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CENTO

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION





Dr. A.A. Khalatbary of Iran, Secretary General of the Central Treaty Organization and Chairman of the CENTO Council of Deputies.



The official Emblem of the Central Treaty Organization. The circular blue shield is symbolic of defence; the central green torch with its red and yellow flame depicts shared culture, understanding and friendship. White wings represent peace, while the strand of golden grain kernels encircling the torch and wings symbolize prosperity and economic development.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

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The flags of the five CENTO countries flank the entrance to the Old Grand National Assembly Building, in Ankara, Turkey, Headquarters of the Central Treaty Organization.



Scientific Research is an important part of CENTO programming. Dr. M.L. Smith (looking into microscope), Director of the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran, makes several visits each year to the CENTO Regional countries to meet scientists and to discuss latest developments and techniques in the scientific field. Dr. Smith is shown during a visit to the Agricultural Faculty of Ankara University, with Turkish Scientist Dr. Sabahattin Ozbek.



ITS PURPOSE

The member countries, together with the United States, signed a declaration of solidarity at London in July, 1958. This declaration and subsequent bilateral agreements, between each of the regional countries and the United States signed in March, 1959, reaffirmed the determination of participating nations to maintain their collective security, to strengthen further their united defence posture in the area as well as cooperate in the effective promotion of the regional members' economic development.

The Central Treaty Organization provides for the collective defence of its members, promotes their economic well-being and seeks to establish a firm basis of friendship and understanding among them.

As an organization for mutual security it is based upon the provisions of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Devoted to cooperative action in advancing the economic development of the region, comprising Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, CENTO supports the stated objectives of the United Nations.

Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom are members of the Central Treaty Organization and the United States is an observer. Although not a full member of the Council of CENTO, the United States is a member of major committees and as an active supporter, contributes an equal share to the international staff and budget and a large share of military and economic assistance.



Portable cranes on the docks of Trabzon and radio towers outside Ankara, part of the expanding communications network across the CENTO region, symbolize the progress being made in CENTO's efforts to help the economic development of the region.



Meetings of CENTO committees and sub-committees provide an opportunity to chart the course of CENTO projects aimed at assisting development of the region.

The five CENTO countries are represented in a meeting of the CENTO Sub-Committee on Communications in Tehran.



Secretary General, Dr. A.A. Khalafbari presides at a meeting of the Council of Deputies at the headquarters of the Central Treaty Organization in Ankara.



ITS STRUCTURE

THE COUNCIL

The CENTO Council is the supreme body delegated by the member governments to give direction and provide a forum for continuous consultation on political, economic, military and other matters affecting CENTO.

The Council meets at Ministerial level once each year in the capitals of the CENTO countries in rotation. Leaders of the national delegations are normally Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers. Meetings at the Deputy level are held usually every two weeks at CENTO headquarters in Ankara. The Deputies comprise the Ambassadors of the CENTO member countries accredited to Turkey along with the Ambassador of the United States and a senior representative of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COMMITTEES OF THE CENTO COUNCIL

Four major committees provide the basis of CENTO activities and are responsible to the Council.

1. The Military Committee

The Military Committee is the supreme CENTO Military authority and is composed of the Chiefs of Defence Staff of the countries participating in CENTO. The Committee meets at the Chiefs of Staff level twice a year and submits its reports and recommendations on the military problems concerning the defence and security of the CENTO region to the CENTO Council. The day to day work of the Military Committee is carried out by the Permanent Military Deputies Group which, like the Council at Deputies level is permanently established at Ankara. The Permanent Military Deputies Group is composed of senior Generals from the five CENTO countries.

2. The Economic Committee

This Committee guides the joint efforts of the CENTO countries for the economic development of the region and studies ways for increased regional economic cooperation. Assisting the Committee are six main sub-bodies specialising in Health, Trade, Agriculture, Communications and Public Works, Scientific Cooperation and Technical Assistance. To coordinate the work of these bodies for the Economic Committee, a special group has been established known as the CENTO Economic Experts.

3. The Counter-Subversion Committee

The Counter-Subversion Committee advises the Council on means to meet and counter the threat of subversion in the CENTO region.

4. The Liaison Committee

This group provides a clearing house for the exchange of information between the CENTO countries in matters of security.



The Foreign Ministers of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States represent their respective nations at the Ninth CENTO Ministerial Council Meeting in Ankara's New Grand National Assembly Building (above).

Chiefs of Staff of the CENTO countries are shown (right) in Washington during the Tenth CENTO Military Committee Meeting. They are (left to right): General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U. S.; General Abdol Hossein Hedjazi, Iran; General Mohammad Musa, Pakistan; General Cevdet Sunay, Turkey, and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten, United Kingdom.





Journalists from the CENTO regional countries are given the opportunity to observe their neighbours first hand through CENTO sponsored tours. Members of the press from Iran and Pakistan participating in a tour of Turkey are shown greeting General Cemal Gursel, President of the Turkish Republic.

THE SECRETARIAT

The functions of the CENTO Secretariat are numerous. Among these are the provision of services for meetings of the various CENTO bodies; advising the Council on special matters, and maintenance of liaison with other international organizations and with participating governments. A basic responsibility is the promotion of knowledge and understanding of CENTO and its many activities.

The Secretariat is under the direction of a Secretary General who also serves as the permanent chairman of the Council at Deputy level. He is the chief executive of the organization and responsible to the Council for all Secretariat operations. The present holder of the office is Dr. A. A. Khalatbary of Iran.

The Secretariat is divided into divisions, each headed by a Deputy Secretary General. Each is responsible to the Secretary General for the activities of his particular Division.

The Secretariat staff consists of nationals from all five CENTO countries.



THE PERMANENT MILITARY DEPUTIES GROUP (PMDG) AND THE COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF (CMPS)

A strong defensive shield is required to give the Governments of the CENTO regional countries the security in which they may pursue the necessary economic development plans to raise the standard of living and well being of their peoples. With this in mind, the CENTO countries have conceived military defence

measures designed to counter the common threat of aggression.

At the Headquarters in Ankara, the Combined Military Planning Staff, formed by senior officers of the three services of the five CENTO countries, undertake joint military studies from which joint plans for the common defence of the region are evolved.

Directing the Combined Military Planning Staff is a Chief of Staff of the rank of Major General. The Combined Military Planning Staff has divisions dealing with intelligence, plans and operations, training, logistics, signals, meteorology and administration.

Plans and studies prepared by the CMPS are reviewed by the CENTO Permanent Military Deputies Group to secure international agreement.

At the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting it was agreed that an officer of the rank of full General, entitled Commander, CENTO Military Staff, would be appointed to improve the coordination of defence planning among the participating countries.

Each year, training exercises are undertaken for the three services on land, sea and in the air to practice the coordinating of defensive operations by the CENTO forces, and to provide an opportunity for the armed forces of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to cooperate with those of their allies, the United Kingdom and the United States.



Coordination of forces from the CENTO countries, through tactical exercises, is an important part of CENTO's efforts to maintain an effective defence of the region. A Pakistan Air Force bomber is checked and refuelled in Turkey during CENTO's Air Exercise «SHAHBAZ Vs».

(Left) The Chief of Staff of the CENTO Combined Military Planning Staff, Major General Elvin S. Ligon, Jr. United States Air Force, (right) presents a plaque to a Turkish army colleague on conclusion of the latter's tour of duty with CENTO.

(Right) Sea exercises, in which warships from CENTO countries participate, are part of CENTO's defence training programme. A tanker provides fuel to another naval vessel in the Arabian Sea during «Midlink IV».



ITS PROGRAMMES



ECONOMIC PLANNING

Improvement of living standards through economic development is of fundamental importance to the three regional countries of CENTO and the Organization has a number of economic activities designed to help them in this. These economic activities comprise the following:—

- (a) The construction of a communications network between the CENTO regional countries, including road, rail and air routes, telecommunications and the improvement of certain existing seaports.
- (b) Technical assistance in agriculture, science, health, trade, public administration and minerals development. This technical assistance consists of fellowships for training and study, advice on detailed problems by scientists and technologists, and the provision of modern equipment to help in the introduction of up-to-date techniques.
- (c) The holding of conferences and seminars for joint study of common economic problems, including general development problems and problems in the application of modern technology.
- (d) The maintenance of two institutions for the teaching of modern science and technology — the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science at Tehran and the CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre at Karaj in Iran.

All these activities are controlled by the CENTO Economic Committee and its subsidiary bodies. The United States and the United Kingdom provide the external assistance necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Committee. Thus, while CENTO's planning is multilateral, the implementation of projects is usually a bilateral process. There is an exception in the shape of the Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund which is discussed in a later section.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

A common road system is beginning to take shape within the CENTO region. Construction of the following is under way:—

Road Linking Turkey and Iran

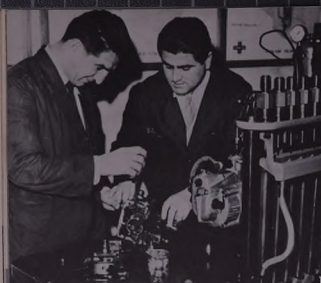
Starting at Şivelan in South-Eastern Turkey the road will lead through Bajirge to Mahabad and Saqqiz to join the Tehran-Tabriz road at Zenjan.

Road Linking Iran and Pakistan (Central)

This road will begin at Kerman in central Iran and go through Bam and Zاهدان to Quetta. From Quetta the road turns due south to Karachi.

Road Linking Iran and Pakistan (Southern)

Starting at Karachi this CENTO road is planned to run on a line parallel with but inland from Pakistan's southern coastline to Pishin. From there it will lead to Iranshahr and Bandar Abbas, from whence it will connect with the internal Iranian road system.



- ← (1) In its programming CENTO takes full advantage of regional training facilities and the opportunity of exchanging technicians. An Iranian trainee (left) receives instruction from a Turkish technician at a Turkish Highway Repair Shop during a CENTO course on Road Building Machinery. (2) CENTO assists regional countries in their efforts to meet the high standards required in increasingly competitive world trade. A Pakistan officer of the Karachi Wool Test House (centre) is shown explaining the operation of a wool grading machine to three CENTO sponsored Iranian trainees. (3) Among the many symposia held by CENTO is one on Coal held at Zonguldak on the Turkish Black Sea coast. Delegates from the CENTO countries take time out to inspect a local mine. (4) Visitors from Turkey and Iran are shown during a tour of the CENTO Animal Reproduction Centre at Karachi, one of the CENTO specialized training centres in the region. (5) Iranian students of another CENTO sponsored training centre, the CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre at Karaj near Tehran, are shown how to repair a tractor wheel. (6) CENTO Technical Assistance has provided equipment to many regional institutes, among them the Pendik Laboratory near Istanbul where brucellosis vaccine is produced. Iranian visitors are shown inspecting CENTO equipment.



The CENTO region is gradually acquiring a modern and effective communications system through cooperative effort and the assistance of the United States and the United Kingdom. An Iranian radio-telephone official tests high frequency telecommunication equipment supplied by CENTO at the Main Post, Telegraph and Telephone Building in Tehran.



Weather evaluation equipment provided by CENTO is shown in operation at the Keçiören Meteorological Station in Ankara.

Weather information is relayed from the radar tower to equipment in the Keçiören Meteorological Station where two Turkish meteorologists carefully record weather computations.



Railways

Railway Linking Turkey and Iran

This CENTO project is aimed at crossing the 235 miles of rugged terrain that separate the railhead at Muş in Turkey to Sharafkhaneh in Iran. This link would include a steamer train ferry across Lake Van in Eastern Turkey.

Railway Linking Iran and Pakistan

Still largely in the survey stage, this project will start at Kashan, south of Tehran, proceeding to Yazd and Kerman after which it will follow the previously described road project route to Zahedan where the Pakistan railway ends.

Ports

Assistance is being given to the modernisation of the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon and plans are now in hand for the development of the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun. Both these ports are potential outlets for Northern Iran as well as Eastern Turkey.

Telecommunications

High Frequency Link Between London and Regional Capitals

This project aims at improving communication between the regional countries and their western allies and the free world in general. The first phase came into operation in June, 1961, when new radio, telephone and radio telegraph equipment was inaugurated between London, Istanbul, Ankara and Tehran. The second phase of the project, in addition to incorporating refinements for phase one, will provide an extension from Tehran to Khorramshahr in Iran and links from London to Karachi and Rawalpindi and to Dacca in East Pakistan.

Microwave Link Between Turkey, Iran and Pakistan

Designed to provide good direct communication between the three regional capitals by means of a modern very high frequency system, the microwave link will be conducted by radio relay stations spaced at a distance of about 28

The CENTO Region*



miles apart across the 3,060 miles from Ankara to Karachi. Up to 600 channels for messages will be available.

Air Navigational Aids

This project provides for a con-

trolled air-route fully equipped with modern navigational aids across the whole width of the CENTO region. Meteorological equipment for complete weather coverage is being supplied as well.



Difficult terrain presents a challenge to CENTO road builders in a section linking Turkey and Iran.



Ground must also be levelled and tunnels constructed to permit access through the mountainous regions along the path of the CENTO railway.

AGRICULTURE

About 80% of the working populations of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Population expansion must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in agricultural production. This requires a rapid modernisation of agricultural methods and the adoption of new scientific techniques.

The CENTO programme in agriculture aims to assist the regional countries in this process of modernisation. Training and equipment are provided for a number of specialised institutions in all three countries, and in one case CENTO has set up a new institution of its own — the CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre at Karaj, Seminars and conferences are held on a number of problems of agricultural science which are of great importance to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, for example on parasitic diseases in animals, soil

classification, range management, and wool technology.

Agricultural projects sponsored by CENTO at the present time include : —

The CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre at Karaj near Tebran;

The CENTO Institute of Animal Reproduction at Karachi;

Equipment for the Virology Laboratory of the Razi Institute at Karaj, near Tehran;

Equipment for the Veterinary Faculty of Tehran University;

Equipment for the Livestock Research and Experimental Institute at Lalahan near Ankara;

Tea Research Laboratory Equipment for Turkey;

Equipment for the Diyarbakir Soutn Pest Control Centre in Turkey;

Equipment for the Tuberculin/Mallein Laboratory at the Etlik Bacteriological Institute near Ankara;

Equipment for the Brucellosis Laboratory of the Institute of Bacteriology and Serology at Pendik, Istanbul, and pilot projects for the control of parasitic diseases in animals in all three countries.

In addition to these specific projects, courses of instruction have been arranged for regional students in a wide variety of agricultural subjects, including: Standardization of Agricultural Products; Marketing; Agricultural Statistics; Soil Microbiology; Virus Disease Research; Animal Breeding; Cereals; Fibre Research; Hides and Skins; Forestry Training; Forest Management; Forest Mapping Training; Engineering Hydrology; Grain Storage Pest Control and Pasture Improvement Training.

Advisory tours in the CENTO region have been undertaken by technical observers and experts to advise on and give training in a number of these subjects.

TRADE

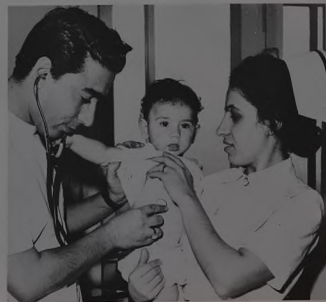
Economic development requires more trade as well as aid. CENTO's Economic Committee has a sub-committee devoted to problems of trade expansion. The subjects it studies include the further development of the tourist industry in all three regional countries; marketing of products common to the region; standardization and quality control of Agricultural products in order to meet competition in world markets; transit trade; the unifying, rationalizing and simplifying of regional customs formalities; special facilities for visiting businessmen; and regional minerals and ores development and marketing.



Development of Tourism in the CENTO region is of great importance in CENTO's economic development plans. A tourism consultant, who toured Iran, Pakistan and Turkey under CENTO auspices, is shown above interviewing an airline official in Ankara.

HEALTH

Through another subsidiary organ of the CENTO Economic Committee, the Sub-Committee on Health, attention is being given to regional health problems, including both preventive and curative medicine. Subjects covered include the eradication of malaria, health education, narcotics control, environmental sanitation, the control of contagious diseases, pediatrics training, public health administration, nursing training, trachoma control, and the organisation of national health services. Technical assistance, consisting of training and expert advice, and/or study conferences, have embraced all of these fields. CENTO has played a particularly important part in introducing radio-isotope applications and new radio-therapy techniques in Turkey and Iran.



CENTO agricultural advisers, meeting in Great Britain on CENTO agricultural matters, visit a clover field of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Wye College in Kent.





SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The application of Science to regional needs is viewed by CENTO as of such importance that a special group has been established, called The CENTO Scientific Council, to assist in the further use of science, especially nuclear science, in national development projects.

The Scientific Council is also the governing body of the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science at Tehran, which was opened in June



(Left, above)
Students of nuclear science from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey listen to an explanation of nuclear electronic equipment from a British instructor from the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran.

(Right above)
A highway expert from the United States (right) and a Turkish colleague are shown at work with an electronic computer provided by CENTO. The equipment will assist Turkish road construction by solving many complicated engineering problems quickly and accurately.

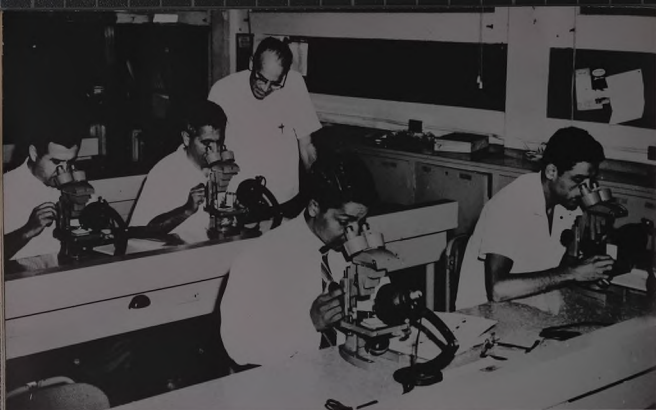
(Below)
Many distinguished personages visit the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran. The Duke of Edinburgh is shown during his tour of the Institute.

1959 and has since held continuous courses of instruction in the application of radio-isotopes to regional problems in agriculture, health and commerce. The core of the teaching staff at the Institute consists of scientists seconded from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. They work with scientists from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and the Institute is now embarking on a wider programme of research on scientific problems of importance to Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, in which radio-isotope techniques can be useful.

The United Kingdom also provides a Scientific Adviser who has at his disposal a Fund with which he is able to purchase important items of scientific equipment for scientists working in the leading scientific institutions in the region. He also runs a service for providing back numbers of scientific periodicals to Scientific Libraries and for making photostat copies of important scientific and technical articles for regional scientists.

Scientific symposia which bring together distinguished scientists from the CENTO countries, have been held at Hamadan, Iran, and Lahore, Pakistan.

Technical assistance in the scientific and technological fields is given under CENTO auspices to the Middle East Technical University at Ankara and the Institute of Mechanical Engineering at Tehran Polytechnic. This assistance takes the form of visiting professors and lecturers, fellowships for study abroad and laboratory equipment.



Iranian malarialogists study the latest anti-malaria techniques under expert instruction provided during a CEN TO course given in Jamaica.

MULTILATERAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUND

The Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund, separate and apart from other technical assistance programmes in the economic field, is subscribed to in the form of special contributions by all CEN TO countries. The programme has now been in operation for several years.

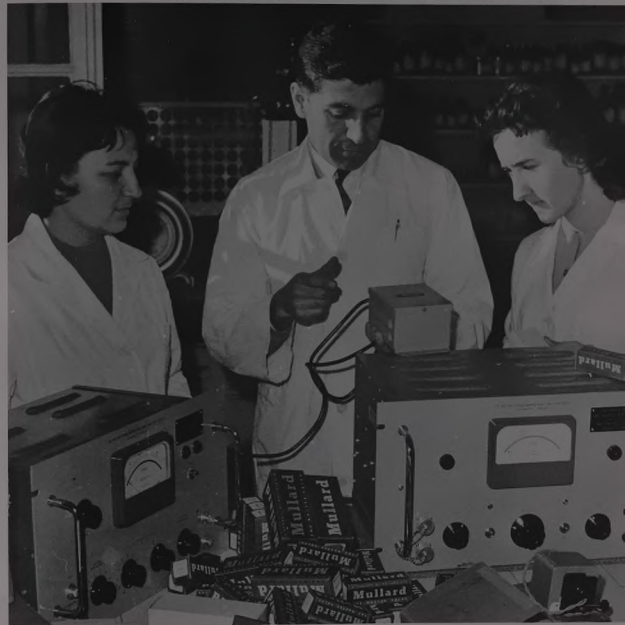
It is unique in that its activities,

which at present cover a wide range of fields including Agriculture, Health, Education, Industry and Transportation, are carried out between and among the three Regional Countries. Basically it is a venture in self-help by the exchange of experts and consultants, the institutional and field training of junior and senior grade techni-

cians, the exchange of fellows in institutions of higher learning, and participation in selected symposia.

At the close of its third year the Multilateral Technical Assistance Fund programme included a total of 63 projects, 38 of which had been completed. The remaining 25 approved projects were in various stages of implementation. Some 30 requests and offers for technical assistance, covering still wider ranges in the economic field, were in the process of consideration and approval.

With the assistance of CEN TO, Turkey is developing a fallout laboratory in Ankara to measure radioactivity. The Director and his assistants prepare the newly arrived equipment.





Pakistani and Turkish journalists pay homage at the tomb of the Great Iranian Poet, Hafiz, in Shiraz during a CENTO sponsored press tour of Iran.

CULTURE

The promotion of cultural exchanges between the regional countries is another field in which CENTO is taking an increasingly active interest. CENTO has sponsored a cultural essay contest, an archeological seminar and other cultural projects aimed at displaying the similarity of cultural heritage among the people of the CENTO region.

Archaeologists and art historians, attending a CENTO cultural seminar, pay a visit to the famous archaeological museum in Ankara, Turkey where the Turkish museum director explains a model of the pre-Hittite and Hittite site of Alaca Höyük.



ANNALS

FACT OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

Following the text of Article contained in the original Pact of Mutual Co-operation between Iraq and Turkey signed in Baghdad on February 24, 1955. These articles, subsequently accepted by Iran, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, constitute the Pact of Mutual Co-operation among the members of the Central Treaty Organization.

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 between 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 ratification 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 the text of several bilateral agreements of Cooperation signed by the Council States with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey on Ankara on March 1, 1956.

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, 1955;

Considering that under Article 1 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 its national interest and to world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of;

Recognizing the authorization it furnishes 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.

Article I. The Government of in 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.

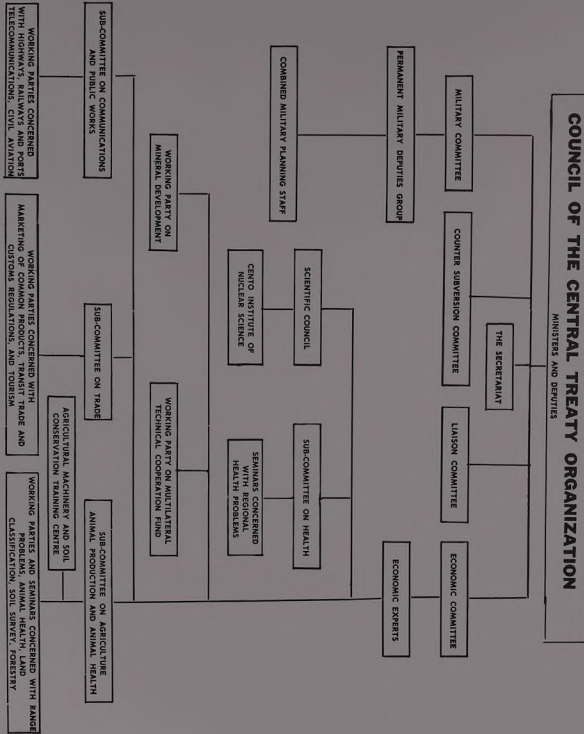
Article III. The Government of undertakes to utilize such military and economic assistance as may be provided by the Government of the United States of America in a manner consistent with the aims and purposes set forth by the Governments associated in the Declaration signed at London on July 28, 1955, 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, 1955, 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, 1956.





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