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CENTO MAKES PROGRESS

The Sixth Year of Proof



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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF
THE CENTO PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

NOTE: THE PUBLICATION DATE OF THIS
BOOKLET IS APRIL 27, 1961.

ON THE COVER : From the designs of
three postage stamps issued by the Turkish
Government in commemoration of the Ninth
Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council.

THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

Why it was established, how it functions and a few
samples of achievement during its Sixth Year prior to
the Ninth Session of the Ministerial Council in Ankara.

**CENTO
CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
ANKARA, TURKEY**

FEBRUARY, 1961

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CENTO Symposium on Nuclear Science, 1960
Sharing Culture for a Better Life, 1960
Along the Path of a CENTO Railway, 1960
Security in Unity: CENTO Naval Exercise MIDLINK THREE, 1960

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THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

WHY CENTO ?

**CENTO
MAKES
PROGRESS**

Not long after the end of World War II, it became apparent that the effectiveness of the United Nations as a force in maintaining world peace was being undermined by obstruction and outright aggression by the Soviet Union. Freedom-loving people everywhere were menaced by an insatiable quest for expansion revealed in part by sinister efforts to control large areas leading to warm seas.

By no means neglected was the Middle East, where the astonishing development of oil resources magnified the attractiveness of the region in the eyes of Communist strategists.

In recognition of the right of individual and collective self-defence enshrined in Article 51

of the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) were formed to halt the Communist drive in Europe and Asia. In the Middle East, a similar alliance formed in this same spirit was signed in Baghdad on February 24, 1955. Today, as the Central Treaty Organization, it serves as another practical demonstration of the efforts of free nations to shield their security and ensure their progress.

HOW CENTO FUNCTIONS

The Council

Meeting at either the Ministerial or Deputy levels, the Council provides for continuous

consultation on political and economic questions as well as military matters affecting the mutual interests of the member States. Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Members meet at the Ministerial level. The Deputies are formed by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, Turkey, and senior representatives from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the invitation of the Council, the United States is represented at Council meetings, at both the Ministerial and the Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

Committees of the Council

The Council is served by four major Committees:

- a. The *Military Committee*, which make recommendations to the Council towards strengthening the military security of member countries and facilitating co-operation in defence matters. Through a Permanent Military Deputies Group with headquarters in Ankara, the Military Committee directs the military planning of the Organization undertaken by a Combined Military Planning Staff, also headquartered in Ankara;
- b. The *Economic Committee*, which is responsible for studying and reporting to the Council on measures of economic co-operation designed to develop and strengthen the joint economic and financial resources of member countries.

Immediately below the Economic Committee are the Economic Experts, who

co-ordinate the work of four main Sub-Committees to which a number of Working Parties and Seminar Groups are responsible (see Chart A). The Sub-Committees make a thorough review of joint projects and the Technical Assistance Programme and report on their status.

Also under the Economic Committee is the Scientific Council, which includes one representative from each member country and exercises control over the scientific policies of CENTO. It supervises the operations of the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran and is further concerned with policy matters pertaining to the distribution of equipment to member countries of the region under a Scientific Fund;



Mr. M.O.A. Baig, Secretary General of the Central Treaty Organization and Chairman of the Council of Deputies, Ankara.

- c. The *Counter Subversion Committee*, charged with advising how the threat of subversion to the member countries in the region can best be countered ;
- d. The *Liaison Committee*, whose general responsibility is to facilitate the exchange of information between member countries on questions relating to the security of the region.

Secretariat

International in character, the Secretariat is composed of nationals of all countries contributing to the international budget (the four member nations and the United States). It is under the direction of a Secretary General,

who is the chief executive of the Organization and is also responsible to the Council for all Secretariat operations. He serves as the permanent Chairman of the Council at the Deputy level.

The Secretariat is divided into several Divisions (see Chart B), each headed by a Deputy Secretary General, which are separately responsible for political affairs and administration, economic affairs and public relations. Collectively they function to maintain liaison with other international organizations, execute arrangements and provide services for Council and other meetings, give advice on economic questions while also directing the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme and promoting knowledge and understanding of the Organization and its activities.

PROTECTING SECURITY

Realizing that without co-operation for mutual security and defence, it is impossible to pursue safely a course of economic development for the achievement of a better life, CENTO member nations have established a remarkably close and effective relationship for the solution of problems arising out of the sinister and common threat of aggression. Through a single unit formed in 1957, they have been able to undertake joint military studies and develop common plans for regional defence.

The Combined Military Planning Staff (see Chart C), with headquarters in Ankara, performs all of the duties normally assigned to a



Discussing arrangements for the Ninth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council in Ankara are (left to right): Mr. R.C. Breithut, Executive Assistant to the CENTO Secretary General; Mr. E. Yacuzalp of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, and Mr. M.A. Aleie, CENTO Deputy Secretary General (Political and Administration).

high-level military planning unit. Headed by a Chief of Staff with the rank of Major-General, its inter-service and international staff composed of officers from all three services of the five member nations of the Military Committee is organized along the traditional general staff pattern, including Intelligence, Plans and Operations, Training and Logistics Divisions.

The CENTO Permanent Military Deputies Group in an informal pose prior to one of their regular meetings. Left to right: Lt. Gen. Nadir Batmanglidj of Iran, Lt. Gen. Sarfaraz Khan, Pakistan; Maj. Gen. Celal Erikan, Turkey; Air Marshal H.P. Fraser, United Kingdom, and Lt. Gen. E.J. Rogers of the United States, Chairman for 1961.





Major General Louis V. Hightower, United States Army, Chief of Staff of the CENTO Combined Military Planning Staff.

The Permanent Military Deputies Group, also with headquarters in Ankara, form a separate body charged with the review of various studies and plans prepared by the Combined Military Planning Staff and reporting to the Military Committee. In permanent session since January, 1960, they have replaced the Deputies of the Military Committee who formerly met at half-yearly intervals.

An intensive programme of training exercises designed for co-ordinated execution by

The Permanent Military Deputies Group during one of their visits to CENTO countries, often to inspect installations. Here, Mr. A. F. White (right) of the Science Administration Building at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, England, explains the functions of the Radio Chemical Laboratory. The group are wearing white coats and special boots to protect clothing from possible contamination.



Nearly thirty senior military officers from CENTO countries and the United States formed a study group in the spring of 1960 to carry out a staff exercise prepared by the Combined Military Planning Staff. They are seen on departure from Headquarters at the end of a day's session.

the forces of regional countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, has been under development by the Combined Military Planning Staff since the spring of 1957. Among them have been staff, air defence and naval exercises. The most recent, Naval Exercise MIDLINK III held in the autumn of 1960, was one of the largest defence manoeuvres ever conducted in the Arabian Sea.

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



Military officers from CENTO countries visited United Kingdom installations during the summer of 1960. Part of the group are seen (in top photo) examining a model at a special display put on for them at the Royal Army Service Corps Training Centre at Aldershot, and (below) inspecting a R.A.F. "Vulcan" aircraft.



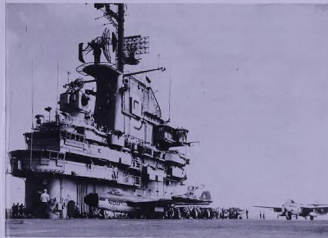
The United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea was host to a group of CENTO country military officers during training manoeuvres in the summer of 1960. Two of the officers are seen (above) on the bridge of the destroyer KEPPLER during anti-submarine warfare training operations. Another (photo at right) is lowered from a transport helicopter to the submarine REQUIN to observe the undersea craft's role in anti-submarine warfare.





Eight thousand officers and men from CENTO navies participated in CENTO naval exercise MIDLINK THREE in the autumn of 1960. Rear Admiral A. B. Khan (inset), Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Navy and Exercise Commander, addresses officers seen entering a briefing hall prior to the commencement of what was one of the largest defence manoeuvres ever held in the Arabian Sea.

Royal Navy "SEA HAWK" jet fighter aircraft aboard the American carrier ESSEX during the first sea phase of exercise MIDLINK THREE.



An anti-aircraft gunnery crew on the alert for "air attack" during Exercise MIDLINK THREE.



ASSISTING DEVELOPMENT

CENTO countries have joined their energies in mutual endeavour to pursue certain fundamental objectives:

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

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

The Proof of Success: Progress

The real merit of any programme is measured by actual progress achieved. Despite frequent exposure to severe stresses and strains as well as misrepresentation and vilification from

many quarters, CENTO has registered a series of definite achievements during the first six years of its life. They clearly demonstrate a remarkable co-operative effort being undertaken in an area which, over a period of decades and even centuries, had fallen into

A few weeks after this picture was taken in the fall of 1960 the first motor vehicle travelled over a newly built access road through the entire distance of the CENTO sponsored Iran-Turkey highway. Scheduled for completion in 1962, the new highway will provide a modern transportation route, rendering the four-legged animal obsolete as the only method of transportation over the rugged terrain between southeastern Turkey and Iran.



grave economic stagnation.

Long and detailed planning necessary in view of the great task ahead has been described extensively by correspondents and commentators in addition to being separately recorded in the public interest (see page 2). A brief resume of recent developments will further attest to the intensity of CENTO efforts for a better life.

Highways

According to engineering estimates, a modern highway between Rezaiyeh in western Iran and Shivelan in eastern Turkey will be completed by 1962. It was already possible for a truck to travel the entire length of the new highway over a special access road by the end of 1960.

The Government of Pakistan have completed surveys and prepared detailed plans for their section of a highway between Karachi, Chahbehar and the Iranian highway network. 120 kilometres of service road have been built and local funds have been provided for the further construction of this link.

The Government of Iran are taking action regarding the final survey of a section between Zahidan and Kerman in a new Iran-Pakistan highway proceeding to Karachi through Quetta and Lasbella. Local currency also has been made available for this project by the Government of Pakistan.

Railways

Nearly 4,500 men were at work during 1960 on both ends of a project to link Iran and Turkey

by rail. In Iran, 40 kilometres of basic construction was in progress along the northern shore of Lake Rezaiyeh leading west from Sharafkhaneh, the end of the existing Iranian network. Along a 103-kilometre section lying in eastern Turkey between Muş and Tatvan on the western edge of Lake Van, intensive efforts were being made to put into operation

ahead of schedule a portion of the link which will open eight provinces of Turkey having more than a million in population to western markets the year round. In 1960, the United States Development Loan Fund agreed to lend \$6,000,000 to the Government of Turkey towards the construction of the Muş-Tatvan portion.

Nearly 4,500 men were engaged during 1960 on a CENTO-sponsored project to link Iran and Turkey by rail. Modern equipment is seen at work (below, left) on basic construction along a 40-kilometre section following the northern shore of Lake Rezaiyeh in Iran and (below, right) along a 103-kilometre portion in eastern Turkey leading to Lake Van.



Telecommunications

The construction phase is now in progress on an Ankara-Tehran-Karachi microwave link capable of meeting the rapid communications requirements of the three regional member countries for many years. During recent

months, the first of more than a hundred "line of sight" relay station buildings have been erected in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. As the result of competitive bidding, early in 1961 a private firm will be awarded a contract to provide electronics equipment. On installation at each of the stations, it will furnish multi-

A view of construction in progress at one of more than a hundred "line of sight" electronic relay stations being built in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey under the CENTO-sponsored project to provide rapid communications facilities to regional member countries. A specially-equipped survey aircraft used in marking station sites for the microwave link passes overhead.

channels for voice and radio teletype transmission. Although the United States has committed \$18,370,000 to this project, the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey have obligated more than \$8,500,000 in local currencies.

All the equipment provided under a United Kingdom commitment of £400,000 for a second telecommunications project to improve existing high-frequency radio-telephone and radio-telegraph circuits connecting regional capitals with London is expected to be ready for service by April of 1961.

The Government of the United Kingdom have agreed to provide additional equipment for Karachi and Dacca, East Pakistan, with overall completion scheduled for the spring of

1962. Moreover, the Government of the United Kingdom are considering the provision of equipment for the implementation of an additional phase of this project for which it has obligated a sum of £250,000.

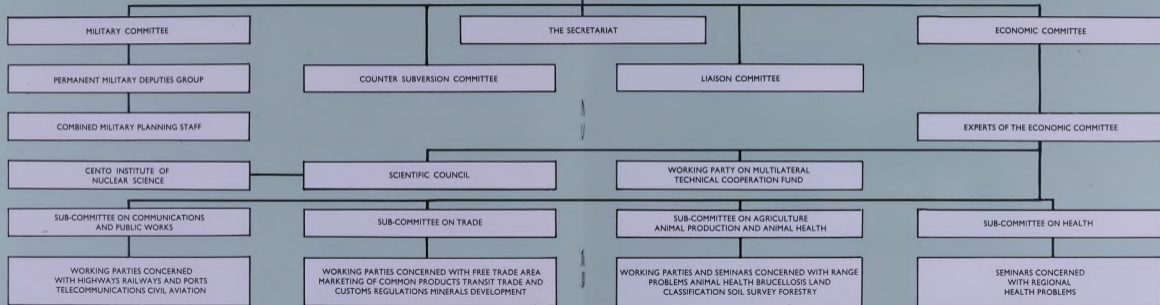
Civil Aviation

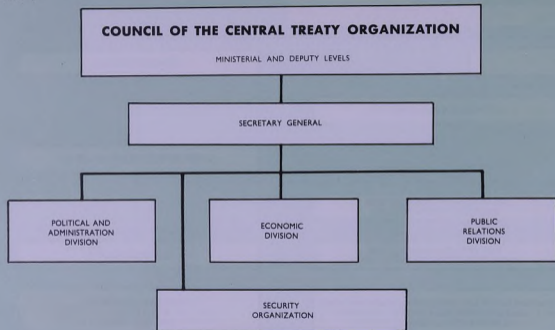
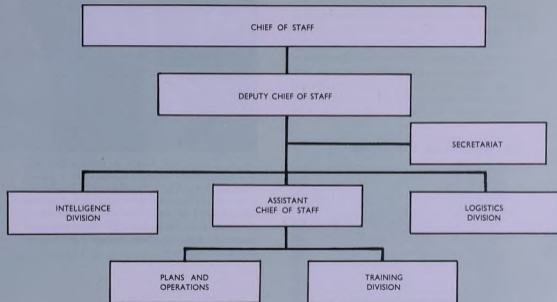
Modern navigation aids are vital to the safe operation of jet age aircraft. Through a Working Party on Civil Aviation, important steps have been taken to provide adequate facilities of this kind for commercial planes using the airways of regional member countries. Following examination of specific needs to meet deficiencies that are the logical outcome of the rapid expansion of global jet traffic, the United



COUNCIL OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

MINISTERS AND DEPUTIES



**ORGANIZATION OF THE COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF**

States announced in 1960 the commitment of \$1,500,000 for the year 1961 towards the establishment of a "CENTO airway". The United Kingdom Government have made additional funds available towards the installation of modern meteorological equipment along a route passing through Ankara, Tehran and Karachi.

Development Planning

The vast subject of national development planning was frankly discussed during an important Conference held in Murree, Pakistan, under CENTO sponsorship during June, 1960. Financed by the United States, the Conference brought together fifty distinguished economists and high ranking government administrators



Mr. N. M. Khan (left), head of the Pakistan Delegation to a Development Planning Conference held in Murree, Pakistan, during June of 1960, engages in friendly conversation with General K. M. Sheikh (centre), the then acting Finance Minister of Pakistan, and Mr. Bulent N. Kestelli from Turkey, CENTO Deputy Secretary General for Economic Affairs, who served as Chairman during the Conference.

from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as well as the United Kingdom and the United States. So valuable was the free exchange of ideas during the deliberately informal meetings that future sessions have been recommended for studies in greater detail.

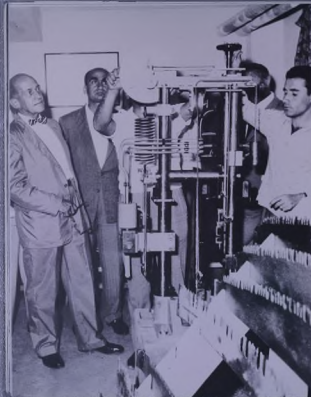
Agriculture

Recognizing that agriculture is the foundation of the economy of each regional member country, the Economic Committee has continued the steady pace of its varied activity in this field. Recently there have been important Seminars on cattle and sheep breeding, soun pest control, land classification and soil survey, forestry and animal biologics. The Seminar on Animal Biologics was held in the Brucellosis

Vaccine Production Unit of the Institute of Bacteriology and Serology at Pendik, Istanbul, which was recently opened with the aid of equipment provided through the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme.

Delegates to a CENTO Seminar on Land Classification and Soil Survey held in May of 1960 are seen during a field trip to Karaj, near Tehran.





Progress has been made towards the establishment of an Institute of Animal Reproduction in Pakistan and a Regional Centre for Virus Diseases in Iran, both through the Technical Assistance Programme which has contributed to agricultural development through nearly eighty separate projects. Plant quarantine and customs experts, Moroccan locust and grasshopper advisers and an expert on livestock disease control have made valuable recommendations to the regional countries as the result of efforts financed under the two segments of Technical Assistance described below.

Delegates to a 1960 CENTO Seminar on Forestry are seen at the Forestry Research Institute near Ankara.

Deep interest in the development of East Pakistan was clearly apparent as the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Animal Production and Animal Health met in Dacca for the first time in the autumn of 1960.

Through a Working Party on Animal Health, a plan has evolved for the inauguration of a pilot project in all three regional countries for the control of parasitic diseases in animals, with United Kingdom assistance in the provision of special drugs for this purpose.

Technical Assistance

Public attention is easily attracted by the expenditure of large sums of money for big projects, however little their significance may be understood. On the other hand, commitment

of relatively small amounts even to a vast cause is likely to pass unnoticed. But the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme has gained both official and public appreciation as the result of a unique cooperative effort, featuring self-help, to attack common problems along a broad front. It includes the sharing of experts and facilities, the exchange of scholars, students and material in addition to the pooling of valuable information in many fields, such as agriculture (indicated above), health, trade, science and education.

By the end of 1960, a total of fifty individual projects capable of far-reaching effect on economic development in regional member countries had been approved under the CENTO Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund which began to function less than two



years ago under Secretariat administration with contributions from all member countries and the United States. Early results have indicated that valuable use is being made of \$300,000 in funds already obligated for this purpose.

More than one hundred other Technical Assistance projects costing an even larger sum have been sponsored by the United Kingdom

A group of railway technicians from Iran undergoing a course of instruction on Railway Locomotive Repair in Turkey sponsored by the CENTO Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund are seen in Ankara at a Turkish State Railways repair facility.

and the United States towards the economic development of their regional associates under a Bilateral segment of the Programme.

Major examples of the action on approved CENTO Technical Assistance projects are: 1) the obligation of £50,000 for equipment for a Virological Laboratory at Razi Institute, near Tehran, by the United Kingdom under the Bilateral segment, and 2) the establishment of a Training Centre in the Use of Agricultural Machinery and Soil and Water Conservation

One of the buildings to become a part of the Training Centre in the Use of Agricultural Machinery and Soil and Water Conservation Methods at Karaj, near Tehran, which is scheduled to begin operations in 1961.



Dr. Kemal Tural (left), Dr. Hamiyet Aydin and Dr. Suleyman Fıtil of Turkey are seen prior to their commencement of advanced study in the United Kingdom under the Bilateral segment of the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme.



Methods, also near Tehran, to begin operating in 1961 with contributions from both the United Kingdom and the Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund.

Scientific Co-operation

The application of radio isotopes in the fields of agriculture, industry and medicine has been the subject of courses for regional scientists at the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science since its opening in the Faculty of Science at Tehran University in 1959. Following general instruction consisting of formal lectures and experiments, students are engaged during a second phase of eight months on research projects oriented to the solution of specific problems pertaining to water flow,

plant growth, cement analysis, pest study and so forth. Other activities, such as a two-month course for agricultural scientists and special consultative work in the regional countries, also have been conducted by the thirteen-member staff consisting of a Director and five other United Kingdom representatives and scientists from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

Nearly sixty delegates from the regional countries, the United Kingdom and the United States attended a Symposium on Nuclear Science in Hamadan, Iran, during July of 1960. Sponsored by the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science, Symposium sessions covering more

Mr. H. A. C. McKay (right), Director of the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science, Tehran, supervising a laboratory experiment at the Institute.



than nine working days were devoted to a wide range of topics touching on Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

The Scientific Fund, created to meet regional requests for small items of equipment in the case of difficulty in the procurement of foreign exchange, has proved to be a valuable source of assistance to scientists of the region. Although it is normally limited to an annual United Kingdom contribution of £10,000, this amount was increased by one-half for the year 1960.

Trade

The Sub-Committee on Trade, meeting in Ankara during October of 1960, noted that Iran, Pakistan and Turkey had made progress towards the standardization of agricultural

commodities, an important factor in increasing their trade. It also observed that Wool Technologists had prepared an excellent report on the possibility of establishing grade standards for the exportable wools of the three countries. At the same time, continued progress was reported in the repression of infringements of customs laws and regulations, the improvement of travel and residence facilities for businessmen and the provision of modern facilities for tourism in the three-country area famous for its rich historical heritage and scenic beauty.

Health

Through the Sub-Committee on Health, positive steps have been taken towards the

establishment or development of health survey institutions in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Practical recommendations for the eradication of malaria in all three countries also have been recently developed in addition to nearly a dozen specific proposals for the improvement of public health through Technical Assistance.

Dr. Carl Taylor (right), Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health at Harvard University in the United States, is seen during a visit with the children of a village family near Etimesgut, Turkey, while on tour of the CENTO region in the summer of 1960.



A leading United States health educator met with scores of government officials and physicians and the deans of more than twenty medical institutions during a tour of the region in the summer of 1960. Based on specific recommendations contained in his valuable report, a Conference on Teaching of Preventive Medicine in Medical Schools will be held in Iran during 1961.

Minerals Development

Through the exploitation of large mineral reserves present in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, important contributions to regional development can be ensured. This was the keynote of an informal meeting of experts who met in Ankara under United States sponsorship

during December, 1959. In recognition of needs expressed on this and other occasions, the Economic Committee established a Working Party on Minerals in 1960. Chrome ore, an important mineral common to the region, later became the subject of a special Symposium financed by the United States which took place in Ankara in the autumn of the same year. In part consisting of extensive field trips in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, the meeting was unique in that over thirty chrome experts were joined by private mine operators who participated freely in the discussions.

Culture and Information

Greater knowledge and appreciation of the history, traditions, language and customs of



Delegates to the Symposium on Chrome Ore seen in the Library of the Mining Research Institute in Ankara.

the peoples of CENTO countries has been made possible with the assistance of a growing information and cultural programme administered by the Secretariat. The strengthening of cultural ties was in fact the subject of an essay contest for university students in the countries of the region. The opportunity to put into practice what they had expressed in writing was awarded to separate winners from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in the form of tours in regional countries with all expenses paid.

Mr. T. Peters, CENTO Deputy Secretary General, Public Relations, describes the aims and activities of the Organization to a group of students at CENTO Headquarters.



A common heritage reflected by the Archaeology and Art of the regional countries was the subject of the first CENTO Cultural Seminar conducted in Turkey during the autumn of 1960. Scholars from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States undertook several field trips to historical sights during the course of week-long discussions from which important recommendations for the circulation of wider knowledge about the history and culture of the region were developed.

Two tours for journalists and broadcasters from regional countries were conducted by the Secretariat in Pakistan and Turkey during 1960 as part of an expanding effort to achieve greater understanding among neighbours as well as of the aims and activities of CENTO.



◀ Miss Tashmeen Razzaki (left) of Pakistan, one of three first prize winners during a CENTO essay contest for University students in the region, and Mr. Sharif Farooq, Editor of the Pakistan daily newspaper "Shahbaz", discuss the work of the Brucellosis Vaccine Production Unit at Pendik in Istanbul with Dr. Behice Ataman.

Scholars from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States participating in the first CENTO Cultural Seminar visited the famous Mevlana Rumi Museum in Konya, Turkey. ▶



PACT OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

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

Article 1 Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreements with each other.

Article 2 In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent au-

thorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3 The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle

any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4 The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5 The Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned with the security

and peace in this region and which is fully recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

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

Article 6 A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the

framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact.

The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7 This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above-mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8 This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

APPENDIX II

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

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

The Government of and the Government of the United States of America, Desiring to implement the Declaration in which they associated themselves at London on July 28, 1958;

Considering that under Article 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 Govern-

ment of the United States of America, in the interest of world peace, agreed to co-operate with the Governments making that Declaration for their security and defence;

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

Considering further that the Government of

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

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

Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, in order to assist the Government of at its request.

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

of in the preservation of its national independence and integrity and in the effective promotion of its economic development.

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

Article IV. The Government of and

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

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

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

intention of the other Government to terminate the agreement.

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

Early in 1960, the United States Air Force displayed its tactical capability to defend CENTO regional countries. Units including supersonic jet fighter aircraft and air-refuelling tankers based in the United States toured Iran, Pakistan and Turkey under Operation QUICKSPAN designed to demonstrate their rapid deployment capabilities. Here three supersonic jet fighters are seen taking on fuel from a KB 507 tanker airplane during one of the CENTO-sponsored demonstrations.



