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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

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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 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.

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Table of Contents (cont'd):

	Page
SAN MARINO	297
SAUDI ARABIA	299
SENEGAL	301
SEYCHELLES	303
Sharjah (see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)	
SIERRA LEONE	305
SIKKIM	307
SINGAPORE	309
SOMALIA	311
SOUTH AFRICA	313
Southern Rhodesia (see RHODESIA)	
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	315
SPAIN	317
SPANISH SAHARA	321
SRI LANKA	323
SUDAN	325
SURINAM	327
SWAZILAND	329
SWEDEN	331
SWITZERLAND	333
SYRIA	335

-T-

Tanganyika (see TANZANIA)	
TANZANIA	337
Tasmania (see AUSTRALIA)	
THAILAND	339
TOGO	341
TONGA	343
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	345
TUNISIA	347
TURKEY	349

-U-

UGANDA	351
Umm al Qaiwain (see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)	
U.S.S.R.	353
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Abu Dhabi, 'Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al Qaiwain	355
United Arab Republic (see EGYPT)	
UNITED KINGDOM	357
UNITED STATES	385
UPPER VOLTA	359
URUGUAY	361

-V-

VATICAN CITY	363
VENEZUELA	365
VIETNAM, NORTH	367
VIETNAM, SOUTH	369

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: 37,717,000, average annual growth rate 2.6%
(current)
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 Cevdet Sunay, Acting Prime Minister Ferit Melen
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: National Assembly (1973); Presidential (1973)
Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; Democrats Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Reliance Party (RP), Turhan Feyzioglu; New Turkey Party (NTP), Yusuf Azizoglu; Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), Alparslan Turkes; Nation Party (NP), Osman Bolukbasi; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Republican Party (RP), Kemal Satir (formed in 1972); Communist Party illegal
Voting strength: 1969 National Assembly elections -- 46.6% JP, 27.5% RPP, 3.3% NP, 2.2% NTP, 2.6% TLP, 5.7% independent, 6.4% RP, 3.1% NMP, 2.5% UP; 1968 Senatorial elections (1/3 of Senate seats) -- 49.9% JP, 27.1% RPP, 6.0% NP, 8.5% Reliance Party, 4.7% TLP, 2.0% RPNP
Communists: strength and support negligible
Other political or pressure groups: military overthrew government in 1960, forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains the dominant force behind the new 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: \$12,016 million (1971), about \$330 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: 2.6 million kw. capacity (1971); 9,724 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 267 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, 402 mi.; refined products, 1,277 mi.
 Ports: 10 major, 35 minor
 Merchant marine: 88 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 596,300 GRT, 829,500 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 52 cargo, 11 tanker, 11 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
 Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
 Airfields: 119 total, 96 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
 Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication and fair domestic telecommunication services; 577,000 telephones; 3.1 million radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 39 AM, 2 FM, and 7 TV stations; communications satellite ground station to be operational in 1972

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,585,000; 5,655,000 fit for military service; about 402,000 reach military age (20) annually
 Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1973, \$599.7 million; about 19% of central government budget