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National Basic Intelligence Factbook

July 1979

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July 1979

Warning Notice



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**National Security
Information**

**Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions**

**Dissemination Control
Abbreviations**



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National Basic Intelligence Factbook

July 1979

***Supersedes the January 1979
edition, copies of which should
be destroyed.***

The Factbook, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is produced semiannually by the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research with contributions provided by various components of the Central intelligence Agency, the Defense intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Comments, suggestions, and requests for additional copies may be addressed to:

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NR Record

TURKEY**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), Faruk Sukun; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; 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, 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: \$48.7 billion (1978), \$1,131 per capita; 2.7% real growth 1978, 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

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: 44,236,000 (July 1979), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

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

Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic**Literacy:** 55%

Labor force: 17.2 million; 57% agriculture, 18% industry, 25% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor (1978)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force~~SECRET~~

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TURKEY [redacted]

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

Electric power: 5,000,000 kW capacity (1978); 22 billion kWh produced (1978), 505 kWh per capita

Exports: \$2,288 million (f.o.b., 1978); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: \$4,599 million (c.i.f., 1978); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: 22.1% West Germany, 9.3% Italy, 6.9% U.S., 6.2% Switzerland, 5.4% France (1977)

Aid: economic authorizations: U.S., \$535 million (FY70-77); other Western (ODA and OOF), \$1,130 million (1970-77); Communist, \$1,094 million (1970-77); OPEC, ODA, \$362 million (1974-77); military authorizations: U.S., \$1,414 million (FY70-77) [redacted]

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Budget: (FY78) revenues \$13.1 billion, expenditures \$14.7 billion, deficit \$1.6 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

Merchant marine: 163 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,251,300 GRT, 1,931,400 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 96 cargo, 1 liquefied gas, 22 tanker, 22 bulk, 7 specialized carrier, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo [redacted]

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Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft, including 5 leased in

Airfields: 121 total, 102 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international, fair domestic service; maintenance a continuing problem; radio relay being expanded and improved; 1.1 million telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 4 FM, and 36 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station [redacted]

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DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,072,000; 5,951,000 fit for military service; about 444,000 reach military age (20) annually

Personnel: 485,000 army, 45,400 navy, 52,300 air force (970 pilots), 100,000 gendarmerie [redacted]

Major ground units: 4 armies, 10 corps with corps troops, 15 infantry divisions, 2 mechanized divisions, 6 separate armored brigades, 4 mechanized infantry brigades, 5

infantry brigades, 1 airborne brigade, 1 commando brigade, 3 mobile gendarmerie brigades, 3 regiments (2 infantry, 1 armored), 33 battalions (22 artillery, 11 border); each field army has 1 aviation regiment assigned and each corps has 1 aviation battalion [redacted]

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Ships: 12 destroyers, 2 frigates, 13 submarines, 48 patrol craft, 32 mine warfare, 5 amphibious ships, 68 amphibious craft, 45 auxiliary, 57 service [redacted]

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Aircraft: 1,169 (473 jet); 657 (473 jet) in air force, 493 in army aviation, 19 in naval air [redacted]

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

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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 [redacted]

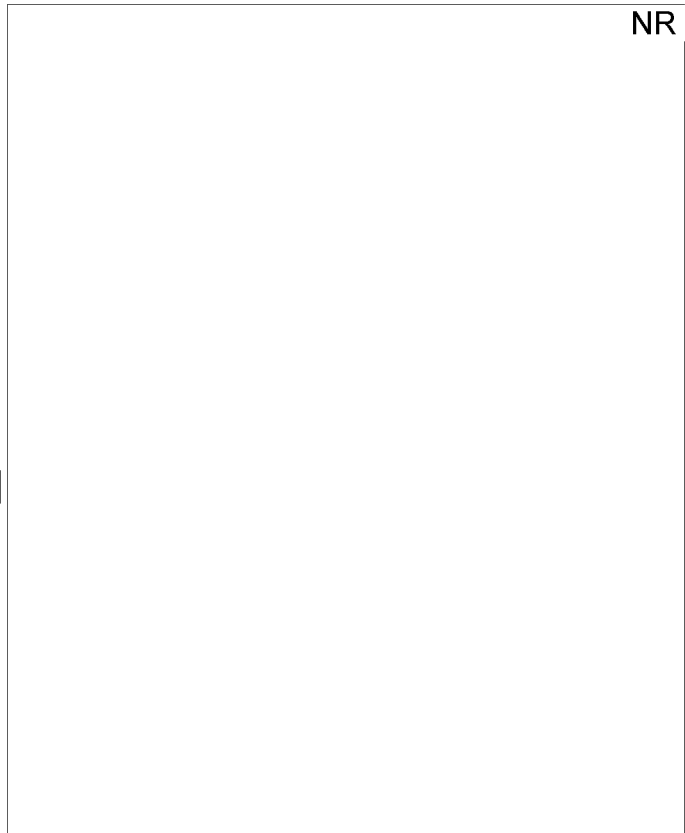
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Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1979, \$2.6 billion; about 16% of proposed central government budget

INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

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

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