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THE
CENTRAL
TREATY ORGANIZATION

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**The Story
of the
CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION
CENTO**

ANKARA, TURKEY
OCTOBER, 1959

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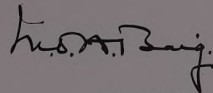
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Foreword

The Central Treaty Organization is the Baghdad Pact under a new name. It continues the extensive cooperation of the peoples of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which began with the inception of the Baghdad Pact in 1955.

CENTO stands today as a bulwark of security and progress for the region it serves in the cause of world peace. Its story is that of planning, tests and trials, consolidation and confidence, and of a growing mutual understanding.

The material assembled here describes the efforts of five free nations towards their common goal of a better life.



M. O. A. BAIG
SECRETARY GENERAL

THE STORY OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

A Threat to Peace

Not long after the cessation of hostilities marking World War II, it became apparent that the effectiveness of the United Nations as a force in the maintenance of world peace was being frustrated by obstruction and outright aggression by the Soviet Union.

In building up its sinister record of post-war activity threatening the independence of free peoples throughout the world, the Soviet Union by no means neglected the Middle East. Actually, from the time of Peter the Great, the Russia of the Tsars had expanded southwards, seeking outlets on the Mediterranean, on the Persian Gulf and towards the Indian Ocean. Soviet Russia inherited and has never wavered in the execution of these policies.

The astonishing development of the oil resources of the Middle East enhanced the attractions of the region in the eyes of Communist strategists. Events since 1945 have emphasized the depth and extent of Soviet designs in this area.

Collective Security

The right of individual or collective self-defence was enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It was in the spirit of this Article that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) were developed to halt the Communist drive which threatened the peoples of Europe and Asia.

Likewise in the Middle East it was an understanding of Soviet intentions to destroy independence and obstruct regional development which led to the formation of a similar alliance. A Pact signed in Baghdad, Iraq, on February 24, 1955, (Appendix I) was another practical demonstration of the efforts of free nations



THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION
(CENTO)

to shield their security and ensure their progress. The First Session of the Council of what came to be known during ensuing months as the Baghdad Pact was held in November of the same year in Baghdad.

Progress by Evolution

Almost from its inception in 1955 until the middle of 1958, active membership in the Pact consisted of Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom. As proof of active support of the member nations in their realistic approach to regional security and development, the United States accepted an invitation to send a delegation of observers to the First Session of the Council at Baghdad in 1955.



On July 28, 1958, during the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Council in London, an important declaration of the determination of member nations to maintain their collective security and to resist aggression, direct or indirect, was signed. Participating on the historic occasion were (left to right): Prime Minister Manouchehr Eghbal of Iran, Prime Minister Malik Firoz Khan Noon of Pakistan, Prime Minister Harold MacMillan of the United Kingdom, Prime Minister Adnan Menderes of Turkey, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of the United States.

During the Second Session of the Council at Tehran in 1956, the United States announced that it would establish permanent liaison with the Organization, and, at the invitation of the Council, joined the Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees. At the Third Session at Karachi in 1957, the United States accepted the Council's invitation to become a member of the Military Committee.

From the beginning, the United States has significantly reiterated its support for the Pact on numerous occasions. On January 5, 1957, President Eisenhower in a message to the United States Congress made a major declaration of policy which has since become known as the "Eisenhower Doctrine."



The signing of bilateral agreements with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara on March 5, 1959, brought the United States into firm association with CENTO members in their resolve to promote world peace and stability by co-operating with them for security and defence. Shown following the signing ceremony are (left to right): Their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Iran and the United States, Major General Hassan Arfa and Mr. Fletcher Warren; the Turkish Foreign Minister, His Excellency Mr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu; Their Excellencies the Ambassador of Pakistan and the United Kingdom, Mr. S.M. Hassan and Sir Bernard Burrows.

Three months after the declaration, Ambassador James P. Richards, the President's Personal Representative, made a tour of the Middle East, including Pact capitals, and consulted with the Secretary General. On April 8, 1957, Ambassador Richards announced a U.S. financial grant to cover the cost of certain consultant and engineering studies and equipment in support of approved Pact projects. Today, this totals more than 22 million dollars in funds committed to a wide range of activity in the fields of communications and technical assistance.

Ever since its formation, the Pact has been subjected to a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification from many quarters. Its collapse has often been predicted. One after another, events such as the Suez crisis have exposed it to severe stresses and strains. Each time it has emerged stronger than ever.

A severe test of its durability came in the summer of 1958 when Iraq withdrew from active membership following a sudden revolution resulting in the formation of a neutralist government.

Nevertheless, on July 28, 1958, at the Fifth Session of the Council in London, representatives of Iran, Pakistan, United Kingdom and the United States issued a joint Declaration stating that "the need which called the Pact into being is greater than ever." Within a short time, the entire staff of the Secretariat and the Combined Military Planning Staff had taken up duties at new headquarters in Ankara. The work of the partnership went on with undiminished vigour in spite of vociferous claims that the withdrawal of one of its members had sounded its death knell.

At Karachi in January 1959, the Council of Ministers stressed that the solidarity shown by the members of the Pact had contributed to the increased stability which had prevailed in the Middle East since the time they had met in London. The signing in Ankara of bilateral defence agreements (Appendix II) between the United States and Iran, Pakistan and Turkey on March 5, 1959, reaffirmed United States support for the territorial integrity, independence and collective defence efforts of these three Pact signatories as well as

for their joint plans and projects for economic development.

With the formal withdrawal of Iraq from the Pact in 1959, it was thought desirable to change the name by which the Pact was generally known. The designation "The Baghdad Pact" had become out of date. It was therefore decided by the Council in Ankara formally to designate it as the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The change in name does not signify any alteration in the activity and aims of the Organization.

The Future

The progress of CENTO in certain fields may not always be rapid or dramatic. The task ahead, especially on the economic front, is so great that accomplishments will necessarily take time. But part of the strength of CENTO lies in the fact that its members frankly recognize this. As a result, they are planning their immediate and long term needs in a practical and objective manner.

With the growth of modern means of communications, interdependence of nations has become increasingly evident. One of the questions of the 20th century is how the process will develop. Interdependence could be imposed on the region from without, by an alien and Communist organization of society. Alternatively, this growing interdependence can be fostered and developed through a process of spontaneous and organic growth. Believing in the latter process, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in partnership with the United Kingdom and with the support of the United States, see in CENTO a new and vital form of association founded on the twin principles of partnership between neighbours and of partnership between the neighbours and their associates in the West. They believe that their association will prosper.



MR. M.O.A. BAIG

*Secretary General of the
Central Treaty Organization
and
Chairman of the Council
of Deputies, Ankara.*

Appointed to his post in January, 1959, Mr. Baig has spent many years of distinguished service in the diplomatic service of Pakistan. He had last served for five years as Pakistan High Commissioner in Canada.

THE PARTNERSHIP AT WORK

The Council

A permanent Council which meets at the Ministerial and Deputy levels provides for continuous consultation on political and economic questions as well as military matters affecting the mutual interests of the member states. At the Ministerial level, member Governments are normally represented either by Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or by senior Cabinet Ministers. The Deputies are formed by Ambassadors of the member nations resident in Ankara, Turkey, the headquarters of the Organization, and a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the invitation of the Council, the United States is represented at the Council meetings, both at the Ministerial and at the Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

The decisions of the Council must be reached unanimously. Accordingly, no grouping of countries within CENTO can impose its will on any other member or members.

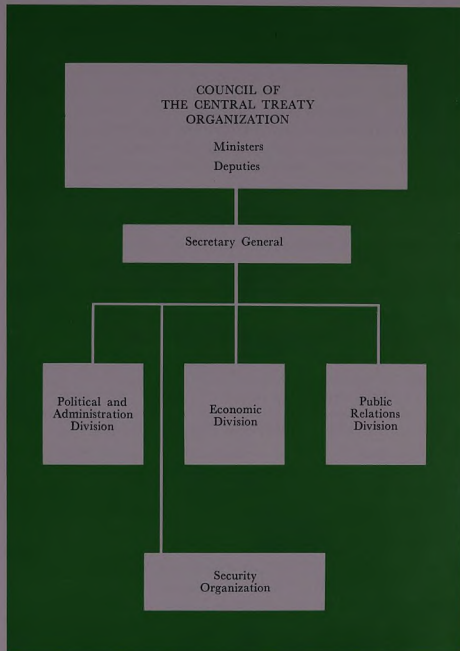
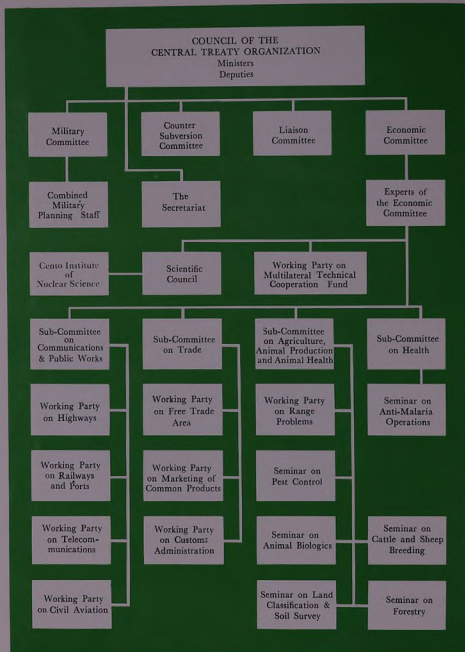
The Council at the Ministerial level meets once or twice a year in rotation among member countries. Normally the chairmanship is held by the host country. The Council at the Deputies level normally meets fortnightly in Ankara under the permanent chairmanship of the Secretary General.

Committees of the Council

The Council is served by four major Committees.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

The Military Committee makes recommendations to the Council with a view to strengthening the military security of the member countries and their co-operation in defence matters. It also directs the military planning of the Organization undertaken by the Combined Military Planning Staff. Each country is normally



represented on the Military Committee by its Chief of Staff or Commander-in-Chief. The chairmanship of the Military Committee rotates annually.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

Immediately below the Military Committee are the Deputies of the Military Committee who, on behalf of the parent body, give more detailed consideration to military planning within the Organization. At their semi-annual meetings, they review various studies and plans prepared by the Combined Military Planning Staff for submission to the Military Committee. A Permanent Military Deputies Group with headquarters in Ankara will begin operating on January 1, 1960, replacing the Deputies of the Military Committee and assuming their functions.

THE COUNTER-SUBVERSION COMMITTEE

This is a committee charged with advising how the threat of subversion to the member countries in the region can best be countered.

THE LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Liaison Committee's general responsibility is to facilitate the exchange of information between member countries on questions relating to the security of the region.

THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Economic Committee is responsible for studying and reporting to the Council on measures of economic co-operation designed to develop and strengthen the joint economic and financial resources of member countries. Ministers or senior officials represent their countries on this Committee.

The Economic Committee has set up four main Sub-Committees to which a number of Working Parties and Seminar Groups are responsible (see chart). These make a thorough review of joint projects and technical assistance programmes and report on their status.

EXPERTS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The sessions of the Economic Committee are normally preceded

by meetings of the Economic Experts from member countries and the United States. These Experts co-ordinate and review the reports of the various Sub-Committees and Working Parties and prepare the ground for meetings of the Economic Committee which is then better able to devote itself to more important issues of economic policy.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Under the Economic Committee, this Council, which includes one representative from each member country, exercises general control over the scientific and technical policies of CENTO.

It also directs the operations of the Nuclear Centre which has recently been established in the Faculty of Science, Tehran University. The Scientific Council also concerns itself with policy matters pertaining to the distribution of scientific equipment under a Scientific Fund to regional member countries.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat is international in character. It is composed of nationals of all the countries which contribute to the international budget (the four members of the Organization and the United States).

The Secretariat is under the direction of a Secretary General, who is the chief executive of the Organization and is responsible to the Council for all Secretariat operations. Various Divisions of the Secretariat are : -

THE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Headed by a Deputy Secretary General who also acts as Secretary of the Council, the Division is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the Secretariat for Council meetings. It maintains liaison with other international organizations on political matters and advises on all political questions affecting the Organization.

Planning and executing of administrative and financial programmes and provision of general services for Council and other meetings are the responsibility of this Division.

THE ECONOMIC DIVISION

Headed by a Deputy Secretary General, the Economic Division provides material for all Economic Committee and subordinate body meetings, giving advice on a broad range of economic questions affecting regional member countries.

The Organization's Technical Assistance Programme is directed by this Division which also acts as a clearing house for the exchange of technical information between member countries. It also develops statistical material and maintains liaison with the Scientific Council and the CENTO Nuclear Centre.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

Headed by a Deputy Secretary General, the responsibility of the Division is to promote knowledge and understanding of the nature and activities of the Organization through all publicity media.

THE SECURITY ORGANIZATION

Directed by a Security Adviser, the Security Organization is responsible for making recommendations on all matters affecting the civilian and military security of CENTO.

Lt. Gen. C.P. Jones, Director (Centre), and key officers of the Combined Military Planning Staff go over details of a 1959 CENTO training exercise. Present are (left to right): Captain R.G. Boyd, U.S. Navy; Col. T. Sanjar, Iranian Air Force; Lt. Col. E. Alpkaya, Turkish Air Force; Gen. Jones; Maj. Gen. D.S. Campbell, U.S. Air Force, Deputy Director until July, 1959; Col. A.A. Malik, Pakistan Army.

MUTUAL SECURITY THROUGH CO-ORDINATED DEFENCE PLANNING

A principal objective of CENTO member nations is co-operation for mutual security and defence. They realize that without this co-operation, it is impossible to pursue a course of economic development for the achievement of lasting independence and a better life. Thus they established, early in the history of the Organization, a remarkably close and effective relationship with a view to solving all problems which arise out of the sinister and common threat of aggression against them. Through a single unit, formed in 1957, they have been able to undertake joint military studies and to develop common plans for regional defence.

With headquarters at Ankara, Turkey, this group is called the Combined Military Planning Staff. Headed by a Director having the rank of Lieutenant-General, it is organized along the traditional general staff pattern including Intelligence, Plans, Training and Operations and Logistics Divisions. Moreover, its inter-service and international staff is composed of officers from all three services of



the five member nations of the Military Committee. It performs all of the duties normally assigned to a high-level military planning unit. Personnel are proportionately assigned from member countries for regular tours of military duty. When the Permanent Military Deputies Group Begins operating on January 1, 1960, the posts of Director and Deputy Director will be abolished. Instead, a Chief of Staff, responsible to the PMDG, will be in charge of the Combined Military Planning Staff.

A number of important military exercises have already been held under the auspices of this Organization. The first was a staff exercise, "Arrow", which took place in May of 1957. The second was "Midlink", a naval manoeuvre in the Indian Ocean held in November, 1958. The third was air exercise, "Tiger," which took place

Captain Ferit Denizmen (right), flotilla commander, escorts the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, Vice Admiral H.M.S. Choudhri, aboard the Turkish submarine GANAKKALE on the occasion of exercise MIDLINK in November of 1958. Behind Admiral Choudhri is the vessel's commanding officer, Commander Orhan Ozaltan.



An Iranian Air Force jet pilot as he was about to man his plane during air defence exercise "Tiger" which took place throughout the CENTO region in the spring of 1959.

during May, 1959 and tested regional defence against jet air attack. Participation in all of these has been keen, and the many valuable lessons learned have been highly instrumental in the further refinement of co-ordinated planning for the defence of the region.

During each training year, officers of the staff visit installations and observe training operations of the various national military forces. In this way they are able to gain a thorough understanding of various techniques with a view to the establishment of greater co-ordination in CENTO regional defence.

As the CENTO defence posture improves, the Combined Military Planning Staff develops increasingly intensive training programmes designed for co-ordinated execution by the forces of regional countries, the United Kingdom and the United States.

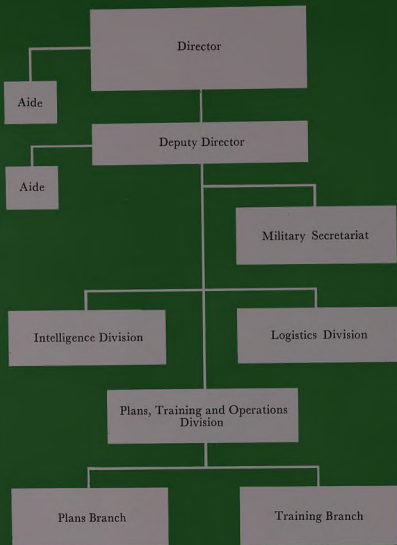


Commander Wiley Howell (center), Commanding Officer of a Carrier Division Air Group, describes the techniques used in landing carrier-based aircraft to Commander Nurettin Gunes of the Turkish Navy (left) and Commander Rashid Ahmad of the Pakistan Navy during four days which CENTO country officers spent observing intensive anti-submarine operations with the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean on board the anti-submarine carrier LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



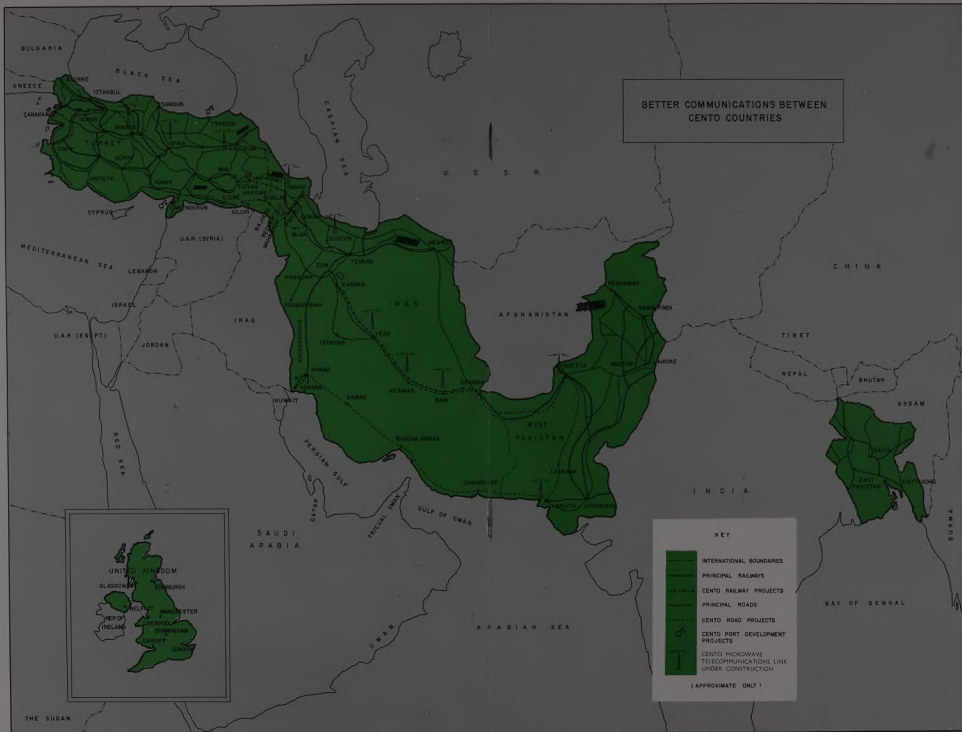
Rear Admiral Mohammed Ardalan of the Imperial Iranian Navy (right) and Lieutenant (junior grade) W.C. Powell prepare for a helicopter take-off from LAKE CHAMPLAIN on an anti-submarine mission during the July, 1959, visit.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF



Thirty-six Senior Army, Air Force and Naval officers from the regional countries of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey went on a C E N T O tour of United Kingdom military installations in June of 1959. Above, some of them are seen listening as Lieutenant Sipek, R.N., explains details of the steam catapult for launching aircraft, during a tour aboard H. M. S. Victorious, one of Britain's newest aircraft carriers, at Portsmouth. Below, they are talking to the Commander and driver of a Centurian tank after watching a demonstration during a visit to the Royal Armoured Corps depot at Bovington, Dorset.





AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Through economic development resulting in the betterment of conditions and the improvement of living standards, CENTO regional countries can effectively serve their peoples and promote the growth of faith in themselves and confidence in the future. In their potential wealth, latent talent, historic heritage and culture, these nations possess all of the resources vital to economic growth.

Realizing that co-operative effort can contribute greatly to the attainment of national economic health, as well as of development goals set for the region as an entity, CENTO countries have joined their energies in mutual endeavour to pursue certain fundamental objectives:

- (a) To link up the regional countries by means of an efficient transport and communications system;
- (b) To promote the free movement of goods and persons between the countries of the region;
- (c) To assist in national development activities for the mutual benefit of all countries of the region;
- (d) To encourage scientific co-operation and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Within the framework of these objectives, the Economic Committee has designed measures for execution on a broad economic base. The more dramatic of them are the jointly developed survey and construction projects. Thus in the communications field, they are knitting the member countries more closely together. Similarly, training centres are providing central facilities and concentrated instruction for the rapid dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge. Less dramatic, but equally important, are the exchanges between contributing countries of experts, instructors and students under the Organization's Technical Assistance Programme. Finally, economic co-operation among countries is being steadily developed

through the meetings of the Economic Committee and its subordinate organs.

Communications

Knowing that sound economic development is predicated upon the effective capability to exchange ideas, travel and move goods, member countries of the Organization realized from its inception that a severe regional handicap has been a lack of communications between neighbours. To fill this gap, a number of projects have been undertaken on which encouraging progress has been achieved. A brief review of these projects makes vivid the remarkable co-operative effort being undertaken in an area which, over a period of decades and even centuries, had fallen into grave economic stagnation.

ROADS

Through CENTO, what might otherwise be a fragmented pattern of highways is becoming an integrated regional system. Let us take a look at the progress of three projects:

1 — *Road between Iran and Pakistan via Chahbeh*

This road will proceed along the coast from Karachi to Chahbeh and thereafter through the interior of Iran. The aerial survey of the 450-mile Pakistan section of the road has already been carried out and actual alignment has been located. Necessary arrangements are being made for the supply of equipment by the United Kingdom amounting to £150,000 for survey purposes.

2 — *Road between Pakistan and Iran via Zahidan and Kerman*

The Governments of Iran and Pakistan are considering measures for the improvement, construction and maintenance of this road which will greatly assist in the economic development of the surrounding area. They have placed requests for assistance in the procurement of necessary equipment.

3 — Road joining Turkey and Iran via Bajirge and Rezayeh

Construction of certain parts of this road link has almost been completed.

The United States has contributed equipment worth \$1,350,000 for construction of the Turkish portion of this link. The United Kingdom has also undertaken to supply Iran with £100,000 in equipment for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their portion of the road.

RAILWAYS

The importance assigned by the Council to the linking of the national railways systems is reflected in the efforts being developed to overcome regional geographic and technological handicaps as expressed by this latest report on construction developments:

1 — Railway link joining Turkey and Iran via Qutur and Khoy

The Governments of Iran and Turkey are making every effort to facilitate rapid implementation of this project, for which a survey has already been completed by a United States engineering firm. The United States has allocated \$2.1 million for survey, detailed engineering services and supervision of construction for the Iranian portion. Some parts of the equipment which is being provided by the £100,000 grant from the United Kingdom have been received by Turkey. The two regional Governments have made application to the United States Development Loan Fund for assistance in the fulfilment of the remaining foreign exchange requirements of this project.

The sub-structure construction of 120 kilometers of the Turkish portion of the link has been taken up for the 1959 construction season. Outline specifications and cost estimates for the ferry boat landings at Lake Van have been prepared with contract arrangements in progress. This project is capable of making a substantial contribution to the economic strength and progress of the regional member countries, by



Vital road and railway links under construction between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey under CENTO auspices will have tremendous impact upon the development of the region. Not only will they facilitate travel and the movement of goods, but they will also serve as avenues along which new industry, new markets and new population centres will rise and prosper.





Flying at tree-top height was routine for this aerial team which conducted a 3,000-mile survey for the microwave telecommunications link between CENTO regions' capitals. With this twin-engine aircraft equipped with the latest in radar, they were able to select the location of relay tower sites far more rapidly than would have been possible under ground survey conditions. When completed, the modern network will provide rapid and cheap telegraphic communications between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

providing a new channel facilitating growth of trade between Iran and Turkey.

2 — *Railway link joining Pakistan and Iran via Zahidan*

The Iranian Government is currently occupied with construction of a section linking Kashan to Yazd. Member Governments have been requested to give early and active consideration to providing assistance to enable Iran to proceed with thorough implementation of this project.

Telecommunications

An Ankara-Tehran-Karachi radio microwave link is being constructed to provide the region with a rapid communications system connecting the capitals of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Designed to meet the telecommunications traffic demands of the three countries, it may ultimately connect Asia with Europe and America.

The primary survey has been accomplished and work on the construction phase is now under way.

The United States has committed \$18,370,000 to this project for engineering and equipment. Regional Governments are contributing additional millions in local currencies to cover the cost of buildings, other local construction and operations incidental to its completion scheduled for 1961.

A second telecommunications project to improve existing high-frequency radio-telephone and radio-telegraph circuits connecting regional capitals with London is also under execution. Part of the installation became operational in July, 1959, at Istanbul, Turkey. The United Kingdom has committed £400,000 for this project, completion of which is expected by June, 1960.

Incidental to the construction of a modern communications system between Organization capitals, a reduction in press telegraphic rates has already been made by regional members.

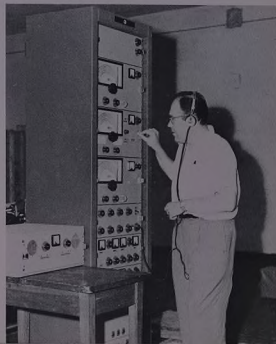
Civil Aviation

Through a Working Party on Civil Aviation, CENTO countries have made a thorough study of the operations and facilities of the airlines of the regional members in order better to fulfil the requirements of the jet age. While efforts in this field have only begun, a number of joint steps have already been taken. For example, member countries have co-ordinated their activity in the implementation of recommendations by the International Civil Aviation Authority for the region. They also have examined closely the regional needs for equipment to meet deficiencies which are the logical outcome of a rapidly developing global pattern of commercial jet aircraft traffic. In addition, experts meet regularly to discuss methods of improving regional passenger handling, conveniences and service.

Ports

Within the framework of CENTO plans for the improvement of regional communications, member countries attach great importance to the development of ports. They recognize that the improvement of existing port facilities would contribute immeasurably to the encouragement of transit trade within the region as well as between foreign markets.

At Istanbul in July 1959, Mr. Ahmet Riza Hizal of the Turkish General Directorate of P.T.T., tests the first additional radio equipment to become operational under a CENTO plan to link London with regional capitals by high-frequency radio-teletype communications. This project is separate from the construction of the microwave communications link between regional capitals scheduled for completion by the end of 1961.



Agriculture

The foundation of the economy of each regional member nation is agriculture and the problems of agricultural production and land management are, in many respects, similar. A principal objective of the Organization in this field is to promote the interchange of technical knowledge and helpful experience. Beyond this there is the objective of making the agricultural economies complement each other as far as possible so that all may benefit from specialization based on natural advantage. The overall objective is to secure an increase in agricultural production and income.

Through CENTO, co-operative efforts are being made for pest control, particularly against locusts and the soun pest which have a tragic effect upon crop yield of all the region. Joint measures are being undertaken to improve animal breeding methods, to ensure the conservation of forests and their correct utilization and to increase knowledge in the field of proper land classification and soil survey. Seminars on these projects continue to serve as useful means of exchanging information of regional value.

Under a Technical Assistance programme, experts and consultants have visited regional countries and fellowships for training regional technical personnel in the United Kingdom and the United States are granted.

On the way to witness a forest inventory in northern Iran are these delegates to a CENTO seminar on forestry held in July of 1959. Often under field conditions, occasions such as this provide an excellent medium for the valuable exchange of ideas and information in order to hasten the solution of problems common to the region.



In January 1959, a Veterinary Convention was signed between regional countries. It is designed to increase co-operation between them in preventing the spread of contagious animal diseases.

Another progressive step in the field of agriculture has been the establishment of a centre for training and research in animal production and artificial insemination at Karachi. Consideration has been given to the setting up of an agricultural machinery training centre near Tehran for the specialized instruction and training of students and workers from the region. A regional research centre for the control of animal virus diseases has also been established at Tehran. Through these centres it is possible for all of the regional members to make far-reaching advances in the development of firm and lasting foundations for increased agricultural income.



Early in 1959, Mr. G.F. Jarrat, a United Kingdom consultant on international tourism, completed a 10,000 mile tour of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey under a CENTO project to assist regional countries in the development of their tourism industries. Here he is (right) during a visit to the famous Ankara Archeological (Hittite) Museum with its Director, Mr. Naci Temizer.

Trade

Trade between the regional member countries admittedly has been at a low level. The Economic Committee is therefore pursuing several important objectives aimed at expanding and facilitating trade within the area as well as increasing exports to foreign markets. These include the study of possibilities for the development of a tourist industry in the regional countries.

The Sub-Committee on Trade currently is devoting serious attention to a number of important matters, many of which have both immediate and long range bearing upon regional economic development, such as:

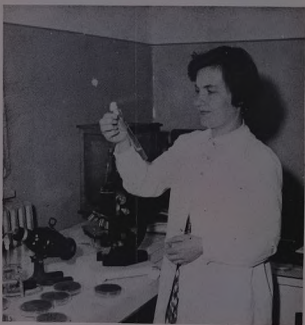
- Marketing of Common Products in the regional countries;
- Standardization of Agricultural Products with a view to promoting their marketing overseas;
- Steps for an easy flow of Transit Trade through the regional countries;
- Rationalization, Unification and Simplification of Customs formalities in the regional countries;
- The provision of travel and residence facilities to accommodate visiting businessmen. These to include the abolition of visa fees and the granting of visas, with a minimum of formality, for longer periods of time.

The Trade Sub-Committee has been instrumental in the preparation of a convention for ratification by Governments to combat infringements of the customs laws of regional member countries, another indication of the intention of member countries to co-operate for their common good.

Health

Through a Sub-Committee on Health, some important steps have been taken under a programme of technical assistance to increase the trained man-power resources of member nations in the fields of preventive measures, health education, environmental sanitation,

There are many areas in which CENTO works for standardization in a coordinated effort to meet common problems. In the field of animal health, for example, vaccines of standard quality are produced so that they may be fully interchanged among regional countries. Above, Dr. Howard Wilkins (right), United States Regional Adviser to CENTO, examines a flask of cattle-killing Anthrax bacilli with Dr. Nabi Emre at Ankara's Etlik Bacteriological Institute.



The bacilli are grown in a specially heated room (above) before being used in the production of vaccine. A principal of quality control is inspection for absolute purity. This is being done by Etlik Institute's Dr. Mediha Senturk.

control of contagious diseases and the application of isotopes in medicine. Regional Governments have been supplied with X-Ray equipment for static anti-TB centres in the rural areas of the Region. Encouraging co-operation also has been achieved in anti-malarial operations in the regional countries.

Scientific Cooperation

The potential benefits to be derived from the application of nuclear science in the region are vast. It is in recognition of this that the Scientific Council has been established.

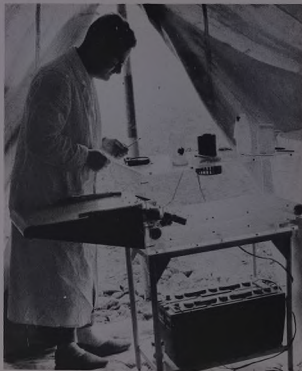
In the Scientific Council, there is provided an excellent forum for regional members to exchange useful information and develop scientific programmes to assist scientists in pursuing research work. A Scientific Fund of £10,000 financed by the United Kingdom has



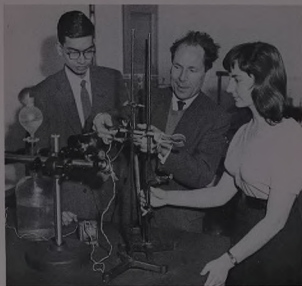
His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran cuts a ribbon opening officially the new Cento Institute of Nuclear Science in the Faculty of Science at Tehran University on June 23, 1959. Others present (from left to right) are: Secretary General Baig and His Excellency Mr. Hekmat, Speaker of the Iranian National Assembly.

been created to meet regional requests for small items of equipment in the case of difficulty in the procurement of foreign exchange.

On June 23, 1959, the CENTO Nuclear Centre was officially opened at the Faculty of Science in the Tehran University by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah. With nuclear equipment provided by the United Kingdom, it is staffed by a Director and five United Kingdom scientists in addition to two each from the regional countries of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Commencing in September 1959, a course for regional scientists in the peaceful applications of nuclear science through the use of radio isotopes in the fields of agriculture, industry and medicine will be inaugurated. There regional scientists also will be able to pursue additional research on the solution of problems peculiar to the area. The activities of the Institute of Nuclear Science are governed by the Scientific Council.



High in the Anatolian plateau not far from Ankara, Turkey, Mr. W. T. Spragg of the Cento Institute of Nuclear Science is "painting" specimens of the crop-killing Aelia Bug with a radio active substance. CENTO scientists, operating from this special field laboratory in the spring of 1959, then released the bugs and tracked their movements with special Geiger counters under a project to gain more information which would be useful in attacking this insect menace.



Professor A.N. Hunter (Centre) of the United Kingdom, assigned to the Middle East Technical University in Ankara under a CENTO Technical Assistance Programme, demonstrates a Physics Laboratory experiment to students from the region: Mr. Khalid Din of Karachi and Miss Can Saray of Ankara.

Technical Assistance

As already mentioned, many of the CENTO efforts on the economic front are pursued through a Technical Assistance programme. Actually, this programme has been formulated to enable the exchange of experts and consultants, the provision of training facilities and special equipment and the granting of fellowships for special training in accordance with the desires of regional members. Commendable progress has been achieved in a number of fields, such as health and agriculture, including plant protection, animal health and animal production. Governments have committed funds annually in support of this programme.

Also within the Technical Assistance programme, a CENTO Multilateral Technical Co-operation Fund recently has been established. This Fund is designed to increase technical cooperation amongst the member countries and will cover the provision of experts, fellowships and grants for trainees in the Region. It is supported by contributions from all Governments and is administered by the Secretary General.

PACT OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

Following is the text of Articles contained in the original Pact of Mutual Co-operation between Iraq and Turkey signed in Baghdad on February 24, 1955.

Article 1

Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreements with each other.

Article 2

In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5

The Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned with the security and peace in this region and which is fully recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Any acceding state Party to the present Pact may conclude special agreements, in accordance with Article 1, with one or more states Parties to the present Pact. The competent authority of any acceding state may determine measures in accordance with Article 2. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the Parties concerned.

Article 6

A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact.

The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7

This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above-mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8

This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Following is the text of identical bilateral agreements of Co-operation signed by the United States with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara on March 5, 1959:

The Government of and the Government of the United States of America,

Desiring to implement the Declaration in which they associated themselves at London on July 28, 1958;

Considering that under Article I of the Pact of Mutual Co-operation signed at Baghdad on February 24, 1955, the Parties signatory thereto agreed to co-operate for their security and defence and that, similarly, as stated in the above mentioned Declaration, the Government of the United States of America, in the interest of world peace, agreed to co-operate with the Governments making that Declaration for their security and defence;

Recalling that, in the above-mentioned Declaration, the members of the Pact of Mutual Co-operation making that Declaration affirmed their determination to maintain their collective security and to resist aggression, direct or indirect;

Considering further that the Government of the United States of America is associated with the work of the major Committees of the Pact of Mutual Co-operation signed at Baghdad on February 24, 1955;

Affirming their right to co-operate for their security and defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;

Considering that the Government of the United States of America regards as vital to its national interest and to world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of ;

Recognizing the authorization to furnish assistance granted to the President of the United States of America by the Congress of the United States of America in the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as

amended, and in the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East; and Considering that similar agreements are being entered into by the Government of the United States of America and the Governments of and respectively, Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The Government of is determined to resist aggression. In case of aggression against the Government of the United States of America, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, will take such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and as is envisaged in the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, in order to assist the Government of at its request.

Article II. The Government of the United States of America in accordance with the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and related laws of the United States of America, and with applicable agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into between the Government of and the Government of the United States of America, reaffirms that it will continue to furnish to the Government of such military and economic assistance as may be mutually agreed upon between the Government of and the Government of the United States of America, in order to assist the Government of in the preservation of its national independence and integrity and in the effective promotion of its economic development.

Article III. The Government of undertakes to utilize such military and economic assistance as may be provided by the Government of the United States of America in a manner consonant with the aims and purposes set forth by the Governments associated in the Declaration signed at London on July 28, 1958, and for the purpose of effectively promoting the economic development of and of preserving its national independence and integrity.

Article IV. The Government of and the Government of the United States of America will co-operate with the other Governments associated in the Declaration signed at London on July 28, 1958, in order to prepare and participate in such defensive arrangements as may be mutually agreed to be desirable subject to the other applicable provisions of this agreement.

Article V. The provisions of the present agreement do not affect the co-operation between the two Governments as envisaged in other international agreements or arrangements.

Article VI. This agreement shall enter into force upon the date of its signature and shall continue in force until one year after the receipt by either Government of written notice of the intention of the other Government to terminate the agreement.

Done in duplicate at Ankara, this fifth day of March, 1959.

THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION
(CENTO)
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
YENI MECLIS
ANKARA, TURKEY

