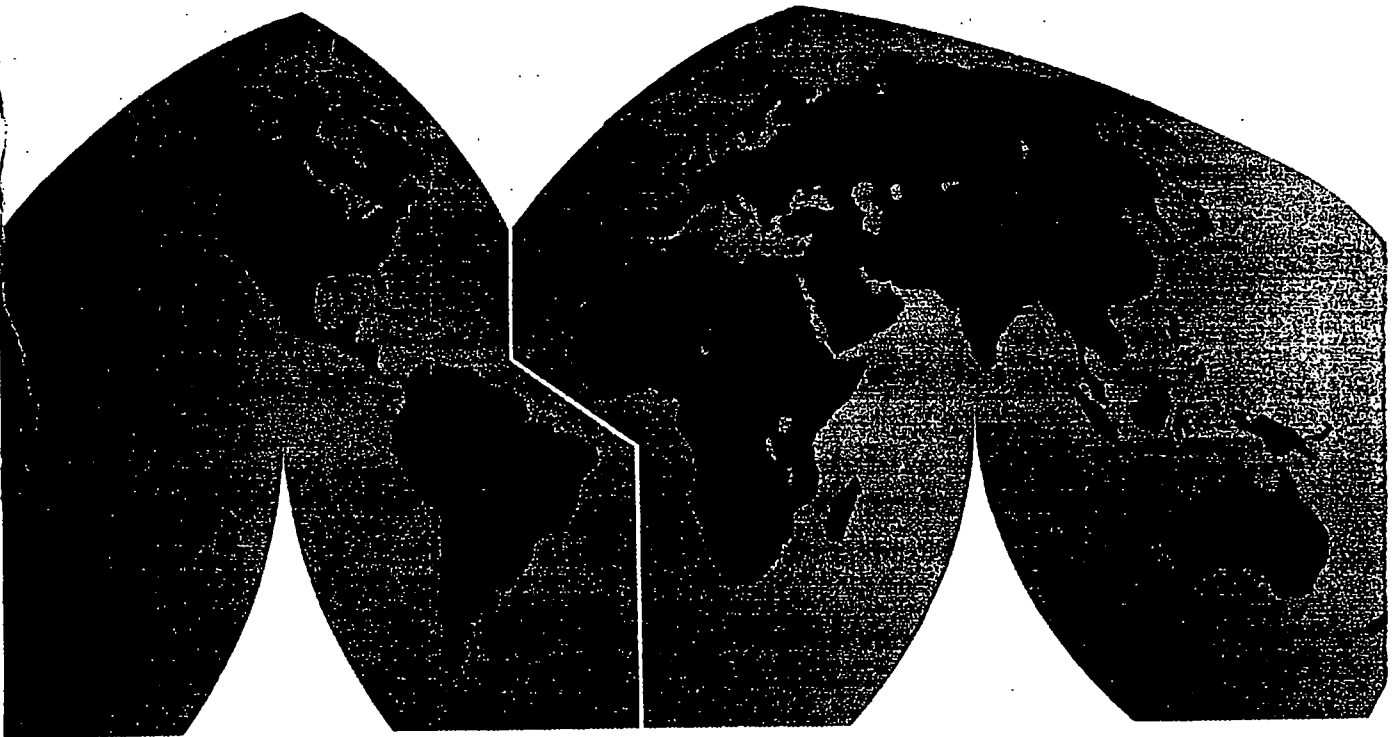


January 1979

National Basic Intelligence FACTBOOK - Jan

**National Basic Intelligence
FACTBOOK**



GC BIF 79-001
January 1979

FOREWORD

The National Basic Intelligence Factbook, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually by the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are prepared by components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Comments and suggestions regarding the contents should be addressed to the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research (Att: Factbook) Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

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National Basic Intelligence
FACTBOOK

January 1979

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Factbook, copies of which should be destroyed.**

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January 1979

	<i>Page</i>
—T—	
THAILAND	204
TOGO	205
TONGA	206
Transkei (see SOUTH AFRICA)	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	207
TUNISIA	208
TURKEY	210
TUVALU (formerly Ellice Islands)	211
—U—	
UGANDA	212
Umm al Qaiwain (see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)	
U.S.S.R.	213
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Abu Dhabi, 'Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al Qaiwain	214
United Arab Republic (see EGYPT)	
UNITED KINGDOM	215
UNITED STATES	231
UPPER VOLTA	217
URUGUAY	218
—V—	
VATICAN CITY	219
VENEZUELA	220
VIETNAM	221
—W—	
WALLIS and FUTUNA	223
Walvis Bay (see SOUTH AFRICA)	
WESTERN SAHARA (formerly Spanish Sahara)	223
WESTERN SAMOA	224
—Y—	
YEMEN (Aden)	225
YEMEN (Sana)	226
YUGOSLAVIA	227
—Z—	
ZAIRE	228
ZAMBIA	230
Zanzibar (see TANZANIA)	

January 1979

TUNISIA/TURKEY

key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 100,000 telephones (1.7 per 100 ppl.); 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,273,000; 713,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$153 million; 6% of central government budget

TURKEY

(See reference map V)

LAND

766,640 km²; 35% cropland, 25% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 2,574 km

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm except in Black Sea where it is 12 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 7,200 km

PEOPLE

Population: 43,767,000 (January 1979), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: 16.4 million; 61% agriculture, 13% industry, 25% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor (1978)

Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republic

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 29 October

Branches: President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 19 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts

Government leaders: President Fahri Koruturk; Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats), Republican People's Party won a plurality in June 1977; Presidential (1980)

Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan; Democratic Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal

Communists: strength and support negligible

Other political or pressure groups: military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in national affairs

Member of: ASSIMER, CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$45.0 billion (1977), \$1,070 per capita; 3.8% real growth 1977, 7%-8% average annual real growth 1970-76

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years

January 1979

TURKEY/TUVALU

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 1.9 million tons produced (1976), 45 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,000,000 kW capacity (1977); 22.0 billion kWh produced (1977), 510 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2,671 million (f.o.b., 1977); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: \$6,999 million (f.o.b., 1977); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: 22% West Germany, 9% U.S., 9% Iraq, 7% U.K., 7% Italy (1976)

Budget: (FY77) revenues \$11.2 billion, expenditures \$12.2 billion, deficit \$1.01 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 25.25 Turkish liras=US\$1 (July 1978)

Fiscal year: 1 March-28 February

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,253 km standard gage (1.435 m); 143 km double track; 72 km electrified

Highways: 60,000 km total; 21,000 km bituminous; 28,000 km gravel or crushed stone; 2,500 km improved earth; 8,500 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 1,689 km

Pipelines: 1,288 km crude oil; 2,055 km refined products

Ports: 10 major, 35 minor

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 120 total, 101 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: new trunk domestic radio-relay net, good international service; 1.1 million telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 4 FM, and 36 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; COMSAT station near completion

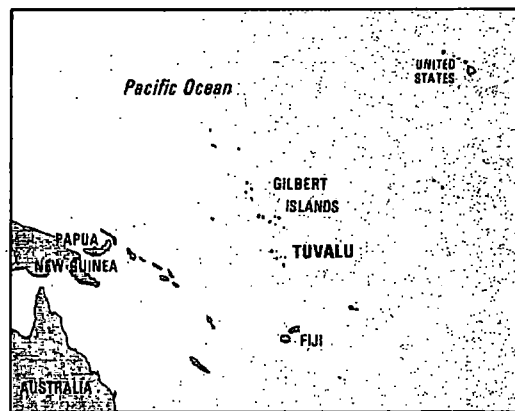
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,786,000; 5,778,000 fit for military service; about 430,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1979, \$2.3 billion; about 20.7% of proposed central government budget

TUVALU (formerly Ellice Islands)

NOTE: On October 1, 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the new



(See reference map VIII)

colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands.

The new colony of Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and those islands claimed by the United States: Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai, and Nurakita.

LAND

26 km²

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 24 km

PEOPLE

Population: 6,000 (preliminary total from census of 8 December 1973)

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian

Religion: Protestant

Literacy: less than 50%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Tuvalu

Type: independent state within commonwealth

Capital: Funafuti

House of Assembly: eight members

Government leader: Prime Minister Toalipi Lauti

ECONOMY

See Gilbert Islands for economic data

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft