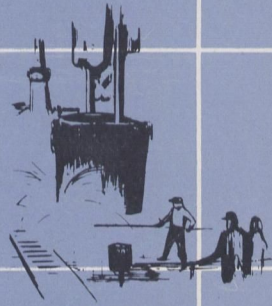
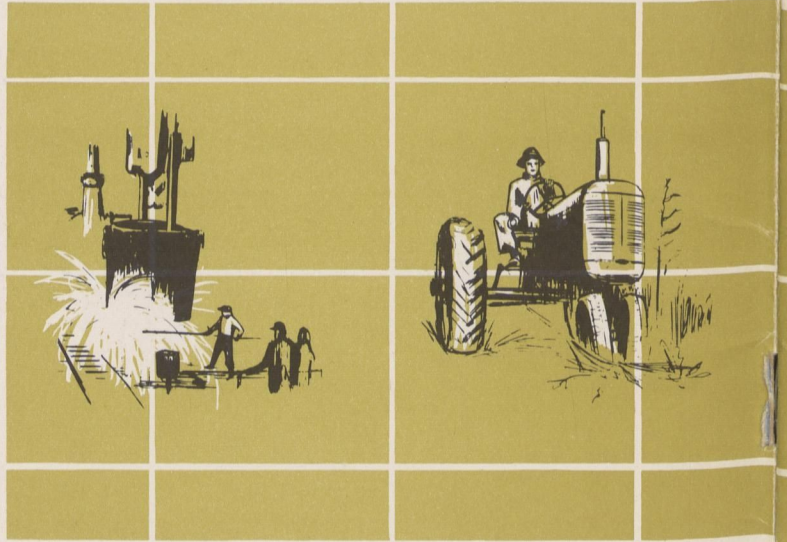


FACTS ON *Turkey*



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TURKEY — THIRTY THREE FRUITFUL YEARS

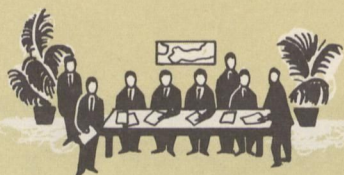
On October 29, 1923 a new Turkey was created. It was molded out of very old materials and very new ideas. Between the two World Wars various revolutions have drastically shaken the lives of several nations. Among these the Turkish Revolution stands unique in many ways. It is the only revolution that started with the purpose of expanding the range of individual freedom, and fulfilled this promise. Also, it is unique in having permeated all levels of Turkish life, thereby gaining staying power. This endurance proved itself when the regime passed from the hands of the makers of the revolution into the hands of a generation grown up in it. Therefore, it is not by accident that Turkey has emerged as the greatest champion of the free world. The Turkish Revolution is founded on the philosophy of the individual's inalienable right to pursue freely this individual happiness.

The efforts of the Turkish people in creating a new Turkey dedicated to the welfare of the individual have recently gained a new momentum. New policies expanding free enterprise, enlarging the scope of industrial and agricultural investment have advanced the standard of life so rapidly and spread the benefits of freedom so deep and wide that Turkey today stands out as an example of the success of the democratic way of life.

The following pages contain a graphic and statistical record of the first thirty three years of the Republic.



1919—The Ottoman Empire (Turkey) is partitioned and occupied by the Western Allies. The Turks under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk revolt against foreign subjugation.



1923—JULY—After four years of struggle Turkey wins the War of Independence, the Treaty of Lausanne acknowledges this victory, and modern Turkey's status is established.



1923—OCTOBER—Parliament proclaims Turkey a Republic and elects Mustafa Kemal Atatürk President.



1928—A new Turkish alphabet based on Latin characters replaces the old Arabic script which was very difficult to learn.



1929—Schools for adult education are introduced throughout the country, with a view to increase literacy and build for better citizenship.



1932—Plans are drawn for industrial development, and the first modern industrial plants are constructed.



1937—The Good Neighbor policy is extended to Turkey's southern and eastern friends: Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan join in the Saadabad Pact.



1938—NOVEMBER 10—Atatürk, founder and first President of the Republic, dies. He is succeeded by Ismet İnönü, formerly Prime Minister under Atatürk.



1939—The first steel mill in Turkey starts production.



1939—Turkey signs agreement with Great Britain and France for the defense of the Mediterranean against Germany and Italy.



1944—Land Reform: State-owned land is distributed to landless farmers, and to those whose holdings are too small to be economically productive.



1945—The Democratic Party is founded and a multi-party system is established.



1945—Turkey participates in the drafting of the U.N. Charter and becomes a founding member.



1946—Turkey becomes the first nation to repay its Lend-Lease debt in full.



1951—The Democrats in office initiate a program of rapid agricultural and industrial expansion, with emphasis on private enterprise.



1952—FEBRUARY—Turkey becomes a full partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



1953—FEBRUARY—Turkey concludes the Balkan Pact with Greece and Yugoslavia.



1954—APRIL—Turkey signs pact with Pakistan as a prelude to the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization.



1924 — Parliament adopts the democratic Constitution of modern Turkey. Separation of Church and State. Schooling becomes secular and co-educational.



1925/1926 — Social and Juridical Reforms: a) The fez is abolished as a symbol of Ottoman days. b) A modern Civil Code is adopted secularizing marriage, divorce, and inheritance laws. c) Business and trade laws are modernized. d) Sunday becomes the weekly legal holiday.



1933 — Turkish women obtain the right to vote and be elected to Parliament.



1934 — Turkey initiates the Balkan League advocating a 'Good Neighbor' policy. Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia join the League.



1936 — The Montreux Convention is signed, recognizing Turkey's absolute sovereignty over the Turkish Straits and regulating the passage of merchant vessels and warships through them.



1939/1945 — With a million men under arms, Turkey, in a state of non-belligerency and cooperating with the Allies, kept the Middle East and its oil resources from Axis encroachment.



1940 — A program to intensify rural education and build new schools for villages is inaugurated. The Village Institutes are founded to train rural school teachers.



1941 — Turkey and the U.S. are drawn closer together by President Roosevelt's declaration of the identity of purposes between the two nations and by the inclusion of Turkey among the Lend-Lease nations.



1947 — The Truman Doctrine providing aid to Turkey and Greece, built on an identity of world outlook, links Turkey even more closely to the United States.



1948 — Turkey participates with 16 other European countries in the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe.



1950 — MAY — Elections: the Democrats sweep the Republicans out of office, and Celal Bayar is elected the third President of Turkey.



1950 — AUGUST — Turkey becomes the first country to respond to the U.N. appeal for troops to resist aggression in Korea.



1954 — MAY — Elections: the economic policies of the Democrats that brought about a revolutionary progress in Turkish economy result in another sweeping victory for them. Celal Bayar is reelected President.



1955 — Turkey completes negotiations for the Middle East Treaty Organization joining Great Britain, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.



1956 — The Seyhan and Sariyar Dams irrigation and hydro-electric projects go into operation.

'Every citizen is born free and free he lives.'

'All citizens are equal before the law.'

'The life, property, honor and home of each and all are inviolable.'

THE CONSTITUTION

On October 29, 1923, Turkey declared itself a Republic. Its Constitution was adopted on April 20, 1924.

The Constitution is based on the ideals and institutions of modern, parliamentary democracy as practiced in Great Britain and in the United States.

POLITICS

The Grand National Assembly, as in every parliamentary democracy, functions on the basis of party politics.

The President, elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its own members, is usually the head of the party that has been voted into office.

The Prime Minister, who must also be a member of parliament, is naturally a leader of the winning party, and forms his Cabinet from among members of his party who have been elected to parliament.

In the elections for the Assembly, the electors choose their candidates on the basis of their party affiliation.

Parties are organized from the precinct up to the National Committee.

The Civil Service is exempt from party politics. Appointments are strictly on a career and merit basis.

88.00% of the eligible voters cast their ballot in the elections of 1950, and 88.65% in 1954.

Composition of the Grand National Assembly in 1956:

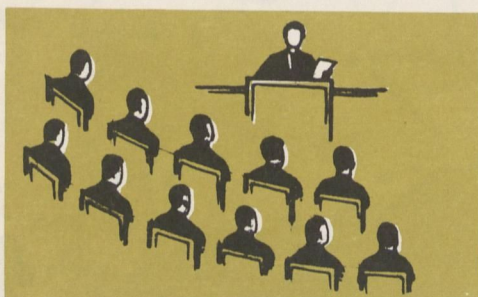
Democratic Party	450
People's Republican Party	31
Freedom Party	29
Independents	12
Nation Party	4
Vacancies	15
	<hr/>
	541

GOVERNMENT



Every citizen over 22 years of age votes every four years by secret ballot to elect the Grand National Assembly which is the Parliament of Turkey.

The National Assembly elects the President, who is the Chief of State.



President

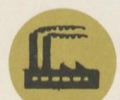


The President appoints the Prime Minister, who becomes the Chief Executive.

The Prime Minister chooses his Cabinet and submits it to the approval of the Assembly. The Cabinet, which is collectively responsible to the Assembly, runs the government.



Prime Minister



Industrial Development



Labor



Justice



Customs



Education



Interior



Finance



Public Works



Minister of State



Minister of State



Vice Premier and Minister of State



Communications



Foreign Affairs



Nat'l. Defense



Agriculture

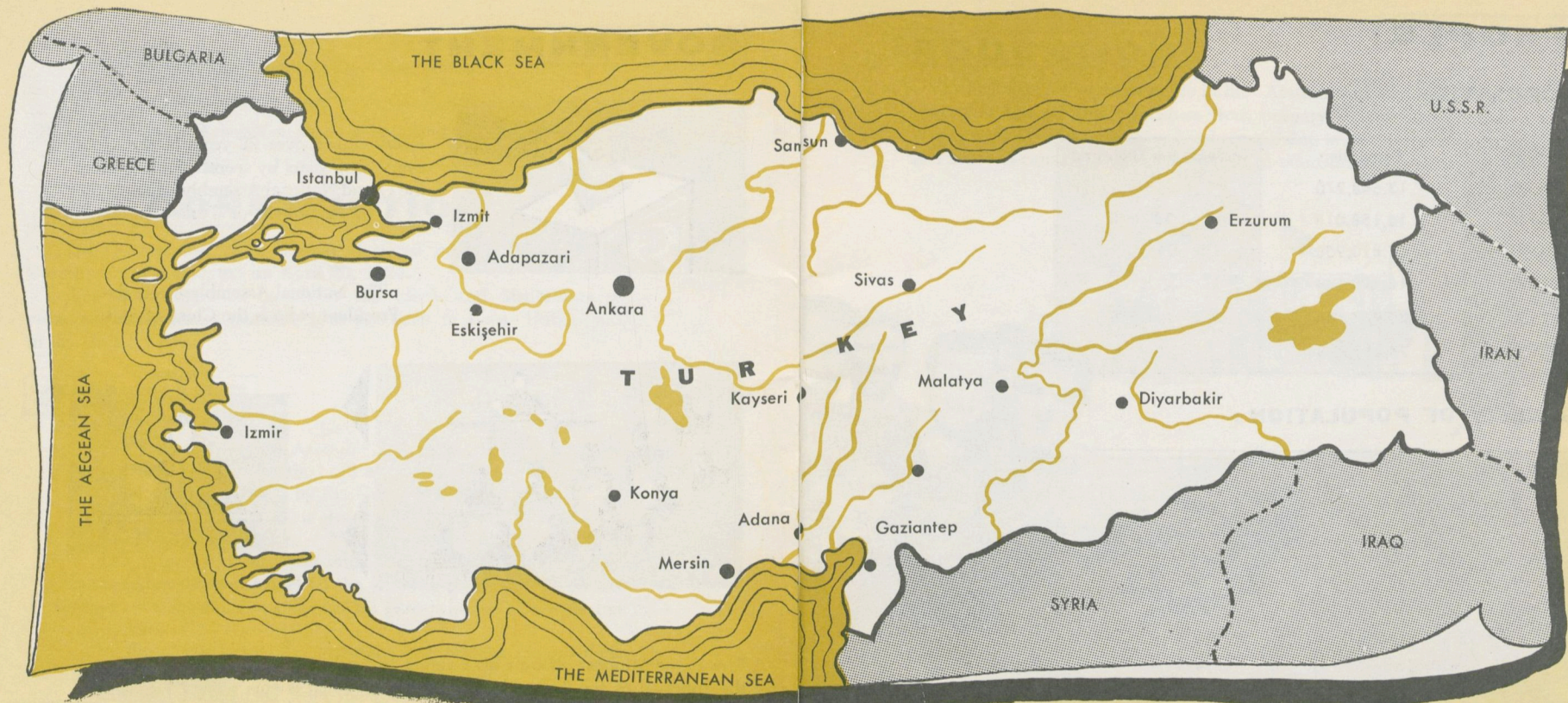


Economy and Commerce



Health and Social Welfare





AREA : 296,503 square miles

LAND FRONTIERS :

Total: 1,633 miles adjoining	Miles
Greece	127
Bulgaria	124
Soviet Russia	367
Iran	290
Iraq	235
Syria	490

COASTLINES :

Total: 4,454 miles skirting the	Miles
Mediterranean	975
Aegean Sea	1,486
Sea of Marmara	592
Black Sea	966
Dardanelles (Çanakkale)	60
Bosphorus (both shores)	50
Islands	325

PRINCIPAL CITIES :

(Census of October, 1955)

	Population
Istanbul	1,214,616
Ankara	453,151
Izmir	286,310
Adana	172,465
Bursa	131,336
Eskişehir	122,755
Gaziantep	97,144
Konya	93,125
Kayseri	81,127
Erzurum	69,499
Sivas	66,350
Malatya	64,880
Diyarbakir	63,180
Samsun	62,648
Izmit	56,702
Adapazari	55,116
Mersin	51,251



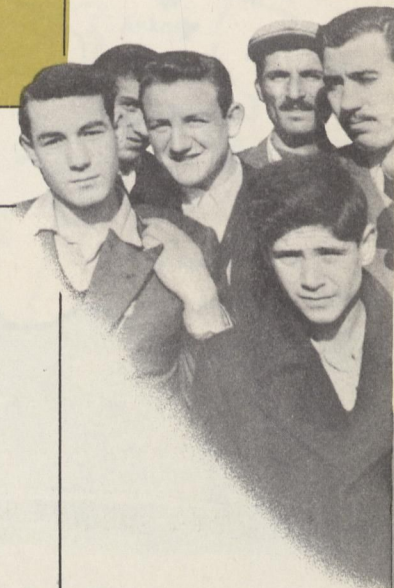
PEOPLE

POPULATION :

Year	Population	Increase per Thousand
1927	13,648,270	
1935	16,158,018	23
1940	17,820,950	20.6
1945	18,790,174	10.8
1950	20,947,188	22.9
1955	24,111,778	30

DENSITY OF POPULATION :

(1950) Per. sq. km.	27.3
Area: Marmara	66.8
Black Sea	44.6
Aegean	34.1
North Central	25.7
Mediterranean	24.9
East Central	22.9
South Central	19.8
Northeast	19.0
Southeast	13.8



OCCUPATIONS : (1950)

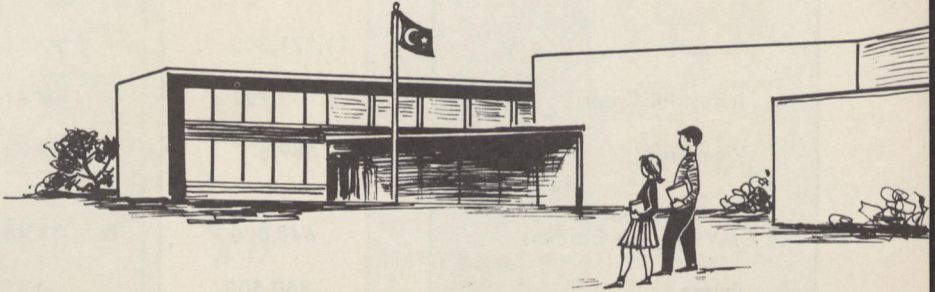
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	79.6%
General Services	14.1%
Industry, Utilities, Mining	6.3%

Urban (1955) 71.5%	Rural (1955) 28.5%
--------------------	--------------------



EDUCATION

"Knowledge is the truest guide in life" Atatürk said, and the Constitution established free education from primary school through university for all citizens. Progress has been gaining increasing momentum in Turkey because of the steady spread of educational facilities.



Year	Schools	Students	Teachers
1923/24	5,062	358,548	12,458
1933/34	6,673	648,915	18,778
1943/44	12,533	1,118,517	29,335
1953/54	18,958	1,968,508	51,958
1955/56	19,796	2,301,159	57,443

POLICY OF PROGRESS

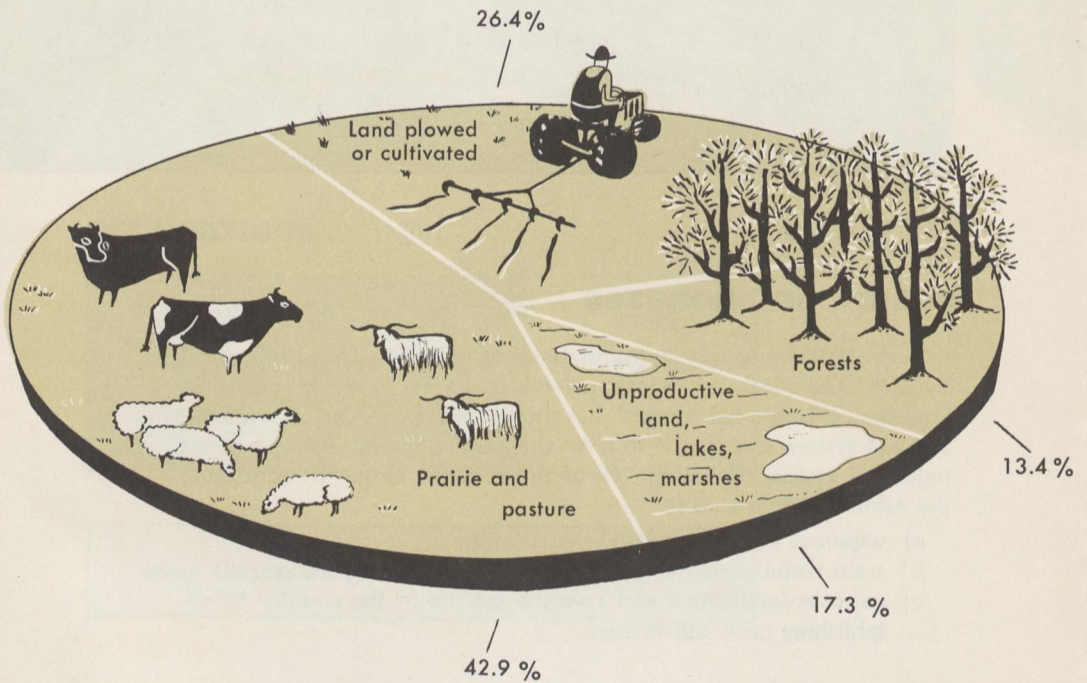
Since 1950 budgetary appropriations for education have advanced by 50%. Technical and vocational education is receiving increased attention. Educational research has introduced a flexibility in the educational system enabling it to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding industrial system. Devoting 14% of the over-all budget to education, the Administration aims to:

- a) wipe out illiteracy from the rural areas,
- b) train technicians for handling increased mechanization,
- c) increase intellectual and research centers in the country by establishing new universities.








AGRICULTURE

CULTIVATED AREA : (1954)

	Hectares	% of Cultivated Area
Cereals	11,271,300	77.24
Industrial Crops	1,139,900	7.81
Vineyards	689,877	4.73
Orchards and Vegetable Gardens	648,000	4.44
Pulses	460,500	3.15
Olive Groves	383,191	2.63
	<u>14,592,768</u>	



LIVESTOCK

<p>Sheep 26,808,000</p>		<p>Donkeys 1,710,000</p>	
<p>Angora Goats 4,958,000</p>		<p>Horses 1,214,000</p>	
<p>Goats 16,121,000</p>		<p>Buffalo 1,071,000</p>	
<p>Cattle 10,868,000</p>			

LAND OWNERSHIP

Full Owners 72.6%

Part Owners (own part, rent part) 21.3



AVERAGE FAMILY FARM

77 decares



TYPE OF FARMING

Crops only 40%



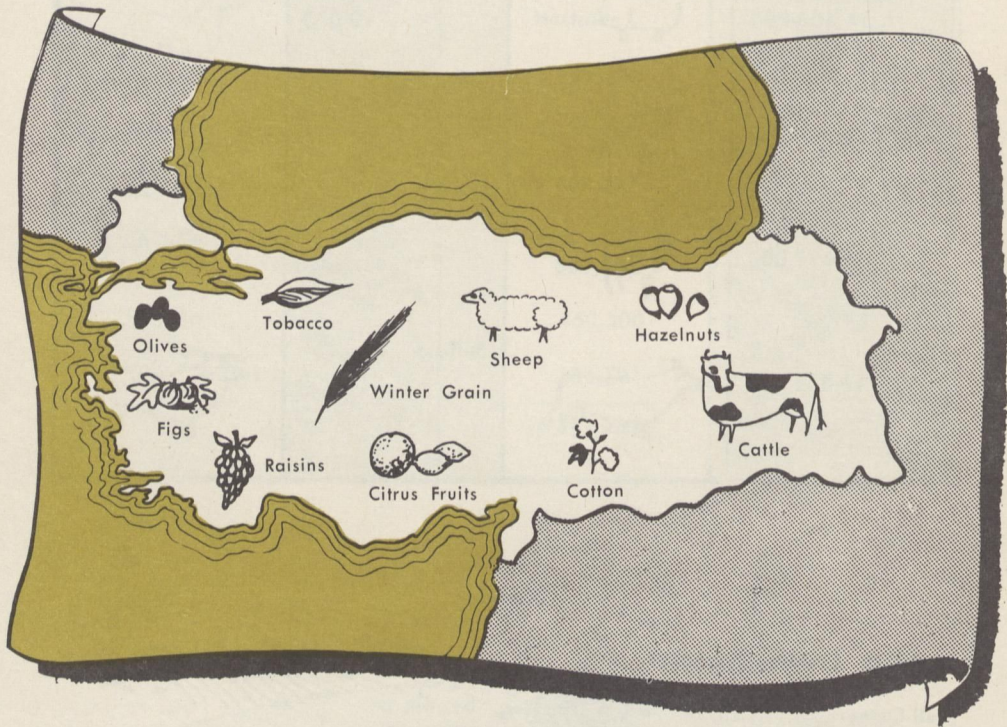
Livestock only 2



Both Crops and Livestock 58



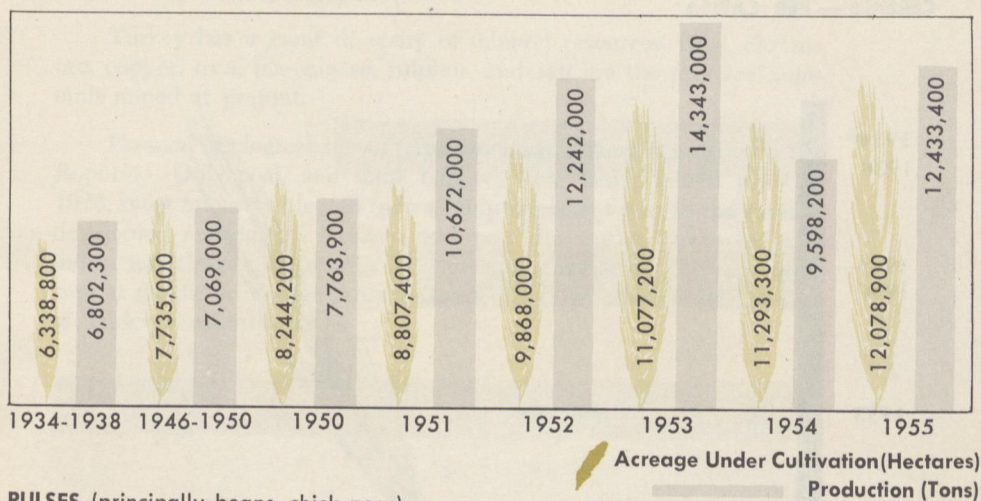
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL REGIONS AND PRODUCTS



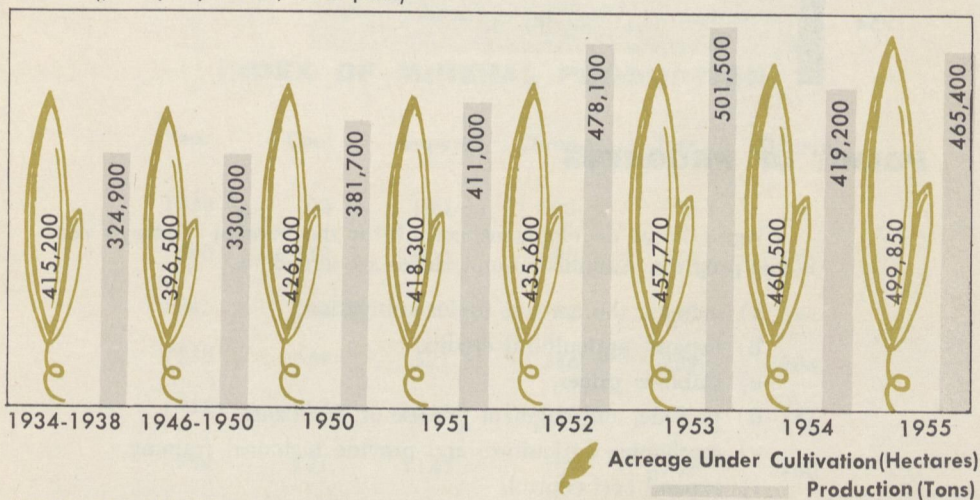
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

- I The Central Plateau has low rainfall, severe winters, and hot summers. Its products include winter grain, and sheep.
- II The Coastal Regions bordering the Aegean, the Sea of Marmara, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean abound in narrow strips of fertile valleyland and enjoy ample rainfall. Cotton and citrus fruits in the south, olives, figs, raisins and tobacco in the west, and tobacco and hazelnuts along the northern coastline predominate.
- III The high mountains of Eastern Turkey provide grazing land for cattle.

CEREALS (principally wheat and barley)



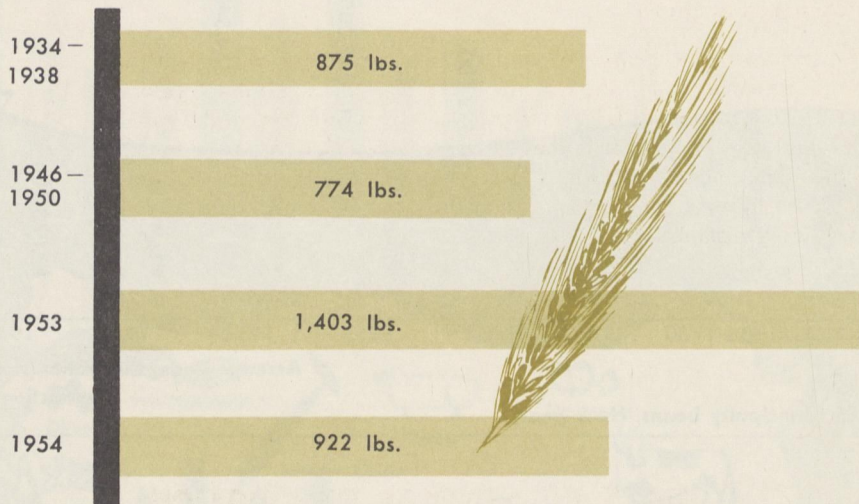
PULSES (principally beans, chick peas)



INDUSTRIAL CROPS (principally cotton, tobacco, sugar beet, potatoes)

Year	Acreage Under Cultivation (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
1934-1938	559,600	1,006,000
1946-1950	743,000	1,718,800
1950	913,364	2,141,322
1951	1,092,920	2,896,347
1952	1,158,197	2,879,334
1953	1,152,626	3,128,644
1954	1,134,124	3,105,866
1955	1,187,350	3,883,900

CEREALS — PER CAPITA



POLICY OF PROGRESS

Agricultural development constitutes the core of Turkey's economic progress. Administration policies are aimed to

- a) increase the acreage under cultivation,
- b) expand agricultural credits,
- c) stabilize prices,
- d) provide, and augment the use of, fertilizers,
- e) mechanize agriculture and provide technical training,
- f) expand pest control,
- g) provide better seeds,
- h) build up irrigation facilities.

The successful application of these factors combined to advance acreage under cultivation by 45% and increase the volume of over-all production by approximately 50% since 1950. The significance of this development became apparent when production suffered badly as a result of the severe drought in 1954, and yet the over-all product was 35.6% above the average for 1946-1950.

The policy of expanding agricultural credit volume (the amount made available to producers in 1955 was five times that of 1949) played an important role in developing Turkey's potential in a field that is basic to the country.

MINERALS

Turkey has a great diversity of mineral resources. Coal, chrome ore, copper, iron, manganese, sulphur, and salt are the principal minerals mined at present.

Planned geological surveys and mineral research started with the Republic. Only coal, and some copper, were being mined prior to 1923. Now minerals play an increasingly important part in the rapidly developing economy of Turkey: coal provides motive power for new industries, chrome ore brings in foreign exchange for the import of capital goods. In recent years minerals have averaged about 12.14% of Turkey's exports.

INDEX OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Year	Coal	Copper	Chrome	Iron	General
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1940	117	400	80	170	116
1945	144	450	70	163	141
1950	169	521	246	289	204
1952	187	1059	315	471	247
1954	221	1145	207	709	260



MINERAL PRODUCTION (in tons)

Mineral	1938	1948	1950	1952	1954
Copper	2,240	10,979	11,700	23,330	25,200
Iron Ore	72,898	191,659	233,591	481,825	586,200
Chrome Ore	208,403	285,725	422,529	806,911	561,500
Sulphur	3,806	2,597	6,006	8,381	10,000
Coal	2,588,957	4,022,813	4,360,598	4,846,342	5,714,100
Lignite	158,000	1,010,093	1,214,452	1,387,411	1,441,300
Manganese	2,180	8,327	32,178	81,548	49,800

POLICY OF PROGRESS

Annual government investment for the development of mineral resources has averaged over \$25 million since 1935, and the pace has been accelerated recently. Consequently, there has been a 40% advance in mineral production within the last five years: production of essential minerals such as chrome, copper, and iron ore has been doubled.

a) New legislation encouraging private enterprise has opened new mines to exploitation, resulting in increased production.

b) Investment projects directed to the modernization of existing equipment, greater mechanization, and rationalization of all processes from actual mining to shipping facilities were also instrumental in the important advance in production.

c) The new Petroleum Law passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in 1955 has already put twelve international companies into the field for exploration and exploitation.

INDUSTRY

The type of industry that produced the famous Turkish towels and fine brocades was ruined as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and in 1923 the Republic had to start from scratch.

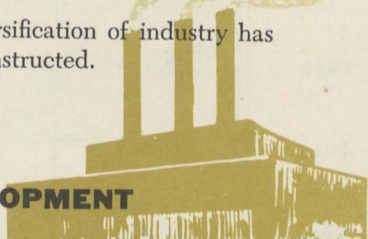
The Law for the Encouragement of Industry promulgated in 1927 provided various exemptions from taxes and Customs duties, as well as free land and buildings for new factories.

In 1933 the state undertook the financing of large industrial enterprises in fields where private enterprise lacked the requisite financial capacity. The Sümer Bank was established, with a state-subscribed capital of about \$65 million. This organization developed Turkey's iron and steel, paper, glass, and rayon industries. Today only 20% of Turkey's industrial capacity is state-financed.

Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, and Adana are the major industrial cities.

In 1923 Turkey produced no sugar, only a limited quantity of textiles, no iron or steel. Although textile consumption has advanced eight-fold, Turkey produces 80% of its present requirements. Sugar consumption has multiplied three-fold, yet the country produces all that it needs.

Since 1950 a great expansion and diversification of industry has taken place; 2,355 new plants have been constructed.



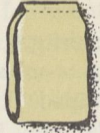

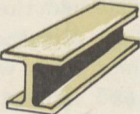
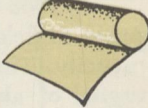
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Year	Manufacturing (mainly cement and textiles)	Food Processing (mainly sugar, tobacco, and beverages)	Over-all
1938	100	100	100
1940	142	141	136
1945	130	149	138
1950	157	202	179
1951	152	250	195
1952	179	243	211
1953	188	267	233
1954	229	292	253





INDUSTRY

(in metric tons)

Year	 Sugar	 Cement	 Steel	 Paper
1923	negligible	negligible	none	none
1938	42,500	267,600	none	9,100
1940	88,669	264,000	37,404	9,490
1945	87,023	300,000	64,185	14,413
1950	137,430	395,600	90,786	18,200
1951	186,003	396,400	135,409	22,900
1952	163,200	459,100	153,465	27,000
1953	180,100	528,800	161,508	28,200
1954	185,672	679,400	168,898	38,300
1955	254,676	816,000	188,028	46,656

TEXTILES

(in linear yards)

Year	 Woolen	 Cotton
1949	9,029,000	136,429,000
1950	6,483,000	142,623,000
1951	8,136,000	164,670,000
1952	6,600,000	198,843,000

POLICY OF PROGRESS

Because they are dedicated to raising the standard of living, recent policies have provided a suitable climate for the expansion of industry.

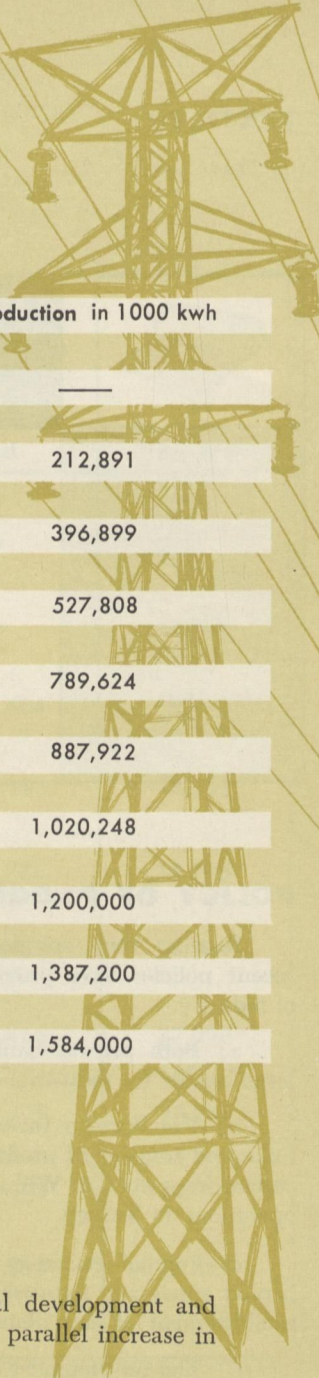
a) Both private banking and the government have extended large credits for industrial development.

b) The Foreign Investment Law of 1954 which guarantees the unlimited transfer of profits and capital has been fruitful in attracting capital from abroad. Within two years 105 foreign firms have started operations in Turkey.

c) Foreign exchange has been allocated on a priority basis to capital goods and industrial raw materials calculated to facilitate the establishment of new plants.

d) The development of roads and harbors has improved distribution facilities; the increase in electrical energy has provided more and cheaper power.

ELECTRIC POWER



Year	No. of Plants	Production in 1000 kwh
1923	10	—
1935	157	212,891
1940	258	396,899
1945	274	527,808
1950	355	789,624
1951	368	887,922
1952	384	1,020,248
1953	440	1,200,000
1954	489	1,387,200
1955	545	1,584,000

To keep pace with Turkey's great industrial development and agricultural expansion it was necessary to effect a parallel increase in electric power and energy.

Electrification has been intensified since 1950. \$340 million has been invested by the government in new plants, and \$45 million for transmission lines. Projects now under construction aim at increasing annual power production to 3 billion kwh by 1958.

COMMUNICATIONS

POLICY OF PROGRESS

Recognizing that communications serve as the jugular vein of a rapidly developing economy the Administration has increased its investments in this field. In 1956 the budgetary allocation was four times that of 1948.

Policies aim to:



- a) provide transport facilities for every community either by road, rail, air or sea,
- b) open up the interior rural regions to all-season traffic or trade,
- c) build up a system of communications that will serve the rising standard of life and commerce throughout the country.

RAILROADS

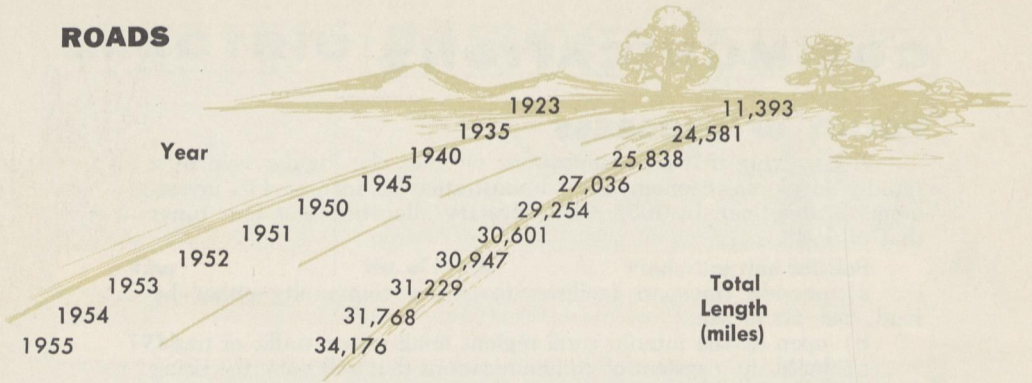
Year	Total Length (miles)
1923	2,320
1930	3,500
1935	4,144
1940	4,586
1945	4,670
1950	4,766
1951	4,764
1952	4,764
1953	4,829
1954	4,875
1955	4,895

A network of railroads now criss-crosses the country North and South, East and West.

The railways are operated as a public service by a state-owned enterprise.

Year	 Passengers	 Tons of Freight
1940	29,327,264	6,585,356
1950	52,062,487	8,680,820
1955	57,300,000	12,312,000

ROADS



The length of roads has almost trebled since 1923.

The revolutionary change in modern highway transportation in Turkey has come about since 1950 when (a) a national highway department was organized to build and maintain a national network of all-weather roads aggregating 14,912 miles, and (b) government allocations for road building advanced from \$19 million in 1950 to \$111,785,000 in 1956.

TRUCKS, BUSES, AUTOMOBILES

Year	
1938	9,499
1946	10,279
1950	26,457
1954	61,174
1955	65,520



TURKISH AIRWAYS

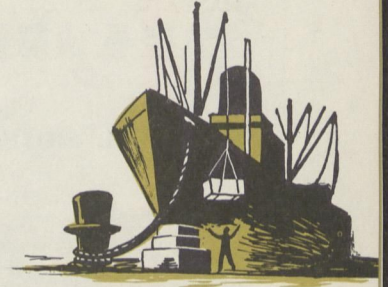
Year	No. of Flights	No. of Passengers
1938	264	396
1945	2,382	18,221
1950	9,912	85,328
1955	13,368	178,368

The Turkish Airways Administration provides domestic service between 22 Turkish cities, and to neighboring countries.

The two major international airports are in Istanbul and Ankara. They are serviced by all major international airlines.

MERCHANT MARINE

Year	Gross Tonnage
1938	212,565
1948	353,573
1950	495,015
1954	595,849
1955	614,749



The Turkish Maritime Bank provides passenger and freight service between Turkish and Mediterranean ports.

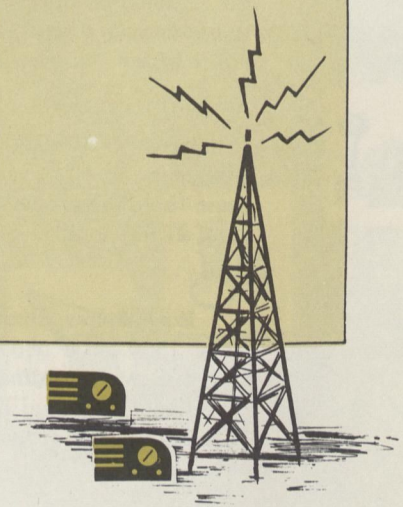
Half of the over-all Turkish tonnage is privately owned, and Turkish cargo ships operate all over the world.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

Year	Telephone Subscribers
1938	20,403
1945	28,875
1950	50,857
1951	60,407
1952	70,320
1953	81,506
1954	103,030
1955	115,300

RADIO SETS

Year	No. of Sets
1938	46,230
1946	181,394
1950	320,853
1951	412,270
1952	546,677
1953	818,753
1954	935,256
1955	999,800



FINANCE

GENERAL BUDGET

Year	Revenue in Dollars	Expenditures in Dollars
1938	89,303,000	91,041,000
1940	95,886,000	95,884,000
1945	192,086,000	215,501,000
1950	469,025,000	532,572,000
1955	1,039,290,000	1,093,580,000

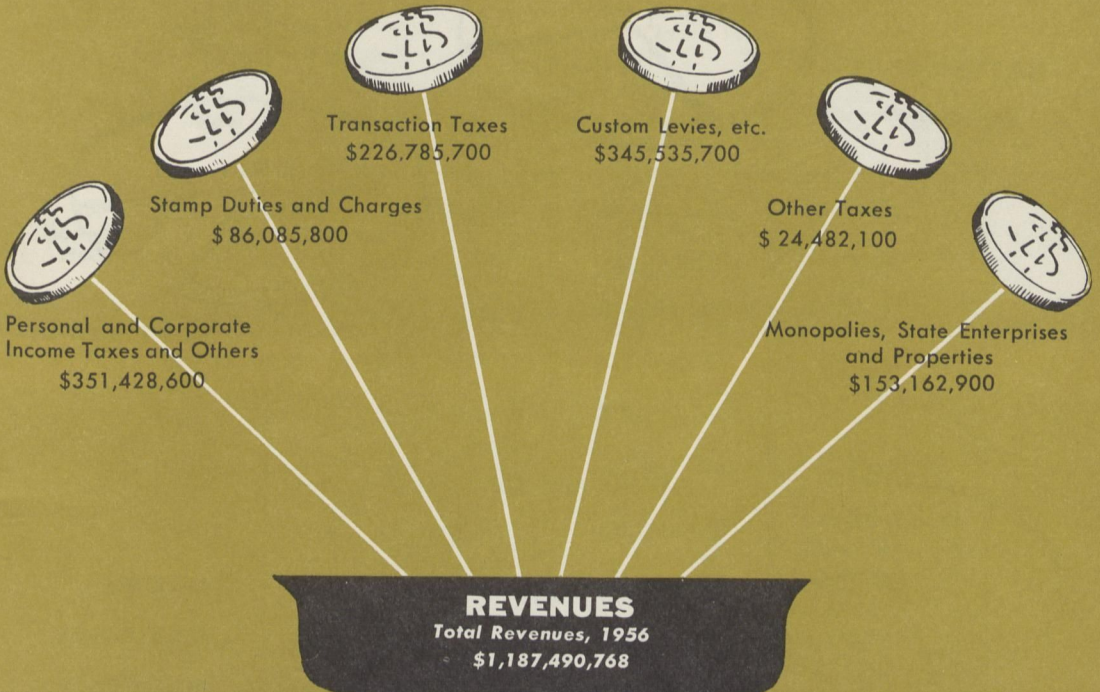
POLICY OF PROGRESS

The budget reflects the economic development, the advance in the national product and income of the country. It also illustrates how the country's resources were marshalled in a conscious and planned effort to serve the requirements of an over-all economic growth.

Revenue: Although some taxes were abrogated and others reduced, budgetary revenue has increase by 150% in the past six years. At the same time, the proportion of direct taxes to indirect taxes has advanced from 27.98% in 1951 to an estimated 34.47% in 1956.

Expenditures: Budgetary expenditures have increased by 116.3% since 1950. The major increase is in investments and development projects: while ordinary expenditures have advanced only 91.64%, investment increased by 245%. In 1950 investment took up only 17%, whereas in 1956 it took up 27.62% of over-all budgetary expenditures.

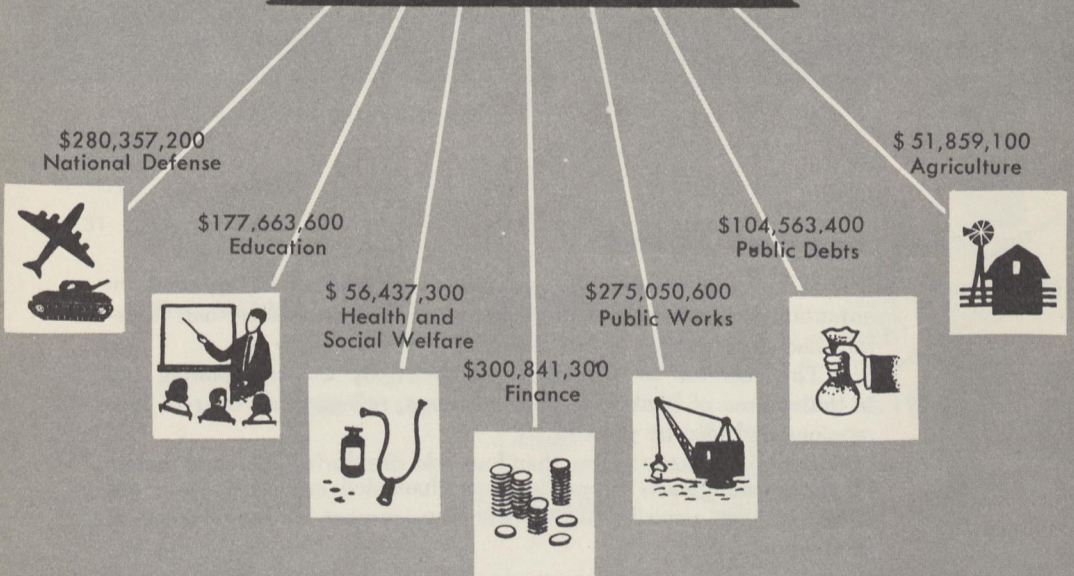
BUDGET



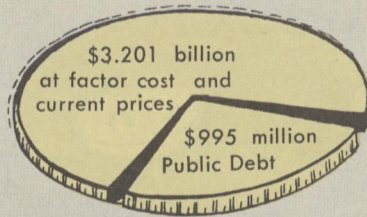
MAJOR EXPENDITURES

Total Expenditures, 1956

\$1,187,490,768



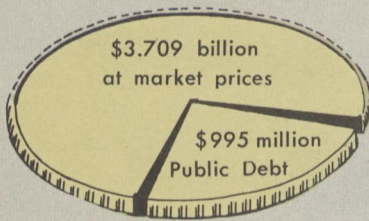
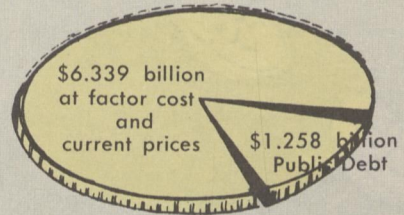
NATIONAL INCOME



1950

Ratio of Public Debt to Nat. Income

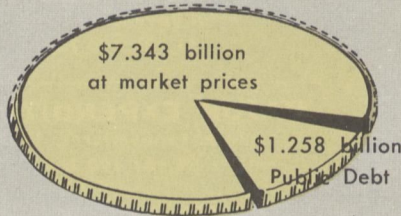
19.85%
Ratio of Public Debt to Nat. Income



1950

Ratio of Public Debt to Gross Nat. Prod.

17.14%
Ratio of Public Debt to Gross Nat. Prod.



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

SAVINGS AND LOANS

With business expansion and increased production has come an important increase in bank deposits, amounting to a more than three-fold rise since 1949.

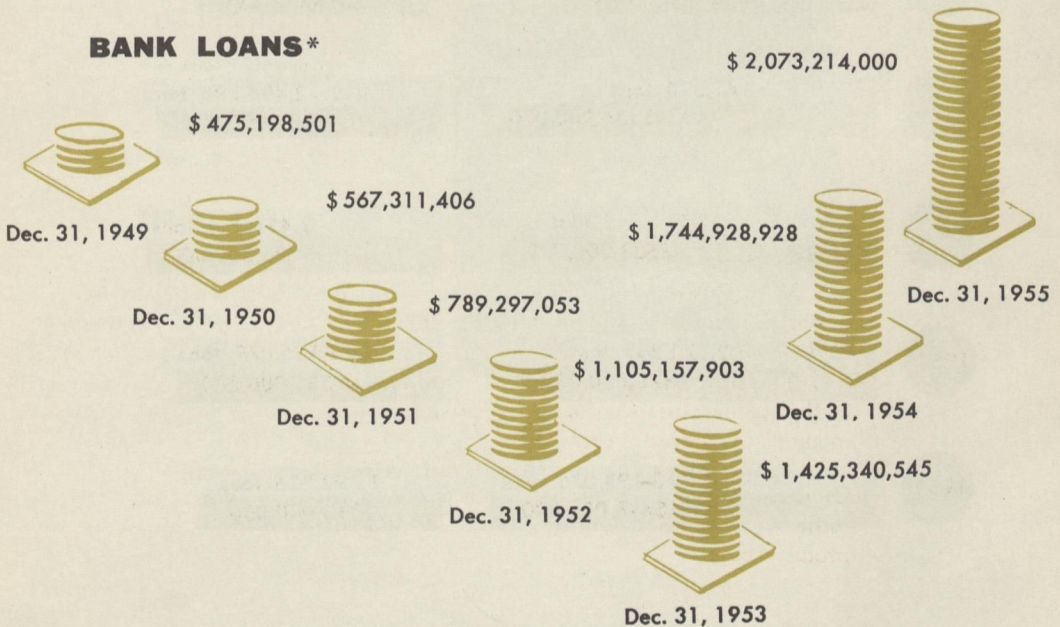
This increase in deposits is paralleled by a corresponding rise in the volume of bank loans and advances, reflecting an over-all harmonious and healthy growth.

Bank loans show a more than four-fold rise during the same period. Of these, the greater proportion was channeled into agriculture and industry, thus contributing to the development of the sources of production.

BANK DEPOSITS

Date	Savings (in dollars)	Other Deposits (in dollars)	Total Deposits (in dollars)
Dec. 31, 1938	39,428,600	64,392,900	103,821,500
Dec. 31, 1945	78,464,321	110,178,607	188,642,928
Dec. 31, 1949	165,958,705	187,265,500	353,224,205
Dec. 31, 1950	205,711,103	233,624,037	439,335,140
Dec. 31, 1951	263,720,298	351,692,280	615,412,578
Dec. 31, 1952	313,158,473	491,288,240	804,446,713
Dec. 31, 1953	411,246,233	645,732,140	1,056,978,373
Dec. 31, 1954	503,678,928	698,071,785	1,201,750,713
Dec. 31, 1955	611,678,928	812,071,785	1,423,750,713

BANK LOANS*



* Amounts loaned in commercial, agricultural and industrial credits, and mortgages.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
1923	496,753 tons \$51,710,000	368,098 tons \$30,232,000
1935	522,250 tons \$31,725,000	1,479,873 tons \$34,236,000
1940	356,896 tons \$24,615,000	658,820 tons \$39,802,000
1945	324,511 tons \$45,059,000	309,538 tons \$78,189,000
1950	1,488,311 tons \$286,000,000	985,328 tons \$264,000,000
1951	1,681,245 tons \$402,000,000	1,505,435 tons \$314,000,000
1952	2,141,373 tons \$556,000,000	2,436,998 tons \$363,000,000
1953	2,631,247 tons \$533,000,000	2,456,234 tons \$396,000,000
1954	2,572,268 tons \$478,000,000	2,155,079 tons \$335,000,000
1955	3,198,075 tons \$498,000,000	1,792,226 tons \$313,000,000



WHERE TURKEY'S EXPORTS WENT







(1955) Total Exports:	\$313.36 million
Western Germany	\$ 49.14 million
United States	\$ 48.65 million
Italy	\$ 25.36 million
England	\$ 23.25 million
France	\$ 22.21 million
Belgium	\$ 5.79 million
Others	\$138.96 million

WHERE TURKEY'S IMPORTS CAME FROM

(1955) Total Imports:	\$497.64 million
United States	\$111.29 million
Western Germany	\$ 87.39 million
England	\$ 39.04 million
France	\$ 29.89 million
Italy	\$ 18.07 million
Belgium	\$ 5.07 million
Others	\$206.89 million







MAJOR EXPORTS IN 1955

(in millions of dollars)

	Tobacco	89.00
	Fruits	63.32
	Cotton	45.75
	Minerals	38.71
	Grain	23.82
	Oil Seeds	2.18
	Other exports	50.58

MAJOR IMPORTS IN 1955

(in millions of dollars)

	Machinery	124.86
	Iron and steel	68.57
	Petroleum and its derivatives	42.21
	Vehicles	41.71
	Textiles and yarn	37.93
	Medicinal supplies and dyes	28.21
	Other imports	154.15

POLICY OF PROGRESS

Expanding production in agriculture and mining has brought about great advances in exports and a growing emphasis on essential minerals, as well as in important products like cotton and cereals.

An illustration of the broad program of investment, both private and public, undertaken during these last few years is found in the advance of imports, which has even outpaced the advance in exports.

Mechanization of agriculture, modernization of communications, expansion of industrial plants monopolizes over seventy per cent of the imports. But, in spite of this rigid limiting of imports to essential capital goods, the trade balance has remained adverse — indicative of the rapid pace of industrialization and modernization.

The increase in agricultural and mineral production that will accrue as a result of the development programs that are under way, as well as from the increase in industrial output, are planned to swing the pendulum of the balance of trade in the right direction.



TURKEY OFFERS TO THE WORLD SOME PRODUCTS THAT ARE UNIQUE IN QUALITY

TOBACCO:



This important export item of Turkey leads in quality because of its aroma, fine color, combustibility and low nicotine content.

RAISINS:



Sultana or Sultanina — a certain brand of yellow seedless raisins called by these names — is a Turkish contribution to the world of agricultural product. Turkish Sultanas are superior to all the rest, in sugar content and in the thinness of their skin.

FIGS:



Turkey is the producer of by far the best figs in the world. Like the Sultana raisins Turkish figs excel in the richness of their caloric content and in the thinness of their skin.

HAZELNUTS:



Because of their superior quality, Turkish hazelnuts are very popular in confectionery and pastry. They have a very tasty flavor and are, also, consumed by themselves like peanuts.

PISTACHIO NUTS:



The pistachio tree is known as the "Golden Tree" as its fruit is truly the "golden fruit" because of the richness of its nutritive qualities. Roughly in the shape of a peanut, it is consumed in the same way.

MOHAIR:
(ANGORA)



Mohair, the wool of the Angora goat, is originally a Turkish product. It is *the* special high quality wool because of its warmth, softness, durability, elasticity and uniformity.

OPIUM:



The advance of medicine in the last fifty years has brought about an increase in the production of opium in Turkey. The Turkish product is sought after in world markets because it excels others in its morphine content and other medicinal properties.

VALONIA:



The leather industry prefers Turkish valonia for tanning because this product of the Aegean coast is very rich in tannin — the substance with which leather goods are treated. Valex is the dry extract from valonia.

List of Other Publications

GENERAL:

Turkish Digest
Doing Business with Turkey (economic)
Law for the Encouragement of Foreign
Investment in Turkey
Turkey for the Best (travel)
The Road Comes to the Village (social)
Turkish Recipes
Turks in Retrospect
New Turkey
The Grocer and the Chief (social survey)
Turkey's Growing Pains (economic)

TURKEY TODAY SERIES:

Turkish Roads and Highways
Mineral Resources of Turkey
Education in Turkey
Government in Turkey
Turkish Literature
Women in Modern Turkey
Turkish Music

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FOLDERS:

Picturesque Turkey
Istanbul, Magic City
Adventure in Turkey
Izmir, Garden of the Gods
Turkish Itineraries

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SOUND MOVIES, ON LOAN:

In color and black and white
(list on request)

FILM STRIP, ON LOAN:

Turkey Today (with manual)

MAPS AND POSTERS

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