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**THE
CENTO
COUNCIL
MEETS IN WASHINGTON**

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WASHINGTON CONFERENCE SERIES
of
The Central Treaty Organization Meetings



Washington, D.C., where the Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization was held. Above is a view of the Capitol, seat of the Legislative Branch of the United States Government.

FOREWORD

The Washington Conference Series of the Central Treaty Organization was the first which took place under the new name of what had heretofore been known as the Baghdad Pact, and also the first to be held in the United States.

The Economic Committee met in Ankara from September 1-4 and the Military Committee met in London from September 9-10.

Member Governments were represented in Washington at the Ministerial Council Session by: Iran — Prime Minister Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal; Pakistan — Foreign Minister Manzur Qadir; Turkey — Prime Minister Adnan Menderes; the United Kingdom — Sir Harold Caccia, Ambassador to the United States. The United States was represented by an observer delegation headed by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter who also acted as Chairman since the United States was host country.

The United States invited the CENTO Ministerial Council to meet in Washington on this occasion as "further evidence of the United States support of these nations in their determination to maintain national independence and territorial integrity."

The public record series is intended as a convenient reference source for those concerned 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.

THE COMMITTEES MEET

The Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council was preceded by meetings of the Economic, Counter-Subversion and Military Committees.

The dates and locations of the Committee meetings were as follows:
Counter-Subversion Committee Aug. 24-28, 1959 Ankara.
Economic Committee Sept. 1-4, 1959 Ankara.
Military Committee Sept. 9-10, 1959 London.

Economic Committee Seventh Session, Ankara



H.E. Mr. Semih Gunver (centre) Chairman, speaking during the opening ceremony. Above, left to right are: Mr. H.A.C. McKay, Director of CENTO Nuclear Centre; Mr. Ali M. Shapurian, Acting Deputy Secretary General (Public Relations); H.E. Mr. M.O.A. Baig, CENTO Secretary General; H.E. Mr. Gunver; Mr. Bulend N. Kestelli, Deputy Secretary General (Economic); Mr. R.C. Breithut, Chief Economic Secretary; and, Mr. H. Baltmanglid, Economic Secretary.

Economic Committee

Ankara, September 1-4, 1959



Leaders of National Delegations (left to right): Mr. G.A. Faruqi, Pakistan; Mr. Donald D. Kennedy, United States; H.E. Mr. Semih Gunver, Turkey, (Chairman); H.E. Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran; Mr. D.A.H. Wright, United Kingdom, and Mr. Mehmet Baydur, Turkey.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Seventh Session: Ankara
Press Communique
September 4, 1959

The Seventh Session of the Economic Committee of the Central Treaty Organization was held in the New Turkish Grand National Assembly Building in Ankara from September 1-4, 1959 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Semih Günver of Turkey.

Delegations from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States were present. They were led by H.E. Dr. Jamshid Amuzegar (Iran), Mr. G.A. Faruqi (Pakistan), Mr. Mehmet Baydur (Turkey), Mr. D.A.H. Wright (United Kingdom) and Mr. Donald D. Kennedy (U.S.A.).

At this half-yearly meeting, the Committee reviewed the CENTO programme of economic activity, while considering the reports of its various Sub-Committees and the recommendations thereon by the Economic Experts.

The scope of the matters studied included telecommunications, roads, railways, ports, civil aviation, trade, health, agriculture and other fields of technical assistance.

It was noted with particular satisfaction that progress has been achieved during the brief period which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Committee in a number of fields necessitating long planning, co-ordination and co-operation among members.

For example, work has started in Ankara, Tehran and Karachi on the construction phase of the micro-wave telecommunications network scheduled to link Iran, Pakistan and Turkey by the end of 1961. The Committee has also given final approval to the joint project of Cizre-Hakkari-Shivelan road link and to the development of the seaports of Trabzon and Iskenderun. The Committee also noted that progress had been made with regard to financing certain segments of the Iranian-Turkish Railway.

The first course for regional scientists at the Nuclear Centre in the Science Faculty of Tehran University will commence on September 14th next. A programme of research aimed at solving the problems of the region in such fields as agriculture, industry and medicine will begin towards the end of 1959.

The vigour with which the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme is being pursued was noted with satisfaction. Under the programme, experts, fellowships, and special equipment for research and education are being assigned regularly to assist in the solution of basic regional needs in fields such as medicine, public health, animal health, soil science, higher education, trade and tourism.

The effort to control the spread of animal disease, to control plant pests, to conserve forests and soils and increase soil fertility through these means were also noted with gratification.

The Committee will submit its detailed report of decisions and recommendations to the Ministerial Council which will meet in Washington next month.

MILITARY COMMITTEE

Seventh Session, London

September 9-10, 1959



The Military Committee at its Seventh Session in London September 9-10, 1959. The Chairman for the meetings was Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of the Defence Staff of the United Kingdom.

MILITARY COMMITTEE

Press Communique

The Military Committee of the Central Treaty Organization met in London on the 9th and 10th of September, 1959 under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of the Defence Staff of the United Kingdom who also led the British Delegation.

The other delegations were led by:

- IRAN : General Abdollah Hedayat,
Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff,
Imperial Iranian Armed Forces
- PAKISTAN : Lieutenant General M. Habibullah Khan,
Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army
- TURKEY : General Rustu Erdelhun,
Chief of the Turkish General Staff
- UNITED STATES : General Thomas D. White,
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

National delegation leaders to the Seventh Session of the Military Committee were (left to right): H.E. General Abdollah Hedayat, Iran; Lt. Gen. M. Habibullah Khan, Pakistan; General Rustu Erdelhun, Turkey; Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, United Kingdom, and General Thomas D. White, United States.



The Committee attained most satisfactory agreement on CENTO military planning matters, on other connected projects in the fields of communications and meteorology and on the combined training of the forces of CENTO nations.

The Committee noted with particular satisfaction the progress of combined training during 1959 and approved an even more ambitious programme for 1960.

At the conclusion of the meeting a report was prepared for presentation to the CENTO Council of Ministers, due to meet in Washington next month.

THE COUNCIL MEETS

The Seventh Session of the Central Treaty Organization Council of Ministers was held in Washington from October 7-9, 1959. Leading National Delegations were the Prime Minister of Iran, H.E. Dr. Maouchehr Eghbal; the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir; the Prime Minister of Turkey, H.E. Mr. Adnan Menderes; Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, H.E. Sir Harold Caccia, and the United States Secretary of State, the Honourable Christian A. Herter.

The Honourable Mr. Christian A. Herter, as host, was Chairman for the Session.

Seventh Session of the Council October 7-9, 1959



H.E. Mr. M.Q.A. Baig of Pakistan, Secretary General of CENTO, arrives at the Interdepartmental Auditorium.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT by

His Excellency MR. M.O.A. BAIG

Secretary General of the Central Treaty Organization

Mr. Vice-President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Central Treaty Organization is happy to have been invited by the United States Government to hold its Seventh Session in Washington. On behalf of the Organization, I thank the United States Government for the invitation and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference, to which I welcome the delegations and wish every success to their deliberations.

Up till a short time ago we were known as the Baghdad Pact Organization and we are continuing the same work. We share a common purpose with the other great international organizations on our flanks, NATO and SEATO. We have no formal connection with them, and that is an illogical situation. Some members belong to more than one of these Organizations, but the common front is divided into three segments, each Organization being independent of and insulated from the other, for reasons of political expediency. Public opinion is not yet ripe for a more logical and efficient arrangement.



Mr. M.O.A. Baig, Secretary General of CENTO (left) and the Honourable Christian A. Herter, United States Secretary of State, Chairman of the Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council.

Owing to the nuclear balance the communists may now be reluctant to measure their armed strength with that of the free world. There is, however, an alternative course open to them. This alternative is the subversion of free countries through well-trained and well-organized agents and sympathisers, and a barrage of radio propaganda from across the frontiers that is all the more irresponsible and unscrupulous as the instigators to murder and insurrection cannot be called to account. World public opinion may deplore this type of aggression but a country subverted and overthrown from within cannot be easily helped by the provisions of any defensive alliance entered into by its previous government, and probably the Eisenhower doctrine in its present form would also be inapplicable.

The main danger of communist aggression against the free world would not now seem to lie in the NATO area, but in an area where the safeguards against aggression are weaker and from where NATO's flank could be turned — in other words, the general region of the Central Treaty Organization. Being deprived of the oil of the Middle East, the economy of Europe, Asia and Africa would be seriously disorganized and hostile forces in a position to control these oil supplies would also be automatically poised for a further advance round the flank of the modern and improved version of the Maginot line — the NATO front — a front as impregnable as it can be made to a direct assault. Such hostile forces would also be well situated for a deep penetration into Africa.

The CENTO countries of the region are at the geographical crossroads of the world. They are well aware of the danger in which they stand. It is to find ways and means of increasing the potential of resistance, and of establishing on a secure foundation the economic well-being of the people of the region that the Ministerial Council meets twice a year. The Council itself, at Deputy level, is in permanent session at its headquarters in Ankara. All phases and facets of CENTO's endeavours have as their principal aim the strengthening of this vital central link in the defence of the free world. The signing of the bilateral Treaties in Ankara since our last Meeting in Karachi has reinforced confidence in the region that the defensive might of the United States would be available in case of aggression against the Asian members of the Central Treaty Organization. This practical demonstration of the support of the United States has been a great stabilizing factor in the Middle East. All the peoples of the world are aware that the United States has never failed to keep its word. Its friends in this Organization are also aware that they have an equal obligation not to fail to play their own part to the best of their ability in the common cause, nor to add in any way, which friendly consultation and understanding might avoid, to the immense burden which the United States already bears in all parts of the world.

With this welcome reassurance of armed support in case of need, the time may now be ripe to consider a further concentration of effort in the direction of economic uplift and development in the region. A contented populace living as free men, with enough to eat, with a firm roof over their heads, with adequate economic resources to give the common man a sense of personal security, with equal opportunities for everyone to better his position in life and to enjoy the fruits of his own labours, will promote that psychological climate in which the seeds of communist subversion will find it hard to take root. History teaches us, however, that high standards of living and cultural achievements must not be permitted to distract our attention from the essential ingredients of national independence. It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Vigilance would be meaningless without military strength.

STATEMENT by
The Honourable RICHARD M. NIXON
Vice President of the United States

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies and distinguished guests, it is a very great pleasure for me to welcome to Washington the distinguished representatives of the States of the Central Treaty Organization. And not only is it a pleasure in my official position, but also because my wife and I have had the privilege of visiting each of the countries who are represented in this meeting today and of being warmly received as the representatives of the people and the Government of the United States, and therefore I welcome the opportunity to extend our greetings to you on this occasion. To you, Mr. Secretary General, and the members of your staff, we extend an equally warm welcome.

The people and the Government of the United States are pleased that the first meeting of the CENTO Council under its new name is here in our nation's capital.

Twice in our century mankind has suffered the devastating scourge of global war. In the wake of the physical and moral desolation that is inevit-

ably its aftermath we have had cause to reflect upon its futility. It has spurred our search for more constructive ways in resolving international disputes.

The close of World War II saw the establishment of the United Nations, which kindled our hopes that a new era of human understanding had begun. Then, as now, we hope this era will be one which international society could make peacefully and with justice those adjustments required of it by the steady course of human progress. Thus the thousands of those who follow in our footsteps will enjoy to the fullest our God-given privilege of life and God-given opportunities free from fear. But peace, we have learned through long experience, cannot be taken for granted; to be maintained it must be waged vigorously, unceasingly and courageously, and the responsibility for doing so rests with all free nations, each in accordance with its capability. Indeed, the awesome nature of modern technological developments has thrust upon us the consciousness of interdependence of nations as never before in human history.

The years since World War II have regrettably been marked by the continuous probing by international Communism to impose its ideology and its domination on others. Free men and nations have had to meet this challenge everywhere. Many have responded to it by unifying their individual attempts in a single large effort. This is the genesis of collective security throughout the world. It is defensive for all problems. Yet it provides a firm foundation of combined strength which benefits us all. Further, it constitutes a solid basis from which we can fearlessly continue our never-ending efforts to resolve equitably and with firmness free world services with the Communist bloc.

The Central Treaty Organization, together with its sister organizations, NATO in Europe and SEATO in Southeast Asia, are significant manifestations of this regional collective assumption of responsibility to wage peace.

May I say in that connection that in view of recent world developments perhaps there might be in some quarters a tendency to suggest that we might relax our efforts among our various collective treaty organizations in view of the change in the world situation that some may seek. I think, as our Secretary of State pointed out very effectively in his press conference yesterday, it is at least hopeful at the present time that we may have opened the road to negotiations on the question of Berlin. But, as he also pointed out, we must not have any illusions that as far as the basic differences are concerned, the positions that are taken, that they remain the same as they are. And, as the Secretary General pointed out in his remarks this morning, the greater danger to independence, to freedom which exists in many parts of the world, and particularly in the nations represented here, is not aggression across borders, but it is aggression which in effect goes beneath, through



At the official opening ceremony of the Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council, the Vice President of the United States, The Honourable Richard M. Nixon (centre, standing), is seen addressing the opening session.

subversion, attempting to subvert the freely-chosen governments which are involved.

We hear a great deal about peaceful competition these days. We all welcome it, certainly, all the nations that are members of CENTO. We, in the United States, in addition welcome peaceful competition, but we also realize that if competition is to remain peaceful there must be rules of the game which all will follow. It must be fair, and there cannot be one set of rules by some and another set of rules by others.

In that connection we must also bear in mind that it is not enough to say that we rule out the use of force across the border and that competition thereby becomes peaceful, because the kind of subversion that has been described by the Secretary General here today certainly would endanger the concept of peaceful competition which we would all welcome in the event that we could agree to rules which we are to follow. CENTO has already played an important role in the rules to be followed. It forges new links of friendship among the nations of the world. Similarly it has established the basis of partnership between those nations and their western friends, based on a mutual respect and complete equality.

Despite the natural differences of views and opinions, which understandably arise on occasion among friends, CENTO stands today stronger than ever and the American people recognize fully this is a reflection of the determination of its members to be and to remain free and independent. It is in this spirit of deep appreciation and complete confidence that the United States, our Government, our people, welcomes the Council here today.

The United States has been closely associated with CENTO since its beginning almost five years ago. We have contributed materially and morally to strengthening the CENTO States' postures and to improving their economic capabilities, and may I emphasize, what I know you realize, that this has been done entirely without strings. Our interest in this program, in all of those in which we are engaged around the world, is to stand for the very independence which we have ourselves, and we want, as far as other nations are concerned, only the same opportunity that we have to remain independent, our people to be free.

I assure you that the United States will continue to support CENTO through all feasible and appropriate means. The American people will watch the Council's deliberations during these next few days with keen interest, and we are confident they will be crowned with success. You may be assured we will do our part to make it so. And when they have been concluded you also can be sure that you, each of you, will carry home with you the esteem, the good wishes and the warm affection of the American people.

Thank you very much.

REPLY TO THE VICE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

by

His Excellency DR. MANOUCHEHR EGHBAL
Prime Minister of Iran

Mr. Vice President:

My esteemed colleagues have granted me the privilege of expressing to you their deep gratitude for having come here to open today, in the name of His Excellency the President of the United States of America, this Seventh Session of the CENTO Council of Ministers, which is meeting in Washington for the first time.



H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal, Prime Minister of Iran (centre, left) arriving at the opening ceremony of the Ministerial Council.

They have asked me, also to offer you their sincere thanks for the kind and cordial words that you have just addressed to us.

I am very happy to perform this pleasant duty, for I fully share their feelings toward you and if my colleagues will permit me to add a personal note I should like to say that we Iranians still remember your visit to our country a few years ago, the results of which are still felt in the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our two peoples.

In gathering here we should like, first of all, to request that you, Mr. Vice President, convey to the President, on behalf of all of us, the expression of our deepest respect.

The outstanding personality of President Eisenhower, who guides the destiny of the greatest country of the Free World, as well as the efforts exerted by the American Government under his leadership to maintain and strengthen peace and freedom, have won our complete admiration.

Free men throughout the world have the greatest respect for your President and hope that his invaluable efforts will meet with success, which, in their eyes, is identified, and rightly so, with the fulfillment of their own aspirations.

Secondly, we should like to express to you our appreciation for the highly efficient arrangements that have been made in preparation for this meeting. The facilities that you have been good enough to place at our disposal will make our task much easier.

It would be unthinkable for me to conclude these remarks without addressing a cordial greeting, in the name of all of us, to the great American people. They have strong bonds of friendship with all the peoples here represented. I am firmly convinced that our cooperation within this Organization will make these ties ever stronger.

May the Almighty guide our steps along our path and enable us resolutely to attain our goal.

OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency DR. MANOUCHEHR EGHBAL
Prime Minister of Iran

Gentlemen, honourable delegates:

Today's meeting affords me the great privilege of sitting down once again with my old friends at the Seventh Session of the Council of Ministers of CENTO.

THE DELEGATION OF IRAN

Left to right: H.E. Mr. Amir Khosrow Afshar, H.E. General Abdollah Hedayat, and H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal. Inset: H.E. Dr. Jamshid Amuzegar.



However, knowing the feeling of gratitude which we all are experiencing, I cannot fail to evoke here the memory of the late lamented American statesman, John Foster Dulles, whose esteemed presence at the meetings of the Ministers held in Ankara and London was most valuable. The efforts put forth by this late and great statesman, and the services he rendered in maintaining and safeguarding the peace, are known to all of us and will never be forgotten.

Before starting my speech, I also consider it a duty to express my gratitude to Mr. Baig, our Secretary General, and to the staff of the Secretariat. Perfect order prevails in the Secretariat, and an acceleration in the work of that body has been noted since Mr. Baig has assumed that office.

Gentlemen, honourable delegates:

In the interval between the meeting of the Council of Ministers at Karachi and that of today, the government of Iraq has officially withdrawn from the Pact. I should like to emphasize, however, that the friendly sentiments that we all had toward that country persist, and that we wish to the people of Iraq success, well-being and the safeguarding of their national independence.

The CENTO organization was established for the purpose of stabilizing the peace and ensuring freedom in the area of the Middle East; it also proposes to strengthen the defensive power and to improve the economic conditions of the countries which belong to it.

The Imperial Government of Iran, firmly convinced of the soundness of the reasons for establishing that organization, has worked and will always work toward strengthening it. In the past we have neglected no effort along that line and in the future, too, we shall make every effort in that direction.

Indeed, the strengthening and reinforcement of that organization and the closer rapprochement of its members constitute one of the fundamental bases of Iranian foreign policy.

Although the period of five years envisaged for the Pact expires on February 23, 1960, we are resolved to continue this cooperation within the framework of CENTO and to put forth all our efforts to attain the high objectives which we have set for ourselves.

The periodical meetings of the Pact Ministers, gentlemen and honorable delegates, afford us a favourable opportunity to examine the measures taken and our past activities, and to uncover any weaknesses and drawbacks; they make it possible to continue those measures that have proved to be advantageous and to reject those that have delayed our progress.

The Iranian delegation believes that this organization is not yet adequately equipped, in the matter of defence, to achieve the purpose for which it was established.

With respect to the common economic projects, in spite of the efforts put forth to date, our requirements have not been entirely met.

Convinced as we are that this organization must in every respect rest on more solid bases in order to be able properly to carry out its tasks, we must give greater attention to this point by making sufficient means available to the countries of this area. Here let me repeat some of the statements I made at the fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers, held in January 1958 at Ankara:

"We consider the Baghdad Pact the only organization in this area, as demonstrated in the course of its three years of existence through many crises, capable of surmounting the machinations, the opposition, slander and accusations of its adversaries, and of playing a great role in maintaining the peace in this part of the world."

That is why, in view of the present tension in the world situation, we expect the governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America to increase their financial aid to the organization. It will thus be strengthened and in a position to supplement its defensive system and carry out its essential common projects.

We must therefore put into effect as soon as possible the common economic projects drawn up by the specialists of the Governments members of the Pact, the realization of which will certainly contribute to raising the standard of living of the populations in that part of the world. And I believe that our duty would thus be accomplished by showing our peoples through concrete facts that, while strengthening our defensive power, we are firmly resolved with the aid of our allies, to achieve great progress in the economic, scientific and industrial fields.

Gentlemen, the secret of our future success, the achievement of our goal, as well as the enduring nature of this pact, rest in the feelings and the opinions of our peoples.

I do not by any means intend, by what I have just said, to minimize the importance of the very useful work performed by the Economic Committee and its various sub-committees in drawing up common plans. We are grateful to this Committee for its useful and fruitful work which compels our admiration. It is undeniable that appreciable results have been obtained in the agricultural field.

During the time that has elapsed between this meeting of the Council

of Ministers and the preceding meeting, we have concluded a bilateral co-operation agreement with the United States.

We all know that this agreement was concluded not with any purpose of aggression but with a view to ensuring the defence of the countries in this area. This is expressly mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of the agreement. This should therefore be no cause for concern except for those who themselves harbour such aggressive intentions.

We have no intention of attacking anyone, or of waging war against anyone. On the contrary, we are determined to have close and friendly relations with all of our neighbours. We hope that an atmosphere of peace and understanding will prevail in the Middle East, which will permit us to carry out with peace of mind our economic plans that have been drawn up in accordance with the loftiest ideals and to concentrate all our efforts upon them.

Moreover, while not permitting our national territory to become a base for aggression against any other country, we will oppose with all our might, and with the support of our allies, any attempt to impair our freedom.

We declare our unshakable will to defend our liberty and our territorial integrity.

The stabilization of the situation in the Middle East and the elimination of the factors that could lead to war in this area of the world are vital problems both for us and for the cause of world peace.

To remain indifferent to these realities would be an irreparable and deplorable error.

It thus devolves upon us, the torch bearers of liberty and emancipation from servitude in the Middle East, never to let the sacred fire in the hearts of the free peoples of this region be extinguished.



OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency **MR. MANZUR QADIR**
Pakistan Minister of Foreign
Affairs and Commonwealth Relations

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is the first time that this Organization is meeting in the capital of the United States of America. We appreciate this gesture as a demonstration of the importance which the United States attaches to their close association with this Organization.

May I also take this opportunity, to express the deep appreciation by all the members of this delegation from Pakistan for the warm welcome which has been accorded to us, and the splendid arrangements which have been made for the holding of this conference and for the comfort of those participating in it.

The nature of this Organization is well known. It is purely and entirely a defensive alliance for the protection of the Territorial Integrity and the National Sovereignty and freedom, from external interference, of certain states situated in a particularly exposed region, with economic conditions which make them particularly vulnerable, and with military potentials far

THE DELEGATION OF PAKISTAN



Pakistan Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir (left) is seen with Major General Hayaud Din and Brigadier S.M. Yakoob Khan. Inset is H.E. Mr. M. Shoaib.

below the strengths necessary to act as deterrent. The United States of America has so far only joined the committees, but has refrained from becoming a member of the Organization itself. It has, however, undertaken obligations bilaterally with each of the regional states separately, for its protection. The United Kingdom is a full member of the Organization. Alliances of this character, made solely in the interest of self protection, are not only compatible with the Charter of the United Nations, but are, I venture to submit, aids to the purposes of that Charter. By their very existence they tend to nip in the bud, thoughts which, in their absence, might more easily blossom forth into aggressive designs. This tendency to nip in the bud is proportional to the estimate which a potential aggressor makes of the earnestness, preparedness and the strength of the alliance. For such an alliance to be effective, therefore, perpetual awareness and constant watch are indispensable. These meetings of the Council of Ministers that we have twice every year are intended for achieving that awareness of the situation, and for informing ourselves of the activities of those organs of this body which keep constant watch.

Since we met last, in January this year, certain developments have occurred which bring out the need for greater vigilance and greater strength. Some events of a serious nature have taken place not far from our borders, which is creating a situation of considerable concern to us. We are also witnessing what might well turn out to be an externally directed attack against the independence of a small state. Similar things can happen in the treaty area. These are events on one side of the balance sheet. On the other side are the attempts being made to reduce tensions in the world. The recent visit of Premier Khrushchev to this country, and the proposed visit of President Eisenhower to Russia, might make some considerable contribution towards that end. So long as these attempts are genuine nothing but good can come out of them, even though the magnitude of that good may not be much. Should, however, there be an effort on either side to create a false sense of security in order to take advantage of it, a great deal of damage may be done, particularly in areas not fully able to defend themselves. Organizations like ours, the whole purpose of which is to remain prepared for defence, should the need arise, cannot therefore absolve themselves of their task of being watchful and ready in spite of the fact that they wholeheartedly welcome all efforts to ease tensions in the world.

The decision recently taken to set up a permanent group of military deputies of CENTO is a step in that direction. We hope further steps in the same direction will follow in due course.

While securing the strength of the Organization, however, sight must never be lost of the economic conditions in the region. Ideas of National independence and Individual liberty can be defended best by free men, and men can never be really free unless they are free from hunger and want.



OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency MR. ADNAN MENDERES
Prime Minister of Turkey

Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I wish to begin by expressing my personal satisfaction and that of the Turkish Government of the gesture of Vice President Nixon, who has honoured our meeting by his presence. His warm words of welcome, I am sure,

THE TURKISH DELEGATION



Left to right: H.E. Mr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, H.E. Mr. Adnan Menderes, H.E. Mr. Melih Esenbel, and General Rustu Erdelhun.

have inspired us and shall give added impetus to the proceedings of this Ministerial Council.

May I add right away that the Turkish Government is highly appreciative of the United States Government's decision to hold this Ministerial Council Session in Washington, the Capital City of the great American nation. In this, we see the importance attached to our Organization by the United States Government and the great American nation.

I wish to express my thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality shown to us since our arrival here.

Before going any further I should like to pay tribute to the Secretary General, Mr. Baig, for his able direction of the Organization, and for the excellent work carried out by the Secretariat under his guidance.

I have listened with close interest to the distinguished Prime Minister of Iran, and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, who preceded me on this rostrum. On behalf of the Turkish Delegation, and myself, I wish to offer them my heartiest congratulations for their comments.

I believe that they have brought, as always, their valuable contribution designed to strengthen our defensive alliance.

Here I would like to make a brief comment on the nature of our alliance; its place and significance in the collective defensive arrangements of the Free World to which we all belong. Ever since its inception, our Organization, since it was conceived upon the principle of self-defence, peace, and security, has been a target for attacks by those with aggressive intentions. This, to my mind is a clear proof for the necessity, effectiveness of our alliance. The mere fact that we are today assembled in the capital of the great American nation, our partner in this endeavour of peace and stability, is a clear response to the ill-intentioned criticisms of those who oppose us.

There is another side of our alliance which proves its strength. Because we are united through our freely expressed determination to resist the evil forces of aggression, and because it is an association of free peoples, there is and there shall always be genuinely constructive criticism within our alliance aimed at strengthening it. This, I believe, is a force rather than a weakness. Our Free World has always found its unity and strength in diversity and through freely expressed ideas and convictions. Our Organization cannot form an exception to this rule and we shall be proud of it.

Animated by the above convictions, Turkey, as a member of our alliance, has always attached great importance to our half-yearly Council Meetings where we take stock of our past accomplishments, exchange of views and ideas directed to the future strengthening of our defence Organization. Therefore, I shall dwell briefly upon the matters which concern us all.

In this connection, I am happy to note the conclusion of Bilateral Agreements of Cooperation between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan on March 5, 1959, in Ankara as envisaged in the London Declaration.

These Agreements which are designed to strengthen the military and economic potential of three regional members of our Alliance against direct and indirect aggression not only constitute positive steps toward the fulfillment of the objectives of our defensive Alliance, but, also, indicate the importance attached by the United States Government to the defence of the CENTO area and its determination to render it more solid in every possible way. We firmly believe that these Agreements, which fall within the framework of our Alliance have enhanced and shall further enhance the economic and military potential of three signatory powers through increased help and assistance of the United States Government.

As it is known by our partners, my Government, ever since the founding of our Alliance, endeavours constructively to strengthen the military structure of CENTO. It is, therefore, a source of satisfaction of my Government to see the Permanent Military Deputies Group established. We are particularly happy that this Group will begin its work in Ankara on the first of January 1960, headed by a distinguished General of Iran, seconded by a Chief of Staff, of the United States Armed Forces. In initiating this move, my Government thought of opening that way to a command structure of CENTO, which, we believe, will in due time constitute the main military set up designed to coordinate and strengthen the defence posture of alliance and, thus, deter any, and all aggressors.

As we all know, in the field of economic cooperation, substantial preparatory work has been accomplished and I am happy to note that some of them are in the stage of implementation.

In this regard, I should like to express our satisfaction upon the results obtained in the fields of telecommunication, scientific cooperation, technical assistance and planning of joint economic projects, and voice our appreciation for the valuable aid given by the United States, and the United Kingdom to carry out these projects. However, we are all aware of the necessity of improving direct rail and road links between Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, which are essential not only in the economic cooperation field, but, also, in the strengthening of the military infrastructure of the regional countries. I am confident that in these fields also the Council during these few days will take positive steps.

I have tried to summarize briefly our accomplishments and our expectations designed to strengthen the military and economic body of our Alliance. I am sure that everyone will agree when I say that our alliance

is rapidly becoming a more effective instrument of peace not only through its military potential, but, covering all other aspects of like-minded, freedom-loving countries dedicated to the maintenance of freedom, independence, and human dignity in the World. It constitutes to my mind, a shield against aggression, infiltration and subversion of the destructive aggressive forces of international communism into a vital area of the world, as well as a link in the chain of collective defence arrangements of the Free World like NATO and SEATO.

It follows, therefore, that any power or group of powers not nourishing aggressive designs upon others should have no fear of its development, neither those powers which seem to follow a non-alignment policy should see in it a threat to the freedom, independence, and integrity of others and by forming a bulwark against such designs, the CENTO constitutes for these countries an element of security, stability, and peace.

I have endeavoured to lay before you with sincerity and a sense of clear responsibility as a member of CENTO, my thoughts, convictions, and hopes.

I am confident that this Seventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council in the coming days will, as always, successfully conclude its deliberations and adopt measures, give direction to the Organization aimed at further strengthening of our Organization, which is the central pillar of the Free World's arrangements of collective defence dedicated to freedom, security, a just and durable peace in the world.



OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency **SIR HAROLD CACCIA**
Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador
to the United States

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First I should like on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to thank the Vice President for his welcome, and not only for his welcome but for his purposeful words, words of encouragement, words of warning for all

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION



Sir Roger Stevens (left), Their Excellencies Sir Bernard Burrows, Sir Harold Caccia, and Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

of us. I and my delegation fully share the great pleasure expressed by our friends from Iran, from Pakistan and from Turkey at this meeting being held in Washington. Our presence together today is a demonstration to the world of the close association of the United States with our alliance.

This is our Seventh Ministerial Council Meeting. It is the first at which Her Majesty's Government have not been represented either by the Prime Minister himself or by one of his most senior colleagues. This was inevitable in view of the imminence of a General Election in my country tomorrow. But the Prime Minister has asked me to deliver the following personal message to the Council:

"My colleagues and I send our warm greetings to the CENTO Council, and wish its members all success in their deliberations. We much regret that our domestic preoccupations have made it impossible for us to be represented at this meeting by Ministers. The Central Treaty Organization has played an important part in promoting the security of a vital area, and I am confident that your talks will assist in forwarding our common aims of peace and prosperity."

In the absence of Ministers, it is a special honour for me to represent Britain; especially since I was personally involved, as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, in the discussions which led to the accession of the United Kingdom to this alliance. In those days we were full of hope, but nobody could tell for sure how the alliance would develop and how it would stand up to the stresses and strains of a world on the march. Now the Organization is soon to pass its lustrum, its first five-year period. If you must regard me as a non-Ministerial interloper, and, rightly, perhaps you will allow me as a Representative of the Crown to say how markedly the strength of the Organization has been shown. In these five years the Northern Tier, as it was sometimes then called, has remained a sure bulwark in this area for the free and the uncommitted world, that is the world uncommitted to Communism. This has been achieved despite upheavals around and behind us, and despite the subjection of one of our members, Iran, to a most violent and unjustified campaign from in front. In the words of the Iranian Prime Minister indeed it has flourished despite the opposition, slander and accusations of its adversaries. At the same time, the dovetailing of the defence efforts of this Organization has made it possible for its members to free the maximum amount of resources possible for the improvement of the well-being of their peoples. "Defence", as Adam Smith said in the Eighteenth Century, "is greater than opulence". True. But if we each had to provide from our own resources for our defence without any alliances, there would scarcely be a competence left to us. Indeed, it is the

network of agreements that link us which enables us all to proceed in security with the development of our countries.

With this in mind, and here in Washington, it is particularly appropriate that I should refer to the bilateral agreements signed in March by the United States Government, with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. By their agreement to cooperate with the member states of the region for their security and defence, taken together with the great and generous scale of their aid, the United States have become no less linked to the Organization than if they had signed the original Pact, and I should like to repeat now what our Ambassador in Ankara said at the time of signature, namely that Her Majesty's Government welcome these agreements and themselves regard as a matter of vital concern the continued independence and territorial integrity of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

This concern has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions since the war by statesmen of all parties in the United Kingdom, and finds its expression in undertakings ranging from our obligations under the United Nations through our undertakings in CENTO, NATO, and SEATO to the bonds which unite us to individual members of the Commonwealth. This common association which we share with other members of CENTO does something to overcome the organizational problems to which the Secretary General referred in his noteworthy and characteristically thoughtful declaration. It is a fact that we share with Pakistan membership in the Commonwealth, that on many a battlefield and in many a country and indeed on many a continent we have fought together in many a battle. It is also true that with the United States we are members of both NATO and SEATO. We share that membership also of NATO with Turkey, who has now offered us the facilities of Ankara as our permanent base and home.

As regards progress within our Organization on the military side, Her Majesty's Government note with particular satisfaction since the last Ministerial meeting the establishment of the Permanent Military Deputies Group. We hope this will lead to further steady progress in the field of defence. It is also significant that this agreement was reached in the Council of Deputies. We are glad that the decision, reached at the last meeting, that the Deputies should take more upon their shoulders, has already shown itself to be a wise one, and I should like to congratulate them, and their Chairman, the Secretary General. On the political side we are especially glad to note the progress of consultation in the Deputies. Exchanges on current developments have also been one of the most important features of the Ministerial meetings, and it is right that these should be supplemented by similar exchanges at the Deputy level.

On the economic side, perhaps the most spectacular event since the last Ministerial meeting has been the opening in June, of the Nuclear Centre in Tehran. We are indeed grateful to His Imperial Majesty the Shah for opening it, and for the great interest he personally has taken in our proceedings generally. In the less easily publicised, but equally useful field of technical assistance, the now widespread economic activities of the Organization have made progress.

The United Kingdom has continued to play its part to the best of its ability in the work of the Organization. Our latest contributions in the field of aid being the undertaking given in March to provide assistance for economic and technical assistance at the rate of £850,000 a year.

But it is of course not the main purpose of this meeting ahead of us simply to act as a sort of milestone, by cataloguing past achievements. We must look to the future. This is particularly appropriate at this time, for our Organization will shortly be five years old, and the original Pact of Mutual Cooperation from which it stems was designed to run in the first place for five years. We have in this time weathered many alarms and excursions. We have learned to know each other better and to work together. That being so, I am confident that we should all look forward to many years of successful cooperation in achieving our common aims, the defence of peace and freedom and the betterment and progress of all our peoples.



OPENING STATEMENT
by
The Honourable CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
United States Secretary of State

Your Excellencies and distinguished guests:

I join with Vice President Nixon in warmly welcoming to Washington this distinguished gathering of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization. The Government of the United States, though an observer in CENTO, is pleased to be host to this session. Your presence here today is further attestation of the readiness of the United States to continue to

THE UNITED STATES OBSERVER DELEGATION



The Honourable Christian A. Herter (left) with Mr. Robert Murphy; Seated rear Mr. Andrew H. Berding; Standing Mr. Hermann F. Eilts, and seated Mr. G. Lewis Jones, Jr.

give strong support to CENTO and its programmes. It is also a source of deep personal satisfaction to me to have the opportunity to acquaint myself at first hand with the work of the CENTO association.

The United States has long enjoyed close relations with the several CENTO member states. Those with the United Kingdom are well known and require no elaboration here. There is perhaps less awareness of our valued relations with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. It seems appropriate, therefore, to dwell briefly on these relations. Growing out of many decades of mutually beneficial association between the peoples of these countries and private American citizens—businessmen, educators, doctors, missionaries and others—they were forged to a new firmness in the difficult years which followed World War II. It was during this period, too, that Pakistan took its place as a respected member of the family of independent nations. Since that time, these three nations have been making great strides forward to develop themselves.

True to its traditions, the United States wholeheartedly sympathized with these aspirations. Further, it lent moral and material aid to make achievement possible. It has continued to do so. United States economic and military programmes to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan have been substantial. Thus, for example, United States economic aid to these three countries in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, totalled approximately \$300,000,000. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, it amounted to approximately \$470,000,000 — an increase of more than 50 percent.

The United States firmly believes that its aid programmes have contributed materially to the strengthening of these three countries. These programmes are developed in close consultation with the recipient states. They are not imposed. To the extent that appropriations and its other global commitments allow, the United States will continue this assistance in promoting the security of our three great friends and their economic development.

Flowing from all of this has been a growing affinity of interest between the United States and these countries and a greater understanding of each others' problems. Differences of emphasis occasionally arise. This is understandable even among friends. What is significant, however, is that the mutual trust which has developed between us enables any such differences to be resolved quickly and to our common satisfaction.

United States association with CENTO is yet another link in the chain of friendship which binds us to these states. It is an important link. It complements those close and valued direct relations to which I have already referred. It has its origins in the recognition of the fact that at least some of our common objectives might usefully be furthered by peaceful collective efforts as well as individual endeavour. The promotion and strengthening of peace and freedom throughout the world, the fostering of a respect for

the dignity of the individual, the maintenance of national independence, and finally the creation of greater opportunities for the individual to improve his way of life—all of these transcend the relations between any two states and are rightly a shared concern of the family of nations. Collective security arrangements such as CENTO contribute materially toward achieving these objectives.

United States support of CENTO, both moral and material, has been given since the organization was conceived almost five years ago. This support has not wavered. The United States participates actively in CENTO defence planning designed to assist the CENTO members to resist any Communist attempt to undermine their security and independence. Supplementing its massive bilateral assistance to the regional states, the United States supports CENTO's multilateral economic programmes and is actively engaged in implementing various CENTO-endorsed projects. These are designed to further the concept of regionalism. Chief among them is the microwave telecommunications project which will link the three capitals of the regional states. When complete—and construction work is expected to begin later this year—this will be the longest single telecommunications network in the world.

Clearly, the United States cannot underwrite all CENTO economic projects. Indeed, it has honest doubts about the economic potential of some proposals. It will continue, however, to explore with the CENTO member states ways and means in which the United States may be able to help in this very important aspect of CENTO activities.

The bilateral executive agreements with the regional states were consummated earlier this year. These agreements reaffirmed the determination of the United States to continue the economic and military aid programmes to these countries. Further, they assure United States support in case of Communist aggression. The agreements were developed in the context of existing Congressional legislation, specifically the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East and the Mutual Security Act. The United States firmly believes they go far toward meeting the acknowledged security requirements of the CENTO regional states. Moreover, they provide a suitable framework in which the United States can pursue its strong support of CENTO objectives.

These agreements are public documents. So is the CENTO treaty. They were concluded in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and support its purposes and principles. They are registered with the United Nations. Thus, it is clear for all to see—who wish to see—that CENTO and United States association with it are purely defensive arrangements. They threaten no one. Their cardinal purpose is to deter aggression by strengthening the defensive capabilities of its members and by promoting their sound economic development in the interests of political stability.

CENTO has now been in existence for almost five years. Yet there are some who still profess to deny its significance. It may be appropriate, therefore, to pause for one moment here and to consider its achievements to date.

First, CENTO stands today as a symbol of the determination of its members to maintain their independence and of their unshakeable belief that this can best be achieved through collective security.

Second, CENTO is a partnership which includes three of the great states of the Middle East region. The scope of this partnership is broad. It includes defense cooperation, but also embraces political, economic and cultural association. It is implemented through various media. Some, such as joint military exercises, attract the public eye through press comment. Others, while no less significant, have been pursued more quietly and are perhaps less well known. These are the numerous technical meetings at all levels, the active CENTO Technical Assistance Programme, joint efforts to relax visa restrictions among the regional states, trade promotion, the prevention of smuggling and the many other spheres of constructive endeavour that CENTO has fostered. All contribute to the cross-fertilization of ideas. Thus, the effect of CENTO activities extends beyond formal governmental exchange. Its benefits seep down, gradually but surely, to all the people as well. The United States is confident that from this association will develop a wider public understanding of common problems and of the very real value of sharing experience. The seed of close partnership has been sown. The roots have taken hold. It will require care and attention. If these are given, it promises to flourish even more fully in the years ahead.

Third, it has provided the framework for Western cooperation with the regional states. This cooperation is not based on out-moded concepts of foreign domination. Rather it is based on the twin pillars of mutual respect and complete equality among states. Its objective is simple—the maintenance of peace with justice.

The United States is convinced that CENTO has made good and sound progress. Some, to be sure, would like to accelerate the pace of CENTO activity. This deserves to be encouraged, for such impatience is a healthy phenomenon. Indeed, it is a spur to further accomplishment. Much constructive work remains to be done, and no one will forget the long road that the CENTO partnership has already travelled. With mutual confidence and common effort by all, CENTO can achieve its objectives. It will increasingly benefit the peoples whom it serves in the promotion of peace and stability. In this laudable endeavour, I repeat to you here, CENTO will continue to enjoy strong United States support.

Gentlemen, the United States Observer Delegation looks forward to participating in the deliberations of this conference and to making a constructive contribution to them.

Thank you.

FINAL PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The following press communique was issued on October 9th, 1959, at the conclusion of the Washington Session of the Ministerial Council.

Washington, October 9, 1959.

The Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Treaty Organization was held in Washington from October 7-9, 1959. The delegations from countries participating in this meeting were led by:

- (i) H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal
- (ii) H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir

- (iii) H.E. Mr. Adnan Menderes
- (iv) H.E. Sir Harold Caccia,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

- (v) The Hon. Christian A. Herter

Prime Minister of Iran
Minister for Foreign
Affairs and Commonwealth
Relations, Pakistan
Prime Minister of Turkey
Her Britannic Majesty's
Ambassador to the
United States
Secretary of State,
United States of America.

The Interdepartmental Auditorium following the opening ceremony of the Ministerial Council, when newsmen filed material for movie newsreel, television, radio and newspapers throughout the world.



Secretary Herter, as host, was in the chair.

The Session was inaugurated by the Honourable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States.

The Council recognized that the holding of a Ministerial Meeting in Washington for the first time was an open expression of the importance attached to the Central Treaty Organization by the United States Government and the American people and of the vital role of the United States in strengthening the efforts of the member States to guard their freedom by collective security. The Council welcomed the conclusion of bilateral agreements last March between the United States and the original members. They noted with gratification the determination of the United States to assist the signatory nations to maintain their security and independence while simultaneously contributing to the enhancement of their economic potential.

This meeting of the Ministerial Council was the first to take place under the new name of the Organization. The name, Central Treaty Organization, signifies that the countries occupying a central area between the NATO and SEATO regions have confirmed their decision to join together for mutual defence and economic development.

In keeping with the tradition of free and frank expression of views at all its meetings, the Council conducted a review of the international situation as it affects the participating States.

The Council believed that the exchanges of visits between Western and Russian statesmen had brought nearer the possibility of reducing some of the tension of the cold war by re-opening negotiations on Berlin and disarmament. On the other hand there remain deep-seated causes of anxiety, and Communist activities continue unabated. The danger of subversion abetted by foreign propaganda, for instance, remains particularly acute. The members of CENTO are especially exposed to this danger because of their geographical position at one of the cross-roads of the world. The Council noted with concern the continuance of Soviet propaganda against Iran, and they have issued a separate declaration on this subject. The Council concluded that it was only by the exercise of constant vigilance, maintenance of their strength, and by solidarity with one another that they could hope to guard against these dangers and promote the reduction of international tension.

The Council emphasized that the Central Treaty Organization exists exclusively for defensive purposes, that it threatens no one, and that it sincerely desires to have close and friendly relations with all other States, and particularly with the neighbouring States in the Region.

The establishment of a Permanent Military Deputies Group, to begin operation on January 1st, 1960, with headquarters in Ankara, was viewed

by the Council as a further step by the CENTO countries to provide for their security and defence. The Council directed that the question of Command Structure be studied by the Military Committee and the results of its study be placed before the Council at its next meeting.

The Council reviewed the work of the Central Treaty Organization since the last Session of the Ministerial Council in Karachi in January 1959, and adopted the Reports of the Secretary General and the various Committees.

The opening of the Nuclear Centre in Tehran in June last by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and the commencement of courses for regional scientists in the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in fields such as agriculture, medicine and industry, were noted with satisfaction.

The Council recognised that considerable progress had been made in the fields of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance. Increasingly effective use was being made of experts, fellowships and special equipment to meet common problems.

The construction of the modern microwave telecommunications link between regional capitals which began recently was noted by the Council with satisfaction. The Council gave its approval to three new Joint Projects, put forward by the Economic Committee, the Cizre—Hakkari-Shivelan road and the development of the Ports of Iskenderun and Trabzon.

The Council decided to hold its next Session in Tehran about the end of April 1960.

The following Declaration was issued on October 9th by the Central Treaty Organization Council of Ministers.

DECLARATION

The Council have considered the propaganda campaign being conducted by the Communist bloc against Iran.

Since the last meeting of the Council this campaign has been greatly intensified, particularly in the field of radio broadcasting, and is still continuing. Communist broadcasts in Persian, for example, which now total 74 hours weekly, contain a high proportion of attacks against the Iranian Government. Overt Communist broadcasts have been supplemented by a clandestine station—calling itself "The National Voice of Iran" and broadcasting in Persian. It purports to operate from within Iran but is in fact located within Soviet territory in the Caucasus. This station is broadcasting particularly violent and abusive programmes which have not only included direct appeals to the Iranian people to overthrow their government, but have

violated the most elementary canons of international usage by making personal attacks on the Head of State.

The Council condemn this propaganda, which is markedly at variance with current efforts to reduce world tension. They express the hope that those responsible will in future comply with the Resolution adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations on August 21, 1958, concerning non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The Council express their admiration for the dignity and determination shown by his Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, the Iranian Government and people in standing firm and united in the face of these attacks.

PRESS COMMENT

Following are examples of typical press comment occasioned by the Washington Session of the Ministerial Council:

IRAN

Keyhan International (15/10). An editorial says... "But CENTO is more than a purely defensive arrangement. It has taken many positive steps for the development of its member countries. It has reduced the gap between them and has reminded the regional members of their ancient Islamic culture. It has revived the forgotten highways which once carried the bulk of the world trade. It has created a sincere and pure friendship among the pact members, a sure way of gaining the lofty aims of the United Nations..."

PAKISTAN

The Sunday Morning News of October the 11th in an editorial "CENTO Communique" says.... "The post-war events in Asia and Africa had clearly exposed the utter inadequacy of a Europe First Policy and underlined the need for a wider strategy in dealing with the situation. The SEATO and the CENTO both represent a response to that challenge. The area covered by the Central Treaty Organization has a supremely strategic importance because of its proximity to the Soviet Union.".....

In an editorial under the heading "CENTO", *Times of Karachi* of October the 13th: "The communique re-emphasised that the organization existed exclusively for defensive purposes, and that it sincerely desired to have close and friendly relations with all other states, and particularly with the neighbouring states in the region. This was for the benefit of such nations who have been continuously dubbing the organization as an aggressive alliance. The history of the organization from its very inception till today shows that it has condemned aggression always and has stood for maintaining peace in the region.".....

TURKEY

Hakimiyet (7/10) in an editorial about the Central Treaty Organization says.... "from its inception, the Pact has been subjected to severe communist attacks and interpreted as an aggressive organization. The reason for this is the hatred shown for all regional pacts by the International Communism. Objectives of the above mentioned organization are to stop Communist infiltration and ensure peace and freedom in the region. Aggression directed towards small countries will always find itself confronted by such an organization, and will be obliged to turn its direction.

"In spite of Far and Middle Eastern affairs, some countries still prefer to remain neutral and refrain from joining such regional treaties. In order to prevent new tragedies, these countries should awake from their deep slumber and take their places in the Block for Peace.

"Considering all these facts, we appreciate the importance of the Central Treaty Organization's task for world peace."

Vatan (16/10) in an editorial from Washington: — "Vice President Nixon, in his opening speech, assured the representatives of the three regional member countries that there will not be a 'slackness' after Mr. Khrushchev's visit, and warned them that from now on the Communists will resort to more infiltration than direct attacks. It seems that Mr. Nixon is afraid that Mr. Khrushchev's visit will be interpreted as the beginning of a 'Russian-American friendship' by those countries. Such an interpretation would lead the regional members to neutralism and a slackness of their defensive efforts.

"In short we may say that the Seventh Session of the CENTO helped us to see that the Middle Eastern countries show a homogenous view against the Russian danger....."

UNITED KINGDOM

Birmingham Post (8/10) in an editorial entitled "What's in a name?" comments on the situation at present prevailing in Iraq and continues.... "This is a situation which amply supports the warning by Mr. Nixon, yesterday, when the first meeting of the old Baghdad Pact since its change of name opened in—significantly—Washington. 'There may be a tendency to suggest in some quarters that we might relax our efforts among our various collective security treaty organizations in view of the change in the world situation that some see,' said the Vice President. But, as Mr. Herter had said the day before, we must not have any illusions as far as basic differences and the positions taken were concerned—they remained as they were....."

In an article by Cyril Falls appearing in the *Illustrated London News* of October the 17th, the following comment was made:

....."Many commentators have belittled the Baghdad Pact in the past

and all but written off its diminished successor. It is true that it is militarily weak and that the dangers which it has to face are greater than those of NATO, which is infinitely stronger. I do not consider that this is the whole story. Unity and friendship are in themselves valuable assets, and these factors at least have been increased rather than diminished by the defection of Iraq. Some doubts about it always existed, since those well acquainted with the country realised that the Government of General Nuri es Saïd was vulnerable in more than one respect. The links with the United States, even though they do not technically include her membership, are, nevertheless, a source of strength."....

UNITED STATES

The New York Times (6/10) in an editorial "CENTO marches on" discusses the USA's position in the organization and continues....."The fact that the present meeting is called in Washington and is to be opened by a message from President Eisenhower suggests even greater American support. Such support is all the more in order because both India and the Arab states are now awakening to the Communist menace. They may continue to uphold their policy of 'non-alignment,' but they cannot fail to see in CENTO an organization to help protect them....."

Baltimore Sun (7/10) in an editorial "CENTO at work" says that....."It may seem odd that, with Iraq out, the stature might now be stronger. The departure of Iraq leaves, on the map, a thin neck in that region. But the geographical chain of Turkey, Iran and West Pakistan remains unbroken, and is now perhaps more manageable.".....

The Evening Star (9/10) in an editorial comment entitled "CENTO in town" says....."The members of the alliance are Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain. With American backing, including separate bilateral security agreements, these countries are joined in a solemn pact to collaborate politically, economically and militarily to safeguard their common interests against any assault, direct or indirect, launched by the Communists. More specifically, they have pledged themselves to joint defence against aggressive thrusts from the Kremlin. The United States—even though participating in CENTO only as an 'observer"—has made it clear that they will be able, if they are attacked and ask for our help, to count upon receiving it without hesitation.".....

The Chicago Sunday Sun-Times (11/10) in a long article by Frederick Kuh says..."One reason why the surviving CENTO partners were invited to hold their semi-annual meeting in Washington was to show again that the American eagle's wings are spread protectively over this alliance.".....

Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph (11/10) in an article by Pierre J. Huss says...."The other important defensive pillar reaching from the Bosphorus to Pakistan is CENTO, the former Baghdad Pact combination minus Iraq.

"Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Britain and the U.S. met for the first time the past week on American soil, since the U.S. technically has not been one of its signatories.".....

ANNEX I

DELEGATION LIST

Seventh Session
of the
Council of Ministers
October, 1959

IRAN

- His Excellency Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal, the Prime Minister and Leader of Delegation.
- His Excellency General Abdollah Hedayat, Chief of the Supreme Commander Staff.
- His Excellency Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar, Minister of Labour.
- His Excellency Dr. Aligholi Ardalan, Iranian Ambassador to the United States.
- His Excellency Major General Hassan Arfa, Iranian Ambassador to Turkey.
- His Excellency Lieut. General Teymur Bakhtiari, Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of the Information and Security Organization.
- His Excellency Mr. Amir Khosrow Afshar, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- His Excellency Mr. Massoud Foroughi, Deputy Prime Minister.
- Brigadier General Mansour Afkhami, Supreme Commander Staff.
- Dr. Ezatollah Ameli, Counsellor of the Iranian Embassy, Ankara.
- Dr. Abbas Nayyeri, Head of the International Collaborations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Mr. Ahmad Minai, Iranian Embassy, Washington.
- Dr. Djamshid Tavallali, International Collaborations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Mr. Abolghassem As'ad Baghtiari, Prime Minister's Office.

PAKISTAN

His Excellency Mr. Manzur Qadir	Foreign Minister and Leader of Delegation	Leader
His Excellency Mr. M. Shoaib	Finance Minister	Member
His Excellency Mr. M. Ikramullah	Secretary, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	Member
His Excellency Mr. Aziz Ahmed	Pakistan Ambassador to the United States	Member
His Excellency Mr. S.M. Hassan	Pakistan Ambassador to Turkey	Member Member Member Adviser Secretary
Major-General Hayaud Din		
Mr. Wazir Ali		
Brig. S.M. Yakoob Khan		
Mr. Iftikhar Ali		

TURKEY

His Excellency, Mr. Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister and Leader of Delegation.	
His Excellency, Mr. Fatin Rüstü Zorlu, Minister of Foreign Affairs.	
His Excellency, Mr. Melih Esenbel, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
General of the Army, Rüstü Erdelhun, Chief of the General Staff.	
His Excellency, Mr. Suat Hayri Urgüplü, Ambassador.	
His Excellency, Mr. Adnan Kural, Ambassador.	
His Excellency, Mr. Hasan Isik, Secretary General of the International Economic Co-operation Administration, and Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
His Excellency, Mr. Semih Gunver, Head of the International Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Mr. Arif Ozgen, Chef de Cabinet of the Prime Ministry.	
Mr. Talat Benler, Director General of the Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Mr. Altemur Kilic, Director General, Press-Broadcasting.	
Mr. Aladdin Taluy, Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Colonel Fikret Kuytar, Department of Operations of the General Staff.	

Mr. Ercument Yavuzalp, Assistant Chef de Cabinet of the Prime Ministry.	
Mr. Faruk Sahinbas, Director, Fifth Section, Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Mr. Yuksel Menderes, Vice Consul at the Turkish Consulate General in Geneva.	
Mr. Haluk Ozgöl, Chef de Cabinet of the General Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Lt. Erol Sabanci, Aide de Camp to the Chief of the General Staff.	

UNITED KINGDOM

His Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	H.M. Ambassador to the United States, and Leader of Delegation.
Admiral of the Fleet The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., etc., etc.	Chief of the Defence Staff.
Sir Bernard Burrows, K.G.M.G.	H.M. Ambassador to Turkey, U.K. Council Deputy.
Sir Roger Stevens, K.C.M.G.	Deputy Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.
The Viscount Hood, C.M.G.	H.M. Minister, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Mr. W.A.W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Assistant Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office.
Mr. G.F. Hiller, D.S.O.	Head of Eastern Department, Foreign Office.
Mr. W. Morris	First Secretary, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Mr. S.J. Whitwell, M.C.	Eastern Department, Foreign Office.
Mr. H.S.H. Stanley	First Secretary, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

The Hon. R.J.M. Wilson

First Secretary,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. M.S. Weir

First Secretary,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.
(Liaison Officer).

Rear Admiral R.V. Brockman,
C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Principal Staff Officer
to the Chief of Defence
Staff.

Captain I.G. Mason, R.N.

British Joint Services
Mission.

Commander J.F.H. Wheeler,
R.N.

Member of U.K. Joint
Planning Staff.

UNITED STATES (Observer Delegation)

The Honourable

Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State, and Leader of Delegation

Alternate United States Observers:

Robert Murphy,
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Loy W. Henderson,
Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

Senior Advisers:

Leland Barrows,
Regional Director for Near East and South Asia Operations,
International Cooperation Administration

Andrew H. Berding,
Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

John N. Irwin, II,
Assistant Secretary of Defense
for International Security Affairs

G. Lewis Jones, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Harold Kehm,
Department of State

Donald D. Kennedy,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Robert H. Knight,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for International Security Affairs

Jason Paige,
Department of State

G. Frederick Reinhardt,
Counselor of the Department of State

Lieutenant General Elmer J. Rogers,
United States Air Force

Gerard C. Smith,
Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning

General Nathan F. Twining,
Chairman,
Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Fletcher Warren,
Ambassador to Turkey and Council Deputy

William H. Weathersby,
Deputy Assistant Director (Near East, South Asia and Africa),
United States Information Agency

Advisers:

Frederick P. Bartlett,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State.

William D. Blair, Jr.,
News Division,
Department of State.

Hermann F. Eilts,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State.

Michael R. Gannett,
Foreign Service Institute,
Department of State.

Rear Admiral E.B. Grantham,
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense
for International Security Affairs

Major General Douglas V. Johnson,
Joint Chiefs of Staff

Owen T. Jones,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State.

Lieutenant Colonel Donald Klous,
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense
for International Security Affairs

Herbert J. Liebesny,
Division of Research and Analysis
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State

John W. McDonald, Jr.,
Economic Coordinator,
Central Treaty Organization Affairs,
American Embassy, Ankara.

Timothy A. Pfeiffer,
Office of Assistant Director for Near East, South Asia and Africa,
United States Information Agency

Joseph M. Roland,
First Secretary,
American Embassy, Ankara

Harold J. Sims,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State.

John W. Vonier,
Office of Assistant Director for Near East, South Asia and Africa,
United States Information Agency

Thomas K. Wright,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs,
Department of State.

Secretary of Delegation

Richard C. Hagan,
Office of International Conferences,
Department of State.

ANNEX II

DELEGATION LIST

Seventh Session of Economic Committee
Ankara, September 1-4, 1959

IRAN

H.E. Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar	Minister of Labour,
H.E. Engineer Hooshang Samiy	Under Secretary, Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
Dr. Esfandiar Esfandiari	Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture
Dr. E. Ameli	Counsellor, Iranian Embassy, Ankara
Dr. Abbas Nayyeri	Head, Department of International Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAKISTAN

Mr. G.A. Faruqi	Joint Secretary to Government, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Finance.
Mr. Inayatullah	Secretary to the Government of West Pakistan, Irrigation Department
Mr. S.A. Pasha	First Secretary, Pakistan Embassy, Ankara
Mr. M.A. Bhattay	Second Secretary, Pakistan Embassy, Ankara

TURKEY

H.E. Minister Semih Günver	Head of Delegation, Head of the Department of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Muzaffer Tugal	Head of Survey and Project Department, Directorate-General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Mehmet Baydur	Deputy Director General of the Department of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Selahattin Atay	Director of Air Navigation, Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of Communications
Mr. Enver Eriat	Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Ihsan Isikli	Director of Section, Directorate General of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Nezih Devres	Member of High Technical Board, Ministry of Public Works	Mr. Selahattin Iren	Director of Section, Plant Quarantine Department, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. İkbâl Adil Sungu	Head of the Department of Railroads and Ports Construction, Ministry of Public Works	Mr. Orhan Özdural	Director of Section, Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Haluk Arik	Head of the Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of Communications	Mr. Sedat Mengilibörü	Director of Traffic Section, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Akif Çakman	Director General of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Cevat Gökşin	Deputy Head, Commercial and Revenue Department, Directorate General of State Railways
Mr. Necdet Bil	Adviser, Ministry of Communications	Mr. Durmuş Ocal	Radio-link Chief Engineer, Directorate General of PTT
Mr. Rıza Berke	Deputy Head, Department of Railroads and Ports Construction, Ministry of Public Works	Dr. Turan Güzey	Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Nuri Ergüden	Adviser, General Directorate of Customs, Ministry of Customs and State Monopolies	Mr. Doğan Kalfaoğlu	Rapporteur, Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce
Dr. Atif Yürühoğlu	Deputy Director General, Department of Personnel, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Mr. Mesut Özüygür	Director, Soil and Fertilizer Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Niyazi Okanay	Member of the Study and Advisory Board, Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Uluer Bilgen	Economist, Department of Railroads and Ports Construction, Ministry of Public Works
Mr. Özdemir Yigit	Director of Section, Department of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. D.A.H. Wright
Sir Ferguson Crawford

Mr. S.J. Whitwell
Mr. D.F. Duncan

H.B.M. Ambassador to Ethiopia
Head, Middle East Development
Division, British Embassy,
Beirut

Foreign Office
First Secretary, British
Embassy, Ankara

UNITED STATES (Observer Delegation)

Mr. Donald D. Kennedy

Deputy Assistant, Secretary of
State for Near Eastern and
South Asian Affairs

Mr. John W. McDonald, Jr.

U.S. Economic Co-ordinator
for CENTO Affairs

Mr. Merrill Gay

Office of International
Financial and Development
Affairs, Department of State

Mr. John P. Ferris

Special Assistant to the
Director for Near East and South
Asia, ICA

Mr. Berger A. Indseth

Office of the Economic
Co-ordinator for CENTO Affairs

Mr. Daniel O. Newberry

Office of Greek, Turkish and
Iranian Affairs, Department
of State

ANNEX III

DELEGATION LIST

Meetings of the Military Committee
London, September 9-10, 1959

IRAN

General Abdollah Hedayat
Brigadier General Mansoor Afkhami
Brigadier General Ali Zand
Brigadier General Hassan Toofanian
Captain of the Navy, Sadroddin Sheybani
Colonel Nosratollah Arbaba
Colonel Abdol Nadjimi
Major Massoud Kia Kodjoori

PAKISTAN

Lieutenant General M. Habibullah Khan, SPK
Major General A.H. Yakub Khan, SPK
Brigadier Bahadur Sher Khan, MC
Commander H.A. Aziz, P.N.

TURKEY

General Rustu Erdelhun
Brigadier S. Tokay
Colonel Fikret Kytak
Lieutenant Colonel Adnam Orel
Colonel Nahit Ozgur
Major Abadin Sertil
Lieutenant Erol Sabanci

UNITED KINGDOM

Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., etc., etc.
Air Vice-Marshal L.W.C. Bower, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Commander J.F.H. Wheeler.
Wing Commander Mervyn Jones.
Lieutenant Colonel W. Crumplin.

UNITED STATES (Observer Delegation)

General Thomas D. White
Major General Douglas V. Johnson
Rear Admiral Elonzo B. Grantham
Colonel Townsend C. Anderson
Colonel William A. Stiles
Colonel Royal B. Allison
Colonel Kendall S. Young
Lieutenant Colonel Timothy I. Ahearn
Lieutenant Colonel Donald D. Klous
Lieutenant Colonel John F. Davis

