



**National
Foreign
Assessment
Center**

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National Basic Intelligence Factbook

January 1979

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National Basic Intelligence
FACTBOOK

January 1979

Supersedes the July 1978 issuance of this
Factbook, copies of which should be destroyed.

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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 should be addressed to the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research (Att: Factbook), Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

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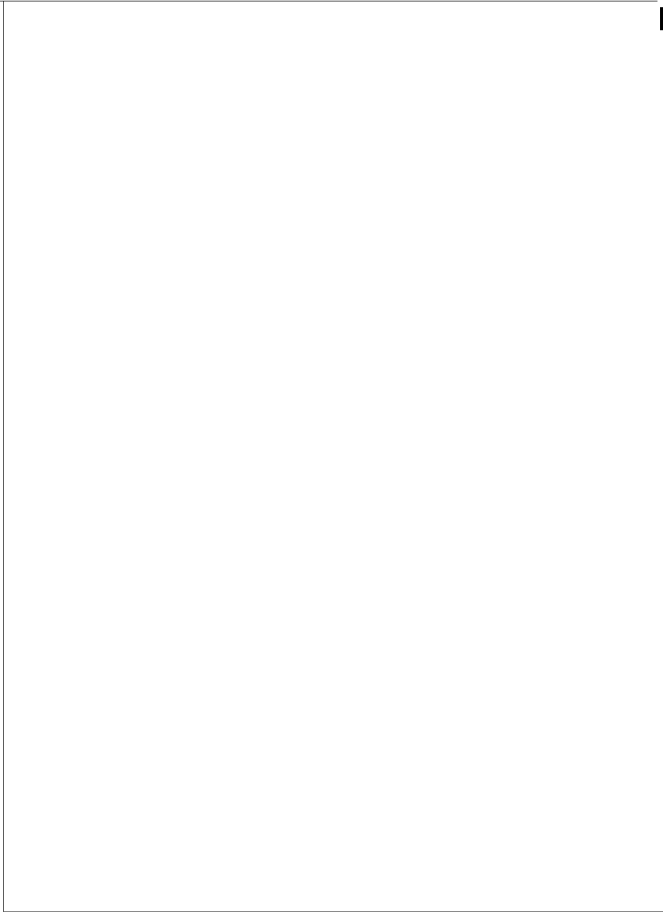
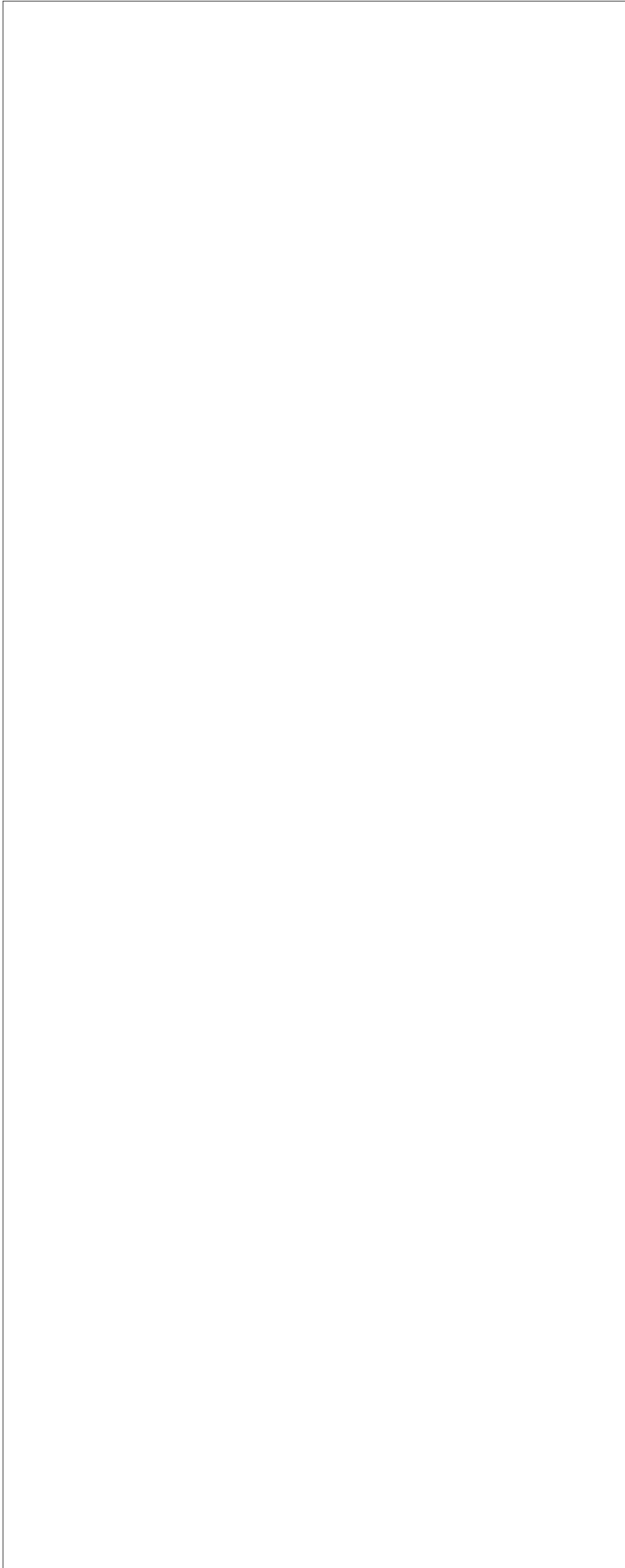
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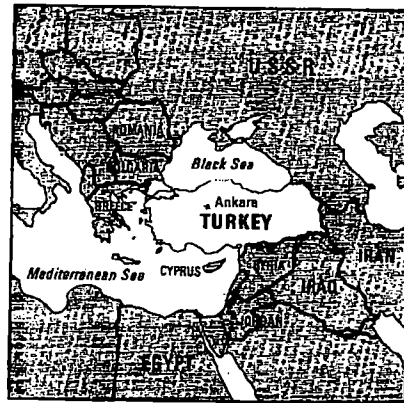
TURKEY

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TURKEY



(See reference map V)

LAND

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

Land boundaries: 2,574 km

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TURKEY**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 Bozboylu; 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, WSC, 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

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)

Aid: economic authorizations: U.S., \$512 million (FY70-77); other Western (ODA and OOF), \$1,575 million (1971-77); Communist, \$808 million (1970-77); OPEC, ODA, \$1,553 million (1974-76); military authorizations: U.S., \$1,289 million (FY70-77) [redacted]

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

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TURKEY/

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

Ports: 10 major, 35 minor

Merchant marine: 162 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,206,000 GRT, 1,850,600 DWT; includes 14 passenger, 95 cargo, 1 liquefied gas, 22 tanker, 21 bulk, 7 specialized carrier, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo

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 pop.); 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

Personnel: 480,000 army, 45,400 navy, 53,000 air force (970 pilots), 100,000 gendarmerie

Major ground units: 4 armies, 10 corps with corps troops, 15 infantry divisions, 2 mechanized divisions, 6 separate armored brigades, 4 mechanized infantry brigades, 6 infantry brigades, 1 airborne brigade, 1 commando brigade, 3 mobile gendarmerie brigades, 2 regiments (1 infantry, 1 armored), 33 battalions (22 artillery, 11 border); each field army has 1 aviation regiment assigned and each corps has 1 aviation battalion

Ships: 12 destroyers, 2 frigates, 13 submarines, 45 patrol craft, 32 mine warfare, 5 amphibious ships, 74 amphibious craft, 35 auxiliary, 55 service

Aircraft: 1,159 (464 jet); 647 (464 jet) in air force, 493 in army aviation, 19 in naval air

Missiles: 8 SAM squadrons (Nike Hercules with 72 launchers)

Supply: mostly dependent on foreign sources, primarily U.S., Canada, and West Germany; manufactures some small arms, trucks and adequate quantities of ammunition; builds some of its naval ships including submarines with technical and material assistance

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

INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

Turkish National Intelligence Organization (TNIO), including Turkish National Security Service Directorate (TNSS), domestic; Foreign Collection Directorate (FCD), foreign; and Intelligence Directorate, Turkish General Staff (J-2), domestic/foreign; Turkish National Police, domestic; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, foreign; Gendarmerie, Intelligence Section, domestic

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