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1964 MAR 1965

# CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

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TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL  
AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL

**WASHINGTON**

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE CENTO  
MILITARY COMMITTEE

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TWELFTH SESSION OF THE CENTO  
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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The contents of this publication are intended as a convenient reference for those concerned with and interested in CENTO affairs. Additional copies are available upon request from the Public Relations Division, Central Treaty Organization, Eski Meclis, Ankara, Turkey.

**ECONOMIC COMMITTEE**  
**Twelfth Session: Ankara**  
**Press Communiqué**  
**Ankara, March 19, 1964**

Gratification with both continuing progress in the Central Treaty Organization's economic development programme and for newly-announced major financial support for joint projects and technical assistance programmes was expressed by CENTO's Economic Committee here today as it closed its annual meeting.

During this, their Twelfth Session, delegates from all five CENTO countries — Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States — had conducted a searching three-day survey of the Organization's current economic programme, procedures and proposals for new undertakings.

Chairman of the 1964 meeting was Mr. Maqbool Rabb, Ambassador of Pakistan to Turkey.

Highlight of the conference was the first-day announcement by respective heads of the United States and the United Kingdom delegations that their two countries were making provision for new financial support for CENTO projects totalling the equivalent of nearly nineteen million dollars.

For its part, the United States revealed that it had approved a \$10,500,000 long-term loan to Turkey and another \$7,840,000 long-term loan to Iran which will permit completion of a vital CENTO railroad link between the two countries.

Simultaneously, the United Kingdom announced that its grants to CENTO are to be raised to one million pounds sterling (\$2,800,000) annually, an increase on yearly grants already in excess of £ 850,000, effective April, 1965. The increase is subject to Parliamentary approval in Britain.

The CENTO plan to join present railway systems in Iran and Turkey, the Economic Committee said, is an approximately \$87 million project involving substantial direct expenditures by Iran and Turkey. Extensive sections have been completed in both countries. The new U.S. loans, along with Iranian and Turkish contributions, will permit closing of the present 120 mile (200 kilometre) gap between Van (Turkey) and Karatepe (Iran).

The substantial increase by the United Kingdom in its grants to the Central Treaty Organization will provide for further expansion of Britain's highly successful Bilateral Technical Assistance Programme which sponsors exchange of specialists and technicians between Britain and the regional countries.

Currently, 80 regional students are in the United Kingdom undertaking specialized instruction for periods ranging up to four years' duration.

In its review of current CENTO economic development projects, the Committee reported good progress on all three CENTO highway links

which eventually will join Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Impressive headway was noted on a Pakistan section of a southern road link joining Iran and Pakistan.

In the field of port development, the Committee reported that equipment valued at £138,000 (\$386,400) had been shipped from Britain to the Turkish port of Iskenderun for the expansion of harbour facilities. A similar Trabzon port project was completed in the summer of last year.

The multi-million-dollar CENTO microwave telecommunications link between the regional countries will be put into operation this year, the Committee said. A survey of an extension of the system from Ankara to Istanbul has been completed and a report submitted to the Turkish Government by the United States.

The CENTO high-frequency link between London and key regional cities will also be completed this year. By mid-1965, the Committee added, the CENTO Airway project providing a controlled air navigation route across the CENTO region will be in operation.

The establishment of a CENTO regional postgraduate medical centre in Karachi was approved in principle.

The Committee also reviewed various recommendations made concerning agricultural development and trade expansion, health, scientific cooperation and technical assistance.

Concluding remarks of the Committee's report, which will be submitted to CENTO's Ministerial Council Meeting next month in Washington, referred to the group's consideration of new joint projects. "The coming year may well mark an important turning point in the development of CENTO's economic programme, as the proposed future projects bring CENTO into new fields of development assistance," the report said.

Leaders of national Delegations were:

IRAN	H. E. Mr. H. Samii
PAKISTAN	H. E. Mr. Maghbool Rabb
TURKEY	Mr. Nazif Cuhruk
UNITED KINGDOM	Sir Andrew Cohen, KCMG, KCVO, OBE
UNITED STATES	The Hon'ble Phillips Talbot

**MILITARY COMMITTEE**  
Press Communique  
Washington, April 23, 1964

The military defence posture of the CENTO region — comprising Turkey, Iran and Pakistan — and lessons learnt from the CENTO annual military training programme were searchingly analysed during a two-day CENTO Military Committee meeting which has just ended in Washington.

Chairman of the meeting was General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman, United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. The national Delegations were led by:

IRAN	General Abdol-Hosseyyn Hedjazi, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces
PAKISTAN	General Mohammad Musa, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army
TURKEY	General Cevdet Sunay, Chief of the Turkish General Staff
UNITED KINGDOM	Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of the United Kingdom Defence Staff
UNITED STATES	General Paul D. Adams, Commander-in-Chief, Strike Command, United States of America.

The top-level Military Committee meet periodically to review the military position in the CENTO region in the light of current events. The last meeting was at Ankara in November, 1963.

The Committee agreed that the alliance continues to make a major and essential contribution towards the defence of the area.

They took note that several CENTO exercises — notable among which were Exercises MIDLINK VI and DELAWAR — by land, sea and air forces, had been carried out in the past few months. Exercise MIDLINK VI, the largest CENTO Maritime Exercise to date, was conducted in the waters off Karachi with forces from all five countries totalling 43 ships, 125 aircraft and 9,000 men. Exercise DELAWAR was a CENTO-sponsored joint Iran-United States Land, Sea and Air Exercise, in which nearly 7,000 members of the United States armed forces participated alongside Iranian forces. The primary purpose of DELAWAR was to test the speed and mobility with which men and equipment could be deployed by air from the United States to the area of the exercise in South-Western Iran.

The Committee expressed satisfaction at the results of these and other exercises forming the annual CENTO military training programme, which have made a significant contribution towards developing the defensive potential of the three countries of the region, with the support of their western allies.

They noted with satisfaction the completion of an important phase in the setting up of military communications and provision of funds by the United States which will enable the Turkey-Iran railroad link to be completed which is of great military significance within the region.

The Committee carried out an up to date assessment of the military situation, approved plans for CENTO exercises in the coming year and formulated appropriate recommendations for presentation to the CENTO Council, comprising the Foreign Ministers of the member countries, scheduled to meet in Washington, D.C., on 28th and 29th April, 1964.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE CENTO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
April 28-29, 1964



*An overall view of the Inaugural Meeting of the Twelfth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council held in Washington.*



*Leaders of national Delegations to the Twelfth Session of the Council of Ministers in Washington were (left to right); H. E. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Pakistan); H. E. Mr. Abbas Aram (Iran); The Honourable Dean Rusk (United States); H. E. Mr. A. A. Khalatbary (CENTO Secretary General); H. E. Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin (Turkey); The Right Honourable R. A. Butler (United Kingdom).*

Statement by

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. A.A. KHALATBARY,

Secretary General, Central Treaty Organization, on the occasion of the  
Opening of the Twelfth Session of the CENTO Council of Ministers

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This meeting opens the Twelfth Session of the Council at the Ministerial level. It gives me another opportunity to welcome, on behalf of the Central Treaty Organization, the distinguished delegates gathered for the occasion.

Our host on this occasion is the United States Government. As always, it is a pleasure to be in Washington and to meet with friends and colleagues. Americans are well-known for their cordial and generous hospitality. This has been demonstrated amply, both in the spirit and way in which we have been greeted and in the arrangements for this conference. I should like, at this point, to thank the Secretary of State of the United States, The Honourable Dean Rusk, and, through him, the Government of the United States for the care and thoughtfulness which they have shown. Such success as this session of the Council may have will be enhanced by their endeavours.

May I at this time pay tribute to the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy. By his courage, his idealism, his steadfastness, and his perceptivity, he exemplified all that is noble in the human spirit. His tragic and untimely death brought the shadow of sorrow not only to the United States but to its CENTO associates as well.

President Johnson is known to us at CENTO, for we had the honour and pleasure of receiving him when he visited CENTO quarters in August 1962, as Vice-President. He has visited all of the CENTO countries and is thus familiar, not only with their regional issues, but also with the national problems. He assumed the office of the President of the United States under difficult circumstances and at a critical time. To him, we in CENTO offer all good wishes for success and health in the heavy task which he has undertaken.

I think it significant that in one year the Council is meeting at the poles of the Organization — last May in Karachi, this year in Washington. The distance between the two cities is great; the cultures of the two countries are widely different.

And yet those geographical and cultural distances are not so great as they might appear. Today, a world-wide intimacy exists in political relations and international interests. Both countries, along with the three other nations making up CENTO, share a deep concern for the freedom and welfare of mankind.

This deep concern for the freedom and welfare of mankind reflects the basic beliefs which have drawn the CENTO countries together.

Since the Council last met in formal session a year ago, the world has witnessed political events of considerable moment. On the surface, some of those events give rise to hope that world tensions might be eased. But one must recognise that in the Middle East some of those

bright hopes have been dimmed by deteriorating factors.

On balance, it cannot be said that the chronic political instability of the Middle East has been appreciably lessened. The necessity for CENTO thus continues. As a defensive and stabilizing element, it offers the best solution for those countries determined to decide their own destinies in their own ways.

While much still needs to be done to defend and to secure freedom in the area, solid results have been accomplished. Threats of aggression against the regional countries, active and acute when the Central Treaty Organization was founded, have not resulted in hostilities. That this is true, and that it may be attributed in part to the existence of our alliance, constitutes in itself a tribute to the efficacy of the Organization.

In the economic field CENTO activities have been widespread and useful. They have been substantially concentrated in communications, with the intent of establishing an integrated regional network of railroads, highways, and telecommunications. However, CENTO economic projects go much beyond this one field to include health, agriculture, trade, minerals and tourism. Active bilateral technical assistance programmes, operating through CENTO channels and ranging over a number of fields, are also in force.

The financial assistance given by the United Kingdom and the United States to these economic projects has been substantial, liberal, and continuing. In March this year, the United Kingdom announced that it proposed, subject to Parliamentary approval, to increase its annual contribution to the CENTO economic programme to £1,000,000. The United States, at the same time, made public the information that they had approved loans to Turkey and Iran amounting to well over \$18 million to complete the final link in a Turkish-Iranian rail line.

CENTO programmes, international in scope, contribute significantly to improved understanding among the peoples of the area. Discussion between neighbours of common problems stimulates appreciation for each other's difficulties and each other's points of view. It is not too much to say, I believe, that Iran, Pakistan and Turkey — through CENTO endeavours — have learned that distinct advantages come from joint efforts and common solutions. Their cooperation, in fact has extended far beyond the CENTO context.

On February 24, next year, this alliance will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding. The determination that brought the allied countries together ten years ago is still evident today. The CENTO countries have taken strength, knowledge and encouragement from their decade of joint, cooperative efforts.

Today, as in 1955, CENTO stands resolutely for the collective defence of the area. Under its shield, the peoples of the region are moving forward economically, culturally and socially in peace. With individual liberty, dignity and enterprise thus guaranteed, they progress towards higher standards of living — standards comparable with those of other peoples and compatible with the demands of the century.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Iranian Delegation,  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ABBAS ARAM,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

May I first, on behalf of the Iranian Delegation, express my sincere thanks for the warm and gracious welcome which the President of the United States has conveyed to this Council through our Chairman, the Honourable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State. I am certain that his words will inspire this Council in its deliberations.

It is indeed a pleasure to be in Washington once again amongst friends and colleagues, to review the work of our Organization. We are visiting a country with which Iran has always enjoyed the most amicable association, and for which we have always felt great respect and admiration — a respect and admiration which is above all due to her benevolent and inspiring example of leadership in the Free World. Only a few months ago we were to witness the tragic demise of an illustrious person who symbolized the spirit of this leadership. No tribute could be higher than to observe that his departure from our midst has caused no discontinuity in this great nation's effective leadership of the Free World.

On behalf of the Iranian Delegation, I wish to express our appreciation to the United States Government for the excellent arrangements they have made for the conduct of our meeting and for the warm hospitality that they have extended to us.

I should also like to extend a most cordial welcome to our distinguished British colleague, the Right Honourable Richard Butler, the British Foreign Secretary, who is participating in the Ministerial Council of this Organization for the first time. His wisdom, statesmanship and vast knowledge of world affairs will, I am sure, contribute greatly to the success of our deliberations.

Mr. Chairman,

Ever since the establishment of this Organization some nine years ago, those of us who have had occasion to address its Ministerial Councils, have done so against a background of cold war. It was, in fact, the peril of the cold war, and the ever-present danger of its eruption into armed conflict on an international scale, that prompted the member nations of this Organization to unite for the collective defence of their territorial integrity and the preservation of their political independence.

We have often been reminded, Mr. Chairman, at times mildly, at others more outspokenly, of our participation in this alliance.

Our answer has always been that Iran, but for obviously compelling reasons, would not have taken part in such defensive alliances or groupings. We needed to devote all the time and energy at our command to the development of our vast resources for the welfare of our people. But

as long as the threat of aggression remains, and such alliances or so-called "blocks" exist amongst other groupings of nations, our national interests demand that we align ourselves with like-minded allies for the preservation of our territorial integrity and independence.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty last year has introduced a welcome ray of light to the gloomy horizon of international relations, and that the beginning of the long and arduous road to disarmament has at last come into sight — although there are certain nations who feel themselves justified in developing and in retaining their own independent nuclear deterrent.

My Government has never failed in the past to seize every opportunity to encourage and to support, in its own modest way, such promising developments; or to express the ardent hope that the pursuit of such endeavours, in a spirit of greater sincerity and mutual trust, would lead us to the desired goal.

Developments in the course of the past year, however, momentous as they are, constitute, as has been well said before, but a first step on a journey of a thousand miles. Nuclear testing in the underground is still permitted and practised; and the arms race and the threat of armed aggression, now displaying a strong and alarming tendency to emerge from other directions, continue to pose a real danger to the security and liberty of nations.

It is, in fact, a credit to the success of the Central Treaty Organization alliance and the measure of its effectiveness that within the period of its existence, its member nations — or, more particularly, its regional members — have not fallen prey to aggression.

Let me reiterate here, as we have done so time and again in the past, the purely defensive nature of this alliance. We in CENTO have no territorial ambitions whatsoever and wish to live in peace with all nations. Certainly we share the view that it is not to man's credit that the peace of the world today has to be held by the balance of nuclear power and not by negotiations in good will, or by an international police force if necessary.

However, the danger of the use of force, overtly or under cover, as an instrument of national policy, employed to serve expansionist designs and personal ambitions, makes it incumbent upon us to strengthen ourselves and to continue to rely on collective security as the most effective shield for the preservation of our way of life, until such day that complete and general disarmament becomes a reality.

We also feel, Mr. Chairman, that we must continue to support the United Nations as mankind's only hope for evolving a world community, in which respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the dignity and worth of the individual are supreme objectives.

The political stability in the region for which CENTO has been partly responsible, has had for us in Iran a very special and far greater signi-

ficance. For we have been granted the long-sought opportunity of implementing within our country a programme of revolutionary reforms. These reforms represent an integrated social and economic plan, the ultimate objective of which has been to lay the foundation for a society compatible with the conditions and the demands of the times in which we live. In spite of their far-reaching consequences, they have been instituted within a democratic framework. Individual freedom, private ownership and personal initiative have been respected. In truth, a good many of these measures are intended to develop further and to strengthen these same liberties.

If I may be allowed a moment, Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain that years of trial and error and the development of both thought and experience brought us to the conclusion that if we were ever to succeed in realizing our aspirations for a better life, then it would no longer be sufficient to introduce ineffectual reforms of a purely technical nature in a society heavily afflicted with the social and historic anachronisms of a bygone era; and that drastic institutional and structural changes would constitute the indispensable prerequisites upon which any programme of accelerated development should be based.

With these beliefs, and as a result of an overall consideration of such realities, His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah, with the overwhelming support of the nation, instituted in Iran a programme of revolutionary social, political and economic reforms, with the salient features of which — such as Land Reform, female suffrage, and the creation of the Literacy and Health Corps — this distinguished assembly is, by and large, familiar.

The philosophy of these fundamental changes finds root in the conviction that only a society can claim to live by the principles, and enjoy the benefits, of democracy, in which the concepts of individual freedom, social justice and equality of opportunity are not inaccessible myths but tangible realities. For we believe that it is only by providing the majority of the people with at least the minimum requirements of livelihood, that internal stability can be created, external security strengthened, and, as a result, a contented and peaceful society ensured.

The success of the defensive objectives of CENTO, however, tell only part of the story. Its achievements in promoting economic and political cooperation between its member nations and in fostering an even greater spirit of brotherhood and amity between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, are certainly undeniable.

The CENTO economic programme, as the excellent report of the Secretary General clearly demonstrates, is a symbol of genuine economic partnership in which regional and non-regional allies closely cooperate. It has demonstrated clearly the importance of inter-dependence in the field of economic and social development — an inter-dependence which has become an indispensable factor in the security and well-being of the peoples of the Free World.

Mr. Chairman,

My Delegation is impressed with the achievements of the CENTO economic programme in the fields of agriculture, health, scientific co-operation, trade, technical assistance and communications. The remarkable success of our communications joint project, in particular, is a just tribute to the CENTO unanimity of purpose, evolved during the past decade.

On behalf of the Iranian Government, I would like to place on record our deep appreciation and recognition to the Governments and peoples of the United States of America and the United Kingdom for their generous technical and financial contributions to the joint effort, without which the progress thus far achieved would not have been possible. More specifically, we are grateful to the United States Government for their recent approval of the loan application in support of the Turkey-Iran Railway; and to the United Kingdom Government for increasing their annual contributions to CENTO.

And so, Mr. Chairman, as the Twelfth Ministerial Council of CENTO convenes, I should like once again to reaffirm my Government's support for this Organization and to express the hope that we shall succeed, in the course of our deliberations, to adopt measures appropriate for our Organization, dedicated to the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

Thank you.



Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Pakistan Delegation,  
**HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO,**  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I wish to express on behalf of the Pakistan delegation, and on my own behalf, our grateful thanks to our hosts for the warm and generous reception accorded to us. I also wish to place on record our deep appreciation of President Johnson's message of hope and confidence which was read out to us this morning. We have found the President's observations illuminating as well as inspiring. This augurs well for the future of the Alliance.

As we gather here today for our deliberations we are reminded of the late President John F. Kennedy, whose tragic death has removed a leader and a world statesman of high courage and determination. My delegation and I wish to pay homage to his memory.

I would like to join my Iranian colleague in welcoming Mr. Butler to the CENTO forum. As Foreign Secretary of a great and friendly power, we are confident that he will make a wise and valuable contribution to our endeavours.

We are passing through challenging times. Momentous international developments, some of which have a significant and direct impact on the CENTO countries, have taken place since we met last, a year ago, in Karachi. These developments have brought home, more than ever before, that peace and stability are not a self-perpetuating phenomenon. Nations wishing to preserve them have to give demonstrable proof of their determination to do so. Peace in an area presupposes that the fear of domination by one country over another shall be banished; that the rights of the weak shall be protected against the strong; that peoples living in bondage shall be free — free to order their present and free to determine their future. This places special responsibilities and burdens on the great powers. The big powers cannot stand unconcerned and let situations develop which may have within them potentialities of disturbance of international peace and security. In the complicated world of today, no power, however great, can stand apart or act on its own. The major powers and the small are inter-dependent and must work in concert for the preservation of the ideals that they cherish.

This in sum is the thinking behind collective security arrangements such as our Alliance. CENTO is defensive in character. Its vital function is the preservation of the independence and integrity of its members whom it is pledged to protect against all aggression.

CENTO is an effort in regional cooperation, which besides defence, extends into the field of economic welfare. Over the years CENTO has established close cooperation among the regional members for the furtherance of their economic growth. It is through technical assistance and economic development that we can build a firm foundation on which peace

and security of the region can be based.

It is a matter of satisfaction that encouraging progress has been made in the economic field. Several important joint projects, such as the microwave link, the high-frequency tele-communication links between London and the CENTO regional capitals, and regional railroad and port facilities, are nearing completion. Economic assistance in various other fields is underway and will bring benefits not only to individual member countries, but also to the region as a whole. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that increased attention is paid to the economic purposes of the Treaty and their implementation. The various cultural programmes launched under the aegis of CENTO will also undoubtedly bring appreciable returns. It is our hope that the economic, technical and cultural activities of CENTO will continue to gather momentum and will forge a unity of purpose and action among the peoples of the region. How well do leaders of the member countries of CENTO realise that the uplifting of living standards of the people, waging war against ignorance, hunger, poverty and disease are among the most challenging tasks facing them. They are dedicated to these ideals and the realization is ever present with them that peace and security of the region will not rest on secure foundations till their people have been enabled to overcome these social economic evils.

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude, I wish to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to the Secretary General of CENTO, who has carried out his responsibilities with commendable vigour and efficiency and who has been responsible, along with members of his Secretariat, in making these excellent arrangements for this meeting.

I thank you.

Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Turkish Delegation  
**HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FERIDUN CEMAL ERKIN**  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a privilege for me to address this distinguished audience gathered here, on the occasion of the Twelfth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council, in order to consider and appraise the efforts designed to strengthen our defensive alliance.

May I take this opportunity, first of all, to express our feelings of gratitude to our host, the United States Government, for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to all of us and for the splendid arrangements which have been made for this conference.

I should like also to express in your presence, my appreciation and thanks to our Secretary General Dr. Khalatbary and the members of the Secretariat for the excellent work they have carried out in preparing this meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

Before we set about to review the past accomplishments of our Organization and to exchange views on its future tasks, I would like to associate myself with my distinguished colleagues who preceded me to recall the memory of one of the greatest statesmen of all time, the late President John F. Kennedy, whose tragic and most untimely death deeply grieved all of us. With the demise of this undaunted fighter for the peace, freedom and justice for all nations, I am sure that not only the American nation but the free world as a whole suffered the loss of one of its greatest leaders.

I also wish to state, Mr. Chairman, that it is a source of consolation as well as gratification to see President Johnson as a firm supporter of the noble cause of his predecessor. We have known in his person a world statesman of great experience and profound knowledge on international relations.

It is my privilege to welcome to our meeting the Right Honourable Richard Butler, Secretary of State of Great Britain, a great statesman of worldwide reputation and a great friend of my country.

Mr. Chairman,

The world political situation has presented new and rapid developments during the period which elapsed since the Cuban crisis. Although the concern on the dangers stemming from an eventual nuclear warfare gained almost universal proportions and the conclusion of the partial Test-Ban Treaty was rendered possible in such an atmosphere, it has been observed later that the *detente* prospecting efforts have been differently interpreted by East and West. This state of affairs imposes upon us the utmost vigilance and the necessity of a realistic approach to the political problems in order to improve the deficiencies of the existing balance. Moreover, the present stage is understood to be one of transi-

tion and transformation towards a better, stronger and most constructive world order. Therefore, the free world should not deviate its policy line on general security problems. In fact, the necessity of reaching just, peaceful and lasting solutions for these problems remains as a vital and urgent task in our constant preoccupations.

Mr. Chairman,

We are convinced that the settlement of those problems in the future would only depend on the unequivocal faith in the validity of mutually binding and agreed settlements and in the necessity to comply with the provisions of international agreements.

I want also to point out here, that to have recourse, even inadvertently to expediencies could face us with handicaps in our efforts for the establishment of the law and peace order that we have set for ourselves as an ultimate goal.

The test that Turkey has been through in the Cyprus issue leads us to express these considerations. We want to believe that the principle of *Facta Sunt Servanda*, a well known and universally admitted principle of International Law, should be honoured within the context of its inception. Furthermore, we are of the opinion that efforts to explore the *detente* possibilities should not affect the principles of International Law and undermine the very objectives of regional security arrangements, recognized by the United Nations Charter.

Since the solidarity, cooperation and collaboration we have mutually undertaken by treaties constitute the guarantees of our efforts towards the achievement of our common goals, we have no other alternative but to promote them by our actions and by our deeds.

I would like to express here, our satisfaction to see that the Central Treaty Organization shares the views I have just outlined. In fact, as I will relate in detail in a while, CENTO makes consequential, steady and satisfactory progress towards the achievement of its task.

Mr. Chairman,

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, I should like to say that during the past year efforts continued to be deployed in the region for promoting internal stability and social progress. In the field of international relations, previously existing problems, such as the Arab-Israeli dispute, have continued to gain momentum while a new and extremely dangerous area of friction has been added through the violence which has been perpetrated in Cyprus since December 21, 1963.

As far as the inter-Arab relations are concerned, the Cairo Summit Meeting has offered an opportunity to promote these relations. We sincerely hope that this development will constitute a factor of stability in the Middle East.

In this connection, I wish to reiterate once more my Government's sincere and constant desire for the maintenance of peace, stability and security in the Middle East. We know that the same line of policy is pursued by all fellow members of CENTO which, itself, is an organization dedicated to the promotion of the principles of collective security and

international cooperation in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Recently, we have celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of our Organization. Over the years, through our close association we have marked great achievements. I am pleased to observe that CENTO, as in previous years, continues to be one of the most important factors of stability and security in our region. Throughout these years, the close association of the United States with the alliance and the support it has given so far to the defence of CENTO countries has been a factor which contributed significantly to peace and security in our area.

Mr. Chairman,

A close and efficient cooperation on economic, agricultural, health and cultural fields has been maintained during the period that elapsed since the last meeting of the Ministerial Council. Undoubtedly, this is a further contribution to the significant role that CENTO has played in promoting the mutual security and welfare of the region.

I should like to express our satisfaction over the important joint communications projects, which are about to be completed and are designed to meet the ever increasing need of efficient and speedy means of communications between Ankara, Teheran, Karachi and London.

With regard to the Turkey-Iran railway project, the statement made by the Honourable Phillips Talbot during the deliberations of the Economic Committee in Ankara in connection with the constructive decision taken by the United States Government regarding the loan applications of Turkey and Iran, was naturally a source of satisfaction for us. This possibility will ensure the punctual completion of the project and it will give us great pleasure to see the two friendly countries connected to each other by a new link of communications.

Mr. Chairman,

We feel that such a cooperation and economic programmes of CENTO should even be widened in the future. We are grateful for the keen interest shown by the United States and the United Kingdom Governments for the problems and needs of the region and I wish to state our appreciation on their growing financial assistance.

At the conclusion of these brief remarks, I am happy to state, once again, that our Organization continues to be the bulwark of regional progress in mutual security and economic welfare. I am confident that the Twelfth Session of the Ministerial Council will offer us a further opportunity for the achievement of the most worthy and mutually beneficial efforts designed to foster peace and well-being in our region.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Opening Statement by  
Leader of the British Delegation,  
THE RT. HON. R. A. BUTLER,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Gentlemen,

This is the first time I have had the pleasure of attending the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization. I am glad to see that some of the faces here are those of old friends; I am glad to make the acquaintance of others whom I have not had the honor of knowing before and am honoured to take part in the deliberations of this vital alliance. I should like to thank those who have preceded me for the very generous references to my first attendance at this function. I should also like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the United States Government for the very kind reception and for the excellent arrangements you have made and for the excellent message from President Johnson, whom I believe we are going to have the honour of meeting tomorrow. I should also like to thank the Secretary General and his staff for the arrangements they have made.

I attended the NATO Ministerial Meeting before Christmas, and my colleague Lord Carrington attended the Council meeting of the South East Asia Treaty Organization earlier this month.

Britain is, as you all know, the only full member of all three defence organizations. And these are linked with the power of the free world as a whole, and all these three organizations are shaped around the determination that independence shall be upheld and free countries enabled to work out our own destinies against a general background of stability and peace. Now, the pursuit of these ends calls for military and economic arrangements which vary in different parts of the world according to local needs.

In NATO during the last fifteen years the greatest concentration of conventional and nuclear defensive strength ever known to the world was formed in response to the massive threat of a hostile Soviet Union, and there is now room for hope that in the face of the overwhelming Western superiority which now exists the Soviet Government are coming to realize that there are limits beyond which it is not profitable to press their cold war policies. It seems that the shock of being confronted with Western willingness and determination to go to all necessary lengths in the Cuba crisis disillusioned the Soviet Government with high-risk policies.

Together with heavy internal economic pressures, I believe that these factors under-ly the reason why we were able to sign the nuclear test ban treaty. If not a measure of actual disarmament, this treaty is an important landmark, demonstrating the possibility of reaching agreement between the two sides on interests held in common, and has at least prevented a further costly spiral of competitive expenditure.

There have also been the useful agreements to establish the hot-

line between Washington and Moscow and not to put new weapons of destruction into outer space.

All this contributes to lessening the risk of war, and to the building up of international confidence, and further hope in the search for peace may perhaps be drawn from the announcement by the Soviet Government of a cut of 4% in their defence spending for this year, even though their rate of military spending remains high.

The United States Government have made a reduction of almost exactly the same order.

So while we continue in NATO to uphold Western defensive strength and to develop it in the light of changing requirements, it appears evident that the deterrent power of the Alliance has in fact deterred, and we hope that we may be able to take further steps to reduce tensions and to make a start on the physical destruction of weapons.

Problems of a different order confront the free world in Asia.

When SEATO was founded ten years ago we had before us a critical situation in Indo-China and the recent memory of aggression by the Communist North Koreans backed up by the united power of China and of the Soviet Union.

It seemed that the collapse of French military power in Indo-China was only too likely to be followed by a similar thrust from the North Vietnamese with the same united backing.

So SEATO was formed to confront this threat with the pledge of Western power in support of the desire of the independent peoples of South East Asia to remain outside the Communist empire.

Since those days that empire has split from top to bottom.

It is clear that in the face of the power which underlies and is formally embodied in SEATO the Chinese Government have no stomach for pest things too far.

For since the foundation of SEATO they have not attempted direct aggression in the Treaty area. Only overt Communist aggression across frontiers in this period has been the Chinese attack across the Himalaya.

This was launched without provocation against India, who had preferred to remain outside the protection of a collective security arrangement.

The threat in the Treaty area now takes the different form of subversion and armed insurrection.

This has to be met by military assistance, and economic policies designed to overcome conditions which are favourable to these lines of attack.

Perhaps CENTO with which we are concerned today is less in the news than its two sister alliances, but judging by the representatives of the press, perhaps that may be put right on this occasion. It's not to its disadvantage, that might be to the contrary. It is a testimony to its effectiveness and is quiet assurance of security to its members.

CENTO, like NATO and SEATO, must study and adapt itself to meet the changing forms of the Communist threat. While facing the

fact that this threat has changed, we must always recognize that it has not disappeared. As the poet Sa'adi said,

"Deem not that every thicket is empty  
For a leopard may well be lurking within."

Once given the basic undertaking to cooperate for our security and defence — for that lies at the root of the alliance — it must also be ready to counter Communism in its more oblique forms, those of subversion and infiltration, and here the political solidarity of our members and the economic aspect of our work are most important.

I am glad to follow my colleagues in noting that over the last year there have been further advances in the social and economic programmes of the member countries in the region.

The economic work of the alliance itself has also made notable strides, as our distinguished Secretary-General has pointed out.

Some of the most important joint projects have been completed or are nearing completion.

We welcome the recent announcement of a generous American provision of aid for the Turkey-Iran railway.

Although in the United Kingdom we have inevitably many calls on our resources, we were happy to announce at the meeting of the Economic Committee in March that, subject to parliamentary approval, we would be increasing our technical assistance expenditure to £1 million in 1965.

The alliance is indeed serving its basic purpose, drawing its members together and making positive contributions to prosperity and stability.

Well, sir, these three alliances then are defensive alliances, prompted by the Communist threat and directed towards its containment.

There are, of course, other threats and contingencies.

For example, the possibility is ever present that a nationalist or communal or even tribal war may involve a clash of major interests between the Great Powers.

There may be no direct link with a massive power or a hostile ideology.

There are many areas where such threats to peace can occur.

In many cases they are not related to the pattern on which the free world has deployed its defence against Communist aggression.

And the particular circumstances of these eruptions are difficult to foretell and guard against.

It is growing steadily clearer that when the threat to international peace and security takes this form the response to it should be met by the international community at large.

That is why my Government supports so whole-heartedly the development of the peace-keeping capacities of the United-Nations, where there is much to be done.

But if I am to concentrate on CENTO I emphasize one point. It is a defensive alliance. It has no designs against its neighbours. I am afraid it is too often attacked by propaganda from Communist and sometimes

non-Communist sources as an aggressive body with some kind of sinister intention. This is patently untrue. There are of course, as my colleague has stated, serious tensions in the Middle East. Her Majesty's Government are greatly concerned about them and the need for stability in that area. But CENTO does not contribute to these tensions; rather by giving security and confidence and promoting economic development, it makes a very real contribution to the stability and prosperity of a vital region of the Free World.

I am therefore glad to attend this meeting and to reaffirm Her Majesty's Government's continuing support for the Alliance and to express our confidence in its future.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by  
Leader of the United States Observer Delegation  
**THE HONOURABLE DEAN RUSK**  
Secretary of State

Mr. Secretary General, Esteemed Colleagues, Your Excellencies, and Distinguished Guests:

It is with a sense of deep personal satisfaction and pleasure that I welcome the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization to Washington. The Council last met here in 1959. Since that time, my predecessors and I have experienced the warmth of your hospitality as guests in your own several capitals. It is indeed a privilege for me to act as your host for this Session, and thus to make at least a token return for that warm hospitality.

President Johnson has charged me with the pleasant duty of extending on behalf of the American people, the United States Government, and in his own name, a most sincere and heartfelt welcome to our country. The President looks forward to extending his personal greetings to my colleagues, the distinguished Heads of Delegation, at the White House tomorrow morning.

You come to us not as strangers to a strange land, but as proven friends and close allies. Although the United States is not a member of CENTO, we are bound to each of you by other defense agreements and are intimately involved in the work of CENTO itself. We are glad that you are here, and hope that you will feel truly at home during your stay.

CENTO is now in its tenth year of existence. This would seem, therefore, to be an appropriate time for us to re-examine the reasons for its formation, the course it has taken, and the purpose it serves.

Some ten years ago, the nations here represented recognized that the threat of communist aggression in the region of the Middle East was real and pervasive, and continuing. They further recognized the mutuality of their interests, as free peoples, in preserving their freedom and independence and, moreover, they recognized that freedom and independence can best be maintained through collective action.

And so the CENTO countries determined to declare their recognition of these basic principles, to make clear their intention to friend and foe alike. The Pact of Mutual Cooperation which they signed in 1955 proclaims the essence of that intent in its first Article:

"Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter", it said, "the High Contracting Parties will cooperate for their security and defense..."

By that declaration a shield was raised against the threat of aggression. Because the United States recognized the vital importance of that shield, it has taken part in the work of the principal committees of CENTO and, by your invitation, attends these Council meetings.

So long as the communist threat of aggression persists, there will be need for the CENTO shield. And, my friends, that threat has not been removed.

The Council of SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, met this month in Manila. SEATO is currently confronted with the brutal fact of continuing communist aggression. Just a few days ago, I visited South Viet-Nam, where warfare still rages because communist aggressors persist in their attempt to impose their will on a free people. The fact that we have not experienced such conflict in the CENTO region is, at least in part, attributable to the existence of this defensive shield.

But a shield is not an offensive weapon — and thus no nation which wants peace need fear its existence. As President Johnson said last week:

"We will discuss any problem, we will listen to any proposal, we will pursue any agreement, we will take any action which might lessen the chance of war without sacrificing the interests of our allies or our own ability to defend the alliance against attack.

"In other words", he said, "our guard is up but our hand is out."

As we have worked together to strengthen CENTO, we have found that it has become both a symbol and a vehicle for our common aspirations and objectives.

During these first ten years, we have been engaged in constructing machinery for cooperation. We found that the first essential is communication. Together, we first established the various forums of CENTO for this purpose — the Council, the Committees, and the specialized working groups. An impressive volume of communication and interchange has already taken place through these channels. Not only diplomats, but educators and scientists, experts, and professionals in many fields have met together, exchanged ideas and skills, and have developed valuable habits of cooperation. The benefits of their endeavours are already evident throughout the region and, I am confident, will continue to increase in the future.

We also found a need for physical communications facilities for effective cooperation in defence and economic development. The tangible evidences of CENTO's achievements in this field are a source of great satisfaction to us all:

— New and modern systems of telecommunications link the Treaty area. The CENTO microwave system linking the three capital cities will be the longest in the world upon its completion in the near future;

— Great ports have been modernized, and improved; CENTO highways now traverse friendly frontiers;

— The CENTO Railway Project to join the Turkish and Iranian railway systems is now on its way to completion. CENTO has long recognized the significant contribution which this project will make to both the security and the economic needs of the region. The United States is pleased to have been able to assist in the completion of this worthy project.

Thus these first years of CENTO may fairly be characterized as a period of solid and worthwhile beginnings.

What than of the future? I think that we can face it with an increasing degree of confidence. Across the face of our National Archives Build-

ing on Pennsylvania Avenue are emblazoned these words from Shakespeare, "What's Past is Prologue". Our past in CENTO is a constructive decade of learning and organizing and building. We have created the institutions and the facilities which make our cooperation fruitful, and our peoples are already benefiting therefrom. Within the CENTO partnership, there is today a growing consciousness of the mutuality of our goals, and a growing sense of community.

There has been clear evidence of this in the accomplishments of the highly successful Economic Meeting in Ankara last month and of the Military Committee Meeting which has just concluded here in Washington.

It is not for me to predict the decisions of this Council Session. But I would hope that as a result of this meeting and of subsequent meetings of our colleagues and deputies CENTO would:

— strengthen its institutional structure;

— complete the extensive capital projects which provide the communications network for the area;

— improve and expand cooperative association in development and technical assistance activities; and

— maintain the defensive shield by effective military cooperation.

In a larger sense, also, I believe we have reason for confidence. We in the Free World have our problems. But when we look across the Iron and Bamboo curtains, we see that the communist world has far-reaching problems of its own to which solutions have not yet been found.

Let us not forget that the leaders of both the principal communist nations proclaim world domination as the ultimate communist goal. And we must take particular care not to let any communists anywhere think that they can gain from a policy of military.

The notion that communism is a short cut to the future for developing nations has been shattered by actual communist performance. In terms of economic strength, the Free World continues to widen its advantage over the communist world, both relatively and absolutely.

And, despite opposition or lack of cooperation from the communists, we are moving ahead with the great task of building a decent world order

— the kind of world outlined in the Preamble and Articles one and two of the Charter of the United Nations.

The members of CENTO, like other free nations, have a common interest in working towards these goals:

— a world free of aggression — aggression by whatever means;

— a world of independent nations, each with the institutions of its own choice but cooperating with one another to their mutual advantage;

— a world of economic and social advance for all peoples;

— a world which provides sure and equitable means for the peaceful settlement of disputes and which moves steadily toward a rule of law;

— a world in which the powers of the state over the individual are

limited by law and custom, in which the personal freedoms essential to the dignity of man are secure.

And, if we persevere, we shall eventually reach that goal: a world in which freedom is secure for all mankind.

We of the United States Delegation once again extend to you a warm welcome, and pledge to you our unstinted cooperation as we work together toward our mutual objectives.

**Twelfth Session of the Council  
at the Ministerial Level  
Final Communiqué  
Washington, April 29, 1964**

The Twelfth Session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was held in Washington on April 28 and 29, 1964. The delegates from the five countries participating in this meeting were led by:

H.E. Mr. Abbas Aram	Foreign Minister of Iran
H.E. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	Foreign Minister of Pakistan
H.E. Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin	Foreign Minister of Turkey
The Rt. Honourable R. A. Butler	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, United Kingdom
The Honourable Dean Rusk	Secretary of State, United States of America.

The Secretary of State of the United States, as host, was in the chair. In his opening address, Secretary Rusk welcomed the delegations on behalf of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Council of Ministers expressed deep regret at the tragic death of John F. Kennedy, the late President of the United States, and paid warm tribute to his outstanding qualities as a statesman and to his wise and valiant contributions to the cause of world peace.

The Council welcomed Mr. Butler to his first CENTO Ministerial Meeting since becoming Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom.

In the traditional frank atmosphere of CENTO, the Council reviewed international developments since it last met in Karaçli. The Ministers particularly exchanged views on recent developments in the general area of the Middle East and discussed the implications of these events for the CENTO alliance.

The Council expressed its deep concern over the violence which has occurred in Cyprus since December 1963 and in particular over the recent deterioration which has created a dangerous situation with grave implications for peace and security in the whole area.

The Council declared its earnest desire that the violence should be brought to an immediate end in accordance with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

While welcoming the reduction in world tension which had occurred, the Foreign Ministers recognized that serious dangers to the peace and security of the free world continue to exist. Specifically, they noted that the danger from subversive activities remains acute.

The Ministers reaffirmed their objective of seeking peace and security through world disarmament under adequate safeguards, while maintaining a posture of constant vigilance. They noted with satisfaction that

the test ban treaty constituted a valuable first step on the road to disarmament.

The Ministers observed the distinctive contribution of CENTO as a deterrent to aggression in the treaty area. They noted with satisfaction that, behind the defensive shield of the Organization, the regional countries were making noteworthy social, economic and political progress.

The Council expressed pleasure at the continuing progress of CENTO in the economic sphere, noting the extensive activities of the Organization in wide-range technical fields and the beneficial developments that are occurring on the CENTO communication projects. The microwave and high-frequency telecommunication projects linking the region will be in operation by the end of 1964. In addition, work is forging ahead on the Turkey-Iran and Iran-Pakistan highway projects; development work has been completed on the Port of Trabzon and has begun on the Port of Iskenderun; and the current pace of activity on the CENTO airway will bring this valuable project to completion in 1965. The Council noted with particular pleasure the United States decision to help finance through long-term loans the CENTO railway project which will link the existing railway systems in Iran and Turkey, and the intention of the United Kingdom to increase their financial contribution to the economic activities of the Organization.

The Council agreed that the contributions of the CENTO technical cooperation programmes and of the CENTO cultural relations programme are of value to the process of economic and social development in the region and have led to closer relations and improved understanding among the peoples of the member countries.

The Council reviewed the report of the CENTO Military Committee and discussed suggestions for further cooperation in the military sphere designed to strengthen the defence potential of the alliance. They also reviewed reports on CENTO military exercises, particularly the recent CENTO-sponsored air, land and sea operation "Delawar" in Iran, and the earlier "Midlink" naval and "Shahbaz" air defence exercises.

The Foreign Ministers found their discussions of great value in achieving common understanding on world and regional problems and in planning the continuing work of the alliance.

The Council expressed warm appreciation of the work of Dr. Abbas Ali Khalathary during his current term of office as Secretary General. His appointment was extended for an additional three years.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Ministerial Council will be held in Teheran in the spring of 1965.





**CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION  
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION  
ESKI MECLIS, ANKARA, TURKEY**