

# **MODULE-2 POST WAR DEVELOPMENTS**

## **TOPIC-NATO, SEATO ,CENTO**

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# Military Alliances

- The period of cold war witnessed the formation of military alliances all over the world under the leadership of the two super powers - USA and USSR.
- Formed on regional basis- primarily as military alliance or defensive alliances.
- Ensure collective security in particular geographical region to effect economic development through economic co-operation
- and to establish authority of powerful nation over the smaller states of a particular region.

# NATO, SEATO, BAGHDAD PACT

## ❑ North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- One of the early military alliance- defensive organization under the leadership of the USA against Soviet blocs
- One of the largest alliance in non communist world.
- It was Churchill's “ **Iron-curtain speech** that provided the idea of a military alliance between the Atlantic states as a bulwark against the Soviet Union
- The credit for its formation is best given to **Ernest Bevin**, British Foreign Secretary.
- Alarmed about Soviet intension in Germany, Bevin proposed a treaty proposal for unified western Europe.

- - Accordingly Britain, France, Belgium, Netherland and Luxemburg met in Brussels to consider new security measures for western Europe.
  - On March 17 1948 they signed a treaty for economic, social and cultural collaboration and collective self-defence.
  - The Brussels Pact was not strong enough for the defence of western Europe. Hence they made an attempt to bring America into the pact.- result was the formation of the NATO.
  - The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington in April 1949 by 12 countries.

- Great Britain, France , Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Canada, and the United Nations.
- Greece and turkey joined this treaty in 1952 and western Germany in 1955.
- Spain also became its members in 1982.
- It contains 14 provisions . Major provisions are :

- 1 mutual financial help to be provided to each other
- 2. mutual conflicts to be solved through mutual talks.
- 3. an armed attack against one member state or more shall be taken as an attack against all and shall be resisted by all means including the use of armed force.
- NATO transacts its business through civil and military agencies.
- North Atlantic Council – supreme executive organ of the NATO.- consists of permanent representatives of all the member states.
- A NATO army was also created.
- NATO was primarily a Military body.
- The Secretariat was the permanent civilian bureaucracy of NATO and its headquarters was at Brussels.
- The Military committee with its headquarters at Washington was most important section of the NATO.

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- It was established to counter the perceived military threat from Soviet Union.
- The creation of NATO brought an immediate increase in tension which prompted Soviet union to set up counter military alliance

# South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)

- Another military alliance formed on the pattern of NATO to contain communist expansion in South East Asia.
- The USA- the initiative for the formation of SEATO especially in the context of the establishment of the communist government in China.
- Failure of France in Indo- China to hold against the communist forces and the stalemate on the Korean issue also aroused fear of the growing menace of communism in south east Asia.



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- In order to check the spread of communism in Southeast Asia, the US and Western powers proceeded to establish a regional collective defence system.
- Earlier initiative – Chian Kai shek , nationalist leader of china
- America initiated measures for the establishment of the proposed organization.
- **John Foster Dulles**, the US Secretary of state, played a significant role in the formation of SEATO.- brainchild.
- It was formed on **8 September 1954** at the conference held at Manila, attended by the representatives of USA, France , Britain, Australia, Newzeland, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan.
- The Treaty consisted a preamble and 11 articles.
- They undertook to settle international disputes through peaceful means and to resist armed attack through collective security.

- SEATO established its headquarters at **Bangkok**.
- Unlike the NATO, SEATO had no permanent army of its own.
- SEATO failed to achieve its aim of collective security for Southeast Asia.
- Pakistan completely withdrew from SEATO in September 1972.
- **SEATO was formally dissolved on 30 June 1977.**

# Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)

- Other wise known as BAGHDAD PACT.
- Another regional military alliance formed for the defense of the Middle East region.
- The association of some West Asian countries with Soviet Union also aroused fear among the Western powers.
- US carried out its policy of forming anti-communist military alliance to the West Asia.- led to the formation of the Baghdad Pact.
- The Baghdad Pact was concluded between Iraq and Turkey in February 1955.
- Later on Britain, Pakistan and Iran joined this pact- now multilateral pact.
- Consisted of a preamble and 8 articles.

- In November 1955, the five members of the Pact met in Baghdad and set up a formal organization.
- The Baghdad pact encouraged serious problems right from the beginning.
- It attracted opposition from several Arab countries.
- Anglo-French-Jewish attack on Suez in 1956 – anti-west feelings.
- The Pact received a set back when Iraq withdrew from it in March 1959 after a revolution in that country- Central Treaty Organization
- Headquarters was shifted to Ankara.

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- Pakistan also had become dissatisfied with the organization.
- In March 1979, **Turkey, Iran and Pakistan** left CENTO
- They set up a new regional organization known as **Regional Cooperation For Development.**
- On **26 September 1979**, CENTO officially ceased to operate.