

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

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BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

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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.

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TURKEY



LAND:
296,000 sq. mi.; 34% cropland, 34% meadows and pastures,
23% forested, 9% unproductive
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: 38,198,000, 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, Prime Minister Naim Talu
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats) (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
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
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
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: 2.8 million kw. capacity (1972); 11 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 280 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$616.5 million (f.o.b., 1971); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products
Imports: \$1,171 million (c.i.f., 1971); 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)
Fiscal year: 1 March - 28 February

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,991 mi.; 4,940 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 51 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
Merchant marine: 87 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 594,900 GRT, 826,600 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 52 cargo, 11 tanker, 10 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 123 total, 96 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 19 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication and fair domestic telecommunication services; 654,500 telephones; 3.94 million radio and 133,000 TV receivers; 39 AM, 2 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,707,000; 5,730,000 fit for military service; about 402,000 reach military age (20) annually
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1974, \$792.8 million; about 16% of central government budget