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# Turkey

## A Country Profile



January 1980

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523



TURKEY: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.  
Arlington, Virginia  
under contract AID/SOD/PDC-C-0283

The profile on Turkey is one in a series designed to provide base-line country data in support of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Content, scope and sources have evolved over the course of the last three years, and no doubt will continue to do so. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance and development communities, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

June 1979

OFDA COUNTRY PROFILES: JANUARY 1980

AFRICA

Angola\*\*  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
Madagascar  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger\*  
Sahel Transportation Survey  
Senegal  
Somalia  
Upper Volta  
Zaire

ASIA

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Burma  
India  
Indonesia  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Regional Profile  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nicaragua  
Peru

NEAR EAST

Lebanon\*\*  
Turkey

SOUTH PACIFIC

Fiji  
Tonga  
Western Samoa

\* In preparation  
\*\* out of print

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Geographic Codes

AID Standard	277
State Region	EUR
FIPS	TU

Country Names

Legal	Republic of Turkey
Local	Turkiye Cumhuriyeti
Short	Turkey

Official Holidays

New Year's Day.....	January 1
National Sovereignty Day.....	April 23
Spring Day.....	May 1
Youth & Sports Day.....	May 19
Liberty & Constitution Day.....	May 27
Victory Day.....	August 30
Sekor Bayram* (end of Ramadan).....	September 4-6
Republic Day.....	October 28
Korban Bayram* (Feast of the Sacrifice...)	November 11-14

\* Dates vary, based on Muslim Lunar Calendar

Currency Exchange Rate

26.5 Turkish Lira = US \$1.00 (June 1979)  
100 Kuruş = 1 Lira (Turkish pound)  
4,000 Paralar = 1 Lira

Time Zones

EST + 7; GMT + 2

Host Country Embassy and Staff in US

Address: 1006 23rd Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

Tel: 667-6400, 6401, 7581, 1024

Staff: Ambassador.....Sukru Elekdag  
Counselor (Deputy Chief  
of Mission).....Ekrem Guvendiren  
Financial Counselor.....Alptekin Muderrisoglu  
Commercial Counselor.....Gunduz Arda  
Press Counselor.....Ahmet Ersoy  
Defense and Air Attache.....Brig. Gen. Fuat Aydogan  
Military Attache.....Col. Ramazan Ozsahin  
Naval Attache.....Capt. Aydan Erol

US Mission to Turkey and Staff

Address: 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara

Tel: 26 54 70

Staff: AMB.....Ronald I. Spiers  
DCM.....Robert S. Dillon  
ECO/COM.....George C. Nettles  
COM.....Leo F. Cecchini, Jr.  
POL.....Dennis H. Kux  
POL/MIL.....Herbert D. Gelber  
LAB.....Thomas G. Martin  
CON.....Joan V. Smith  
ADM.....Ernst Conrath  
RSO.....Gerald J. Kilgore  
AGR.....Walter A. Stern  
PAO.....Charles E. Courtney

US Presence

	<u>1975</u>
Official Total*	14,405
US Govt PSNL (not DOD)	235
Military Attaches, Advisory Group and Other DOD Elements in DIP Missions	2,427
Mil Forces (Incl. Civs)	0
Peace Corps	0
Other (Incl. Indirect Contract Workers)	275
Dependents	7,267
EST Private Total	2,541
Resident Businessmen	221
Students	176
Missionaries/Clergy	14
Dependents of Above	365
Others	1,776

\* Official total includes tourists

Treaties and Agreements

With US:

- Agreement of Cooperation (basis of US tie with CENTO)
- Treaty of Commerce and Navigation
- Treaty of Establishment and Sojourn
- Agricultural Commodities Agreements
- Air Transport Agreement
- Extradition Treaty
- Investment Guaranties Agreement
- Agreement Concerning Trade In Cotton Textiles
- Peace Corps Agreement
- Agreement for the Direct Exchange of Certain Information  
  Regarding Traffic in Narcotic Drugs

Others:

EEC Association Agreement  
Charter Member United Nations  
Member Specialized Agencies

### Travel and Visa Information

Up to 3 months, no visa necessary; passport required.

### Health

Smallpox, cholera certificates required of arrivals from infected areas in Asia, Africa; smallpox and oral poliovirus vaccine recommended.

### Ethnic and Sociocultural Groups

90% of the population is Turkish, 7% Kurdish. Armenians, Greeks, Arabs, Jews and various Caucasian peoples constitute smaller minorities.

Important Turkish groups are Anatolian peasants of Central Asiatic Turkey; Rumelian immigrants from former Balkan territories; Turkic tribesmen from Central Asia.

2-3 million Kurds live mostly in east and southeast, along borders with Iraq, Iran. Tribal influence considerable. Many are nomads who migrate seasonally across national borders.

300,000 Arabs live mostly along Syrian border, especially in Hatay Province. Tribes important.

70,000 Circassians and 55,000 Georgians, 30,000 Lazis (all Muslim) are settled in the northwestern and northeastern provinces respectively.

70,000 Greeks, 69,000 Armenians, 30,000 Jews live in Istanbul area.

## Languages

<u>Language</u>	<u>% of Population</u> <u>1965</u>
Turkish.....	90.1
Kurdish.....	7.1
Arabic.....	1.2
Greek.....	0.2
Circassian.....	0.2
Armenian.....	0.1
Georgian.....	0.1
Ladino & Yiddish.....	N.A.*
Lazi.....	0.1
Other.....	1.0

\* Not Available

## Education

Free, coed education is compulsory between the ages of 12 and 17. Literacy rate estimated at 65% in towns; lower in villages.

## Religions

98% of population is Muslim. Sunni Muslims, the dominant sect; supported and their institutions administered by the government. There are about 5 million Alevis (Shiite Muslims) who live primarily in the mountains of East Anatolia. Members of the Christian (205,000) and Jewish (30,000) faiths have full legal rights but no government support. Sufism (mystical Islam) and veneration of saints popular in villages; Dervish orders important in Kurdish areas. Religion both a unifier and a divider especially among tribal groups.

## National Government

Democratic republic governed by bicameral Grand National Assembly consisting of the Senate with 184 members (150 elected by universal suffrage for staggered six year terms), and the National Assembly with 450 members elected for 4 years. Grand National Assembly elects one of its members to be President for 7 year term. President appoints Prime Minister, leader of the majority party or coalition, who administers policies, assisted by Council of Ministers. President promulgates laws, has veto power, but can be overruled by majority in Assembly.

Judicial system divided into Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Appeals, Special Military Courts, Court of Judicial Dispute, Council of State (Highest Administrative Court) and ordinary courts (Civil, Criminal, Courts of Appeals).

## Regional Organization

67 provinces administered by governors (appointed by President of Republic on recommendation of Interior Minister) assisted by provincial assemblies. Provinces divided into counties headed by administrators, and these into districts under directors. Village, with its headman, is smallest unit.

Provincial, district capitals, and towns of more than 2,000 people considered municipalities, administered by mayors.

Local terms: Province-Il, Governor-Vali, Counties-Kazalar, Administrator-Kaymakam, Districts-Bucaklar, Director-Bucak Mudur) Village-Koy, Headman-Muhtar, Municipality-Ellediye, Major-Belediye Reisi.

## Key Leaders

(As of January 1980)

President.....	Koruturk, Fahri
Prime Minister.....	Demirel, Suleyman
Min. of Commerce.....	Basol, Halil
Min. of Communications.....	Ozalp, Huseyin

Min. of Culture.....Koraltan, Tevfik  
 Min. of Customs & Monopolies.....Cakmak, Ahmet  
 Min. of Energy & Natural Resources.....Kiratlioglu, Esat  
 Min. of Finance.....Sezgin, Ismet  
 Min. of Food, Agriculture & Livestock..Kulahli, Cemal  
 Min. of Foreign Affairs.....Erkmen, Hayrettin  
 Min. of Forests.....Ekinci, Hasan  
 Min. of Health & Social Assistance.....Islamoglu, Munif  
 Min. of Industry & Technology.....Bayar, Nuri  
 Min. of Interior.....Gulcugil, Mustafa  
 Min. of Justice.....Ucuzal, Omer  
 Min. of Labor.....Erdemir, Cavit  
 Min. of Natl. Defense.....Birincioglu, Ahmet Ihsan  
 Min. of Natl. Education.....Fersoy, Orhan Cemal  
 Min. of Public Works.....Kilic, Selahattin  
 Min. of Reconstruction &  
     Resettlement.....Toker, Turgut  
 Min. of Social Security.....Oral, Sumer  
 Min. of Sports & Youth.....Asal, Talat  
 Min. of Tourism & Information.....Kuntay, Barlas  
 Min. of Village Affairs &  
     Cooperatives.....Karayigit, Ahmet  
 Min. of State.....Ceyhun, Ekrem  
 Min. of State.....Eren, Orhan  
 Min. of State.....Karahan, Ahmet  
 Min. of State.....Kelleci, Muhammet  
 Min. of State.....Musaoglu, Metin  
 Min. of State.....Toptan, Koksai

### Host Disaster Plan

Comprehensive national disaster plan based on considerable experience. Disasters occur routinely and major disasters expected every few years.

### Disaster Preparedness

KIZILAY - Turkey's Red Crescent. Provides emergency relief action (shelter, medical care, food).

Ministry of Reconstruction and Settlement - Responsible for long-term rehabilitation efforts.

The Governor of province where disaster occurs has authority to marshal resources of various local ministry offices.

### For Major Disasters

Initial responsibility divided as above. However, within 24 hours the Council of Ministers under direction of Prime Minister may order additional resources from various ministries. May also appoint a Deputy Prime Minister to act as coordinator of efforts with authority to call on all military and civilian resources in country.

### Host Contacts

KIZILAY Secretary General, Ural Somunco. Address: KIZILAY Genel Mudurlugu, Kizilay-Ankara. Tel: 17 27 40.

Min. of Reconstruction and Settlement - Erol Tuncer  
Undersecretary - Hamit Serbetcioglu. Tel: 17 56 59 in Ankara.

### International Aid

Foreign assistance only sought in very severe disasters. When foreign supplies are provided, class action overflight and landing clearance, and duty free entry of relief supplies are granted and remain effective throughout relief effort. Generally when help is asked for it is for medical supplies and tents. KIZILAY has tent manufacturing capability, but when several disasters hit in one year (as in 1976) the supply is inadequate.

### Volags

Only AID-accredited US agency is CARE. Works directly with KIZILAY. Vehicle support for distribution of CARE supplies either rented locally or provided by host country.

Contact: Charles F. Laskey, CARE Director. Address: 112 Ataturk Bulvari, Kavaklidere, Ankara. Tel: 26 60 19; 26 60 14.

### International Organizations

At specific request of Government of Turkey, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has coordinated international relief activity. The World Health Organization (WHO) works with and through UNDP when included in disaster relief. The League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) works directly with KIZILAY. No resident LORCS representative in Turkey.

### List of Airports

Ankara, Adana, Antalya, Diyarbakir, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Malatya, Samsun, Sivas, Trabzon, and Van.

## Disaster History

### Earthquakes:

Western Turkey	-	3/28/69
Kutahya	-	3/28/70
Erzincan to north	-	5/22/71
Lice	-	9/06/75
Denizli	-	8/19/76
Van	-	11/24/76

### Epidemic:

Countrywide	-	1968
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### Flood:

Silopi	-	11/19/74
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### Snowstorm:

Istanbul	-	2/04/72
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## National Population

Total population - 43.21 million (1978 estimate). Annual Growth Rate - 3% (1978).

Density - 51/square kilometer

Distribution (1970)

Urban	-	38.7%
Rural	-	61.3%

Age Distribution

0-15 years	-	41.5%
15-20 years	-	10.4%
20-30 years	-	14.6%
30-40 years	-	12.3%
40-50 years	-	8.5%
50-60 years	-	5.5%
60+ years	-	7.2%

Male/Female Ratio - 50.65/49.35

1975 population estimate of 40 million does not include the number of Turkish workers abroad, given as 649,454 in September 1973. Many of these workers return to Turkey for holiday visits. Also, with the decline of economic growth in the host countries, particularly Germany, many Turkish workers and their families may return to the homeland permanently.

## Population by Region

European Turkey, Aegean and Black Sea coasts, lowlands of Marmara, and fertile valleys have highest population densities with 42% of population on 25% of land area. Central Regions comprising 62% of land area inhabited by 46% of population. Mediterranean coast and southeast Anatolia with 12% of area contain 12% of population.

Most people live in villages with populations of under 1,000; 35,000 such villages in 1971. Only 12% of population (4.7 million persons) live in cities of over 100,000.

Population by Province  
(1975)

Adana	1,234,735	Eskişehir	492,902	Nigde	460,928
Adiyaman	345,764	Gaziantep	284,660	Ordu	661,679
Afyonkarahisar	576,860	Giresun	715,444	Rize	334,952
Agri	337,606	Gumusane	462,449	Sakarye	495,771
Amasya	318,082	Hakkari	286,922	Samsun	904,774
Ankara	25,725,562	Hatay	126,241	Siirt	389,347
Antalya	669,913	Icel	744,318	Sinop	266,609
Artvin	227,107	Isparta	322,062	Sivas	739,073
Aydin	607,126	Istanbul	710,728	Tekirdag	318,704
Balikesir	788,576	Izmir	3,864,493	Tokat	592,612
Bilecik	136,011	Kars	1,660,529	Trabzon	716,168
Bingol	209,107	Kastamonu	701,772	Tunceli	163,273
Bitlis	218,997	Kayseri	436,946	Urfa	598,238
Bolu	427,273	Kirklareli	674,015	Usak	228,715
Burdur	222,375	Kirsehir	268,224	Van	386,059
Bursa	960,034	Kocaeli	231,973	Yozgat	497,960
Canakkale	367,121	Konya	478,468	Zonguldak	829,204
Cankiri	226,450	Kutahya	1,423,910		
Corum	550,426	Malatya	577,309		
Denizli	556,173	Manisa	870,841		
Diyarbakir	649,796	Manas	620,246		
Edirne	337,898	Mardin	529,260		
Elazig	417,751	Mugla	401,413		
Erzincan	284,660	Mus	252,135		
Erzurum	749,157	Nevsehir	218,971		

## Major Diseases

### Most Frequently Recorded Communicable Diseases (1972)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>New Cases</u>
Measles	23,601	Diphtheria	792
Infectious Hepatitis	7,711	Meningococcal	..
Whooping Cough	6,105	Infections	716
Typhoid & Paratyphoid		Dysentery (All Forms)	715
Fevers	2,164	Poliomyelitis	424
Scarlet Fever	1,723	Leprosy	110

Public health problems: control of tuberculosis (200,000 cases) and trachoma, most prevalent communicable diseases; malnutrition in infants and young children due to starchy diet, lack of milk; endemic leprosy in some eastern and western provinces (est. 25% of cases registered).

### Main Causes of Death (1971)

Heart Disease	29,684	Gastritis, Enteritis,	
Pneumonia	13,426	Colitis	6,960
Birth Injuries,		Vascular Lesions Affecting	
Diseases of Infancy	12,329	Nervous System	6,549
Malignant Neoplasms	7,533	Accidents	4,713
Senility	7,511	Tuberculosis	2,621

## Vital Statistics

Birth Rate	-	34/1,000 (1976)
Death Rate	-	12/1,000 (1976)
Life Expectancy	-	57 years (1976)
Infant Mortality	-	119/1,000 (1971)*

\* Other estimated are 153/100, with rural rate 168/1,000, urban 113/1,000 (1972).

Health Facilities  
(1975)

Total Medical Institutions	6,964
Inpatient Institutions	807
Inpatient Beds	85,872
Hospitals	508
Health Centers	299
Outpatient Institutions	6,157

Health services are headed by a Health Director in each of the 67 provinces. There are two types of organizations: (a) Health Services provided by the provincial administration and (b) national health services (with health units covering home care, mobile teams, and preventive services). Most of health manpower concentrated in four provinces; Adan, Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. Traditional healers exist, but not common.

Health Personnel  
(1975)

Specialists	12,698
General Practitioners	9,016
Dentists	5,046
Registered Nurses	14,806
Health Technicians	11,021
Midwives	12,975
Pharmacists	7,002

Doctor/Population	1/2,130
Nurse/Population	1/1,240
Hospital Bed/Population	1/490

Diet

Daily per capita caloric intake (early 1973) - 2,760 /protein intake (from cereals, milk products) - 77.9 grams.

Calories: 2,519

<u>Protein</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Carbohydr</u>	<u>Calcium</u>	<u>Phosp</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Vit-A</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>K</u>
41G	126.0G	283.4G	80.0MG	800MG	14MG			

### Foods/Staples

Basic diet consists of wheat or rye bread (usually unleavened), vegetables and fruits and sour milk products, (yogurt and buttermilk). Meat scarce and expensive; beef, mutton preferred. In some coastal areas fresh or dried fish is abundant and eaten by rich and poor. Eggs used only seasonally, when cheap.

### Housing

Many squatter dwellings in cities with poor sanitary facilities, crowded conditions, and no electricity or water. Heavy rural to urban migration major cause.

## Overview of Economy

Agriculture is basis of economy; employs 55.8% of population, makes up 56.9% of total export earnings and 29% of GNP (1975). Government policy concentrates on industry so, except for cotton, agriculture remains underdeveloped as do livestock production and forestry. Industry accounts for 25% of GNP (textile manufacturing major industry), and services for 35%. Real GDP growth in 1975 was 8.8%.

Mining dominated by state-owned companies. Chromium, copper and borax mined in greatest quantities. 1976 petroleum production of 2.6 million tons supplied about 18% of country's requirements. Chemical industry expanding rapidly. Degree of self-sufficiency in paper pulp, cellulose, cement, fertilizers, and food products.

Government controls major public utilities, communications, much of transportation, greater part of banking system, movements of exports and imports, foreign exchange, and sets major agricultural commodity prices. Private sector dominates agriculture, small scale manufacturing, construction, housing, wholesale and retail trade.

## 1979 Economic Trends

Poor economic development should be seen in light of frequent government changes in recent years. Insufficient action taken to stabilize economy. Large trade deficit (\$3,158.4 million in 1976), high unemployment\* (3 million in 1977) and almost 50% inflation rate have led current government to seek monetary aid from the international community.

According to estimates by international bankers, at least \$10 billion would be needed over a five year period. In March 1977, Prime Minister Ecevit announced a "comprehensive economic rescue plan" including: substantial price increases for petroleum, sugar, cement, various types of coal, iron and steel products; devaluation of the lira; increasing the supply of foreign currency; and improving export-oriented industrial output.

Black market also a major problem undercutting economy. In first 7 months of 1978, black market activity valued at \$2.2 billion compared with \$2.1 billion for official imports over same time period.

\* Massive emigration helps disguise problem of unemployment. Workers abroad, mainly in West Germany, estimated at 713,000 in 1976. Remittances totalled \$982.7 million.

## GNP

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974P</u>
Current Price Series						
Total GNP	B L	46.7				
Gross Investment %GNP	%	15.4				
Constant Price Series 1973 Prices						
Total GNP	M\$	10,065	17,544	20,889	22,036	23,698
Plus Net Foreign Bal.		117	132	-68	-550	477
(Import Surplus+)						
Equals Total Avail. Res		10,182	17,676	20,821	21,846	24,175
Of Which: Consumption			14,282	17,161	17,493	19,543
Gross Invest.			3,394	3,660	3,993	4,632
GNP Per Capita	\$	366	496	561	576	604
Annual Chg: Total GNP	%		+5.6	+7.8	+5.5	+7.5
GNP Per Cap			+2.9	+5.0	+2.8	+4.8

B L - Billion Liras  
% - Percent  
M\$ - Million US\$  
\$ - Dollars US

## Exports

Major exports - Agricultural Products: fruits and vegetables, hazelnuts; Industrial Crops: cotton, tobacco; livestock, mineral, Industrial Products.

Principal countries exported to: West Germany, USA, Switzerland, Italy, Great Britain.

Value in US \$ Million (f.o.b.)

<u>1977</u>			<u>1978</u>	
Jan - Dec	Jan - Mar	Jan - June	Jan - Sept	Jan - Dec
1,753	480	964	1,435	2,288

Exports By Commodities  
(In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Agricultural Products</u>				
Cotton	171.3	191.3	305.8	244.0
Tobacco	78.5	130.9	132.9	204.5
Hazelnuts	87.0	116.5	121.7	173.2
Raisins	21.1	21.1	58.2	53.8
Fresh Fruits	9.4	19.7	27.5	28.4
Cereals	1.5	21.2	25.8	2.7
Livestock	15.9	16.3	25.5	47.9
Other	42.5	70.2	160.6	151.8
<u>Mining Products</u>				
Chromium Ore	15.7	11.7	13.6	23.1
Other	4.6	4.7	5.3	16.2
<u>Industrial Products</u>				
Textiles	31.3	63.1	121.2	182.6
Olive Oil	0.2	2.7	47.8	15.1
Petroleum Products	3.7	22.7	49.3	70.1
Other	104.1	182.9	221.8	318.8
Total	588.5	885.0	1317.1	1532.2

Imports

Major imports: crude oil; machinery, industrial equipment, and other investment goods; consumer goods; food.

Principal countries exporters: West Germany, Iraq, USA, Great Britain, Italy, France, Switzerland.

Value in US \$ Million (c.i.f.)

<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>	
Jan - Dec	Jan - Mar	Jan - June	Jan - Sept
5,694	935	2,191	3,153

Imports By Commodity  
(In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Raw Materials</u>				
Mineral Fuels	66.6	155.7	221.6	762.9
Fertilizer	33.5	67.3	131.5	101.3
Other	354.2	484.2	640.1	1467.3
<u>Investment Goods</u>				
Machinery & Equipment	390.3	696.8	886.4	1092.2
Construction Material	55.7	85.9	116.2	196.9
Consumer Goods	47.3	72.8	90.4	157.1
Total	947.6	1562.7	2086.2	3777.6

## Overview of Agriculture

Agriculture of major economic importance despite government emphasis on industrialization. Wheat is largest crop with increasing yield due to expanded acreage. Sophisticated farming techniques not widespread: 70% of cropland cultivated using draft animals, 30% by mechanical means. Improved irrigation, forestry and agricultural credit programs needed for modernization. Some advances made in fertilizer and high yielding seed variety use.

## Production

3 important categories (approximately equal in value):

Food Grains - 85% of total area sown in 1969. Most important: wheat (56% of total sown), barley (17%), rye and corn (4% each), pulses (3%). Production employs most farm workers, but value added is only 30-35%.

Industrial Crops - major crops: cotton, potatoes, sugar beets and tobacco. Exports: nuts, fruits, early vegetables.

Livestock, early 1970's: 36 million sheep, 20 million goats (25% Angora), 10 million cattle, 3.5 million oxen, 1.2 million water buffalo, 2 million donkeys and mules, 1.1 million horses, 40,000 camels, 18,000 hogs.

Forests and fisheries contributed little to National Product, though considerable potential as income source.

## Production

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Total Production Index*	1961-65=100	124	137	125	132
Per Capita Production Index*	"	104	110	98	101
Food Production Index	"	124	134	122	128
Per Capita Food Production Index	"	104	107	95	98
Wheat	1,000 MT	8000	9500	8000	8300
Barley	"	3300	3720	2900	3300
Tobacco	"	147	178	151	175
Cotton	"	400	544	513	580

MT - Million Tons

\* Includes food and non-food commodities

## Food Crops

	<u>Area ('000 ha)</u>			<u>Production ('000 million tons)</u>		
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>
Wheat	8,750	9,250	9,250	14,750	16,500	16,500
Rye	600	565	530	750	740	700
Barley	2,580	2,600	2,635	4,500	4,916	4,750
Oats	275	260	243	390	400	375
Maize	620	600	600	1,200	1,310	1,100

\* provisional

Principal livestock - sheep, goats, cattle.

## 1979 Status

Weather conditions have been favorable to agriculture. Wheat production should be sizeable and allow for continued exports.

## Imports

Total agricultural imports are small proportion of total import bill (9.9% in 1973-75). Traditionally, imports of agricultural commodities have been food items needed to tide country over the year-to-year fluctuations in domestic production. Imports of agricultural production items have increased at rapid rate; fertilizer imports rose 28% and tractors 23% between 1962-75.

## Exports

Agricultural exports make up more than one-half of foreign exchange earnings from merchandise. Industrial crops, notably cotton and tobacco, and nuts, fruits and vegetables are main items accounting for 85% of volume. Between 1962-75, agricultural exports increased.

9.7% per annum as compared to 12.7% increase for total exports. This declining share due to rapid growth in industrial exports.

## Climate

Black Sea Coast - temperate zone with temperatures ranging from 43°F in winter to 77° F in summer. Rainfall often exceeds 100"/year.

Aegean Coast (Straits area) - mild winters (48° F average); hot summers (low 80°'s F). Average rainfall 20-30" annually.

Mediterranean - semi-tropical climate with very mild winters and hot summers (temperature can hit 100° F).

Central Anatolian Plateau - contrasting climate; hot, dry summers and severe winters with heavy snowfall. Some humidity near mountains, otherwise plateau is more like sub-desert or steppe.

## Temperatures

<u>City</u>	<u>Rge</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Ext-reme</u>	<u>Lati-tude</u>	<u>Longi-tude</u>
Adana	Max Min	57 39	74 51	93 71	84 58	109 19	36°59'N	35°18'E
Ankara	Max Min	39 24	63 40	86 59	69 44	104 -13	39°57'N	32°53'E
Erzurum	Max Min	24 8	50 32	78 53	59 37	93 -22	39°54'N	41°16'E
Izmir	Max Min	55 39	70 49	92 69	76 55	108 12	38°27'N	27°15'E
Samsun	Max Min	50 38	59 45	79 65	69 56	103 20	41°17'N	36°19'E
Edirne	Max Min	41 28	66 44	88 63	70 49	107 -8	41°39'N	26°34'E
Istanbul	Max Min	45 36	61 45	81 65	67 54	100 17	40°58'N	28°50'E

## Precipitation

<u>City</u>	<u>Average Precipitation</u>											
	<u>In Inches</u>											
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Adana	4.3	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.9	2.4	3.8
Ankara	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9
Erzurum	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.1
Izmir	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.8
Samsun	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.4
Edirne	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.9	3.0
Istanbul	3.7	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.8	4.1	4.9

## Land Forms

Borders: Greece and Bulgaria on Northwest, USSR and Iran on East. Syria and Iraq on South.

The European part, Thrace, with 3% of land area is separated from Asiatic Anatolia by Bosphorus Strait, Sea of Marmara and Dardanelles Strait. Total land area is 302,169 sq. mi.

## Five Geographic Regions

Aegean Coastlands - Good agricultural land consisting of rolling hills in European portion and many fertile valleys in Asian area.

Mediterranean Coastland - Narrow coastal plain rises sharply to 9,000' karst formation. Plain of Antalya and reclaimed floodlands around Adana are most extensive lowlands: suitable for tropical crops.



Black Sea Region - Steep rocky coast broken by river gorges through coastal range. Some larger rivers in Pontic Mountains flow in broad elevated basins, but coast is generally isolated from interior. Eastern portion heavily forested.

Anatolian Plateau - "Heartland" of country surrounded by mountains that rise 2-4,000' above the general 3-5,000' level of plateau. Rolling upland broken by fault ridges and cut by streams draining into Black Sea. Northern areas heavily wooded.

Eastern Highlands - Higher elevation than in Central Plateau. Mountains along borders with Iran and USSR, hills of Arabian platform along Syrian border. Fertile basins of Mus, Aras and Murat Rivers constitute best farmland; surface lava deposits in easternmost part, with scant soil cover.

#### Altitudes and Coordinates

<u>City</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation (ft)</u>
Edirne	41°39'N	26°34'E	154
Istanbul	40°58'N	28°50'E	59
Adana	36°59'N	35°18'E	82
Ankara	39°57'N	32°53'E	2,825
Erzurum	39°54'N	41°16'E	6,402
Izmir	38°27'N	29°15'E	92
Samsun	41°17'N	36°19'E	131

#### Land Use

Agricultural land constitutes 69% of total area. In 1970, it was subdivided into: 59 million acres of field crops, 6 million acres of vineyards, orchards, vegetables, and 64 million acres of meadow and pasture. 23% of land (45 million acres) is forested. 70% of farms are less than 12 acres in size.

## Waterways

Inland waterways (1,000 miles) of minor transportation importance.

## Rivers By Drainage Basins

Persian Gulf Euphrates Murat Cayi Tigris	Saline Lakes (South Anatolia) Black Sea (East to West) Coruh Yesil Irmak	Aegean Sea Maritsa Gediz Kucuk Menderes
Caspian Aras	Kizil Irmak Sakarya Nehri*	Buyuk Menderes Dalaman
Lake Van	Sea of Marmara Simav Cayi	Mediterranean Aksu Goksu Seyhan Ceyhan

\* Sakarya Nehri River is most important commercially, ferries (freight and passengers) cross Lake Van in summer.

## Coastal Areas

Aegean: Bosphorus' steep banks, many coves, bays dotted with numerous villages; Dardanelles has few settlements. Lowlands are densely settled, intensively farmed. Main port: Istanbul.

Black Sea: Steep rocky coast isolated from interior by mountains. Narrow coastal plain between Zonguldak and Rize heavily cultivated, commercial agricultural center. Main port: Ismir, secondary: Samsun, Trabzon.

Mediterranean: Lack of river valleys restricts movement inland except for area around the Plain of Antalya. Secondary ports: Derun, Mersin.

Other ports built or extended since 1950: Aegean: Bandirma; Black Sea: Eregli, Zonguldak, Hopa, Giresun; Mediterranean: Antalya.

## Mountains

Two major ranges: Pontic Mountains along Black Sea Coast and Taurus Range along border with USSR and Iran. Median altitude of 5,000'; Mount Ararat highest peak (19,966'). Mountains of Kurdistan descend toward Mesopotamian Plain in Iraq and include many extinct volcanoes, 10-14,500' in height.

## Seismicity

Major fault line, the "Anatolian fault", runs inland from Sea of Marmara toward Antalya. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles owe their origin to faulting action and the whole Black Sea Coast is due to subsidence along a great series of fissures. Movement and adjustment along these cracks still causes major earthquakes. Recent major ones have been in Eastern Turkey.



### Surface Miles (cont'd)

19	151	162	341	226	408	308	270	565	555	705	214	410	Konya
267	566	424	251	621	762	655	705	163	845	268	562	701	Malatya
82	463	265	610	646	586	486	602	525	614	430	422	470	Samsun
332	473	303	400	586	629	529	615	310	700	346	435	556	Sivas
615	689	492	620	868	812	712	828	402	840	203	648	696	Trabzon
594	931	789	577	947	1122	1022	1070	254	1210	264	927	1065	Van

566	Kastamonu												
653	362	Kayseri											
425	321	238	Konya										
856	459	221	459	Malatya									
718	198	330	427	362	Samsun								
736	311	121	359	154	216	Sivas							
944	424	404	642	367	226	282	Trabzon						
1222	822	586	810	106	693	369	467	Van					

### Railroads

5,700 Miles of state-owned railroad track, mostly standard gauge, (900 miles double-track, 48,000 miles single track) in 1972. System well linked together, but some areas on Black Sea and Mediterranean Coasts not accessible by rail. Rail link between Turkey and Iran built under CENTO Agreement in 1971; direct line to Bulgaria (Pehlivan koy to Edirne) opened soon after. 1973: passenger kilometers - 6,533,000,000; net ton-kilometers - 7,222,000,000.

### Rail Carriers

Turkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryollari Islafmesi - TODD (Turkish Republic State Railroad): Ankara; operates all railways and connecting ports.

## Ports

Istanbul and Izmir (ancient Smyrna) are the country's primary ports; Istanbul handling the bulk of the country's imports and Izmir the bulk of its exports.

Seven secondary ports: four on the Black Sea, one on the Aegean Sea, and two on the Mediterranean, and several minor ports along the various shorelines.

On the Black Sea Coast, 25 ports make possible the coastwise movement of passengers and goods. Coal and iron are shipped from the ports of Zonguldak and Ereğli, tobacco from Samsun, and nuts from Giresun; Trabzon serves as an outlet for the agricultural products of Northeastern Turkey. The shipments are mainly to Istanbul for redistribution and export. On the Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts, major cotton and mineral shipments are handled mostly by the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun and, on a lesser scale, by Izmir and Antalya. Such smaller ports on the Aegean as Bodrum and Kusadasi were active in the trade of goods with Greece.

Turkish maritime activities are under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Bank of Turkey, which operates the country's coastal and transoceanic shipping, the country's ports except the Asian side of Istanbul, and several shipyards.

### Amasra

Lat. 41° 45' N; long. 32° 25' E. In southern part of Black Sea.

Accommodation: Amasra is within the military zone. Harbor is protected by breakwater extending 1,600' from Peninsula of Amasra. Width of entrance from breakwater to harbor 100'; depth varies between 9.1 and 14.6 m. (30' and 48'). No suitable berth alongside, but vessels anchor inside breakwater and secure stern to breakwater. Cargo handled by lighters. No cranes. Provisions available in limited quantities.

Shiprepairs: No facilities available.

Towage: Not available.

Pilotage: Not available.

## Antalya

(Adalia) lat. 36° 50' 8" N; long. 31° 37' 5" E. On the West coast of Antalya Gulf.

**Accommodation:** Ships can enter and anchor at any time between daybreak and sunset with pilot. Depth from 8 to 14 m.

Six operating quays available lengths - 150 m (depth 10 m), 162 m (depth 5.5 m), 36 m (depth 6 m), 290 m (depth 8 m), 170 m (depth 10 m), one passenger quay 170 m (depth 10 m). One mooring boat and one service boat available. No electricity except at alumina loading facility.

**Storage:** A warehouse of 3,000 sq m has already been constructed.

**Water:** No fresh water at port but can be supplied by Municipality lorries from Antalya City (10 km distant) at rate of 5 tons per vehicle.

**Development:** Port is to be further expanded and equipped with cranes. Two warehouses under construction. Electricity and water to be supplied at quays.

**Shiprepairs:** Maintenance work shop available for minor repairs.

**Towage:** One tugboat available.

**Pilotage:** Compulsory. One pilot boat and one service boat available.

**Airport:** Antalya Airport is 22 km from the port, 12 kms from Antalya City center.

**Working Hours:** 08:00 to 17:00 hrs. Lunch break from 12:00 to 13:00 hrs. Two hours overtime is optional.

## Bandirma

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Lat. 40° 21' N; long. 27° 58' E. On the south side of Sea of Marmara about 63 miles from Istanbul.

Accommodation: Two long entrance channels lead from Bandirma Bay to harbor. Northern channel leads 1/4 mile from rocks. Southern channel is dangerous owing to rocks, and vessels passing through channel must avoid Argi Pedro rocks at S part of Moxa Island and keep to mainland. Distance between rocks and Moxa Island, one mile. N winds prevail in the area and cause high seas. Good anchorage in roads about two cables off entrance to harbor in depths up to seven fathoms. Also suitable anchorages within breakwater area. The 650' breakwater protects harbor against winds, which are violent at times.

South mole has depths of 6.1 to 6.7 m (20 to 22') alongside. Vessels up to 4,000 DWT can berth. Loading and discharging carried out by lighters; no cranes, vessels use own gear. Ships anchor with both anchors and secure stern to outer end of northern breakwater, with stern facing SSW. Loading and discharging sometimes interrupted by heavy swell in roads. Work can be carried out day and night.

In new harbor three berths available, but no shore cranes as yet operational. One berth is 285 m long with 10.06 m depth; second berth is 130 m long, of which 115 m is 7.92 m deep and 15 m is 6.55 m deep; third berth is 100 m long with 5.49 m to 6.70 m depth.

Special regulations, copies of which should be obtained by vessels proceeding to Bandirma, are in force for anchoring, berthing alongside mole and for vessels carrying inflammable or explosive cargoes. Vessels required to give ETA to harbor authorities at least 24 hours in advance, also nationality, cargo and last port of call. Vessels carrying explosives must give three days' notice. Unless prevented by important reasons, masters of all vessels must present their papers to harbor authorities within one hour of arrival.

Development: New harbor under construction.

Bunkers: Coal and oil available.

Shiprepairs: Minor repairs.

Towage: No permanent tugs at port.

Pilotage: In the New Harbor it is compulsory to employ a pilot and tug boats in and out of the harbor; charges for such services are levied by TCDD (Turkish Railway Administration) as per compulsory zone pilotage and tug boat tariff effective in Istanbul.

#### Canakkale

(Chanak) lat. 40° 09' N; long. 26° 24' E on east side of Gallipoli Straits, Dardanelles.

Accommodation: Port is in military zone and all vessels entering straits must answer questions asked at signal station at Cape Helles. Vessels up to 3,000 NRT may berth alongside military pier, while vessels up to 1,500 NRT may berth alongside custom pier. At new pier (L-shaped), 130 m long vessels of any size may berth alongside. Good anchorage in middle of harbor in 33 Fms. Small vessels can approach closer to shore. Depth in harbor 10 to 16 Fms. No cranes. Work carried out anytime day or night. Water available. Limited provisions available.

Bunkers: Fuel-oil in limited quantities. No coal.

Shiprepairs: No facilities available.

Towage: Available.

Control: All ships must stop at Canakkale on inward voyage to undergo sanitary inspection. Guards available.

Derince

Lat. 40° 45' N; long. 29° 49' E on Marmara Sea on northern border of Gulf of Izmit.

Accommodation: One pier 280 m long, 12 m wide and with depths from 2.5 to 7.35 m (8.3 to 24') alongside. The quay is rail connected and provided with a warehouse of 3,000 sq m area. Open storage area 23,500 sq m. Two silos with a total storage capacity of 8,500 tons. Water and provisions available.

Working Hours: For general cargo, 08:00 to 24:00 hours in two shifts and for bulk cargo, 24 hours in three shifts.

Bunkers: Coal available.

Towage: Tugs compulsory

Pilotage: Compulsory for all foreign flagged vessels. Pilot in Gulf of Izmit also compulsory for foreign vessels.

Fatsa

Lat. 41° 2' N; long. 37° 20' E.

Accommodation: Anchorage 500 to 600 m offshore in 8 to 10 m. Open roadstead unprotected from NW, NE winds. In the center of the bay, and two miles east of the jetty there is a riff with a lighthouse. Vessels enter between the light and the eastern side of the bay. Loading and discharging by lighters.

## Fethiye

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Lat.  $36^{\circ} 39' N$ ; long.  $29^{\circ} 9' E$  on southwestern coast of Asia Minor. Fethiye Gulf is entered between Kurtoglu Burnu (Cape Suvale) and Paksimadi Peninsula (lat.  $36^{\circ} 34' N$ ; long.  $28^{\circ} 52' 37'' E$ ). Port of Fethiye entered from Megri Island (Cavaliere Island) on which light is exhibited (lat.  $36^{\circ} 38' 45'' N$ ; long.  $29^{\circ} 09' 24'' E$ ).

Accommodation: 2.74 to 3.05 m of water at Quay.

Although there is a pier of 400 m length, from eastern to southern part of the harbor, only the part 100 m long, depth 3 to 13' is available for small vessels because shore is low and marshy. Concrete pier at the southern side of the harbor is 193.75 m long. Vessels up to 1,500 tons can easily be berthed. On south westward, north westward of the harbor, there are two anchorages in depth of 8'.

## Finike

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Lat.  $36^{\circ} 15' 30'' N$ ; long.  $30^{\circ} 12' 30'' E$  in village of Vilayer.

Accommodation: Open port. Summer anchorage, 20 to 29 Fms in roadsteads, some 400 yds distant from landing; intervening space shallow; dangerous in winter, exposed to strong gales from south. A stone pier at the SW end of the harbor gives no protection from storms and barely reached a depth of 2 FMS.

Working Hours: 07:00 to 17:00 hrs. Break at 12:00 hrs. for lunch. Night work is dangerous.

## Gallipoli

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(Gelibolu) lat.  $40^{\circ} 24' 27'' N$ ; long.  $26^{\circ} 40' E$ . At west entrance to the Sea of Marmara.

Accommodation: Open harbor. The cement quay is L-shaped, the head is 12 m wide, length 70 m and depths along-side of 8 to 8.5 (26 to 28'). Also some small piers in harbor. No handling facilities on quays and vessels must use own gear. Small motor lighters. In winter (November-April) there are very strong winds from SW. Well-sheltered anchorage 2 to 3 cables off-shore in 15 to 23 FMS. Water and provisions obtainable in limited quantities.

Shiprepairs: Minor repairs possible.

Towage: No tugs.

Pilotage: Not compulsory.

#### Gemlik

Lat. 40° 26' 40" N; long. 29° 09' 15" E on Sea of Marmara.

Accommodation: Port of Gemlik lies at the end of the large gulf in front of the Samanli Mountain. Safe port. There is a concrete pier of 165 m length and 10 m width for passengers and cargo. 6 to 11' of water at quay. Large ships can be berthed. Open shed and warehouses as well as mobile and fixed cranes on the pier. Only open places can be used as warehouses. No water installation but water available from local municipality by means of hoses.

#### Giresun

Lat. 40° 56' N; long. 38° 24' E.

Accommodation: Well clear of entrance channel so that they do not interfere with navigation. Harbor protected by two breakwaters, the main one having a length of 850 m and the secondary unit a length of 350 m. Width of entrance between breakwaters 275 m, depth 14 m (46'). Wharves: Wharf A (passenger vessels), is 150 m long with 8 m to 8.5 m (26.2 to 28') alongside. Wharf B (Cargo vessels), is 275 m long with 7.5 m to 8.5 m (24.5 to 28') alongside. Wharf C (motor boats) is 135 m long with 4 m to 8 m (13 to 26.2') alongside. Wharf D (port administration craft), is 88 m long with 4 m (13') alongside. Adjoining wharf is 80 m long with 3.5 m (11.5') alongside. Two steel lighters. Port authorities should be advised of ship's ETA 24 hours in advance.

Working Hours: 08:00 to 12:00 hours and 13:00 to 17:00 hours.

Provisions: Supplies not at present available.

Shiprepairs: No facilities available.

Bunkers: Not available.

Towage: Compulsory for all foreign vessels.

Pilotage: Compulsory for all foreign vessels.

#### Gorele

-----

Lat. 41° 4' N; long. 39° 21' E.

Accommodation: Open port. Anchorage 500 TO 900 m offshore. Cargo worked by lighters. Regular steamer communication with other ports. Loading often shipped from Giresun because roads between the two cities are very good.

## Hyadarpasa

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Lat. 41° 0' N; long. 29° 4' E one of the ports forming the larger Port of Istanbul.

Accommodation: Port protected by two breakwaters of an overall length of 1,709 m, and has quays of 1,200 m total length, that can accommodate simultaneously six medium-sized vessels. Cargo operations made direct to and from wharves or railway trucks. Draft of water at quays varies between 6 and 10 m. Seven warehouses located on pier total 20,533 sq m, with a total storage capacity of 131,200 cu m. Three grain silos available. One of 34,500 tons capacity, one of 10,800 tons capacity. And one of 5,280 tons capacity. Railway network within port area.

Towage: Four tugs available.

Pilotage: See Istanbul.

## Hopa

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Lat. 41° 25' N; long. 41° 24' E in NE of Turkey, along Black Sea.

Approach: Entrance between the heads of two breakwaters is 250 m.

Accommodation: The new harbor protected by two breakwaters, 1,650 m long and 470 m long respectively which protect the harbor from NNW and SW winds. Passenger vessel berth, 195 m length. Vessels loading/discharging at present berthed at 215 m long oil and ore berth.

Development: Installation of shore cranes and other port facilities at New Harbor.

Shiprepairs: No facilities available.

Pilotage and

Towage: Both are compulsory and under monopoly of Turkish Maritime Bank, Trabzon Administration.

## Inebolu

Lat. 41° 58' N; long. 33° 46' E on south coast of Black Sea.

Accommodation: Harbor open to winds from N. A breakwater, 490 m long, extends from remains of old breakwater. Only vessels up to 500 tons can enter breakwater area; vessels over 500 tons anchor off shore. Good anchorage off breakwater area in 6 to 8 fathoms. Provisions available in limited quantities. Special regulations in force for vessels using harbor and vessels must inform harbor authorities of ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

Towage: Not available.

## Iskenderun

Lat. 36° 39' N; long. 36° 10' E transit port to Iraq and Iran.

Approach: Ships can enter roads at anytime, with pilot. Operations are carried out at the pier as well as in open roadstead in the far eastern part of the bay, at a distance of 600 to 800 m from the beach and in approx. 5-10 FMS. Unless berthing at the pier, ships must anchor as close as possible to the entrance of the small shelter harbor where lighters are loaded/discharged, but at not less than 800 m from the pier.

Accommodation: Jetty, 509 m long and protected by breakwater accommodates two 20,000-ton vessels; maximum length 185 m. Draft, maximum 10.21 m. Vessels can also berth at the inner port, an extension of the jetty. There are three quays consisting of four berths 170 m long with 8.53 m draft. These quays are able to handle 12,000-15,000 g.r.t. vessels. Height of quays from water line, 2.45 m.

Storage: Warehouses with approx. 27,268 sq m capacity.

Provisions and

Water: Available from lighters.

Container and  
Ro/Ro Handling

Facilities: Although no proper equipment available to meet containerisation, an important flow of containers is nevertheless the daily occupation of this port.

Development: Installation of telephones on quays, a water house, a floating crane and two 10-ton cranes. Proper ro-ro handling facilities planned. Construction of a new port in addition to the present one is seriously contemplated.

Tanker Terminals: Two berths. Lengths 540', draft 30'. Night berthing possible. Water and bunkers available.

Bunkers: Coal and fuel oil are supplied only against advance payment if free foreign exchange (dollars, sterling or Swiss francs) direct to the agents of the vessels.

Istanbul.

Lat: 41° 0' 18" N; long. 28° 59' 15" E.

Istanbul is made up of several ports: The Galata (Karakoy) Port (passenger and general cargo services) with piers and quays at Salipazari, Karakoy and Sirkeci; the Golden Horn Port (repairs and drydocking services) inside the Galata and Ataturk Bridges; the Haramidere anchorage (oil port) along European coast in Marmara Sea; Kurucesme and Buyukdere anchorages on European side of the Bosphorus; and on Asiatic side of the city the Port of Haydarpasa (general cargo and bulk cargo services). The area is bounded, on the north, by a line drawn between Rumeli and Anadolu Lighthouses at Black Sea entrance of Bosphorus and, on the south, by a line drawn from Yelkenkaya Lighthouse (Izmit Gulf entrance) to a point two miles south of Baburnu (Buyuk Gekmece).

- A) Inner Port: the area from Galata Bridge continuing through to Kagithane (including the Kagithane Stream).
- B) Middle Port: the area between Galata Bridge and lines joining, on the north, the Dolmabahce Clock Tower to the Leander Tower and, on the south, the Ahirkapi Lighthouse to the Kadikoy Breakwater Lighthouse.
- C) Outer Port: the area in the Istanbul Straits (Bosporus) and Marmara side of port that remains outside boundaries of middle port.

Accommodation: Good anchorage off Haydarpasa and Yenikapi/Ahirkapi. Smaller vessels have good anchorage between Dolmabahce Palace and Kurucesme. Two bridges: Galata Bridge is between Eminonu and Karakoy. Ataturk Bridge is between Unkapani and Azapkapi. Both bridges open in morning for vessels entering inner harbor. Vessels to pass through bridges must give notice well in advance to harbor master. Wharves: one 520 m long, 7-10 m depth; one 600 m long, 10 m depth; one 240 m long, 6 m depth; one 168 m long; 3-7 m depth, approximately 84,000 sq m closed, 35,000 sq m open, cargo space 11,700 sq m cold storage.

Bunkers: Coal and oil available.

Shiprepairs: All types.

Compulsory pilotage and towage at Galata, Haydarpasa inner harbors, piers and wharves in Bosporus.

#### Izmir

(Smyrna) lat. 38° 25' 40" N; long. 27° 9' 10" E.

Accommodation: Port divided into two parts: (A) Old port: loading/unloading operations can be performed on or from lighters where vessels up to 12,000 GRT anchor and are moored to wharves. Passenger ships also use these wharves when no berth is available in new port.

Special lighters transfer passengers to shore. A "T" shape berth is available for ferries. (B) New port: nine vessels can be operated alongside quay simultaneously. There is a new passenger berth with terminal building and another "T" shape ferry berth. Vessels can lie (end on) alongside the quays in the inner port in 8 to 10 ft. depth of water and (side on) along AIDIN Railway pier. In the SE corner of the bay there is 2 to 3 ft., in the inner port there is 5 to 6 ft. depth. Three berths with total length for vessels of over 300 NRT of about 1,333 m with 25,25,24 ft. alongside. One oil berth capable of taking ships up to 540 ft. length and 30 ft. draft. Night berthing possible. The new pier at Alsancak is 1,012 m long. Depth of water at pier 10 m and alongside 8 m. Vessels of 15,000 to 20,000 tons can easily be berthed. At Alsancak Port terminal conveyor system delivers between 2,500/3,000 tons in a full 24-hour day. It is connected to a 40,000 ton capacity silo. "Feribet: pier is 11.60 m long and 9.50 m wide. Depth of water 8 to 12 ft. Vessels anchor at not less than 370 m off small Bay of Goztepe when entering port. Pilot takes vessel to anchorage. Fresh water available.

- Container and  
Ro/Ro Facilities: Ro-ro facilities on "T" shaped quay. Containers only handled if ship has own equipment for loading/discharging as proper container handling facilities not yet satisfactory. Storage area available.
- Development: An extension of the port is now under construction. When completed eleven additional vessels may work simultaneously.
- Shiprepairs: All types of repairs may be effected by shipyard owned by Turkish Maritime Bank.
- Towage: Compulsory. Four tugs, service and mooring boats always available. For rates see Iskenderum.

- Pilotage:** Pilot not compulsory in Gulf, but compulsory in harbor. Not compulsory when passing Pelikan spit. Agents should have 24 hrs. notice if Gulf pilot required.
- Traffic:** 1976, 958,724 tons of cargo in and out, of which 507,523 are export goods.
- Airport:** Cigli Airport 25 km from Izmir.
- Local Holidays:** Eves of Sheker Bairam and Courban Bairam are half holidays.
- Working Hours:** Daily from 08:00 to 17:00 hrs. and from 18:00 to 02:00 hrs. Break at 12:00 hrs. for lunch and change of shift 17:00 to 18:00 hrs. Overtime compulsory for vessels already operating.

#### Karadeniz

(Ereglisi) lat. 41° 18' 03" N; long. 31° 26' 34" E on the S shore of Black Sea situated between Burnu (lat. 41° 17' 17" N; long. 31° 24' 19" E), and Cengel Burnu (lat. 41° 14' 4" N; long. 31° 24' 19" E) westward on S shore of Black Sea.

**Accommodation:** Well sheltered harbor has 30 ft. depth of water and 625 m length quay for passengers and cargo; 825 m length breakwater mole situated at west part of the port. Two pilots, tug and various mooring boats, always available. Vessels entering and leaving must take pilot and vessels over 3,000 tons must take a tug. Naval signal station at port. Radio communication and homing facilities available. Custom and quarantine authorities. A new harbor, Uzunkum, owned by the Ergeli Steel Plant now available. The main breakwater is approx. 1,250 m long. A loading dock 170 ft. long., 3.36 ft. in height and 33 ft. in depth and a pier 195 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 33 ft. in depth has been constructed for general cargo, facilities for unloading ore and coal.

## Marmaris

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Lat. 36° 51' N; long. 28° 19' E. On the south-western coast of Asia Minor.

Accommodation: There is a concrete and stone jetty of 43.89 m (144 ft.) long with 1.83 to 3.05 m (6 to 10 ft.) depth at quay. Good anchorage obtained in 10.97 m (36 ft.) depth at roadstead. An enclosed and well protected bay.

## Mersin

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Lat. 34° 38' E; long. 36° 48' N. New port built in place of what was formerly an open roadstead.

Accommodation: Ships can be accepted at quay berths at any hour of the day. Two breakwaters of 2,933 and 1,539 m length respectively protect a water area of 3,250,000 sq m having a depth of 10.50 to 15 m.

Quays and Berths: Quay No. 1 (passenger quay), 175 m long, draft 10 m; quay No. 2 and 3 (berths), 274 m long, draft 10 m. Quay No. 4 (berth) 150 m long, draft 10 m; quays 5, 6 and 7 (berths), 493 m long, draft 10 m; quays 8 and 9 (berths of TMO), 275 m on each side, draft 10 m; quays 10, 11, 12 and 13 (berths), 577 m long, draft 6 to 8 m; quays 18 and 19 (for ores and coal), 67 m on one side, 76 m on the other side with 10 m mean draft. Quays 20 and 21 (for tankers operating at the Atas Refinery, 350 m long on each side, mean draft 14 m.

Facilities: 6 warehouses, 84,000 sq m open storage; grain silo of 100,000 tons capacity.

Refinery: East of breakwaters with petrol tanks 537,000 cu m capacity, water tanks 18,000 cu m capacity, port connected with inland railway.

Tanker Terminals: Two berths. Length 820 ft., draft 38 ft. 6in. Water and bunkers available.

Bunkers: Fuel oil and gas oil.

Towage: Four tugs. Vessels over 500 tons must use pilot tug and for berthing.

Pilotage: Compulsory for vessels over 500 tons.

Airport: Adana Airport is 70 km from port.

Working Hours: 08:00 to 17:00 hrs. and 17:00 to 01:00 hrs. Lunch break at 12:00 hrs. and break for dinner at 19:30 hrs. Work ceases on Friday at 17:00 hrs. until 08:00 hrs. Monday but overtime work compulsory for vessels already operating.

#### Ordu

-----

Lat. 41° 0' N; long. 37° 54' E.

Accommodation: Anchorage 600 to 700 m offshore in 10 to 11 m in line with two minarets of a church. Open roadstead protected from the N and E winds. Frequent storms between November and March. There is a concrete pier of 60 to 90 m and 75 plus 24 plus 39 m long. Depth of water at head of pier is 8 to 9.30 m. 20 Lighters. Coastal road to Trabzon and Samsun. No railway.

#### Rize

-----

Lat. 40° 3' 33" N; long. 40° 32' 30" E.

Accommodation: 500 to 600 m offshore in 7 to 8 m open roadstead unprotected from W and NW winds. Frequent storms between November and March prevent communication with shore. These storms are also dangerous for small vessels. Rainy most of the year. Cargo loaded and discharged by lighters. The pier is 159.70 m long and 14.30 m wide. Water depth is 5.50 m and 4.50 m alongside. Water and electric installations available on the pier. Coastal road to Hopa and Trabzon.

## Samsun

-----

Lat. 41° 19' N; long. 35° 21' E. On the Black Sea about 379 miles from Istanbul and 158 miles from Trabzon.

Accommodation: The port of Samsun is entered between the northern mole of 1,580 m length and eastern mole of 3,176 m length. Width of entrance is 300 m. It is a safe port. The depth of water is 39 ft. Port protected from W and NW, NE winds. N and NW winds cause storms between November and March. Good anchorage outside harbor. One quay, 956 m long with 6.5 to 11 m (21.3 to 36) alongside, where four 10,000-ton vessels can berth. Four warehouses with total area of 13,400 sq m and open storage space of 12,000 sq m. Grain silos have total capacity of 34,000 tons. Fresh water and provisions available.

Working Hours: General cargo, 08:00 to 24:00 hours in two shifts; bulk cargo, round the clock in three shifts.

Bunkers: Coal only available.

Pilotage: Compulsory for all foreign vessels.

Airport: Three miles from port.

Local Holidays: Saturday 13:00 hours to Monday 00:01 hours.  
August 30, May 27.

## Sinop

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Lat. 42° 3' N; long. 35° 10' E. On Black Sea at NE extremity of Boztepe Peninsula and three miles W of Cape Sinop.

Accommodation: Natural harbor open only to winds from E and SE. One pier 180 m long and 9 to 12 m wide. Vessels drawing up to 7.5 m (24.5 ft.) can berth alongside. Lighters available. Good anchorage in front of pier in 5 to 7 fathoms. Provisions available.

Shiprepairs: Minor repairs.

Towage: Not available.

#### Tekirdag

Lat. 40° 59' N; long. 27° 32' E. On NW part of Sea of Marmara.

Accommodation: Open harbor divided into two ports; inner port and outer port. Large vessels anchor in 6 to 8 fms. In outer port or berthing alongside pier. Port open to S winds. In inner port there is an L-shaped pier with unsuitable depth on each side for large vessels. In inner port are also two jetties near wine factories. No cranes or lighters. Provisions available.

Shiprepairs: Minor repairs.

Towage: No tugs.

Pilotage: No pilot service. Vessels arriving at night anchor until 07:00 next morning.

#### Tirebolu

Lat. 41° 04' N; long. 38° 24' 30" E.

Accommodation: Open roadstead exposed to N and NW winds. Anchorage at 700 m offshore in 7/8 m depth in front of a small peninsula in form of a rock. Loading by lighters. Coastal road to Trabzon and Giresun, Resp Samsun.

Trabzon  
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(Trebizond) lat. 41° 1' N; long. 39° 46' E. The port of Trabzon is at the eastern end of the Black Sea coast.

Accommodation: The port comprises two parts, the outer harbor, where vessels may anchor off breakwater, and the inner harbor. The inner harbor is protected by two breakwaters, the main breakwater being 850 m long, and the other 440 m long. Depth in inner harbor 10 m (33 ft.) with tidal variation of 1 ft. Vessels drawing 8.5 to 8.8 m (28 to 29 ft.) can easily enter harbor. One wharf 410 m long with 10 m alongside. If necessary, loading and discharging carried out while vessels moored with stern secured to breakwater. One grain silo with 10,000-ton capacity and 20 steel warehouses each having a capacity of 1,000 tons. Water and provisions available. Port authorities should be informed of vessel's ETA 24 hours in advance.

Working Hours: 08:00 to 12:00 hours and 13:00 to 17:00 hours. Overtime can be arranged.

Bunkers: Fuel oil available in limited quantities.

Towage: Compulsory for vessels over 550 tons. During unfavorable weather conditions vessels over 400 GRT receive service from two tugs.

Pilotage: Compulsory for all foreign vessels when entering and leaving or when going alongside wharf or breakwater.

Airport: Ten minutes by car. Daily flights to Samsun, Ankara and Istanbul.

Shiprepairs: Not available.

Unye  
-----

Lat. 41° 8' N; long. 37° 18' E.

Accommodation: Anchorage 800 m offshore in 7-8 m. Open roadstead unprotected from N and NE winds. New pier is 150 m long. Frequent storms between November and March. Cargo loaded and discharged by lighters working to small jetty. Coastal road to Trabzon, Samsun.

Vona  
-----

(Persembe)

Accommodation: A good anchorage can be obtained in 860 m offshore with 7-8 m depth. It is a safe and natural port and protected from all but E and NE winds. Loading and discharging of vessels can be done by lighters. Small vessels are loaded and discharged by berthing to the pier.

Zonguldak  
-----

Lat. 41° 28' N; long. 31° 49' E. In SW area of Black Sea.

Accommodation: Harbor protected by breakwaters forming an entrance about 600 ft. wide. Good anchorage off harbor in about 13 fathoms; sand and mud bottom. Anchorage prohibited S of a line drawn in a 292.5 direction for about 7.5 cables from head to northern breakwater. The southern limit of this area being a line drawn in a 262 direction from head of northern breakwater to shore. Depths in harbor and alongside quays up to 10 m (33 ft.) except for two small areas in NE and SE parts of the harbor where depths are 7 m (23 ft.). The coal quay is 1,650 ft. long and the cargo quay is 500 ft. long. Northern breakwater has two berths at inner end with 7 m (23 ft.) alongside. Lighters available. Water available.

Bunkers: Coal available.

Towage: Tugs available.

Pilotage: Compulsory.

### Airports

NB: For up-to-date information consult latest issue of weekly International Notams, International Flight Information Manual, and/or ICAO's Air Navigation Plan for appropriate region.

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva-</u> <u>tion M/</u> <u>Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Fuel/</u> <u>Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Aircraft/</u> <u>Length M</u>	<u>Aircraft/</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>(1,000 kg)</u>	

Adana/Civil

36°59'01"N	19	05/23	2750	SW45
35°16'51"E	34.9			

Remarks: Alternate Aerodromes: Beirut Intl.

Aids: LR, LTX, LB, MD, MC, MI, MS, MTX, MO.

Antalya/  
Antalya.

36°54'56"N	50	18/36	2990	LCN43h51
30°47'49"E	30			

Remarks: Alternate Aerodromes: Ankara/Esenboga, Istanbul/Yesilkoy.

Aids: LVA 36, LR, LTX, LO, MD, MC, MTX, MO.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Eleva- tion M/ Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Fuel/ Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope %</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Length M</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Strength (1,000 kg)</u>	
Ankara/Esenboga						
40°07'28"N 32°59'35"E	953 25.2	03/21	0.27	3752	SW45	100JX

Remarks: Alternate Aerodromes: Athinai/Athinai, Beirut Intl., Istanbul/Yesilkoy, Nicosia/Nicosia, Thessaloniki/Thessaloniki.

Aids: ILS 03-1, RL, LPA 03-1, LSA 21, LVA 21, LAV 03, LR, LTX, LB, LO, MD, MC, MT, MS, MTX, MO, L4, 7, 9. No telex.

Istanbul/  
Yesilkoy  
(Two Runways)

33	18/36	3000	LCN100143	100JX
25.1	06/24	0.37 2300	LCN63152	

Remarks: Alternate Aerodromes: Ankara/Esenboga, Athinai/Athinai, Beirut Intl., Izmir/Cigli, Nicosia/Nicosia, Rodos/Rodos, Thessaloniki/Thessaloniki.

Aids: ILS 36-1, LVA, LAV 36, LTX, LB, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MS, MFD, MTX, MO, L6, 7, 9. No telex.

ILS 06-11, RL, LPA 06-1, LAV 24+, LR, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MFD.

Izmir/Cigli

38°30'43"N 27°00'39"E	5 29.4	17/35	2744	LCN70189
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Remarks: Alternate Aerodromes: Ankara/Esenboga, Athinai/Athinai, Istanbul/Yesilkoy.

Aids: LR, LTX, LB, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MS, MTX, MO.

\* Key

- INSTR - Instrument Approach Runway
- N-INSTR - Non-Instrument Runway

Radio Aids

- ILS - Instrument Landing System
- DME - Distance Measuring Equipment
- VOR - VHF Omni-Directional Range

Lighting Aids

- PA - Precision Approach Lighting System
- SA - Simple Approach Lighting System
- VA - Visual Approach Slope Indicator System
- AV - Abbreviated Approach Slope Indicator System
- R - Runway Edge, Threshold & Runway End Lighting
- C - Runway Center Line Lighting
- TD - Runway Touchdown Zone Lighting
- TX - Taxiway Lighting
- B - Aerodrome or Identification Beacon
- O - Obstruction Lighting

Marking Aids

- D - Runway Designation Markings
- C - Runway Center Line Markings
- T - Runway Threshold Markings
- TD - Runway Touchdown Markings
- S - Runway Sidestripe Markings
- FD - Fixed Distance Markings
- TX - Taxiway Center Line & Holding Position Markings
- O - Obstruction Markings

Additional Lighting

1. Portable Runway Lights (electrical)
2. Boundary Lights
3. Runway Flood Lights
4. Low Intensity Runway Lights
5. Low Intensity Approach Lights
6. High Intensity Runway Lights

### Additional Lighting (cont'd)

7. High Intensity Approach Lights
8. Sequenced Flashing Lights
9. Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI)  
(an asterisk (\*) preceding the element (L\*4) indicates lighting available on prior request by phone, telegram, etc.)

### Personal Entry Requirements

Passport: Required.

Visa: Not required for stays up to 3 months.

Vaccination: Smallpox and cholera for arrivals from infected areas. Oral polio vaccine recommended by US Public Health Service.

Other: None.

Embassy Address: Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, 1606 23rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

### Aircraft Entry Requirements

All private and non-scheduled commercial aircraft overflying or landing for commercial or non-commercial purposes must obtain prior permission from the Ministry of Communications, Department of Civil Aviation, Ulaştırma Bakanlığı, Sivil Havacılık Genel Müdürlüğü, İstasyon, Ankara, Turkey (telegraphic address: CIVILAIR ANKAR/Telex: None) at least 5 days prior to departure.

All request must include (a) name of the operating company, (b) type of aircraft and registration marks, (c) date, time and place of departure, (d) complete route of flight, (e) date, time and airport of arrival in Turkey, (f) purpose of flight, (g) number of passengers and type and amount of cargo, (h) any other information that may be used to the Department of Civil Aviation.

### Special Notices

1. Aircraft landing in Turkish territory without having obtained prior approval will be detained at the airport of first landing and the provisions of existing regulations shall be applied.
2. In the case of transit flights without permission over Turkish territory, military authorities may take whatever action they deem appropriate.
3. If the permission granted for an overflight is not utilized on the date for which it was granted, a new permit must be obtained.

### Air Carriers

Turkish Airlines - Foreign services to Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Amsterdam, Munich, Rome, Frankfurt, Vienna, Paris, Belgrade, London, Nicosia, Tel-Aviv. In 1968 carried 770,232 passengers, 14.1 million kilograms of freight.

### Air Distances\*

From Ankara to:

Athens.....	504
Baghdad Intl.....	782
Beirut.....	451
Cairo.....	682
Damascus.....	488
Istanbul.....	216
Nicosia.....	333
Teheran.....	1,042
Budapest-(Erhegy).....	848
Jerusalem.....	576
Tel Aviv Intl.....	563

From Istanbul to:

Ankara.....	216
Beirut.....	614
Jerusalem.....	722
Kuwait Intl.....	1,342
Nicosia.....	469
Teheran.....	1,268
Tel Aviv.....	706
Tripoli Intl.....	1,036

\* In Statute Miles

## Electric Power

15.6 billion kilowatt hours produced in 1975. Most electricity used by industrial plants. Consumption by household remains low and many villages still remain without electricity. In 1974, 75% of Turkey's electricity was produced by thermal power and remainder by water. Two major hydroelectric projects, the Keban Dam on the Euphrates River and the Hirfanli Dam on the Kizil River, completed in early 1970's.

## Radio Network

Ankara Production Center. 4,228,000 radio licenses in 1976.

## Radio Stations 1972

<u>Wave Length</u>	<u>Wavelength (Meters)</u>	<u>Frequency (Kilohertz)</u>	<u>Power (Kilowatts)</u>
Longwave:			
Ankara	1648	182	240
Erzurum	1224	245	100
Mediumwave:			
Ankara	202.2	1484	2
Antalya	231.5	1295	600
Cukurova	477	629	300
Diyarbakir	283	1061	300
Gaziantep	248	1210	2
Istanbul	428	701	150
"	311.5	963	2
Izmir	324	926	100
"	290.4	1033	2
Kars	257.5	1165	2
Trabzon	202.2	1484	2
Van	245	1198	2

Shortwave:

Ankara	30.79	9745	20
	31.53	9515	100
	19.79	15160	100
	16.84	17820	250
	3.41	88	0,250

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (TRT): Nevzat Tandogan Caddesi, Kavakhdere, Ankara; controls Turkish radio and television services.

Home Service:

Local radio stations in Ankara (3), Antalya, Cukurova, Diyarbakir, Istanbul (2), Erzurum, Izmir (2), Kars, Van, Gaziantep, Trabzon and Hakkari.

Foreign Service (Voice of Turkey):

Ankara I: SW, 100 KW

Ankara II: SW, 250 KW. Nine daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Turkish, English, French, Bulgarian, German, Greek, Romanian, Serbo-Croat.

Telephone System

Telecommunications: "Excellent country systems." (Handbook)

Telephones (1976): 769,907 (Europa Yearbook).

Television

Television broadcasting in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Iskenderum, Eclirne and Erzurum. 1,769,317 licensed TV receivers in 1976. Reception essentially limited to urban areas. Television address: Türkiye Radyo Kuruma (Ankara TV): Nevzat Tandogan Cad. 2, Kavakhdere, Ankara. Programs seven days a week, 50 hours a week.

## Checklist

Religious and political violence cost more than 1,000 lives in 1978. Due to government fear of Kurdish Separatist movement, martial law reimposed in April 1979 and includes 6 new provinces (19 total); all provinces in east with large Kurdish populations. May Day 1979 protests lead to 16,000 arrests and imposition of curfews.

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Date Completed: June 1979

Researched and Written by: Cecily Mukwawaya