970 parliamentary elections demonstrate notable increase in strength of Communist Party (AKEL); 1972 elections only for President and Vice President  
Political parties and leaders: Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Unified Party (UP), Glafkos Clerides; Progressive Movement (PM) (pro-Makarios), Andreas Azinas; Democratic National Party (DEK), Takis Evdokas; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish National Union Party (TNUP), Rauf Denktash  
Voting strength: (1968 presidential and vice presidential elections) Greek Cypriot President Makarios 90%; Turkish Cypriot Vice President Fazil Kucuk unopposed; (1970 parliamentary elections) 39% of Greek Cypriot vote for Reform Party of the Working People, 21% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Progressive Movement, 9% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Democratic National Party as well as 9% for the United Democratic Union of the Center, 4% of the Greek Cypriot vote for independents, 76% of the Greek Cypriot electorate voted; 80% of the Turkish Cypriot community voted and overwhelmingly elected 15 of Rauf Denktash's supporters to the Turk Cypriot House contingent in a separate election; 1972 elections - Makarios unopposed and Rauf Denktash unopposed  
Communists: 12,000; sympathizers estimated to number 60,000

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-U.S.); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBIFF)  
Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

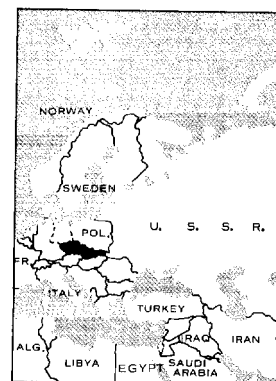
GNP: \$835.6 million (1972), \$1,300 per capita; 1971 growth rate 14%, 1958 current market prices  
Agriculture: main crops -- vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages -- grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,460 calories per day per capita (1964-66)  
Major industries: mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption -- food, beverages, footwear  
Shortages: water, petroleum  
Electric power: 204,000 kw. capacity (1972); 716 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 980 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$134 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products  
Imports: \$315 million (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods  
Major trade partners: (1972) U.K. 32%, West Germany 7%, Italy 6%, EC-six 23%, U.S. 5%, U.S.S.R. 4%  
Aid: economic -- U.S., \$30.3 million authorized (FY46-72); IBRD, \$51.5 million (FY46-72); U.N. Technical Assistance, \$1.7 million (FY46-72); U.N. Special Fund, \$9.9 million (FY46-72)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.61 (December 1971 through January 1973), 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.90 (as of July 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 5,000 mi.; 2,100 mi. bituminous surface treated; 2,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and earth  
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 20 total, 12 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system; 52,700 telephones; 180,000 radio receivers; 65,000 TV receivers; 5 TV, 12 AM, and 4 FM stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey

NIS 18

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



LAND:

49,400 sq. mi.; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other  
Land boundaries: 2,200 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,608,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 65.0% Czechs, 29.2% Slovaks, 4.0% Magyars, 0.6% Germans, 0.5% Poles, 0.4% Ukrainians, 0.3% others (Jews, Gypsies)  
Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other  
Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian  
Literacy: almost complete  
Labor force: 7.1 million; 18% agriculture, 37% industry, 11% services, 34% construction, communications and others

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Prague  
Political subdivisions: 2 separate 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 German codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960 amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universita Komenskeho School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
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 Czech and Slovak affairs; judiciary -- Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party  
Government leaders: President Ludvik Svoboda (reelected March 1973), Premier Lubomir Strougal  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: governmental bodies every 5 years; President every 5 years, (last election, November 1971)  
Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"  
Voting strength (1971 election): 99.81% Communist-sponsored single slate  
Communists: 1.2 million party members  
Other political groups: puppet parties -- Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party  
Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$36.8 billion in 1972 (at 1971 prices), \$2,540 per capita; 1972 real growth rate 3.6%  
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, grain

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Crude steel: 12.7 million metric tons produced (1972), 880 kg. per capita  
Exports: \$5,123 million (f.o.b., 1972); 50% machinery, equipment; 28% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1971)  
Imports: \$4,662 million (f.o.b., 1972); 33% machinery, equipment; 44% fuels, raw materials; 15% foods, food products, and live animals; 8% consumer goods, excluding foods (1971)  
Major trade partners: \$9,785 million (1972); 70% Communist countries, 30% with West  
Monetary conversion rate: commercial 5.2 crowns=US\$1, noncommercial 10.7 crowns=US\$1, tourist rate 13.3 crowns=US\$1; old commercial rates: 6.63 crowns=US\$1 in 1972; prior to 1972, 7.2 crowns=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year  
Note: foreign trade figures were converted at the 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 8,260 mi.; 8,080 mi. standard gage, 70 mi. broad gage, 110 mi. narrow gage; 1,014 mi. double track; 1,560 mi. electrified; government owned (1972)  
Highways: 45,500 mi.; 800 mi. concrete; 28,650 mi. bituminous; 2,400 mi. cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 13,650 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1972)  
Inland waterways: 517 mi. (1973)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 900 mi.; refined products, 535 mi.; natural gas, 2,800 mi.  
Freight carried: rail -- 248.9 million short tons, 41.2 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highway -- 901.4 million short tons, 8.1 billion short ton/mi. (1972); waterway -- 9.5 million short tons, 2.5 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)  
Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, Stettin in Poland; Rijeka, Yugoslavia; Hamburg, West Germany; Rostock, East Germany; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1973)  
Civil air: 45 major transport aircraft (1973)  
Airfields: 134 total; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 19 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 49 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

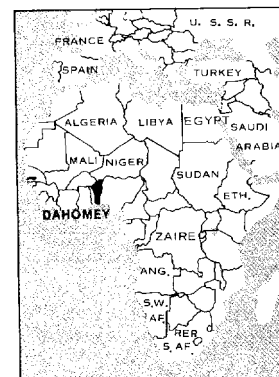
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 17.1 billion crowns, about 6.6% of total budget and 4.2% of est. GNP; 1973 budget unannounced as of 1 November 1973



NIS 50M

DAHOMÉY



**LAND:**  
 44,700 sq. mi.; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1%  
 Land boundaries: 1,220 mi.

**WATER:**  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (100 n. mi. mineral exploitation limit)  
 Coastline: 75 mi.

**PEOPLE:**  
 Population: 2,980,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (8/68-8/72)  
 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: Republic of Dahomey  
 Type: republic, under military rule since October 1972  
 Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)  
 Political subdivisions: 6 departments, 30 arrondissements  
 Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
 Branches: military government took over on 26 October 1972; 67-member National Revolutionary Council formed September 1973 to advise President  
 Government leader: Lt. Col. Mathieu Kerekou, President and Minister of National Defense  
 Suffrage: universal for adults whenever elections or referendums are held  
 Elections: current government has held no elections and none are scheduled  
 Political parties: none  
 Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers  
 Member of: ACCT, AFDB, ECA, EAMA, Entente, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**  
 GDP: \$230 million (1971 est.) \$80 per capita; real growth rate, 6.5% per annum (1967-71)  
 Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops -- corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish  
 Fishing: catch 32,900 metric tons (1971); exports 122.2 metric tons, imports 4,000 metric tons  
 Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing  
 Electric power: 11,810 kw. capacity (1972); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 18 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: about \$55 million (f.o.b., 1971); palm products (34%); other agricultural products  
 Imports: \$100 million (c.i.f., 1971); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

ECONOMY (cont'd):

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

Aid:

economic (1970) -- France, \$8 million; EC, \$4.2 million; U.N., \$2 million; West Germany, \$1 million; Taiwan, \$1 million; U.S., (FY60-72) \$13.7 million  
Budget: 1972 est. -- receipts \$50.2 million, current expenditures \$42.3, investment expenditures \$9.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (currency floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 360 mi., all meter gage (3'3 3/8")

Highways: 4,300 mi.; 515 mi. paved, 2,665 mi. gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: 400 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone service concentrated in south; telegraph limited, but more extensive than telephone; 6,500 telephones; 54,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

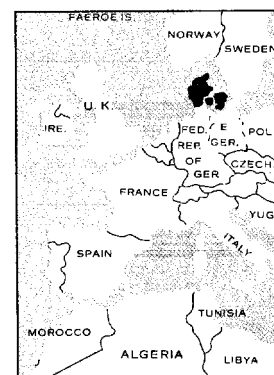
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 700,000; 335,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 males and 29,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Supply: dependent on France

NIS 7

DENMARK



LAND:

16,600 sq. mi. (exclusive of Greenland and Faeroe Islands);  
 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17%  
 other  
 Land boundaries: 42 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing  
 12 n. mi.)  
 Coastline: 2,100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,032,000, average annual growth rate 0.4%  
 (current)  
 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: 2.4 million; 14.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 29.4% mining and  
 manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 15.0% commerce, 6.6% transportation and  
 communications, 23.6% services, 0.2% other; 3.7% unemployed  
 Organized labor: 65% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Denmark  
 Type: constitutional monarchy  
 Capital: Copenhagen  
 Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns  
 Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of  
 legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus;  
 accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
 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; Anker Jorgensen heads caretaker admini-  
 stration pending formation of new government  
 Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21  
 Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election  
 4 December 1973)  
 Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jorgensen; Moderate  
 Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Erik Haunstrup Clemmensen; Radical  
 Liberal, Asger Baunsbak-Jensen; Socialist Peoples, Sigurd Omann; Communist,  
 Knud Jespersen; Left Socialist, a triumvirate consisting of Ernst Dahl, Leif  
 Sondergaard Andersen, and Niels Finn Christiansen; Center Democratic, Erhard  
 Jakobsen; Progressive, Mogens Glistrup; Christian People's, Jens Miller;  
 Justice, Ib Christiansen  
 Voting strength (1973 election): 22.6% Social Democratic, 14.0% Progressive,  
 10.8% Moderate Liberals, 9.9% Radical Liberal, 8.1% Conservative, 6.8% Center  
 Democratic, 5.2% Socialist Peoples, 3.6% Christian Peoples, 3.2% Communist,  
 2.5% Justice, 13.3% other  
 Communists: 5,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 39,344 Communist  
 votes cast in 1971 elections  
 Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB,  
 ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer),  
 U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$22.4 billion (1972), \$4,510 per capita; 61% private consumption, 21% investment, 20% government, -2% net foreign balance (1971); 1972 growth 4%, constant prices

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops -- cereals, root crops; food shortages -- oilseeds, grain, feedstuffs; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 1,400,900 metric tons (1971), \$141 million; exports \$159 million, imports \$37.2 million

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

Shortages: most industrial raw materials and fuels

Crude steel: 470,000 metric tons produced (1971), 90 kg. per capita

Electric power: 5,118,000 kw. capacity (1972); 19.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 3,060 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4,416 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

Imports: \$5,069 million (c.i.f., 1972); 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: U.K. 16%, West Germany 16%, Sweden 16%, U.S. 8%, Norway 6%; EC 28%; EFTA 46%; Communist countries 4% (1971)

Aid:  
economic -- U.S., \$324.2 million authorized FY46-72 IBRD, \$85.0 million through 1972, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$250.5 million (1960-70), \$58.3 million (1969), \$63.2 million (1970) \$80 million (1971 provisional)

Military: U.S., \$117.3 million (FY49-72)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kroner=US\$0.1755 (September 28, 1973, floating)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Railroads: 1,810 mi. Danish State Railways (DSB) 1,461 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 52 mi. electrified and 453 mi. double tracked; remaining 349 mi. of standard gage lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: 38,295 mi.; 31,196 mi. concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 5,645 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 1,454 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 259 mi.

Pipelines: refined products, 260 mi.

Ports: 16 major, 44 minor

Civil air: 104 major transport aircraft (including 4 belonging to Greenland)

Airfields: 139 total, 115 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 1,850,000 telephones; 1,650,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,500,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, 13 FM, and 30 TV stations; 13 submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES:**

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,195,000; 1,050,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 81A

DOMINICA

LAND:

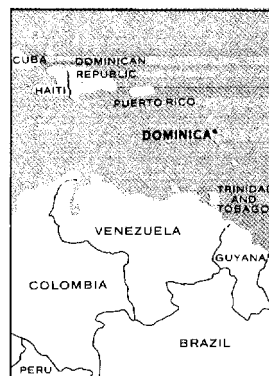
305 sq. mi.; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 92 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 75,000, average annual growth rate 1.6%  
(4/60-4/70)  
Ethnic divisions: mostly of African Negro descent  
Religion: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist  
Language: English; French patois  
Literacy: about 80%  
Labor force: est. at 23,000 in 1960; about 50% in agriculture  
Organized labor: 25% of the labor force



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Dominica  
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated 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  
Government leaders: Premier Edward O. LeBlanc; U.K. Governor Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue  
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage over age 18  
Elections: every 5 years; most recent October 1970  
Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Edward O. LeBlanc; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles  
Voting strength: House of Assembly seats -- DFP 2 seats, DLP 8 seats, independent 1 seat  
Communists: negligible  
Member of: has been invited to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement)

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$21.0 million (1971 est.), \$270 per capita; 8.8% increase in 1971 -- including price changes  
Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa  
Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism  
Electric power: 5,420 kw. capacity (1971); 15 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 200 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$6.1 million (f.o.b., 1970); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa and reexports  
Imports: \$16.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, manufactured articles  
Major trade partners: U.K. 53%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 15%, Canada 10%, U.S. 7% (1963)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1, now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 460 mi.; 230 mi. paved, 160 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 70 mi. unimproved  
Ports: 2 minor

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

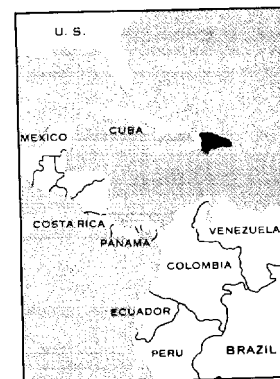
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 4,830 ft.

Telecommunications: 2,300 in fully automatic telephone network; VHF interisland link to St. Lucia; 15,000 radio receivers; 100 TV receivers; 1 AM station

NIS 80

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



LAND:

18,800 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste  
Land boundaries: 224 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing  
12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,497,000, average annual growth rate 2.9%  
(7/69-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro  
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 35% to 40% of adult population  
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  
Branches: President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (74 seats) elected for 4-year terms; members of Supreme Court elected by Senate  
Government leader: President Joaquin Balaguer  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote  
Elections: national, May 1974  
Political parties and leaders: Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Juan Bosch Gavino; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Alfonso Moreno Martinez; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA) Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Pedro Guillermo Urraca; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), Rafael Taveras Rosario, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PCRD), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal  
Voting strength (1970 election): 57% PR, (abstained) PRD, 5% PRSC, 14% PQD, 3% MCN, 21% MIDA  
Communists: an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 members in six different factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies  
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.9 billion (1972), \$440 per capita; real growth rate 1972, 9.0%  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; self-sufficient in rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)  
Major industries: sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, peanut processing, textiles, cement

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 256,500 kw. capacity (1971); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 250 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$347 million (f.o.b., 1972); sugar, nickel, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, bauxite  
Imports: \$350 million (c.i.f., 1972); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 57%, EC 17% (1972); imports -- U.S. 50% (1972)  
Aid:  
economic -- from U.S. (FY46-72), \$217.2 million in grants, \$279.5 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$103.3 million; from other western countries (1960-71), \$11.7 million  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-71), \$31.0 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,000 route mi. of which 65 mi. government-owned common carrier (3'6" gage) and 935 mi. privately owned plantation network (approximately 4 different gages ranging from 1'10 1/2" to 4'8 1/2", with 2'6" predominating)  
Highways: 6,700 mi.; 3,250 mi. paved, 3,450 mi. gravel and improved earth  
Pipelines: product lines (1.5 mi. and 43 mi.) under construction  
Ports: 5 major, 17 minor  
Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 65 total, 45 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 65,000 telephones; 450,400 radio and 160,000 TV receivers, 101 AM, 31 FM, and 8 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

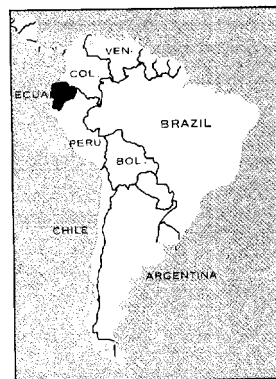
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,036,000; 655,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (18) annually  
Supply: dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe



NIS 87

ECUADOR



LAND:

106,000 sq. mi. (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: 1,200 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,390 mi. (includes Galapagos Is.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,839,000 (excluding nomadic Indian tribes), average annual growth rate 3.4% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other  
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)  
Language: Spanish, Quechua  
Literacy: 57%  
Labor force: 2 million, of which 56% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% commerce, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities  
Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Ecuador  
Type: republic; under military regime since February 1972  
Capital: Quito  
Political subdivisions: 19 provinces and 1 territory (Galapagos Islands)  
Legal system: based on civil law system; modified 1945 constitution re-instituted in February 1972, legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President and government council assumed power February 1972; government decisions announced by decree over the president's signature; judiciary system supervised by Supreme Court; six special tribunals established in July 1972  
Government leader: President, General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara  
Suffrage: universal for literates over age 18  
Elections: none scheduled  
Political parties and leaders: National Velasquista Front, personalistic, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra (in exile); Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, generally conservative, Camilo Ponce; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, populist, Assad Bucaram; National Revolutionary Party, leftist, Carlos Julio Arosemena  
Voting strength: in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third  
Communists: 500 members plus an estimated 2,500 sympathizers; Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, 250; pro-Castro Revolutionary Socialist Party, 450  
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.8 billion (1972 est.), \$280 per capita; 72% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1970 est.); real growth rate 1972 est., 8%  
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, cotton, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 99,700 metric tons (1971); exports \$18 million (1971), imports negligible  
Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum  
Electric power: 328,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 164 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$301 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); bananas, petroleum, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products  
Imports: \$328 million (c.i.f., 1972 est.); agricultural and industrial machinery, wheat, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 39%, EC 20%, Japan 17%; imports -- U.S. 34%, EC 21%, Japan 12% (1971)  
Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$211.7 million loans, \$110.0 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$236.1 million; from Communist countries (1954-71), \$15.4 million loans;  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-72), \$63.9 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 25.25 sucres=US\$1 (official selling rate)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

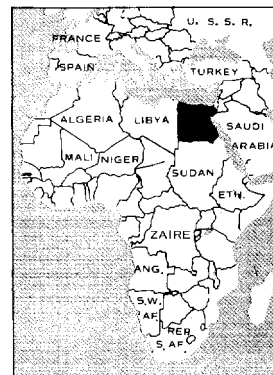
Railroads: 660 mi.; 615 mi. 3'6" gage, 45 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; all single track  
Highways: 14,200 mi.; 1,900 mi. paved, 5,000 mi. gravel, 1,800 mi. improved earth, 5,500 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 960 mi.  
Pipelines: crude oil, 390 mi.; refined products, 50 mi.  
Ports: 2 major, 11 minor  
Civil air: 46 major transport aircraft (includes 5 military/commercial transports)  
Airfields: 200 total, 178 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: facilities generally adequate only in largest cities; satellite ground station; 110,000 telephones; 680,000 radio and 120,000 TV receivers; 240 AM, 37 FM, and 11 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,606,000; 1,020,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 66,000

NIS 53

EGYPT



LAND:

386,200 sq. mi. (including 22,200 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,570 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,534 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,140 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,340 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 36,018,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/71-7/72)

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

Language: Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy: around 40%

Labor force: 8 to 12 million; 45% to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; serious 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: 25 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; interim constitution of 1964; 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

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: President Anwar Sadat

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1971); presidential elections every 6 years

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned except for the government-sponsored sociopolitical grouping, Arab Socialist Union (ASU)

Communists: approximately 500, party members

Member of: AAPSO, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main cash crop -- cotton; other crops -- rice, onions, beans, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

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

Electric power: 4,555,000 kw. capacity (1972); 8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 330 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid:

economic -- Communist countries, \$1,976 million in credits through December 1972; U.S., \$910.6 million in credits and grants through June 1967 (diplomatic relations and aid suspended June 1967, aid resumed January 1972); sizable credits from international agencies, West Germany, Italy; large grants from Libya since 1969; \$250 million annual subsidy from Arab states while canal is closed;  
military -- Communist countries, about \$3 billion through December 1972  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Egyptian pound=US\$2.54 (selling rate); 0.394 Egyptian pound=US\$1 (selling rate)  
Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning in 1973

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,358 mi.; 570 mi. double track; 15 mi. electrified; 2,976 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 156 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 226 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage  
Highways: 29,000 mi.; 5,190 mi. paved, 7,130 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 16,680 mi. unimproved earth, additional 1,150 mi. (mostly paved) in territory (Sinai) occupied by Israel  
Inland waterways: 2,100 mi.; Suez Canal, 100 mi. long, temporarily closed to navigation because of sunken vessels; normally used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 38 ft. of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-ton capacity  
Freight carried: Suez Canal (1966) -- 242 million tons of which 175.6 million tons were POL  
Pipelines: crude oil, 185 mi.; refined products, 390 mi.; natural gas, 30 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 8 minor  
Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 152 total, 76 usable; 67 with permanent-surface runways; 42 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: second best system of coaxial and multiconductor cables, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 365,000 telephones; 5 million radio and 575,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 26 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,347,000; 5,280,000 fit for military service; about 375,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 74

EL SALVADOR



LAND:

8,260 sq. mi.; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested  
Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 190 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,867,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (5/61-6/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over (1973 est.)  
Labor force: 1,395,000 (est. 1973); 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: 3.5% of total labor force; 6.6% of nonagricultural labor force (1972 est.)

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  
Branches: traditionally dominant executive, fairly independent unicameral legislature, Supreme Court  
Government leader: President Arturo Armando Molina  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections March 1977, legislative and municipal elections March 1974  
Political parties and leaders: National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina, Dr. Enrique Mayorga Rivas, Rafael Rodriguez Gonzalez; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Ramirez Rauda, Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Roberto Lara Velado; Dr. Abraham Rodriguez, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Revolutionary Party (PR -- formerly Renovating Action Party), not legally recognized, Shafick Handal, Dr. Fabio Castillo Figueroa, Julio Ernesto Contreras; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Belloso; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria  
Voting strength: February 1972 presidential election -- PCN 43.4%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR coalition, 42.1%; FUDI, 12.3%; PPS 2.2%; March 1972 legislative election -- PCN, 39 seats; PDC, MNR, and PUDN coalition, 8 seats; PPS 4 seats; FUDI, 1 seat  
Communists: 100 to 200 active members; sympathizers, 5,000  
Other political or pressure groups: the military; the "14" prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups (cont'd):

Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES)

Member of: Central American Common Market, IADB, IAEA, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.1 billion (current prices, 1972), \$300 per capita; 76% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 13% domestic investment (1971); real growth rate 1972 est., 4.0%

Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

Fishing: catch 16,200 metric tons (1971); exports \$6.0 million (1971), imports \$0.5 million (1972)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 220,000 kw. capacity (1972); 830 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 230 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 273 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, cotton, sugar, chemicals, other manufactures

Imports: \$276 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 23%, CACM 35%, EC 23%, Japan 13%; imports -- U.S. 28%, CACM 25%, EC 16%, Japan 12% (1971)

Aid:

economic -- from U.S. (FY46-72), \$90.6 million loans, \$63.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$127.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-71) \$9.8 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-72), \$7.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 375 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 285 mi. privately owned, 90 mi. government owned

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 750 mi. bituminous, 950 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 3,700 mi. earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 3 major, 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft (includes 2 military/commercial transports)

Airfields: 150 total, 123 usable; 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

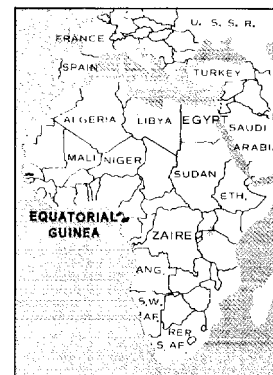
Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 41,500 telephones; 500,000 radio and 110,000 TV receivers; 57 AM, 6 FM, and 4 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 895,000; 545,000 fit for military service; 44,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 52F

EQUATORIAL GUINEA



LAND:

10,800 sq. mi.; Rio Muni, about 10,000 sq. mi., largely forested; Fernando Po, about 800 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 335 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 184 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 310,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/68-7/69); Rio Muni, 220,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/68-7/69); Fernando Po, 90,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/68-7/69)

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Province Francisco Macias Nguema primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; some 300-400 Nigerians, mostly on Fernando Po; 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: 12% (est.)

Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968

Capital: Malabo, Province Francisco Macias Nguema

Political subdivisions: 2 provinces (Province Francisco Macias Nguema and Rio Muni)

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law, new constitution adopted July 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: there are legislative and judicial branches but president exercises virtually unlimited power

Government leader: President for life, Francisco Macias Nguema

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: national and provincial elections held September 1968

Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) is the sole legal party, led by President Macias

Communists: no significant number of Communists or sympathizers

Member of: Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, IBRD, IMF, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$63.7 million (1970 est.); \$220 per capita

Agriculture: major cash crops -- Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food crops -- rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock

Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$86,000 (1970)

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: 2,800 kw. capacity (1972); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), about 30 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$24.9 million (1970); cocoa, coffee, and wood

Imports: \$21.0 million (1970); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Aid: Spain, \$14.0 million (1969); Libya, \$1 million (1971)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Budget: 1970 current budget receipts \$14.7 million, current expenditure \$10 million, capital expenditure \$10 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 Guinean pesetas=US\$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni -- 1,553 mi., including approx. 115 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Fernando Po -- 186 mi., including 91 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: Rio Muni has approximately 104 mi. of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

Ports: 2 major, 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Santa Isabel to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,500 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

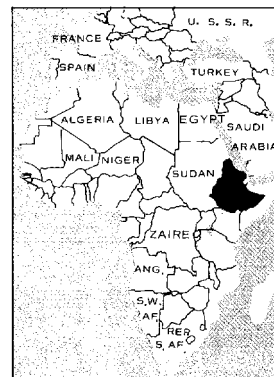
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 73,000; 37,000 fit for military service



MIS 55A

ETHIOPIA



LAND:

455,000 sq. mi.; 9.5% cropland and orchards, 54.6% meadows and natural pastures, 6.5% forests and woodlands, 29.4% wasteland, built-on areas, and other  
Land boundaries: 3,230 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(sedentary fisheries extends to limit of fisheries)  
Coastline: 680 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 26,866,000, average annual growth rate 2.5%  
(1/70-1/71)  
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: 60,000 registered labor union members

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Empire of Ethiopia  
Type: constitutional monarchy, but in effect an absolute monarchy  
Capital: Addis Ababa  
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as governorates-general)  
Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution adopted 1955; no specific constitutional provision for review by courts but all legislation inconsistent with the constitution is declared null and void; legal education at Haile Selassie I University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: Emperor is all-powerful, with advisory cabinet and Prime Minister; legislature composed of elected Chamber of Deputies and appointed Senate; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either  
Government leader: Emperor Haile Selassie I  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: lower house of Parliament election in June 1973  
Political parties and leaders: only amorphous reform groups especially among younger, better educated Ethiopians  
Communists: none  
Other political or pressure groups: some dissident ethnic groups, most important of which is Eritrean Liberation Front, separatist group operating in northeastern Ethiopia  
Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,629 million (1970 in current prices), \$60 per capita; 1970 average annual growth rate 6.1% (current prices)  
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, livestock; almost self-sufficient in food  
Fishing: catch 6,927 metric tons (1970), \$1.4 million (1970); exports \$348,000 (1970)  
Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 306,000 kw. capacity (1972); 673 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 25 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$168 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee 55.8%, hides and skins 8.2%, oilseeds, oilcakes, and nuts 10.2%, cereals 7.4%; \$4.6 million to Communist countries (1971)  
Imports: \$189 million (c.i.f., 1972); metals, machinery and vehicles 47.1%, petroleum and chemicals 17%, foodstuffs, live animals, and beverages 7.3%; \$9.7 million from Communist countries (1970)  
Major trade partners: imports -- Italy, Japan, West Germany, and U.S.; exports -- U.S., West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan  
Monetary conversion rate: 2.303 Ethiopian dollars=US\$1; 2.07 Ethiopian dollars=US\$1 (official as of June 1973)  
Fiscal year: 8 July - 7 July

COMMUNICATIONS:

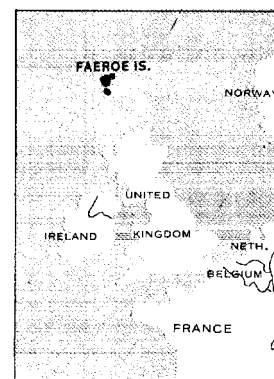
Railroads: 630 mi.; 420 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 20 mi. 3'6" gage, 190 mi. 3'1 3/8" gage; all single track  
Highways: 14,500 mi.; 1,250 mi. bituminous, 3,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, 10,250 mi. earth  
Inland waterways: navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 140 mi. of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 71 mi. are navigable year round  
Ports: 2 major, 1 minor  
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 202 total, 113 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 47 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: system better than in most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multi-conductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 50,500 telephones; 500,000 radio receivers; 8,600 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,869,000; 3,550,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 265,000

NIS 7

FAEROE ISLANDS



LAND:

540 sq. mi.; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi. (from extended base lines)  
Coastline: 475 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 40,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (4/66-11/70)  
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population  
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran  
Languages: Faeroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish  
Literacy: 99%  
Labor force: 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Faeroe Islands  
Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament  
Capital: Torshavn on the island of Streymoy  
Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town  
Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948  
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faeroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament  
Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam; Danish Governor, Leif Groth  
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21  
Elections: held every 4 years; next election 1975  
Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus  
Voting strength (1970 election): Peoples 20.0%, Republican 20.0%, Home Rule 5.6%, Progressive 3.5%, Social Democratic 27.2%, Union 21.7%  
Communists: insignificant number  
Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$77.3 million (1969), about \$1,980 per capita  
Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing  
Fishing: catch 210,100 tons (1971); exports \$42.7 million  
Major industry: fishing  
Electric power: 27,545 kw. capacity (1972); 66.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,713 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$36.9 million (f.o.b., 1970); fish and fish products  
Imports: \$33.6 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products  
Major trade partners: (1970) Denmark 48%, U.K. 9%, Sweden 4%, U.S. 6%, Norway 4%; EC 15%; EFTA 68%  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Danish Kroner=US\$0.1755 (September 28, 1973, floating)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 1 minor

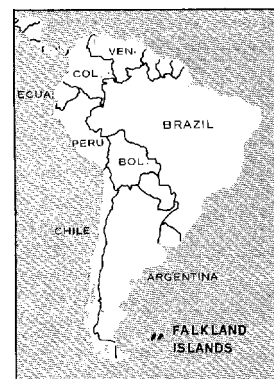
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 4,000 ft.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: good international radiocommunications; fair domestic wire facilities; 9,500 telephones, 12,000 radio receivers, 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

NIS 64

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)\*



LAND:

Colony -- 4,700 sq. mi.; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. mi.); dependencies-- consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,000 (official est. for 1 July 1971)  
Ethnic divisions: almost totally British  
Religion: predominantly Church of England  
Language: English  
Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14  
Labor force: 1,100 (est.); over 95% (est.) in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of the Falkland Islands  
Type: British crown colony  
Capital: Stanley  
Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital  
Legal system: English common law  
Branches: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council  
Government leader: Governor and Commander in Chief Sir Cosmo Haskard (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: 1,440 kw. capacity (1972); 4 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,740 kw.-hr. 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., 77% of imports from the U.K.; dependencies -- exports to the Netherlands (63%) and Japan (37%), imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Falkland Island pound=US\$2.60

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 512 mi.; 9 mi. paved, 23 mi. gravel, 480 mi. earth  
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

\*The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.

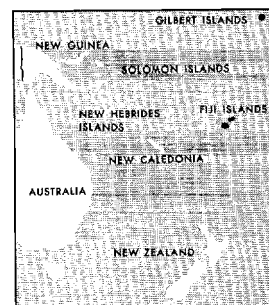
COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: government-operated open-wire and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 580 telephones; 1 AM station and approximately 1,100 radiobroadcast receivers

NIS 102

FIJI



LAND:

7,055 sq. mi.; landownership -- 83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 700 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 556,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others  
Religion: Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority  
Language: English and Fijian (official), Hindustani widely spoken among Indians  
Literacy: over 80%  
Labor force: 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder  
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Dominion of Fiji  
Type: independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as head of state  
Capital: Suva  
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces  
Legal system: based on British  
Branches: executive -- Prime Minister; legislative -- 52-member House of Representatives; Alliance Party 33 seats, National Federation Party 19 seats  
Government leader: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier, last held March-April 1972  
Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya  
Communists: few, no figures available  
Member of: Commonwealth, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$270 million (1972), \$490 per capita; 6% average annual growth rate (1969-72)  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains  
Major industries: tourism, sugar processing  
Exports: \$62.1 million (f.o.b., 1972 excluding reexports); sugar, copra, copper  
Imports: \$164.2 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, manufactured goods, food  
Major trade partners: U.K., Australia, U.S., Japan, New Zealand  
Aid: disbursed 1968 -- Australia \$1.5 million, U.S. \$600,000, U.K. \$4.2 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 0.77 Fijian dollar=US\$1 (September 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 1,550 mi.; 166 mi. paved, 1,384 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 80 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 126 mi.; 76 mi. navigable by motorized craft and 200-ton barges

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 6 major, numerous minor landings

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20, 15 usable; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations

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; 19,560 telephones; 53,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

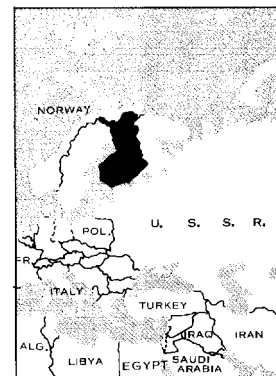
Military manpower: males 15-49, 143,000; 76,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; the military budget for 1971 is \$314,000



NIS 12

FINLAND



LAND:  
130,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other  
Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi.;  
Aland Islands, 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 700 mi. (approx.) includes islands

PEOPLE:  
Population: 4,654,000, average annual growth rate 0.4%  
(1/72-1/73)  
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: 2.3 million; 28.1% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 24.2% mining  
and manufacturing, 9.0% construction, 13.7% commerce, 6.6% transportation and  
communications, 16.5% services; 2.8% unemployed  
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  
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament  
(Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through  
cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts,  
193 lower courts  
Government leader: President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa  
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory  
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1976); presidential, every  
6 years (extra ordinary parliamentary legislation extended President  
Kekkonen's term, which normally expires in 1974, to 1978)  
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center,  
Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele  
Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holker; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples  
Party, Kristan Gestrin; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Finnish People's Unity Party,  
Eino Haikala; Communist, Aarne Saarinen  
Voting strength (1972 election): 25.8% Social Democratic, 17.5% Conservative,  
17.1% People's Democratic League, 16.5% Center, 9.2% Rural, 5.3% Swedish  
Peoples, 5.1% Liberals, 2.5% Christian Peoples, 1.0% other  
Communists: 47,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples  
Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by  
421,000 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1970 elections  
Member of: EC (draft free trade agreement) EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA,  
IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds  
Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$14.3 billion (1972), \$3,050 per capita; 53% consumption, 26.2% investment, 21.9% government, -1.1% net exports of goods and services; 1972 growth rate 4.8%, 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)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 1.4 million metric tons produced (1972), 300 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 5,562,320 kw. capacity (1972); 22.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 4,700 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,947 million (f.o.b., 1972); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: \$3,198 million (c.i.f., 1972); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners (1972): 24% EC, 43% EFTA, 13% West Germany, 15% U.K., 17% Sweden, 5% U.S., 12% U.S.S.R.

Aid: U.S. \$180 million authorized FY46-71, \$22.1 million in FY71, none in 1972; IBRD -- \$276.5 million authorized through 1946-72, \$33 million in 1971; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to \$23 million 1961-69, \$15,000 in 1970

Monetary conversion rate: new markka (Fmk) 1=US\$0.2710 (spot rate as of August 31, 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,676 mi.; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 3,658 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 288 mi. multiple track, and 68 mi. electrified; 14 mi. narrow gage (2' 5 1/2") and 4 mi. broad gage are privately owned

Highways: 44,660 mi., 12,060 mi. bituminous, 31,900 mi. stabilized gravel, 700 mi. gravel and earth; 12,400 mi. of private roads (surface type na)

Inland waterways: 4,100 mi. total (including Saimaa Canal); 2,300 mi. suitable for steamers; canal locks (275 ft. by 42 ft. with a 16.7 ft. depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 225 ft. in length, 36 ft. beam, and 14.5 ft. draft

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 98 total, 79 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

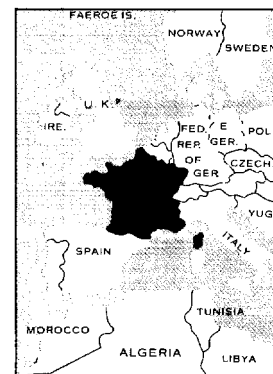
Telecommunications: facilities provide essential services for government, public, and industry; 1,470,000 telephones; 1,990,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,252,000 TV receivers; 11 AM, 40 FM, and 59 TV stations; 4 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,196,000; 960,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (17) annually

NIS 3

FRANCE



LAND:

213,000 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested  
Land boundaries: 1,795 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 2,130 mi. (includes Corsica, 400 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 52,363,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (7/65-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque  
Religion: 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 11% unaffiliated  
Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois -- Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish  
Literacy: 97%  
Labor force: 21,200,000 (1972 est.); 12% agriculture, 39% industry, 47% services, 2% unemployed  
Organized labor: 17% of labor force, 23.4% of salaried labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: French Republic  
Type: republic, with president having wide powers  
Capital: Paris  
Political subdivisions: 95 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts  
Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law; accepts ICJ jurisdiction with reservations  
Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature -- National Assembly (490 members), Senate (283 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle  
Government leader: President Georges Pompidou  
Suffrage: universal over age 21; not compulsory  
Elections: National Assembly -- every 5 years, last election March 1973, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate -- indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years; President -- direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election June 1969  
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR); Independent Republicans (IR), Valery Giscard d'Estaing; Communist (PCF), George Marchais; Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM), Jacques Duhamel; Left Radical Party, Robert Fabre; Movement for Reform, coalition of Center Democratic Party, Jean Lecanuet and Radical Socialists, Jean Jacques Servan-Sahreiber; Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand; Unified Socialist Party (PSU)  
Voting strength (first ballot, 1973 election): 23.9% UDR, 6.9% IR, 21.3% PCF, 20.4% Federation of Democratic and Socialist Left (grouping of parties of left), 12.4% Center, 15.1% other  
Communists: 250,000-300,000 (est.); Communist voters, 5 million average  
Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 1,500,000 members (est.), National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais -- CNPF or Patronat)

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO (signatory), OECD, Seabeds Committee, SEATO, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$238.4 billion (1972), \$4,610 per capita; 60% consumption, 27% investment (including government), 12% government consumption; 1% net foreign balance; 1972 real growth rate 5.5%

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main crops -- beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone food-stuffs; food shortages -- fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 625,000 metric tons, \$385 million (1971); exports \$61 million, imports \$247 million (1972)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy

Shortages: crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 24.1 million metric tons produced (1972), 470 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 40,400,000 kw. capacity (1972); 163.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2,900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$26.4 billion (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- textiles and clothing, iron and steel products, machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs and agricultural products, alcoholic beverages

Imports: \$24.7 billion (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, iron and steel products, textile fibers, coal and coke, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages

Major trade partners: (1971) EC-Six 55%; West Germany 24%; Belgium-Luxembourg 12%; Italy 13%; Netherlands 6%; U.K. 6%; U.S. 7%; Eastern Europe 3%; U.S.S.R. 1%; franc zone 7%

Aid:

economic (received) -- U.S., \$5,356 million authorized (FY46-72), \$19 million in FY72;

military -- U.S., \$4,355 million authorized (FY46-72); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$8,400 million (FY60-70), \$1,550 million (1972 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.2362 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 23,229 mi.; 22,381 mi. standard gage, 848 mi. other gages (3' 3 3/8" to 4' 9"); 5,824 mi. electrified, 9,892 mi. double or multiple track

Highways: National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 487,600 mi. comprising 292,600 mi. paved, 190,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, and 14,600 mi. improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 434,000 mi. of local farm and forest roads

Inland waterways: 9,320 mi.; 4,820 mi. heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,400 mi.; refined products, 2,700 mi.; natural gas, 9,300 mi.

Ports: 22 major, 165 minor

Civil air: 301 major transport aircraft (including 9 foreign owned but French registered)

Airfields: 532 total, 442 usable; 185 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 131 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 10.3 million telephones; 17.2 million radiobroadcast receivers; 13.2 million TV receivers; 52 AM, 74 FM, and 1,190 TV stations; 17 submarine cables (16 coaxial); 3 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,715,000; fit for military service 10,250,000;  
424,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 95C

FRENCH GUIANA



LAND:

35,100 sq. mi.; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water, and other of which .05% is cultivated and pasture  
Land boundaries: 735 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 235 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 54,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/68-7/70)  
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: Overseas Department of French Guiana  
Type: overseas department of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate  
Capital: Cayenne  
Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council  
Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana  
Branches: executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system  
Government leader: Prefect Jean Delaunay  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last election March 1973; local elections last held September 1973  
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; Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly  
Communists: no organized Communist party; UPG includes Communist sympathizers but has little measurable following

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$40 million (at market prices, 1970), \$800 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane  
Fishing: catch 900 metric tons (1969) \$378,000; shrimp exports \$3.9 million (1969); imports \$2.3 million (1969)  
Major industries: timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence, and space center  
Electric power: 18,560 kw. capacity (1971); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,060 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.7 million (f.o.b. 1971); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence  
Imports: \$39.8 million (c.i.f., 1971); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods and petroleum  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 78%, France 11%, Martinique 5%; imports -- France 49%, U.S. 10%, Trinidad and Tobago 3% (1969)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 5.525 francs=US\$1 (1972)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

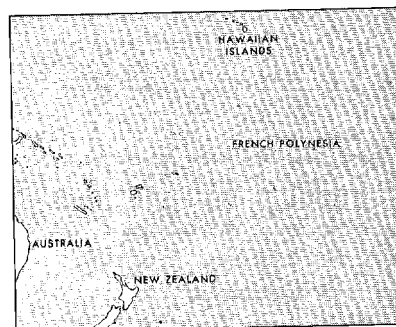
Railroads: 20 mi. private plantation line, 1'11 5/8" gage; 8 mi. abandoned narrow-gage line  
Highways: 450 mi.; 250 mi. paved, 200 mi. improved earth or gravel  
Inland waterways: 290 mi.; navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 2,110 mi. possibly navigable by native craft  
Ports: 1 major, 7 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 15 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: limited open-wire telecom system with about 6,400 telephones; 7,000 radio receivers and 2,900 TV receivers, 1 AM, 2 FM and 2 TV stations; 1 satellite tracking and control station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,000; 10,000 fit for military service

NIS 103

FRENCH POLYNESIA



LAND:

About 1,544 sq. mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 975 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 134,000, average annual growth rate 4.2%  
(11/62-2/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local  
French, 4% metropolitan French  
Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

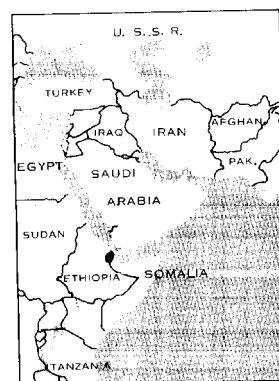
GOVERNMENT:

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: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of  
Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of one deputy to National  
Assembly in Paris, also one Senator  
Government leader: Pierre Angeli, Governor, appointed by French government  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: every 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: Pupu Here Ai'a, Senator Pouvanna a Oopa, John  
Teariki; Te E'a Api, Francis Sanford; Union Tahitienne-Union pour la  
Defense de la Republique, Te Autahoera'a



NIS 55C

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS



LAND:

9,000 sq. mi.; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated  
Land boundaries: 321 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 195 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 125,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1967)  
Ethnic divisions: 59,350 Somalis (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia -- not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)  
Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian  
Language: Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used  
Literacy: about 5%  
Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port  
Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Territory of Afars and Issas  
Type: overseas territory of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and by one senator in French Senate  
Capital: Djibouti  
Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law  
Branches: President of Council of Government; 8-member Council of Government appointed by 32-member Chamber of Deputies (Chamber to be increased to 40 members in November 1973); ultimate political authority exercised by Paris-appointed President of the Council of Government, sometimes referred to as Prime Minister  
Government leader: Ali Aref Bourhan  
Suffrage: universal  
Elections: Chamber of Deputies election held March 1973; election for 8 new seats held November 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Rassemblement Democratique Afar, Ali Aref Bourhan; Union Democratique Afar; Union Populaire Africaine; Union Democratique Issa, Oman Farah Iltireh; African People's League, Hassan Gouled  
Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

ECONOMY:

Gross territorial product: \$68 million (1970)  
Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres, including fruits and vegetables  
Industry: ship repairs  
Electric power: 18,000 kw. capacity (1972); 18 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 222 kw.-hr. per capita  
Imports: \$54 million (1972), almost all domestically needed goods  
Exports: \$27 million (1972), hides and skins  
Aid: \$2.4 million in 1967 from France  
Monetary conversion rate: 197.11 Djibouti francs=US\$1 official through 1972; 177.72 Djibouti francs=US\$1, thereafter  
Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 60 mi. meter gage

Highways: 620 mi.; 50 mi. paved, 570 mi. earth

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Airfields: 27 total, 9 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (registered in France)

Telecommunications: fair telephone services; poor telegraph facilities; 2,590 telephones; 10,000 radio receivers; 2,500 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

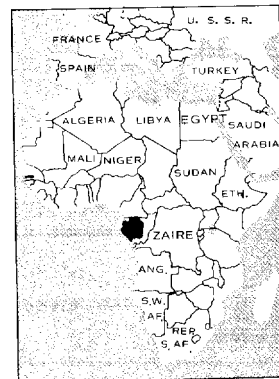
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 30,000; about 17,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

NIS 52D

GABON



LAND: 102,000 sq. mi.; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated  
Land boundaries: 1,505 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 100 n. mi.  
(fishing 30 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 550 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 530,000, average annual growth rate 1.7%  
(7/66-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about 21,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 14,000 French  
Religion: 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist  
Language: French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language  
Literacy: about 12%  
Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector  
Organized labor: less than 30% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Gabonese Republic  
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964  
Capital: Libreville  
Political subdivisions: 9 regions, 6 communes, 4,500 villages  
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 Centre of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted  
Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 70-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary  
Government leader: President Omar Bongo  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: Presidential and parliamentary elections last held February 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party  
Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, EAMA, Conference of East and Central African States, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$407 million (1972, est.), \$790 per capita; real GDP growth 8.5%  
Agriculture: commercial -- cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops -- bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food  
Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$600,000 (1970), imports -- not available  
Major industries: sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals -- manganese, uranium, gold, and iron  
Electric power: 34,200 kw. capacity (1972); 133 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 255 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$217.5 million (f.o.b., 1972); wood and wood products 40%; minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold, crude oil) 60% (1970)  
Imports: \$137.2 million (c.i.f., 1972) excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles  
Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone  
Budget: 1971 -- receipts \$93.9 million, current expenditures \$72.8 million, investment expenditures \$20.9 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (currency floating since February 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

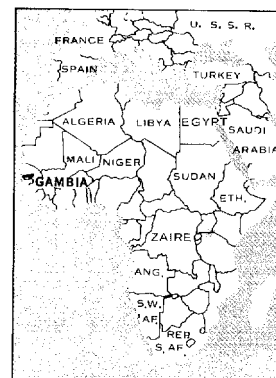
Railroads: none  
Highways: 3,815 mi.; 135 mi. paved, 3,125 mi. improved earth, 555 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 mi. perennially navigable  
Pipelines: crude oil, 40 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 2 minor  
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 187 total, 100 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph services; good broadcast coverage in vicinity of Libreville; 2 AM and 2 TV stations; 7,000 telephones; 90,000 radio receivers; 5,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 129,000; 65,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (20) annually  
Supply: dependent on France

NIS 50S

GAMBIA



LAND:

4,000 sq. mi.; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.  
Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.  
Coastline: 50 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 396,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/66-7/71)

Ethnic divisions: over 99% Africans (Malinke 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; Malinke 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

Branches: cabinet of 10 members; 41-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 4 are appointed, 32 are filled by election for 5-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an ex-officio member; independent judiciary

Government leader: Dawda K. Jawara, President

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara and United Party (UP), John Forster

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections held March 1972; PPP won 28 seats, UP won 3, and one independent elected

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Commonwealth, ECA, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$46 million (FY71 est.), about \$120 per capita

Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, rice, palm kernels

Fishing: catch 6,000 metric tons (1971); exports \$108,000 (1971)

Major industry: peanut processing

Electric power: 7,100 kw. capacity (1972); 17 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 44 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$15.7 million (1970); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels

Imports: \$17 million (1970); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. and France; imports -- U.K. and Japan

Aid: economic -- U.K. (1968-71) about \$8 million commitment

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: floating with sterling since June 1972; new fixed relationship as of March 1973 was 1 pound sterling=4 Gambian Dalasis  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

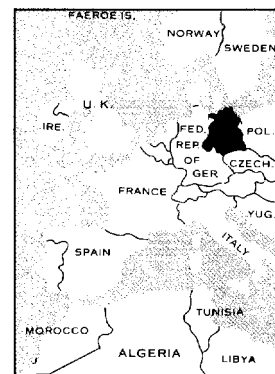
Railroads: none  
Highways: 775 mi.; 185 mi. bituminous surface treated, 270 mi. gravel/laterite, 270 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 377 mi.  
Ports: 1 major  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 4 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station (non-operational)  
Telecommunications: good telephone and telegraph services; 1,700 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 93,000; 43,000 fit for military service

NIS 13A

GERMANY, EAST



LAND:

41,800 sq. mi.; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other  
Land boundaries: 1,435 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 560 mi. (including islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 16,981,000 (including East Berlin), average annual growth rate -0.2% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, .3% Slavic and other  
Religion: 53% Protestant, 8% Roman Catholic, 39% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate  
Language: German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority  
Literacy: 99%  
Labor force: 8.2 million; 34.1% industry; 4.7% handicrafts; 6.8% construction; 11.9% agriculture; 6.8% transport and communications; 10.1% commerce; 16.8% services; 2.5% other  
Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: German Democratic Republic  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France, which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)  
Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 8,777 communities (Gemeinden)  
Legal system: Civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1968 by approx. 95% of the voters in national "referendum;" 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  
Branches: legislative -- Volkskammer (elected directly); executive -- Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Cabinet (elected by Volkskammer); judiciary -- Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party  
Government leaders: Chairman, Council of State, Willi Stoph (Head of State); Chairman, Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann (Head of Government)  
Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over  
Elections: national and local alternating every 2 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 14 November 1971; local elections, 22 March 1970  
Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by First Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; 4 token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front  
Voting strength: 1971 parliamentary elections: 98.33% voted the regime slate; 1970 local elections: 99.85% voted the regime slate  
Communists: 1.9 million party members  
Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)  
Member of: CEMA, IPU, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

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 (1970-71)

Fish catch: 332,000 metric tons (1971)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, uranium, and shipbuilding

Shortages: coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 5.67 million metric tons produced (1972), approx. 330 kg. per capita

Electric power: 14,181,000 kw. capacity (1972); 72.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 4,270 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6,298 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1972)

Imports: \$6,014 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1972)

Major trade partners: \$12,312 million (1972); 38% U.S.S.R., 34% other Communist countries, 29% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 2.6 DME=US\$1 (present 1973 rate; for 1972, 3.8 DME=US\$1; prior to 1972, 4.2 DME=US\$1)

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

NOTE: foreign trade data converted at 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,010 route mi.; 8,810 mi. standard gage, 200 mi. meter or other narrow gage, 1,810 mi. double track standard gage; 860 mi. overhead electrified (1972)

Highways: about 28,650 mi. classified highways; 8,000 mi. state highways including 950 mi. autobahn; 20,750 mi. district roads; additionally about 29,000 mi. unclassified minor unpaved roads (1972)

Inland waterways: 1,562 mi. (1973)

Freight carried: rail -- 295.0 million short tons, 30.0 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highway -- 544.9 million short tons, 8.9 billion short ton/mi. (1971); waterway -- 21.2 million short tons, 2.0 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)

Pipelines: crude oil, 420 mi; refined products, 150 mi.; natural gas 250 mi.

Ports: 5 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz, Peenemunde), 12 minor (1973)

Airfields: 152 total; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 49 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 44 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 8.3 billion DME; about 9.2% of total budget and 5.5% of est. GNP



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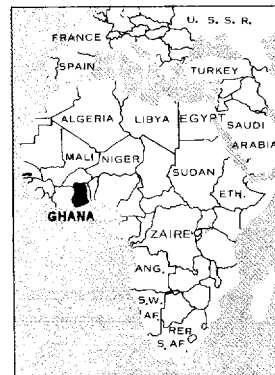
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NIS 50A

GHANA



LAND:

92,000 sq. mi.; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush,  
21% other  
Land boundaries: 1,420 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi. (undefined  
protective areas may be proclaimed seaward of territorial  
sea, and up to 100 n. mi. seaward may be proclaimed  
fishing conservation zone)  
Coastline: 335 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 9,450,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%  
(7/71-7/72)  
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; Military regime since January 1972  
Capital: Accra  
Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra  
Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts  
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution  
suspended January 1972; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon);  
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive and legislative authority vested in National Redemption  
Council (NRC); independent judiciary  
Government leaders: chief of state, chairman of NRC Colonel I.K. Acheampong  
Suffrage: universal over 21 under previous constitution, now suspended  
Elections: no elections since 1969; none scheduled  
Political parties and leaders: parties banned by military junta which took  
power 13 January 1972  
Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU,  
OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2.6 billion (1971) at current prices, about \$290 per capita; real growth  
rate about 3.6%  
Agriculture: main crop -- cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum  
and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so  
Fishing: catch 220,000 metric tons (1971), \$35 million, imports \$9.3 million  
Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum  
Electric power: 893,000 kw. capacity (1972); 3.49 billion kw.-hr. produced  
(1972), 380 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$326 million (f.o.b., 1971); cocoa (about 75%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

Imports: \$431 million (c.i.f., 1971); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, and U.S.

Budget: FY71 (Provisional) -- current expenditure \$319 million, capital expenditure \$102 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cedi=US\$0.87 (official, March 1973); fixed in terms of SDR's

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 592 mi. -- all 3'6" gage; 20 mi. double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 21,350 mi., 3,100 mi. concrete or bituminous surface, 3,750 mi. gravel or laterite, 3,700 mi. improved earth, 10,800 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 145 mi. of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 700 mi. of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: refined products, 2 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 22 total, 19 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

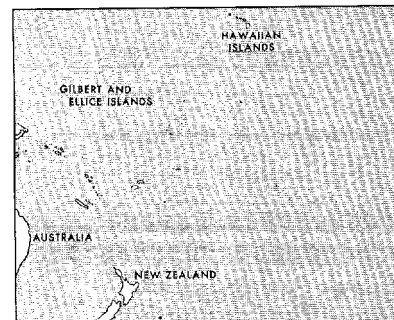
Telecommunications: telephone fair to good in urban areas; fairly good telegraph services; 49,100 telephones; about 775,000 radio receivers; 21,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,190,000; 1,825,000 fit for military service; 114,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 102

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS



LAND:

About 376 sq. mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 725 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 60,000, average annual growth rate 1.9%  
(7/63-7/70)

Ethnic divisions: 83.9% Micronesian, 13.9% Polynesian,  
0.9% European, 0.1% Chinese, 1.2% mixed and other races  
Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestants, 42% Catholics  
Literacy: less than 50%

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony  
Type: British crown colony with large measure of self-government  
Capital: Tarawa  
Political subdivisions: 4 districts  
Branches: 10-member Executive Council advises Governor; 33-member Legislative  
Council  
Government leader: Governor Sir John Field  
Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic  
Party

ECONOMY:

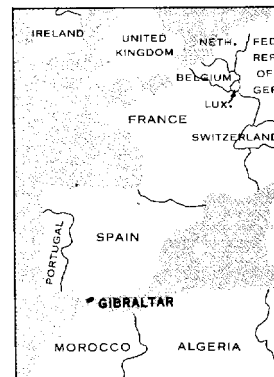
GNP: \$8.5 million (1968), \$155 per capita  
Agriculture: subsistence crops of copra, vegetables, supplemented by domestic  
fishing  
Industry: phosphate production, expected to cease in 1976  
Exports: \$8 million (1969 est.); 75% phosphate, copra  
Imports: \$3 million (1969 est.); foodstuffs, fuel  
Monetary conversion rate: 0.67 Australian \$=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 30 mi.  
Inland waterways: none  
Ports: none  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Telecommunications: 2 AM broadcast stations; 8,000 radio receivers and 1,405  
telephones; connected with Lisbon, Portugal, via cable broadcasts

NIS 25A

GIBRALTAR



LAND:

2.5 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 1 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 7.5 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 27,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1971)  
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: Colony of 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, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg; Chief Minister, Maj. Robert Peliza; Deputy Chief Minister, Peter Isola  
Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more  
Elections: every 5 years; last held in July 1969  
Political parties and leaders: Association for Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Independents, Peter Isola; Integrationists (IWP), Maj. Robert Peliza  
Voting strength: In 1969, the AACR won 7 seats in the Assembly, the IWP won 5, the Independents won 3; a coalition between the latter two parties was formed  
Communists: none known  
Other political or pressure groups: the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce

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, 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.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 29,000 kw. capacity (1972); 45 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
1,500 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); principally reexports of tobacco,  
petroleum, and wine; principally to the EC (31%) and the U.K. (16%)  
Imports: \$23.1 million; principally from the EC (21%) and the UK (49%)  
Major trade partners: U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound=US\$2.414 (as of September 28, 1973,  
floating)

COMMUNICATIONS:

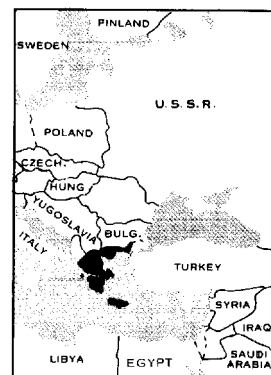
Railroads: none  
Highways: 19 miles, all paved  
Ports: 1 major  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic  
telephone system serving 6,100 telephones; 7,000 radio receivers; 6,900  
TV receivers, 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 13 submarine telegraph cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service  
Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

NIS 24

GREECE



LAND:

51,200 sq. mi.; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other  
Land boundaries: 740 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
Coastline: 8,500 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,969,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (3/61-3/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Albanian, 1% other  
Religion: 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other  
Language: Greek; English and French widely understood  
Literacy: males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%  
Labor force: 3,866,000 (1969 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 9% trade, 26% other; unemployment and underemployment, 20% total in all fields; shortage of skilled labor in nonagricultural sectors aggravated by large-scale emigration  
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Hellenic Republic  
Type: presidential republic; power in hands of ex-military leaders since April 1967 but there is a civilian Prime Minister and a civilian cabinet  
Capital: Athens  
Political subdivisions: 52 departments (nomoi) constitute basic political units; as a result of decentralization measures promulgated August 1971, these nomoi have now been grouped into seven geographical areas which are called Regional Administrations, each of which is headed by an Undersecretary of Interior (Regional Administrator); while each nomos ultimately reports to and is administered by the central government, the attempt of the decentralization program is for each nomos and Regional Administration to administer its own programs and to solve its own problems on a local basis to the greatest degree possible  
Legal system: 1968 Constitution abolished November 1973 with new Constitution promised sometime in the future  
Branches: military junta combines legislative executive and judicial functions; rules by decree  
Government leaders: President General Phaidon Gizikis; Prime Minister Adamandios Androutsopoulos; Military Police Chief Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis is strong man of the regime  
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over  
Elections: suspended indefinitely  
Political parties and leaders: political activities suppressed; party leadership and organization in disarray  
Communists: 12% of electorate in February 1964; hard-core elements imprisoned; Communist Party (KKE) outlawed since 1947  
Member of: EC (associate member), FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$12.6 billion (1972), \$1,425 per capita; 78% consumption, 22% investment;  
 1971 growth rate 12.4%, current market prices  
 Agriculture: subject to droughts; main crops -- wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton;  
 nearly self-sufficient; food shortages -- livestock products; caloric intake,  
 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)  
 Major industries: food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum  
 refining, aluminum processing  
 Shortages: petroleum, minerals, feed grains  
 Crude steel: 210,000 metric tons produced (1969), 20 kg. per capita  
 Electric power: 2,800,000 kw. capacity (1972); 12.1 billion kw.-hr. produced  
 (1972), 1,350 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$870 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- tobacco, cotton, fruits,  
 metals  
 Imports: \$2,345 million (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- machinery and  
 automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and  
 petroleum products, chemicals  
 Major trade partners: (1972) -- 50% EC, 13% sterling area, 14% U.S.,  
 9% CEMA countries  
 Aid:  
 economic (authorized) -- U.S., \$1,957.4 million (1946-72); International  
 Finance Corporation, \$14.9 million through 1971; U.N. Technical Assistance,  
 \$4.3 million through 1972; U.N. Special Fund, \$11.3 million through 1972;  
 IBRD, \$95.4 million (1968-72), \$20 million in 1971; Consortium, \$40  
 million in 1966; EC (1964-71) \$69.2 million;  
 military -- U.S., \$2,271.2 million (1946-72)  
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 drachma=US\$0.033 (official)  
 Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,598 mi.; 969 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 597 mi. meter gage  
 (3'3 3/8"), 20 mi. 1'11 5/8" narrow gage, 10 mi. 2'5 1/2" narrow gage; all  
 government owned  
 Highways: 24,200 mi.; 10,000 mi. paved, 8,500 mi. crushed stone and gravel  
 3,500 mi. improved earth, 2,200 mi. unimproved earth  
 Inland waterways: system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers  
 which provide navigable length of just less than 50 mi.  
 Pipelines: crude oil, 16 mi., refined products, 340 mi.  
 Ports: 17 major, 37 minor  
 Airfields: 64 total, 57 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with  
 runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
 Civil air: 39 major transport aircraft (including 6 withdrawn from service)  
 Telecommunications: adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and  
 islands; 1.35 million telephones; 1.4 million radio receivers; 900,000 TV  
 receivers; 30 AM, 9 FM and 24 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables;  
 2 communications satellite ground stations

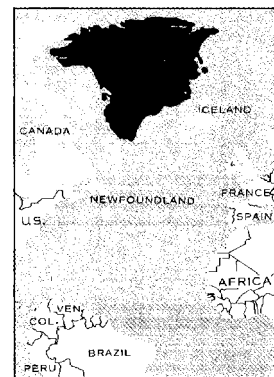
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,215,000; 1,780,000 fit for military service;  
 about 74,000 reach military age (21) annually



NIS 67

GREENLAND



LAND:

840,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 84% permanent ice and snow, 15% other (1970)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 27,400 mi. (approx., includes minor islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 51,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (1/66-1/71)

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Greenland

Type: province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet

Capital: Godthaab (administrative center)

Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor

responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts

Government leader: Queen Margrethe II; Governor N.O. Christensen

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years (next 1975)

Political parties: Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

ECONOMY:

GNP: included in that of Denmark

Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

Fishing: catch 38,400 tons, \$6.3 million; exports \$16.0 million (1971)

Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing

Electric power: 27,338 kw. capacity (1972); 45.8 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 935 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$15.4 million (f.o.b., 1970); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals

Imports: \$58.3 million (f.o.b., 1970); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: (1970) Denmark 91%, U.S. 3%, Venezuela 3%

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Danish Kroner=US\$0.1755, (September 1973, floating)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 7 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (registered in Denmark)

Airfields: 11 total, 8 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

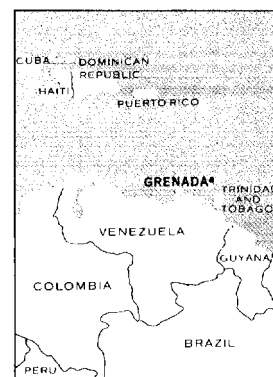
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio; 5,000 telephones; 7,300 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with Denmark

NIS 81A

GRENADA



LAND:

133 sq. mi. (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 47% cultivated, 3% pastures, 12% forests, 20% unused but potentially productive, 18% built on, wasteland, other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 75 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 97,000, average annual growth rate 0.6%  
(4/60-4/70)  
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: 27,314 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed  
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Grenada  
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"  
Capital: St. Georges  
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes  
Legal system: based on English common law  
Branches: legislative branch consists of 10-member elected House of Representatives and 9-member Senate appointed by the Governor; executive branch is cabinet led by Premier  
Government leaders: Premier Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor Dame Hilda Bynoe  
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage  
Elections: every 5 years; most recent election 28 February 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize  
Voting strength (1972 election): GULP 58.7%, GNP 41.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 13, GNP 2  
Communists: negligible  
Member of: plans to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement) after independence February 7, 1974

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$30 million (at marketprices, 1970) \$280 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- cocoa, spices, bananas  
Fishing: 1,700 metric tons, \$806,000 (1971)  
Electric power: 7,000 kw. capacity (1972); 15.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 140 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$5.2 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); cocoa beans, bananas, nutmeg, mace  
Imports: \$20.5 million (c.i.f., 1972 est.); textiles, flour, clothing, miscellaneous manufactured goods  
Major trade partners: U.K. 37%, U.S. 9%, Canada 9% (1966)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1, now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 600 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 120 mi. unimproved

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,000 ft.

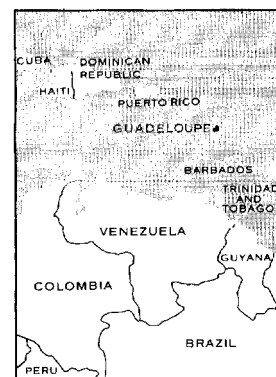
Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 3,900 telephones;

VHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 18,000 radios and 100 TV receivers;

3 AM stations

NIS 83

GUADELOUPE



LAND:

687 sq. mi.; 25% cropland, 8% pasture, 19% forest, 48% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 190 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 345,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/70-7/71)  
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: Overseas Department of Guadeloupe  
Type: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate  
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; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system  
Government leader: Prefect Pierre Brunon  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; local election last held September 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Union of Guadeloupean Democrats for the Republic (UDG), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG) Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left  
Voting strength: MSG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1973 election)  
Communists: 3,000 est.  
Other political or pressure groups: Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$259 million (1971), \$760 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 8.2%  
Agriculture: main crops, sugarcane and bananas  
Major industries: agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation  
Electric power: 38,000 (est.) kw. capacity (1972); 115 million kw-hr. produced (1972), 341 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$37 million (f.o.b., 1972), sugar, bananas, rum  
Imports: \$148 million (c.i.f., 1972), foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum  
Major trade partners: exports -- France 71%, U.S. 17%, Germany 7%, other 5%; imports -- France 70%, U.S. 9%, Germany 3%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 12% (1968)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 5.051 francs=US\$1 (1972)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

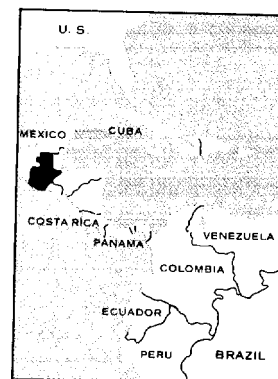
Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gage plantation lines  
Highways: 1,200 mi.; 780 mi. paved, 420 mi. gravel and earth  
Ports: 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor  
Civil air: 1 major transport  
Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable, 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway  
8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 19,000 telephones;  
inter-island VHF radio links; 2 AM radio and 3 TV transmitters, with about  
28,000 radio and 10,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, included with France

NIS 71

GUATEMALA



LAND:

42,040 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other  
Land boundaries: 1,010 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,809,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)  
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: 1.7 million (1973); 63.2% agriculture, 12.4% manufacturing, 11.8% services, 12.6% other, 2% unemployed; severe shortage of skilled labor; oversupply of unskilled labor; of this total 15 to 20% are unemployed at any one time  
Organized labor: 4% of labor force (1973)

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  
Branches: traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court  
Government leader: President Carlos Arana  
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates  
Elections: next elections (President and Congress) March 3, 1974  
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Carlos Sagastume Perez (Sec. Gen.); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Danilo Barillas Rodriguez, Rene de Leon Schlotter  
Voting strength: for President -- MLN-PID 251,135 (40%), PR 202,241 (32.5%), DCG 125,948 (20%) null, 7.5%; for congressional seats -- PR 16, MLN-PID 34, DCG 5  
Communists: communist party outlawed; underground membership estimated at 750  
Other political or pressure groups: outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Bernardo Alvarado; United Democratic Revolutionary Front (FURD) Manuel Colom Argueta  
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, ODECA, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2.1 billion (1972), \$380 per capita; 79% private consumption, 8% government consumption, 14% domestic investment, -1% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1972, 6.1%  
Agriculture: main products -- coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)  
Fishing: catch 5,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$1.6 million (1970), imports \$0.5 million (1970)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 212,000 kw. capacity (1972); 830 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 150 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$338 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, cotton, meat, bananas, sugar, textiles, tires

Imports: \$337 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1972) -- U.S. 30%, CACM 30%, West Germany 10%, Japan 7%; imports (1972) -- U.S. 32%, CACM 21%, West Germany 9%, Japan 9%

Aid:

economic -- from U.S. (FY46-72), \$191.1 million loans, \$185.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$146.8 million; from other western countries (1960-71) \$12.3 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-72), \$24.9 million

Central government budget (1973): total appropriations \$291.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 592 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 520 mi. government owned, 72 mi. privately owned

Highways: 7,600 mi., 1,300 mi. bituminous, 4,200 mi. gravel, 2,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 164 mi. navigable year-round; additional 458 mi. navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 30 mi.

Freight carried: rail (1960) -- 191.8 million ton/miles, 1.1 million tons

Ports: 2 major, 3 minor

Airfields: 497 total, 330 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 47,000 telephones; 360,000 radio and 90,000 TV receivers, 86 AM, 20 FM, and 3 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net

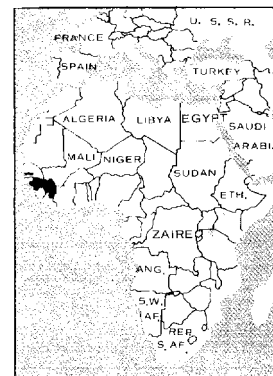
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,432,000; 720,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually



NIS 50E

GUINEA



**LAND:**

95,000 sq. mi.; 3.3% cropland, 10% forest  
Land boundaries: 2,160 mi.

**WATER:**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 130 n. mi.  
Coastline: 215 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 4,174,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%  
(7/66-7/67)  
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: Republic of Guinea  
Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime  
Capital: Conakry  
Political subdivisions: 29 administrative regions, 209 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level  
Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence  
Government leader: President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: approximate schedule -- 5 years parliamentary, latest in 1968; 7 years Presidential, latest in 1968  
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, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**

GDP: about \$275 million (1965), \$80 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: alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite  
Electric power: 99,700 kw. capacity (1972); 310 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 77 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: export receipts, \$51 million (FY71); alumina, bauxite, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels  
Imports: \$80 million (FY71); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.

Budget: FY72 ordinary budget (est.) -- \$113 million

Monetary conversion rate: 22.7 syli=US\$1 (October 1972)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 500 mi. meter gage, 5 mi. standard gage

Highways: 4,725 mi.; 465 mi. paved, 2,610 mi. all weather, 1,650 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,115 mi.; 310 mi. navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 805 mi. navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges

Ports: 1 major, 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20 total, 16 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane landing areas

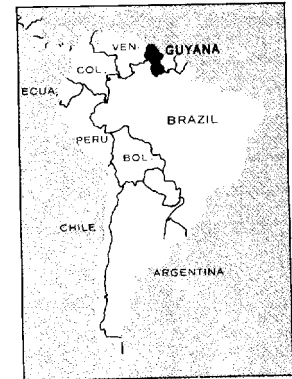
Telecommunications: inadequate system of open-wire lines, small radio communication stations, and 1 radio-relay link; principal center Conakry, secondary center Kankan; 7,500 telephones; 100,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 872,000; 465,000 fit for military service

NIS 95A

GUYANA



**LAND:**

83,000 sq. mi.; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste  
Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

**WATER:**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 285 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 782,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (4/60-4/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indians, 43% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese  
Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other  
Language: English  
Literacy: 86%  
Labor force: 201,000; about 25% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 16% services, 11% commerce, 3% mining and quarrying, 10% other; 21% unemployed  
Organized labor: 34% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT:**

Legal name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana  
Type: republic within Commonwealth  
Capital: Georgetown  
Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts  
Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court  
Government leader: Prime Minister L.F.S. Burnham  
Suffrage: universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973  
Elections: last held in July 1973; next election must be called within 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; People's National Congress (PNC), L.F.S. Burnham; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh  
Voting strength (1973 election): 70.2% PNC, 26.2% PPP, 3.6% other  
Communists: unknown; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is non-Communist  
Other political or pressure groups: Liberator Party (LP), Guyana National Liberation Front (GNLF), People's Democratic Movement (PDM), African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), Afro-Asian-American Association (AAAA)  
Member of: CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS (observer), Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$272 million (1972 provisional), \$360 per capita; real growth rate 1972 est. 2.5%  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages -- wheat flour, potatoes, processed meat, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,180 calories per day per capita (1967)  
Fishing: catch 18,140 metric tons (1971), \$10 million (1972); exports \$4.1 million (1971), imports \$1.2 million (1971)  
Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 112,000 kw. capacity (1972); 340 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 460 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$140 million (f.o.b., 1972 provisional); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum  
Imports: \$141 million (c.i.f., 1972 provisional); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 26.5%, U.K. 24.9%, CARIFTA 17.2%, Canada 10.8%; imports -- U.S. 24.4%, U.K. 31.1%, CARIFTA 15.1%, Canada 5.5% (1971)  
Aid: economic -- from U.S. (FY53-72), \$56.3 million loans, \$24.7 million grants; from U.K. (CY60-70), \$73.9 million; from PRC (1972), \$26.0 million extended; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$32.7 million  
Monetary conversion rate: floating with pound, 1 pound=G\$5.21  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

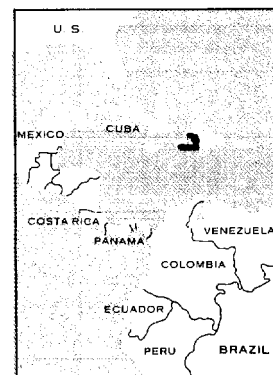
Railroads: 103 mi., all single track; 85 mi. 3'0" gage, 18 mi. 3'6" gage  
Highways: 1,800 mi.; 450 mi. paved, 850 mi. otherwise improved, 500 mi. unimproved  
Inland waterways: 3,700 mi.; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only  
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 102 total, 89 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with radio relay network and over 16,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 260,000 radio receivers, 2 AM and 1 FM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 183,000; 125,000 fit for military service  
Supply: mostly U.K., some U.S. equipment

NIS 79

HAITI



LAND:

10,700 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures,  
7% forested, 44% unproductive, 1965  
Land boundary: 224 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(fishing 15 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,903,000, average annual growth rate 2.1%  
(current)  
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: 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry,  
2% 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  
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; last  
legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, held February 1973  
Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian  
Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)  
Voting strength (1967 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party  
(Duvalier)  
Communists: strength unknown; party leaders believed in exile  
Other political or pressure groups: none  
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$487 million (1972), \$100 per capita; real growth rate 1972 5.1%  
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: 62,000 kw. capacity (1971 est.); 120 million kw.-hr produced  
(1971 est.), 24 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$43 million (f.o.b., FY72); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite,  
sugar, essential oils, sisal

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$70 million (f.o.b., FY72); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: U.S. 52% (FY71)

Aid:

economic -- from U.S., \$34.5 million loans, \$93 million grants (FY46-72); international organizations, \$31.2 million (FY46-72); from other Western countries (1960-71) \$2.4 million;

military -- U.S., \$4.2 million (FY53-72)

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 50 mi. 2' 6" gage, single-track, privately owned industrial line; 5 mi. dual-gage 2' 6"-3' 6"; government line dismantled

Highways: 2,000 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 600 mi. otherwise improved, 1,050 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; about 60 mi. navigable

Ports: 2 major, 12 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft; 4 owned by the air force

Airfields: 31 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

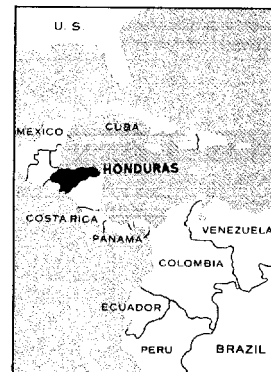
Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion program underway; only 4,800 telephones, 290,000 radio and 12,000 TV receivers, 30 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,231,000; 635,000 fit for military service; about 51,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 73

HONDURAS



LAND:

43,300 sq. mi.; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste and built-up, 7% cropland  
Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 510 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,798,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/68-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white  
Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 57.4% of persons 10 years of age and over (est. 1970)  
Labor force: approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified  
Organized labor: 7% to 10% of labor force (mid-1972)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Honduras  
Type: republic  
Capital: Tegucigalpa  
Political subdivisions: 18 departments  
Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch  
Government leader: General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: next general election February 1977  
Political parties and leaders: all parties, even legal ones, are dormant at present; Liberal Party (PLH), Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaguez, Andres Alvarado Puerto, Jorge Bueso Arias, Modesto Rodas Alvarado, and Max Velasquez, President of Central Executive Council; National Party (PNH), Alejandro Lopez Cantarero, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero, Manuel Acosta Bonilla; Popular Progressive Party (PPP-uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; Orthodox Republican Party (PRO-uninscribed), Roque Jacinto Rivera; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), non-communist, (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez; Workers Party of Honduras (PTH), illegal, Roque Ochoa; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (PCH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Bejarano; Communist Party of Honduras/China (PCH/C-outlawed), Agapito Robledo Castro  
Voting strength (1971 elections): Nationalist Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777  
Communists: about 800; 2,000 sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Council of Honduran Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH)  
Member of: IADB, ICAO, ILO, OAS, CACM, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$785 million (1972 prel.), \$280 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 15% domestic investment; -1% net foreign balance (1972); real growth rate 1972, 4.3%

Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964-65)

Fishing: exports \$1.7 million (1972); imports \$0.5 million (1970)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 155,500 kw. capacity (1972); 350 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 130 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$191.4 million (f.o.b., 1972 prel.); bananas, coffee, corn, cotton, lumber, minerals, beef

Imports: \$196.4 million (c.i.f., 1972 prel.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 55%, West Germany 13%, CACM 3%; imports -- U.S. 43%, CACM 11%, West Germany 5%, Japan 8% (1972)

Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$65.0 million loans, \$65.2 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$175.1 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$7.0 million;  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-71), \$9.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 357 mi.; 202 mi. of 3'6" gage, 155 mi. of 3'0" gage

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 700 mi. bituminous surfaced, 1,550 mi. gravel surfaced or improved earth, 3,150 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 750 mi. navigable by small craft

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 239 total, 154 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 17,000 telephones; 300,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers; 102 AM, 10 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

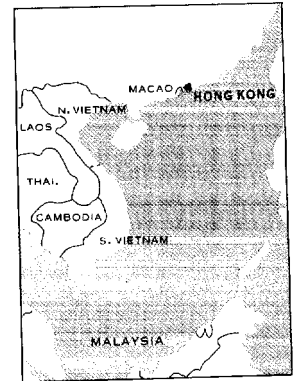
Military manpower: males 15-49, 680,000; 400,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: traditional dependence on U.S. has for the time being shifted to Western Europe



NIS 39C

HONG KONG



LAND: 400 sq. mi.; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)  
Land boundaries: 15 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 455 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 4,186,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/68-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other  
Religion: 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions  
Language: Chinese, English  
Literacy: 75%  
Labor force (1971 est.): 1.58 million; 43% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 13% commerce, 4% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 7% communications, 2% other; under-employment is a serious problem  
Organized labor: 12% of 1969 labor force

GOVERNMENT: Legal name: Colony of Hong Kong  
Capital: Victoria  
Type: U.K. crown colony  
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: 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 and leaders: Civic Association, Hu Pai-fu; Reform Club, B. A. Bernacchi; Socialist Democratic Party, Sun Po-kong; Hong Kong Labour Party, Tang Hon-t sai  
Voting strength: (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent  
Communists: an estimated 2,000 hard core 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

ECONOMY: GNP: \$4.1 billion 1972 (est.), \$1,000 per capita (est.)  
Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main crops -- 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

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1972), including \$735 million reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: \$3.9 billion (c.i.f., 1972)

Major trade partners: 1972 exports -- U.S. 40%, U.K. 14%, West Germany 10%; imports -- Japan 23%, China 18%, U.S. 12%

Monetary conversion rate: HK\$5.085=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: modern facilities are adequate for domestic and international requirements; excellent coverage is provided by radiobroadcast; limited wired television reception is available; 691,616 telephones; 725,000 radio receivers; 300,000 TV receivers; 2 AM; 1 wired broadcast network; 1 FM; 2 TV stations (1 closed circuit); 4 submarine cables, 2 international satellite stations in operation; radio relay links to the Republic of China and to Canton, China; coaxial cable link under construction to Canton, China

DEFENSE FORCES:

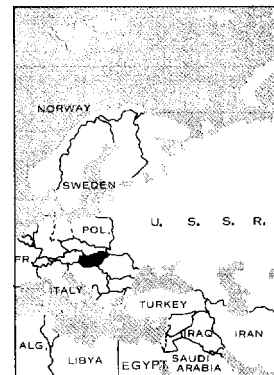
Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,062,000; 790,000 fit for military service; about 48,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

Ships: Hong Kong Marine Police, 38 police boats; U.K., U.K. naval ships homeported in the U.K. operate in the Indian Ocean, Gulf, and Far East; they rotate assignments within the area and normally one destroyer escort is deployed to the Hong Kong area; a varied number of auxiliary/service craft are assigned to the Commander Hong Kong

NIS 19

HUNGARY



## LAND:

35,900 sq. mi.; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other  
Land boundaries: 1,395 mi.

## PEOPLE:

Population: 10,444,000, average annual growth rate 0.3% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 2.4% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other  
Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other  
Language: 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other  
Literacy: 97%  
Labor force: 5.0 million (1 January 1971); 26% agriculture, 44% industry and building, 30% other nonagricultural

## 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  
Branches: executive -- Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative -- Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial -- Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)  
Government leaders: Jenő Fock, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pál Losonczi, President, Presidential Council  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: every 4 years; national and local elections are held separately, two years apart  
Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers Party (sole party); János Kádár is First Secretary of Central Committee  
Voting strength (1971 election): 7,260,856 (98%) for Communist-approved candidates; 76,725 (1.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.3 million  
Communists: about 693,000 party members (June 1971)  
Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, U.N., UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO

## ECONOMY:

GNP: \$17.7 billion in 1972 (at 1971 prices), \$1,700 per capita; 1972 growth rate 2.9%  
Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops -- corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)  
Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)  
Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products  
Crude steel: 3.27 million metric tons produced (1972), 310 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$3,292 million (f.o.b., 1972); 27% machinery, 22% industrial consumer goods, 27% raw materials and semimanufactures, 23% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 1% (distribution for 1972)  
Imports: \$3,154 million (1972); 24% machinery, 9% industrial consumer goods, 50% raw materials and semimanufactures, 10% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 8% (distribution for 1972)  
Major trade partners: \$6,446 million (1972); 68% with Communist countries, 32% with non-Communist countries  
Monetary conversion rate: 9.15 forints=US\$1 (commercial); 23.4 forints=US\$1 (noncommercial); old commercial rates: 10.81 forints=US\$1 in 1972; 11.74 forints=US\$1 prior to 1972  
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years  
NOTE: Foreign trade figures were converted at the 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

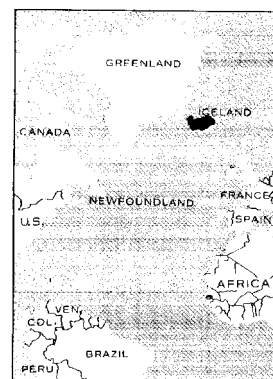
Railroads: 5,275 route mi.; 4,465 mi. standard gage, 790 mi. narrow gage (mostly 2' 5 7/8"), 22 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 637 mi. double track, 580 mi. electrified; government owned (1971)  
Highways: 18,360 mi.; 11,050 mi. paved, 6,560 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 755 mi. earth (1971)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 650 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, over 1,500 mi.  
Inland waterways: 1,320 mi. (1973)  
Freight carried: rail -- 130.5 million short tons (1971), 14.2 billion short ton/mi. (1971); highway -- 483.8 million short tons, 4.7 million short ton/mi. (1972); waterway -- 15.7 million short tons, 5.9 billion short ton/mi. incl. int'l transit traffic (1972)  
River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, East Germany and ports in Poland (1972)  
Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft (1973)  
Airfields: 85 total; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,658,000; 2,140,000 fit for military service; about 84,000 reach military age (18) annually  
Supply: produces small arms, ammunition, explosives, light artillery, naval ships and craft, an armored reconnaissance vehicle, some trucks, chemical warfare defensive materiel and small quantities of agents, some types of electronic equipment; dependent upon Communist countries, primarily the U.S.S.R., for other military equipment including radar and missiles  
Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 9.85 billion forints; about 3.0% of total budget and 2.7% of est. GNP

NIS 68

ICELAND



LAND:

39,750 sq. mi.; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi., effective 1 September 1972)  
Coastline: 3,100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 213,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (12/66-12/72)  
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population  
Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation  
Language: Icelandic  
Literacy: 99%  
Labor force: 85,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 5.7% other; unemployment is insignificant  
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  
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts  
Government leaders: President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson  
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory  
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1975); presidential, every 4 years (next in 1976)  
Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrimsson; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Gylfi Gislason; People's Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals and Leftists, Hannibal Valdimarsson  
Voting strength (1971 election): 36.2% Independence, 25.2% Progressive, 10.4% Social Democratic, 17.1% People's Alliance, organization of leftists and liberals 8.9%  
Communists: 1,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 18,055 votes cast for Labor Alliance in 1971 election  
Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$748 million (1972), \$3,600 per capita; 65.3% consumption, 32.5% investment, 9.8% government, -7.6% net foreign balance (1971); 1972 growth rate 6.0%, 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)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 722,597 metric tons; exports \$142 million (1972)  
Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production  
Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers  
Electric power: 454,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 7,700 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$191 million (f.o.b., 1972); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite  
Imports: \$234 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles  
Major trade partners: (1972) Exports: EFTA 36%, EC 14%, U.S. 30%, U.S.S.R. 7%  
Imports: EFTA 43%, EC 29%, U.S. 8%, U.S.S.R. 6%  
Aid: economic -- U.S. authorized (1949-72) \$89.2 million, \$0.8 million in 1971, \$1.2 million in 1972; IBRD \$30 million through December 1972  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 kronur=US\$0.0115 (spot rate on 31 July 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

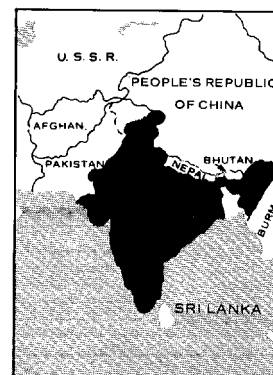
Railroads: none  
Highways: 7,400 mi.; 4,760 mi. crushed stone (including lava) and gravel, 2,593 mi. unsurfaced roads and motorable tracks, 47 mi. concrete (some bituminous stretches)  
Ports: 4 major, and about 50 minor  
Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 108 total, 93 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 77,200 telephones; 75,000 radio and 47,000 TV receivers; 17 AM, 14 FM, and 73 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 51,000; 44,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

NIS 35

INDIA



LAND:

1,211,000 sq. mi. (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: 7,880 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.; additional 100 mi. is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines)  
Coastline; 4,378 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 581,488,000\* (including the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.1% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other  
Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.6% Christian, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other  
Language: 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India  
Literacy: males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)  
Labor force: about 184 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: 21 states, 9 union territories, 1 protectorate (Sikkim)  
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: parliamentary government, national and state; 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; next general election to be held by March 1976; 16 states and two union territories held state elections in March 1972; remaining states to be polled over next several years  
Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress split into two factions in 1969, largest faction (the Ruling Congress) loyal to Prime Minister Gandhi led by S.D. Sharma, and smaller faction (the Organization Congress) led by Ashoka Mehta; Communist Party of India (CPI), S. A. Dange, chairman; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sundarayya, general secretary; Communist

\*Does not take account of refugees who entered India from Bangladesh during 1971, most of whom presumably have returned

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), L.K. Advani, chairman; Swatantra, P. Mody, chairman; Bharatiya Jana Sangh, A. B. Vajpayee, president; The Socialist Party, Kappori Thakur, chairman; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president  
Voting strength (1971 election): 43.7% Ruling Congress, 10.5% Organization Congress, 7.4% Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 3.1% Swatantra, 4.8% CPI, 5.2% CPI/M, 3.5% Socialist Parties, 3.7% DMK, 18.1% other  
Communists: 70,000 members of CPI (est.), 70,000 members of CPI/M; Communist sympathizers, 13 million  
Other political or pressure groups: Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), M.G. Ramachandran, president, opposing DMK in Tamil Nadu; splintered Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena in Bombay  
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$56 billion in current prices est. (year ending 31 March 1973), less than \$100 per capita; real growth (FY72), -3% est.  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; must import foodgrains; caloric intake is low and diet is deficient in protein  
Fishing: catch 1.9 million metric tons (FY71-72); exports \$52 million (FY71-72), imports \$100,000  
Major industries: textiles, food processing  
Crude steel: 6.6 million metric tons produced (FY72)  
Exports: \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., FY72); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products  
Imports: \$2.3 est. billion (c.i.f., FY72); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, grains and flour  
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan  
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 rupees=US\$1 (effective April 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 April, stated year - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 37,281 mi.; 16,072 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage, 18,299 mi. broad gage, 2,781 mi. (2'6" and 2'0") narrow gage government owned; 129 mi. 2'6" and 2'0" gage privately owned; 6,933 mi. double track; 2,303 mi. electrified  
Highways: 643,028 mi.; 106,854 mi. paved, 95,054 gravel or crushed stone, 184,631 improved earth, 256,489 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 8,750 mi.; 1,600 mi. navigable by river steamers  
Ports: 7 major, 75 minor  
Civil air: 115 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 622 total, 357 usable; 186 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway over 12,000 ft., 49 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 128 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; TV limited to Bombay, New Delhi, and Srinagar; international radio communications adequate; 1,351,200 telephones; 13 million radio and 21,000 est. TV sets; about 270 AM stations at 75 locations, 3 TV stations, one earth satellite station; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 138,974,000; 79,105,000 fit for military service; about 6,194,000 reach military age (17) annually



NIS 100

INDONESIA



LAND:

736,000 sq. mi.; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other  
Land boundaries: 1,700 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 n. mi., measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands  
Coastline: 34,000 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 126,381,000 (including West Irian), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other  
Religion: 90% Muslim, 4% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% 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: 41 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and unemployed  
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Indonesia  
Type: republic  
Capital: Jakarta  
Political subdivisions: 26 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 281 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  
Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet; cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (Parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (Congress) of 920 members and 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  
Government leader: President Suharto (elected by Congress March 1973)  
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; Indonesian Democratic Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian parties), Mohammed Isaeni; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), Idham Chalid  
Voting strength (1971 election): Golkar 236 seats, Indonesian Democratic 30, Unity Development 94  
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, ASEAN, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMF, U.N., UNESCO

ECONOMY:

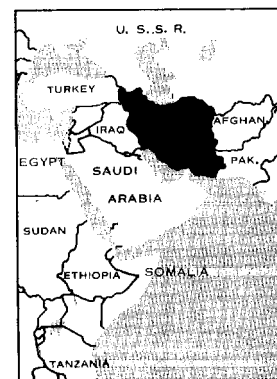
GDP: \$9.6 billion (1972 est.), less than \$100 per capita; real average annual growth (1965-70) 3.5% (est.)  
Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops -- rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; substantially self-sufficient; food shortage -- rice  
Fishing: catch 1.2 million tons (1971); exports \$4.5 million (1970), imports \$0.3 million (1970)  
Major industries: processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, mining  
Exports: \$1,549 million (f.o.b., 1972); rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil; petroleum, \$1,134 million (1972)  
Imports: \$1,458 million (f.o.b., 1972); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables  
Major trade partners: exports (1971) -- 15% U.S., 43% Japan, 12% Singapore, 5% West Germany; imports -- 15% U.S., 33% Japan, 10% West Germany, 6% Singapore  
Monetary conversion rate: 415 rupiah=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,364 mi.; 3,990 mi. 3'6" gage, 317 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage; 132 mi. double track; 74 mi. electrified; government owned  
Highways: 57,460 mi.; 12,600 mi. paved, 25,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 19,660 mi. improved or unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 13,410 mi.; Sumatra 3,400 mi., Java and Madura 510 mi., Borneo 6,500 mi., Celebes 150 mi., and Irian Barat 2,850 mi.  
Ports: 10 major, 63 minor  
Civil air: 95 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)  
Airfields: 363 total, 248 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 62 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: extensive police net for interisland service; international and domestic service fair but improving; radiobroadcast coverage adequate but TV limited to Java only; 229,636 telephones; 2.6 million radio and 236,000 TV sets; AM stations at over 50 locations; 1 FM and 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station on Java; 2 submarine cables to Singapore no longer in service

NIS 33

IRAN



LAND:

636,000 sq. mi.; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other  
Land boundaries: 3,305 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(fishing, 50 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,980 mi., including islands, 420 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 31,740,000, average annual growth rate 3%  
(1/71-1/72)  
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: Farsi (Persian), Turki, Kurdish, Arabic  
Literacy: about 33% of those 10 years of age and older (1972 est.)  
Labor force: 7.5 million; 47% agriculture, 53% industry, commerce and services; shortage of skilled labor substantial  
Organized labor: 1.1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Empire of Iran  
Type: constitutional monarchy, controlled by the Shah  
Capital: Tehran  
Political subdivisions: 20 provinces and 4 chief-governorates, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages  
Legal system: based largely on French law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsibility of Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 members elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts  
Government leaders: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections July 1971, district and municipal elections in October 1972  
Political parties and leaders: New Iran Party, Manuchehr Kalali; Mardom (Peoples) Party, Nasser Ameri; Iranians Party, Dr. Fazlollah Sadr; Pan Iranist Party, Mohsen Pezeshkpur  
Voting strength (1971 election): Majlis -- New Iran Party, 230 seats; Mardom Party, 37 seats; Iranians Party, 1 seat; Senate -- New Iran Party, 28 seats; Mardom Party, 2 seats; plus 30 seats appointed by the Shah; all candidates government approved  
Communists: 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)  
Member of: CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$17.4 billion (1973), \$560 per capita; real GNP growth, Iranian FY72-73, 13.3%  
Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats  
Electric power: 2,851,000 kw. capacity (1972); 10.170 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 330 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$447 million (non-oil, f.o.b. Iranian FY72/73); 89% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores; Communist countries (primarily U.S.S.R.) took about 31% of non-oil exports  
Imports: \$2,556 million (c.i.f., FY72/73); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment; Communist countries supplied about 7% of commodity imports  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., Japan, West Germany, U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries; imports -- U.S., West Germany, U.K., Japan, U.S.S.R.  
Budget: FY73-74 -- revenues \$5.6 billion, expenditures \$7.2 billion  
Monetary conversion rate: 68.17 rials=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,373 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 5'6" gage  
Highways: 27,000 mi.; 7,500 mi. bituminous and bituminous treatment, 14,250 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 6,508 mi. improved earth  
Inland waterways: 565 mi., excluding the Caspian Sea, 64.6 mi. on the Shatt al Arab  
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,640 mi.; refined products, 2,235 mi.; natural gas, 1,440 mi.  
Ports: 7 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 239 total, 146 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 53 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: advanced system of high-capacity radio-relay links, open-wire lines, cables, and tropospheric links; principal center Teheran, secondary centers Isfahan, Meshed, and Tabriz; 307,500 telephones; 1.8 million radio and 260,000 TV receivers; 20 AM, 1 FM, and 9 TV stations; satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,469,000; 4,455,000 fit for military service; about 327,000 reach military age (21) annually

NIS 30

IRAQ



LAND:

172,000 sq. mi.; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland  
Land boundaries: 2,280 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 36 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 10,475,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (10/70-10/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other  
Religion: 90% Muslim, 8% Christian, 2% other  
Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish  
Literacy: 20% to 40%  
Labor force: 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel  
Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Iraq  
Type: republic; one-party military regime established in July 1968; National Front Government consisting of Ba'ath Party, Iraq Communist Party et al. in process of being formed  
Capital: Baghdad  
Political subdivisions: 16 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  
Branches: "moderate" wing of Ba'ath Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup  
Government leaders: President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid al-Tikriti  
Suffrage: no elective bodies exist  
Elections: no national elections since overthrow of monarchy in 1958  
Communists: Communist Party allowed token representation in cabinet  
Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, major opposition to regime is from leftwing of the Ba'ath Party, Communist Party and Nasirist groups, disaffected members of the regime and army officers  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$3.8 billion (1972 est.), \$380 per capita  
Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock; largely self-sufficient in food  
Major industry: crude petroleum (fourth largest producer in Middle East)  
Electric power: 908,000 kw. capacity (1972); 3.904 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 385 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$1,312 million (f.o.b., 1972), including oil; non-oil, \$79 million  
Imports: \$793 million (c.i.f., 1972); 24% from Communist countries (1972)  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 2%, Italy 22%, France 19%, Netherlands 6%, U.K. 4%; imports -- U.S. 4%, U.K. 9%, U.S.S.R. 7%, Czechoslovakia 7%, France 6%

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar=US\$3.38 (end of July 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,408 mi.; 698 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 710 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage;  
10 mi. meter gage double track

Highways: 12,919 mi.; 4,033 mi. paved; 2,886 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or  
improved earth; 6,000 mi. earth and sand tracks

Inland waterways: 635 mi.; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for  
about 65 mi.; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

Ports: 3 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,660 mi.; 25 mi. refined products; 430 mi. natural gas

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 176 total, 77 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 46 with  
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

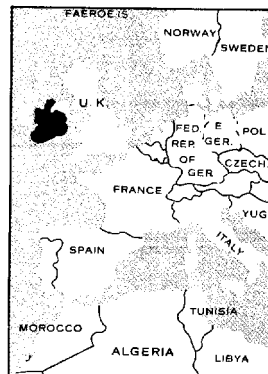
Telecommunications: fair international radiocommunication service; poor  
domestic telephone and telegraph service; 120,000 telephones; 1.25 million  
radio receivers; 350,000 TV receivers; 4 TV and 4 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,395,000; 1,295,000 fit for military service;  
about 122,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 2

IRELAND



LAND:

26,600 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban  
Land boundaries: 224 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 900 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,043,000 average annual growth rate 0.6% (4/66-4/71)  
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 1,130,000; 28% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 6% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 18% other  
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  
Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government  
Government leaders: Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Liam Cosgrave (Fine Gael); Tanaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) Brendan Corish (Labor)  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years -- last election February 1973; President elected for 7-year term -- last election May 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Brendan Corish; Fine Gael, Liam Cosgrave; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan  
Voting strength: (1973 election) Fianna Fail 46% (69 seats), Fine Gael 35% (54 seats), Labor Party 14% (19 seats), other 5%; Independents hold 2 seats  
Communists: approximately 300  
Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$5 billion (1972), \$1,670 per capita; 67% consumption, 22% investment, 14% government; -3% net export of goods and services; 1972 real growth rate 3%  
Agriculture: about 2/3 of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products -- livestock and dairy products, 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 74,000 tons, \$13.2 million (1970); exports of fish and fish products \$13.3 million (1971), imports of fish and fish products \$4.4 million (1971)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, 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: 67,000 metric tons produced in 1968, 20 kilograms per capita  
Electric power: 1,678,500 kw. capacity (1972); 6.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2,100 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$1,605 million (f.o.b., 1972); live animals, meat, textile products, clothing, machinery, dairy products, chemicals  
Imports: \$2,108 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, chemicals, textiles, transportation equipment, petroleum, metal manufactures, cereals  
Major trade partners: 13.9% EC, 5.4% West Germany, 60.9% EFTA, 56.2% U.K., 9.7% U.S., 1.3% Communist countries (1971)  
Aid: economic -- U.S., \$187.8 million authorized (FY49-72), no activity (FY55-66), \$41.3 million authorized (FY67-72), \$12.6 million authorized in FY69, none authorized in FY70-72; IBRD \$73.3 million authorized (FY64-72) \$28 million authorized (FY72)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound=US\$2.414 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,361 mi., 5'3" gage; government owned  
Highways: 53,700 mi.; 46,950 mi. surfaced, 6,750 mi. earth  
Inland waterways: approx. 650 mi.  
Ports: 6 major, 38 minor  
Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft, plus 4 withdrawn from service  
Airfields: 38 total, 34 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 350,000 telephones; 803,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 540,000 TV receivers; 6 AM, 5 FM, and 19 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 663,000; 520,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (17) annually



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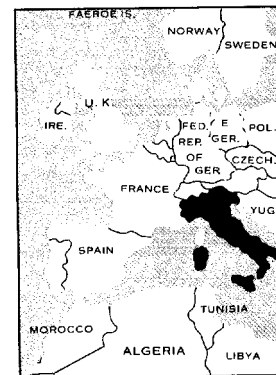
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NIS 17

ITALY



LAND:

116,300 sq. mi.; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 3% unused but potentially productive, 9% waste or urban  
Land boundaries: 1,058 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 3,105 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 55,007,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (1/66-1/73)  
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  
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: 19,019,000 (April 1972); 17.7% agriculture, 42.5% industry, 36.5% other, 3.3% unemployed; underemployment, particularly in southern Italy, remains widespread; 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries  
Organized labor: 20% (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  
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 Giovanni Leone; Premier Mariano Rumor  
Suffrage: universal over age 21 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 25)  
Elections: national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, May 1972); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Amintore Fanfani (party secretary), Mariano Rumor, Aldo Moro, Emilio Colombo; Communist Party (PCI), Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer; Italian Socialist Party (PSI), Pietro Nenni (ex-party secretary), Giacomo Mancini, Francesco De Martino; Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Flavio Orlandi Liberal Party (PLI), Giovanni Malagodi; Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Republican Party (PRI), Ugo La Malfa  
Voting strength (1972 election): 38.8% DC, 27.2% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 3.9% PLI, 8.7% MSI, 2.9% PRI, 5.1% PSDI, 3.8% other

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Communists: 1,580,000 (as of 1 October 1972) members; number of sympathizers cannot be determined  
 Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL -- Communist dominated, CISL -- Christian Democratic, and UIL -- Social Democratic and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups  
 Member of: ECSC, EC, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IAEA, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$122.3 billion (1972), \$2,250 per capita; 63.6% consumption, 20.9% investment, 13.7% government, net foreign balance 1.8% (1971 provisional); 1972 growth rate 3.2%, 1963 constant prices  
 Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops -- cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fats, meat, fish, and eggs; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per capita (1970)  
 Fishing: catch 391,200 metric tons (1971), \$251.8 million (1971); exports \$22 million (1972), imports \$132 million (1972)  
 Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles  
 Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals  
 Crude steel: 19.7 million metric tons produced (1972), 360 kilograms per capita  
 Electric power: 37,000,000 kw. capacity (1972); 133 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2,300 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$18.5 billion (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear  
 Imports: \$19.3 billion (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum  
 Major trade partners: (1972) 22% West Germany, 9% U.S., 15% France, 4% U.K., 4% Belgium-Luxembourg, 5% Netherlands, 3% Switzerland; 45% EC of six; 12% EFTA; 5% U.S.S.R. and Communist countries of Eastern Europe  
 Aid:  
 economic -- U.S., \$3,986.6 million (FY46-72), \$22.3 million authorized FY72; IBRD, \$398 million authorized through FY72, none since FY65; International Finance Corporation, \$1 million authorized through FY72, none since FY60; military -- U.S., \$2,479.5 million (FY46-72), \$62 million authorized in FY68 (Export-Import Bank credits), none since 1968  
 Monetary conversion rate: smithsonian rate as of December 1971, 581.5 lira=US\$1; spot rate as of 28 September 1973, 563.38 lira=US\$1  
 Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 12,857 mi.; 9,907 mi. government owned; 9,805 mi. standard gage; 4,906 mi. electrified; 102 mi. narrow gage (3' 1 1/8"); 2,950 mi. non-government owned; 1,567 mi. standard gage; 794 mi. electrified; 1,383 mi. narrow gage; 323 electrified  
 Highways: 179,000 mi.; autostrade 3,000 mi., state highways 25,750 mi., provincial highways 57,000 mi., communal highways 93,250 mi.; 159,000 mi. concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 15,500 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 4,500 mi. earth  
 Inland waterways: 1,538 mi. navigable routes; 708 mi. rivers, 529 mi. canals, 307 mi. are lake routes  
 Pipelines: crude oil, 1,100 mi.; refined products, 900 mi.; natural gas, 6,000 mi.  
 Ports: 16 major, 22 significant minor  
 Civil air: 138 major transport aircraft (including 1 foreign owned but Italian registered)

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 230 total, 150 usable; 81 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 27 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 11.8 million telephones; 12.6 million radio and 11.3 million TV receivers; 82 AM, 570 FM, and 860 TV stations, each with numerous repeater stations; 9 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,705,000; 11,485,000 fit for military service; 423,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 50K

IVORY COAST



LAND:

125,000 sq. mi.; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast  
Land boundaries: 2,005 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 320 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,177,000 (resident African population only), average annual growth rate 3.3% (1/66-1/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approx. 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Voltaics; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)  
Religion: 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian  
Language: French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken  
Literacy: about 20%  
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 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, amended 1963; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary  
Government leader: President Felix Houphouet-Boigny  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1970 for 5-year term  
Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control  
Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, Entente, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.6 billion (1971), \$360 per capita (1971); average annual growth rate 1960-70, 8.3%  
Agriculture: commercial -- coffee, wood, cocoa, 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 62,600 metric tons (1971); \$14.7 million, exports \$2.6 million (1970), imports \$5.2 million (1971)  
Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 238,900 kw. capacity (1972); 788 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 157 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$553 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, tropical woods, cocoa, 80% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm oil  
Imports: \$453 million (c.i.f., 1972); consumer goods about 40%, raw materials and fuels 10%, manufactured goods and semi-finished products, about 50%  
Major trade partners: France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%  
Aid:  
economic -- France (1960-69) \$312 million; EC \$123 million, including 1971 commitments; U.S. (FY61-72), \$110 million; others (1960-71), \$76 million, including \$18.5 million committed; no Communist aid programs  
military -- non-Communist countries, \$7.3 million (1954-67)  
Budget: 1972 est. -- revenues \$369.1 million, current expenditures \$280.3 million, investment expenditures \$136.4 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (currency floating since February 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

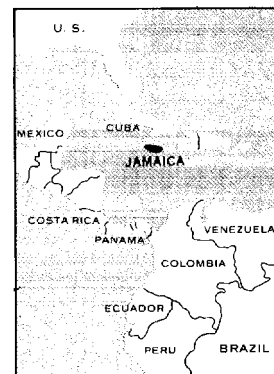
Railroads: 408 mi. of the 728 mi. Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage; only diesel locomotives in use  
Highways: 24,600 mi.; 1,045 mi. bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 21,385 mi. gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 12,600 mi. unimproved earth roads  
Inland waterways: 460 mi. navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons  
Ports: 2 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft (includes 2 aircraft registered in Gabon)  
Airfields: 50 total, 44 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 feet; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 feet; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: system only slightly above African average; consists of microwave relays, open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 24,800 telephones; 80,000 radio and 70,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,134,000; 545,000 fit for military service; 63,000 males reach military age (18) annually

NIS 81C

JAMAICA



LAND:

4,410 sq. mi.; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other (1968)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 635 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,965,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (4/60-4/70)

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: Ministry of Education estimates between 43% and 57% of adult population functionally literate

Labor force: 808,300; 26% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, 10% manufacturing, 8% public administration, 5% construction, 10% commerce, 3% transportation and utilities, 15% services, 23% unemployed (seasonal unemployment in agriculture can push the unemployment figure to 25%); 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

Branches: cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 53-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leader: Prime Minister Michael Manley

Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over

Elections: at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 29 February 1972

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Sir Alexander Bustamante, Hugh Shearer; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley

Voting strength (1972 general elections): 56.55% PNP, 43.21% JLP, 0.24% other

Communists: a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers

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)

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1,284 million (1972 est.), \$670 per capita; real growth rate 1972, 0.5% est.

Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

Major industries: bauxite, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

Electric power: 556,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 860 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$379 million (f.o.b., 1972); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: \$542 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fuels, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 45%, U.K. 19%, Canada 8%, Norway 9%; imports -- U.S. 40%, U.K. 20%, Canada 8% (1971)

Aid:

economic -- from U.S. (FY56-72), \$80.2 million in loans; \$47 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$94.8 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$90.2 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY63-72), \$1.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar=US\$1.10

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 204 mi. government-owned, 43 mi. privately owned, all standard gage, single track

Highways: 7,100 mi.; 1,500 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. gravel, 1,500 mi. unimproved earth surfaces

Pipelines: refined products, 6 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 10 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 48 total, 38 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 82,800 telephones; satellite ground station; 600,000 radio and 90,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 8 FM, and 8 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 2 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 416,000; 280,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 22,000

Supply: dependent on U.K. and U.S.



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NIS 29

JORDAN



NOTE: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approx. 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 Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

LAND:  
37,100 sq. mi. (including about 2,100 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested  
Land boundaries: 1,100 mi. (1967, 1,037 mi. excluding occupied areas)

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 16 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 2,556,000 (including West Bank and East Jerusalem), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian  
Religion: 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian  
Language: Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes  
Literacy: about 40% in East Jordan; somewhat less than 50% in West Jordan  
Labor force: 564,000; 33% unemployed  
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: 'Amman  
Political subdivisions: 8 districts (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  
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 Chamber of Deputies last chosen by national elections in April 1967, Senate last appointed by King in September 1971; each house contains equal representation from East and West Jordan; present parliament subservient to executive as a result of rigged elections (April 1967); 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 Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi  
Suffrage: all citizens over age 20  
Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and Fatah, Yasir Arafat; various smaller fedayeen groups; Ba'th Party of Jordan, Dr. Mun'if Razzaz; National Socialist Party, Sulayman al-Nabulusi; Muslim Brethren

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Communists: party actively repressed, active membership less than 100  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N.,  
UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$705 million (1972 at marketprices), \$290 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs  
Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production  
Electric power: 46,260 kw. capacity (1972); 131 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 54 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$48 million (f.o.b., 1972); major items -- fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 5% of total (1971)  
Imports: \$274 million (c.i.f., 1972); major items -- petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 17% of total (1971)  
Aid:  
economic -- U.S., \$676 million economic assistance (FY49-72), of which \$39 million loans, \$642 million grants; technical assistance  
military -- \$195 million total from U.S. (July 1949-March 1972) including \$120 million in MAP grants  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$3.10, freely convertible; 0.322 Jordanian dinar=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

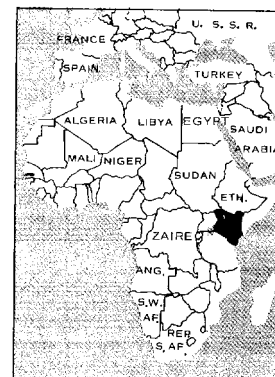
Railroads: 227 mi. 3'5 3/8" gage, single track  
Highways: 4,400 mi.; 3,486 mi. bituminous, 249 mi. improved, 665 unimproved earth (these mileages include approximately 670 mi. -- mostly bituminous -- of Jordanian territory held by Israel)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 130 mi.  
Ports: 1 major  
Airfields: 53 total, 21 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 33,000 telephones; 300,000 radio and 132,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 608,000; 460,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 30,000

NIS 56D

KENYA



LAND:

225,000 sq. mi.; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)  
Land boundaries: 2,093 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 333 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 12,688,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (7/71-7/72)  
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  
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 with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals  
Government leader: President Jomo Kenyatta  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: general election (December 1969) elected present National Assembly; next elections promised for 1974  
Political party and leaders: Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), president, Jomo Kenyatta; next party election scheduled for 1974  
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: EAC, IAEA, ICAO, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,574 million at 1967 prices (1972), \$130 per capita; 7% real growth (1972)  
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops -- corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food  
Fishing: \$4.2 million (1970)  
Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement  
Electric power: 217,000 kw. capacity (1972); 875 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 70 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$339 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract  
Imports: \$518 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles  
Major trade partners: U.K. and EC, also Uganda and Tanzania, which are part of East African Economic Community  
Budget: FY73 current expenditure \$372 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kenya shilling=US\$0.14 (official); 6.90 Kenya shillings=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

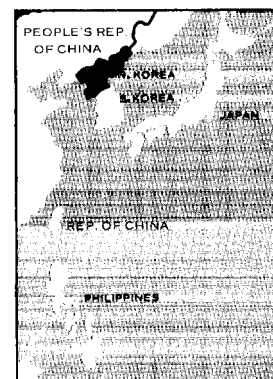
Railroads: 1,275 mi.; meter gage  
Highways: 29,075 mi.; 2,075 mi. paved, 27,000 mi. gravel and/or earth  
Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya  
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 270 total, 214 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 45 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations  
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; 85,200 telephones; 774,000 radio and 37,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; satellite ground station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,809,000; 1,365,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 41A

KOREA, NORTH



LAND:

47,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban  
Land boundaries: 1,440 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,550 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 15,760,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous  
Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent  
Language: Korean  
Literacy: 90% (est.)  
Labor force: 6.1 million; 47.7% agriculture, 52.3% non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Type: Communist state; one-man rule  
Capital: P'yongyang  
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 3 special cities (P'yongyang, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin), and 1 special district (Kaesong)  
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: Supreme Peoples Assembly theoretically supervises Legislative and Judicial function  
Government and party leaders: Kim Il-song, President and General Secretary of the Korean Labor Party; Kim Il, Premier  
Suffrage: Universal at age 17  
Elections: election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed -- last election December 1972  
Political party: Korean Labor (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 1.6 million, or about 12% of population  
Member of: IPU, U.N. (observer status only), UNCTAD, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: roughly \$300 per capita (1972)  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, 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: heavy machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber  
Exports: minerals, chemical and metallurgical products  
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal  
Major trade partners: total trade turnover almost \$1 billion (1972); about one-fourth with non-Communist countries, three-fourths with Communist countries (almost one-half with the U.S.S.R.)  
Aid: economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China  
Monetary conversion rate: 2.37 won=US\$1 (arbitrarily established) as of early 1972  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,818 route mi. operating in 1968; 2,137 mi. standard gage, 681 mi. 2'6" narrow gage; 99 mi. double tracked; about 588 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: about 12,600 mi., 95% gravel or earth surface

Inland waterways: 1,400 mi.; mostly navigable by small craft only

Freight carried (1969): rail -- 13 billion metric ton/km., 62 million metric tons; highway -- 765 million metric ton/km., 116 million metric tons;

waterway -- 540 million metric ton/km., 7.7 million metric tons; coastal -- 170 million metric ton/km., 0.4 million metric tons

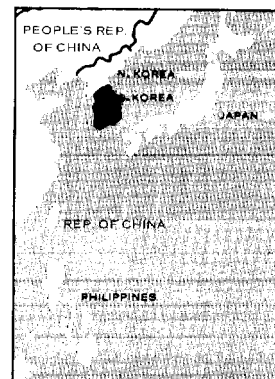
Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,457,000; 2,050,000 fit for military service; 174,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 41B

KOREA, SOUTH



LAND:

38,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested  
Land boundaries: 150 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 20-200 n. mi.; continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)  
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 33,290,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)  
Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents  
Language: Korean  
Literacy: about 90%  
Labor force: about 10.2 million (1971); 46.2% agriculture, fishing, forestry, 32.3% services, 14% mining and manufacturing, 3% construction, 4.5% unemployed  
Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Korea  
Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive  
Capital: Seoul  
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed  
Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1972; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary, National Conference of Unification  
Government leaders: President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: presidential every 6 years indirectly by the National Conference of Unification, last election December 1972; two-thirds of the 219-member National Assembly is elected directly for the same period within six months of the presidential election, remaining third nominated by the President and elected by the National Conference for a three-year term; last election February 1973, Revitalization Group - 73 seats, Democratic Republican Party - 73 seats, New Democratic Party - 52 seats, Democratic Unification Party - 2 seats, Independents - 19 seats  
Political parties and leaders: pro-government -- Revitalization Group (appointed) (Chairman, Pak Tu-Chin) and Democratic Republican Party (Acting Chairman, Yi Hyo-sang); New Democratic Party (Chairman, Yu Chin-san); Democratic Unification (Chairman, Yang Il-tong)  
Voting strength: popular vote 11,896,484; DRP 38.8%, NDP 32.8%, DUP 10.2%, Independent 18.1%, 0.1% invalid  
Communists: Communist activity banned by government; an estimated 37,000-50,000 former members and supporters  
Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul



GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, IMCO, IMF, INTELSTAT, Inter-Parliamentary Union, INTERPOL, ITU, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); does not hold U.N. membership

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$9.8 billion (1972), \$300 per capita; real growth 7.1% (1972)  
Agriculture: 46% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute 26% of GNP; main crops -- rice, barley, wheat; not self-sufficient; food shortages -- barley, wheat, dairy products, rice, corn  
Fishing: catch 1,343,000 metric tons, \$262 million (1972 est.)  
Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, coal  
Shortages: base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains  
Exports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1972); clothing and textiles, veneer and plywood, wigs, fish products, electrical products, iron and steel scrap  
Imports: \$2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1972)  
Major trade partners: 1972 exports -- U.S. 47%, Japan 22%; imports -- Japan 39%, U.S. 28%  
Aid:  
    economic -- U.S. (FY46-72), \$5.6 billion committed; Japan (1965-71), \$730 million extended;  
    military -- U.S. (FY46-72), \$5.7 billion committed  
Monetary conversion rate: 393 won=US\$1 (floating-rate average value in 1972), rate fixed at 400 won=US\$1 by end of 1972  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,964 mi.; 1,887 mi. standard gage, 77 mi. (2'6") narrow gage; 280 mi. double track; government owned  
Highways: 25,500 mi.; 1,845 mi. paved, 18,500 mi. gravel, 3,200 mi. improved earth, 1,955 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 1,000 mi.; use restricted to small native craft  
Freight carried: rail (1968) 4.5 billion short ton/mi., 30.4 million short tons; highway 24 million short tons; air (1959) 796,260 lbs. carried  
Pipelines: 255 mi., refined products, under construction  
Ports: 10 major, 18 minor  
Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 264 total, 118 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,056,000; 5,100,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 340,000

NIS 32C

KUWAIT



LAND:

6,200 sq. mi. (excluding neutral zone but including islands);  
 insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert,  
 waste, or urban  
 Land boundaries: 285 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
 Coastline: 310 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,055,000, average annual growth rate 10%  
 (7/71-7/72)  
 Ethnic divisions: 87% Arabs, 12% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistani, 1% other  
 Religion: 95% Muslim, 5% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other  
 Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language  
 Literacy: about 55% (1965)  
 Labor force: 250,000 (1969); 9% manufacturing, 16% construction, 45% services,  
 13% commerce  
 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: Al Kuwayt  
 Political subdivisions: 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies  
 Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters;  
 constitution took effect 1963, judicial review of legislative acts not yet  
 determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
 Branches: Council of Ministers; National Assembly  
 Government leader: Emir Sabah al-Salim Al Sabah  
 Suffrage: native born and naturalized males age 21 or over  
 Elections: held every 4 years for National Assembly; last held January 1971  
 Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small  
 clandestine groups are active  
 Communists: insignificant  
 Other political or pressure groups: none  
 Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU,  
 OPEC, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of  
 potable water must be distilled or imported  
 Major industries: crude petroleum production averaging 3.3 million b.p.d.  
 (includes Kuwait's share of neutral zone) (1972); government revenues from  
 taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption \$1,700 million  
 in 1972; refinery capacity est. at 504,000 bbls. per day (1970); other major  
 industries include fishing, processing of building materials, fertilizers,  
 chemicals, and flour  
 Electric power: 1,070,800 kw. capacity (1972); 3.2 billion kw.-hr. produced  
 (1972), 3,280 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$1,785 million (FY71-72), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%;  
 nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, \$137 million (f.o.b., FY71-72)  
 Imports: \$819 million (FY71-72); major suppliers -- U.S., Japan, U.K., West  
 Germany  
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US\$3.38 (October 1973)  
 Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,550 mi.; 465 mi. bituminous; 1,085 mi. earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 255 mi.; refined products, 25 mi.; natural gas, 75 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

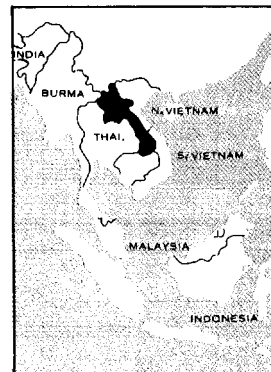
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 68,100 telephones; 200,000 radio and 125,000 TV sets; 3 AM and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 308,000; about 185,000 fit for military service

NIS 43B

LAOS



LAND:

91,430 sq. mi.; 7% agricultural, 60% forests, 33% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable  
Land boundaries: 3,140 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,219,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 47% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Meo, Yao, and other  
Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other  
Language: Lao official, French predominant foreign language also used in administration  
Literacy: about 12%  
Labor force: about 1,268,000; 80%-90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 11,864 government employees  
Organized labor: only civil servants are organized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Laos  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Vientiane (Luang Prabang royal capital)  
Political subdivisions: 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages  
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution of 1947 has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: King, 59-member National Assembly, 12-member King's Council; according to 1973 peace agreement, the new provisional coalition government will be composed of Communists, non-Communists, and two individuals acceptable to both  
Government leaders: King Savang Vatthana; Premier Souvanna Phouma  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: National Assembly designated by King; general election last held January 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Neo Lao Hak Sat, Communist-front organization which includes the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), only party active  
Communists: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (clandestine) membership unknown  
Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups are informal and associated with regional family and military leaders; Royal Armed Forces (FAR) leaders, Commander in Chief Bounpone Makthepharack, and Generals Kouprasith Abhay, Phasouk Somly, Vang Pao, Soutchay Vongsavanh, and Ret. Gen. Ouan Rathikoun  
Member of: Colombo Plan, ECAFE, ICAO, IMF, Mekong Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$205 million, \$70 per capita (1971 est.)  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, coffee, cotton and tobacco; largely self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) including rice  
Fishing: catch data unavailable; imports fish and fish products 200 tons, \$128,000 (1970)  
Major industries: tin mining, timber  
Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system  
Electric power: 54,500 kw. capacity (1973); 240,000 kw.-hr. produced (1973), 76 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.6 million (f.o.b., 1972); tin concentrates; forest products, coffee, undeclared exports of opium significant but value unknown

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$44 million (c.i.f., 1972); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment, textiles

Major trade partners: imports from Thailand, Japan, U.S., France, U.K., Indonesia, Hong Kong; exports to Malaysia and Thailand; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos a major transit point in world gold trade; value of 1972 gold imports \$2.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 600 kip=US\$1 for most transactions

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: about 9,600 mi. (including Communist-held areas); 600 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 3,600 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 5,400 mi. unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 2,850 mi., primarily Mekong and tributaries; 1,800 additional miles are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 1.5 ft.

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

Airfields: 411 total, 138 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 769,000; 410,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 34,000; no conscription age specified

NIS 28B

LEBANON



LAND:

4,000 sq. mi.; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested  
Land boundaries: 285 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,102,000 (including Lebanese nationals living outside the country who are on the population register, but excluding registered Palestinian refugees numbering 182,000 on 31 December 1971), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other  
Religion: 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims believed to constitute slight 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 55,000

GOVERNMENT:

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  
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 Sulayman Franjijah  
Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education  
Elections: for Chamber of Deputies, held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; held 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; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities  
Communists: one of largest Communist parties in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 6,000  
Other political or pressure groups: Palestinian guerrilla organizations  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.0 billion (1972 est.) (current prices), \$670 per capita (C)  
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: 560,900 kw. capacity (1972); 1.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 500 kw.-hr. per capita  
Major trade partners: exports \$270 million (f.o.b., 1971); most to Arab countries; imports \$818 million (c.i.f., 1971); chiefly from EC, U.K., and Arab countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lebanese pound=US\$0.41 as of March 1973  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 238 mi.; 184 mi. 4'8 1/2", 51 mi. 3'5 3/8"; all single track  
Highways: 5,160 mi.; 3,850 mi. paved, 310 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 404 mi. improved earth, 596 mi. unimproved earth  
Pipelines: crude oil, 45 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 5 minor  
Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 11 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 192,000 telephones; 1.3 million radio and 320,000 TV receivers; 7 TV, 2 FM, and 1 AM radiobroadcast stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 734,000; 435,000 fit for military service; average of about 27,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 61

LESOTHO



**LAND:**

11,700 sq. mi.; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous  
Land boundaries: 500 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 982,000, average annual growth rate 1.8%  
(4/71-4/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians  
Religion: 70% or more Christian, rest animist  
Language: all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English  
is second language for literates  
Literacy: 40%  
Labor force: 87.4% of resident population engaged in  
subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years  
as wage earners in South Africa  
Organized labor: negligible

**GOVERNMENT:**

Legal name: Kingdom of Lesotho  
Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of  
commonwealth since 1966  
Capital: Maseru  
Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts  
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came  
into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and  
Court of Appeal; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and  
Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
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 has ruled by decree; Prime  
Minister convened Interim National Assembly in April 1973 in order to devise  
new constitution; 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: 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: Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele;  
National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan  
Voting strength: in 1970 elections for National Assembly, BNP won 32 seats;  
BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats  
Communists: Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970  
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$90 million (1968), about \$100 per capita  
Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock;  
principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley  
Major industries: none  
Electric power: 2,820 kw. capacity (1972); 6 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
6 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances \$15 million in 1969); \$5 million  
(f.o.b., 1970), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn,  
hides, skins  
Imports: \$32 million (f.o.b., 1970); mainly corn, building materials, clothing,  
vehicles, machinery, POL



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic aid; U.K. \$9.4 million (plan FY71-75); other \$17.5 million (plan FY71-75); U.S. \$13.4 million authorized; no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand=US\$1.42 (par value); .7046 SA rand=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1 mi.; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 1,370 mi.; 120 mi. paved; 580 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 670 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 37 total, 20 usable; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

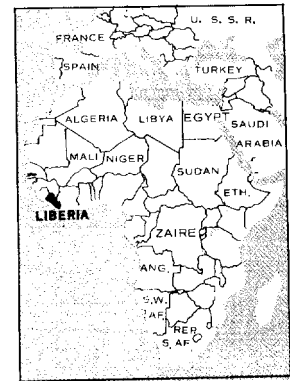
Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 2,650 telephones; 10,100 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 203,000; fit for military service 105,000

NIS 51

LIBERIA



LAND:

43,000 sq. mi.; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps,  
40% forested, 10% unclassified  
Land boundaries: 830 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 360 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,705,000, average annual growth rate 3.3%  
(current)  
Ethnic divisions: 5% coastal descendants of immigrant  
Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Gola, Kissi, Vai,  
Kpelle, Kru, 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: 500,000, of which 150,000 are in modern economy; about 2,000 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: republic; dominated by strong executive  
Capital: Monrovia  
Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all  
officials of significance  
Legal system: based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by  
Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934,  
and 1955; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative  
acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of  
Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: President, elected by popular vote initially for 8-year term and  
eligible for successive 4-year terms, controls through appointive powers and  
authority over national expenditures; 2-house legislature elected by popular  
vote; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts  
Government leader: President William R. Tolbert  
Suffrage: universal 18 years and over  
Elections: members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most  
recently in May 1971; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half  
elected in May 1971; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President  
Tubman who died in July 1971, is eligible to complete the four year term to  
which Tubman was elected in May 1971; next scheduled presidential election May  
1975  
Political parties and leaders: True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only  
political party; President Tolbert is leader  
Voting strength: 1971 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a  
handful of votes  
Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds  
Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$459.6 million (1972 est.), 5.0% current growth rate, \$280 per capita  
Agriculture: rubber, oil palm, cassava, coffee, rice; imports of rice, wheat, and meat are necessary for basic diet  
Fishing: catch 22,500 metric tons, \$6.1 million (1969)  
Industry: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery  
Electric power: 225,200 kw. capacity (1972); 788 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 483 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$244 million (f.o.b., 1972); iron ore, diamonds, rubber, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa  
Imports: \$179 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods  
Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K.  
Aid:  
    economic -- (FY46-72) U.S., \$269.2 million;  
    military -- (FY53-72) U.S., \$11.3 million; other aid sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, and West Germany  
Monetary conversion rate: Liberia uses U.S. currency  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

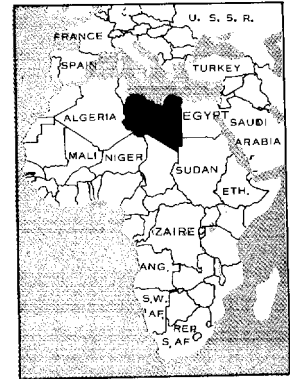
Railroads: 312 mi.; 220 mi. standard gage, 90 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government  
Highways: 4,950 mi.; 340 mi. bituminous treated; remainder improved and unimproved laterite, gravel, and/or earth  
Inland waterways: 230 mi. navigable  
Ports: 3 major, 4 minor  
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 85 total, 75 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 6,000 telephones; 250,000 radio and 8,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 401,000; 215,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 49

LIBYA



LAND:

679,000 sq. mi.; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93%  
desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 2,700 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed  
and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32° 30' N.  
and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 n. mi. zone around)  
Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,201,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some Negro stock; some Greeks, Maltese,  
Jews, Italians, Egyptians  
Religion: 97% Muslim  
Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities  
Literacy: 35%  
Labor force: 485,000; between ages 15-64, 405,000-430,000; 61% of labor force  
in agriculture (1964)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Libyan Arab Republic  
Type: republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September  
1969; provisional constitution promulgated December 1969; loosely confederated  
with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971  
Capital: Tripoli (defacto)  
Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by  
central government; district commissioners appointed by Revolutionary  
Command Council  
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  
Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the 11-man  
Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); cabinet of 13 ministers; Parliament has  
been dissolved  
Government leaders: Revolutionary Command Council Chairman Colonel Mu'ammur  
Qadhafi  
Suffrage: universal  
Elections: parliamentary elections last held in May 1965; election for CAR assembly  
in March 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Libyan Arab Socialist Union, RCC member Major Hawad,  
Secretary General; Mu-ammur Qadhafi, President  
Communists: no organized party, negligible membership  
Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the  
Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party with small, almost negligible  
memberships may be functioning clandestinely  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU,  
OPEC, OIAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$4.8 billion (FY72), \$2,400 per capita, little real per capita change  
since 1969  
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts;  
not self-sufficient in food  
Major industries: petroleum production averaged 2.2 million b.p.d. (1972); oil  
revenues for 1972 about \$1.6 billion; food processing, textiles, handicrafts

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 280,000 kw. capacity (1972); 640 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
310 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2,798 million (1971 at present conversion rate); over 99% petroleum  
Imports: \$678 million (1971 at present conversion rate)  
Major trade partners: imports -- Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports -- Italy,  
West Germany, U.K., France  
Aid: economic -- no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended \$212.5  
million (FY49-72)  
military -- arms obtained by cash purchase; chief suppliers France, U.S.S.R.,  
Czechoslovakia; U.S. suspended since September 1969  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound=US\$3.04 (April 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

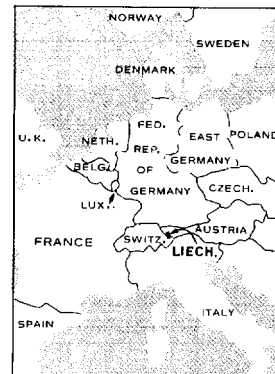
Railroads: none  
Highways: 9,450 mi.; 4,300 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,150 mi.  
improved and unimproved earth and gravel  
Pipelines: crude oil 1,520 mi.; natural gas 175 mi.; refined products 140 mi.;  
liquid petroleum gas 135 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft; an additional 30 major transports are  
operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies  
Airfields: 111 total, 81 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway  
over 12,000 ft., 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 33 with runways 4,000-7,999  
ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: system is just within top one-third of African systems; con-  
sists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and  
radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi;  
49,800 telephones; 225,000 radio and 2,500 TV receivers; 7 AM, 1 FM, and  
2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 489,000; 285,000 fit for military service;  
about 20,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being  
implemented

NIS 15

LIECHTENSTEIN



LAND:

65 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 47 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 23,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (12/60-12/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other  
Religion: 92% Roman Catholic  
Language: German (dialect)  
Literacy: 98%  
Labor force: 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein  
Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Vaduz  
Political subdivisions: 11 districts  
Legal system: based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary  
Government leaders: Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Alfred Hilbe  
Suffrage: males age 20 and over  
Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1974  
Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens Party (PCP), Dr. Gerard Batliner  
Voting strength (1970 election): 50.5% VU, 49.5% PCP  
Communists: none  
Member of: IAEA, IPU, ITU; considering U.N. membership; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

ECONOMY:

Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Live-stock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.  
Major trade partners: exports (1972) -- \$138.6 million; 34% Switzerland, 35% EC, 48% EFTA  
Electric power: 22,600 kw. capacity (1972); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kw.-hr. yearly

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9.94 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways  
Highways: no information on total mileage  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: none

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

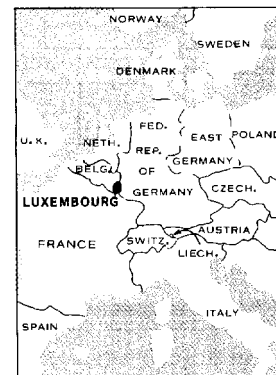
Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 11,600 telephones;  
no broadcast facilities; 4,000 radio and 3,500 TV receivers (programs from  
Switzerland)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

NIS 6

LUXEMBOURG



LAND:

1,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water (1971)  
Land boundaries: 221 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 352,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (7/66-7/72)  
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: (1970) 144,000; 11% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 47% industry, 42% services, no significant unemployment; 30% of labor force is foreign, comprising workers from neighboring areas of Belgium, France, and West Germany, as well as Italy and Portugal  
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

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  
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, Minister of State and President of the Government as well as Minister of Treasury  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21  
Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections December 1968; next election, early 1974  
Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Union, Pierre Werner and Nic Mosar (Party President); Socialist, Antone Wehenkel (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Foreign Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany  
Voting strength (1968 election, approx.): 32% Socialist, 35% Christian Socialist, 15% Communist, 17% Democratic, 1% other; it should be noted that these are percentages of votes cast rather than voters, since Luxembourg has a weighted proportional representation system in which voters in most populous areas have largest multiple votes  
Communists: 439 party members (1971)  
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 (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, NATO, OECD, U.N., UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1,525 million (1972), \$4,460 per capita; 60% consumption, 12% investment, 30% government, -2% net exports of goods and services; 1972 growth rate 2% at constant prices

Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops -- grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages -- sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Major industries: iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires

Crude steel: 5.5 million metric tons produced (1972), about 16,100 kg. per capita

Electric power: 1,204,000 kw. capacity (1972); 2.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 6,920 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$967 million (f.o.b., 1971)

Imports: \$898 million (c.i.f., 1971)

Major trade partners: Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other EC countries

Aid: foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.0272 (as of September 28, 1973, floating); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 203 mi. standard gage; 100 mi. double track; 85 mi. electrified

Highways: 3,070 mi.; all paved

Pipelines: refined products, 30 mi.

Inland waterways: 23 mi.; Moselle River

Port: Mertert

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft (includes 3 registered in Iceland)

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

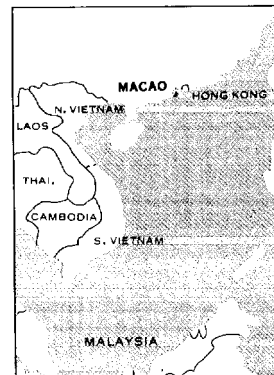
Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system; 127,400 telephones; 176,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 86,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 78,000; 62,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (19) annually

NIS 39C

MACAO



LAND:  
6 sq. mi.; 10% agricultural, 90% urban  
Land boundaries: 220 yds.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi;  
fishing, 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 25 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 249,000 (official estimate for 15 December 1970)  
Ethnic divisions: 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese  
Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese  
Language: Chinese 98%, Portuguese 2%  
Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population  
Labor force: 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Macao  
Type: overseas province of Portugal  
Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)  
Political subdivisions: municipality of Macao, and 2 islands  
Legal system: Portuguese civil law system  
Branches: Governor, who dominates legislative and executive branches, assisted by Legislative Council with unknown number of appointed and 8 elected members; the Urban Council with 3 governor-appointed and 4 elected members; all high-ranking officials appointive under provisions of revised Organic Overseas Law; new organic law to have come into effect in January 1973 to replace legislative council with a legislative assembly  
Government leader: Brigadier Jose Manuel Nobre De Carvalho, Governor  
Suffrage: restricted to Portuguese citizens  
Elections: conducted every 4 years; last held December 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Portuguese National Union (Uniao Nacional) only legal party, as in Portugal; Governor is leading political figure  
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 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, vegetables; food shortages -- rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements  
Major industries: textiles, fireworks  
Exports: \$50 million (f.o.b., 1971); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs, fireworks  
Imports: \$77 million (f.o.b., 1971)  
Major trade partners: exports -- Portuguese colonies 21%, Hong Kong 16%, West Germany 17%; imports -- Hong Kong 65%, China 27% (1971)  
Monetary conversion rate: 5.486 patacas=US\$1 (June 1972)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern facilities provide adequate services for domestic and international requirements; excellent coverage is provided by AM and FM radiobroadcasts; 5,576 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; no submarine cables

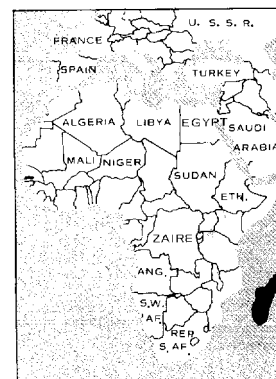
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 69,000; 43,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NIS 62

MADAGASCAR



LAND:

230,000 sq. mi.; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other (1971)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.  
Coastline: 3,000 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,303,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/69-7/70)

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 38,000 French, 66,000 other

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: Malagasy Republic

Type: republic; military-civilian government established May 1972; given 5-year mandate in popular referendum October 1972

Capital: Tananarive

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; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive -- Gen. Ramanantsoa heads government assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; National Popular Development Council created to replace the legislature in October 1972; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leader: General Gabriel Ramanantsoa

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: government in October 1972 postponed all political elections indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: Parti Social Democrate (PSD), led by Philibert Tsiranana; Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM), led by Richard Andriamanjato; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), led by Monja Jaona; parties are permitted to exist but are barred from positions of political authority because of postponement of elections

Voting strength: number of registered voters (1972) -- 3.5 million; (1972 presidential election) President Tsiranana, running unopposed, received 99.7% of votes cast; in 1970 National Assembly elections, PSD candidates won 94%; AKFM 3%

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

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  
Other political or pressure groups: Joint Struggle Committee (KIM), association of students, teachers, workers, and unemployed youth  
Member of: ACCT, EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$970 million (1971), about \$140 per capita; a real increase of 4.5% between 1967 and 1971  
Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops -- rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; self-sufficient in food-stuffs, but some milk and cereals imported  
Fishing: catch 48,000 metric tons (1971); exports \$4.4 million (1971), imports \$800,000 (1971)  
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: 58,000 kw. capacity (1972); 213 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 30 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$147.3 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee 26%, rice 5%, vanilla 9%, sugar 3%, petroleum products 4%, cloves 14%, mineral products (graphite, mica, and chromite) 4%; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings  
Imports: \$213.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); consumer goods 30%, foodstuffs 14%, primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products) 28%, capital goods 28% (1971)  
Major trade partners: France (in 1971 accounted for 34% of exports and 56% of imports); U.S., preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade  
Budget: FY73 -- revenue \$222 million, expenditure \$330 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.78 Malagasy francs=US\$1 (as of February 1973, floating since then); member of French franc zone  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

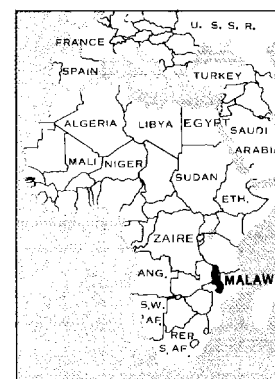
Railroads: 549 mi. of meter gage  
Highways: 5,300 mi.; 1,875 mi. paved, 2,225 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,200 mi. improved and unimproved earth; remainder are tracks  
Inland waterways: 1,200 mi. navigable; Lac Alaotra (200 sq. mi.)  
Ports: 4 major, 13 minor  
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 366 total, 143 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: system above African average; includes open wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links and a communication satellite ground station; 28,200 telephones; 501,000 radio and 5,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,650,000; 975,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 79,000

NIS 57C

MALAWI



LAND:

36,700 sq. mi.; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other  
Land boundaries: 1,790 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,843,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian  
Religion: majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim  
Language: English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language  
Literacy: 6% of population over 21 years old  
Labor force: 180,000 wage earners employed in Malawi (1971); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 300,000 Malawians live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services  
Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Malawi  
Type: republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth since July 1964  
Capital: Zomba  
Political subdivisions: 3 administrative regions and 23 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  
Branches: strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices  
Government leader: Life President H. Kamuzu Banda  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: scheduled for April 1971 but not held since MCP candidates were unopposed  
Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda  
Communists: no Communist Party; may be a few Communist sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$420 million (1972), \$90 per capita; real growth rate 7.7% (1972)  
Agriculture: cash crops -- tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, tung; subsistence crops -- corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice  
Electric power: 49,100 kw. capacity (1972); 174 million kw.-hr. produced (1972); 36 kw.-hr. per capita  
Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods  
Exports: \$81 million (f.o.b., 1972); tobacco, tea, groundnuts, cotton  
Imports: \$130 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K., Zambia, Rhodesia, U.S.; imports -- U.K., Rhodesia, South Africa  
Aid:  
economic -- U.K. provides both budgetary and development support, about \$96 million (1966-71); U.S. aid commitments, \$29.6 million (1956-72);  
military -- U.K., \$0.9 million (1954-68)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Budget: FY74 current expenditure \$75 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi kwacha=US\$1.26 (as of July 1973, floating  
with pound sterling)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

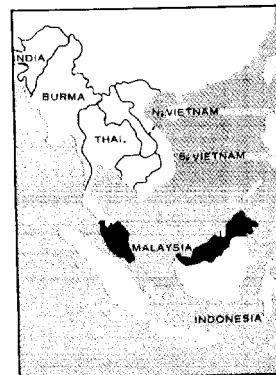
Railroads: 352 mi. (3'6" gage)  
Highways: 6,710 mi.; 540 mi. paved; 4,040 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized  
soil; 2,130 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), 800 route mi. and Shire River, 90 mi.  
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 45 total, 42 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway, 7 with  
runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: the system is barely above average for African countries  
and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and  
radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre and Zomba;  
13,800 telephones; 110,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,009,000; about 510,000 fit for military service

NIS 44

MALAYSIA



NOTE:

Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of West 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:

West Malaysia: 50,700 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other  
 Sabah: 29,400 sq. mi.; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other  
 Sarawak: 48,300 sq. mi.; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other  
 Land boundaries: West Malaysia 315 mi., East Malaysia 1,110 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
 Coastline: West Malaysia, 1,285 mi., East Malaysia 1,620 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 11,401,000 average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)  
 West Malaysia: 9,591,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (6/57-8/70)  
 Sabah: 741,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (8/60-8/70)  
 Sarawak: 1,069,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (6/60-8/70)

Ethnic divisions:

Malaysia: 44% Malay, 36% Chinese, 8% tribal, 10% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other  
 West Malaysia: 50.1% Malay, 36.9% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other  
 Sabah: 23.1% Chinese, 67.3% indigenous tribes, 9.6% other  
 Sarawak: 31.5% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 17.5% Malay, 1% other

Religion:

West 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:

West 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:

West Malaysia: about 48%  
 Sabah and Sarawak: 23%

Labor force:

Malaysia: 3.45 million (1967)  
 West Malaysia: 2.9 million; 55% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 11% manufacturing and construction, 34% trade, transport, and services  
 Sabah: 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other



PEOPLE (cont'd):

Sarawak: 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

Organized labor: 370,000 (official 1967 est.) about 10.5% of total labor force; 28% of wage labor force; unemployment about 8% of total labor force, 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 144-member House of Representatives

West Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:

West Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton)

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

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

West 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: Head of State, Tun Abdul Razak

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every 5 years, last elections 1969

Political parties and leaders:

West Malaysia: Alliance Party consisting of United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Tun Abdul Razak; Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Tan Siew Sin; and Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), V.T. Sambanthan; major opposition parties -- Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP), Dato Asri bin Haji

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders (cont'd):

West Malaysia (cont'd):

Muda (acting); Democratic Action Party (DAP); Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GRM); minor opposition parties -- Party Rakyat (PR), People's Progressive Party (PPP), Labor Party of Malaya (LPM) Partai Keadilan Masyarakat (KEMAS), United Malaysian Chinese Organization (UMCO); Communist Party illegal

Sabah: United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Mustapha bin Dato Harun; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew; no organized opposition

Sarawak: coalition composed of Sarawak Alliance and Sarawak United Peoples Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui; Opposition Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Stephen Ningkan

Voting strength:

West Malaysia: (1969 election) Alliance Party controls 9 of 11 state legislatures, won estimated 49% of total vote; Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party polled 24%; Democratic Action Party polled 12%; Gerakan 7%

Sabah: (October 1971 Assembly Elections) Alliance unopposed, opposition candidates disqualified

Sarawak: (1970 elections) Alliance 24 seats, SNAP 12 seats, SUPP 11 seats; SUPP has joined the Alliance to form a coalition state government

Communists:

West Malaysia: approx. 1,500 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approx. 300 on Malaysian side

Sarawak: 960 armed insurgents in Sarawak; armed element of SCO in Indonesian West Borneo estimated at 300

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP:

Malaysia: \$4.1 billion (1971), \$380 per capita; average annual real growth (1966-71) 4%

Agriculture:

West Malaysia: mixed plantation and subsistence; main crops -- rubber, rice, oil palm; 25% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rubber, coconut, rice; food deficit -- rice

Sarawak: main crops -- rubber, pepper; food deficit -- rice

Fishing: catch 390,000 tons, \$114 million; exports \$22 million, imports \$7 million

Major industries:

West Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber, light consumer goods

Sabah: logging

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum refining, logging

Exports: \$1,893 million (f.o.b., 1972); 29% rubber, 18% tin, 17% timber (West Malaysia)

Imports: \$2,057 million (c.i.f. 1972) (West Malaysia)

Major trade partners: exports -- 22% Singapore, 18% Japan, 13% U.S.; imports -- 20% Japan, 15% U.K., 8% Singapore

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid:

economic -- U.K. (1946-69) \$260 million disbursed; Japan (1966-68) \$50 million extended; IBRD (1959 - July 1972) \$317 million (committed); U.S. (1954-72) \$107 million; military -- U.S. (FY65-72) \$30 million committed

Monetary conversion rate:

Malaysia: 2.49 Malaysian dollars=US\$1 (May 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads:

West Malaysia: 1,014 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage; 8 mi. double track; government-owned  
East Malaysia: 96 mi. meter gage in Sabah

Highways:

West Malaysia: 10,500 mi.; 8,925 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,150 mi. crushed stone/gravel, 425 mi. improved or unimproved earth

East Malaysia: about 3,140 mi. (1,608 in Sarawak, 1,532 in Sabah); 520 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,853 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 767 mi. earth

Inland waterways:

West Malaysia: 1,985 mi.

East Malaysia: 2,540 mi. (975 mi. in Sabah, 1,565 mi. in Sarawak)

Ports:

West Malaysia: 3 major, 10 minor

East Malaysia: 4 major, 7 minor (3 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 4 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft (including 1 Boeing 707 leased from U.K.)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 90 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.

Airfields:

West Malaysia: 106 total, 70 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Sabah: 41 total, 33 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Sarawak: 52 total, 47 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications:

West Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 163,897 telephones; 417,000 radio and 240,000 TV receivers; 9 towns have AM stations; no FM, 14 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 10,246 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2,000 TV receivers; 6 AM, 1 FM, 5 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 15,040 telephones; 75,000 radio and no TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

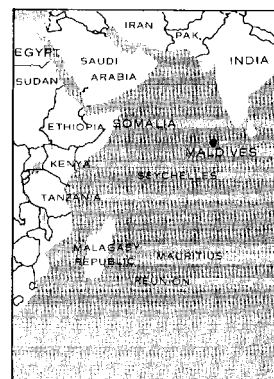
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: West Malaysia: males 15-49, 2,242,000; 1,420,000 fit for military service; Sabah: males 15-49, 172,000; 108,000 fit for military service; Sarawak: males 15-49, 248,000; 157,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21 -- an age reached by about 116,000 annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963; FPDA, effective as of 1 November 1971, also provides for small ANZUK Joint Force composed of Australia, New Zealand, and U.K. ground, naval, and air elements, headquarters in Singapore

NIS 63

MALDIVES



LAND:

115 sq. mi.; 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 sq. n. mi. Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 116,000, average annual growth rate 2% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab and Negro  
Religion: official Sunni Muslim  
Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)  
Literacy: largely illiterate  
Labor force: fishing industry employs most of the male population

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Maldives  
Type: republic  
Capital: Male  
Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls  
Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
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 leaders: President Ibrahim Nasir; Prime Minister/External Affairs Minister Ahmed Zaki  
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, U.N.

ECONOMY:

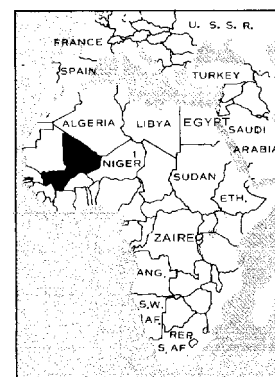
GNP: under \$100 per capita  
Agriculture: crops -- coconut and millet; shortages -- rice, wheat  
Fishing: catch 32,000 tons (1970)  
Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing  
Exports: \$2.4 million (f.o.b., 1968); fish  
Imports: \$2 million (c.i.f., 1968)  
Major trade partner: Sri Lanka  
Aid: U.K. (1960-65), \$1.4 million drawn; Sri Lanka (1967), \$1 million committed  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.39 rupees=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: none  
Ports: 2 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 300 telephones; 2,000 radio sets; 1 AM station

NIS 50H

MALI



LAND:

465,000 sq. mi.; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert  
Land boundaries: 4,635 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,433,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent  
Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian  
Language: French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread  
Literacy: under 5%  
Labor force: approximately 100,000 salaried, 50,000 of whom are employed by the government; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry  
Organized labor: UNTM, which claimed all eligible employees, dissolved; thirteen national unions currently directed by a government controlled Coordination Committee of Mali Trade Unions (CCSM)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Mali  
Type: republic; under military regime since November 1968  
Capital: Bamako  
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
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: Col. Moussa Traore, president of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Political parties and leaders: political activity proscribed by military government  
Elections: MCNL promises elections at unspecified date  
Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEA, ECA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OMVS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$380 million (1972), per capita \$70  
Agriculture: main crops -- millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops -- peanuts, cotton, livestock  
Fishing: catch 90,000 metric tons (1971) exports \$670,000 (1971)  
Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing  
Electric power: 22,480 kw. capacity (1972); 52 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 10 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$29.1 million (f.o.b., 1972); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins  
Imports: \$61.1 million (c.i.f., 1972); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar  
Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Budget: 1971 est. -- receipts \$44.9 million, current expenditures \$43.6 million, investment expenditures \$5.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: since December 1971, 511.57 Mali francs=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 400 mi. meter gage

Highways: approximately 8,200 mi.; 1,010 mi. bituminous, 1,050 mi. improved earth, 6,140 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,141 mi. navigable

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 38 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

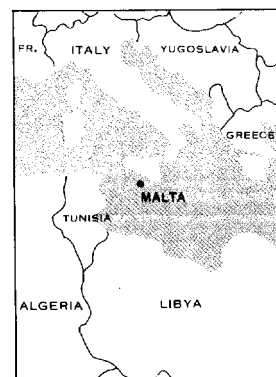
Telecommunications: system poor and provides only minimum service to government, business, and public; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 7,800 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,278,000; 720,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 25B

MALTA



LAND:

121 sq. mi.; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 87 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 317,000 (official estimate for 31 March 1973)  
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: 111,000; 33% services, 20% government, 21% manufacturing, 7% agriculture, 6% unemployed  
Organized labor: approximately 35% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Malta  
Type: parliamentary democracy, independent state within the Commonwealth since September 1964  
Capital: Valletta  
Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 10 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 55-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary  
Government leader: Prime Minister Dom Mintoff  
Suffrage: universal over age 21; 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 June 1971  
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Georgio Borg Olivier; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff  
Voting strength (1971 election): Labor, 28 seats (50.8%); Nationalist, 27 seats (48.1%)  
Communists: less than 100 (est.)  
Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, ICAO, ILO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, TDB, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$302 million (1971 current prices), \$920 per capita; 71% private consumption, 29% gross investment; 1971 growth rate 3% in current prices  
Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products -- potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 2,680 calories per day per capita  
Major industries: ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism  
Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported  
Electric power: 115,000 kw. capacity (1972); 312 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 910 kw.-hr. per capita



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$67 million (1972); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

Imports: \$175 million (1972)

Major trade partners: U.K. 44%, Italy 15.7%; EFTA 48%; EC 28.2%; Communist countries 2.5%; North and Central America 3.8% (1971)

Aid: economic -- U.S., \$19.5 million (FY49-72), of which \$0.3 million authorized in 1968, \$1.7 million authorized 1969; \$0.1 million authorized in 1970; and \$0.7 million authorized in 1971, and \$10.5 million in 1972; U.K. Financial Agreement (loans and grants) 1964-74, \$140 million; IBRD \$6 million through 1971, none since 1964; U.N. Special Fund \$2.1 million through 1971; U.N.

Technical Assistance \$1.3 million through 1970, of which \$0.1 million in 1970

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Maltese Pound=US\$2.67 (Smithsonian Agreement), December 1971; the Maltese pound began floating in June 1972, with the rate being determined between that of sterling and that of the currencies of Malta's major trading partners; average market rate, 1972: 2 Maltese pounds=US\$2.52, July 1973: 1 Maltese pound=US\$2.87

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 760 mi., 650 mi. paved (asphalt), 80 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 30 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major, 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

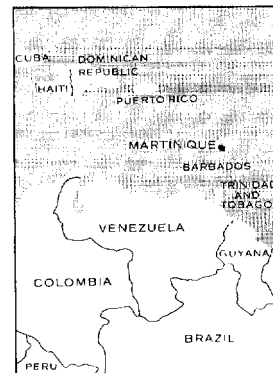
Telecommunications: modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 46,000 telephones; 80,000 radio receivers (including 60,000 wired sets); 66,000 television receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations; 8 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 87,000; 65,000 fit for military service

NIS 83

MARTINIQUE



LAND:

425 sq. mi.; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 180 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 355,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (7/66-7/71)  
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: 17% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Department of Martinique  
Type: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate  
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; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system  
Government leader: Prefect Jean Terrade  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; last local election held September 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), 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: UDR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1973 election)  
Communists: 1,000 estimated  
Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP)

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$328 million (at market prices, 1971), \$930 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 8.5%  
Agriculture: bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples  
Major industries: agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism  
Electric power: 31,900 kw. capacity (1972); 128 million kw.-hrs. produced (1972), 400 kw.-hrs. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$42 million (f.o.b., 1972), bananas, sugar, rum, pineapples  
Imports: \$173 million (c.i.f., 1972), foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum  
Major trading partners: exports -- France 82%, Italy 9%, other 9%; imports -- France 70%, United States 6%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 18% (1968)  
Monetary conversion rate: 5.2632 francs=US\$1 (1972)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

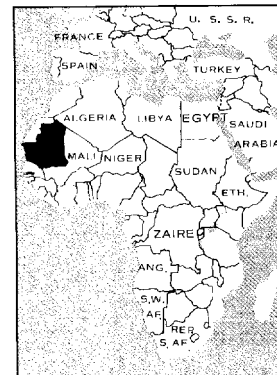
Railroads: none  
Highways: 1,100 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel and earth  
Ports: 1 major, 5 minor  
Civil air: no major transport  
Airfields: 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 21,500 telephones, inter-island VHF radio links; satellite earth station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; about 34,000 radio and 12,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, included in France

NIS 50F

MAURITANIA



LAND: 419,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert  
Land boundaries: 3,180 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.  
(fishing, 6 n. mi. exclusive rights, 6 n. mi. contiguous zone)  
Coastline: 490 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 1,164,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (7/66-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 70% Moor, 30% Negro  
Religion: nearly 100% Muslim  
Language: French and Arabic official  
Literacy: under 5%  
Labor force: about 18,000 wage earners (1973); remainder of population in farming and herding  
Organized labor: 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania  
Type: republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960  
Capital: Nouakchott  
Political subdivisions: 8 regions and a capital district  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: president; unicameral National Assembly of 50 elected members; separate judiciary (appointed by president)  
Government leader: President Moktar Ould Daddah  
Suffrage: universal for adults  
Elections: presidential and parliamentary election every 5 years; most recent August 1971  
Political parties and leaders: Mauritanian People's Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah  
Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers  
Member of: ACCT, CEAO, EAMA, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley (OMVS), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:  
GDP: about \$190 million (1970), about \$160 per capita  
Agriculture: most Mauritians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main crops -- livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops -- livestock, gum arabic  
Fishing: catch, traditional river fishing, 15,000 metric tons (1969), traditional sea fishing, 2,750 metric tons (valued at \$437,000); fish supplied to processing plants by foreign fishing fleets from France, Spain, Canary Islands using Mauritanian waters; exports 22,100 metric tons, \$8 million (1970)  
Major industries: mining of iron ore, salt fishing, exploitation of copper resources planned  
Electric power: 38,000 kw. capacity (1972); 78 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 64 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$99 million (f.o.b., 1972); iron ore, fish, gum arabic  
Imports: \$89 million (c.i.f., 1972); sugar, cloth, tea, and fuels  
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: 1971 est. -- receipts \$33.4 million, current expenditures \$33.4 million, investment expenditures \$3.5 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (currency floating since February 1973) (official); since June 1973, 46.04 ouguiya=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

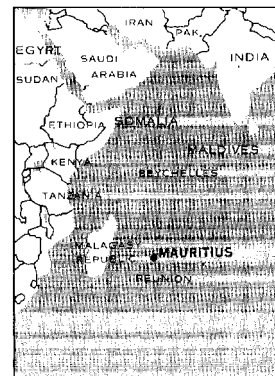
Railroads: 400 mi. standard gage, single track, privately owned  
Highways: 3,790 mi.; 350 mi. paved; 380 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 3,070 mi. unimproved  
Inland waterways: 500 mi.  
Ports: 3 minor  
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 40 total, 29 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 1,300 telephones; 80,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 274,000; 135,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented  
Supply: primarily dependent on France

NIS 63A

MAURITIUS



LAND:

720 sq. mi. (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensively cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands (1971)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 110 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 881,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (1/71-1/72)  
Ethnic divisions: Indians 67%, Creoles 29%, Chinese 3.5%, English and French 0.5%  
Religion: 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim  
Language: English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole  
Literacy: estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age  
Labor force: 175,000; 50% agriculture, 6% industry; 20% government services; 14% are unemployed, under-employed, 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  
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, and one nominated  
Government leader: Prime Minister Dr. Seewoosagur Ramgoolam  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: last held in August 1967; next scheduled in 1972 postponed at least 4 years by constitutional amendment  
Political parties and leaders: a loose government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam), Muslim Committee of Action (A. R. Mohamed), and Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval); Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal); Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage); a few independents; Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger)  
Voting strength: Muslim Committee of Action, 4 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 6 seats; Mauritius Labor Party, 33 seats; Mauritius Democratic Union, 5 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, 19 seats; 4 seats vacant  
Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society  
Other political or pressure groups: Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party  
Member of: ACCT, ICAO, Commonwealth, OAU, OCAM, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$222 million (1972 est.), \$260 per capita  
Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; tea production rising slowly; most food imported -- rice is the staple food -- and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue  
Shortage: land  
Industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics  
Electric power: 61,340 kw. capacity (1972); 174 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 200 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$106 million (f.o.b., 1972); mainly sugar, tea, molasses  
Imports: \$120 million (1972); 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  
Monetary conversion rate: 5.37 Mauritian rupees=US\$1 (floating with pound sterling as of 12 February 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 1,100 mi.; 990 mi. paved, 110 mi. earth  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor  
Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: 19,100 telephones; radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 160,000 radio and 23,300 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa and Seychelles Islands

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 200,000; 100,000 fit for military service

STAT

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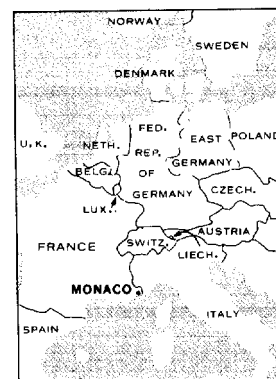
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NIS 3

MONACO



LAND:

0.6 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 2.3 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing  
12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 2.6 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 24,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)  
Ethnic divisions: Rhaetian stock  
Religion: Roman Catholicism is official state religion  
Language: French  
Literacy: almost complete  
Labor force: not available  
Organized labor: not available

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  
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 1968  
Political parties and leaders: National Union of Independents, National Democratic  
Entente (1965)  
Voting strength: figures for 1968 election not available; (1958) 61% National  
Union of Independents, 39% National Democratic Entente  
Communists: not available  
Member of: IAEA, IHB, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

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. capacity (1972); 70 million kw.-hr. supplied by France  
(1972), 3,000 kw.-hr. per capita  
Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan  
trade duties  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.2362 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1 mi. (see France)  
Highways: none; city streets  
Ports: 1 minor  
Civil air: no major aircraft  
Airfields: none

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

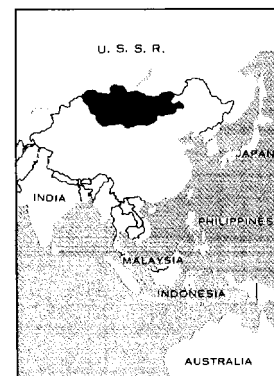
Telecommunications: served by the French wire communications system; automatic telephone system with about 16,800 telephones; international AM broadcast; FM and TV facilities; 10,500 radio and 16,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

France responsible for defense

NIS 40

MONGOLIA



LAND:

604,100 sq. mi.; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested  
Land boundaries: 4,975 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,379,000, average annual growth rate 3% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other  
Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime  
Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese  
Literacy: about 80%  
Labor force: primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; acute shortage of both skilled and unskilled 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; constitution adopted 1940; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: constitution provides for a Great People's Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration  
Party and government leader: Y. Tsendenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over  
Elections: national assembly elections held every 4 years; last elections held in June 1973  
Political party: Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 58,000 (claimed 1972)  
Member of: CEMA, ECAFE, IAEA, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: self-sufficient in animal products; main crops -- wheat, oats, barley  
Industries: processing of animal products and building materials; mining  
Exports: animal and dairy products, fluorspar, woolen textiles, leather shoes, glass, and paper  
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, cloth, coal, and building materials, sugar, and tea  
Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with U.S.S.R.); total turnover about \$330 million (1971)  
Aid: heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.  
Monetary conversion rate: 3.31 tugriks=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

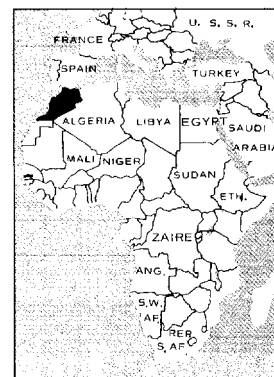
Railroads: 1,130 route mi.; 885 mi. broad gage (5'0") (1972)  
Inland waterways: 585 mi. navigable; used primarily for local transport (1972)  
Freight carried: rail -- 5.1 million short tons, 1,046 million short ton mi. (1972); highway -- about 10 million short tons (1970); 415.1 million short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 2.5 million short ton/mi. (1970)  
Airfields: 41 total; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 24 with runways 8,000-12,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 6 additional airfields under 4,000 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 298,000; 195,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, about 15,000  
Supply: military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.  
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 212 million tugriks, 9% of total budget

NIS 48

MOROCCO



LAND:

158,100 sq. mi.; about 32% arable and grazing land,  
17% forest and esparto, 51% desert, waste, and urban  
Land boundaries: 1,240 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(fishing, 70 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,140 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 16,498,000, average annual growth rate 2.9%  
(current)  
Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, .2% Jewish, .7% non-Moroccan  
Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish  
Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much  
business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education  
Literacy: 20%  
Labor force: almost 5.9 million (1970 est.) 69% agriculture, military, police,  
civil service, transportation, mines, teachers, merchants, construction  
workers, 10% industry and mining, 10% commerce and government  
Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan  
Workers (UMT)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco  
Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)  
Capital: Rabat  
Political subdivisions: 22 provinces and 2 prefectures  
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  
Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and  
responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral  
legislature (two thirds to be directly elected; one third indirectly);  
judiciary independent of other branches  
Government leaders: King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Osman  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: last parliamentary elections held 21 and 28 August 1970 for Council  
of Representatives which was dissolved in March 1972; elections for new  
parliament created by Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 have not been held  
Political parties and leaders: Istiqlal Party, Allal el-Fassi; Popular Movement  
(MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement  
(MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), split  
into competitive factions under Abdallah Ibrahim and Mahjoub Ben Seddik of  
Casablanca-based faction and Abderrahim Bouabid of Rabat-based faction (Rabat  
faction of UNFP was suspended in April 1973); Democratic Constitutional Party  
(PDC), Mohamed Hassan Ouazzani; Party for Liberation and Socialism (PLS),  
established in June 1968 and banned September 1969, is front for Moroccan  
Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and  
the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution,  
boycotted the parliamentary elections and the 1972 constitutional referendum  
Voting strength: August 1970 elections were nonpolitical; 1 March 1972  
constitutional referendum tallied 98.7% for new constitution, 1.25% opposed  
and National Front abstained from voting  
Communists: 300 est.

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMC, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$4.4 billion (1972 est.), about \$280 per capita; average annual real growth 4.4% during 1960-72  
Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main crops -- wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing  
Fishing: catch 229,000 metric tons, \$18.7 million (1971); exports \$37.9 million (1971)  
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: 858,000 kw. capacity (1972); 2.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 140 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$633 million (f.o.b., 1972); agricultural goods 54%, phosphates 23%, other 23%  
Imports: \$766 million (c.i.f., 1972); food 24%, raw material and semi-finished goods 38%, equipment 22%, consumer goods 16%  
Major trade partners: exports -- France 36%, West Germany 9%, Italy 5%, U.K. 5%, U.S. 2%; imports -- France 31%, U.S. 14%, West Germany 8%, Italy 6% (1971)  
Monetary conversion rate: 4.2 dirhams=US\$1 (selling rate mid-1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,100 mi. standard gage, 93 mi. double track; 493 mi. electrified  
Highways: 32,180 mi.; 11,203 mi. bituminous, 3,244 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 17,733 mi. unimproved earth  
Pipelines: crude oil, 85 mi.; refined products, 305 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.  
Ports: 8 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Mellila), 11 minor  
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 143 total, 87 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: superior system by African standards composed of open-wire lines, coaxial, multiconductor and submarine cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebaa Aioun, Tangier and Tetouan; 171,500 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 225,000 TV receivers; 24 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 11 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,879,000; 2,640,000 fit for military service; about 180,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

NIS 58

MOZAMBIQUE



LAND:

303,769 sq. mi.; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water  
Land boundaries: 2,875 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,535 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,792,000, average annual growth rate 2.2%  
(9/60-12/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 97% African, 3% European, Asian, and Mulatto  
Religion: 65.6% animist, 21.5% Christian, 10.5% Muslim, 2.4% other  
Language: Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects  
Literacy: 7%-10% (est.)  
Labor force: (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector  
Organized labor: approx. 47,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Mozambique  
Type: overseas state of Portugal  
Capital: Lourenco Marques  
Political subdivisions: 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official  
Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law  
Branches: Governor General appointed by Lisbon is chief executive officer for internal administration; he also has certain legislative powers which he exercises with Legislative Assembly; all action in state may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas in Lisbon; judiciary is constitutionally independent  
Government leader: Governor General Manuel Pimentel dos Santos  
Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights  
Elections: Legislative Assembly elections held every 4 years; last held March 1973  
Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN), state president Jorge Morais Barbosa; no legal opposition political parties  
Communists: none known  
Other political or pressure groups: the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Moises Samora Machel, operates from Tanzania and Zambia; less significant Mozambique Revolutionary Committee (COREMO), led by Paulo Gumane, based in Zambia

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.1 billion (1972 est.), about \$250 per capita  
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

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 232,000 kw. capacity (1972); 563 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
64 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$160 million (f.o.b., 1971); cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, mineral products,  
timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products  
Imports: \$335 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton  
textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel  
Major trade partners: over one-third of foreign trade with Portugal; South Africa,  
U.S., U.K., West Germany  
Aid: from Portugal only  
Monetary conversion rate: 27.25 escudos=US\$1 (approximate realigned rate)  
until February 1973, since then -- 25.5 escudos=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,965 mi.; 1,877 mi. 3'6" gage (6 mi. double track), 88 mi. 2'5 1/2"  
gage  
Highways: 20,000 mi.; 1,740 mi. paved; 18,260 other (mostly earth)  
Inland waterways: approx. 2,330 mi. of navigable routes  
Pipelines: crude oil, 190 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 2 significant minor  
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 353 total, 308 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with run-  
ways 8,000-11,999 ft., 32 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: above African average system of open-wire lines,  
radiocommunication stations, and radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links;  
principal center Lourenco Marques, secondary centers Beira, Nampula, and  
Quelimane; 30,300 telephones; 110,000 radio receivers; 9 AM, 2 FM, and no  
TV stations

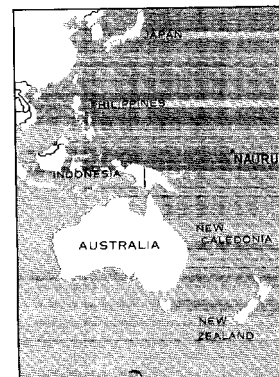
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,147,000; 1,035,000 fit for military service  
Defense is responsibility of Portugal



NIS 102

NAURU



**LAND:**

8.2 sq. mi.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

**WATER:**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 15 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969)  
Ethnic divisions: 2,921 Nauruans, 1,167 Chinese, 428 Europeans, 1,532 other Pacific Islanders  
Religion: Christian (2/3 Protestant, 1/3 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 Uaboe District  
Political subdivisions: 14 districts  
Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members  
Government leader: President Hammer De Roburt  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: last held in January 1971  
Political parties and leaders: there are no political parties; De Roburt is only significant political figure  
Member of: no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, INTERPOL, ECAFE

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$28 million (1970), \$4,000 per capita (est.)  
Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water  
Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year (1966)  
Exports: \$17 million (f.o.b., 1968), consisting entirely of phosphates  
Imports: \$5 million (c.i.f., 1968)  
Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar=US\$1.4167 (official)  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

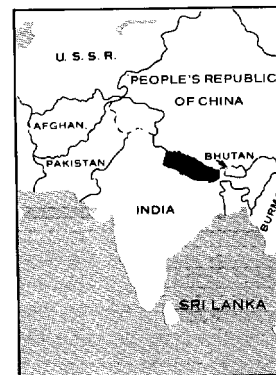
Railroads: none  
Highways: about 17 mi.; 13 mi. paved, 4 mi. improved earth  
Inland waterways: none  
Ports: 1 minor  
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 1, coral-surfaced, 5,270 ft.  
Telecommunications: adequate interisland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 525 telephones; 1 AM, but no TV or FM radiobroadcasting facilities; number of radios unknown

**DEFENSE FORCES:**

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 950; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1971-75, less than 100  
No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

NIS 35A

NEPAL



LAND:

54,600 sq. mi.; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unarable), waste, or urban; 32% forested  
 Land boundaries: 1,720 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 12,171,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (6/61-6/71)  
 Ethnic divisions: two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities  
 Religion: only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians  
 Language: 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi  
 Literacy: about 12%  
 Labor force: 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Nepal  
 Type: constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government  
 Capital: Kathmandu  
 Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones  
 Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
 Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)  
 Government leader: King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Nagendra Prasad Rijal  
 Suffrage: universal over age 21  
 Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class organizations (women, workers, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King  
 Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed  
 Communists: the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) may be on the order of 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 from exile in India  
 Member of: ADB, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1 billion (1970), less than \$100 per capita  
 Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops -- rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; largely self-sufficient  
 Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$56 million (FY69); rice and other food products, jute, timber  
Imports: \$74 million (FY69); manufactured consumer goods, food grains and  
food products

Major trade partner: over 90% India

Monetary conversion rate: 10.56 Nepalese rupees=US\$1

Fiscal year: 15 July - 14 July

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 105 mi., all narrow gage (2'6"); mostly government owned; all in Terai  
close to Indian border; only 33 mi. sector from border to Bizalpura presently  
in use; a 28 mi. segment has been abandoned and 44 mi. utilized to transport  
rock from quarry near Dharau to Kosi Dam near Rajbiras

Highways: 1,686 mi.; 510 mi. paved, 270 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 906 mi.  
improved and unimproved earth, 200 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 47 total, 40 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways  
4,000-7,999 ft.

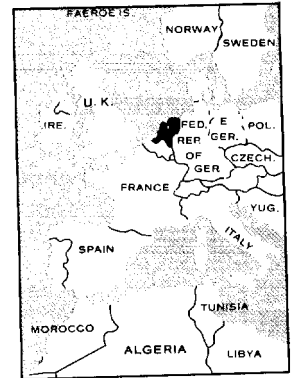
Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication  
and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor;  
7,071 telephones, 100,000 radio and no TV sets, 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,108,000; 1,510,000 fit for military service;  
140,000 reach military age (17) annually

NIS 4

NETHERLANDS



LAND:  
14,100 sq. mi.; 70% cultivated, 5% waste, 8% forested,  
8% inland water, 9% other (1971)  
Land boundaries: 635 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 280 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 13,531,000, average annual growth rate 1.1%  
(current)  
Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other  
Religion: 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated  
Language: Dutch  
Literacy: 98%  
Labor force: 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10%  
agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4%  
other; 1.05% registered unemployed; no shortage of skilled labor but shortage  
of semi-skilled labor; 129,000 unfilled vacancies reported by employers in  
January, 1971  
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of the Netherlands  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague  
Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners  
of Queen  
Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution  
of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme  
Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education  
at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: executive, (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to  
bicameral states general (parliament); independent judiciary  
Government leader: Head of State, Queen Juliana; Johannesden Uyl, Prime Minister  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent  
November 1972), and every 3 years for upper house (most recent April 1971)  
Political parties and leaders: Catholic People's Party (KVP), Dr. D. de Zeeuw,  
Antirevolutionary (ARP), A. Veerman; Labor (PvdA), Andre van der Louw; Liberal  
(VVD), Mrs. H. van Sommeren-Downer; Christian Historical Union (CHU), J. W.  
Vanhulst; Democrats '66 (D-66), Mrs. Ruby E. Vander Scheer van Essen;  
Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), P. A. Burggraff;  
Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G.  
Venrink; Radical Party (PPR), Dolf Coppes; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70),  
Jonkheer M. L. de Braew; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Koekoek; Roman Catholic  
Party (RKPN), leader unknown  
Voting strength (1972 election): 17.7% KVP, 14.4% VVD, 8.8% ARP, 4.8% CHU, 27.4%  
PvdA, 4.2% D-66, 4.1% DS-70, 4.5% CPN, 1.5% PSP, 4.8% PRP, 2.2% SGP, 1.8% GVP,  
1.9% BP, .9% RKP  
Communists: 9,000 members; 329,973 votes in 1972 election  
Other political or pressure groups: great multinational firms; Socialist, Catholic,  
and Protestant trade unions; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers  
Associations; the non-demoninational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: Benelux, Council of Europe, ECE, ECSC, EC, EMA, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$52.5 billion (1972), \$3,940 per capita; 57% consumption, 20% investment, 21% government; 2% foreign balance; 1972 growth rate 3.9%, in constant prices  
Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops -- horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages -- grains, fats, oils; caloric intake, 3,186 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Fishing: catch 331,682 metric tons, \$137 million (1972); exports 19,200 metric tons, imports 83,750 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 5.6 million metric tons produced (1972), 419 kilograms per capita  
Electric power: 10,885,000 kw. capacity (1972); 49.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 3,400 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$16,782 million (f.o.b., 1972); foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, chemicals, petroleum products, textiles

Imports: \$17,421 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1972) 60% EC, 31% W. Germany, 15% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6% U.S.

Aid:

economic -- U.S., \$1,350 million authorized (FY46-72); IBRD, \$236 million authorized (FY46-72), none since 1958;

military -- U.S., \$1,255 million authorized (FY49-72), none since FY65; net official aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$1,458 million (FY62-72), \$315 million (1972)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.532 guilders=US\$1 (September 28, 1973, floating)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,956 mi., standard gage; 970 mi. double track; 1,022 mi. electrified  
Highways: 46,000 mi.; 26,000 mi. paved, 4,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 16,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 3,940 mi.; less than 962 mi. is natural river; more than 1,400 mi. navigable by craft of 1,000-ton capacity; 1,011 mi. will take 1,500-ton vessels

Pipelines: crude oil, 260 mi.; refined products, 600 mi.; natural gas, 2,600 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 105 major transport aircraft (including 3 foreign owned but registered in the Netherlands)

Airfields: 28 total, 26 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways, 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio relay-links; 3.9 million telephones; 4.81 million radiobroadcast and 3.9 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 10 TV stations; 11 coaxial submarine cables; communications satellite ground station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,381,000; 3,035,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 116,000

NIS 82

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES



LAND: 394 sq. mi.; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 226 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 234,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/71-1/73)  
Ethnic divisions: 85% largely mixed Negro stock except on Aruba where 12% Negro and approx. 55% mixed Carib Indian and European; rest European with some Chinese, especially on Aruba  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities  
Language: officially Dutch; predominantly English; colloquial "papiamento," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English mixture  
Literacy: 75%-80%  
Labor force: 66,000; 1% agriculture, 21% industry, 21% unemployed, 8% construction, 41% government and services, 8% other  
Organized labor: approx. 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Netherlands Antilles  
Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy  
Capital: Willemstad; Curacao, center of government  
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 civil law system, with some English common law influence; Dutch Country Statute of 1955 serves as constitution  
Branches: executive power, under nominal head of Governor (appointed by the Crown), exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet; 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 for local administration  
Government leaders: currently under caretaker government led by Juan Evertsz  
Suffrage: universal age 18 and over  
Elections: held every 4 years, last held August 1973  
Political parties and leaders: the Democratic Party (DP); Antilles Social Progress Movement (MASA) led by Ciro Kroon; the Aruba Patriotic Party (PPA) led by S.J. Trompe; the National People's Party (NVP), S.D. Abbad; the Aruba People's Party (AVP) led by Dominico Guzman Croes; the National Aruban Union Party/Independent Aruban Party (UNA/PIA) led by A. Werleman/M. Croes; Bonaire Democratic Party led by L.A. Abraham; Windward Island Democratic Party led by A. C. Wathey; Social Progressive Action Party, S. R. Goeloe; Antillean Reform Union (URA), Roberto Suriel; Curacao Independent Party (COP), Peter Vander Hoven; Radical Peoples Party (PRP), Max de Castro; Workers' Party (Frente Obrero); People's Electoral Movement (MEP), separatist party  
Voting strength (1973 general election): DP/PPA, 8 seats; NVP, 5 seats; Frente Obrero, 3 seats, MEP, 5 seats; labor coalition, 1 seat  
Communists: no Communist Party  
Member of: EC (associate), WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$250 million (1967), \$1,170 per capita; real growth rate 1967, 3.6%  
Agriculture: little production  
Major industries: petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; phosphate mining on Curacao  
Electric power: 295,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 5,550 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$654 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); petroleum products, phosphate  
Imports: \$767 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); crude petroleum, food manufactures  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 43%, EC 16%, Latin America 13%, U.K. 10%, Canada 7%; imports -- Venezuela 72%, U.S. 10%, Netherlands 4% (1968)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US\$1 (official)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

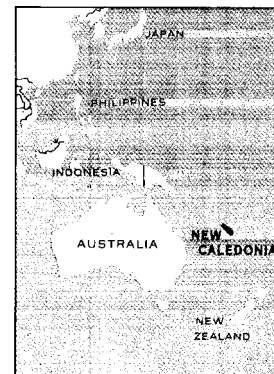
Railroads: none  
Highways: 700 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 220 mi. otherwise improved, 130 mi. unimproved  
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive inter-island VHF links; 37,000 telephones, 125,000 radio and 34,000 TV receivers, 11 AM and 3 TV stations, 4 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; 30,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually  
Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

NIS 102

NEW CALEDONIA



LAND:

8,500 sq. mi.; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(fishing, 3 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,400 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 114,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%  
(5/63-3/69)  
Ethnic divisions: Melanesian-Polynesian admixture, over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction  
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: Overseas Territory of New Caledonia  
Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator  
Capital: Noumea  
Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies -- Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia  
Legal system: French law  
Branches: administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblée Territoriale  
Government leader: Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner  
Suffrage: restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)  
Elections: Assembly elections in 1972  
Political parties: Union Caledonienne, Entente Democratique et sociale, Union Multiraciale, Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, Union Democratique, Mouvement Populaire Caledonien  
Voting strength (1972 election): Union Caledonienne, 12 seats; Entente Sociale et Democratique, 6 seats; Union Multiraciale, 5 seats; Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, 5 seats; Union Democratique, 4 seats; Mouvement Populaire Caledonien, 2 seats; Caledonie Francaise, 1 seat  
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

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$193 million, \$1,800 per capita (1971 est.)  
Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products -- coffee and vegetables; 60% self sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables  
Industry: mining of nickel  
Exports: \$212 million (f.o.b., 1971) 98% nickel  
Imports: \$248 million (c.i.f., 1971) machinery, transport equipment, food



ECONOMY (cont'd):

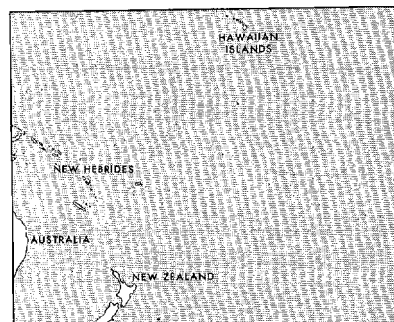
Major trade partners: (1971) exports -- France (42%), Japan (47%), U.S. (9%);  
imports -- France (48%), Australia (14%)  
Monetary conversion rate: 95 CFP francs=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 2,900 mi.; 180 mi. paved; 1,170 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized  
surface; 1,550 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: none  
Ports: 1 major, 21 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 36 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with  
runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 airfield over 8,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: 10,711 telephones; 26,000 radio and 11,000 TV sets; 1 AM,  
no FM, and 1 TV stations

NIS 102

NEW HEBRIDES



LAND:

About 5,700 sq. mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

Coastline: about 1,570 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 89,000, average annual growth rate 2.3%  
(7/66-7/71)

Ethnic divisions: 92% indigenous Melanesian, 3% European,  
remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific  
Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Literacy: probably 10%-20%

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: New Hebrides Condominium

Type: Anglo-French condominium

Capital: Vila

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: 3 sets of courts; one each for French and British subjects, one for  
New Hebrides native affairs

Branches: Advisory Council of 30 members with no real legislative powers, majority  
elected

Government leader: two resident commissioners, one French, one British

Political parties and leaders: New Hebrides National Party, founded 1971,  
president Adain Garae

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish  
production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Exports: \$16 million (1971); copra, frozen fish

Imports: \$23 million (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 pound=US\$2.50 (official currency), 0.67 Australian  
\$=US\$1, 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: at least 150 mi. sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 11,000 radio receivers, and 650  
telephones

DEFENSE FORCES:

Personnel: no military forces maintained, however, the French and British maintain  
constabularies of about 70 men each

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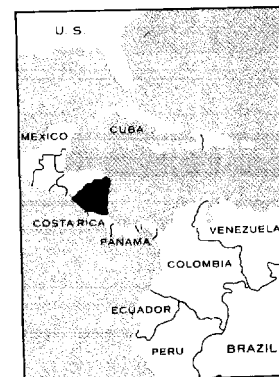
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NIS 75

NICARAGUA



LAND: 57,100 sq. mi.; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other  
Land boundaries: 760 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 200 n. mi.; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)  
Coastline: 565 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 2,088,000, average annual growth rate 3.3%  
(4/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 75% mestizo, 15% white, 10% Negro, Indian or mulatto  
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish (official); small English-speaking minority on Atlantic coast  
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over  
Labor force: 650,000 (est. 1972); 60% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 14% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest  
Organized labor: about 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua  
Type: republic  
Capital: Managua  
Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments  
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1950, now being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President from 1 May 1972 to 1 December 1974 replaced by a triumvirate, bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)  
Government leaders: Triumvirate members -- Roberto Martinez, Alfonso Lovo Cordero and Edmundo Paguaga  
Suffrage: universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21  
Elections: every 6 years; however, due to agreement between liberal and conservative parties, next elections will be held 1 September 1974; municipal elections every 3 years  
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza, Ramiro Sacasa; Traditionalist Conservative Party (PCT), Edmundo Paguaga and Fernando Aguero Rocha; Independent Liberal Party (PLI), not legal, Roberto Robelo, Juan Manuel Gutierrez; Social Christian Party (PSC), not legal, Ignacio Zelaya, Manolo Morales Peralta (President) and Roberto Ferrey (Secretary General); National Conservative Action (ANC), not legal, Pedro J. Chamorro  
Voting strength (1972 elections): PLN 534,171 votes (75.4%), PCT 174,897 votes (24.6%)  
Communists: Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small pro-Castro Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) 50 to 60 activist; about 1,000 sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: wealthy families; businessmen  
Member of: CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, ICJ, ILO, INTELSTAT, ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee (observer) U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,002 million (current prices, 1972), \$510 percapita; 73% private consumption, 10% government consumption, 19% domestic investment, -2% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1972, 5.1%

Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 9,800 metric tons (1970); \$9.6 million (1970); exports \$6.1 million (1971)

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing

Electric power: 175,000 kw. capacity (1972 est.); 660 million kw.-hr. produced (1972 est.), 340 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$240 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); cotton, meat, coffee, sugar, chemical products

Imports: \$218 million (c.i.f., 1972 est.); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, fuel

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 30%, Japan 21%, CACM 22%, West Germany 7%; imports -- U.S. 31%, CACM 28%, Japan 8%, West Germany 8% (1972)

Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (U.S. FY46-72) \$117.0 million loans, \$69.2 million grants; international organizations (U.S. FY46-72) \$172.9 million;  
military -- from U.S. (U.S. FY46-72), \$14.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7 cordobas=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 220 mi.; 200 mi. of 3'6" gage, government owned; 20 mi. narrow gage, privately owned

Highways: 8,500 mi.; 900 mi. paved, 3,250 mi. otherwise improved, 4,350 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 1,380 mi., including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 40 mi.

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 468 total, 419 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: low-capacity wire network; connection into Central American microwave net; satellite ground station; 26,500 telephones; est. 700,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 30 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 515,000; 305,000 fit for military service; 24,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 50L

NIGER



LAND: 489,000 sq. mi.; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert  
Land boundaries: 3,570 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 4,377,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/68-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani  
Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians  
Language: French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade  
Literacy: about 5%  
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; one-party rule established 1960  
Capital: Niamey  
Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President selected for 5 years by direct universal suffrage; unicameral, 60-member National Assembly elected for 5 years; judiciary constitutionally independent of executive and legislature  
Government leader: President Diiori Hamani  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: presidential and parliamentary elections in 1970; about 99% of voters approved unopposed official candidates  
Political parties and leaders: Parti Progressiste Nigerien (PPN), led by Diiori Hamani  
Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEA, EAMA, ECA, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$514 million (1971 est.), \$120 per capita  
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: 58,000 kw. capacity (1972); 52 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 12 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$54 million (f.o.b., 1972); about 60% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports badly understated because much regional trade not recorded  
Imports: \$66 million (c.i.f., 1972); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents); sizable imports unrecorded

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: France (over 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid:

economic -- France (1960 to mid-1967) \$68 million; EC (1961-72) \$92.7 million; U.S. (FY61-72) \$20.5 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid;

military -- \$2.8 million (1954-68)

Budget: 1970 -- revenues \$61.6 million (1972), current (1972) expenditures (includes extra budgetary transactions) \$46.1 million, investment expenditures \$15.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 CFA=US\$1 as of February 1973 (floating since then)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 4,440 mi.; 425 mi. bituminous, 1,800 mi. gravel, 2,215 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 185 miles from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March

Ports: Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 74 total, 58 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

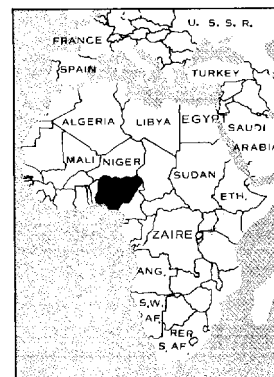
Telecommunications: principal telecommunication center Niamey; telephone poor, telegraph fair, 3,300 telephones; 100,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,028,000; 565,000 fit for military service; about 45,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 50B

NIGERIA



LAND:

357,000 sq. mi.; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other  
Land boundaries: 2,507 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.  
Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 60,441,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans  
Religion: 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, 19% other  
Literacy: est. 25%  
Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used  
Labor force: approx. 22.5 million; about 41% of total population; roughly 1.3 million wage earners, of whom 560,000 work in modern enterprises  
Organized labor: about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2.4% of total labor force, belong to some 700 unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Type: federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966  
Capital: Lagos  
Political subdivisions: 12 states, 11 headed by a military governor, 1 by a civilian administrator  
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution to be prepared; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations  
Branches: Federal Military Government; decrees issued by Supreme Military Council, advised by largely civilian Federal Executive Council; effective administrative power held by senior civil servants  
Government leader: Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces  
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (except for women in former Northern Region)  
Elections: expected to be held by 1976  
Political parties and leaders: political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some sub rosa political activity continues  
Communists: the banned Socialist Workers and Farmers Party and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress have a limited political following, no influence on government  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$6.9 billion (1972), \$120 per capita; 9% growth rate 1972  
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, cotton, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient  
Fishing: catch 156,000 metric tons (1970); imports \$3.7 million (1971)  
Major industries: processing industries -- oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries -- textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics; mining -- crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 1,111,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 36 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1972); oil, peanuts, palm products, cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber, tin  
Imports: \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals  
Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S.  
Budget: FY74 est. -- current revenue \$2.14 billion, current expenditure \$1.86 billion, capital expenditure \$115 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Naira=US\$1.52 (official)  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,180 route mi.; 3'6" gage  
Highways: 55,400 mi.; 9,500 mi. paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 45,925 mi. laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth  
Inland waterways: 5,330 mi. consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, the newly formed Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes  
Pipelines: crude oil, 645 mi.; natural gas, 40 mi.; refined products, 3 mi.  
Ports: 2 major, 10 minor  
Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 91 total, 78 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio-communication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 86,800 telephones; 1.5 million radio receivers, 75,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,770,000; 6,675,000 fit for military service

NIS 10

NORWAY



LAND:

Norway: 125,000 sq. mi.; Svalbard, 24,000 sq. mi.;  
Jan Mayen, 144 sq. mi.; 3% arable, 2% meadows  
and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other  
Land boundaries: 1,603 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: mainland 2,125 mi.; islands 1,500 mi. (excludes  
long fjords and numerous small islands and minor  
indentations which total as much as 10,000 mi. overall)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,977,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)  
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: 99%  
Labor force: 1.6 million; 19.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 27.0% mining and  
manufacturing, 9.5% construction, 13.3% commerce, 11.9% transportation and  
communication, 17.7% services; 1.0% unemployed  
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Norway  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Oslo  
Political subdivisions: 20 counties, 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  
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 Trygve Bratteli  
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20  
Elections: held every 4 years (next in September 1977)  
Political parties and leaders: Anti-Tax Party, Anders Lange; Conservative, Kare  
Willoch; Christian People's, Lars Korvald; Center, John Austrheim; Liberal,  
Hallvard Eika; New Liberal People's, Helge Seip; Labor, Trygve Bratteli;  
Democratic Socialist, Berit As; Socialist People's, Finn Gustavsen; Communist,  
Reidar Larsen  
Voting strength (1973 election): 5.0% Anti-Tax; 7.3% Conservative; 11.8% Christian  
Peoples; 6.8% Center; 3.4% Liberal; 2.3% New Liberal People's; 35.5% Labor;  
11.2% Socialist Electoral Alliance (includes Democratic Socialist, Socialist  
People's, and Communist parties); 1.0% Communist  
Communists: 2,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist  
votes cast in the 1969 election  
Member of: Council of Europe, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA,  
IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD,  
Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$17.5 billion (1972), \$4,440 per capita; 50.3% consumption; 33.0% investment; 13.7% government; net foreign balance 3.0%; 1972 growth rate 4.0%, in constant prices

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 2.9 million metric tons (1972); exports \$325 million

Major industries: food processing, wood pulp, paper products, metals, machinery, chemicals, shipbuilding

Shortages: feed and bread grains, coal, petroleum and petroleum products, cotton, wool

Crude steel: 916,000 metric tons produced (1972), 230 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 14,120,000 kw. capacity (1972); 67.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 15,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3,246 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- fish and fish products, metal and metal products, pulp and paper, chemicals, ships

Imports: \$4,332 million (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- ships, machinery, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: 18.2% Sweden, 14.6% U.K., 14.7% West Germany, 6.4% U.S., 6.8% Denmark; 25.6% EC; 45.8% EFTA; 3.7% Communist countries (1971)

Aid:  
economic -- U.S., \$440.9 million authorized (1946-72), \$48.7 million in 1971, \$37.4 million in 1972; IBRD, \$145 million authorized through 1972, none since 1964; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$134.2 million (1960-69); \$36.8 million (1970); \$42.4 million (1971)  
military -- U.S., \$914.4 million authorized (1946-72), none since 1967

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kroner=US\$0.1815 (September 28, 1973, floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Railroads: 2,662 mi.; State (NSB) operates 2,636 mi. standard gage, 2,589 mi. single track, 1,516 mi. electrified, 47 mi. double track; 10 mi. standard gage electrified privately owned; 16 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage electrified privately owned

Highways: 44,180 mi.; 7,135 mi. paved, 37,045 mi. crushed stone and gravel

Inland waterways: 980 mi.; 5' draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 33 mi.

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 93 total, 87 usable; 41 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 24 seaplane stations

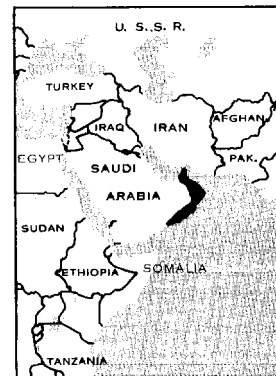
Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.3 million telephones; 2.1 million radiobroadcast receivers; 980,000 TV receivers; 36 AM, 234 FM, and 430 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables

**DEFENSE FORCES:**

Military manpower: males 15-49, 915,000; 740,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 32,000

NIS 32B

OMAN



**LAND:**

About 82,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 860 mi.

**WATER:**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,300 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 476,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians  
Religion: Muslim  
Language: Arabic  
Literacy: very low

**GOVERNMENT:**

Legal name: Sultanate of Oman  
Type: absolute monarchy; nominally independent but under strong U.K. influence  
Capital: Muscat  
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Government leader: Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id  
Other political or pressure groups: none  
Member of: Arab League, U.N.

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$300 million (1972 est.), \$660 per capita  
Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels, fish) and trade  
Major industries: petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1972 equaled 280,000 b.p.d.; pipeline capacity 400,000 b.p.d.; revenue for 1972 \$142 million  
Electric power: 24,000 kw. capacity (1972); 70 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 100 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$240 million (1972 est.); most of which is petroleum; non-oil exports \$1 million  
Imports: \$179 million (1972)  
Major trade partners: U.K., Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan  
Aid: multilateral annual average 1967-69 \$350,000  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Riyal Omani=US\$2.90 (as of October 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

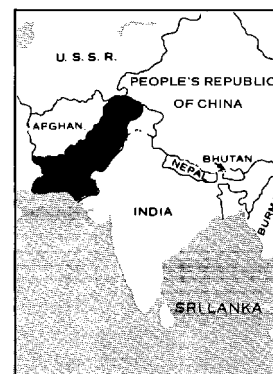
Highways: 1,750 total; 3 mi. bituminous surface, remainder motorable natural-surface track  
Pipelines: crude oil 230 mi.  
Ports: 1 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 201 total, 131 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 40 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: poor international radiocommunications (service to Bahrain only); very poor domestic wire service; 1,630 telephones; 1 AM station

**DEFENSE FORCES:**

Military manpower: males 15-49, 115,000; 66,000 fit for military service

NIS 36A

PAKISTAN



LAND:

310,000 sq. mi. (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir)  
 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 23% unsuitable  
 for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste  
 3% forested  
 Land boundaries: 3,650 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing  
 50 n. mi.; plus right to establish 100 n. mi. con-  
 servation zones beyond territorial sea)  
 Coastline: 650 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 58,060,000\* (excluding Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and  
 the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/69-7/70)  
 Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% other  
 Language: official, Urdu; total spoken languages -- 7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12%  
 Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca  
 Literacy: about 14%  
 Labor force: 12.7 million (est. 1961); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce,  
 15% service, 2% unemployed  
 Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
 Type: parliamentary, federal republic; constitution adopted April 1973, effective  
 August 1973, provides for bi-cameral legislature; strong prime minister  
 Capital: Islamabad  
 Political subdivisions: 4 provinces -- Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Northwest  
 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  
 Government leaders: President Fazal Elahi; Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto  
 Suffrage: universal over age 21  
 Elections: elections for National Assembly based on one-man/one-vote formula,  
 and for provincial assemblies were held in December 1970; with independence  
 of Bangladesh, National Assembly consists of 144 West Pakistanis and 2 East  
 Pakistanis  
 Political parties and leaders: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Z.A. Bhutto;  
 United Muslim League (UML), Shaukat Hayat Khan and Pir of Pigaro; National  
 Awami Party (NAP), Abdul Wali Khan; All Pakistan Muslim League (QML), Abdul  
 Qaiyum Khan; Markazi Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (MJUP), Khamaja Qamar-u-Din  
 Sialvi; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud  
 Communists: 750; 3,000-5,000 sympathizers  
 Other political or pressure groups: military remains potentially strong  
 political force  
 Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO,  
 IMCO, IMF, ITU, RCD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

\*This figure is based on official estimates, but a recent series of population estimates  
 and projections by the Pakistan Central Statistical Office indicates the population may  
 be as high as 64 million. Presumably the latter figure is based on underenumeration in  
 the 1961 census and a higher growth rate than that implied by the official estimates.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$5.7 billion (FY73) at exchange rate of 9.9 rupees=US\$1 prevailing June 1973,  
less than \$100 per capita; real growth (FY73) 5.8%  
Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops -- wheat and cotton; largely  
self-sufficient; foodgrain shortage due to increased consumption level  
Fishing: catch 172,800 metric tons (1970 est.)  
Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals,  
natural gas  
Exports: \$766 million (f.o.b., FY73); cotton (raw and manufactured)  
Imports: \$775 million (c.i.f., FY73) machinery, transport equipment, chemicals  
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany  
Monetary conversion rate: 9.9 rupees=US\$1 (since February 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

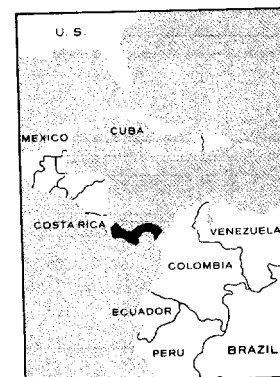
Railroads: 5,465 mi.; 277 mi. meter gage, 4,808 broad gage, 380 narrow gage;  
635 double track; government owned  
Highways: 43,500 mi.; 12,700 mi. paved, 12,450 mi. gravel, 18,350 mi. earth  
Inland waterways: 1,150 mi.  
Pipelines: crude oil, 143 mi.; natural gas, 1,200 mi.  
Ports: 1 major, 5 minor  
Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 203 total, 110 usable; 63 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway  
over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 54 with runways 4,000-  
7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service over  
CENTO links; domestic wire and radiocommunication and broadcast service very  
good; 211,000 (est.) telephones; 1,000,000 (est.) radio and 120,000 (est.)  
TV sets; 7 AM, no FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,048,000; 7,550,000 fit for military service;  
689,000 reach military age (17) annually

NIS 77

PANAMA



LAND:

29,208 sq. mi. (excluding Canal Zone, 553 sq. mi.); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste (1970)  
Land boundaries: 390 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
(continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)  
Coastline: 1,545 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,594,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (7/70-7/71)  
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: 80% of population 10 years of age and over  
Labor force: 468,000 (1969 est.); 40% agriculture, 19.9% services, 11% commerce, 12% manufacturing, 6% construction, 5% transportation and communications, 26% other (1969 est.); 5.6% Canal Zone; national average of 7%-8% unemployed; 25% to 30% of unemployed in Panama and Colon; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor  
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Panama  
Type: republic  
Capital: Panama  
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 Indian reservation  
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  
Branches: popularly elected unicameral legislature which elects the President; presidentially appointed Supreme Court  
Government leaders: Demetrio Lakas is Constitutional President and Chief of State, but subordinate to Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard Commandant who was given special powers for 6 years by the assembly in 1972  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21  
Elections: elections for assembly of representatives of the corregimientos August 1972; next election August 1978  
Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended pending revision of electoral code; Communist Party illegal but allowed to operate  
Voting strength (1968 election): 55% Arnulfo Arias Madrid (National Union Coalition), 42% David Samudio (People's Alliance), 3% Antonio Gonzalez Revilla (Christian Democratic Party); no parties were active in the 1972 elections  
Communists: 100 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); Communist; 1,000 sympathizers; National Liberation Movement (MLN) and Vanguard of National Action (VAN) currently inactive as pro-Castro organizations, 40-60 members  
Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP)  
Member of: IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.322 billion (1972), \$870 per capita; 72% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 26% gross fixed investment, -9% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1971, 7.6%

Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 62,400 metric tons, \$11 million (1971); exports \$13.3 million (1971); imports \$2.0 million (1971)

Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing

Electric power (including Canal Zone): 378,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 650 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$140 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, coffee

Imports: \$440 million (f.o.b., 1972 est.); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 38%, Canal Zone 32%, Germany 20%; imports -- U.S. 33%, Venezuela 15% (1972 est.)

Aid:  
economic -- from U.S. (FY46-72), \$210.6 million loans, \$15.6 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$155.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$28.9 million;  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-72), \$5.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 305 mi.; 48 mi. 5'0" gage, 107 mi. 3'0" gage; 150 mi. plantation feeder lines

Highways: 4,250 mi.; 1,200 mi. paved, 650 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 2,400 mi. improved and unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 145 mi.; 140 mi. paved; 5 mi. gravel

Inland waterways: 500 mi. navigable by shallow draft vessels; 51-mile Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 60 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 10 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 238 total, 120 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed, including nearly nationwide radio-relay system; connection into central American microwave net; communications satellite ground station; 112,000 telephones; 550,000 radio and 200,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 22 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

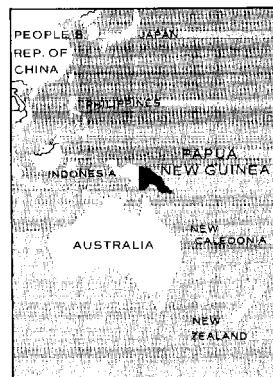
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 354,000; 245,000 fit for military service; no conscription



NIS 102

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



LAND:

183,540 sq. mi. (Papua 90,540 sq. mi., New Guinea  
93,000 sq. mi.)  
Land boundaries: 600 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: about 3,200 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,695,000, average annual growth rate 2.7%  
(7/66-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian,  
and Polynesian types  
Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic,  
320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist  
Language: 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages  
are linguae francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by  
1% to 2% of population  
Literacy: 1%; in English, 0.1%  
Labor force: no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Papua New Guinea  
Type: Australian dependent territory with full internal autonomy (to become  
independent in mid-1974)  
Capital: Port Moresby  
Political subdivisions: 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua);  
New Guinea (including Bismarck archipelago and Bougainville) is a U.N. Trust  
Territory  
Legal system: based on English common law  
Branches: executive -- Executive Council; legislature -- House of Assembly (100  
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); Supreme Court decisions may be appealed to High  
Court of Australia  
Government leader: Chief Minister, Michael Somare  
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage  
Elections: preferential-type elections for House of Assembly every 4 years  
Political parties: Pangu Party is principal political group; 5 or 6 other  
small parties and numerous independents  
Voting strength (1972 election): Pangu Party and allies won 52 seats, United  
Party 42 seats, Independence 6 seats  
Communists: no significant strength

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$550 million (FY70 estimate), \$230 per capita; real average annual growth  
rate (1960-69) 7.5%  
Agriculture: main crops -- coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea  
Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)  
Exports: \$117.2 million (f.o.b., FY71); principal products -- coconut products,  
coffee beans, cocoa beans, timber  
Imports: \$292.8 million (f.o.b., FY71)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan  
Aid: economic -- Australia (FY46-69) \$909 million extended; World Bank group (1968-September 1969) -- \$7.5 million committed  
military -- U.S. \$28.7 million extended  
Monetary conversion rate: Australian \$1=US\$1.4875  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Papua:

Railroads: none  
Highways: approx. 2,480 mi.; about 1,360 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 1,120 mi. suitable for light traffic  
Inland waterways: 800 mi., not including minor rivers  
Ports: 1 principal (Port Moresby), 1 secondary  
Civil air: see New Guinea (below)  
Airfields: see New Guinea (below)  
Telecommunications: see New Guinea (below)

New Guinea:

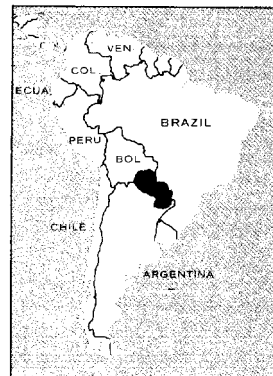
Railroads: none  
Highways: approx. 6,430 mi.; approx. 3,865 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and 2,565 mi. suitable for light traffic only  
Inland waterways: 1,350 mi., northeast New Guinea; minor rivers not included  
Pipelines: crude oil, 87 mi.  
Ports: 4 principal (Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng), 4 minor  
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft (registered in Australia)  
Airfields: 651 total, 451 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 with runway 8,000 ft. -- Nadzab  
Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 25,300 telephones, 100,000 radios, but no TV sets; 11 AM, no FM and no TV facilities

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 637,000 (Papua 168,000, New Guinea 469,000); about 325,000 fit for military service (Papua 85,000, New Guinea 240,000)  
Defense is responsibility of Australia

NIS 92

PARAGUAY



LAND:

157,000 sq. mi.; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other  
Land boundaries: 2,140 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,418,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (10/62-7/72)  
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.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)  
Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Paraguay  
Type: republic; under authoritarian rule  
Capital: Asuncion  
Political subdivisions: 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities  
Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court  
Government leader: President (General) Alfredo Stroessner  
Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60  
Elections: President and Congress elected together every 5 years; last election held in February 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Manuel Benitez; Radical Liberal Party (regular Liberal Party), Justo Pastor Benitez; Christian Democratic Party (not officially inscribed), Dr. Hermogenes Rojas Silva  
Voting strength (February 1973 general election): 84% Colorado Party, 13% Radical Liberal Party, 3% Liberal Party, Febrerista Party boycotted elections  
Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); perhaps a few thousand 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, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$609 million (1972), \$260 per capita; 88% consumption; 16% gross domestic investment; -4% net foreign balance (1972); real growth rate 1972 est., 5.8%  
Agriculture: main crops -- oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)  
Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement  
Electric power: 159,000 kw. capacity (1971); 257 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 104 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$86.0 million (f.o.b., 1972); meat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, yerba mate, coffee  
Imports: \$69.8 million (f.o.b., 1972); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, engines, consumer durables, fuels and lubricants, textiles, chemicals  
Major trade partners: U.S. 15%, Argentina 14%, West Germany 13%, U.K. 9%  
Aid:  
    economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$88.2 million loans, \$71.6 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$189.4 million; from other Western countries (1960-70), \$21.9 million  
    military -- assistance from U.S. (FY57-72), \$15.9 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranies=US\$1 (official rate)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 652 mi.; 273 mi. standard gage, 85 mi. 3'3 3/8'' gage, 294 mi. various narrow gage (privately owned)  
Highways: 9,900 mi.; 400 mi. bituminous treated, 3,100 mi. otherwise improved, 6,400 mi unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 1,970 mi.  
Ports: 1 major, 7 minor (all river)  
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 1,031 total, 855 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, intercity microwave net under construction; 26,600 telephones; est. 720,000 radio and 57,000 TV receivers; 23 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 624,000; 430,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 25,000  
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$18.5 million; about 15% of proposed central government budget

NIS 88

PERU



LAND:

496,000 sq. mi. (other estimates range as low as 482,000 sq. mi.); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other  
Land boundaries: 3,810 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,200,000 (excluding Indian jungle population which was estimated at 101,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/61-6/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara  
Literacy: 45% to 50%  
Labor force: 4.4 million (1973); 46% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other  
Organized labor: 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Peru  
Type: republic; under military regime since October 1968  
Capital: Lima  
Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao  
Legal system: based on civil law system; military government rules by decree; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry  
Government leader: President, General Juan Velasco Alvarado  
Suffrage: obligatory for citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60  
Elections: none scheduled  
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Luis Gomez Sanchez, supports the government; opposition parties include Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry (in exile); American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes  
Voting strength (1963 election): 39% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other  
Communists: pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) under 500  
Other political or pressure groups: government-sponsored social mobilization system (SINAMOS)  
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$7.6 billion (at official exchange rate, 1972), \$530 per capita; 73% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 12% gross investment (1972); 5% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1972 5.2%  
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, potatoes, beans, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964)

ECONOMY (cont'd)

Fishing: catch 4.7 million metric tons (1972); exports \$322.0 million (1972), of which \$286.4 million fishmeal, \$32.6 million fish oil, and \$3.1 million canned and frozen fish; imports \$0.3 million (1969)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, ship-building, metal fabrication

Electric power: 1,815,000 kw. capacity (1972); 6.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 423 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$930 million (f.o.b., 1972); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

Imports: \$832 million (f.o.b., 1972); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Western Europe 42%, Japan 14%, Latin America 6%; imports -- U.S. 32%, Western Europe 33%, Latin America 17%, Japan 6% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$513.3 million loans, \$206.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-70), \$494.3 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), \$136.1 million; Communist countries (1954-72) \$150.5 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-71), \$141.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 38.70 soles=US\$1 (trade); 43.38 soles=US\$1 (non-trade)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: approx. 1,560 mi.; 1,227 mi. 4' 8 1/2" gage; 41 mi. gage less than 3'0"; 282 mi. 3' 0" gage; 9 mi. double track

Highways: 31,300 mi.; 3,050 mi. paved, 6,250 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 8,900 mi. improved earth, 13,100 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 5,400 mi. of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 130 mi. Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 40 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 338 total, 293 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway over 12,000 ft., 19 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

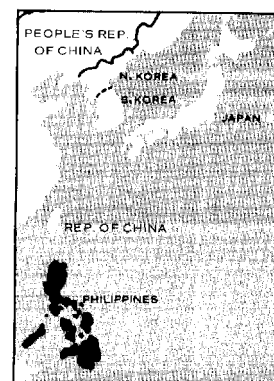
Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; new radio-relay system under construction; communications satellite ground station; 280,000 telephones; 2 million radio and 480,000 TV receivers; 215 AM, 7 FM, and 30 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,256,000; 2,205,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 144,000

NIS 99

PHILIPPINES



LAND:

116,000 sq. mi.; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 0-300 n. mi. (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea)  
Coastline: about 14,000 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 40,788,000, average annual growth rate 3% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Filipino (Malay), 4% Moros (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: 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce, 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of the Philippines  
Type: republic  
Capital: Quezon  
Political subdivisions: 70 provinces  
Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; currently being ruled under martial law  
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 E. Marcos  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: elections suspended for the indefinite future  
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Gerardo M. Roxas; Nacionalista Party, Gil J. Puyat (political parties currently in limbo because of martial law)  
Communists: about 1,300 armed insurgents  
Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, Seabeds Committee (observer), SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$8.5 billion (1972), \$220 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, abaca, tobacco  
Fishing: catch 1 million metric tons, \$651 million (1971)  
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products  
Exports: \$1,105 million (f.o.b., 1972); copra, sugar, logs and lumber, coconut oil, copper concentrates, abaca  
Imports: \$1,366 million (c.i.f., 1972)  
Major trade partners: (1972) exports -- 41% U.S., 33% Japan; imports -- 25% U.S., 30% Japan  
Aid:  
    economic -- U.S. (FY46-71), \$1.6 billion committed; Japan (reparations), \$550 million extended in 1956, \$337 million drawn through July 1969; IBRD (1953-71), \$239 million committed; IBRD (FY53-72), \$268 million  
    military -- U.S. (FY46-72), \$673 million committed  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.78 pesos=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,177 mi.; 2 common-carrier systems (3'6" gage) totaling about 727 mi.; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 1,450 mi.; 34% government owned  
Highways: 45,690 mi.; 8,886 mi. paved; 23,770 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 13,034 mi. improved earth  
Inland waterways: 2,000 mi.; limited to shallow-draft (less than 5 ft.) vessels  
Pipelines: refined products, 157 mi.  
Ports: 11 major, 100 minor  
Civil air: 75 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 422 total, 315 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 8 seaplane stations

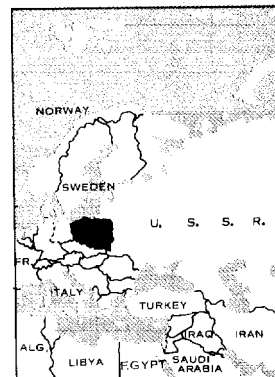
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,209,000; 6,020,000 fit for military service; about 392,000 reach military age (20) annually  
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$164.2 million; about 21.6% of total budget



NIS 14

POLAND



LAND:  
120,600 sq. mi.; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other  
Land boundaries: 1,920 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 305 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 33,508,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)  
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: 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 36% other non-agricultural

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Polish People's Republic (PRL)  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Warsaw  
Political subdivisions: 17 provinces, 5 city provinces, 391 districts  
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  
Branches: legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus  
Government leader: Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Council of State (President)  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: parliamentary and local government every 4 years  
Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist), Edward Gierek, First Secretary  
Voting strength (1972 election): 97% voted for Communist-approved single slate  
Communists: 2,270,000 party members (December 1971)  
Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate  
Member of: CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHB, Indochina Truce Commission, Korea Truce Commission, Seabeds Committee, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact, Vietnam ICCS (International Commission for Control and Supervision)

ECONOMY:  
GNP: \$54.6 billion in 1972 at 1971 prices, \$1,650 per capita; 1972 growth rate 7%  
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 520,400 metric tons (1972)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: chemistry, food processing, transportation equipment, machine building, iron and steel, textiles, and shipbuilding  
Crude steel: 13.5 million metric tons produced (1972), about 410 kg. per capita  
Exports: \$4,927 million (f.o.b., 1972); 42% machinery and equipment, 34% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 15% agricultural and food products, 9% light industrial products  
Imports: \$5,329 million (f.o.b., 1972); 43% machinery and equipment; 38% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 12% agricultural and food products; 7% light industrial products  
Major trade partners: \$10,256 million (1972); 62% with Communist countries, 38% with West  
Monetary conversion rate: 3.32 zlotys=US\$1 (commercial); 19.92 zlotys=US\$1 (noncommercial); old commercial rates 4.00 zlotys=US\$1 prior to 1972, 3.68 zlotys=US\$1 in 1972  
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  
Note: foreign trade figures were converted at the 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

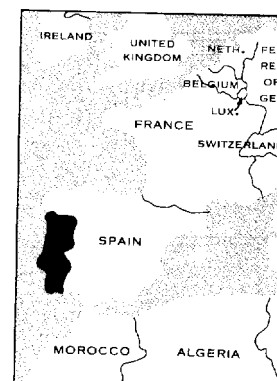
Railroads: 16,470 route mi.; 14,380 mi. standard gage, 2,090 mi. narrow gage; 4,645 mi. double track; 2,400 mi. electrified; government owned (1972)  
Highways: 190,095 mi.; 40,390 mi. paved; 39,480 mi. crushed stone, gravel; 110,225 mi. earth (improved and unimproved) (1972)  
Inland waterways: 3,158 mi. navigable streams and canals (1973)  
Pipelines: 2,100 mi. for natural gas; 875 mi. for crude oil; 200 mi. for refined products  
Freight carried: rail -- 458.5 million short ton, 75.2 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highway 1,264.0 million short tons, 14.5 billion short ton/mi. (1972); waterway -- 11.9 million short tons, 1.7 billion short ton/mi. excl. int. transit traffic (1972)  
Ports: 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie), 6 minor (1973)  
Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft (1973)  
Airfields: 146 total; 75 with permanent-surface runways; 36 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 71 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,893,000; 7,030,000 fit for military service; 356,000 reach military age (19) annually  
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 39.2 billion zlotys; about 8.4% of total and 3.8% of est. GNP

NIS 8

PORTUGAL



LAND:

Metropolitan Portugal: 36,400 sq. mi., including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other  
 Cape Verde Islands: 1,560 sq. mi., divided among 10 islands and several islets (not a part of Metropolitan Portugal)  
 Land boundaries: 750 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
 Coastline: 535 mi. (excludes Azores, Maderia, and Cape Verde Islands, 1,180 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: metropolitan Portugal 8,524,000, average annual growth rate 0% (current); Cape Verde Islands 299,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (12/60-12/70)  
 Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; small, but growing number of black workers principally from the Cape Verde Islands  
 Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other  
 Language: Portuguese  
 Literacy: 65% (a figure considered very high by some sources)  
 Labor force: 3.3 million (1970); 32% agriculture, 34% industry, 34% services; unemployment virtually nil, but some underemployment widespread  
 Organized labor: 33.4% of labor force in syndicates subject to varying degrees of government control

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Portugal  
 Type: republic, with single legal party controlled by a Prime Minister  
 Capital: Lisbon  
 Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 4 "autonomous districts" in Azores and Madeira Islands; 7 overseas provinces in Africa and Asia, plus the state of Portuguese India whose 1961 occupation by India is not recognized by Lisbon; Angola and Mozambique designated states of Portugal in 1972  
 Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1933, frequently amended since; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
 Branches: executive with President overshadowed by Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; legislative with National Assembly dominated by executive and a Corporative Chamber, the latter consultative and advisory; and judicial controlled by executive branch  
 Government leader: Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, appointed September 1968  
 Suffrage: all citizens over age 21 who are literate and have not been deprived of their civil rights  
 Elections: National Assembly, direct but government-controlled, held every 4 years, latest in October 1973; local direct parish board elections held every 4 years, next in 1975; President, by government-controlled electoral college every 7 years, latest in July 1972  
 Political parties and leaders: government-controlled National Popular Action (ANP) -- formerly called National Union -- only legally recognized political organization; insignificant Monarchist Cause group is tolerated by regime; various opposition groups include -- Communist Party (PCP) whose secretary,

## GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

## Political parties and leaders (cont'd):

Alvaro Cunhal, is in exile; a dissident Communist exile group, Patriotic Front of National Liberation (FPLN); and several small non-Communist groups such as the moribund Democratic Social Action (ADS); Portuguese Socialist Action (ASP) leader Mario Soares (in exile); extremist opposition group, League of Revolutionary Union and Action (LUAR) has been dormant since 1970, with leader, Herminio de Palma Inacio in exile abroad; Armed Revolutionary Action (ARA) is radical and violence-prone group which appeared in October 1970, and has claimed credit for various sabotage acts and has ties with the Portuguese Communist Party; self-styled Revolutionary Brigades with Maoist orientation involved in various bombings since 1971; ASP and PCP formed Democratic Electoral Commission (CDE) to run candidates in 1973 National Assembly election

Voting strength (1973 election): ANP won all 150 seats in National Assembly after opposition candidates withdrew to protect election restrictions

Communists: 2,000-7,000 est.; sympathizers cannot be determined

Other political or pressure groups: Portuguese Legion, Portuguese Youth, Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (SEDES)

authorized in October 1970 as a discussion group with political overtones

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (restricted membership), IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY:

GNP: continental Portugal -- \$9,770 million (1972), \$1,130 per capita; 75.6% consumption, 16.9% investment, 14.7% government, -7.2 net exports of goods and services (1971), growth rate 6.8% (1972) in constant prices

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops -- grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; food shortages -- sugar, wheat; caloric intake, 2,730 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 365,000 metric tons, \$96.8 million (1970); exports \$57.6 million, imports \$65.6 million (1972)

Major industries: cotton textiles, cork processing, fish canning, petroleum refining, pulp and paper, chemical fertilizer

Shortages: coal, petroleum, cotton, steel

Crude steel: 0.42 million metric tons produced (1972), 50 kg. per capita (1972)

Electric power: 2,900,000 kw. capacity (1972); 8.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,287 million (f.o.b. 1972); principal items -- cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

Imports: \$2,186 million (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1972) 17.8% U.K., 11% West Germany, 5.8% France, 10.0% U.S., 6.9% Angola, 4.1% Mozambique; 46.4% EC-nine; 0.8% Communist countries

## Aid:

economic -- U.S., \$227.8 million (1949-72), \$30.4 million authorized FY72;

IBRD, \$57.5 million authorized (1964-66), none since 1966; net official

aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$578 million (1961-70), \$79.5 million (1969), \$57.1 million (1970);

military -- U.S., \$344.0 million authorized (1949-72)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 escudo=US\$0.0435 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,230 mi.; 472 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 1,758 mi. broad gage (5'5 9/16"); 265 mi. double track; 274 mi. electrified

Highways: 18,500 mi.; 11,000 mi. bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 7,200 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 300 mi. improved earth; plus an additional 10,500 mi. of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 508 mi. navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 330-ton cargo capacity

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Pipelines: crude oil 7 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 33 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira Islands): 53 total, 43 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft., 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

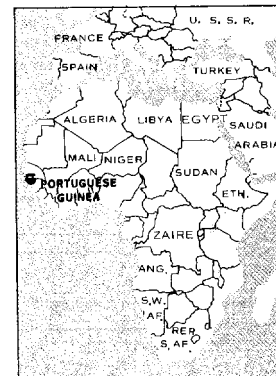
Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 884,000 telephones; 1.65 million radio receivers; 550,000 television receivers; 37 AM, 34 FM, and 36 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,080,000; 1,610,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 71,000

NIS 50R

PORTUGUESE GUINEA



LAND:

14,000 sq. mi. (includes Bijagos archipelago)  
Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 170 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 490,000, average annual growth rate 0.2%  
(7/68-7/69)  
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 official, numerous African languages  
Literacy: 3% to 5%  
Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Guinea  
Type: overseas province of Portugal  
Capital: Bissau  
Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)  
Legal system: based on Portuguese law  
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas has wide local authority; he is assisted by an appointed Secretary-General and a 9-man consultative Council; a 17-member Legislative Assembly, 12 of whose members are elected by various groups, represents economic and tribal interests of province; Minister of Overseas can nullify any provincial legislation or Governor's decision; judiciary based on Portuguese system  
Government leader: Governor General and military commander is Gen. Jose Manuel Bettencourt de Rodrigues  
Suffrage: limited to those satisfying fairly rigid economic and cultural requirements  
Elections: Legislative Assembly elections held every 4 years in March, last held in 1973  
Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action (ANP) of Portugal only legal party sends one representative to National Assembly in Lisbon; opposition parties (illegal) include Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, a Communist-supported nationalist party which is chief political force conducting current rebellion against Portuguese rule and which operates mainly from Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guinee (FLING), a largely dormant, loose coalition of Senegal-based nationalist elements opposed both to the Portuguese and the PAIGC, leadership fragmented; other nationalist factions  
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$107 million (1969, in 1963 constant prices), \$200 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts  
Electric power: 1,200 kw. capacity (1972); 3 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 6 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$3.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); principally peanuts, coconuts

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$23.3 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

Aid: Portugal, small amounts

Monetary conversion rate: 25.5 escudos=US\$1, (fixed, February 1973)

Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 2,000 mi. (260 mi. bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: 994 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 60 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: limited telephone and telegraph service; 2,580 telephones; 8,800 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

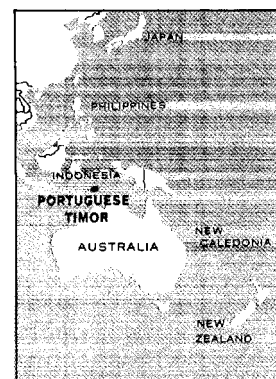
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 115,000; 65,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NIS 100

PORTUGUESE TIMOR



LAND:

7,000 sq. mi.; 34% forest, 33% grassland, and 33% cultivated  
Land boundaries: 90 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 400 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 642,000, average annual growth rate 1.7%  
(12/60-12/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous Timorese belonging to the Malay racial group; 9 ethnic divisions, each speaking a distinct dialect of Malay structure; approx. 4,600 Chinese and 10,000 halfcastes  
Religion: 17% Christian (almost equally divided between Catholic and Protestant), remainder practice animism  
Language: an estimated 9-15 dialects, of Malay origin but mutually unintelligible; 75% of the population speaks the Tetum dialect  
Literacy: rate of literacy is unknown, but is very low; in 1971 total school enrollment was 35,000 out of total school-age population of 80,000; 5% of natives can speak Portuguese  
Labor force: 90% engaged in primitive village subsistence economy, 10% engaged as town laborers and domestics

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Timor  
Type: overseas province of Portugal  
Capital: Dili  
Political subdivisions: 12 administrative townships  
Legal system: based on Portuguese law  
Branches: Governor appointed by overseas Minister in Lisbon, has wide local authority; he is advised by a 12-member Consultative Council; a 21-member Legislative Assembly (10 directly elected and 11 indirectly chosen) can pass laws in restricted fields; Overseas Minister can veto any provincial legislation or governor's decision; judiciary based on Portuguese system  
Government leader: Governor, Colonel Fernando Alves Aldea (appointed 1972)  
Suffrage: Portuguese citizen for 5 years, 21 years old  
Elections: Provincial Legislative Assembly elections every 4 years, last in March 1973; National Assembly in Lisbon elections every 4 years, last in October 1973  
Political parties and leaders: single party only, the National Popular Action on Timor  
Voting strength: limited to Portuguese on Timor and small group of Timorese who fulfill requirement  
Communists: prior to 1 October 1965, infiltration by Indonesian Communist Party from Indonesian Timor, especially in the Oe-Cusse enclave

ECONOMY:

GNP: less than \$100 per capita  
Agriculture: principal crops -- corn, rice, rubber, coffee, copra  
Exports: \$3.3 million (f.o.b., 1970); 89% coffee, 6% copra  
Imports: \$7.2 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, beer and wine, petroleum  
Major trade partners: Portugal and its possessions, Far Eastern countries



ECONOMY (cont'd):

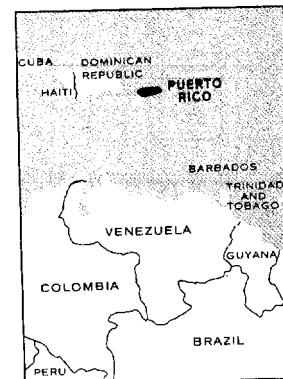
Monetary conversion rate: Portuguese escudo known in Timor as pataca; 28.75 patacas=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 463 mi.; 293 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 170 mi. improved and unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: none  
Ports: 1 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 14 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: domestic and international radio stations used primarily for administrative and military purposes; 1 low-power radiobroadcast station; unreliable open-wire lines and 58 small manual switchboards serve about 689 telephones; 13,145 radio sets

NIS 84

PUERTO RICO



**LAND:**  
3,440 sq. mi.; 33% arable, 35% meadow and pasture, 13% forested, 19% waste, urban, or other

**WATER:**  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 300 mi.

**PEOPLE:**  
Population: 2,861,000, average annual growth rate 1.2%  
(7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 80% white, 20% mixed (with Indian and Negro elements)  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish, English  
Literacy: 88%  
Labor force: 827,000; 9% agriculture, 17% manufacturing, 17% commerce, 14% government services, 32% other, 11% unemployed  
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT:**

Legal name: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico  
Type: commonwealth voluntarily associated with U.S.  
Capital: San Juan  
Political subdivisions: 77 municipalities  
Legal system: based on civil codes; constitution came into effect 1952, U.S. Constitution also applies; local courts and U.S. federal court; legal education at University of Puerto Rico Law School  
Branches: elected Governor and bicameral legislature; 9-judge Supreme Court appointed by Governor  
Government leader: Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon  
Elections: every 4 years, last election November 1972; plebescite held July 1967 on question of opting for statehood, continued commonwealth status, or full independence; 60.4% for commonwealth status, 39.0% for statehood, 0.6% for independence  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Political parties and leaders: Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Luis Negron Lopez; Republican Statehood Party (PER); New Progressive Party (PPN), Luis A. Ferre; Christian Action Party (PAC), Catholic Church; Independence Party (PI); People's Party (formed August 1968), Roberto Sanchez  
Voting strength (1972 election): 30% PPN, 52.8% PPD; distribution of house seats -- PPN 39, PPD 12; distribution of Senate seats -- PPD 20, PPN 7  
Communists: pro-Communist Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras

**ECONOMY:**

GNP: \$5.2 billion (FY71), \$1,890 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coffee, tobacco, bananas  
Fishing: catch 57,700 metric tons, \$27.9 million (1971)  
Major industries: textiles, clothing manufacture, food processing, petroleum refining, petro-chemicals  
Electric power: 1.3 million kw. capacity (1972); 9.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 3,365 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$1,736 million (f.o.b., 1971); sugar, pineapple, citrus fruits, coffee, rum, textiles  
Imports: \$2,884 million (f.o.b., 1971); food, machinery, transportation equipment, fuels, minerals

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partner: exports -- U.S. 93%; imports -- U.S. 77%  
Monetary conversion rate: uses U.S. currency  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: more than 450 mi. plantation lines; 6 gages from 1'8" to 3'3 3/8"  
with latter predominating  
Highways: 5,100 mi.; 4,200 mi. paved, 250 mi. gravel, 650 mi. improved and  
unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: negligible  
Pipelines: refined products, 90 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 7 minor  
Civil air: major transport aircraft are included in U.S. registered total  
Airfields: 32 total, 28 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with  
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system of open-wire and radio relay  
links; communications satellite ground station; 396,000 telephones; over 1.8  
million radio and 620,000 TV receivers; 51 AM, 18 FM, and 13 TV stations;  
2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.S.

NIS 32C

QATAR



**LAND:**  
 About 4,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban  
 Land boundaries: 35 mi.

**WATER:**  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
 Coastline: 350 mi.

**PEOPLE:**  
 Population: 159,000, average annual growth rate 10.8% (7/64-7/69)  
 Ethnic divisions: 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other  
 Religion: Muslim  
 Language: Arabic  
 Literacy: 10%-15%  
 Labor force: 48,000 (1969)

**GOVERNMENT:**  
 Legal name: State of Qatar  
 Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971  
 Capital: Ad Dawhah  
 Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970  
 Government leader: Amir Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani  
 Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down  
 Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, semi-legislative body, but none have been held  
 Political parties and pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine organizations are active  
 Branches: Council of Ministers  
 Member of: Arab League, U.N.

**ECONOMY:**  
 GNP: \$425 million (1972 rev. est.) \$3,120 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 440,000 bbls. per day in 1972; oil revenues \$287 million in 1972, 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 80,000 kw. (1972); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,400 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: crude oil dominates; non-oil exports \$22 million (1972)  
 Imports: \$192 million in 1972  
 Aid: multilateral annual average \$170,000 (1967-69)  
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US\$0.25 (as of October 1973)  
 Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

**COMMUNICATIONS:**  
 Railroads: none  
 Highways: 275 mi. bituminous; 225 mi. gravel surfaced; undetermined mileage of earth tracks  
 Pipelines: crude oil, 105 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Airfields: 10 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway over 12,000 ft.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: all international telecom traffic is by radio through Bahrain;  
fair domestic wire facilities; 12,200 telephones; 35,000 radio and 27,000 TV  
receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

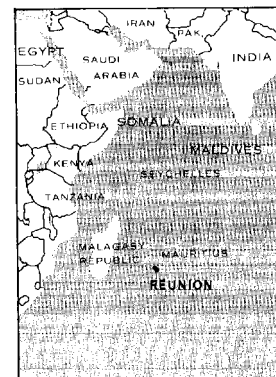
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 39,000; about 22,000 fit for military  
service

Supply: mostly from U.K.

NIS 62

REUNION



LAND:

970 sq. mi.; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 120,000 acres (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 125 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 482,000, average annual growth rate 2.2%  
(7/69-7/72)

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, 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: Overseas 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 elections in 1971; parliamentary election March 1973

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength (parliamentary election 1973): Union of Democrats for the Republic elected, one senator and two deputies; Centrist Union, one deputy; one Senator independent

Communists: Communist Party small -- probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists -- but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

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: 54,400 kw. capacity (1972); 108 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 246 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$50 million (f.o.b., 1972); 90% sugar; 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea

Imports: \$196 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunion's imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)  
Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (floating since February 1973)  
Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,366 mi.; 1,056 mi. paved, 310 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

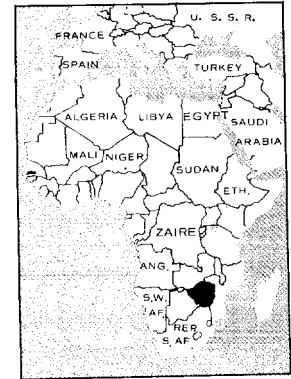
Telecommunications: adequate system for size of island of fairly modern open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; principal center Saint-Denis; external radiocommunications to Comoro Islands, France, Malagasy, and Mauritius; 17,900 telephones; 71,000 radio and 23,500 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: military age males included with France

NIS 57B

RHODESIA



LAND:

151,000 sq. mi.; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods) 39%, African 48%, national land 7%, 6% not alienated  
Land boundaries: 1,875 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,976,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (1/72-1/73)  
Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, less than 1% Coloreds and Asians  
Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim  
Language: English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used  
Literacy: 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%  
Labor force: (1972) 778,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services  
Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of Southern Rhodesia  
Type: self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); provisional settlement with U.K. in November 1971 cancelled by U.K. in May 1972 in response to Pearce Commission's conclusion that its terms were unacceptable to the majority of black Rhodesians  
Capital: Salisbury  
Political subdivisions: 11 magisterial districts  
Legal system: Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule  
Branches: President Dupont is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority -- 50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats  
Government leaders: Prime Minister Ian Smith and President Clifford Dupont  
Suffrage: franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans  
Elections: must be held every 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Centre Party, Pat Bashford; Rhodesian Party, Allan Savory; African National Council, Abel Muzorewa  
Voting strength (1970 elections): Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament  
Communists: negligible  
Other pressure groups and leaders: African nationalist organizations banned from political activity -- Zimbabwe African People's Union, Joshua Nkomo; Zimbabwe African National Union, Ndabaningi Sithole; these leaders detained by government; exiled leaders in Lusaka, Zambia, are Jasopo Moyo (ZAPU) and Herbert Chitepo (ZANU); Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI), James Chikerema  
Member of: no international bodies



ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,765 million (1972), \$310 per capita; real growth rate 6% (1965-71)  
Agriculture: main crops -- tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs except wheat  
Major industries: mining and steel, textiles  
Electric power: 1,323,000 kw. capacity (1972); 7.94 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,350 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$495 million (f.o.b., 1972), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, meat, chrome, gold, nickel, clothing, sugar  
Imports: \$408 million (f.o.b., 1972); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment  
Major trade partners: South Africa, Portugal, and Portuguese territories  
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1.40; 0.714 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

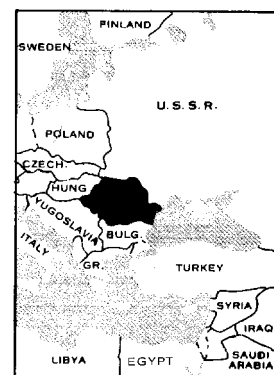
Railroads: 1,610 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); 26 mi. double track  
Highways: 48,733 mi.; 4,968 mi. paved, 20,415 mi. crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 23,350 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 175 mi. on Lake Kariba  
Airfields: 323 total, 218 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft  
Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 140,900 telephones; 215,000 radio and 57,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, no FM and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,343,000; 840,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 63,000

NIS 22

ROMANIA



LAND:

91,700 sq. mi.; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other  
Land boundary: 1,845 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 20,956,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other  
Religion: 14 million Romanian Orthodox, 1 million Roman Catholic, 1 million Protestants, 100,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims  
Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German  
Literacy: 98%-99% of total population  
Labor force: 10.4 million (est. 1 July 1966); 57% agriculture, 19% industry, 24% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Socialist Republic of Romania  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Bucharest  
Political subdivisions: 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest  
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  
Branches: Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State is a collective head of state  
Government leaders: Ion Gheorghe Maurer, President of the Council of Ministers, head of government; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Council of State, titular head of state  
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory  
Elections: elections in Romania held every 4 years for the local people's councils and every 5 years for Grand National Assembly deputies  
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary  
Voting strength (1969 election): overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (13,577,143), 99.75% voted for party candidates  
Communists: 2,220,000 party members (April 1972)  
Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, GATT

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$30.5 billion in 1972 (at 1971 prices), \$1,470 per capita; 1972 growth rate 8.4%  
Agriculture: net exporter; main crops -- corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock -- cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)  
Fish catch: 75,000 metric tons (1971)  
Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing  
Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber  
Crude steel: 7.4 million metric tons produced (1972), 360 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 9,100,000 kw. capacity (1972); 43.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2,085 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2,586 million (f.o.b., 1972); 25% machinery and equipment; 36% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 20% foodstuffs; and 19% consumer goods (1972)  
Imports: \$2,613 million (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1972); 46% machinery and equipment; 44% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 5% foodstuffs; and 5% consumer goods (1971)  
Major trade partners: 5,199 million in 1972; 48% non-Communist countries, 52% Communist countries (1971)  
Monetary conversion rate: 4.97 lei=US\$1 (commercial) 14.4 lei=US\$1 (tourist); old commercial rates: in 1972, 5.53 lei=US\$1, prior to 1972 6.00 lei=US\$1  
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  
Note: foreign trade data converted at 1972 rate

COMMUNICATIONS:

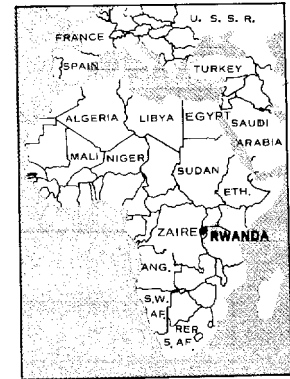
Railroads: 7,464 mi.; 6,442 mi. standard gage, 1,014 mi. narrow gage, 8 mi. broad gage; 404 mi. electrified, 852 mi. double track; government owned (1973)  
Highways: 48,000 mi.; 7,600 mi. paved; 16,300 mi. other improved surfaces, 24,100 mi. earth (1970)  
Inland waterways: 1,445 mi. (1973)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,600 mi.; refined products, 888 mi.; natural gas, 3,100 mi.  
Freight carried: rail -- 218.3 million short tons, 33.8 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highway -- 515 million short tons, 5.3 billion short ton/mi. (1971); waterway -- 16.4 million short tons, 6.9 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)  
Ports: 4 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia), 4 minor (1973)  
Civil air: 53 major transport aircraft (1973)  
Airfields: 154 total; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 7.9 billion lei; about 4.6% of total budget and 1.8% of est. GNP

NIS 60C

RWANDA



LAND:

10,000 sq. mi.; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 under cultivation, about 1/3 pastureland  
Land boundaries: 545 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,071,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)  
Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist  
Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili language of African commerce, Kinyarwanda language of interior and used in National Assembly  
Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda  
Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda  
Type: republic, military government since July 1973; no constitution  
Capital: Kigali  
Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 141 communes  
Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President, military council, and 13-member cabinet  
Government leader: General Jwenal Habyarimana, Head of State  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: last legislative election September 1969  
Political parties and leaders: Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU), dominates at all levels  
Communists: no communist party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Rwanda  
Member of AFDB, EAMA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$240 million (1971), \$60 per capita  
Agriculture: cash crops -- mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops -- bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs  
Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods  
Electric power: 21,460 kw. capacity (1972); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 28 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$24.1 million (f.o.b., 1971); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite  
Imports: \$35.8 million (c.i.f., 1971); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment  
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Zaire  
Aid: U.S., FY62-72, \$8.0 million; Belgium, France, West Germany, and Canada, FY64-67, \$33.4 million obligated  
Monetary conversion rate: 92.105 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (official) until March 1973, since then the rate has been determined on a day to day basis  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,815 mi.; 36 mi. paved, 19 mi. gravel, 1,367 mi. improved earth,  
2,393 mi. unimproved; 2,485 mi. secondary roads; most roads improved or  
unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

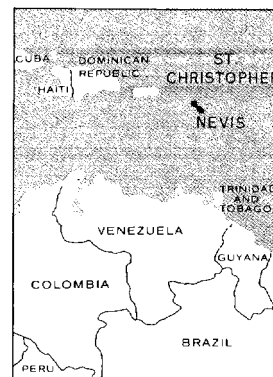
Airfields: 20 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with  
runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali;  
1,800 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 935,000; 450,000 fit for military service; no  
conscription; 38,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 81A ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA



LAND:

150 sq. mi.; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 67,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (4/60-4/70)

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent  
Religion: Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 19,616 (1960 est.)

Organized labor: 6,700

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K. although nominally remaining part of the Associated state of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

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 prime minister

Government leaders: Premier, Robert L. Bradshaw; U.K. Acting Governor, M. P. Allen

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent 10 May 1971

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

Voting strength (1971 election): St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, PAM won 2, 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election

Communists: none known

Member of: has been invited to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement)

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$15.2 million (1969), \$260 per capita

Agriculture: main crops -- sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

Major industries: sugar processing, salt extraction

Electric power: 11,000 kw. capacity (1972); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 526 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.2 million (f.o.b., 1971); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra

Imports: \$15.8 million (c.i.f., 1971); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures

Major trade partners: U.K. 45%, Canada 14%, U.S. 12% (1966)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 36 mi., narrowgauge (2'6") on St. Kitts for sugar cane

Highways: 180 mi.; 60 mi. paved, 90 mi. otherwise improved, 30 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 3 minor (1 on each island)

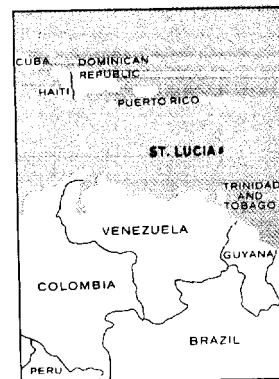
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,700 ft.

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,700 telephones; 1,600 radio and 1,400 TV receivers; 5 AM and 5 TV stations

NIS 81A

ST. LUCIA



LAND:

238 sq. mi.; 34% arable, 5% pasture, 21% forest, 22% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built-on

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 98 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 107,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (4/60-4/70)  
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent  
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic  
Language: English, French patois  
Literacy: about 80%  
Labor force: 38,000 (1969); 50% agriculture  
Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of St. Lucia  
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"  
Capital: Castries  
Political subdivisions: 16 parishes  
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands  
Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by prime minister  
Government leaders: Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Ira Simmons (acting)  
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage  
Elections: every 5 years; most recent April 1969  
Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Kenneth Foster; Saint Lucia Labour Action movement (SLAM), George Odium, St. Lucia Labor Party United Front (LPUF) led by George Charles  
Voting strength (1969 election): UWP won 6 of the 10 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP won 3 seats; LPUF won 1 seat  
Communists: negligible  
Member of: has been invited to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement)

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$40 million (1970 est.), \$350 per capita  
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices  
Major industries: tourism, lime processing  
Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods  
Electric power: 4,600 kw. capacity (1971); 10 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.); 86 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$6.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); sugar, bananas, cocoa  
Imports: \$21.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products  
Major trade partners: U.K. 49%, Canada 9%, U.S. 8% (1964)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1, now floating with pound sterling



COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 415 mi.; 175 mi. paved; 240 mi. otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

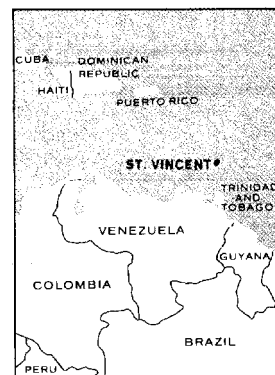
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 airfields with permanent surface runways; one with a 9,000 foot runway; one with a 5,700 foot runway; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 4,000 telephones; direct radio link with Martinique; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; 20,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 2 AM, and 1 TV station

NIS 81A

ST. VINCENT



LAND:

150 sq. mi. (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 52 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 93,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (4/60-4/70)

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 50,000 (1972 est.); about 60% unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of St. Vincent

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

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Government leader: Premier James F. Mitchell; Governor General (U.K.) Sir Rupert G. John

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (18 years old and over)

Elections: every 5 years; most recent 7 April 1972

Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato

Voting strength (1972 election): LP 6 seats, PPP 6 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislative

Communists: negligible

Member of: has stated intention to join CARICOM (CARIFTA replacement)

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$20 million (1970 est.), \$200 per capita

Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, arrowroot, coconut

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 6,300 kw. capacity (1971); 18.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 235 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3.7 million (f.o.b., 1968); bananas, arrowroot, copra, cotton

Imports: \$1.0 million (c.i.f., 1968); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles

Major trade partners: U.K. 39%, U.S. 10%, Canada 10% (1967)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.92 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1, now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 600 mi.; 200 mi. paved; 200 mi. otherwise improved; 200 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

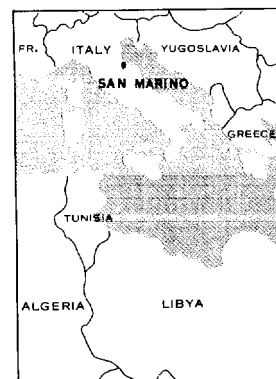
Airfields: 3 total; 2 usable, 1 with asphalt runway 4,800 ft.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 3,800 instruments; VHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 10,000 radio and 400 TV receivers; 2 AM stations

NIS 17

SAN MARINO



LAND:

24 sq. mi.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures,  
4% built-on  
Land boundaries: 21 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 18,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1972)  
Religion: Roman Catholic  
Language: Italian  
Literacy: illiteracy relatively insignificant  
Labor force: approx. 4,300  
Organized labor: General Democratic Federation of  
Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about  
1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of San Marino  
Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government  
Capital: San Marino  
Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 sections: Guaita, Fratta, Serravalle, Domagnano, Acquaviva, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, Faetano, Chiesanuova  
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  
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: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gian Luigi Berti (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs Giuseppe Lonferini (Christian Democratic party); Secretary for finance Remy Giacomini (Socialist)  
Suffrage: universal (since 1960)  
Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1974  
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  
Voting strength (1969 election): 45% DCS, 25% PCS, 18.3% PSDIS, 11.7% PSS  
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

ECONOMY:

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the government's total budget for FY71 was about \$12 million, with the largest share of revenue 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 an additional \$3 million 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: obtained 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 building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: about 65 mi.

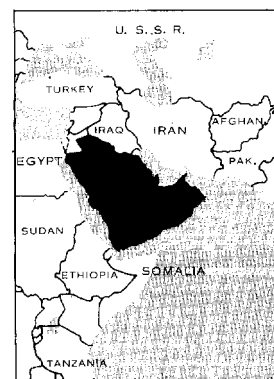
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 3,200 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 3,200 radio and 600 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

NIS 32D

SAUDI ARABIA



LAND:

618,000 sq. mi. (boundaries are poorly defined); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 2,820 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")  
Coastline: 1,560 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,844,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)  
Religion: 100% Muslim  
Language: Arabic  
Literacy: 15% (est.)  
Labor force: about 25% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce, 13% other

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Type: monarchy  
Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jeddah  
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  
Branches: King Faysal (Al Saud, Faysal ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with ruling family, Council of Ministers, and religious leaders  
Government leader: King Faysal  
Communists: negligible  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$4.5 billion (FY72 est.), \$800 per capita  
Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food  
Major industries: petroleum production 5.8 million barrels per day (1972 est.); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$2,100 million (est.) in 1971; 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: 290,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 180 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$5,481 million (f.o.b., 1972); 99% petroleum and petroleum products  
Imports: \$1,460 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, West Germany  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Saudi riyal=US\$0.27 as of February 1973 (IMF par value, freely convertible)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1970-71 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 2 September 1970 through 20 August 1971

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 350 mi., 4'8 1/2" gage

Highways: 8,700 mi.; 5,400 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and improved earth, undetermined mileage of earth roads and tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,435 mi.; refined products, 95 mi.; natural gas, 95 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 239 total, 78 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.

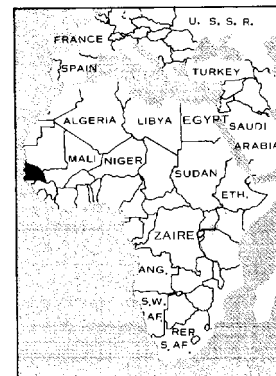
Telecommunications: excellent international radio communications; poor domestic wire service; 81,600 telephones; 250,000 radio and 150,000 TV receivers; 11 TV, 1 FM, and 4 AM stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,410,000; 755,000 fit for military service; about 62,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 50G

SENEGAL



**LAND:**  
76,000 sq. mi.; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.  
Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.

**WATER:**  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 110 n. mi.; fisheries zone beyond territorial sea)  
Coastline: 330 mi.

**PEOPLE:**  
Population: 4,167,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/67-7/69)  
Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Tukolor, 9% Dyola, 6.5% Malinke, 4.5% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese  
Religion: 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)  
Language: French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading -- now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population  
Literacy: 5%-10% (est.) in 14 plus age group  
Labor force: 1,732,000; about 80% subsistence agricultural workers; about 125,000 wage earners  
Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited

**GOVERNMENT:**  
Legal name: Republic of Senegal  
Type: republic; only one legal party since 1966  
Capital: Dakar  
Political subdivisions: 7 regions, each subdivided into 18 departments, 90 districts, and 34 communes  
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  
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; 80-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1973); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1973) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President  
Government leaders: Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: uncontested presidential and legislative elections held February 1973 for 5-year term  
Political parties and leaders: Union Progressiste Senegalaise (UPS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor, has absorbed all major opposition parties; illegal parties include Communist-backed Parti Africain de l'Independence (PAI) and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS), a splinter group  
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers; PAI is pro-Moscow; PCS is pro-Peking  
Other political or pressure groups: labor unions are controlled by party; students and teachers occasionally strike  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OMVS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO



ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.2 billion (1972 est.); \$290 per capita; real growth rate less than 1% (1966-71)  
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 240,000 metric tons, \$48 million, (1971); exports \$12 million (1971), imports (not available)  
Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining  
Electric power: 134,200 kw. capacity (1972); 354 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 88 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$216 million (f.o.b., 1972); approx. 35% peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish  
Imports: \$280 million (c.i.f., 1971); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment  
Major trade partners: France, EC (other than France), and franc zone  
Aid: economic -- France (1966-70) \$115 million; U.S. (1961-72) \$42.8 million; U.S.S.R. \$6.7 million loan negotiated; EC (1961-72) \$40.7 million; military -- U.S. (FY61-72) \$2.8 million  
Budget: 1972 est. -- receipts \$215 million, current expenditure \$193 million, investment expenditure \$19.8 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communaute Financiere Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (floating since February 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

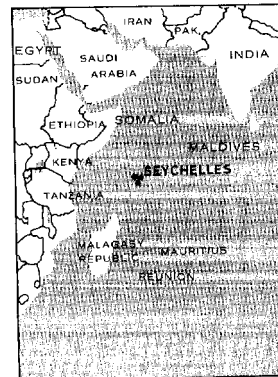
Railroads: 640 mi. meter gage; 40 mi. double track  
Highways: 8,725 mi.; 1,335 mi. bituminous, 990 mi. gravel, 400 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 935 mi.  
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor  
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 42 total, 27 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: relatively advanced for Africa; 29,300 telephones; 280,000 radio receivers; 1,600 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 942,000; 455,000 fit for military service; 50,000 reach military age (18) annually  
Supply: primarily dependent on France

NIS 63A

SEYCHELLES



LAND:

156 sq. mi.; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 305 mi. (Mahe Island 58 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 56,000, average annual growth rate 2% (7/69-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)  
Religion: 90% Roman Catholic  
Language: English official; Creole most widely spoken  
Literacy: limited  
Labor force: 22,000 agriculture  
Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of the Seychelles  
Type: British crown colony  
Capital: Victoria, Mahe Island  
Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law  
Branches: Governor, Council of Ministers, Legislative Assembly  
Government leader: Governor Sir Bruce Greatbatch  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: November 1970, held every 5 years  
Political parties and leaders: Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), James R. Mancham, President; Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP), France Albert Rene, President  
Voting strength: SDP won 10 seats in Legislative Assembly with 52.8% popular vote in 1970 election; SPUP won 5 seats with 47.2% of votes  
Communists: negligible  
Other political or pressure groups: trade unions which are appendages of political parties

ECONOMY:

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  
Major industries: processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory  
Electric power: 3,500 kw. capacity (1972); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 171 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$2.1 million (f.o.b., 1970); 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: \$10.1 million (c.i.f., 1970); 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., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: \$1.2 million in aid in both 1965 and 1966 from U.K.  
Budget: FY73 -- revenues \$9 million, expenditures 10 million (approx.)  
Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 141 mi.; 78 mi. bituminous, 63 mi. crushed stone or earth  
Ports: 1 minor port (Victoria)  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 3 total, 1 usable on Prasin Island, 1 usable on Astove Island, 1 permanent surface 8,000-11,999 ft. on Mahe Island; former RAF seaplane station at Victoria, Mahe Island, although not in present use, could be used in emergency  
Telecommunications: direct radiotelegraph communications with other adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 1,200 telephones; 15,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to Aden, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,000; 7,000 fit for military service

NIS 50Q

SIERRA LEONE



LAND:

27,900 sq. mi.; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested  
Land boundaries: 580 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,687,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/71-7/72)  
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," a form of pidgin English, is also widely spoken  
Literacy: about 10%  
Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 70,000, earn wages  
Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Sierra Leone  
Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971  
Capital: Freetown  
Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony  
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 97 members, 85 of whom are elected representatives and 12 paramount chiefs representing tribal councils in provincial districts; independent judiciary  
Government leader: Siaka Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; parliamentary election held in May 1973; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term; next presidential election 1976  
Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party  
Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$425 million (FY70), approx. \$170 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 2%-3%  
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 30,600 metric tons, \$4.3 million, imports \$2.7 million (1971)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: mining -- diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing -- beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery  
Electric power: 57,000 kw. capacity (1972); 154 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 58 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$118 million (f.o.b., 1972); 60% diamonds; iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee  
Imports: \$121 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products  
Major trade partners: U.K., EC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 leone=US\$1.30 (official), as of December 1971, floating with pound sterling since then; in July 1973, effective rate 1 leone=US\$1.26  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June (since 1 July 1966)

COMMUNICATIONS:

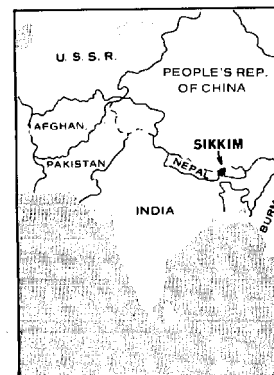
Railroads: 370 route miles; 310 mi. narrow gage (2'6") Sierra Leone Government Railroad (SLR), 60 mi. narrow gage (3'6") privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company  
Highways: 5,130 mi.; 550 mi. bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 1,470 mi. laterite (some gravel), and 3,110 mi. earth  
Inland waterways: 500 mi.; 372 mi. navigable year-round  
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 15 total, 15 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are adequate; 6,500 telephones; 50,500 radio and 5,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 632,000; 303,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 35

SIKKIM



LAND:

2,800 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 265 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 218,000, average annual growth rate 2.3%  
(3/61-4/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 75% Nepalese; 25% Bhotias, Lepchas, and a few tribal groups  
Religion: Tibetan or Lamaist Buddhism (the state religion) 33.3%; Nepalese majority are primarily Hindu  
Language: English, official; Nepali, lingua franca; Bhotias and Lepchas speak Tibeto-Burman dialects  
Literacy: probably less than 15%  
Labor force: predominantly agricultural; minimal skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Sikkim  
Type: autonomous protectorate of India ruled by a hereditary maharaja as titular ruler; tied to India by 1950 treaty and brought under further control by 1973 agreement; ruler controls only palace affairs; external relations, defense, and communications are India's exclusive responsibility  
Political subdivisions: none known  
Legal system: constitution in preparation  
Branches: Executive Council appointed from elected legislature with Indian chief executive as head of administration  
Government leader: Maharaja Paldem Thondup Namgyal, known as the Chogyal of Sikkim  
Suffrage: universal suffrage  
Elections: to be held every 4 years beginning in 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Sikkim National Congress Party; Sikkim National Party; Sikkim State Congress/Janta Congress  
Communists: no overt presence

ECONOMY:

GNP: about \$100 per capita  
Agriculture: animal husbandry, cardamon, foodgrains, tea, and oranges  
Industry: food processing and handweaving  
Foreign trade: conducted and regulated by India  
Exports: cardamon and preserved fruits  
Imports: consumer goods  
Major trade partner: India  
Aid: India (1955-66) \$19.8 million committed and drawn; India (1967-72) \$14.3 million committed (excludes \$17.3 million spent on the development of military roads)  
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Indian rupees=US\$1 (official rate); now floating with U.K. pound  
Fiscal year: 1 April stated year - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 575 mi.; 252 mi. paved, 129 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 194 mi. earth  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 1 gravel runway 600 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on India

NIS 44C

SINGAPORE



LAND:

225 sq. mi.; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,204,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/71-7/72)

Ethnic divisions: 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 3% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages

Literacy: 70% (1970)

Labor force: 474,718; 0.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 0.4% mining and quarrying, 32.2% manufacturing, 30.4% services, 5.2% construction, 21.5% commerce, 9.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6% other

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

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature

Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin 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 (1972 election): PAP won all 65 seats in parliament and received 70% of vote; remaining 30% to four opposition parties

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis Party infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.8 billion (1972), \$1,310 per capita; 13% average annual real growth (1965-71)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs, must import much of its other food requirements; major crops -- rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 14,700 metric tons (1972), imports -- 47,000 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade

Exports: \$2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1972); 60% reexports; petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$3.75 billion (c.i.f., 1972); 25% goods reexported; major retained imports -- capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports -- Malaysia, Indonesia, U.S., Japan, U.K.; imports -- Japan, Malaysia, U.S., U.K.

Aid: U.K. -- (1960-September 1969) \$254 million disbursed; (1969-73) \$120 million extended; IBRD -- (1963-June 1972) \$124 million committed, \$61 million disbursed

Monetary conversion rate: 2.54 Singapore dollars=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 24 mi. of meter gage

Highways: 1,226 mi.; 773 mi. paved, 243 mi. crushed stone, 210 mi. improved earth

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 189,847 telephones; 268,004 radio and 193,120 TV sets; 2 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; new seacom submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 586,000; 395,000 fit for military service



NIS 55B

SOMALIA



LAND:

246,000 sq. mi.; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other  
Land boundaries: 1,406 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,880 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,045,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/65-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians  
Religion: almost entirely Muslim  
Language: Somali (written form recently instituted by government); Arabic, Italian, English  
Literacy: under 5%  
Labor force: 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other  
Organized labor: law providing for government-controlled labor union promulgated in June 1971, but union so far not established

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Somali Democratic Republic  
Type: republic; under military rule since October 1969  
Capital: Mogadiscio  
Political subdivisions: 11 regions, 56 districts  
Organization: the junta has assumed all authority, calling itself the Supreme Revolutionary Council, membership of which consists of 18 army and 3 police officers; the Council has abrogated the constitution, dissolved the parliament, and banned political parties  
Government leader: President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre  
Communists: possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy  
Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$137 million (1968 est.), about \$50 per capita  
Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country; main crops -- bananas, livestock, sugarcane, cotton, cereals  
Major industries: a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron rod plant  
Electric power: 9,000 kw. capacity (1972); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 12 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$43 million (f.o.b., 1972); bananas, livestock, hides, skins  
Imports: \$73 million (c.i.f., 1972); textiles, cereals, transport equipment  
Major trade partners: Italy and U.K.; Arab countries; \$6.9 million imports from Communist countries (1970 est.)  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.233 Somali shillings=US\$1 (official)  
Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 8,414 mi.; 582 mi. paved; 478 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 7,354 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Fiume Giuba navigable 345 mi. from May to mid-June and August to late November

Ports: 4 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 111 total, 53 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations

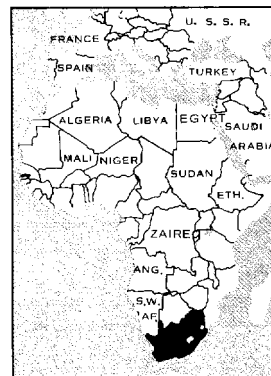
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 4,740 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 735,000; 395,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 61

SOUTH AFRICA



LAND:

472,000 sq. mi. (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 434 sq. mi.); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 1,270 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,790 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 23,905,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 17.8% white, 69.9% African, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian  
Religion: primarily Christian except Asian and African; 60% of Africans are animists  
Language: Afrikaans and English official, Africans have many vernacular languages  
Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 35% 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); nonwhites have no bargaining power

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of South Africa  
Type: republic  
Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein  
Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers  
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence  
Government leader: Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster  
Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)  
Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1970  
Political parties and leaders: National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, C. Mulder, M. C. Botha, Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers graaff; Progressive Party, Colin Eglin, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale party, Albert Hertzog, Jaap Marais  
Voting strength (1970 general elections): of 166 legislative seats, National Party 118, United Party 47, Progressive Party 1  
Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Michael Harmel, Joe Slovo  
Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute  
Member of: IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$21.1 billion (1972), \$940 per capita; real growth rate 3.1% (1972)  
Agriculture: main crops -- corn, wool, dairy products, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; self-sufficient in foodstuffs  
Fishing: catch 481,000 metric tons (1972)  
Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metal working, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing  
Electric power: 11,635,000 kw. capacity (1972); 63.993 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2,750 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1972 excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output \$1.6 billion (1972)  
Imports: \$4.0 billion (f.o.b., 1972); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals  
Major trade partners: U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., West Germany, Japan  
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid  
Budget: FY74 -- revenue \$6.4 billion, expenditures \$6.8 billion  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1.42 (par value), 0.7046 SA Rand=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

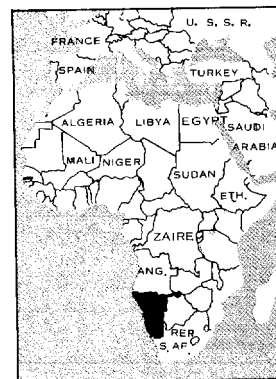
Railroads: 12,318 mi.; 11,879 mi. 3'6" gage of which 1,323 mi. are multiple track; 2,726 mi. electrified; 440 mi. 2'0" gage single track  
Highways: 220,000 mi.; 31,700 mi. paved, 42,650 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 145,650 mi. improved and unimproved earth  
Pipelines: crude oil, 520 mi.; refined products, 450 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.  
Ports: 5 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 57 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 756 total, 532 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 125 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: the system, except for the lack of television, 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; 1.6 million telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 13 AM, 60 FM, and no TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,444,000; 3,335,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17

NIS 61

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA



LAND:

318,000 sq. mi.; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border  
Land boundaries: 2,360 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 925 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 800,000, average annual growth rate 1.9%  
(7/60-7/65)  
Ethnic divisions: 14% white, 81% Africans, 5% Colored (mulattoes); almost half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe; Damara tribe has almost 45,000 members; Herero, Okavango, Nama tribes have about 30,000 members each  
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: Territory of South-West Africa  
Type: administered as part of Republic of South Africa, since a League of Nations mandate in 1920; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate, and status now in dispute  
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: administrator, appointee of South African Government, has jurisdiction over zone of white settlement with white-elected Legislative Assembly handling some local matters; white residents also elect representatives in South African Parliament; tribal homelands are under South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development with tribal chiefs exercising limited autonomy; popularly elected legislative councils for Ovamboland and Kavangoland established in August 1973  
Government leader: B.J. van der Walt, Administrator  
Suffrage: limited to white adults  
Elections: last general election, 1970  
Political parties and leaders: white parties -- National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus; nonwhite parties -- South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuuo  
Voting strength: NP (1970 election) won all 10 seats in Republic legislature and all 18 seats in South-West Africa Legislative Assembly  
Communists: no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on South-West African Bantu outside territory

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: National Convention, an alliance of 10 non-white parties and other groups that oppose separate development for tribal homelands

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 567,600 metric tons (1972) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)  
Major industries: meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, and diamond mining, dairy products  
Electric power: 155,200 kw. capacity (1972); 543 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 690 kw.-hr. per capita  
Aid: South Africa is only major donor  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US\$1.42 (par value); 0.7046 SA Rand=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

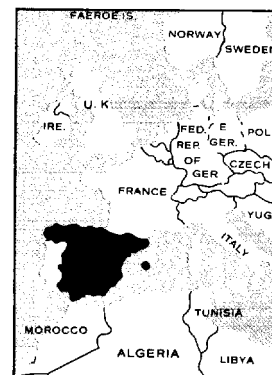
Railroads: 1,454 mi., all 3'6" gage, single track  
Highways: 21,000 mi.; 2,344 mi. bituminous treated, 220 mi. gravel and 18,436 mi. earth road and tracks  
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor  
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)  
Airfields: 125 total, 83 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 37 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link, and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 35,600 telephones; unknown number of radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 192,000; about 113,000 fit for military service  
Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

NIS 9

SPAIN



LAND:

195,000 sq. mi., including Canary (2,900 sq. mi.) and Balearic Islands (1,940 sq. mi.); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other  
Land boundaries: 1,180 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 3,085 mi. (includes Balearic Islands, 420 mi., and Canary Islands, 720 mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 35,041,000 (including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)  
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 90%  
Labor force (1973): 12.7 million; 25% agriculture, 36% industry, 39% services; registered unemployment is 1.5% of labor force  
Organized labor: 90% of labor force in compulsory government-controlled syndicates

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: (The) Spanish State  
Type: nominally a monarchy, but without a king; actually an authoritarian regime under Generalissimo Franco with Prince Juan Carlos designated to succeed him as chief of state and become king  
Capital: Madrid  
Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 1 province and 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) in Africa; Ifni province ceded by Spain to Morocco in June 1969; 2 former provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea were granted independence in October 1968  
Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; 7 basic laws including Organic Law of the State of January 1967 serve as a constitution; legal education at 14 schools of law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive, with chief of government dominating all branches of government through his appointive powers and authority to legislate by decree; legislative with unicameral Cortes dominated by executive; judicial, independent in principal but generally limited to interpretation of laws  
Government leader: Generalissimo Francisco Franco -- Chief of State, commander in Chief of the armed forces, and head of the National Movement (formerly called the Falange)  
Suffrage: universal in national referendums, over age 21  
Elections: only two types of direct election other than referendum provided: representatives to municipal councils for which only heads of households vote (latest election November 1973) and, under new constitutional law of 1967, 104 members of the Cortes elected by heads of households and married women for a 4-year term (last election September 1971)

## GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders: National Movement only legally recognized party, headed by Franco; Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, minister-secretary general of the movement; various semiclandestine opposition groups include -- Christian Democratic factions under Jose Maria Gil Robles and Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez; the Socialists are split into the "old guard" under exiled Secretary General, Rodolfo Llopis, the "Young Turks" and the "Internal Socialists" under Enrique Tierno Galvan; the Anarchists; Republicans; Monarchists; smaller regional and national splinter groups; the Communist Party, whose secretary general, Santiago Carrillo Solares, is in exile and is challenged by a small dissident pro-Soviet faction led by exiled Enrique Lister Forjan; and some small pro-Chinese Communist groups which appear and disappear under varying names

Voting strength: 561 seats, but somewhat fewer members as some hold more than one seat -- 19% representing the family elected directly; 45% representing municipalities, syndicates, and professions elected indirectly under close regime control; and 36% are appointed by regime or are ex officio

Communists: (inside and outside Spain, est.) 5,000; sympathizers up to 20,000

Other political or pressure groups: the state-controlled organization of syndicates, comprising representatives of management and labor, an illegal labor group called the Workers' Commissions, the Catholic Church, business and land owning interests, Opus Dei, Catholic Action, university students

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IHB, IMF, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY:

GNP: \$50.6 billion; \$1,470 per capita (1972); 66.8% consumption, 22.2% investment, 11.0% government; 1972 real growth rate 7.5%, in 1964 constant prices

Agriculture: main crops -- cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,750 (1969-70) calories per day per capita

Fishing: catch 1.5 million tons, \$455 million (1970); exports \$93.3 million (1971 fish and fish products); imports \$43.1 million (1971 fish and fish products)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Shortages: crude petroleum

Crude steel: 9.5 million metric tons produced, 275 kilograms per capita (1972)

Electric power: 21,886,370 kw. capacity (1972); 68.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,960 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3,791 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables

Imports: \$6,732 million (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

Major trade partners: (1972) 16.0% U.S., 12.1% West Germany, 10.4% France, 8.0% U.K., 5.8% Italy, 3.5% Netherlands; 43.3% EC; 10.0% rest of Europe; 8.6% Latin America; 1.8% Eastern European countries and U.S.S.R.

Aid:  
 economic -- U.S., \$2,070.2 million authorized (FY46-72), IBRD, \$376.8 million authorized (FY64-72), \$50.0 million authorized (FY72); military -- U.S., \$843.2 million authorized (FY53-72)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peseta=US\$0.0172

Fiscal year: calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 10,484 mi.; 8,374 mi.; (5'6" gage), 2,110 mi. other gages (4'8 1/2" to 1'11 5/8"), 1,346 mi., double track; 2,368 mi. electrified

Highways: 86,600 mi.; national -- 35,175 mi. bituminous treatment, 9,400 mi. crushed stone, 4,225 mi. bituminous, stone block and concrete; provincial -- 18,200 mi. bituminous treatment, 18,400 mi. crushed stone, 1,200 mi. bituminous, concrete, and stone block



COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Inland waterways: about 650 mi.; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: crude oil, 230 mi.; refined products, 515 mi.; natural gas, 90 mi.

Ports: 23 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 183 major transport aircraft (including 2 foreign owned but Spanish registered)

Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 122 total, 83 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 34 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations

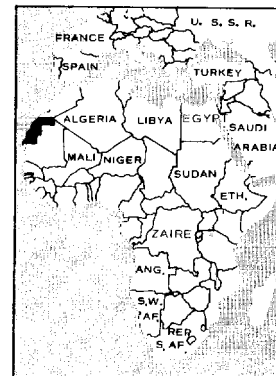
Telecommunications: modern, well engineered, well maintained; 5.9 million telephones; 8 million radio and 5.02 million television receivers; 175 AM, 230 FM, and 650 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,544,000; 6,560,000 fit for military service; 275,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 50P

SPANISH SAHARA



LAND:

103,000 sq. mi., nearly all desert  
Land boundaries: 1,296 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 690 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 76,000 (preliminary total from the census of  
31 December 1970)  
Ethnic divisions: 51.2% Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads;  
48.8% Spanish  
Religion: 51% Muslim, 49% Catholic  
Language: Spanish (official), local Arabic or Hassania  
Literacy: among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%  
Labor force: 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other  
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Sahara  
Type: province of Spain, subordinate to Ministry of the Presidency  
Capital: El Aaiun  
Political subdivisions: two regions -- Rio de Oro and Saguia el Hamra  
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law  
Branches: Provincial Council; 80 members, of whom half are elected natives  
Government leader: Governor General responsible to Directorate General of the  
Promotion of the Sahara (a division of the Ministry of the Presidency),  
Br. Gen. Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil  
Suffrage: heads of families only  
Elections: 40 members of Provincial Council, August 1967; half of municipal  
councillors May 1969  
Political party: National Movement  
Communists: party proscribed; Communist sympathizers, few (if any)  
Other political or pressure groups: none

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: confined to fishing and handicrafts; exploitation of huge  
phosphate deposit is planned  
Shortages: water  
Electric power: 522 kw. capacity (1972); 0.8 million kw.-hr. produced (1972),  
10 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$445,600 (1968); dried fish, goatskins  
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  
Monetary conversion rate: 58.03 pesetas=US\$1 (official), set February 1973

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 3,790 mi.; 305 bituminous treated, 3,485 mi. unimproved earth roads  
and tracks  
Ports: 2 major, 2 minor

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 17 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

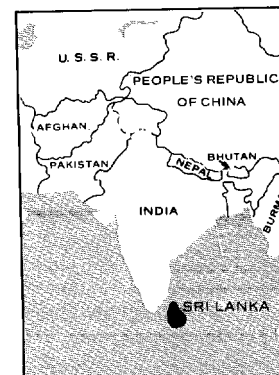
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph poor to fair; 550 telephones; 1,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,000; 7,000-8,000 fit for military service

NIS 37

SRI LANKA (formerly Ceylon)



LAND:

25,300 sq. mi.; 25% cultivated; 44% forested; 31% waste, urban, and other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi. plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar, and right to establish 100 n. mi. conservation zone)  
Coastline: 835 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 13,357,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/63-10/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other  
Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other  
Language: Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population  
Literacy: 82% (1970 est.)  
Labor force: 4 million; 17% unemployed; employed persons -- 53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other  
Organized labor: 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: 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 22 May 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: unitary parliamentary form of government; unicameral legislature and independent judiciary  
Government leader: Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike  
Suffrage: universal over age 18, but most Indian Tamils, who comprise 10.6% of population, are not enfranchised  
Elections: national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held May 1970, but new constitution postpones deadline for next election until May 1977  
Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Tamil United Front, S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene, General Secretary; Communist Party/Moscow, S. A. Wickremasinghe, General Secretary; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President  
Voting strength (1970 election): 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow, 5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder  
Communists: approximately 169,000 voted for the Communist Party in the May 1970 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 2,000, Communist Party/Peking 532 (1968 est.)

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions  
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.03 billion (1972 current prices), \$170 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% (1972)  
Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 35% of GNP; main crops -- rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages -- rice, wheat, sugar, fish  
Fishing: catch 190,000 metric tons, \$64 million (1970); exports \$1.4 million, imports \$13.1 million (1972)  
Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture  
Exports: \$310.7 million (f.o.b., 1972); tea, rubber, coconut products  
Imports: \$327.2 million (c.i.f., 1972), machinery and equipment, sugar, flour, rice, textiles, and clothing  
Major trade partners: (1972) exports -- U.K. 14.1%, China 8.2%, Pakistan 8.0%, U.S. 7.2% U.S.S.R. 1.8%; imports -- U.K. 10.4%, Pakistan 4.1%, China 4.9%, India 7.0%, U.S. 7.6%, USSR 1.0%  
Monetary conversion rate: 6.405 rupees=US\$1 (effective September 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 January - 30 December (starting 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS:

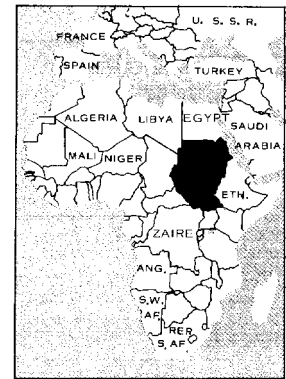
Railroads: 938 mi.; 851 mi. 5'6" gage, 87 mi. 2'6" gage; 63 mi. double track; no electrification; government owned  
Highways: 25,580 mi.; 11,700 mi. paved (mostly bituminous treated), 11,500 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 530 mi. improved earth, 1,850 mi. unimproved earth; in addition several thousand mi. of tracks, mostly unmotorable  
Inland waterways: 270 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft  
Ports: 3 major, 9 minor  
Civil air: 5 major transport (including 1 leased)  
Airfields: 17 total, 10 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; excellent international service; 64,338 (est.) telephones; 505,000 radio sets, no TV sets; 1 AM (plus 4 repeater stations), no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,362,000; 2,530,000 fit for military service; 153,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 54

SUDAN



LAND:

967,000 sq. mi.; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest  
Land boundaries: 4,850 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")  
Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 17,112,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other  
Religion: 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)  
Language: Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process  
Literacy: 5% to 10%  
Labor force: 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan  
Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969  
Capital: Khartoum  
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government; limited regional autonomy in 3 southern provinces  
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; Revolutionary Command Council established in 1969 dissolved in October 1971 with the installation of Ja'far al-Numayri as president and chief executive; Numayri has reorganized government through a series of Republican decrees; legal education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Government leader: President and Prime Minister Ja'far al-Numayri  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: parliamentary elections, first after 6 years of military rule held in April and May 1965 in 6 northern provinces; latest elections in April 1968; presidential plebiscite held in September 1971 elections to constituent assembly held in September-October 1972; elections for southern regional assembly scheduled for November 1973  
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  
Voting strength: not tabulated by party  
Communists: party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter-coup, several top leaders including Secretary-General Mahjub executed; actual hard-core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government; party is being reorganized underground under leadership of Secretary-General Muhammad Nujud, 35,000 CP members

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Ansar Muslim sect, at odds with the military regime since the May coup, defeated in fighting in spring 1970; Sudan Opposition Front, composed of former political party elements and other disgruntled conservative interests, operates in exile  
Member of: AFDB, Arab League, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, I.L.O., IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.6 billion (1969 provisional), under \$100 per capita; 8% growth at current prices 1968-69  
Agriculture: main crops -- sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops -- cotton, gum arabic  
Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals  
Electric power: 197,000 kw. capacity (1972); 590 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 35 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$313 million (f.o.b., FY71); cotton (63%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$102 million exports to Communist countries (FY71)  
Imports: \$316 million (c.i.f., FY71); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; \$75 million imports from Communist countries (FY71)  
Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R., China  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Sudanese pound=US\$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound=US\$1  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

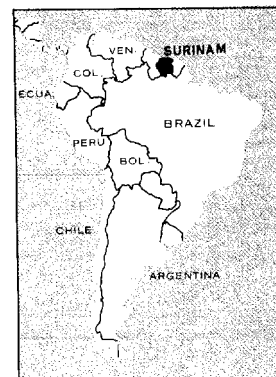
Railroads: 2,950 mi.; 2,730 mi. 3'6" gage, 440 mi. 2' gage plantation line  
Highways: 6,550 mi.; 680 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 190 mi. bituminous-treated, and 5,680 mi. improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks  
Inland waterways: 3,300 mi. navigable  
Ports: 1 major, 7 minor  
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 90 total, 68 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, multi-conductor cables, radio communication stations and a tropospheric scatter link; principal center of Khartoum, secondary centers at Al Fashir and Port Sudan; 46,400 telephones; 650,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 5 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,889,000; 2,310,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 160,000

NIS 95B

SURINAM



LAND:

55,100 sq. mi.; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other  
Land boundaries: 970 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 240 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 455,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (7/64-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 35.5% Creole (Negro and mixed), 34.7% Hindustani (East Indian), 14.9% Javanese, 8.5% Bush Negro, 2.2% Amerindian, 1.6% Chinese, 1.3% Europeans, 1.3% other and unknown  
Religion: Muslim, Hindu, Moravian, Roman Catholic, other -- in order of size (% figures unknown)  
Language: Dutch official; English widely spoken; Taki-Taki (Surinam Creole) is native language of Creoles and lingua franca; Hindi; Japanese  
Literacy: 70% to 75%  
Labor force: 100,000 (1973); 20% agriculture, 7% mining, 12% industry and construction, 10% trade, banking and transport, government, 3% other; 25% unemployed employees, 13% other  
Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Surinam  
Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy  
Capital: Paramaribo  
Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by district commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs  
Legal system: Dutch civil law system; country statute of 1955 serves as constitution  
Branches: Council of Ministers headed by a Minister-President, which constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member legislative council (Staten) popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police  
Government leader: Minister-President, Jules Sedney (defeated in November 1973 election; continues to serve until successor is designated)  
Suffrage: universal over age 23  
Elections: every 4 years or earlier upon request of Minister-President; latest held November 1973 won by National Party Combination (NPK), a creole-based election coalition in which the National Party of Surinam (NPS) is the largest party  
Political parties and leaders: National Party of Surinam (NPS), Hendrick A. E. Arron; United Hindustani Party (VHP), J. Lachmon; Progressive National Party (PNP), Frank E. Essed; Surinam Democratic Party (SDP), B. F. J. Oostburg; United Indonesian People's Party (SRI), F. Karsowidijojo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), H. I. Soemita; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); United Peoples Party (VVP), led by apolitical or Chinese businessmen  
Voting strength (1973 prelim.): NPK 22 seats, VHP 17  
Communists: no overt Communist Party; PNP believed to have Communist sympathizers  
Member of: EC (associate), WHO



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$308 million (1971); \$740 per capita; real growth rate 1971 est., 4%  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice); caloric intake 2,350 calories per day per capita (1968)  
Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing  
Electric power: 220,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. production (1972), 3,350 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$154 million (f.o.b., 1971); bauxite, alumina, aluminum, wood and wood products, rice  
Imports: \$113 million (c.i.f., 1971); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 39%, Canada 2%, Netherlands 14%; imports -- U.S. 35%, Netherlands 22%, Europe 18% (1971)  
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY53-72), \$5.0 million loans, \$4.7 million grants; from international organizations (FY49-72), \$44.1 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 Surinam guilders (S. fl.) = US\$1 (27 December 1971)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

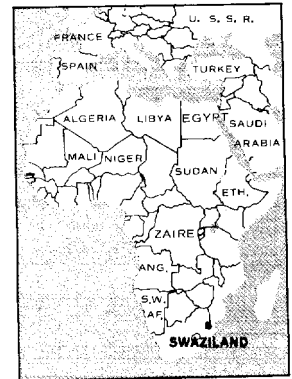
Railroads: 104 mi.; 54 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage (government owned) and 50 mi. narrow gage (industrial lines); all single track  
Highways: 1,550 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 130 mi. gravel, 370 mi. improved earth, 750 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 2,850 mi.; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 14 to 23 ft. can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches  
Ports: 1 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 31 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 11,200 telephones; 100,000 radio and 32,000 TV receivers, 5 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 109,000; 60,000 fit for military service

NIS 61

SWAZILAND



LAND:

6,700 sq. mi.; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland  
Land boundaries: 270 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 467,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto  
Religion: 43% animist, 57% Christian  
Language: English and Swati are official languages; government business conducted in English  
Literacy: about 25%  
Labor force: 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 7,900 employed in South African mines (1969)  
Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland  
Type: monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968  
Capital: Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (royal and legislative)  
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, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: in April 1973 King abolished the constitution, dismissed parliament, and assumed personal rule; he intends ruling under a King-in-Council arrangement with the cabinet being retained as an advisory council; former members of parliament continue to receive their salaries and new constitution probably will be drawn up later  
Government leader: Head of State and government King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Makhosini Dlamini  
Suffrage: universal for adults  
Elections: first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1964; latest for House of Assembly in May 1972  
Political parties and leaders: Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, has been dissolved  
Voting strength: in 1972 elections, Imbokodvo won 21 seats, NNLC won 3 seats in the House of Assembly  
Communists: no Communist Party  
Member of: AFDB, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: approx. \$80 million (1969), about \$200 per capita; real growth rate about 8% (1967)  
Agriculture: main crops -- maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits  
Major industry: mining  
Electric power: 67,800 kw. capacity (1972); 220 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 500 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$80.5 million (f.o.b., 1971); iron ore, asbestos, sugar, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$67.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); food products, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizer, fuel

Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., South Africa

Aid: economic aid -- U.K. \$14.7 million (budgeted, 1971-73), others approximately \$1.3 million; no military aid

Budget: FY71 -- revenue \$22 million, recurrent expenditure \$20.1 million, development expenditure \$3.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US\$1.42 (par value); Swaziland uses the South African Rand; 0.7046 SA Rand=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 139 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

Highways: 2,100 mi.; 150 mi. paved; 850 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 25 usable; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

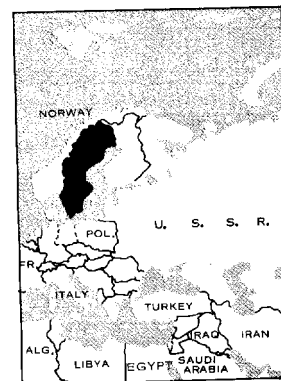
Telecommunications: the system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 5,700 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 106,000; 60,000 fit for military service

NIS 11

SWEDEN



LAND:  
173,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other  
Land boundaries: 1,365 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 8,143,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (1/72-1/73)  
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority  
Religion: 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other  
Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities  
Literacy: 99%  
Labor force: 3.9 million; 11.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 33.5% mining and manufacturing; 9.6% construction; 15.5% commerce; 7.2% transportation and communications; 20.9% services; 3.2% unemployed  
Organized labor: 80% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Stockholm  
Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns  
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1949 serve as constitution; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts  
Government leaders: King Carl XVI Gustaf; Prime Minister Olof Palme  
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20  
Elections: every 3 years (next in September 1976)  
Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Gunnar Helen; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Communist, Carl-Henrik Hermansson; Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Bylin  
Voting strength (1973 election): 14.3% Moderate Coalition, 25.0% Center, 9.4% Liberal, 43.7% Social Democratic, 5.3% Communist, 2.3% other  
Communists: 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 274,929 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections; an additional 8,014 votes cast for Maoist KFML  
Member of: Council of Europe, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:  
GNP: \$54.1 billion, \$6,650 per capita (1972); 53.5% consumption, 22.1% investment, 23.3% government; 1.1% net exports of goods and services (1971); 1972 growth rate 2.1% in constant prices

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops -- grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages -- oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)  
 Fishing: catch 208,900 metric tons, exports \$18 million, imports \$105 million  
 Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals  
 Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt  
 Crude steel: 5.2 million metric tons produced (1972), 640 kilograms per capita  
 Electric power: 17,559,000 kw. capacity (1972); 70.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 8,200 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$8,749 million (f.o.b., 1972); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals  
 Imports: \$8,062 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals  
 Major trade partners: (1971) West Germany 15.0%, U.K. 13.8%, U.S. 7.2%, Norway 8.3%, Denmark 9.0%; EFTA 42.4%; EC 29.7%; Communist countries 4.8%  
 Aid: economic -- U.S., \$231.1 million authorized (FY46-72); \$18.5 million in 1971; \$24.7 million in 1972; net official aid to less developed countries and multi-lateral agencies, \$662.4 million (1960-70), \$159 million in 1971, \$198 million in 1972  
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 kronor=US\$0.2385 (spot rate September 28, 1973)  
 Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

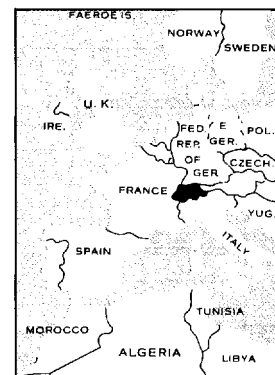
Railroads: 7,561 mi.; Swedish State Railways (Sj) -- 7,004 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 165 mi. narrow gage (3'6" and 2'11"), 4,373 mi. electrified, 725 mi. double tracked; 294 mi. standard gage (4' 8 1/2"), 98 mi. narrow gage (2'11"), 284 mi. electrified are privately owned and operated  
 Highways: 61,000 mi.; 44,550 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 16,395 mi. are bitumen, concrete, stone block, or cobblestone  
 Inland waterways: 1,268 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges  
 Ports: 17 major, and 23 significant minor  
 Civil air: 66 major transports  
 Airfields: 234 total, 204 usable; 107 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 75 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 9 seaplane stations  
 Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 5 million telephones; 24 AM, 85 FM, and 198 TV stations; 5 million radio and 3 million TV receivers; 10 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,884,000; 1,675,000 fit for military service; 56,000 reach military age (19) annually

NIS 15

SWITZERLAND



LAND:

16,000 sq. mi.; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water  
Land boundaries: 1,171 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,460,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (1/72-1/73)  
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: 3.0 million, about one-fifth 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; no significant unemployment shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor -- 6,537 unfilled vacancies in April 1972  
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)  
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  
Branches: bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons  
Government leader: Roger Bonvin (1-year term as president begins on January 1973), President  
Suffrage: universal over age 20  
Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1975  
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Farmer, Artisan, and Middle Class Party (BGB), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; Republican Movement (REP)-National Action (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach  
Voting strength (1971 election): 49 seats FDP, 44 seats CVP, 46 seats SPS, 23 seats BGB, 5 seats PdA, 4 seats N.A., 7 seats REP, 22 seats others  
Communists: 3,500; 50,831 votes in 1971 election  
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, U.N. (permanent observer), WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$38.1 billion (1972), \$5,980 per capita (1972); 57% consumption, 30% investment, 11% government, net foreign balance 2% (1972); 1972 growth rate 4.7%, constant prices

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 3,190 calories per day per capita (1969-70)  
Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments  
Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy  
Crude steel: 532,000 metric tons produced (1971), 70 kg. per capita  
Electric power: 11,216,000 kw. capacity (1972); 39.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 5,200 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$6.8 billion (f.o.b., 1972); principal items -- machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, textiles, foodstuffs  
Imports: \$8.5 billion (c.i.f., 1972); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns  
Major trade partners: West Germany 23%, France 11%, U.S. 8%, Austria 5%, Italy 9%, U.K. 8%; EC 50%; EFTA 20%; Communist countries 3% (1972)  
Aid: economic -- authorized, U.S. \$47 million through FY72; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$194 million (FY62-72), \$67 million in FY72  
Monetary conversion rate: 3.03 Swiss francs=US\$1 (September 1973, floating)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

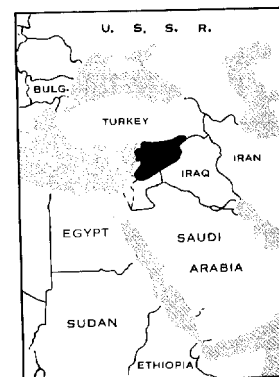
Railroads: 3,186 mi.; 1,809 government owned (SBB), 1,763 mi. 4' 8 1/2" gage, 46 mi. 3' 3 3/8" gage, 837 mi. double track, 972 mi. single track, 99% electrified; 1,377 mi. non-government owned, 444 mi. 4' 8 1/2" gage, 886 mi. 3' 3 3/8" gage, 47 mi. 2' 7 1/2" gage, 100% electrified  
Highways: 37,158 mi., all paved  
Pipelines: crude oil, 195 mi.  
Inland waterways: 41 mi.; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee  
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor  
Civil air: 66 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 91 total, 75 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 3.5 million telephones; communications satellite station under construction; 1.99 million radio and 1.6 million TV receivers; 6 AM, 88 FM, and 255 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,531,000; 1,325,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 28A

SYRIA



**LAND:**  
 72,000 sq. mi. including 500 sq. mi. of Israeli-occupied territory; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert  
 Land boundaries: 1,365 (1967) (excluding occupied area 1,340 mi.)

**WATER:**  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")  
 Coastline: 120 mi.

**PEOPLE:**  
 Population: 6,990,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/71-7/72)  
 Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other  
 Religion: 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects  
 Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood  
 Literacy: about 40%  
 Labor force: 2 million; 67% agriculture, 12% industry (including construction), 21% 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  
 Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; legislative power rests in the People's Assembly (election pending); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command  
 Government leaders: President Hafiz Al-Asad  
 Suffrage: universal at age 18  
 Elections: no electoral laws being drafted; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971; local councils elected in March 1972, assembly elections pending  
 Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) party; a "national front" cabinet formed in March 1972, dominated by Ba'thists, includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)  
 Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering 10,000 to 13,000  
 Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself; conservative religious leaders  
 Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**  
 GDP: \$2.1 billion (1972), \$310 per capita; real GDP growth rate 14% 1972 est.  
 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, petroleum (119,000 BPD. production, refining capacity 54,000 bbls. per day, 1971) food processing, beverages, tobacco



ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 360,000 kw. capacity (1972); 838 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 120 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$254 million (f.o.b., 1972); cotton, fruits and vegetables, grain, wool, and livestock  
Imports: \$477 million (c.i.f., 1972 est.); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs  
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S.S.R., Italy, and Lebanon; imports -- Lebanon, West Germany, Italy, U.S.S.R., Japan, and France  
Budget: 1972 est. -- revenues \$415 million, expenditures \$565 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 3.82 Syrian pounds=US\$1 (controlled rate) used throughout; changed to 3.85 Syrian pounds=US\$1 in February 1973; 4.04 Syrian pounds=US\$1 (free rate July 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

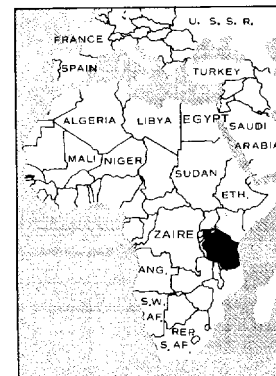
Railroads: 649 mi.; 459 mi. standard gage, 190 mi. narrow gage (3'5 3/8")  
Highways: 7,150 mi.; 4,300 mi. paved, 810 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,540 mi. improved earth, 497 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: 420 mi.; of little importance  
Pipelines: crude oil, 810 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.; natural gas 140 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 90 total, 29 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: fair international radiocommunication service; fair domestic telecommunication service; 120,000 telephones; 1,000,000 radio and 135,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 5 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,631,000; 880,000 fit for military service; about 90,000 reach military age (19) annually

NIS 56E

TANZANIA



LAND:

362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 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: 2,413 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.  
Coastline: 885 (this includes Mafia Island, 70; Pemba Island, 110; and Zanzibar, 132)

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,558,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab  
Religion: Tanganyika -- 40% animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar -- almost all Muslim  
Language: Swahili English and 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: 15%-20%  
Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture  
Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania  
Type: republic; single parties dominate both on the mainland and on Zanzibar  
Capital: Dar es Salaam  
Political subdivisions: 22 regions -- 18 on mainland, 4 on Zanzibar islands  
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University College, Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), consists of 120 elected members, 18 ex officio members, and up to 25 appointed members from mainland, and 3 ex officio members and up to 52 appointed members from Zanzibar; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland  
Government leader: President Julius Nyerere  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Political party and leaders: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Prime Minister and Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar, is supposed to merge with TANU eventually  
Voting strength (October 1970 national elections): 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of 3.6 million votes cast  
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Mainland:  
 GDP: \$1,138 million at 1966 prices (1971), about \$80 per capita; growth rate in constant 1966 prices for 1970-71 4.5%  
 Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food  
 Fishing: catch 195,000 metric tons, \$15.7 million (1970); exports \$1.7 million, imports \$724,000 (1971)  
 Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products  
 Electric power: 124,000 kw. capacity (1972); 460 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 34 kw.-hr. per capita  
 Exports: \$320 million (f.o.b., 1972); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea  
 Imports: \$406 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar)  
 Major trade partners: exports -- China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, Kenya, U.S.; imports -- U.K., China, Kenya, West Germany, U.S., Japan  
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US\$0.14; 6.90 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 Tanganyika (above)  
 Exports: \$12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products  
 Imports: \$5.6 million (1968); 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; China is currently major source  
 Exchange rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1  
 Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

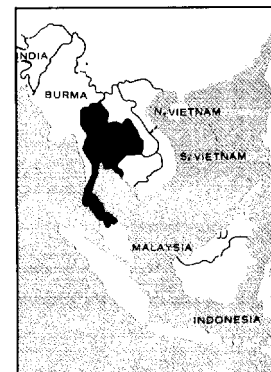
Railroads: 1,950 mi.; 600 mi. 3'6" gage; 1,638 mi., meter gage, 4 mi. double track; Tanzania portion of Tan-Zam Railroad completed  
 Highways: total 30,000 mi., including 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island and 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 1,400 mi. bituminous treated, (370 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba); 28,600 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth  
 Pipelines: refined products 610 mi.  
 Inland waterways: 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa  
 Ports: 4 major, 8 minor  
 Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft  
 Airfields: 114 total, 101 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations  
 Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 40,150 telephones; 225,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,354,000; 1,860,000 fit for military service

NIS 42

THAILAND



LAND:  
198,000 sq. mi.; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other  
Land boundaries: 3,025 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 38,438,000, average annual growth rate 3.2%  
(current)  
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: 88% agriculture, 9% commerce, 3% industry

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Thailand  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Bangkok  
Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces  
Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated in 1968, suspended 17 November 1971; provisional constitution promulgated December 1972; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; Prime Minister heads a 22-man cabinet; National Assembly unicameral and appointed by executive branch; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases  
Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adundet; Sanya Thammasak, Prime Minister; Sukit Nimmanhemin, Deputy Prime Minister  
Suffrage: universal  
Elections: expected within 3-6 months  
Political parties and leaders: dissolved under the revolutionary order 17 November 1971 but may be reestablished at time of new elections  
Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,000; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total about 5,500  
Other political or pressure groups: none  
Member of: ADB, ASA, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, SEAMES, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$7.4 billion (1972 est. in current prices), \$200 per capita; estimated 4% real growth in 1972  
Agriculture: world's largest rice exporter in 1972; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; almost 100% self-sufficient in food  
Fishing: catch 1.6 million metric tons, exports, 32,000 tons, \$22 million (1971)  
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin mining; world's fourth largest tin producer  
Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum  
Electric power: 1,975,000 kw. capacity (1973); 6,300,000 kw.-hr. produced (1973), 170 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$1,063 million (f.o.b., 1972); rice, corn, rubber, tin, cassava, kenaf

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$1,484 million (c.i.f., 1972); excluding U.S. military imports; machinery and transport equipment, textiles, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- Japan, U.S., Singapore, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Malaysia; imports -- Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 20.0 baht=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,382 mi. meter gage; 60 mi. double track

Highways: 12,590 mi.; 5,440 mi. paved, 4,820 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 2,330 earth and laterite

Inland waterways: 2,485 mi. principal waterways; 2,300 mi. with navigable depths of 3 ft. or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 236 total, 179 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

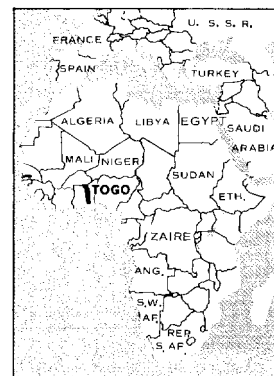
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,807,000; 5,930,000 fit for military service; about 424,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military and internal security budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1974, \$430 million; 25% of central government budget

NIS 50N

TOGO



LAND:

22,000 sq. mi.; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated  
Land boundaries: 940 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 35 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,152,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/66-7/70)  
Ethnic divisions: some 40 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 south and Dagoma, Tim, and Cabrais in north  
Literacy: 5% to 10%  
Labor force: over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors  
Organized labor: less than half of wage earners divided among 2 major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Togolese Republic  
Type: republic; under military rule since January 1967  
Capital: Lome  
Political subdivisions: 19 circumscriptions  
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: military government, with civilian participation in the 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: Maj. Gen. Etienne Eyadema, President  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Etienne Eyadema for indefinite period  
Political parties: single party formed by President Eyadema 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: ACCT, AFDB, EAMA, ECA, ENTENTE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$290 million (1971), about \$140 per capita; estimated real growth 1966-70, 5.3% average annual rate  
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cocoa; major food crops -- yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, fish; must import some foodstuffs  
Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages  
Electric power: 18,750 kw. capacity (1972); 42 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 20 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (Cont'd):

Exports: \$50 million (f.o.b., 1972); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava  
Imports: \$85 million (c.i.f., 1972); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs  
Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EC countries  
Aid: (1970 disbursements) France \$2.3 million, West Germany \$2.0 million, U.S. \$1.0 million (FY59-72 total commitments \$19.5 million), EC \$3.5 million, U.N. \$1.0 million, others \$1.1 million  
Budget: 1972 -- revenue \$48.1 million, current expenditure \$41.8 million, investment expenditure \$6.3 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Communauté Financière Africaine franc=0.02 French francs; 255.785 CFA francs=US\$1 as of February 1973 (since then currency floating)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

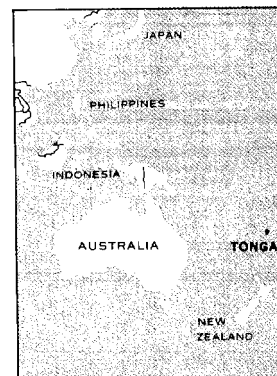
Railroads: 275 mi. meter gage, single track  
Highways: approx. 4,475 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 120 mi. gravel, 345 mi. improved earth, 3,210 mi. unimproved  
Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 30 mi. of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks  
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor  
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: Togo has poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines, supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is Lomé; 6,100 telephones; 46,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 453,000; 230,000 fit for military service; no conscription

NIS 102

TONGA



LAND:

385 sq. mi. (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 260 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 95,000, average annual growth rate 3%  
(7/67-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, about 300 Europeans  
Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents  
Language: Tongan, English  
Literacy: 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14  
Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599  
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Tonga  
Type: constitutional monarchy  
Capital: Nukualofa  
Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)  
Legal system: based on English law  
Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 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 Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)  
Suffrage: granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes  
Elections: held triennially  
Communists: none known  
Member of: Commonwealth

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$15 million (FY71), \$160 per capita  
Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit  
Exports: \$2.5 million (f.o.b., 1971); copra, coconut products 65%, bananas 17%  
Imports: \$7.1 million (c.i.f., 1971)  
Major trade partners: (1971) exports -- 31% New Zealand, 20% U.K., 12% Netherlands; imports -- 34% New Zealand, 20% Australia, 15% U.K., 12% Fiji  
Monetary conversion rate: 0.82 Tonga dollar=US\$1 (1972)  
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

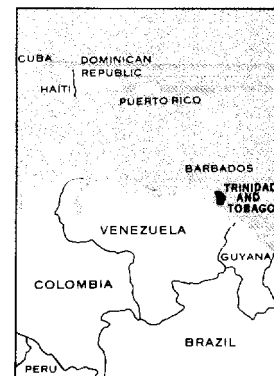
COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 365 mi.; 132 mi. metalled all-weather, 233 mi. earth  
Ports: 5 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 3 total; 1 usable, with grass runway 7,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: 1,073 telephones; 9,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station



NIS 81D

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



LAND:

1,980 sq. mi ; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 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 n. mi.  
Coastline: 225 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 993,000, average annual growth rate 1.3%  
(4/60-4-70)

Ethnic divisions: 43% Negro, 36% East Indian, 16% mixed, 2% white, 3% other  
Religion: 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 13% unknown

Language: English

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: about 361,000 (1971 est.), about 20.4% agriculture, 18.3% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 15.8% commerce; 14.6% construction and utilities; 6.9% transportation and communications; 20.8% services, 3,270 other (1965)

Organized labor: 28% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Trinidad and Tobago

Type: independent state since August 1962; recognizes Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 24-member Senate (13 nominated by Prime Minister, 4 by opposition leader, 7 at discretion of Governor General); executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is Supreme Court

Government leader: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: last election 24 May 1971, PNM won all seats

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Alloy Lequay and Vernon Jamadar; United National Independence Party, (UNIP) James Millette; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson

Voting strength (1971 election): 32.9% of registered voters cast ballots, 83.7% PNM, 16.3% other

Communists: not significant

Other political pressure groups: Tapia House Group (headed by Lloyd Best); National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU), pro-Marxist leadership; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, extremist organization, National Union of Freedom Fighters (NUFF), small anti-government guerrilla organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist-led amalgam

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$885 million (1971), \$920 per capita; real growth rate 1971, 3.1% est.  
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas;  
largely dependent upon imports of food  
Fishing: catch 3,977 metric tons (1972); exports \$1.0 million (1971), imports  
\$2.6 million (1971)  
Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement  
Electric power: 290,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971),  
1,190 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$551 million (f.o.b., 1972); petroleum and petroleum products (\$281  
million, sugar, cocoa  
Imports: \$756 million (c.i.f., 1972); crude petroleum (\$339 million), machinery,  
transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food  
Major trade partners: (excludes trade under petroleum agreement) exports -- U.S.  
33%, U.K. 14%, CARIFTA 23%; imports -- U.S. 33%, U.K. 25%, CARIFTA 10% (1971)  
Aid: economic -- from U.S. (FY56-72) \$31.2 million loans, \$40.6 million grants;  
from international organizations (FY53-72), \$74.4 million  
Monetary conversion rate: floating with pound sterling; on August 22, 1973,  
TT\$1.94=U.S.\$1  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

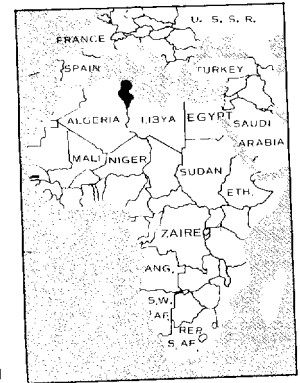
Railroads: none  
Highways: 4,200 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved, 1,700 mi. gravel or otherwise improved  
Pipelines: crude oil, 270 mi.; refined products, 12 mi.; natural gas, 130 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor  
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 12 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway  
8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter  
links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; satellite ground station;  
69,500 telephones; 260,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and  
3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 247,000; 175,000 fit for military service  
Supply: mostly from U.K.

NIS 46

TUNISIA



LAND:

63,400 sq. mi.; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban  
Land boundaries: 875 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi. exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 710 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,561,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/66-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish  
Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Hebrew  
Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)  
Literacy: about 30%  
Labor force: 1.5 million; 70% agriculture, 10% manufacturing and construction, 20% other; 25% underemployed; shortage of skilled labor  
Organized labor: 10% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), subordinate to Destourian Socialist Party

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Tunisia  
Type: republic  
Capital: Tunis  
Political subdivisions: 14 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; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law  
Government leader: President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Hedi Nouira  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1969  
Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba  
Voting strength (1969 election): 100% Destourian Socialist Party  
Communists: 100 est.; a few sympathizers; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in 1962  
Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.1 billion (1972 est.), \$390 per capita; 10.6% average annual growth rate 1970-72  
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: 300,000 kw. capacity (1972); 869 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 155 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$303 million (f.o.b., 1972); 28% petroleum, 14% phosphates, 28% olive oil, 30% other  
Imports: \$460 million (c.i.f., 1972); 36% raw materials, 23% machinery and equipment, 14% consumer goods, 19% food and beverages, 3% energy, 5% other  
Major trade partners: exports -- France 19%, Italy 19%, West Germany 13%, Libya 10%; imports -- France 36%, U.S. 15%, Italy 9%, West Germany 7% (1971)  
Monetary conversion rate: 0.44 dinar=US\$1 (1973 par value)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,273 mi.; 309 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), double 964 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8")  
Highways: 10,250 mi.; 4,750 mi. mostly bituminous treatment, 500 mi. gravel, 2,050 mi. improved earth, 2,950 mi. unimproved earth  
Pipelines: crude oil, 495 mi.; refined products, 6 mi.; natural gas, 45 mi.  
Ports: 4 major, 8 minor  
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 61 total, 36 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station  
Telecommunications: the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 88,000 telephones; 400,000 radio and 80,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,200,000; 640,000 fit for military service; about 60,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 27

TURKEY



LAND:  
296,000 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 25% meadows and pastures,  
23% forested, 17% other  
Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.  
except in Black Sea where it is 12 n. mi.  
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 4,475 mi.

PEOPLE:  
Population: 38,692,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%  
(10/65-10/70)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other  
Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)  
Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, English  
Literacy: 55%  
Labor force: 13.8 million; 68% agriculture, 16% industry, 16% service;  
substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor  
Organized labor: 10% 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, with remnants of  
Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts  
by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and  
Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President  
from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet,  
selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority  
support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated  
in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has  
150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the  
President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 18 life  
members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of  
Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic,  
and peace courts  
Government leaders: President Fahri Koruturk, Naim Talu heads caretaker admini-  
stration pending formation of new government  
Suffrage: universal over age 21  
Elections: National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats), Republican People's  
Party won a plurality October 1973; Presidential (1980)  
Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican  
People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; Democrat Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli;  
Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; National Action Party  
(NAP), Alparslan Turkes; Nation Party (NP), Osman Bolukbasi; Unity Party (UP),  
Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal; National Salvation Party (NSP),  
Necmettin Erbakan  
Communists: strength and support negligible  
Other political or pressure groups: military forced resignation of Demirel  
government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in government

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$15.9 billion (1972), about \$430 per capita; 9.2% average annual real growth 1971  
Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, figs, raisins, silk, olives, fruits, nuts, opium, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years, 2,760 calories per day per capita (1964-66)  
Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum  
Crude steel: .68 million tons produced (1970), 20 kilograms per capita  
Electric power: 2,800,000 kw. capacity (1972); 11 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 280 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$848.6 million (f.o.b., 1972); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products  
Imports: \$1,537.1 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals  
Major trade partners: exports -- West Germany 19%, U.S. 10%, Switzerland 10%, USSR 5%; imports -- West Germany 18%, U.S. 15%, U.K. 10%, Italy 10%  
Monetary conversion rate: 14 Turkish liras=US\$1 (official rate as of July 1973)  
Fiscal year: 1 March - 28 February

COMMUNICATIONS:

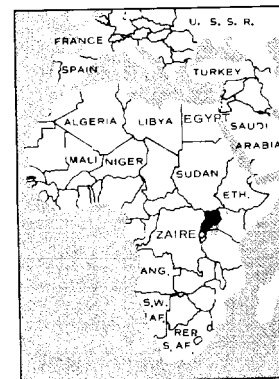
Railroads: 5,075 mi.; 5,055 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 89 mi. double track; 45 mi. electrified; 20 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage  
Highways: 37,282 mi.; 13,049 mi. bituminous, 17,398 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,553 mi. improved earth, 5,282 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: approx. 1,050 mi.  
Pipelines: crude oil, 360 mi.; refined products, 1,340 mi.  
Ports: 10 major, 35 minor  
Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 125 total, 102 usable; 49 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 19 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: excellent international and fair domestic telecommunication services; 700,000 telephones; 4 million radio and 160,000 TV receivers; 40 AM, 2 FM, and 10 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,874,000; 5,820,000 fit for military service; about 407,000 reach military age (20) annually

NIS 56B

UGANDA

**LAND:**

91,000 sq. mi.; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland  
Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.

**PEOPLE:**

Population: 10,991,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.3% European, Asian, Arab  
Religion: about 60% nominally Christian, 5%-10% Muslim, rest pagan  
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 256,799 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities  
Organized labor: 123,284 union members

**GOVERNMENT:**

Legal name: Republic of Uganda  
Type: republic independent since October 1962  
Capital: Kampala  
Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts  
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; present government has abrogated some parts of constitution; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
Branches: Gen. Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers  
Government leader: Gen. Idi Amin, President  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: none scheduled by military government  
Political party and leader: Uganda People's Congress (UPC), principal party before 1971 coup, not banned but inactive  
Communists: possibly a few sympathizers  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

**ECONOMY:**

GDP: \$1,039 million (1971) at 1966 prices, \$100 per capita; 1.7% real growth between 1970 and 1971  
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cotton; other cash crops -- sugar, tobacco, fish, tea, livestock; self-sufficient in food  
Fishing: catch 137,000 metric tons (1970), \$26.2 million (1971)  
Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer  
Electric power: 170,700 kw. capacity (1972); 817 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 78 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$261 million (f.o.b., 1971); coffee, cotton, copper, tea; \$13.4 million to Communist countries (1971)  
Imports: \$250 million (c.i.f., 1971); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment; \$8.3 million from Communist countries (1971)  
Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya (Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania form East African Economic Community)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 6.90 Uganda shillings=US\$1; 1 Uganda shilling=US\$0.14  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 760 mi.; all meter gage, single track

Highways: 31,330 mi. total; 1,200 mi. bituminous surface treatment; 10,130 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved earth; 20,000 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (6,010 mi.); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (380 mi.)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 50 total, 42 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph services fair to good, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 34,200 telephones; 275,000 radio and 15,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 2,677,000; about 1,430,000 fit for military service



NIS 26

U.S.S.R.



LAND:

8,600,000 sq. mi.; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste  
Land boundaries: 12,595 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 29,000 mi. (incl. Sakhalin)

PEOPLE:

Population: 251,087,000, average annual growth rate 1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups  
Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other  
Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian  
Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)  
Labor force: civilian 127 million (1973), 28% agriculture, 72% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor reported, no shortage of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Moscow  
Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krais, 116 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts  
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1936; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
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; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay V. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet  
Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal  
Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 4 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1970; 72.3% party members  
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted  
Voting strength (1970 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18; claimed 99.96% voted  
Communists: nearly 14,700,000 party members  
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control  
Member of: CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, Universal Copyright Convention

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: principal food crops -- grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops -- sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient; caloric intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Fishing: catch 8,255,000 metric tons (1972); exports 242,200 metric tons (1972), imports 20,600 metric tons (1972)  
Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed  
Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, and tungsten  
Crude steel: 136 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1973; 126 million metric tons produced in 1972, 510 kilograms per capita  
Exports: fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain) and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods); \$15,409 million (f.o.b. 1972)  
Imports: specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, wheat imported following poor domestic harvests); \$16,097 million (f.o.b., 1972)  
Major trade partners: \$31.5 billion (1972); trade 65% with Communist countries, 22% with industrialized West, and 13% with less developed countries  
Official monetary conversion rate: 0.715 rubles=US\$1; 1 ruble=US\$1.3986 (October 1973)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

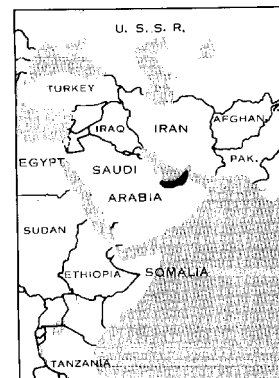
Railroads: 84,500 mi.; 82,270 mi. broad gage, 2,240 mi. narrow gage; 58,610 mi. broad gage single track; 21,065 mi. electrified; does not include industrial lines (1972)  
Highways: 845,620 mi.; 128,340 mi. paved, 188,855 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 528,425 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1972)  
Inland waterways: 90,000 mi. navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1973)  
Pipelines: crude oil, 25,000 mi.; refined products, 6,000 mi.; natural gas, 49,000 mi.  
Ports: 62 major (most important: Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka); 122 selected minor (1973)  
Freight carried: rail -- 3,477.7 million short tons, 1,891.8 billion short ton/mi. (1972); highways -- 18.8 billion short tons, 178 billion short ton/mi. (1972); waterway -- 435.4 million short tons, 123.3 billion short ton/mi. (1972)  
Airfields: over 3,250 total; 558 with permanent-surface runways; 32 with runway over 12,000 ft., 434 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 793 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Nuclear weapons: satisfies major requirements of Soviet forces  
Supply: fully supplies own needs

NIS 32C

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



LAND:

32,000 sq. mi.; almost all desert, waste or urban  
Land boundaries: 680 mi. (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. for all states except Sharjah-12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 900 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 179,000 (census of 15 March - 16 April 1968)  
Ethnic divisions: Arabs 72%; others include Iranians, Pakistanis, and Indians  
Religion: Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%  
Language: Arabic  
Literacy: 20% est. (1968)  
Labor force: 77,000 (1968)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)  
Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member sheikhdoms  
Capital: Abu Zaby  
Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. government and in several member sheikhdoms; Islamic law remains very influential  
Branches: Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal Supreme Court  
Government leaders: Sheikh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Sheikh Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister  
Suffrage: none  
Elections: none  
Member states: Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras al Khaimah; Sharjah; Umm al Qaiwain  
Member of: Arab League, U.N.  
Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised  
Major industries: fishing, trading, oil production; oil production began in Abu Dhabi in 1962, and in 1972 reached 1,050,000 bbls. per day; oil revenues accruing to Abu Dhabi estimated \$600 million in 1972; Dubai has best port and is commercial center -- oil was discovered in commercial quantities in 1966; production began in 1969, 1972 production 153,000 B.P.D.; oil revenues for 1971 estimated at \$50 million; small fishing, some boat building, handicrafts, animal husbandry, pearling throughout area  
Electric power: 44,100 kw. capacity (1972); 110 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 615 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: crude petroleum, pearls, fish; non-oil Abu Dhabi \$610 million (1972) and Dubai \$41 million total (1972 rev.)  
Imports: food, consumer and capital goods; Abu Dhabi \$174 million and Dubai \$249 million total (1972)  
Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., India, U.S.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: multilateral annual average (1967-69) \$1.17 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US\$0.25; Abu Dhabi, 1 Bahrain  
dinar=US\$2.52 (as of October 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none  
Highways: 175 mi. bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks  
Pipelines: crude oil, 175 mi.  
Ports: 3 major, 3 minor  
Civil air: no major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 93 total, 37 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway  
over 12,000 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.  
Telecommunications: telephone system in Dubayy and Ash Shariqah, also links  
these towns; Abu Dhabi Petroleum operates a telecom system throughout  
the sheikhdom; key centers are at At Tarif, Habshan, and Az Zannah; 14,300  
telephones; 35,000 radio and 15,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV  
stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 43,000; about 22,000 fit for military service  
Supply: mostly from U.K.

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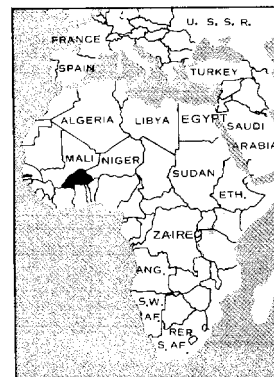
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NIS 50J

UPPER VOLTA



LAND:

106,000 sq. mi.; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses  
Land boundaries: 2,055 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,772,000, average annual growth rate 2% (7/69-7/70)  
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: 3 primary and several small specialized unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta  
Type: republic; transitional military regime in power since January 1966, will rule until 1974  
Capital: Ouagadougou  
Political subdivisions: 5 departments consisting of 44 cercles  
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970; 4 year transition period will follow during which President will rule over 16-man cabinet, one-third of which will be military; separate judiciary  
Government leader: Gen. Sangoule Lamizana, president  
Suffrage: universal for adults  
Elections: National Assembly elections held in late December 1970; RDA-UDV holds 38 seats, PRA 12, MLN 5, Independent 2  
Political parties and leaders: 7 legally recognized parties; Voltan Democratic Union-African Democratic Rally (UDV-RDA), Gerard Kango Ouedraogo; African Regroupment Party (PRA), D. Pale Welte Issa; Movement for National Liberation (MLN), Joseph Kizerbo; People's Action Group (GAP), Nohoun Sigue; Union for the New Voltaic Republic (UNR), Blaise Bassolet; Party of National Regroupment (PRN), Francois Bassolet; Party of Voltan Workers (PTV), George Kabore; National Union of Independents (UNI), Kassoum Kargougou  
Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers  
Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered, students and teachers occasionally strike  
Member of: ACCT, AFDB, EAMA, CEA, ECA, ENTENTE, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$325 million (1971 est.), \$60 per capita  
Agriculture: cash crops -- peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops -- sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient  
Fishing: catch 5,000 metric tons (1971)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

Electric power: 15,530 kw. capacity (1972); 53 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 9 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$24 million (f.o.b., 1972); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: \$72 million (c.i.f., 1972); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: volume understated because much regional trade is unrecorded; Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid:

economic -- France (1964-September 1970) \$46 million; EC (1960-72) \$75.1 million; U.S.S.R., Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S. (FY61-72) \$21.9 million; international organizations (1960-72) \$26.9 million;

military -- France, \$3.7 million (1964-70); U.S., \$0.1 million (1962-72)

Budget: 1970 -- current revenue \$41 million current expenditure \$34 million, investment expenditure \$4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 255.785 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 as of February 1973, floating since then

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 728 mi., 320 mi. meter gage, single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line

Highways: 10,380 mi.; 325 mi. paved, 3,425 mi. improved, 6,630 mi. unimproved

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 59 total, 51 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: all services generally poor; 2,600 telephones; 90,000 radio receivers; 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations (broadcasts temporarily suspended)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,357,000; 650,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: dependent on France

NIS 91

URUGUAY



LAND: 72,200 sq. mi.; 84% agricultural land (73% pasture, 11% cropland) 16% forest, urban, waste and other  
Land boundaries: 840 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.  
Coastline: 410 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 2,009,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% 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; 13% other; 8% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor  
Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (largely Communist influenced)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay  
Type: republic, government under strong military influence  
Capital: Montevideo  
Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy  
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive, headed by President; since 1973 the military has had considerable influence in policymaking; bicameral legislature (closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973); national judiciary headed by Supreme Court  
Government leader: President Juan Maria Bordaberry  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: every 5 years; next in 1976  
Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, President of Party Directorate Homero Murdoch, main factions include Martin Echegoyen's "Alianza" faction, List 400 (Washington Beltran), Rocha Movement (Carlos Julio Pereyra), Orthodox Herreristas (Alberto Heber Usher), and Por La Patria (Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, in self-imposed exile in Argentina); Colorado Party, main factions include Colorado and Batllista Union (Juan Maria Bordaberry), List 15 (Jorge Batlle), List 315 (Amilcar Vasconcellos); Broad Front (Frente Amplio), leftwing coalition of Leftist Liberation Front (FIDEL), Communist Front and dissident factions from both the Blanco and Colorado parties, and including FIDEL, the Christian Democrats, and other splinter groups  
Voting strength (1971 elections): 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union  
Communists: 35,000-40,000 including Communist youth group (6,000-8,000)  
Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi; Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist Revolutionary terrorist group  
Member of: IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N.



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.4 billion (at average exchange rate, 1972); \$810 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1972, none

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (17 million sheep, 9 million cattle); main crops -- wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

Crude steel: 24,000 metric tons produced (1966), 10 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 576,000 kw.-capacity (1972); 2.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 855 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$196.8 million (f.o.b., 1972); beef, wool, hides

Imports: \$186.6 million (c.i.f., 1972); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports -- EC 34%, U.K. 14%, U.S. 7%, LAFTA 15%; imports -- LAFTA 30%, U.S. 14%, U.K. 6%, EC 19% (1969)

Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), loans \$123.2 million, grants \$26.0 million; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$242.8 million; from other western countries (1960-71), \$14.2 million;  
military -- U.S. (FY46-72), \$58.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: (buying) 902 pesos=US\$1; (selling) 911 pesos=US\$1;  
financial -- floating (895 pesos=US\$1 on October 10, 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,870 mi., all standard gage and government owned

Highways: 32,200 mi.; 3,700 mi. paved, 4,600 mi. otherwise surfaced, 9,600 mi. improved earth, 14,300 mi. earth tracks

Inland waterways: 1,070 mi.; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 101 total, 80 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 245,000 telephones; 1.2 million radio and 310,000 TV receivers; 68 AM, 3 FM, and 17 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

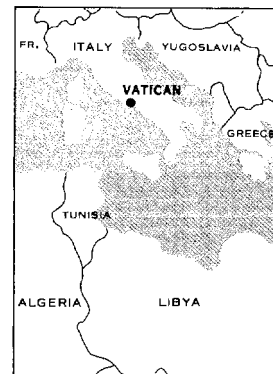
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 733,000; 565,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: dependent on U.S. for current supplies, with few exceptions

NIS 17

VATICAN CITY



LAND:

0.169 sq. mi.  
Land boundaries: 2 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1964)  
Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities  
Religion: Roman Catholic  
Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages  
Literacy: virtually complete  
Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories -- executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees  
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of the Vatican City  
Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state  
Capital: Vatican City  
Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights  
Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution  
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, Paul VI, (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)  
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

ECONOMY:

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions, (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms  
The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets  
Electric power: obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kw. capacity

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 1 AM and 1 FM radiobroadcasting stations; 2,000-line  
automatic telephone exchange

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Italy

NIS 86

VENEZUELA



LAND:

352,000 sq. mi.; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other  
Land boundaries: 2,598 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 1,740 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 11,530,000 (excluding Indian jungle population estimated at 32,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.4% (11/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian  
Religion: 94% nominally Roman Catholic  
Language: Spanish  
Literacy: 74% (claimed, 1970 est.)  
Labor force: 3 million (1969); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other  
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Venezuela  
Type: republic  
Capital: Caracas  
Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories  
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary  
Government leader: President Carlos Andres Perez  
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18  
Elections: every 5 years; last held 9 December 1973  
Political parties and leaders: Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez, and Gonzalo Barrios; Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera, and Lorenzo Fernandez; People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga; Cruzada Civica Nacionalista (CCN), Marcos Perez Jimenez, leader; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Fuerza Democratica Popular (FDP), Jorge Dager; Frente Nacional Democratico (FND), Pedro Segnini La Cruz; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, and Pompey Marquez  
Voting strength (1973 election): 49% AD, 37% COPEI, 5% New Force (MEP & PCV), 4% MAS, 3% URD, 2% others  
Communists: minuscule in numbers and effectiveness  
Other political or pressure groups: APEL (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group); DESARROLLISTAS (group of wealthy, independent businessmen led by former finance minister Pedro Tinoco and historian Guillermo Moron)  
Member of: Andean Pact, CARIFTA, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, ITU, OAS, OPEC, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$13.08 billion (1972), \$1,170 per capita; 64% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 22% gross investment (1970), real growth rate 1972 est. 4%

Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; self-sufficient in rice and chicken, imports wheat (U.S.) and meat (Colombia); caloric intake 2,490 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 138,900 metric tons, \$28.7 million (1971); exports \$10.1 million (1970), imports \$5.6 million (1970)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

Crude steel: 923,000 metric tons produced (1970), 90 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 3.18 million kw. capacity (1971); 13.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,230 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3,273 million (f.o.b., 1972); petroleum \$2,783 million (1971), iron ore, coffee

Imports: \$2,203 million (f.o.b., 1972); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat

Major trade partners: imports -- U.S. 44%, West Germany 11%, Japan 9%; exports -- U.S. 41%, Canada 13%, Aruba 12%, Argentina 9%

Aid:  
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-72), \$388.0 million loans; \$66.7 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$627.7 million; from Communist countries (1954-72), \$10 million;  
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-72), \$122.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 4.30 bolivares=US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 233 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; all single track; 107 mi. government owned, 126 mi. privately owned

Highways: 37,500 mi.; 11,900 mi. paved, 10,200 mi. gravel, 5,400 mi. improved earth, 10,000 unimproved (including trails)

Inland waterways: 4,450 mi.; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,800 mi.; refined products, 250 mi.; natural gas, 1,550 mi.

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 61 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 453 total, 223 usable; 90 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 69 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

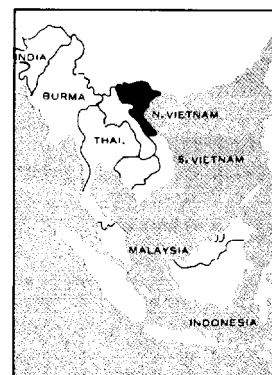
Telecommunications: extensive radio relay; local telephone systems greatly expanded; satellite ground station; 490,000 telephones; 3 million radio and 990,000 TV receivers; 150 AM, 50 FM, and 39 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,491,000; 1,710,000 fit for military service; 130,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 43C

VIETNAM, NORTH



LAND:

61,300 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other  
Land boundaries: 1,850 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 490 mi. (excluding islands)

PEOPLE:

Population: 19,988,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, and Man  
Religion: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism  
Language: closely corresponds to the breakdown of ethnic groups  
Literacy: claimed to be 95% (1964)  
Labor force: (1 January 1970) 9.6 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 10% industry

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam  
Type: Communist state  
Capital: Hanoi  
Political subdivisions: 2 autonomous regions (of 3 and 5 provinces, respectively), 17 other provinces, 2 centrally governed municipalities, 1 special zone  
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960  
Branches: constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it  
Party and government leaders: Le Duan, First Secretary; Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense  
Suffrage: over age 18  
Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies  
Political parties: ruled by Lao Dong Party with no organized opposition; membership approximately 900,000 (about 4% of population)  
Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rice, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sugarcane; food shortages -- rice, meat, sugar; caloric intake, 1,700-2,200 calories per day per capita  
Major industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement  
Shortages: petroleum, complex machinery and equipment, fertilizer, foodstuffs  
Monetary conversion rate (nominal): 3.0 dong=US\$1 (1972)  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 602 usable route mi., consists of about 25 mi. of standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 438 mi. of meter gage (3'3 3/8"), and 139 mi. of dual gage (4'8 1/2" and 3'3 3/8"); all single track, none electrified; all government owned and operated; new rail line remains incomplete between Kep and port of Hon Gai  
Highways: 9,110 mi., plus about 1,600 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks; 900 to 1,000 mi. bituminous surface-treated, remainder gravel, crushed stone, or earth  
Inland waterways: 4,200 mi.; 1,800 mi. navigable perennially by craft drawing 6 ft.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 3 major, 12 minor

Airfields: 16 total; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

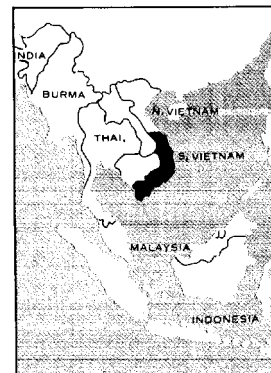
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent chiefly on U.S.S.R. and China for virtually all equipment; smaller amounts from other Communist countries; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition, and explosive devices

Military budget: no recent data available; for fiscal year ending 31 December 1962, estimated defense expenditures 382 million dongs; about one-fifth of total budget (estimated value \$103 million); military aid from U.S.S.R. and China now so extensive that actual allocation of North Vietnam's domestic resources to defense would not be indicative of total military effort

NIS 43D

VIETNAM, SOUTH



LAND:

66,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable (15% cultivated), 33% forested,  
42% other  
Land boundaries: 1,025 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.  
(fishing, 50 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 1,650 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 20,058,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%  
(7/70-7/71)  
Ethnic divisions: 87.7% Vietnamese, 6% Chinese, 3.2% mountain tribesmen, 2.9%  
Khmer, 2% Cham  
Religion: 70% Buddhist (at least 5% Hoa Hao), 5% Cao Dai, and 10% Catholic; others  
include animist, and small numbers of Protestant, Muslim and Hindu; most  
Buddhists are of Mahayana school or practice combination of Buddhism, Taoism,  
and Confucianism  
Language: Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages  
(Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian), Cham (Malayo-Polynesian dialect)  
Labor force: civilian work force 5.8 million (not including armed forces);  
67% agriculture, fishing, and forestry; 17% industry and commerce; 3%  
domestic and personal services; 1% employed by U.S.; 5% government; 7%  
unemployed  
Organized labor: unknown

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Viet-Nam  
Type: republic  
Capital: Saigon  
Political subdivisions: 4 regions (corresponding to 4 military regions), 1 special  
region (corresponding to Capital Special Zone), divided into 44 provinces and  
11 autonomous municipalities  
Legal system: based on French civil law system; legal education at Universities  
of Saigon and Hue  
Branches: constitution provides for modified presidential system with executive,  
legislative, and judicial branches  
Government leaders: President Nguyen Van Thieu; Vice President Tran Van Huong;  
Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem  
Elections: next presidential election scheduled for 1975  
Suffrage: all citizens 18 and older are eligible to register to vote  
Political parties and leaders: under a December 1972 law, President Thieu's  
Democracy Party is the only fully qualified legal party; two new independent  
coalitions, the Catholic based Freedom Party and the Social Democratic  
Alliance will have provisional status until early 1974  
Communists: The People's Revolutionary Party operates through and within the  
National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Alliance of  
National, Democratic, and Peace Forces (ANDPF), and the Provisional Revolu-  
tionary Government (PRG) designed to rival the legal government  
Other political or pressures groups: religious groups often have more influence  
than parties; the An Quang Buddhists are the most important opposition group;  
Catholic groups range from progovernment to opposition; the independent Hoa  
Hao and Cao Dai politico-religious sects exert strong influence in local areas  
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N. (certain specialized  
U.N. agencies and maintains observer team), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO



ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.3 billion (1972 est.), \$120 per capita; no real growth estimated for 1972  
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables, copra; major food imports -- rice, wheat, dairy products, sugar  
Fishing: catch 677,000 metric tons (1972); growing trade in fish and fish products  
Major industries: manufacturing on small scale, mainly light manufacturing and processing of local agricultural and forest products; factories produce textiles, beer, cigarettes, glass, tires, sugar, paper, cement, soft drinks  
Shortages: capital goods  
Electric power: 883,000 kw. capacity (1973); 1,900,000 kw.-hr. produced (1973), 95 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$23 million (f.o.b., 1972); major commodities -- rubber, fish and fish products, logs, scrap metal, duckfeathers  
Imports: \$678 million (c.i.f., 1972); major commodities -- machinery and transportation equipment, rice, textile fabrics and yarn, petroleum products, base metals and manufactures  
Major trade partners: exports -- France, U.K., West Germany, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, Taiwan; no trade with Communist countries

Aid:

economic -- U.S. (including P.L. 480), \$414 million (FY69), \$477 million (FY70), \$576 million (FY71); \$455 million (FY72); numerous other non-Communist countries providing assistance;  
military -- U.S., \$1,608 million (FY69), \$1,684 million (FY70), \$1,874 million (FY71), \$2,160 million (FY72)

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange rate system with flexible rates; as of 16 October 1973 rates were as follows: 425 piasters=US\$1 for U.S.-financed merchandise imports; 525 piasters=US\$1 for other merchandise imports and most invisible transactions such as personal currency conversions, foreign investment, and government transfers; 600 piasters=US\$1 for most commodity exports; average black market rate of 499 piasters=US\$1 during third quarter of 1973

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

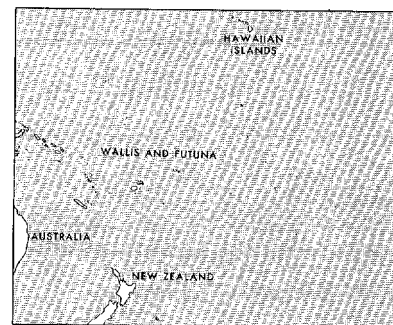
Railroads: 770 mi.  
Highways: 14,500 mi.; 3,000 mi. bituminous, 3,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 2,500 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth  
Inland waterways: about 6,800 mi. navigable; more than 1,400 mi. navigable at all times by vessels up to 6 ft. draft  
Ports: 6 major, 20 minor  
Airfields: 341 total, 163 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,597,000; 3,005,000 fit for military service; 173,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIS 102

WALLIS AND FUTUNA



LAND:  
About 80 sq. mi.

WATER:  
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: about 80 mi.

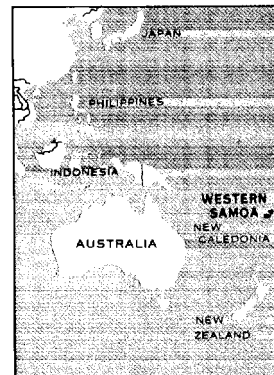
PEOPLE:  
Population: 9,000, official estimate for 1 July 1970  
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian  
Religion: largely Roman Catholic

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands  
Type: overseas territory of France  
Capital: Matu Utu  
Political subdivisions: 3 districts  
Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, and one Senator  
Government leader: Superior Administrator Jacques de Agostini  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: every 5 years

ECONOMY:  
Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas  
Trade: exports consist almost entirely of copra; imports are largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs  
Monetary conversion rate: 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1

NIS 103

WESTERN SAMOA



LAND:

1,100 sq. mi.; 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): 3 n. mi.  
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 152,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (11/66-11/71)  
Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronesian (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans  
Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)  
Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English  
Literacy: 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)  
Labor force: agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)  
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The 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  
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, Fiame Mata'afa  
Suffrage: 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage  
Elections: held triennially, last in February 1973  
Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure  
Communists: unknown  
Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ECAFE, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$38 million (1971), \$260 per capita  
Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams  
Exports: \$6.3 million (1971); copra, cocoa, bananas  
Imports: \$12.8 million (1971); machinery and equipment, manufactured goods, food  
Major trade partners: exports -- New Zealand, West Germany, the Netherlands; imports -- New Zealand, Australia, US  
Aid: New Zealand, \$2.5 million committed; U.S., \$2 million extended (FY67-70)  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 WS Tala=US\$1.65 (August 1973), 0.61 WS Tala=US\$1  
Major industries: timber, tourism

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 477 mi.; 80 mi. bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone,  
or earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

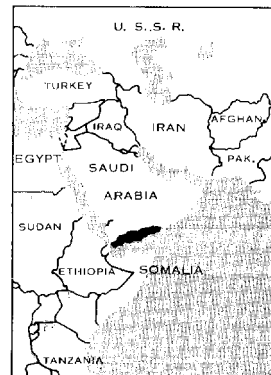
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane  
station

Telecommunications: 1,960 telephones; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

NIS 32B

YEMEN (ADEN)



LAND:

111,000 sq. mi. (border with Saudi Arabia undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)  
Land boundaries: 1,120 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (300 meters plus exploitability, plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")  
Coastline: 860 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,576,000\*, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)  
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 National Front Party  
Capital: Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital  
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces  
Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states  
Branches: Presidential Council; cabinet; Supreme People's Council  
Government leaders: Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubay Ali; Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; NF Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail  
Suffrage: granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over  
Elections: elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held  
Political parties and leaders: National Front (NF), only legal party  
Communists: few known  
Member of: U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$150 million (1972 est.), \$100 per capita  
Agriculture (all outside Aden): cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported  
Major industries: petroleum refinery (production 150,000 bbls. per day) mid 1971; capacity 178,000 bbls. per day at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity  
Exports: \$130 million (FY71-72)  
Imports: \$196 million (FY71-72)  
Electric power: 128,000 kw. capacity (1972); 448 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 290 kw.-hr. per capita  
Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

\*Excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US\$2.90

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,360 mi.; 200 mi. bituminous treated, 180 mi. crushed stone and gravel,  
2,920 motorable track

Ports: 2 major (Aden and Al Mukalla)

Pipelines: refined products, 20 mi.

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 138 total, 74 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with run-  
ways 8,000-11,999 ft., 40 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

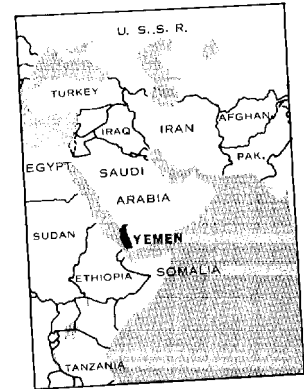
Telecommunications: small system of open-wire line, multiconductor cable, and  
radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; 9,600 telephones; 250,000  
radio and 25,500 TV receivers; 3 TV and 1 AM stations; 4 submarine cables  
(2 operational)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 380,000; 205,000 fit for military service

YEMEN (SANA)

NIS 32A



LAND: about 75,000 sq. mi. (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban  
Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")  
Coastline: 325 mi.

PEOPLE: Population: 6,296,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/72)  
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)  
Religion: 100% Muslim  
Language: Arabic  
Literacy: 15% (est.)  
Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

GOVERNMENT:  
Legal name: Yemen Arab Republic  
Type: republic  
Capital: San'a'  
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces  
Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: President, Prime Minister, Republican Council, Consultative Council  
Government leaders: President Abd al-Rahman Iryani; Prime Minister Abdullah al-Hajri  
Communists: few known  
Political parties or pressure groups: some pro-Iraqi Baathists, other small clandestine groups supported by Yemen (Aden)  
Member of: Arab League, FAO, ICAO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:  
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: 4,000 kw. capacity (1972); 14 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 2 kw.-hr. per capita  
Major trade partners: China, Yemen (Aden), U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Australia, Saudi Arabia  
Aid:  
economic -- \$398 million credits extended through August 1972, \$170 million drawn through 1970; major donors include U.S.S.R., China, U.S., West Germany, Saudi Arabia;  
military -- \$77 million from U.S.S.R.; \$30 million from Eastern Europe;  
\$7 million western military aid through 1971  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Yemeni rial=US\$0.22 as of October 1973  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,160 mi.; 290 mi. bituminous; 270 mi. crushed stone and gravel;  
1,600 mi. earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 35 total, 22 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with  
runway over 12,000 ft., 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways  
4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: systems among mideast's worst; consists of meager open-wire  
lines and low-power radio communication stations, principal center Sana,  
secondary centers Al Hudaydah and Taizz; 4,600 telephones; 85,000 radio  
receivers (approx.); 1 AM radio-broadcast station

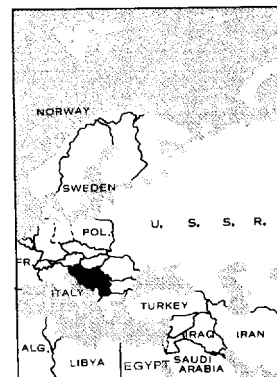
DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,520,000; 810,000 fit for military service;  
about 67,000 reach military age (18) annually; universal military conscription  
law (10 January 1963) makes military service obligatory for all Yemeni  
males 18-30



NIS 21

YUGOSLAVIA



LAND: 98,800 sq. mi.; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% other  
Land boundaries: 1,865 mi.

WATER: Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 10 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)  
Coastline: 945 mi. (mainland), plus 1,500 mi. (offshore islands)

PEOPLE: Population: 21,069,000, average annual growth rate 1% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 39% Serb, 22.1% Croat, 9.2% Slovene, 5.8% Macedonian, 2.5% Montenegrin, 6.4% Albanian, 3% Hungarian, 9% other (1971 census)  
Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)  
Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian  
Literacy: 80.3% (1961)  
Labor force: 13.5 million (1970); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing, 34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8% of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

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 1963 and amended in 1967, 1968, and 1971 (a new constitution will be adopted and implemented in early 1974); in early stage of development is a system of judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (a quasi-judicial body); legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction  
Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; independent judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective policymaking body based on proportional representation of all the republics and provinces, Tito presides as President of the Republic  
Government leader: Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia  
Suffrage: universal over age 18  
Elections: Federal Assembly elected every 4 years  
Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential presidium members Edvard Kardelj, Veljko Vlahovic, Mijalko Todorovic, Vladimir Bakaric, and Stane Dolanc  
Voting strength: Voter participation in national elections has declined, as follows -- 1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%  
Communists: 1,009,953 party members (1972)  
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 (UYJ), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), EC (5-year non-preferential trade agreement signed in May 1973), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$23.0 billion (1972 est. at 1971 prices), \$1,110 per capita; 1972 real growth rate approx. 3.7%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops -- corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; generally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; self-sufficient in food except for tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: fuels, steel, textile fibers, chemicals

Crude steel: 2.6 million metric tons produced (1972), 32.8 kg. per capita

Electric power: 8,114,000 kw. capacity (1972); 33.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,590 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,135 million (f.o.b., 1972); 18% foodstuffs and tobacco; 15% raw materials, fuels, and chemicals; 32% machinery and equipment; 43% other manufactures

Imports: \$3,081 million (c.i.f., 1972); 10% foodstuffs and tobacco; 27.8% raw materials, fuels, chemicals; 31% machinery and equipment; 31% other manufactures

Major trade partners: \$5,216 million (1972); 70% non-Communist countries (35% EC, 6% U.S., 30% other non-Communist countries), 30% Communist countries

Aid: postwar credits extended mainly by the U.S. (about \$3 billion, including grants and \$700 million in military aid); Western Europe (over \$950 million); IBRD (\$585 million); IMF (over \$400 million); Communist countries extended credits totaling \$464 million in 1956 (\$125 million drawing balance suspended in 1958) and \$576 million during 1962-70 and \$540 million in 1972; Yugoslavia has extended credits totaling about \$600 million to 27 less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Monetary conversion rate: 17.0 new dinars=US\$1

Fiscal year: same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6,393 route mi.; 5,710 mi. standard gage, 683 mi. narrow gage; 463 mi. double track; 940 mi. electrified (1971)

Highways: 56,565 mi.; 14,850 mi. paved, 25,715 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 15,600 mi. improved earth, 400 mi. unimproved earth (January 1971)

Inland waterways: 1,231 mi. (1973)

Freight carried: rail -- 79.2 million short tons, 15.0 billion short ton/mi. (1971); highway -- 78.7 million short tons, 5.0 billion short ton/mi. (1971); waterway -- 27.6 million short tons, est. 5.3 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas, 580 mi.

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split), 24 minor (1973)

Civil air: 41 major transport aircraft (including 3 leased) (1973)

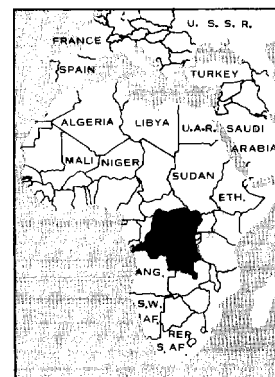
Airfields: 194 total, 90 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, 13.6 billion dinars; about 45% of total budget

NIS 60A

ZAIRE



LAND:

905,000 sq. mi.; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated),  
45% forested, 33% other  
Land boundaries: 6,153 mi.

WATER:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.  
Coastline: 23 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 23,882,000, average annual growth rate 3%  
(7/70-7/72)

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes -- Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other

Language: French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages

Literacy: 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French

Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Zaire (until October 1971 known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Political subdivisions: 8 regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated 1967; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president elected 1970 for seven-year term; National Legislative Council of 420 members elected for five-year term; the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leaders: Lt. Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970

Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above with actual grassroots popularity not clearly definable

Voting strength: MPR slate polled 96.3% of vote in 1970 elections

Communists: no Communist Party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Zaire

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, ITU, OAU, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2.3 billion (1972 provisional est.), \$100 per capita; real growth rate 6.3% p.a. 1968-72

Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops -- manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 146,000 metric tons (1971); imports \$18 million (1972 est.)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries

Electric power: 861,380 kw. capacity (1972); 3.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 126 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$690 million (f.o.b., 1972); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee, palm oil

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$694 million (c.i.f., 1972); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels  
Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany  
Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY61-71) \$460 million; (1971 estimated disbursements) Belgium, \$31.4 million; France, \$6.6 million; other bilateral aid \$5.4 million; U.N., \$9.4 million; EC, \$18.9 million;  
military -- U.S., \$43.2 million (FY62-72)  
Budget: 1972 -- revenue \$598 million, current expenditure \$547 million, investment expenditure \$143 million  
Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaire=US\$2  
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

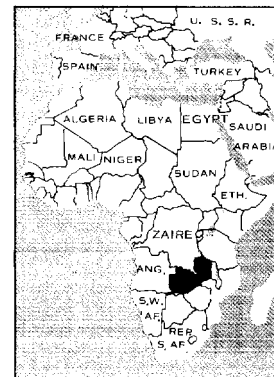
Railroads: 3,218 mi.; 2,419 mi. 3'6" gage, 78 mi. 3' 3 3/8" gage, 85 mi. 2' 0 1/4" gage, 636 mi. 1' 11 5/8" gage; 532 mi. of 3'6" gage electrified  
Highways: 87,800 mi.; 1,200 mi. bituminous, 11,300 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 75,300 mi. earth  
Inland waterways: comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 9,320 mi. of navigable routes  
Ports: 2 major, 1 minor  
Pipelines: refined products, 460 mi.  
Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft  
Airfields: 492 total, 338 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 56 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations  
Telecommunications: limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 23,000 telephones; 100,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,816,000; 2,795,000 fit for military service

NIS 57A

ZAMBIA



LAND:

288,000 sq. mi.; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland  
Land boundaries: 3,730 mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,682,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (6/63-8/69)  
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, .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: 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Zambia  
Type: republic since October 1964  
Capital: Lusaka  
Political subdivisions: 8 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  
Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature; judiciary  
Government leader: President Kenneth Kaunda; prime minister to be appointed by President under new 1 party system  
Suffrage: universal adult  
Elections: last general election December 1968; new election December 1973  
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 (1968 election): UNIP had 73% of vote, but 30 of its candidates were unopposed; strength probably would have been over 80% if these seats had been contested; adopted single party system of government in 1972  
Communists: no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions  
Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.8 billion (1972 est.), \$410 per capita; real growth rate 11% between 1965 and 1970  
Agriculture: main crops -- corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of all major agricultural products  
Fishing: catch 48,400 metric tons, \$4.2 million (1970); imports \$5.3 million (1970)  
Major industries: copper mining and processing  
Electric power: 788,200 kw. capacity (1972); 2,128 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 484 kw.-hr. per capita  
Exports: \$758 million (f.o.b. 1972); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$718 million (c.i.f., 1972); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels

Major trade partners: U.K., South Africa, Japan, Western Europe

Aid:

economic -- China \$200 million credit for Tanzam railroad (1970); (1964-67)

U.K. \$63 million; IBRD \$99 million (1965-70); U.S. \$68 million (FY53-72);

U.S.S.R. \$6 million; Eastern Europe \$50 million;

military -- \$9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada

Budget: 1972 est. -- revenue \$410.5 million, current expenditure \$435.4 million, investment expenditure \$192.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha=US\$1.555 (official), 0.643 Zambia kwacha=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 664 mi., government owned, all narrow gage (3'6"); 8 mi. double track

Highways: 21,375 mi.; 2,145 mi. paved, 4,690 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 14,540 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,409 mi. including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu

Pipelines: 450 mi. refined

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 196 total, 165 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 56,800 telephones; 100,000 radio and 20,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,140,000; 545,000 fit for military service

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:** 3,615,211 sq. mi. (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 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**PEOPLE:**  
Population: 211,228,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)  
Ethnic divisions: 87.2% white, 11.3% negro, 1.4% other  
Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 128,470,000; Protestant 69,424,000, Roman Catholic 47,873,000, Jewish 5,780,000, other religions 5,393,000  
Language: English, predominantly  
Literacy: almost complete  
Labor force: 86 million (1972)  
Organized labor: 28.8% of total

**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  
Voting strength (1972 presidential election): Republican Party (Nixon), 45,767,000; Democratic Party (McGovern), 28,358,000; minor parties, 1,121,000  
Communists: Party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall  
Member of: ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OAS, OECD, SEATO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY:**  
GNP: \$1,152 billion (1972); 63% consumption, 15% private investment, 22% government; \$5,510 per capita; 1972 growth rate 6.4% (constant 1958 dollars)  
Fishing: catch 2.8 million metric tons (1971); imports \$914 million (1971); exports \$136 million (1971)  
Crude steel: 121 million metric tons produced (1972), 580 kg. per capita  
Electric power: 339,606,340 kw. capacity (1972); 1.8 trillion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 8,310 kw.-hr. per capita est.  
Exports: \$49.2 billion (f.o.b., 1972); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels  
Imports: \$58.9 billion (c.i.f., 1972); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores  
Major trade partners: (1970) Canada 24%, EC 18%, Japan 13%, U.K. 6%  
Official development assistance (aid): obligations and loan authorizations (1971), economic \$4,811 million, military \$4,436 million  
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 207,000 mi. (1969)

Highways: 3,730,000 mi. (1970); 2,411,000 mi. surfaced (1970)

Inland waterways: 25,260 mi. of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the  
Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

Pipelines: petroleum, 176,000 mi.

Ports: 25 major

Civil air: 3,970 major transport aircraft (1970)

Airfields: 12,000 (1971)

Telecommunications: 4,370 AM, 2,722 FM, 1,035 TV operating stations (1970);  
120,155,000 telephones (1970), 58.6 telephones per 100 population (1970)

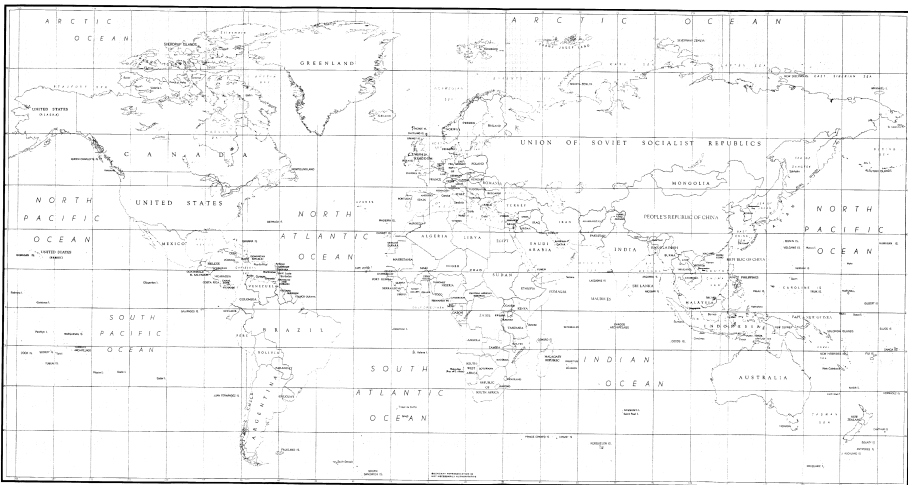
DEFENSE FORCES:

Personnel: army 1,386,000, navy and marines 1,151,000, air force 1,048,000 (1971)

Military budget: \$78 billion (1972 est.)



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