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28/02/1966-25/10/1970

1819

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE HEADS OF STATE OF IRAN, PAKISTAN AND TURKEY

The Heads of State of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahinshah of Iran, His Excellency Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan and His Excellency Cemal Gursel, President of the Republic of Turkey met on 20th and 21st of July, 1964, in Istanbul.

The Heads of State reaffirmed their belief that regional co-operation is an essential factor in accelerating the pace of national development and in contributing to peace and stability.

They expressed their conviction that the strong cultural and historical ties which bind the peoples of their countries and have already provided them with a solid basis for collaboration should be strengthened further and developed for the common benefit of the peoples of the entire region.

To this end, the Heads of State resolved that appropriate ways and means should be adopted to enlarge and develop further co-operation in their existing relations in all fields.

They unanimously expressed the belief that this new collaboration should be carried out in a spirit of regional co-operation notwithstanding their activities as members of other organizations of a regional character.

The three countries would be pleased to consider the participation of other countries of the region in this co-operation.

Having reviewed the practical steps taken by the Foreign Ministers in the field of co-operation among the three countries, during their meeting on 3rd and 4th of July, 1964, in Ankara, the Heads of State expressed their full appreciation for the progress already achieved in this respect. They endorsed the recommendations made by the Ministerial Pre-Summit meeting of the three countries held in Ankara on July 18 and 19, 1964 on subjects of common and regional interest.

The Heads of State noted with approval the creation of a Ministerial Council composed of the Foreign Ministers with the participation of other Ministers of their respective governments in order to take and implement appropriate decisions on matters of common interest.

They noted with satisfaction the decision of the three Heads of Governments to establish a Regional Planning Committee composed of the Heads of the three Plan Organizations, dealing with work relating to regional collaboration and harmonization of development plans. To this end, they have agreed to establish Secretarial arrangements to serve the Regional Planning Committee and the Ministerial Council.

They agreed in principle:

1. To a Free or Freer movement of goods through all practical means such as the conclusion of trade agreements.
2. To establish closer collaboration amongst existing Chambers of Commerce and eventually a joint Chamber of Commerce.
3. To the formulation and implementation of joint proposed projects.
4. To reduce the postal rates between the three countries to the level of internal rates.
5. To improve the air transport services within the region and the eventual establishment of a strong and competitive international air line among the three countries.
6. To investigate the possibilities of securing a close co-operation in the field of shipping including the establishment of a joint maritime line or "conference" arrangements.
7. To undertake necessary studies for construction and improvement of rail and road links.
8. To sign at an early date an agreement with a view to promoting tourism.
9. To abolish visa formalities among the three countries for travel purposes.

10. To provide technical assistance to each other in the form of experts and training facilities.

Furthermore, the Heads of State have directed to explore all the possibilities for expanding co-operation in the cultural field among the countries of the region. Cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage, disseminating information about the history, civilization and culture of the peoples of the region, *inter-alia* through the establishment of Chairs in Universities, the exchange of students, the grant of scholarships, the establishment of cultural centres and the joint sponsoring of an Institute for initiating studies and research on their common cultural heritage.

The activities planned within the present scheme of collaboration shall be carried out under the name of "Regional Co-operation for Development".

The Heads of State expressed the hope that the spirit of perfect harmony and of regional solidarity which prevailed throughout the deliberations of the Istanbul Conference would ensure the attainment of the objectives formulated at this Conference.

They are confident that the combined efforts of their peoples to this end will open new vistas of hope and opportunity for them and thus contribute to world peace and to the prosperity of the whole region.

The Committee will submit its report to the Ministerial Meeting.

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**DECISIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE
SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF IRAN, PAKISTAN AND TURKEY
HELD AT ISTANBUL ON JULY 21, 1964**

The Heads of Government of Iran His Excellency Mr. Hasanali Mansour, of Pakistan His Excellency Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, and of Turkey His Excellency Mr. Ismet Inonu, met at Istanbul on July 21, 1964. The Heads of Governments had before them the Report of the Ministerial Pre-Summit Meeting (July 18-19, 1964) at Ankara on Economic and Cultural Collaboration between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. After a detailed exchange of views the Heads of Governments observed and decided as under:—

1. The emergence of regional economic groupings enjoying a community of interest is an outstanding feature of our time for accelerating the pace of economic growth. Efforts directed towards regional economic collaboration have gained international acceptance and the present move to promote collaborations amongst countries of the regions is directed towards the same aim, viz., the strengthening of their developmental efforts through active and sustained collaboration on a regional basis. This is particularly true in the case of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey since a desire and basis for such a close collaboration and co-operation exist amongst them, and will continue in view of the cultural and historic ties of friendship amongst the peoples of the three countries, and further because increasing regional economic co-operation has become a necessity. Economic and cultural collaboration amongst them is therefore most desirable and should be raised to the highest possible level. There are great possibilities for such collaboration to the mutual benefit of the three countries which should be achieved expeditiously.

2. The measures for economic collaboration suggested in the following paragraphs may be broadly divided into two categories:

- (a) those which can be worked out and implemented forthwith; and
- (b) those which will require detailed study and scrutiny.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

3. A Regional Planning Committee composed of the heads of the Planning Organisations is established. It will be assisted by advisers and could meet in any of the regional countries, preferably by rotation.

4. The Committee will study the development plans and production potential of countries of the region with a view, *inter alia*, to making recommendations on joint purpose projects and long-term purchase agreements.

Joint purpose projects will feed the requirements of the three countries. There are several projects for which none of these countries can provide a sufficient domestic market, yet they can be viable projects if the total requirements of the three countries are taken into consideration.

5. The Committee may also make proposals regarding the harmonization of the national development plans in the wider interest of accelerated regional development.

6. The Committee will submit its reports to the Ministerial Meetings, the first report to be submitted to the next such meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

7. Efficient and effective means of communications and transport are essential for the promotion of the regional economic and cultural collaboration. The preparation of recommendations in this field, and their implementation, should be given the highest priority.

8. *Air transportation.*—A Working Group on Air Transportation is set up to study measures required to:

- (a) Improve the transport services within the region so that quick and frequent movement of passengers and freight is facilitated within the region.
- (b) Establish a strong and competitive international air line among the three countries.
- (c) Foster co-operation among the civil and commercial aviation authorities of the three countries and develop common policies in international forums.

The report of the Working Group should be available for the next Ministerial Meeting.

9. *Shipping*.—Collaboration among the countries of the region in shipping is highly desirable. A Working Group on Shipping is set up to investigate the possibility of securing a close co-operation in this field including the establishment of a joint maritime line or "conference" arrangements.

10. *Roads, Railways and Telecommunications*.—Working Groups on Roads, Railways and Telecommunications are established immediately. The Group will, *inter alia*, study and report on the following:

- (a) The measures which should be taken to complete expeditiously the rail and road links among the countries of the region.
- (b) whether any additional rail and road links are considered necessary;
- (c) reduction of telephone rates;
- (d) establishment of P.T.T. offices in border areas;
- (e) feasibility of providing services such as direct dialling between the countries of the region, satellite communications etc.

11. It was agreed that the postal and telegraph rates among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey be reduced to the levels of internal rates within the respective countries. The implementation of this decision is entrusted to the P.T.T. authorities of the three countries.

12. The construction of roads from the western and central parts of Iran to Zahidan, and from Karachi to Zahidan should be given high consideration by Iran and Pakistan, so that the two countries are effectively linked by road. The Zahidan-Kashan rail link should be given further consideration with a view to developing it as early as possible.

TRADE

13. Economic collaboration should provide for effective measures to build up and promote trade, since expansion of intra-regional trade apart from being a highly desirable end in itself, tends to further promote regional economic growth and amity.

14. A Working Group on Trade is established to study, report and recommend, *inter alia*, on the following measures on which agreement in principle has been reached:

- (a) Free/freer movement of goods among the countries of the region through practicable means such as the conclusion of trade agreements etc.
- (b) Transit trade arrangements.
- (c) Establishment of closer collaboration between existing Chambers of Commerce and establishment of a joint Chamber of Commerce.
- (d) Establishment of halls and show rooms, provision of special customs facilities for exhibits and increased participation in each other's fairs.
- (e) Dissemination of information on a large scale of the export and import potentials of the three countries.
- (f) Investigation of the possibilities of joint publicity and joint marketing policy outside the region of similar exportable products.

PETROLEUM

15. A Working Group on Petroleum is established to consider measures for co-operation among the three countries in the field of petroleum and natural gas and for their exploration, drilling, exploitation, refining, transportation, distribution, etc. Collaboration in this field could be developed to mutual advantage.

TOURISM

16. A Tourist Agreement will be signed at an early date among the countries of the region with a view to promoting tourist traffic among themselves, and to increase the flow of tourists from other countries. A Working Group on Tourism should be established immediately to prepare an agreement on tourism which should, *inter alia*, cover co-operation in publicity, group or package tourist arrangements, promotion of intra-regional travel, substitutes of passports for documents valid for travelling in the three countries, efforts with the aim of exchanging and training of tourist personnel, technicians, tourist investments, tourist propaganda and utilization of the services and facilities of their tourist organizations, travel bureaus and

other agencies in their countries and abroad. As economic collaboration grows intra-regional travel should increase considerably; it does, however, need a special effort if it is to be developed to a substantial degree in the immediate future.

ABOLITION OF VISAS

17. The abolition of visas for travel purposes by their nationals in the three countries was accepted in principle; the procedure for the implementation of this decision should be worked out by the Working Group on Tourism.

BANKING AND INSURANCE

18. A Working Group on Banking and Insurance is established for recommending measures for collaboration in these fields.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

19. The countries of the region should provide technical assistance to each other in the form of exports and training facilities. Such a programme will, apart from the intrinsic utility, promote regional understanding and harmony. The Planning Committee will be directly responsible for progressing this matter.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

20. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to one another by historical and cultural ties. They share a common heritage, their cultural ties go far back in history, and their national cultures owe much to continuous exchanges which have gone on for centuries. In the modern world, they must integrate their traditional cultures with the new scientific outlook.

21. Co-operation in the field of education, science and culture is necessary to develop consciousness of the common cultural heritage, and to promote social and economic development and political collaboration.

22. During the last few years, a certain measure of progress has been achieved in cultural relations through bilateral programmes. However, there is considerable scope for further action. At the same time, there is strong need for a joint sponsorship of many of the cultural activities under a regional programme.

23. The programme of cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards the following aims:

- (a) Creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage. To this end, the three countries should jointly sponsor an Institute/Project initiating studies and research in this field and bringing out clearly those traditions which bind the people of the region together. Further, the school books should be carefully reviewed to eliminate misleading interpretations of history, and to promote greater understanding of their common interests.
- (b) Disseminating information about history, civilization and culture of the people of the region. To this end each country should consider:
 - i) establishment of Chairs for the study of its language, history, civilization and culture in Universities of the other countries;
 - ii) increasing substantially the number of scholarships for the students of other countries to enable them to study together in their educational institutions;
 - iii) establishment of Cultural Centres in the other two countries;
 - iv) provision, as far as possible, of facilities for the teaching of its national language in the schools of other member countries.
- (c) Using of media of mass communications, radio, films, television etc., should be extensively used for the propagation of information and ideas, aimed at a closer understanding of the people of the region.

24. Cultural co-operation may also be extended through:

- (a) exchange in the field of Fine Arts.
- (b) exchanges of visits by teachers, scientists, educational administrators, writers, artists, journalists etc.
- (c) exchange of information on educational techniques, experiences and programmes.
- (d) collaboration in regard to programmes for radio, films and television.
- (e) elimination of obstacles in the way of free exchange of books, films and other printed materials of an educational and cultural character.

(f) organisation of regional tournaments.

(g) co-operation in the field of joint production of films.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

25. The organizational arrangements for planning and promoting economic and cultural collaboration amongst Iran, Pakistan and Turkey should be simple and effective. As the scope of co-operation widens, these arrangements could be modified as required.

26. The highest decision-making body for regional co-operation shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of the Ministers nominated by each of the three countries concerned. It shall consider and decide upon measures for regional economic and cultural co-operation. It will also follow-up the progress in the implementation of its decisions. The Council shall meet once in four months and more frequently if necessary. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Head of State or Head of Government of the host country.

27. The Council will be assisted by a Regional Planning Committee composed of the Heads of the three Plan Organizations. They will deal with work relating to regional collaboration, including detailed preparatory negotiations and preparation of recommendations for submission to the Council. The Committee will be assisted by Working Groups which will report to it. If necessary, the Committee may engage expert consultants to examine particular subjects for regional co-operation.

28. The Plan Organization of the host country will for the time being provide secretarial facilities (including office accommodation, etc.). Officials of the countries deputed by their Governments to serve on the Secretariat will draw their emoluments and allowances from their own Governments. The Secretariat will be located in the three countries by rotation for a period of one year. In the first year the Secretariat will be located in Teheran.

29. After 12 months the Council of Ministers will review the position and decide upon the setting up of a permanent Secretariat.

LIST OF DELEGATIONS TO SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF IRAN, PAKISTAN AND TURKEY AT ISTANBUL IN JULY, 1964

Iran

1. His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahinshah of Iran.
2. H.E. Mr. H.A. Mansour, Prime Minister.
3. H.E. Mr. Abbas Arm, Foreign Minister.
4. H.E. Dr. H.A. Loghman Adham, Chief of Protocol to the Imperial Court.
5. Lt. Gen. Fazeli, Chief of the Logistic Deptt. General Staff.
6. H.E. Dr. Alinaghi Alikhani, Economy Minister.
7. H.E. Mr. Safi Asfia, Managing Director of the Plan Organisation.
8. H.E. Dr. Majid Rahnama, Deputy Foreign Minister.
9. H.E. Dr. Gholamreza Nikpey, Deputy Prime Minister.
10. H.E. Dr. Mohammad Yeganeh, Deputy Minister, Economic Affairs.
11. H.E. The Education Minister.
12. General Ali M. Khademi, Managing Director, Iranian National Airways Corporation.
13. Mr. Hooshang Batmanglidj, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Pakistan

1. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, N.Pk., H.J., President of Pakistan.
2. Mr. Mohammad Shoaib, H.Pk., Finance Minister.
3. Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, H.Pk., Foreign Minister.
4. Mr. Said Hasan, H.Q.A., Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
5. Mr. S.M. Sharif, H.Q.A., Secretary, Ministry of Education.
6. Mr. M.M. Ahmed, S. Pk., Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

7. Mr. M. Rabb, Ambassador of Pakistan in Turkey.
8. Air Vice Marshal Nur Khan, Managing Director P.I.A.
9. Mr. Salman A. Ali, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. Mr. S.M. Sulaiman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
11. Brig. General M. Rafi Khan, Military Secretary to President.
12. Mr. Akbar Adil, Economic Adviser.

Turkey

1. His Excellency General Cemal Gursel, President of Turkey.
2. H.E. Mr. Ismet Inonu, Prime Minister.
3. H.E. Mr. Erkin, Foreign Minister.
4. H.E. Mr. Fenni Islimyeli, Commerce Minister.
5. H.E. Mr. Ferit Melen, Finance Minister.
6. Mr. Ziya Muezzinoglu, Head of State Planning Division.
7. Prof. Dr. Besim Ustunel, Head of the Economic Planning Deptt. State Planning.
8. Mr. Kamuran Gurun, Assistant Secretary General Economic Affairs Ministry.
9. Mr. Hamit Batu, Director General, Cultural Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. Mr. Ozdemir Benler, Director General, First Department of Economics, Foreign Ministry.
11. Mr. Rahmi Gumrukcouglu, Assistant Director General, Deptt. of Economic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
12. Mr. Zeki Toker, Director General of Treasury and Secretary General of the Organization of International Economic Co-operation, Finance Ministry.
13. Mr. Kemal Canturk, Director General at the Treasury, Ministry of Finance.
14. Mr. Fahir Savran, Counsellor, Deptt. of Foreign Trade, Commerce Ministry.
15. Mr. Muhittin Asral, Head of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication.
16. Mr. Sami Sehbenderler, Director General, Turkish Airlines.
17. Mr. Mukadder Sezgin, Director, International Relations, Ministry of Tourism & Information.

TURKISH PERMANENT MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

No. 525-90

28/3

New York, March 28, 1966

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that General Cevdet Sunay has been elected President of the Turkish Republic at a joint meeting of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey today.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

O. Eralp

Orhan Eralp
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc. Mr. Karasimhan
Mr. de Meulemeester

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: BERNARDES ONLY
FROM: SECRETARY-GENERAL
DATE: 29 MARCH 1966
NUMBER: UNNUMBERED

Although Gursel is no longer President, in the event of his death, Turkey may accord him state funeral requiring high-level representation. In such a case I have in mind requesting you to represent me at funeral ceremony accompanied by Ward. Please advise.

New President, Old Problems

Gen. Cevdet Sunay comes to the Presidency of Turkey at a difficult time. There is no solution in sight for the Cyprus problem which has brought Turkey and Greece close to war more than once in the last two years and eroded Ankara's relations with the United States.

Inside Turkey political unrest is sufficient to drive Premier Suleyman Demirel's five-month-old Justice party Government along a questionable path. Despite its absolute majority in the National Assembly, the Government feels compelled to crack down with increasing severity on members of the Turkish Labor party. This left-wing group holds only fifteen of 450 seats in the Assembly and hardly poses a threat to the Government; yet, Mr. Demirel now says he will submit new "anti-Communist" legislation.

Spokesmen for the Republican People's party of former Premier Ismet Inonu have joined Labor in accusing the Government of abusing its police powers and of illegally injecting Islamic appeals into its anti-left drive. Mr. Demirel's measures smack too much of those employed by the late Premier Adnan Menderes, who was overthrown by the Turkish Army in 1960 and later executed. The Justice party, regarded as heir to the outlawed Menderes Democrats, should be especially chary of such tactics.

General Sunay's determination to keep the army out of Turkish politics unquestionably is as strong as that of Gen. Cemal Gursel, whom he has now replaced as President. As chief of staff, General Sunay kept the army on the sidelines last October and allowed the Justice party to form a Government after it had won impressively in a free election. He crushed coup attempts by disaffected army elements in 1962 and 1963 and kept the Inonu Government in office.

In 1964, however, General Sunay was moved to warn that provocations by the Justice party, insults to the army and "the division of the nation into two hostile camps" might precipitate "an armed revolution." The memory of that warning by the man who has now doffed his uniform to become the fifth President of the Turkish Republic should be enough to temper the actions of Mr. Demirel and of any in opposition whose goal is to divide the country.

31st March 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 525-90 dated 28 March informing me that General Cevdet Sunay has been elected President of the Turkish Republic at a joint meeting of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 28 March 1966.

I shall be grateful if you will convey to the President of the Republic my warmest congratulations and sincere good wishes.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant

His Excellency
Mr. Orhan Erulp
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Turkey to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

cc: Mr. de Meulemeester
Mr. Lemieux

TURKISH PERMANENT MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

No. 525-90

New York, March 28, 1966

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that
General Cevdet Sunay has been elected President of
the Turkish Republic at a joint meeting of the
Grand National Assembly of Turkey today. on 28 March 66

I avail myself of this opportunity to
renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my
highest consideration.

O. Eralp

Orhan Eralp
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc m P de M.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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W
Note No. 3356
12 April 1967

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

The President of the Republic of Turkey, General Cevdet Sunay, will visit United Nations Headquarters on Thursday, 13 April.

The President and members of his suite, accompanied by Orhan Eralp, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, will arrive at the garden gates at 47th Street at 12:00 noon where he will be met outside the building by Sinan A. Korle, Acting United Nations Chief of Protocol. He will be received by C.V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chief de Cabinet of the Secretary-General, inside the Public Lobby.

After a tour of the area outside the Meditation Room, where he will be shown the various commemorative plaques on the wall, the President and members of his party will go up the ceremonial ramp to the balcony behind the General Assembly Hall and then to the General Assembly Hall. From there, the Presidential party will proceed through the North Delegates' Lounge to the Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and the Security Council Chambers and thence to the South Lounge.

Secretariat staff members of Turkish nationality, previously assembled in the South Lounge, will be introduced to the President.

The President and his suite will, at 12:20 p.m., proceed to Conference Room 4 where he will meet the Chairman of the African-Asian Group and members of the Group.

The Presidential party will leave the building by the Delegates' entrance at 12:45 p.m. Mr. Narasimhan will take leave of the President, outside the Delegates' entrance.

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5 October 1970

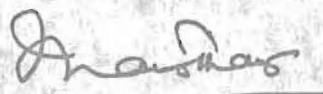
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Sir,

I refer to your letter of 30 September 1970 by which you were good enough to inform me of the Turkish Government's decision to provide food and medical supplies in aid to the people who have suffered in consequence of the recent events in Jordan.

The President of the General Assembly and I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of Turkey for its generous gesture.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.



U Thant

His Excellency
U Halûk Bayülken
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 523
New York, N.Y. 10017

✓ cc: Mrs. E. Mira