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**THE**  
**CENTO**  
**COUNCIL**  
**meets in**  
**ANKARA**

**April 27-28, 1961**

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ANKARA CONFERENCE SERIES  
of  
The CENTO Ministerial Council



*Flags of the five Nations participating in the Ninth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council, line the entrance to the Turkish New Grand Assembly Building in Ankara where the Meeting was held.*

*COVER: An artist's impression of the New Grand Assembly Building in Ankara.*

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FOREWORD

The Ankara Conference Series of the Central Treaty Organization was the second in the history of the Organization to be held in Ankara. The Ministerial Council had last met there in January 1958.

The Economic Committee met in London from December 12-15, 1960 and the Military Committee in Ankara from April 24-25, 1961.

The delegations were led by: Iran — H.E. Mr. Hossein Ghods Nakhai, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pakistan — H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, Minister for External Affairs; Turkey, — H.E. Mr. Selim Sarper, Minister for Foreign Affairs who acted as Chairman; United Kingdom — The Right Honourable The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The United States Observer Delegation was led by the Honourable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

The public record series is intended as a convenient reference source for those concerned with and interested in CENTO affairs — and particularly the peoples of the Region upon whose understanding and co-operation the future of the Organization so greatly depends.

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## THE COMMITTEES MEET

The Ninth Session of the Council at the Ministerial level was preceded by meetings of the Economic and Military Committees. The Committee meetings were held as follows:—

Economic Committee. London. 12-15 December 1960.

Military Committee. Ankara. 24-25 April 1961.

### Economic Committee Ninth Session : London



*When the Economic Committee met in London on December 12, 1960, it was opened by Mr. J. Godber, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is seen here (standing) at the opening ceremony. To the right is Sir Patrick Reilly of the Foreign Office, who acted as Chairman of the Meeting and to the left is Mr. Bulend Kestelli, CENTO Deputy Secretary General (Economic).*

## ECONOMIC COMMITTEE Ninth Session : London

Press Communique  
London, December 15, 1960.

The Ninth Meeting of the Economic Committee of CENTO was opened in London by Mr. Joseph Godber, Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, on December 12, and ended to-day. In his opening speech Mr. Godber drew attention to the real progress which CENTO had made in the economic field in nearly six years since the Organization was first established. Under the Chairmanship of Sir Patrick Reilly, United Kingdom, delegates from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States have reviewed the economic development programme of the Organization covering communications, public works, agriculture, scientific and technical education, health, trade, minerals and labour.

The most important field of CENTO economic activity lies in the development of communications between Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, the main projects currently under way being a rail link and an all-weather road link between Turkey and Iran, a coastal road from Karachi to link up with the Iranian road network, an interior road linking Pakistan and Iran via Quetta, the development of Trabzon Port, microwave telecommunications links between Ankara, Tehran and Karachi, high frequency telecommunications links between the regional capitals and London, and the provision of navigational and meteorological equipment for the airway channels between the regional capitals. The Committee took note of some new undertakings by the United States and United Kingdom Governments to contribute funds to these projects, comprising a loan from the United States Development Loan Fund of \$6 millions to Turkey for the Turkey-Iran rail link, a United States offer of \$1,500,000 for the airway project, and United Kingdom offers of £100,000 each to Iran for the Turkey-Iran highway, to Pakistan for the Pakistan-Iran Coastal Highway and to Turkey for Trabzon Port.

Projects in the fields of agriculture, health, trade and scientific and technical education comprise training schemes, visits by experts, supplies of equipment and the running of the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science at Tehran, the CENTO Training Centre in the use of Agricultural Machinery and Soil and Water Conservation at Karaj in Iran, which will open in the spring of 1961, and the CENTO Institute of Animal Reproduction at

Karachi. The Committee noted satisfactory progress with technical assistance of many kinds, but particularly in agriculture and animal husbandry which are of fundamental importance to the economics of the regional member countries.

Besides bilateral economic and technical assistance furnished by the United States and the United Kingdom to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan in the fields listed above, the Economic Committee also took note of progress in the use of the Multilateral Technical Co-operation Fund, a joint fund to which all five governments contribute for the financing of mutual technical assistance among the CENTO countries.

The next meeting of the Economic Committee will take place in Washington in 1961.

**MILITARY COMMITTEE**  
Ninth Session  
Ankara, 24-25 April, 1961



*Before the opening of the Military Committee Meeting, the Heads of National Delegations went to the mausoleum of Kemal Ataturk to lay a wreath in tribute.*

**MILITARY COMMITTEE**  
Press Communiqué

ANKARA, APRIL 25. The Military Committee of the Central Treaty Organization met in Ankara on the 24th and 25th of April 1961, under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant General Abdolhosseyn Hedjazi, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces, who also led the Iranian Delegation. The other delegations were led by:

PAKISTAN	General Mohammad Musa, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army
TURKEY	General Cevdet Sunay, Chief of the Turkish General Staff
UNITED KINGDOM	Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of Defence Staff
UNITED STATES	General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Army Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Committee deliberations included consideration of military plans for the area, certain operational projects, standardization and the combined training programme for the years 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Satisfactory agreement was reached on all these items and necessary measures were taken to put the decisions of the Committee into effect.

The Military Committee also discussed in detail future military organization arrangements for CENTO.

At the conclusion of the meeting a complete report was prepared for presentation to the CENTO Council of Ministers who will meet in Ankara on 27, 28 and 29 April 1961.

## THE COUNCIL MEETS

The Ninth Session of the Central Treaty Organization Council at the Ministerial level was held in Ankara from 27-28 April, 1961. The meeting was inaugurated by a message from the Turkish President, General Cemal Gürsel.



*The Ninth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council being inaugurated by a message from the Turkish President, General Cemal Gürsel.*

## INAUGURAL MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL CEMAL GÜRSEL

**Head of State and Government of Turkey.**

I declare open the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting of the Central Treaty Organization with my most sincere feelings of success. The Turkish Nation and Government feel great pride and happiness of the convening in Ankara of the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting of our Organization which has a noble and praiseworthy goal such as the enhancement of national security, welfare and happiness of its members contributing thereby to world peace.

World nations, despite the very sad experiences of the two world wars which greatly damaged the values of civilization and mankind, are unfortunately still far from having achieved an atmosphere of peace and security which would have enabled them to allocate their entire resources and potentialities to their material and moral development without having to worry about their security.

If such an atmosphere which would only be in the interest of all nations had been created, mankind would have derived priceless benefits from it.

While the establishment of such an atmosphere remains as our ultimate aim, until such time as this is realized, it continues to be our duty to take every possible measure which the prevailing circumstances require for the maintenance of world peace through the safeguard of our national security and the principles of democracy and freedom to which we dedicated ourselves.

Our activities within the framework of CENTO are nothing but the fulfillment of this duty. We, therefore, find ourselves justified to expect all, who sincerely believe in world peace and security and respect human rights, to welcome these activities.

The successful results achieved so far by the Central Treaty Organization in the fields of security, economic development and cultural activities are a source of confidence for the future of the Organization.

It is a pleasure for me to express my warmest greetings to the distinguished Representatives of the countries participating in the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting and wish them great success in their work for peace.



**Introductory Statement by  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. M.O.A. BAIG  
Secretary General of the  
Central Treaty Organization**

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have just heard the gracious message of the Head of State and Government of Turkey, His Excellency General Cemal Gürsel, and on behalf of the Central Treaty Organization I thank His Excellency for having inaugurated the Ninth Session of the Ministerial Council. We are very appreciative of this honour.

Also, on behalf of CENTO, I welcome the Delegations to this Meeting, which is being held at the seat of our Headquarters.

The Council last met at Ministerial level in Tehran a year ago. According to our rules, we should meet twice every year, but there were various considerations which prevented our holding the usual autumn meeting in 1960. It is useful for us to get together twice a year to renew contacts, to exchange ideas, and to review what has been done and what needs to be done to make CENTO progressively more efficient and useful to the member nations. The more active the interest that is shown in any organization by its members the more healthy will it be.

Over the past year, the CENTO region has been peaceful except for the radio warfare which seems to be a normal feature of the current political scene. I am glad to say, however, that it is proving ineffective throughout the region. Facts are the best weapon we possess in our armoury against fiction.

Communist aggression and infiltration continue against some of our neighbours on the periphery of the Sino-Soviet bloc, neighbours who consider neutrality to be their best shield. In the event, it does not seem to be much of a protection. On the other hand, we may note once again that since the formation of NATO, CENTO and SEATO, not one square inch of territory belonging to any of the countries covered by these treaties has been lost or even threatened. Perhaps the story might have been different if the Soviets were determined to try their luck against us, but the facts seem to indicate that they do not consider it advisable to take chances with any of the countries allied to or closely associated with their great nuclear rival, the United States of America. It is the presence of the United States which

gives meaning and validity to any defensive alliance or organization of the free world and CENTO is no exception, though the Americans are with us not as full members but as observers. Even this somewhat anomalous position is very powerful protection for the region.

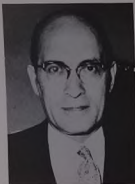
Today we are going into conference to consider, over the next 2 or 3 days, our political, military and economic position. The economic side of our activities, though paradoxically it does not catch the interest of the men in the street so vividly as political and military developments, is nevertheless of very considerable importance to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the region. Our political and military strength is not an end in itself — it is but a means of securing the welfare of our nations. As in the military field, so in the economic. Without the powerful support of the United States and of the United Kingdom, and without the generous expenditure of their taxpayers' money to meet some of our needs, the regional countries would be in a worse position economically than they are at the present time. It may well be that the aid is not enough. It is difficult, however, to say just how much is enough, especially when speaking in terms of resources, human and material, not one's own.

In countries which have a long way to go before they can come even approximately close to the standards of living normal in highly industrialized countries, there must inevitably be long and even trying periods when nothing seems to be progressing fast enough. That is a stage through which all societies have to pass, and impatience in such conditions is at least a sign that there are large reserves of mental and physical energy available and anxious to be put to constructive use.

Nevertheless, human values are not exclusively based on material benefits, though in this material world such interests must play a prominent part. As we have clearly seen over the past few years and even months, the urge for freedom is almost as compelling as that for food, and it is the permanent freedom, economic as well as political, of the individual that is the aim of our intentions and endeavours.

I should like to thank the Government of Turkey for the highly efficient arrangements which they have made for the holding of this Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in their capital. Furthermore, over the past 2½ years they have provided very good accommodation for CENTO headquarters in a wing of the new Grand National Assembly Building, and we are grateful to them for having given us these facilities. That accommodation is now required for the purposes for which it was originally built.

Before concluding, I take the opportunity of wishing the delegations assembled here today good luck and success in their deliberations.



**Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Iranian Delegation  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. HOSSEIN GHODS NAKHAI  
Minister for Foreign Affairs**

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Delegates,

It is with a sense of great pleasure that the Council of Ministers of the CENTO countries gather in the capital of their friend and fellow architect of the CENTO Treaty, and receive during every hour of their stay the hospitality and affection which are characteristic of the brave Turkish nation who act as their hosts.

I am not even trying to thank the Turkish people and their Government for the hospitality bestowed upon us, for I have no inclination to keep my friendly sentiments and gratitude within the bounds which words and expressions do usually create for us. I shall therefore mention in passing that the friendly and brotherly ties and the cultural and spiritual bonds between Iran and Turkey are so strong and so numerous that they never allow us to feel as strangers here, where we read the telling glances of recognition in the eyes of our Turkish friends.

There is also a personal pleasure for me to renew my acquaintance after a somewhat lengthy period with the Organization in whose inception I was a witness, and to find myself for the first time in the happy position to be able to collaborate with a most distinguished group of friends. I find myself no stranger in this gathering, for some six years ago when I had the honour to act as His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador at Baghdad, I was in close touch with the activities of this economic and defensive organization then known as the Baghdad Pact, and, in performance of my duty I had the privilege to participate in the Organization's first meeting.

Since then other calls of duty prevented my physical contact with the Organization, I have, however, been in close touch with its activities and have watched its progress with great care and interest.

It is therefore with a sense of pride that I find the small plant which was sown some years back now is grown into a handsome and magnificent fruit-bearing tree. The political history of the world cannot perhaps indicate another defensive and economic pact so much caught in the meshes of opposition and animosity and so much thwarted in its efforts by the subversive

interests of its opponents and ill-wishers. In spite of these frustrations, however, we are glad to see the Treaty now entering its sixth year of existence, thanks to the undeterred resolve of its members to defend their independence, to raise the standard of living of their people and to strengthen their economy by the intelligent use of their material and manpower. In the course of the nine meetings of this Council we have not only succeeded in finding a commendable understanding between ourselves, but have placed before it our problems and difficulties in a frank and candid manner. We realise that there is still a very long way to go before we can attain our high and sacred ideals, and that, out of necessity, we must make great sacrifices and abide by the principles of mutual sympathy, for there is no gain without pain.

Our experience and most specially the lessons we have learnt from the world during the recent years, have convinced us more than ever that the secret of the security and the stability of nations lies in their unity and strength for, as the distinguished American statesman has put it, «in cooperation there is salvation». These essential needs will not, however, be reached unless we build our defensive strength upon the solid foundation of the well-being and economic prosperity of our peoples. Without such firm basis we cannot rest assured of our independence and security.

The first step towards the achievement of these objectives and the attainment of our goal is, I believe, the true diagnosis of our bounden duty to make a thorough investigation of our position. Having ascertained our problem and with full knowledge of all the impediments we must spare no effort to surmount them.

Thus the greater is our knowledge and effort in the appraisal of our defensive strength and economic potentials, the nearer we will be in our march towards our ultimate objectives, for it is impossible to imagine a situation in which a physician may have a full knowledge of a disease and yet be unable to prescribe the remedy.

In spite of the important measures which have been taken during the last six years in the strengthening of the economic and defensive potentials of the regional countries, we must consider the period as that of the diagnosis for defects and difficulties, for most of our time has, out of necessity, been spent upon the study of economic and other kindred plans and upon the investigation of the potentials of the region for the development of their economic and defensive strength. I consider it my duty to thank on behalf of the regional members of the Organization our American and British members for their cooperation and collaboration in the preparation of necessary plans and projects. The American and British experts have indeed



hazarded the hardship of long and tedious journeys to the remotest parts of the region and have accepted the inconveniences of such journeys in their commendable spirit of cooperation with their partners from the regional countries.

It must, however, be confessed that mere preparation of plans cannot be productive of results, and that their importance can be limited to the place they occupy in the pertinent files. There is no doubt in any one's mind that as people become more and more convinced about the benefits of the Treaty which regulates our relations, the firmer will become its foundation and greater will be its influence upon the people's minds.

The regional members of the CENTO have, so far as it has been possible for them, endeavoured to make their public conscious of the Treaty and its importance and effects; but no propaganda activities will produce the natural effects expected from it unless it is backed by visible specimens and evidences.

I do not deny the useful measures taken by the CENTO in economic and agricultural fields, but I must stress the fact that what has been hitherto accomplished is a mere drop in the stream of our needs and difficulties.

A careful survey of the facts will force us to confess that we have not so far made many conspicuous achievements. There have been studies on various problems, and reports also have been compiled of the results of those studies, which in turn, have become subjects of thorough studies. I believe we have reached a stage when we have to implement the survey of the reports and the report of the surveys.

We have no time for delay, and the regional members are ready for action. Each one of our countries has earmarked a portion of its meagre budget for the implementation of the plans and projects. But unfortunately, we are unable to accomplish them alone, as our financial resources do not allow such tremendous undertakings, and thus we are in need of assistance from our friends and non-regional members.

In the age when the great powers are planning the conquest of space, regional members of the Treaty desire to expand their communication network, their railway systems, and their ports, to develop their agriculture and industry, and to gain for themselves a place in the family of nations worthy of their historical culture and civilization.

I believe whatever measure is taken in this direction will be a decisive contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in this vital area of the world.

It is my sincere hope that in achieving this goal which has motivated this gathering, we shall all succeed and that we shall be able to meet, in the best possible way, the historic commitments we have undertaken.



**Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Pakistan Delegation  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MANZUR QADIR  
Minister for External Affairs**

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the members of my delegation and on my own behalf, I take this opportunity to express deep appreciation for the warm welcome which has been accorded to us and the excellent arrangements made by the Turkish Government for holding the meeting in this historic city which bears such close association with the illustrious name of Ataturk and his ideals, which we all greatly honour and cherish. The brave nation of Turks has proved, time and again, that however strong the challenge, and however heavy the odds, they have the will and the power to preserve their freedom. This meeting in the Capital of Turkey is, therefore, symbolic of the determination which all the members of CENTO share equally to resist, with all their strength, any forces which might threaten their independence, or put into jeopardy any of the freedoms which are the birth-right of every human individual.

The purpose and object of our alliance is well known. It is a purely defensive alliance. It is not directed against any one. Its members wish to live in peace with all their neighbours. It is an arrangement for mutual security to preserve the integrity, independence and freedom of the countries in the region which it protects. Speaking on this point, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan said at the sixth session of this alliance two years ago, something which, I think will bear repetition. He said:

«If today we are signatories to the two security pacts which intimately concern the region in which we live, it is not because we wish to add to the tensions which afflict the world so sorely, but because we solemnly believe that it is only by entering into covenants with like-minded nations, who are devoted, as we are, to the preservation of peace and who value and prize their freedom above all other considerations that the interests of peace can best be served.

It is a paradox of our times that whereas spectacular achievements have been recorded in the field of science, the state of the world and of human affairs has not kept pace with these great advances. We have before us a

brilliant vista of progress and prosperity if we can order our affairs properly. On the other hand, the spectre of tyranny and even self-annihilation faces us unless the nations of the world, and specially the great powers, ensure that justice and fairness prevail; that no nation holds on forcibly to what does not belong to her and that no nation remains enslaved.

Our Organisation can be considered to be a shield for this region behind which the fruits of peace and progress may be enjoyed through mutual cooperation. In an age when many are inclined to treat ideals lightly, there is need to rededicate ourselves to the protection of human dignity and the values which we treasure.

Since CENTO is concerned with the maintenance and promotion of freedom, it has to concern itself with developing the military as well as the economic strength of the area. It thus seeks to help in raising the standard of living in the countries in the treaty area.

We have now assembled here to review the progress made by the Organization since we last met, a year ago at Tehran, to explain and discuss our mutual problems and to extend our cooperation in the common task of preserving world peace.

We very much appreciate the positive steps that have been taken in strengthening the regional countries both militarily and economically. A number of joint projects have been approved. Preliminary survey and substantial preparatory work have been completed. Some of the projects are already in the process of implementation.

Before I end, I would like to express my appreciation of the manner in which the CENTO Secretariat has performed its task under the able direction and guidance of its Secretary General Mr. Baig. I also take this occasion to record my thanks to the Council of Deputies which has laboured consistently and conscientiously to keep the various activities of the Organization going.



**Opening Statement by  
Leader of the Turkish Delegation  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. SELIM SARPER  
Foreign Minister of Turkey**

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is for me a distinct privilege to welcome on behalf of the Turkish Nation and the Turkish Government the distinguished representatives of the contributing countries of the Central Treaty Organization who have gathered here for the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting and honoured us with their presence. We are indeed proud to have this Meeting convene again in Ankara. I hope that their brief stay in our Country will be both pleasant and fruitful.

Unfortunately there has not been any improvement in the international situation since the last meeting of the Council. The relaxation of tension in international relations which is so important for every country both advanced or less developed still remains as a target to be reached. When we analyse the causes of international disturbances which keep the world tension alive we can see that a psychological factor has in this tension a predominant role. One might call this a «crise de confiance» which unfortunately characterizes the present inter-state relations. It must, therefore, be incumbent upon every one of us both for our own national interest and for that of the entire humanity to do whatever we can to dissipate such a feeling. The security of the area covered by our Organization is being particularly affected by the continuance of this psychological factor. Therefore, I think, we must continue with increasing vigilance our close cooperation so long as this lack of confidence exists. But we should, at the same time, spare no effort to reflect as widely as possible, the true defensive and peaceful nature of our Organization.

I feel very happy to state that this close cooperation, thanks to the harmony and understanding existing between our countries, has so far given most positive results in every field and this constitutes no doubt a great source of confidence for the future of our Organization. As you all know, the achievements which I have mentioned have been accomplished despite the existence of a negative campaign directed against our Organization. Although the positive role and the importance of our Organization are now

better known than before, for obvious reasons, it would still be unrealistic to expect the end of such campaign. However, our just cause is our strength and I am confident that nothing will divert us from our perseverance to reach our legitimate goal.

In this connection I feel it my duty to especially mention the great admiration of both my Government and the Turkish Nation for the determination with which our allies Iran and Pakistan have contributed to our Organization despite pressures and propaganda directed against them.

Special mention with appreciation should also be made about the moral and material contribution of our non-regional partners of the Central Treaty Organization which no doubt, is of great value for our common interest in maintaining peace and security in our region.

I would also like to extend our congratulations to His Excellency Mr. Baig for his most able direction of the Organization and the excellent work carried out by the Secretariat under his guidance.

One of the features of our Organization is that in it the regional members are closely and fruitfully cooperating with the two great powers of the Free-World in a spirit of equal partnership and mutual understanding for security and progress. The belief that each of us is more interested in what it puts into the common effort rather than what it gets out of it for itself constitutes a solid foundation for our Organization.

Before concluding I wish a pleasant stay in our Country to our distinguished guests and reiterate my confidence for the success of the Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in its endeavours towards peace and prosperity.



Opening Statement by  
Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation  
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOME  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman,

This is the first time I have attended a meeting of the Council of the Central Treaty Organization and I would like to say what satisfaction it gives me to be able to meet and consult with my colleagues in this way. I join with them in expressing gratitude to the Turkish Government for allowing us to meet in this Assembly Building and for the excellence of the arrangements which they have made for our reception.

Like me, Mr. Rusk is a new boy and I am glad that, for all his commitments, he has been able to come here, to demonstrate, in the most convincing way possible, that the strength of the United States is with us. It is not long since he and I were together at SEATO, and very shortly we shall be meeting with our Turkish friends at the NATO Meeting in Oslo. Our presence here and there underlines the fact that the Communist threat to security is global, and I believe that if we are to maintain the independence of our countries, then we must stand together.

My distinguished colleague from Pakistan has reminded us very properly that this Alliance is defensive and an Alliance for collective security under the United Nations, and that we threaten no-one. I would like to add here that we live happily side by side with countries who have chosen to be unaligned in their international relations. This is the great difference between the free countries and the countries of the Communist bloc. We can live with neutrals and they cannot. Could Russia for one moment allow the countries of Eastern Europe to be neutral or China, Tibet?

I am glad that the Secretary General reminded us that by the most important test which it would be judged, this Alliance has been a success, and the sovereignty and integrity of each of our countries is intact. If, in giving security to ourselves, we also give security to others I hardly think they will complain.

It is exactly a year since the Council last met in Tehran, and much has happened since then, both in the world at large and within this Organization. We shall be evaluating the world situation later on; but I would like

to say now that I believe the discussions which our Deputies hold at regular intervals are a most valuable aspect of CENTO's activities. Perhaps we can improve on that. The more we can achieve a meeting of minds in our discussions and consultations, the more realistic our decisions will be.

Confidence in each other is the basis of any alliance. In the 12 months behind us, I think confidence has increased and I hope this meeting of the Council will enable us to further our objectives.

It would be inappropriate this morning to say very much about our military activities except that our purpose must be to make ourselves stronger to meet any likely Communist threat to the security of our members. We have held successful combined exercises which have increased our defensive capacity. No doubt, if we give it thought, we can improve the coordination in our military planning. Our resources are not limitless and we are proceeding prudently, but the important thing is that we have already laid a foundation on which we can steadily build an efficient defensive structure.

The same thought, I believe, applies to our economic work. We have passed the stage of paper planning and in each of the three countries of the alliance there is evidence for all to see that CENTO technical assistance is a reality and it is playing an important part in the increase of the well-being and prosperity of all three peoples. I, like my colleagues, would like to see more done in this direction; but we have to take account of what is possible. The distinguished Foreign Minister of Iran said just now that the economic aid given was just a drop in the stream of the countries' needs. I have no doubt that this is true and there is much to be done, but I would like this Conference to know the true comparison between aid and investment actually given by the Communist bloc and the West. The latest figures show Communist aid running at £100 m. a year while Western aid and investment is £2,000 m. These are colossal sums. While we must do all we can, it would be no service to our allies, the recipients, for the donor countries to overstretch their resources. The only result of that would be financial crises with the inevitable result that the total available for overseas development would be reduced. The United Kingdom aim is to keep our economy strong so as to maintain the pledges that we have given. Her Majesty's Government believe that technical assistance from the more developed countries to those which have had less opportunities in the past, is no less necessary for the defence of the free world than military support. You will probably know that in the next few months we are going to establish a separate Government Department to handle technical assistance on a world-wide basis. We hope that this may lead to a more efficient execution of the commitments that we have assumed to our allies and friends.

Finally, I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking Mr. Baig and all members of the Secretariat for the admirable work that they perform. With each year that passes we have to thank the Secretariat for ever greater help. As our meetings multiply at all levels, the demands on them increase, but they have always risen to the occasion. Without their unobtrusive help we could never get through our work. I should like to assure them all that we do not take this work for granted and we appreciate it greatly.

Mr. Chairman, we meet here to-day united in a common purpose to promote peace, further the prosperity and maintain the independence of our countries, and with these high aims before us I look forward to a most profitable exchange in the next few days.



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

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been greatly honoured and encouraged by the message delivered here today on behalf of His Excellency the Head of State and Government of Turkey.

It has been particularly interesting for me, as one of the new participants in these meetings, indeed the newest boy of all here, to hear the views of the distinguished Representatives of the member nations of the Central Treaty Organization.

I think it is a measure of the continuing vigour of CENTO that my colleagues, statesmen who carry heavy burdens on behalf of their government and peoples, have gathered in this historic city to reaffirm their common purpose and determination. I am especially happy to be here with them at this time.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to see and confer with my old friend, Foreign Minister Selim Sarper of Turkey. He served his country in the United Nations with greatest distinction for a number of years. We are grateful for the warm hospitality shown by our host, the Government of Turkey, and for the fine arrangements which it, along with the loyal and efficient CENTO Secretariat, have made on our behalf. I am enjoying the chance to visit along with other Turkish leaders during these days.

I am pleased to have the honour of becoming personally acquainted with Foreign Minister Ghods Nakhaei of Iran, and to meet again with Foreign Minister Qadir of Pakistan and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, both of whom I have had recent occasion to see in distant places.

Anyone who surveys the present world scene must conclude that there are certain points of real danger, but it would be blind or foolish for us not to see also the great promise of the future, the promise mentioned by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. The problem of our times is to meet, to deal with and to remove the points of danger, but even more vigorously to build on the promise.

The free world is growing steadily in vitality and in the development

of its potentials to improve the economic and social standards of its people. There is abroad in the world a new vigour and liveliness in the hopes of free men and in the measures being undertaken to bring about their realization.

It is all the more remarkable that such gains are being made at a time when free nations must devote a considerable portion of their resources to defence purposes, to provide for the common defence while promoting the general welfare.

Self defence is a prime responsibility of all nations. If it is to be effective and adequate, cooperation is essential. This is the underlying truth of CENTO. The zeal and dedication which CENTO members have shown in their efforts to find solutions to common problems is most impressive. I also find impressive what has been accomplished by the Organization through its several committees. The going has not always been easy, but hurdles are to be surmounted, not accepted. Though still young in years, CENTO has weathered its early trials, it has remained undeterred by verbal attack, it has shown dedication to tasks at hand, and it has achieved results in a number of fields of endeavour which inspire respect for its past and confidence in its future.

These efforts have never been, as one of my colleagues has pointed out, nor will be, aggressive, for CENTO challenges no one. It directs its efforts toward a common defence against those who might seek to challenge its partners.

But CENTO's energies are wisely not limited to military defence alone. Its members have understood the need to direct their individual and collective efforts to protecting the institutions of a free society and obtaining freedom from want and fear. They are knitting the bonds of friendship and respect and also the bonds of common aspirations as they work together to deal effectively with the economic and social problems that beset their citizens, as do men everywhere.

In these high tasks of defence and development the United States is glad to associate itself with members of CENTO. The United States has sought in the past to play a helpful part in supporting the member states' cooperative defence efforts and remains today as convinced as ever that collaboration continues to be the surest means for achieving this objective. We pledge our continued cooperation for our mutual security, in the knowledge that security for all means security for each.

As President Kennedy recently stated, we live at a very special moment in history, when many parts of the world, including the area in which the CENTO regional members are situated, are determined to maintain their

independence and to modernize their ways of life. The needs are enormous, not merely to resist the pressures of those who would extend their influence through direct and subversive means, but even more importantly to enable economic growth and political democracy to develop hand in hand. It is our continued purpose, together with others who have also been heavily blessed with the bounties of an industrial age, to work with those not yet so well favoured who seek through mobilization of their own energies, resources and plans to meet the requirements for today and the needs of tomorrow.

We of the United States Observer Delegation are pleased to be here with our friends. I bring to you the greetings of the President of the United States and we look forward to constructive deliberations.

## FINAL PRESS COMMUNIQUE

### ANKARA

April 28, 1961.

The Ninth Session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization was held in Ankara on April 27 and 28, 1961. The delegations from countries participating in this meeting were led by: —

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| (i)   | H.E. Mr. Hossein Ghods Nakhai            | Foreign Minister of Iran                                   |
| (ii)  | H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir                    | Minister for External Affairs,<br>Pakistan                 |
| (iii) | H.E. Mr. Selim Sarper                    | Foreign Minister of Turkey                                 |
| (iv)  | The Right Honourable<br>The Earl of Home | Secretary of State for Foreign<br>Affairs, United Kingdom. |
| (v)   | The Honourable Dean Rusk                 | Secretary of State, United States of<br>America            |

The Foreign Minister of Turkey, as host, was in the chair.

The Session was inaugurated by a message of welcome from the Turkish Head of State and Government, General Gürsel, which was read by General Fahri Ozdilek, the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Council noted that the year intervening since its last meeting in April, 1960, had been marked by close cooperation and unity on basic objectives among the CENTO partners.

The Council considered the international situation and the increase of tension in many areas of the world. They observed with satisfaction, however, that apart from the continuation of hostile propaganda, there had been no encroachment on the integrity and independence of the CENTO region.

The Council were informed of the efforts being made to achieve political solutions of the many difficult issues facing the nations of the world.

They recognised that there are many problems in which there is an urgent need for a demonstration by the Sino-Soviet Bloc of a readiness to respect the independence and sovereignty of nations and to use the international machinery which is available for arriving at settlements through negotiation. In particular they regard an early agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests as an essential first step on the road to disarmament.

The Council reviewed the economic work of the Organization and recognized the good results achieved in technical assistance and mutual cooperation in communications, agriculture, science and technical education, health and trade. The Council reaffirmed keen interest in steady progress towards the early completion of adequate roads, railways, ports and telecommunications between the regional countries of CENTO.

The Council took note of the report made by the Military Committee, and agreed to appoint a Commander — CENTO Military Staff, to improve the co-ordination of defence planning among the participating states.

In approving the Report of the Secretary General, the Council expressed their gratitude to Mr. M.O.A. Baig for the distinguished services which he has rendered. The Council warmly thanked the Government of Turkey for its generous hospitality in putting at CENTO's disposal the historic Grand National Assembly building as a temporary headquarters for the International Secretariat and the Combined Military Planning Staff pending consideration of a permanent site.

The Council decided that the next meeting will be held in London in April, 1962.

**ANNEX 1**

**DELEGATION LIST**

Ninth Session of the Council of Ministers  
April, 1961

IRAN

His Excellency Mr. Hossein Ghods Nakhai	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of Delegation
His Excellency Lt. General A.H. Hedjazi	Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces
His Excellency Maj. General Hassan Arfa	H.I.M. Ambassador to Turkey
His Excellency Mr. Amir Khosrow Afshar	Parliamentary and Political Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
His Excellency Lt. General N. Batmanglidj	Iranian Representative on Permanent Military Deputies Group
His Excellency Brig. General Hassan Pakravan	Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of the Information and Security Organization
His Excellency Dr. Isfandiari	Under Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
His Excellency Mr. A.R. Bahrami	Minister, Iranian Embassy, Ankara
Brig. General M. Afkhami	Chief of the Planning and Plans Division, Third Department Supreme Commander's Staff
Mr. Ali Reza Heravi	Ministerial Inspector, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. E. Ameli	Head of the First Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. A. Nayeri	Head of the International Collaboration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. A. Minai  
 Mr. A. Ghaffari  
 Mr. A.A. Bahram Beygi  
 Mrs. Mofakham

First Secretary,  
 Iranian Embassy, Ankara.  
 International Collaboration  
 Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Embassy of Iran, Ankara  
 Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### PAKISTAN

His Excellency  
 Mr. Manzur Qadir  
 His Excellency  
 Mr. S.M. Hassan  
 General Mohammad Musa,  
 HOA, MBE  
 Lt. General  
 Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan  
 Mr. S.M. Khan  
 Mr. S.M. Koreshi  
 Mr. A.K.M.A. Sattar  
 Mr. M.A. Bhatti  
 Mr. M.W.K. Khaishgi  
 Mr. M.A. Hasnain

Minister for External Affairs and  
 Leader of Delegation  
 Ambassador of Pakistan to  
 Turkey  
 Commander-in-Chief,  
 Pakistan Army  
 Permanent Military Deputy  
 Director General,  
 Ministry of External Affairs  
 First Secretary,  
 Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara  
 First Secretary,  
 Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara  
 Second Secretary,  
 Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara  
 Third Secretary,  
 Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara  
 Liaison Officer  
 Section Officer,  
 Ministry of External Affairs  
 Secretary

#### TURKEY

His Excellency  
 Mr. Selim Sarper  
 General Cevdet Sunay  
 His Excellency  
 Mr. Namik Yolga  
 Mr. Naci Aşkın  
 His Excellency  
 Mr. Cahit S. Hayta

Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 and Leader of Delegation  
 Chief of General Staff  
 Secretary General,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Chief of National Security Service  
 Deputy Secretary General for  
 Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Major General Celâl Erikan  
 Mr. Kâmrân Acet  
 Mr. Halûk Bayülken  
 Mr. Talât Kulay  
 Mr. Bedii Karaburçak  
 Lt. Col. Rüştü Naiboğlu  
 Mr. Ercüment Yavuzalp  
 Mr. Selçuk Korkud  
 Mr. Kâmurân İnân  
 Major Ali Kızıltûn  
 Mr. Nurver Nureç  
 Mr. Doğan Alpan

Turkish Representative,  
 Permanent Military Deputies  
 Group, Central Treaty Organization  
 Director-General of the  
 Second Department,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Chief of Policy  
 Planning Staff,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Acting Director-General,  
 Department for Economic and  
 Commercial Affairs,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Deputy Director-General of the  
 Second Department,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Secretary General to the  
 Turkish General Staff  
 Director of Section for CEN  
 TO and Middle-Eastern Affairs,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Director of the Private  
 Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 Director of Section,  
 Department for Economic and  
 Commercial Affairs  
 ADC to the Turkish Representative  
 Permanent Military Deputies  
 Group, CEN  
 TO  
 Third Secretary,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Third Secretary,  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home  
 H.E. Sir Bernard Burrows,  
 K. C. M. G.  
 Air Marshal Sir Paterson Fraser  
 K. B.E., C.B., A.F.C.,  
 F. R. Ae. S., R. A. F.

H.M. Principal Secretary of  
 State for Foreign Affairs and  
 Leader of Delegation  
 H.M. Ambassador at Ankara and  
 U.K. Permanent Deputy  
 U.K. Permanent Military  
 Deputy



Mr. R.S. Crawford, C.M.G.  
C. V. O.

Mr. J.W. Russell, C.M.G.

Mr. F.D.W. Brown, C.M.G.  
Mr. A.C.I. Samuel, C.M.G.

Mr. G.F. Hiller, D.S.O.

Mr. V.C. Martin

Lt. Col. C.J.M. Hamilton, R.A.

Mr. G.F.N. Reddaway, M.B.E.

Mr. C.R.A. Rae

Mr. R.A. Hibbert

Mr. P. Joy

Mr. A.A. Acland

Mr. K.W. Sutton  
Miss. S.M. Strachan

Assistant Under Secretary of  
State, the Foreign Office

Head of the Foreign Office  
News Department

Minister, H.M. Embassy, Ankara  
Principal Private Secretary  
to the Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs

Head of Eastern Department,  
the Foreign Office

Assistant Under Secretary,  
Commonwealth Relations Office

Staff Officer to the U.K.  
Permanent Military Deputy

U.K. Regional Information Officer

Eastern Department,  
the Foreign Office

H.M. Embassy, Ankara  
Delegation *Liaison Officer*

H.M. Embassy, Ankara  
Assistant Private Secretary  
to the Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs

Central Office of Information  
Conference Department,  
the Foreign Office

UNITED STATES  
(Observer Delegation)

The Hon'ble Dean Rusk

Mr. Raymond A. Hare

Mr. W. Averell Harriman

Mr. William P. Bundy

General Lyman Lemnitzer,  
United States Army

Secretary of State and  
Leader of Delegation

United States Ambassador to  
Turkey and United States Observer  
in the Council Deputies, and  
Alternative Observer

United States Ambassador-at-Large  
and Alternative Observer

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence  
for International Security Affairs  
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of  
Staff

Mr. George McGhee

Lieutenant General  
Elmer J. Rogers, Jr.,  
United States Air Force

Mr. William M. Rountree  
Mr. Phillips Talbot

Mr. Roger Tubby

Mr. Edward T. Wailes

Mr. Leon L. Cowles

Mr. Michael R. Gannett

Rear Admiral  
Elonzo B. Grantham, Jr.,  
United States Navy

Mr. A. Guy Hope

Mr. William Carger Ide

Mr. John W. McDonald, Jr.

Mr. Joseph M. Roland

Mr. C. Edward Wells

Mr. Donald B. Eddy

Mr. Emory C. Swank

Mr. Walter L. Cutler

Mr. Raymond L. Perkins

Counsellor, Department of State  
United States Representative,  
Permanent Military Deputies  
Group, Ankara

United States Ambassador to Pakistan  
Assistant Secretary of State for  
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs  
Assistant Secretary of State for  
Public Affairs

United States Ambassador to Iran  
Minister Counsellor,  
American Embassy, Ankara

Officer in Charge, Central  
Treaty Organization Affairs,  
Department of State

Director, Near East, South  
Asia and Africa Region, Office  
of the Assistant Secretary of  
Defence for International Security Affairs  
Director, Office of Near Eastern  
and South Asian Regional Affairs,  
Department of State

Deputy Regional Director for  
Near East and South Asia,  
International Cooperation Administration

United States Economic  
Coordinator for Central Treaty  
Organization Affairs,  
American Embassy, Ankara

First Secretary, American Embassy,  
Ankara, Delegation *Liaison Officer*  
Counsellor for Public Affairs,  
American Embassy, Ankara

Officer of International  
Conferences, Department of State  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of State

Staff Assistant to the  
Secretary of State  
Reports and Operations Staff,  
Executive Secretariat,  
Department of State.

**ANNEX II**

**DELEGATION LIST**

Ninth Session of the Military Committee  
April 24-25, 1961

**IRAN**

Lieutenant General Abdolhosseyn Hedjazi  
Lieutenant General Nader Batmanglij  
Brigadier General Mansoor Afkhami  
Brigadier General Hassan Toofanian  
Brigadier General Ali Zand  
Colonel Hooshang Hatem (Liaison Officer)  
Colonel A. Najimi Naini  
Lieutenant Colonel Hooshang Djavadi (ADC)  
3rd Lieutenant Gholam Asdollahi

**PAKISTAN**

General Mohammad Musa, HQA, MBE,  
Lieutenant General Sarfaraz Khan, MC  
Major Iftikhar Ahmed Rana (Liaison Officer)  
Major Iqbal Mehdi Shah  
Captain Mohammed Ali (ADC)

**TURKEY**

General Cevdet Sunay  
Lieutenant General Muhiittin Onur  
Major General Cenal Erikan  
Brigadier General Nurhet Akincilar  
Brigadier General Refik Kurttekin  
Colonel Mithat Kopsavas  
Colonel Yasar Karan  
Lieutenant Colonel I. Hakki Gungor  
Lieutenant Colonel M. Rustu Naiboglu  
Major Ali Kiziltun  
Major Nihat Evren  
Lieutenant Tuncay Gokdag (Liaison Officer)

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, KG, PC, GCB, GCSt,  
GCIE, GCVO, DSO, RN  
Air Marshal Sir Paterson Fraser, KBE, CB, AFC, RAF  
Major General G.R.D. Fitzpatrick, DSO, MBE, MC  
Group Captain W.D. Hodgkinson, CBE, DFC, AFC, RAF  
Lieutenant Colonel W.C.D. Crumplin (Liaison Officer)  
Lieutenant Colonel C.J.M. Hamilton  
Squadron Leader R.S. Peters, RAF (ADC)

**UNITED STATES**

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Army  
Lieutenant General Elmer, J. Rogers, Jr., U.S. Air Force  
Rear Admiral E.B. Grantham, Jr., U.S. Navy  
Colonel William J. Gallagher, U.S. Army (Liaison Officer)  
Colonel Chester L. Johnson, U.S. Army  
Colonel E.R. White, U.S. Army  
Colonel O.C. Talbot, U.S. Army  
Colonel T.H. Beeson, U.S. Air Force  
Captain L.E. Lemos, U.S. Navy  
Lieutenant Colonel J.F. Davis, Jr., U.S. Army  
Lieutenant Colonel B.P. Gibson, U.S. Marine Corps  
Major R.H. Cushing, U.S. Army  
Chief Warrant Officer R.L. Chambers, U.S. Army

**ANNEX III**

**DELEGATION LIST**

Ninth Session of the Economic Committee  
December 12-15, 1960

**IRAN**

- H.E. Eng. H. Samii Deputy Minister,  
Ministry of Posts and  
Telegraphs, Tehran.  
(Leader of the Delegation)
- H.E. Eng. T. Sarlak Deputy Minister,  
Ministry of Roads, Tehran.
- H.E. Dr. Esfandiari Esfandiari Deputy Minister,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Tehran.
- Dr. A. Nayeri Chief, Department of  
International Collaboration,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Tehran.

**PAKISTAN**

- Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Finance,  
Economic Affairs Division,  
Government of Pakistan.  
(Leader of the Delegation)
- Mr. M.M. Husain Chief Engineer, Posts and  
Telegraphs Department.
- Mr. A.A. Ansari Financial Adviser,  
Pakistan High Commission,  
London.
- Mr. T.H. Hashmi Deputy Consulting Engineer  
(Roads), Ministry of  
Railways and Communications,  
Government of Pakistan.

**TURKEY**

- Mr. Turgut Aytug Director General, Economic and  
Commercial Affairs Department,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Ankara.  
(Leader of the Delegation)
- Mr. Nezih Devres Chief Counsellor, Ministry of  
Public Works, Ankara.
- Mr. Enver Erlat Deputy Under Secretary, Ministry  
of Agriculture, Ankara.
- Mr. Celil Vayisoglu Commercial Counsellor,  
Turkish Embassy, London.
- Mr. A. Erdinç Karasapan CENTO Section,  
Economic and Commercial Affairs  
Department, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs, Ankara.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

- Sir Patrick Reilly, KCMG, OBE. Deputy Under Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office, London.  
(Leader of the Delegation)
- Sir Ferguson Crawford, KBE, CMG. Former Head of the British  
Middle East Development  
Division at Beirut.
- Mr. C.R.A. Rae Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office, London.
- Mr. R.A. Hibbert British Embassy, Ankara.
- Mr. R.G. Bartley Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office, London.
- Miss M. Clay Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office, London.

**UNITED STATES**

- Mr. Howard R. Cottam Deputy Assistant Secretary  
of State for Near Eastern and  
South Asian Economic and  
Regional Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.  
(Leader of the Delegation)

Mr. John W. McDonald

U.S. Economic Coordinator for  
CENTO Affairs, Ankara.

Mr. Michael R. Gannett

Officer-in-Charge of CENTO  
Affairs,  
Bureau of Near Eastern and  
South Asian Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. John P. Ferris

Special Assistant to the  
Regional Director for the Near  
East and South Asia, International  
Cooperation Administration,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. G.E. Robert Meyer

Bureau of Economic Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Grant V. McClannahan

First Secretary,  
American Embassy, London.

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