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FACTS
ON

TURKEY



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*FACTS
ON
TURKEY*

TURKISH INFORMATION OFFICE

444 EAST 52nd STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.



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The First Thirty Years

This booklet should serve as a handbook of facts and figures on Turkey for those needing this information for themselves or in their efforts to enlighten the public.

Reliable data is the basis of a closer understanding among different countries of the world in which Turkey holds a key position. The Turkish government has made great efforts to compile statistical information which can serve as a sound basis for a social, economic, and political study of the position of Turkey. This handbook is an attempt to present these findings, in condensed form, to the public.

Any additional information will be gladly supplied by the Turkish Information Office upon request.



1919
The "War of Independence" begins. The Turks, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, free themselves from foreign aggression and internal strife.



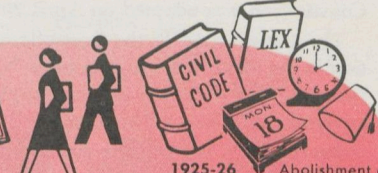
1923
July. Peace Treaty of Lausanne. New Turkey, freed from external trouble, begins a new era of progress and reconstruction.



1923
October 29th. Turkey is proclaimed a Republic and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk its first President.



1924
Constitution adopted. Separation of Church from State. Schools are made co-educational.



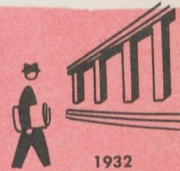
1925-26
Abolishment of fez. Introduction of International calendar and clock. Adoption of Swiss civil code frees marriage, divorce and inheritance from Islamic laws. Turkish women achieve social equality with men.



1934
Turkey initiates the "Balkan League" advocating the good neighbor policy.



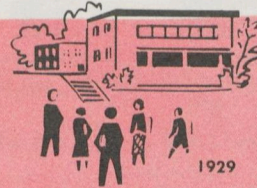
1933
Turkish women achieve the right to vote and of election to the Grand National Assembly.



1932
Turkey joins the League of Nations.



1931
The metric system of weights and measurements is introduced.



1929
People's Schools for adults are opened throughout the country.



1928
Adoption of the new Turkish alphabet, based on Latin characters, in place of the old Arabic script. Introduction of the international numerical system.



1935
The University of Ankara is founded.



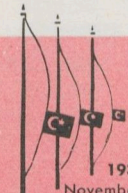
1936
The Straits Convention is signed at Montreux.



1937 Extension of policy towards the Saadabad



the good neighbor East. Signing of Friendship Pact.



1938 November 10th. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder and first President of the Republic, dies.



1938 November 11th. Ismet İnönü becomes 2nd president.



1939
Hatay Province is reunited with Turkey.



1945
Land reform provides land for those who need it.



1945
Turkey participates in the drafting of the U. N. Charter in San Francisco.



1941
The United States includes Turkey among the nations to be aided by lend-lease.



1940
Extension of educational program by "Village Institutes" in agricultural areas.



1939-45 Turkey resists Axis advances in the East; breaks diplomatic relations with the Axis and declares war.



1939
Turkey signs agreements with Great Britain and France regarding the Mediterranean Basin in the event of war.



1945
With the founding of several political parties in Turkey, a multi-party system is established.



1946
The Turkish Workmen's Insurance Act goes into effect.



1946
Turkey is the first nation to repay its lend-lease debt in full.



1948
Turkey becomes one of the 16 countries joining the European Recovery Program.



1950
Elections. Democrats win sweeping victory. Celal Bayar becomes 3rd president.



1950
July. Turkey responds to U.N. appeal for troops to resist aggression in Korea.



1952
February. Turkey becomes full partner in North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



1953
February. Turkey concludes defensive alliance with Greece and Yugoslavia.

THE CONSTITUTION

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

The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey found its inspiration in the ideals and institutions of Western Democracy. Its basic principle is sovereignty of the people. The republican form of government is declared inviolable.

Every citizen is born free and free he lives.

Liberty consists in the right to live and enjoy life without offense or injury to others.

All citizens are equal before the law and are obliged to respect the law. Special privilege is abolished.

Inviolability of person and freedom of conscience, thought, speech, press, assembly, association, travel, labor, private property, contract, and incorporation are among the natural rights of citizens.

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

No one may be molested on account of his religion, sect, ritual, or philosophy.

Primary education is obligatory for all citizens and is gratuitous in the government schools.

GOVERNMENT

Sovereignty belongs unconditionally to the nation.

All men and women over 22 years of age have the right to vote.

The Grand National Assembly is chosen every four years at a general election. There are, today, two main parties represented in the Grand National Assembly, of which the Democratic Party has a clear majority. The other party is the Republican People's Party.

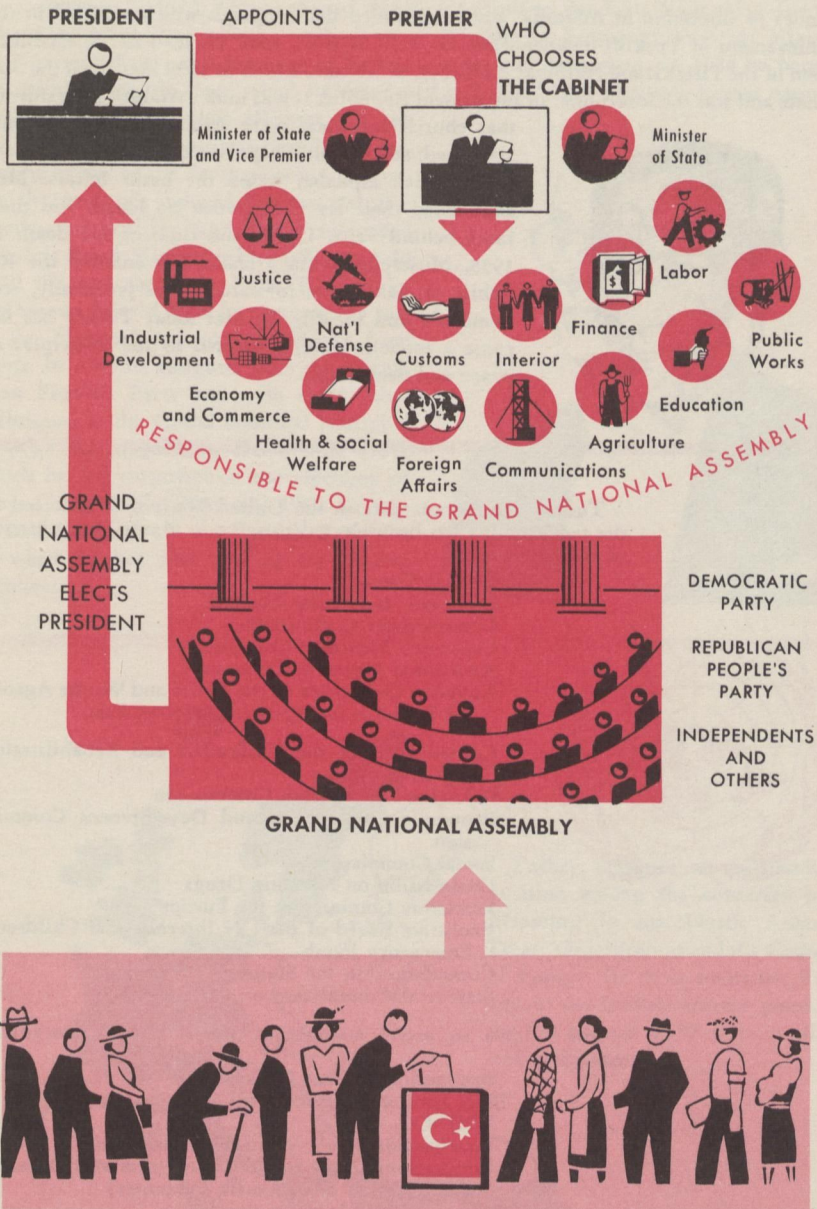
The legislative function and executive power belong to the Assembly. The Assembly exercises its legislative function directly, and its executive power through the intermediary of the President of the Republic, whom it elects.

The judicial power is exercised in the name of the Assembly by independent tribunals constituted in accordance with the law.

The President chooses the Premier, who must be a member of the Assembly. The Premier is entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet, members of which must also be members of the Assembly. The Premier goes before the Assembly with an address in which he outlines the policy of his government. His government stands or falls depending upon whether or not the Assembly approves his program.

BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk,

the first president of the Turkish Republic, was born in Salonika, at that time part of the Ottoman Empire, in 1882. In 1915, Mustafa Kemal commanded the Turkish army at Gallipoli. Four years later, following the defeat of the Central Powers, he organized the armies of liberation in Anatolia, and commanded the campaign which resulted in the achievement of Turkish independence. In 1920, Atatürk took the lead in the establishment of the First Grand National Assembly, in Ankara, which in 1922 abolished the Sultanate and was the forerunner of the present Republic. It was under Atatürk's Presidency



that church and state were separated, the Caliphate abolished, and the old script was replaced by the modern Turkish alphabet based on Latin letters. Men abandoned their fez and women no longer hid their faces behind veils. Up to the time of his death in 1938, Mustapha Kemal's leadership enabled the Republic to make great forward strides politically, economically and socially, so that today Turkey has become a modern state, dedicated to the principles of peace and democracy.

Turkey's important part in the United Nations is reflected in the fact that she has been elected to serve in almost every branch of its activities:



Security Council
Economic and Social Council
Disarmament Commission
Collective Measures Committee
Additional Measures Committee
Advisory Committee of the Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

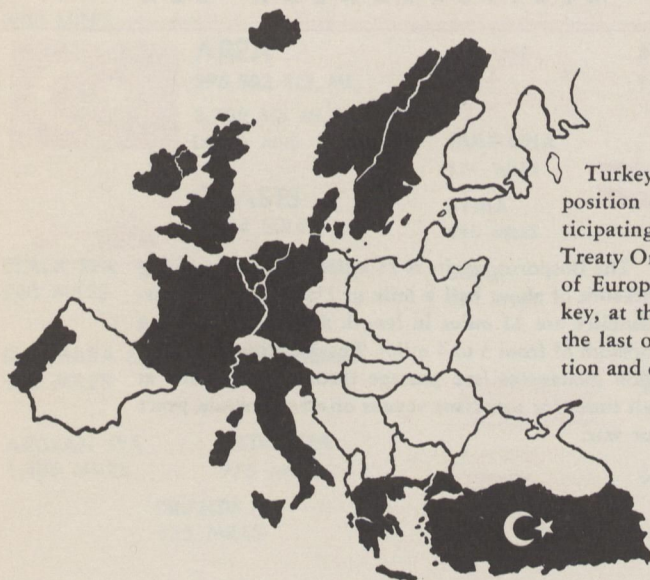
Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation
of Korea
Palestine Conciliation Commission
Economic Employment and Development Commission
Social Commission
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Economic Commission for Europe
Executive Board of the UN International Children's
Emergency Fund
Commission on the Status of Women
Statistical Commission

She is also an active member of the following specialized agencies:

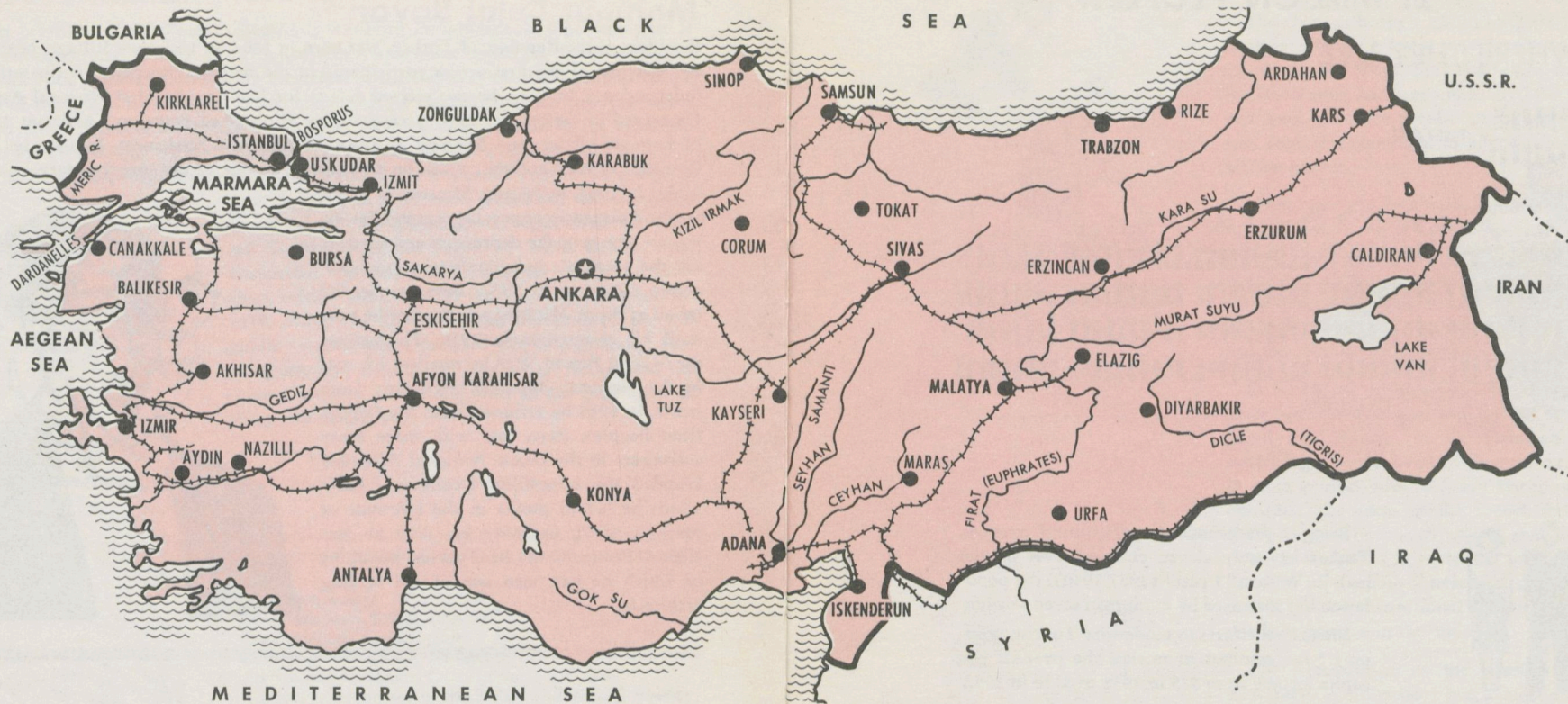
International Labor Organization
UN Food and Agricultural Organization
UNESCO
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(Board of Executive Directors)
International Monetary Fund
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization
Universal Postal Union
International Telecommunications Union

Mahmut Celal Bayar,

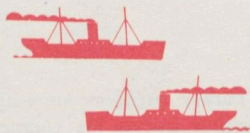
President of the Republic of Turkey, was born in 1884, in Umurbey Village, near Bursa. He was one of the first active participants in the national struggle for liberation and independence. In 1923, he was elected deputy for Izmir to the First National Assembly. He served in various cabinets successively as Minister of Economy; Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Minister of Reconstruction and Settlement. In 1924 he became President of the Ish Bank, which he developed into one of the country's largest national banks. In 1932, he became Minister of Economy and played an important part in alleviating the effects of the depression and furthering the country's industrialization and economic recovery. In 1937, Bayar succeeded İnönü as Prime Minister which office he held until his resignation in 1939. Throughout the Second World War he retained his seat in the National Assembly as deputy from Izmir. In 1945 he resigned from the Republican People's Party and with three other colleagues in the Grand National Assembly founded the opposition Democratic Party which he led to power in the elections of May 14, 1950. On May 22, 1950 he was elected President of the Turkish Republic, of which he has been one of the leading architects.



Turkey occupies an outstanding position among the countries participating in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Council of Europe. Of these countries, Turkey, at the farthest eastern point, is the last outpost of Western civilization and culture.



← 900 MILES →



The Bosphorus Straits is 21 miles long with varying breadth of about half a mile to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Dardanelles are 32 miles in length and have a varying breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. The Montreux Convention guarantees free passage through the Straits at all times for merchant vessels of all nations in peace or war.



AREA

296,503 SQ. MI.
3,708 SQ. MI.
LAKES AND MARSHES



BLACK SEA
966 MILES

MARMARA SEA
592 MILES

AEGEAN SEA
1,486 MILES

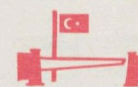
COASTS
4,454 MILES

BOSPORUS
50 MILES
(both shores)

DARDANELLES
60 MILES
(both shores)

MEDIT. SEA
975 MILES

ISLANDS
325 MILES



BULGARIA
124 MILES

SYRIA
490 MILES

IRAQ
235 MILES

FRONTIERS

1,633 MILES

GREECE
127 MILES

IRAN
290 MILES

U.S.S.R.
367 MILES



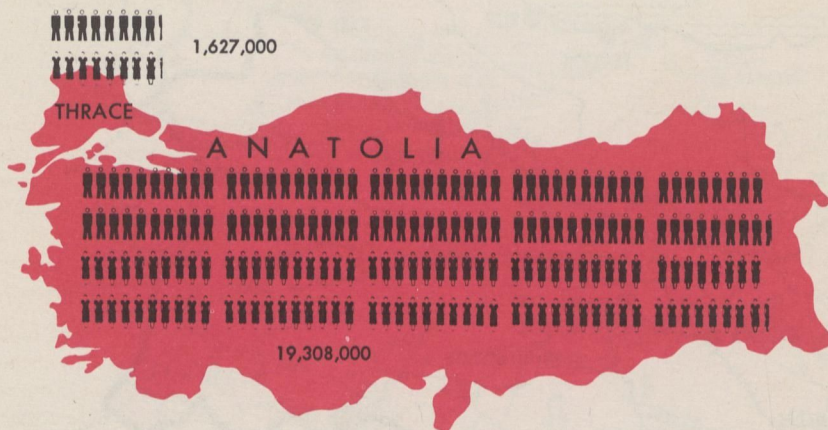
RAILROADS
4,720 MILES



HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
26,536 MILES

21 MILLION PEOPLE...

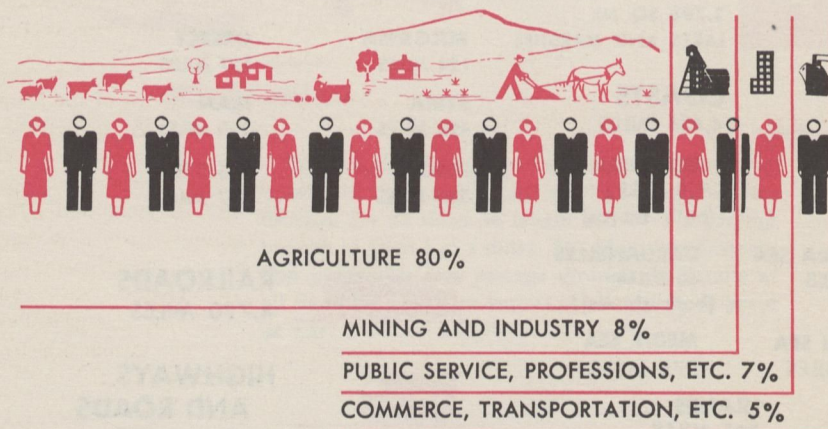
...WHERE THEY LIVE

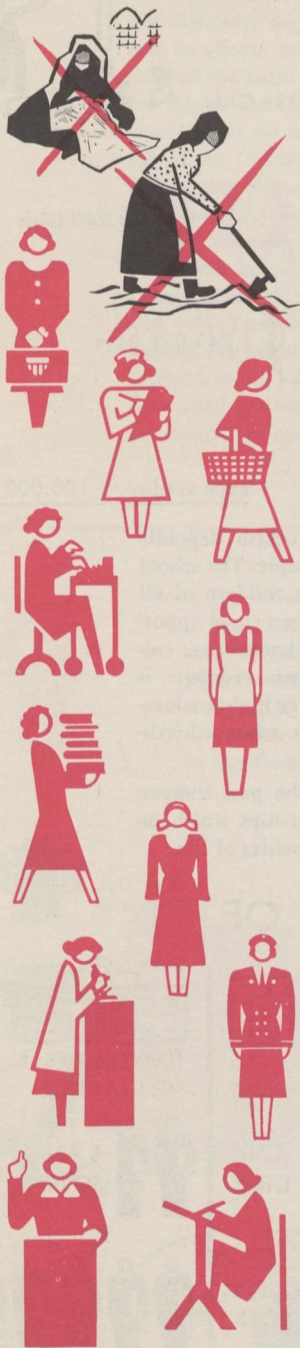


Being a predominantly agricultural country, Turkey has only eleven cities of over 50,000 people. Within 23 years (1927-1950), the population has increased by more than seven million.

Intensified efforts to modernize Turkish economy have resulted in raising the over-all per capita income from \$75 in 1938 to \$170 in 1952.

...HOW THEY MAKE THEIR LIVING





The changes brought about under the Republican regime in the last thirty years have affected all phases of Turkish life. That's why the Turkish Revolution has been considered the greatest and most complete revolution in the 20th century from the viewpoint of affecting the life of all the people.

There are two important reasons that make it so: (a) it has affected all phases of life: political, cultural, economic, and social; it has reached all classes of people: rich and poor, urban and rural. (b) the values that it has brought to the surface are the eternal values of humanity: the dignity and sanctity of the individual.

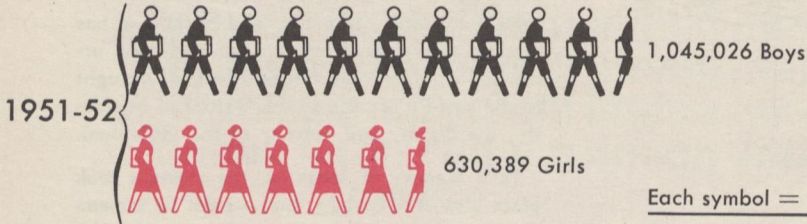
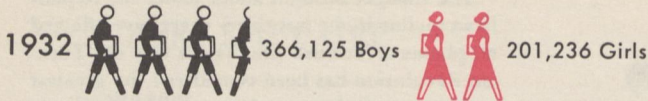
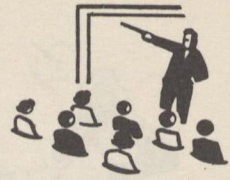
In a manner of speaking, the changes took place almost overnight; but it must be remembered that Turkey, as the Ottoman Empire stretching into the heart of Europe, was always in close contact with Western European developments. The ideas of the French Revolution that brought about such radical changes in the West in the past 150 years had left a deep impression on Turkish intellectual outlook. As a case in point, constitutional democracy was first put into practice in the 1860's.

The Constitution of the Turkish Republic guarantees all liberties; but a most important aspect of the changes is to be found in the secularization of the state: a complete separation of Church and State has been effected, and this has become one of the most significant tenets of the Kemalist Revolution. All education in Turkey today is secular.

One of the most radical results of the adoption of a new civil code was the emancipation of Turkish women. The Constitution gave women the right to vote, and today, Turkey has a high percentage of feminine legislators in its National Assembly. Turkish women now have equal rights and equal duties with men, with equal pay for equal work. They are physicians, judges, teachers, civil servants, secretaries, executives, artists, nurses, pilots, members of parliament, as well as wives and mothers.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY PUPILS

(7-12 YEARS OLD)



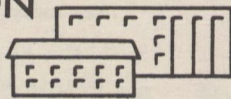
Each symbol = 100,000 pupils

The Educational Policy of the Turkish Republic is aimed at reaching all classes of people. The school system has been so established that children of all citizens from all walks of life are given equal opportunity to attend schools of general knowledge, culture and technical training. The only requisite is ability; primary, secondary as well as higher education from colleges and universities to advanced technical institutions being free.

Students of exceptional ability who pass competitive examinations are given scholarships which include board, clothing and other necessities of life.

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

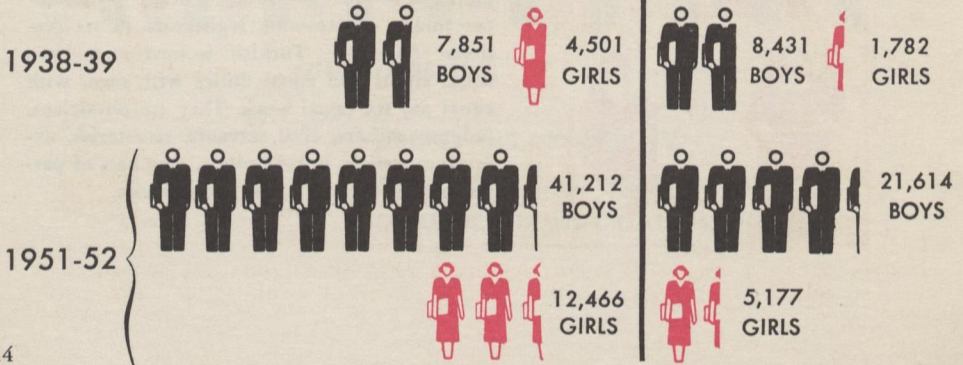
Each symbol = 5,000 students



VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS



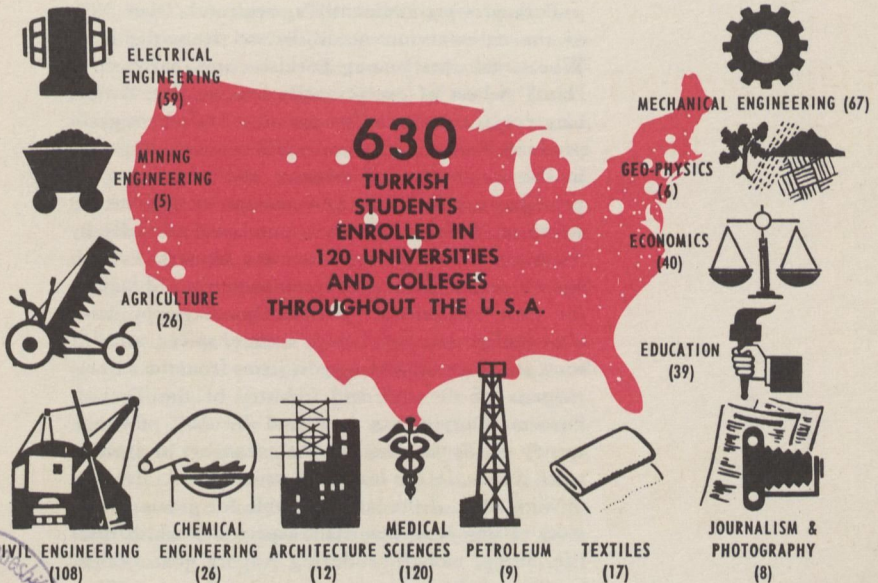
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES



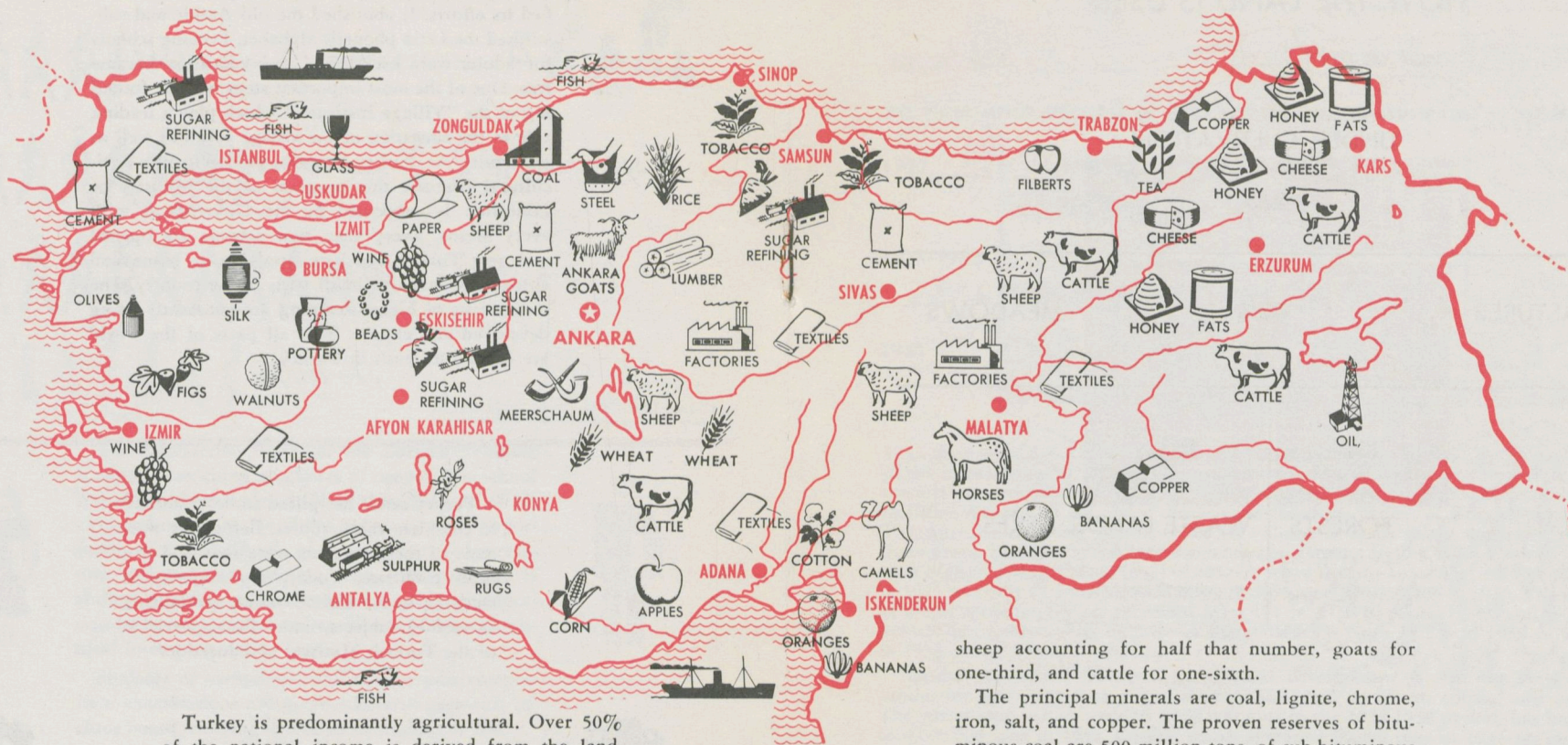
As the Ottoman Empire did not succeed in abolishing illiteracy, the New Turkish Republic has intensified its efforts. It abolished the old Arabic and substituted the Latin phonetic alphabet. Evening schools for adults were established and education became free. One of the most important steps was the founding of the "Village Institutes" which play a leading role in the education of the village youth as well as the adults. As Turkey is still a predominantly agricultural country, this program of the Ministry of Education is supported by the Government with every means. Every year, new schools are opened and new Turkish teachers, studying at home and abroad, are installed in all parts of the country. The institutions of higher learning are constantly being developed and experts from all parts of the world are invited to teach in Turkey.



Turkey sends her gifted students abroad to complete their studies. Before the war, most of these students were sent to European countries. Today, the majority is studying in the United States, specializing in various subjects, under the supervision of the Turkish Ministry of Education.



NATIONAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES



Turkey is predominantly agricultural. Over 50% of the national income is derived from the land. Wheat ranks first among Turkish crops, particularly "hard" wheat of exceptionally fine quality. Barley, oats, rye, corn, rice, millet are other important grain products. Cotton, citrus fruits and bananas are grown in the south. Cotton, tobacco, and wheat are the principal export crops. (An average of \$30,000,000 worth of Turkish tobacco is purchased annually by American cigarette manufacturers alone.) Turkish figs and raisins, filberts and walnuts are world famous for their exceptional quality. Opium poppy seed, olives, olive oil, flax, hemp, sesame, spices, attar of roses are other valuable export items from the natural richness of the soil and industry of the Turkish farmers. Output has increased by 30% through speedy mechanization, and the expansion of agricultural credits, in the last three years.

With 43% of the land available for grazing, livestock-raising is an important aspect of Turkish rural life. Sheep, mohair-producing Angora goats, cattle, horses and donkeys are the major categories. There are some 60,000,000 of these in the country, with

sheep accounting for half that number, goats for one-third, and cattle for one-sixth.

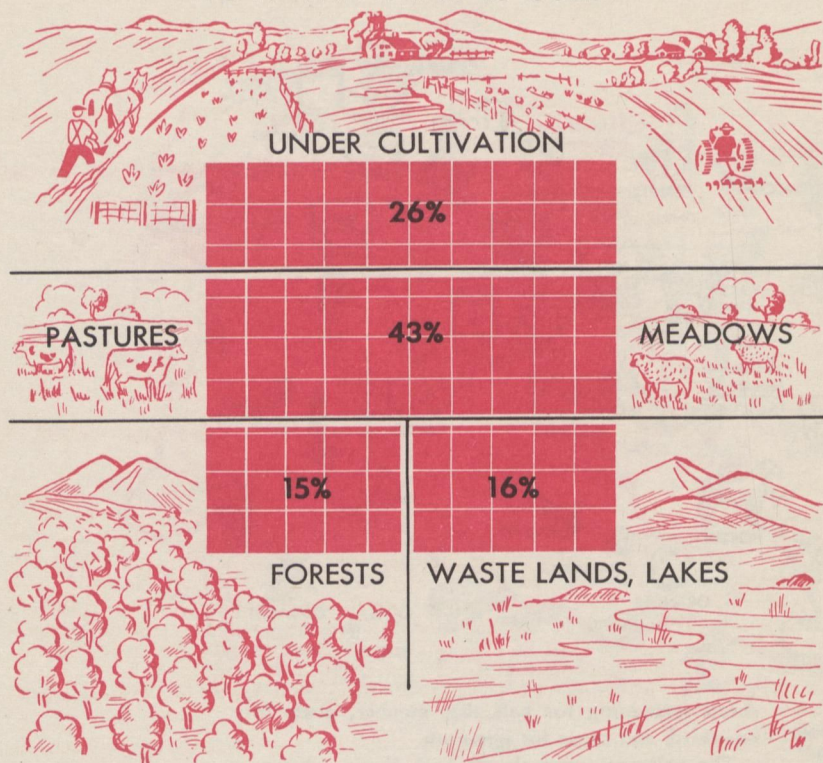
The principal minerals are coal, lignite, chrome, iron, salt, and copper. The proven reserves of bituminous coal are 500 million tons, of sub-bituminous coal 125 million tons. Reserves of iron ore are estimated at 40 million tons; chrome, of which Turkey is one of the four major producers in the world, stands at several million tons. Other minerals mined at present include manganese, mercury, antimony, asbestos, sulphur, emery. Turkey has a virtual monopoly of meerschaum. Recently discovered oilfields in the southeast are considered promising, and are now open to development by both domestic and foreign private capital.

Principal industries in the consumer goods category are textiles, sugar, paper, leather, shoes, food processing, and alcoholic beverages. In the category of heavy industry are iron and steel, metalwork, cement, building materials, and chemicals. Practically all have been established in the last two decades. Because the country has the raw materials and the motive power, industrialization continues to grow rapidly.

Mining and industry account for 8% of the national income.



HOW THE LAND IS USED



With 80% of the population drawing its living from the land, agriculture is an important facet of Turkish economy. Although industry and mining have shown a rapid and steady increase since the foundation of the Republic, agriculture is bound to continue in a position of primary importance. That is why, and especially in the last three years, the government's successful efforts have achieved record-breaking results in increased output, modernized equipment, intensified campaigns against insect pests, expanded irrigation, and in improved seeds and stock.

Net national production in Turkey has increased from \$3,039,642,000 in 1948 to \$3,761,428,000 in 1951. In this increase, the share of net agricultural production has advanced from 49% in 1938 to 55.4% in 1948, and to 57.8% in 1951.

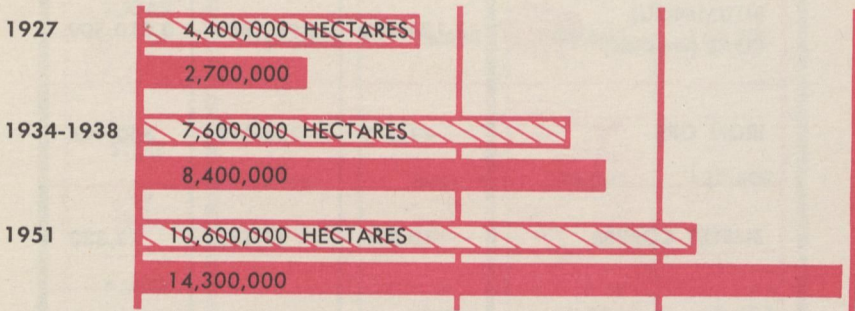
In 1952 the grain harvest totalled 12,280,000 tons, establishing a new record. Every year, an average of 600,000 hectares of new land is brought under cultivation. Two factors have been responsible for this rapid advance: (a) Modernization of equipment: in



ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION
YIELD IN TONS



THE PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL YIELD IS ILLUSTRATED BY THESE FIGURES:

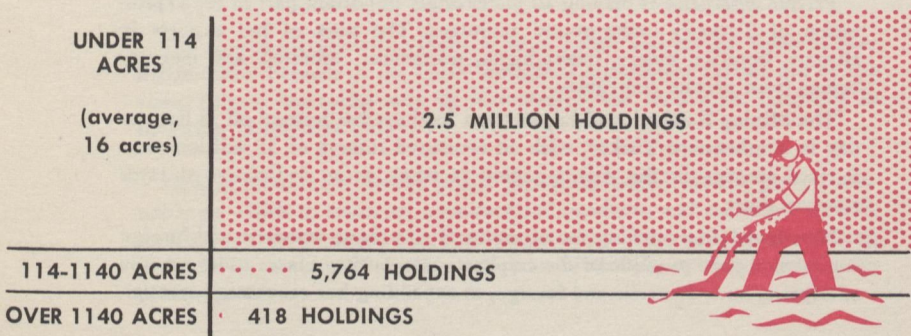


1933 there were 266,214 steel plows and 1,132 tractors in Turkey; by 1948, the steel plows increased to 507,493 and the tractors to 1,750. In 1952 there were over 36,000 tractors in operation, with a corresponding increase in steel plows. (b) Lack of credit facilities was one of the major obstacles in the development of Turkish agriculture. The Agricultural Bank has expanded its volume of loans in the course of the past three years. For 1952, total credit extended to farmers by the Bank attained the all-time high of \$363,928,000, or \$144,285,000 more than in 1951. The volume of credit in 1925 was only \$2,840,830, \$9,908,292 in 1935, and \$40,251,406 in 1945. The number of credit cooperatives has increased from 191 in 1930 to 586 in 1938, and to 984 in 1951. The corresponding increase in shareholders is from 20,170 in 1930 to 114,383 in 1938 and to 490,216 in 1951.

Another significant factor in agricultural development is that the emphasis in production has shifted to staple commodities such as wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. The wheat crop, which yielded 3,708,000 tons in the 1934-1938 period, has increased to 6,000,000 tons in 1952. Cotton, which averaged 60,000 tons in 1934-38, increased to 155,000 tons in 1951. Oilseeds, which averaged 156,000 tons annually, went up to 384,000 tons in 1951. Livestock, an important element, increased from 29,337,978 head in 1925 to 56,000,000 in 1951, and to 60,000,000 head in 1952.





65% of the farmers own their own land. The average holding of land is seven hectares. To increase the acreage under cultivation, and also to raise the standard of life of the farmer, 2,529,070 decares of land had been distributed to 51,738 families up to the end of 1951; and another 1,500,000 decares is in process of distribution to an additional 35,000 families.

SIZE OF FARMS OWNED BY THEIR OPERATORS





MINING

	1941 TONS	1951 TONS	1952 TONS
BITUMINOUS COAL (washed) 	2,124,995	2,987,846	3,010,309
IRON ORE 	49,673	220,010	340,447
BLISTER COPPER 	10,507	17,526	23,330
CHROME ORE 	136,000	597,984	630,000

The last three decades have witnessed a phenomenal increase in mining activities too. The first step in this direction was the establishment of a Mining Research and Exploration Institute (MTA) which for twenty years has been conducting a systematic survey of the country's mineral resources, a subject not previously studied.

In the same way, the Eti Bank, with an authorized capital of about 50 million dollars, was established by the state to deal with mineral and power development. Annual government investment to develop mineral resources has averaged \$25,000,000 since 1937. These efforts have resulted in making Turkey one of the major producers of chrome ore in the world; they have provided foreign exchange through the sale of Turkish coal, emery, manganese, and asbestos abroad; and have also helped in the rapid industrialization of the country.

Many of the minerals are found in the more remote regions of the country; but the development of new roads, and the enlarging and modernizing of port facilities at Zonguldak, Samsun, and Iskenderun are helping to make Turkey's mineral wealth available to world markets.




Private enterprise is playing an increasingly important part in the exploitation of Turkey's underground resources. The bulk of her exports in chrome, boracite, emery, meerschaum, manganese, asbestos, and mercury comes from private companies.

The Mining Research and Exploration Institute has located oil at Raman-dag in southeastern Turkey, with an estimated reserve of 55 million tons. Surface seepage in the Adana region is taken as an indication of layer reserves there.

New legislation opening the oil industry to private domestic and foreign capital is a good example of the emphasis that Turkey places today on free enterprise, both domestic and foreign, in expanding her economic potential.



INDUSTRY

	1928 TONS	1939 TONS	1949 TONS	1951 TONS
SUGAR 	negligible	95,508	134,800	160,000
STEEL 	none	none	103,000	135,409
PAPER 	none	8,941	19,226	23,202

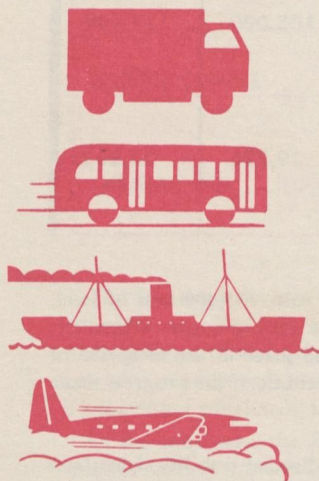
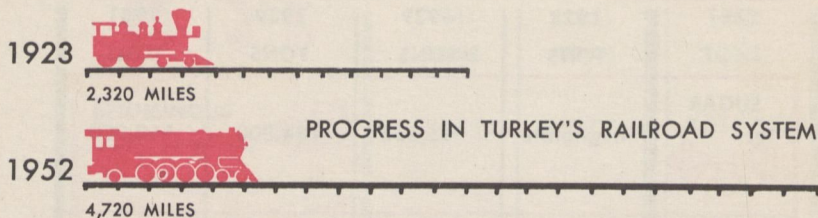
In 1951 Turkey produced 163,392 tons of pig iron, 135,409 tons of steel, 23,202 tons of paper and cardboard, and 160,000 tons of sugar. When it is remembered that none of these industries existed prior to the inception of the Republic, it becomes easier to realize the magnitude of the progress made in the field of industry.

Deeply conscious of the fact that political and social stability depend on economic strength, the founders of the Republic set themselves to the task of broadening economic activity by encouraging such industries as are based on raw materials produced within the country. The Law for the Encouragement of Industry, promulgated in 1927, provided free or on easy terms both land and buildings for new factories, exemption from taxation for industrial enterprises, and the right to import equipment free of duty. In 1933 the state undertook to build new industries where private enterprise could not raise sufficient financial support. The Sümer Bank was established, with a state-subscribed capital of about \$65,000,000. It is through this organization that Turkey's iron and steel, paper, cellulose, glass, rayon, and part of the textile industries, were developed.

The annual investment in industry from public and private funds is over \$40,000,000. Because of the initial industrial experiment carried out by the state, private enterprise sees its way clearer and feels more confident in investing in industry today.

New hydro-electric power plants providing added motive power, new roads on which to transport manufactured products, and increased agricultural output which means that rural communities have a higher purchasing power, will continue to accelerate the pace of already rapid industrial progress in Turkey.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



Communications also have shared in the rapid pace of progress in Turkey during the last three decades.

Railroad mileage was more than doubled, providing a basic network that links east and west, north and south. But even so, because of rising output throughout the country, extension of railroad facilities is required to new centers of agricultural and industrial production, and also the laying of double tracks in many instances.

Road mileage has been increased from 8,100 to over 31,000 miles for all types of roads. Available funds having previously been absorbed by the railroad, the construction of a national system of all-weather highways was only started in 1948. American aid in the form of mechanized road-building equipment has helped to attain rapid progress in the last four years: the national highway network comprising some 13,000 miles which criss-cross the country north and south, east and west is well under way to completion.

In the same way, the Turkish merchant fleet has grown 143% (from 224,000 tons in 1939 to 552,989 tons in 1952) and been built up to an efficient passenger and cargo fleet. Today Turkish freighters

sail on all oceans. Turkish liners operated by the Deniz Bank and running on regular weekly and bi-weekly schedules connect all major Mediterranean ports with Istanbul, Izmir, and Iskenderun.

The Turkish Airways, organized in 1933 and holding the world record for the smallest ratio of accidents, operates regular flights between major Turkish cities and also extends its services to neighboring countries. All the major international airlines have made Turkey a regular stop on their world-wide routes.


Since the beginning of the campaign against illiteracy in 1925, the number of newspapers and periodicals has been growing steadily. Today all cities boast more than two local papers; and whereas three decades ago the largest circulation of a newspaper hardly exceeded 10,000 copies, today more than half a dozen papers boast of a circulation over the 100,000-mark.

The number of radio receiving sets has trebled in the last ten years, and three powerful radio stations provide information and entertainment to listeners throughout the country. Three more stations are under construction.




TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

1938

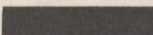

\$ 51,766,785

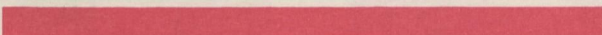
EXPORTS  


\$ 53,513,214


  IMPORTS


JULY '49 - JUNE '50


\$ 143,928,000


\$ 303,214,000

JULY '51 - JUNE '52


\$ 311,071,000

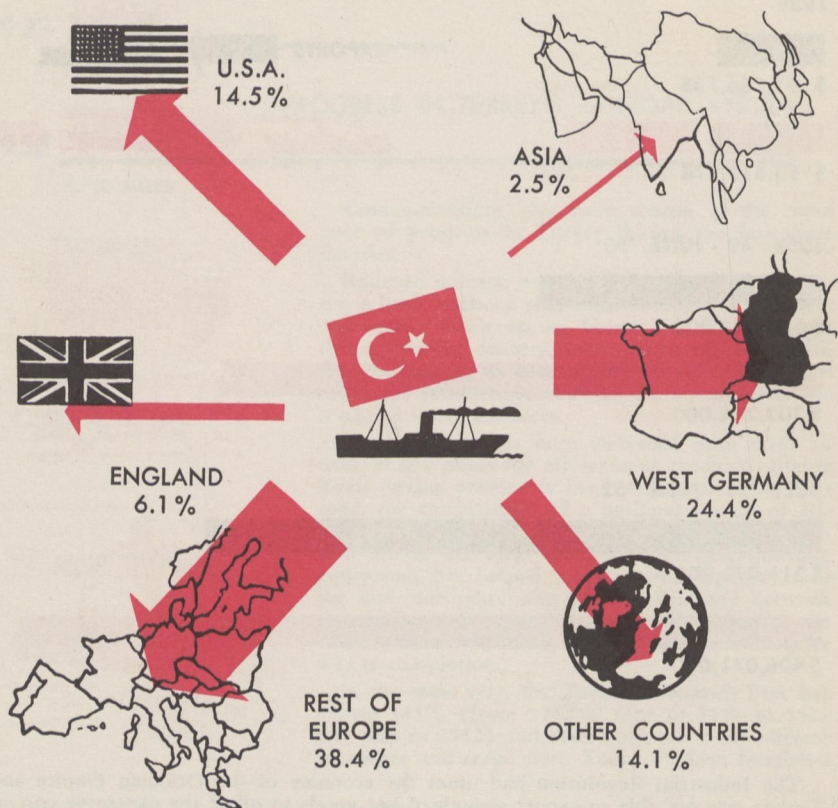

\$ 406,071,000

The Industrial Revolution had upset the economy of the Ottoman Empire and Turkey was not able to export enough of her goods to offset the expensive cost of foreign manufactures. Only after the Republic started its program of industrialization and organization of exports did Turkey succeed in "getting out of the red" and, within a remarkably short time, achieved a positive trade balance which has greatly contributed to the recovery of the country. This was accomplished in spite of depressions and disturbances all over the world which hampered and restricted international trade.

The "cold war" forcing great expenditures on the country, and the necessity of replenishing outworn equipment and modernizing both agricultural and industrial processes, have combined to bring about an adverse balance in the last three years. But future outlook is very hopeful because this adverse balance is due to imports of capital goods and equipment which are already expanding Turkish production; and greater production in agriculture, mining, and industry will help to close the deficit.



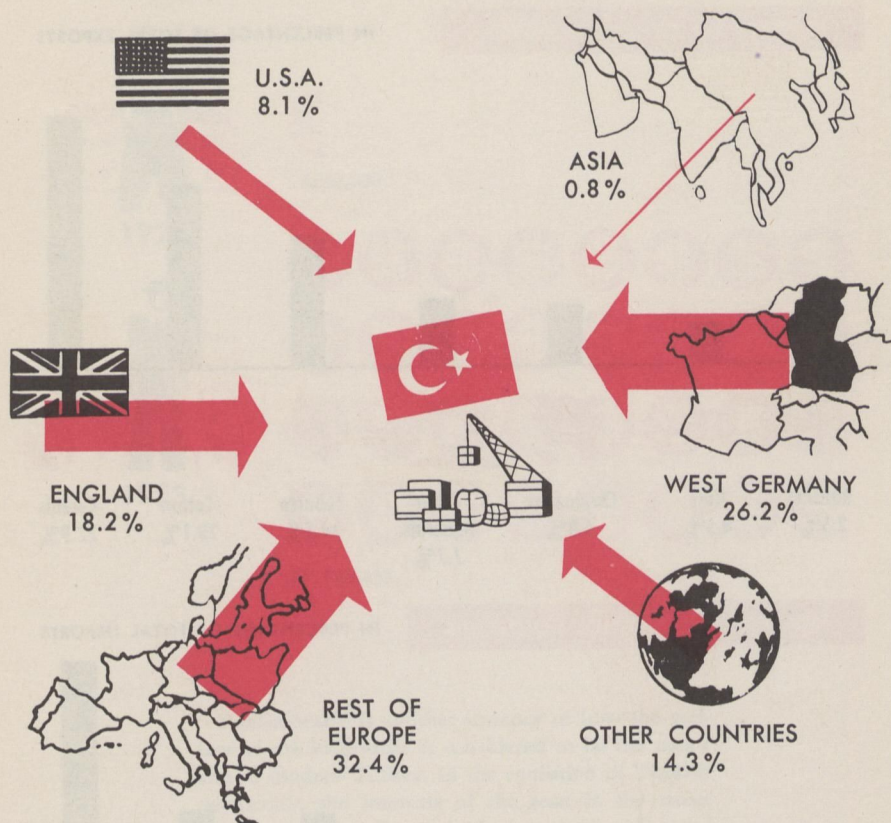
WHERE TURKEY'S EXPORTS WENT



BASED ON 1952 (SEPT.) STATISTICS

The most important Turkish products exported to the United States are tobacco, dried fruits, chrome, copper, hides and licorice. Every effort is being made at the present time to increase the amount shipped.

WHERE TURKEY'S IMPORTS CAME FROM



BASED ON 1952 (SEPT.) STATISTICS

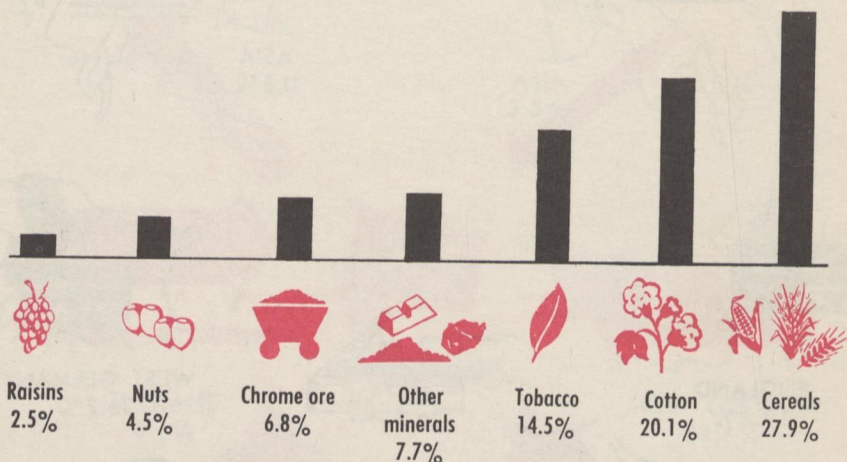
Before the Second World War, Turkey depended on Europe for her imports. Today, the United States also has become one of her major suppliers; besides the badly-needed machinery, Turkey's imports consist chiefly of vehicles and tires, iron and steel, cotton textiles, and fuel oil.

MAIN COMMODITIES OF TRADE

BASED ON 1952 (SEPT.) STATISTICS

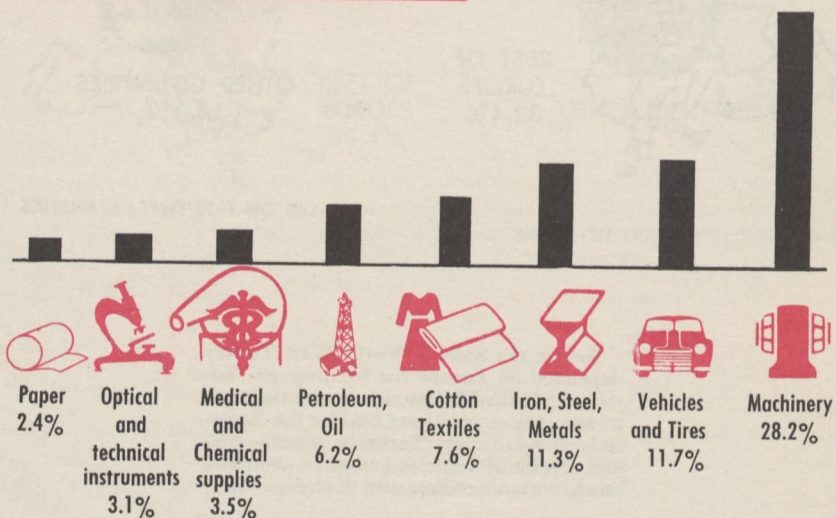
EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS



IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS



Realizing that Turkey pays her bills on time and with good money, trade relations between Turkey and the United States are of the friendliest.

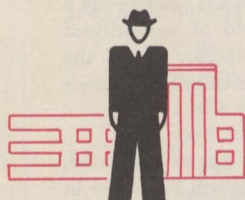
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE



1920



\$522,700



1953



\$31,768,852

Public health is another instance of how the welfare of the individual is considered to be the major aim of modern Turkey. In the evolution of Turkish democracy, the interests of the man in the street have assumed an, increasingly important role; and that's why Turkey has come to be considered a grass-roots democracy, with \$31,768,852 allotted for Turkey's medical program in the budget for 1953/54.

A nation-wide Health and Accident Insurance Plan includes all workers in establishments employing five or more. The Plan provides adequate treatment and financial support in case of occupational accidents or diseases; women workers receive free pre-natal examinations, help and care during childbirth and are entitled to 75% of their salary during absence because of childbirth; widows of workers who lose their lives as a result of occupational accidents or disease receive 30% of his wages and an additional 15% for each child; workers totally disabled on the job receive 60% of their former salary.

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

THESE ARE:

TOBACCO:



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

RAISINS:



Sultana or Sultaninas — these names by which a certain brand of yellow seedless raisins is called — 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 the best figs in the world, by far. 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 fruits are truly the "golden fruit" because of the richness of their nutritive qualities. Roughly in the shape of a peanut they are 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 the world markets because it excels others in its morphine content and other medicinal properties.

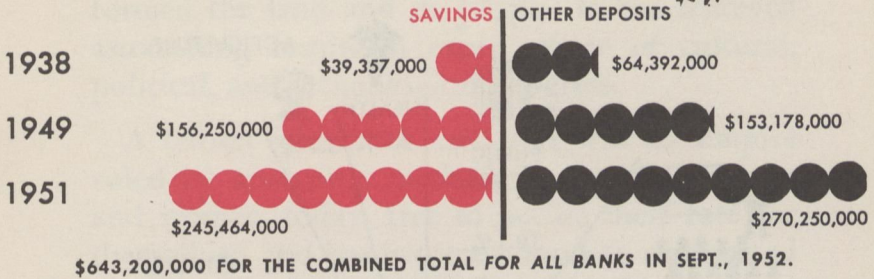
VALONIA:



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.

INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS

IN THE 13 MORE IMPORTANT BANKS



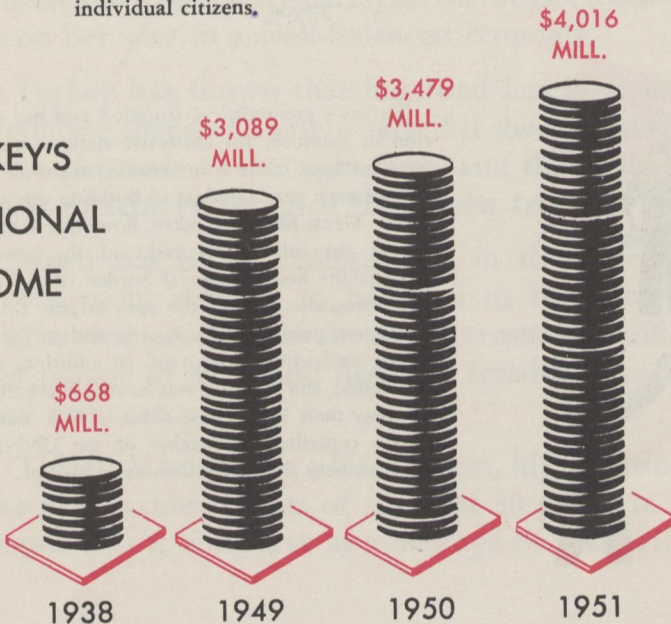
Each symbol = 30 million dollars

The progress of modern Turkey rests upon a healthy structure of public finance. A stable currency and a balanced budget are regarded by the government as essential to national rehabilitation.

The confidence of the population in the national financial structure is best indicated by the people's confidence in the banks to which they entrust their savings and transactions. Excluding village cooperatives with banking facilities, there are some 40 banks in Turkey whose paid-up capital and reserves total almost 400 million dollars.

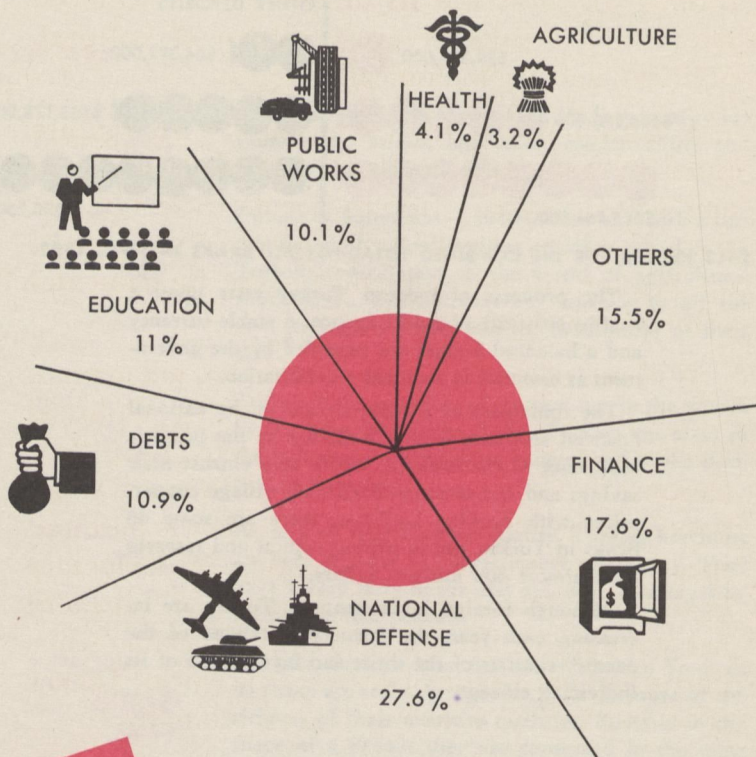
Although foreign investments in Turkey are increasing each year, the financial backbone of the country consists of the thrift and investments of its individual citizens.

TURKEY'S NATIONAL INCOME



TURKEY'S GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR 1953-54



Turkey's geo-political situation and her contribution to measures for collective defense against aggression have made it imperative to devote a major part of each year's budget to building up her armed forces. Great pains are taken, however, to avoid curtailing the other vital tasks of the government. Despite the heavy financial burden of military preparedness, she devotes the next largest amounts to education, public works, health, and to the support of the agricultural program. In addition, she pays her debts; and in 1946 was among the first nations to repay their Lend-Lease debts in full. Turkey was also a contributing member of the UNNRA program to help the needy nations of Europe.

During these 30 years, the Republic has transformed the land and its people. It has achieved astonishing results in every sphere of cultural, political, and technological progress.

A nation which for centuries was an Empire ruled by autocratic methods has made her men and women, today, free to decide their fate for themselves, and has become a modern state based on Western democracy and on the fundamental principles of human rights.

Without bloodshed, a revolution has taken place which has changed every aspect of life. Political Turkey has become a country respected by all free nations; it is capable of dealing with every situation in the firm conviction that Turkey is part and spearhead of the West, the bastion of democracy in the East. In social fields, Turkey has advanced her standard of life considerably. At a time when unrest and uncertainty paralyzes the world, Turkey is on her way to a well-balanced economy.

Turkey has shown that her road has been the right one, that she can help herself if she can obtain the right tools at the right time, and that her efforts to achieve her goal have been fruitful.

Much has been accomplished in these years. Much more remains to be done in the future. Turkey has proven that she can be trusted to fulfill her pledge to work and fight for freedom, peace, and democracy.

This little booklet is a brief report, highlighting the main achievements of the past 30 years. It is hoped that it will serve as a message of goodwill.

List of Other Publications

GENERAL:

New Turkey
Doing Business with Turkey (economic)
Turkey for the Best (travel)
Uncle Sam in Turkey
An American Looks at Turkey
The Road Comes to the Village
Mr. Smith Visits Turkey
Turkey for the Best
Turkish Recipes

TURKEY TODAY SERIES:

Turkey's Foreign Trade
Mineral Resources in Turkey
Education in the New Turkey
Self-Government in Turkey
Women in Modern Turkey
Courts of Justice in Turkey
Modern Turkish Literature
Modern Turkish Poetry
The Turkish Constitution
Turkish Music
Health and Social Welfare in Turkey
Turkey's Foreign Relations in 1952
Progress Report from Turkey

FOLDERS:

Picturesque Turkey
Istanbul, the Magic City
Quiz Yourself on Turkey
Izmir, Garden of the Gods
Turkish Itineraries

FILM STRIPS, ON LOAN:

Modern Turkey (with manual)
Gülen of Turkey (color)

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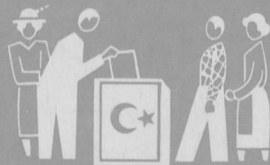
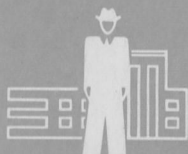
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