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FEBRUARY 1960

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OF

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FIVE YEARS OF CENTO

ERRATUM: On page entitled "The Council meets", Add" H.E.
Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal, Prime Minister of Iran", before
H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

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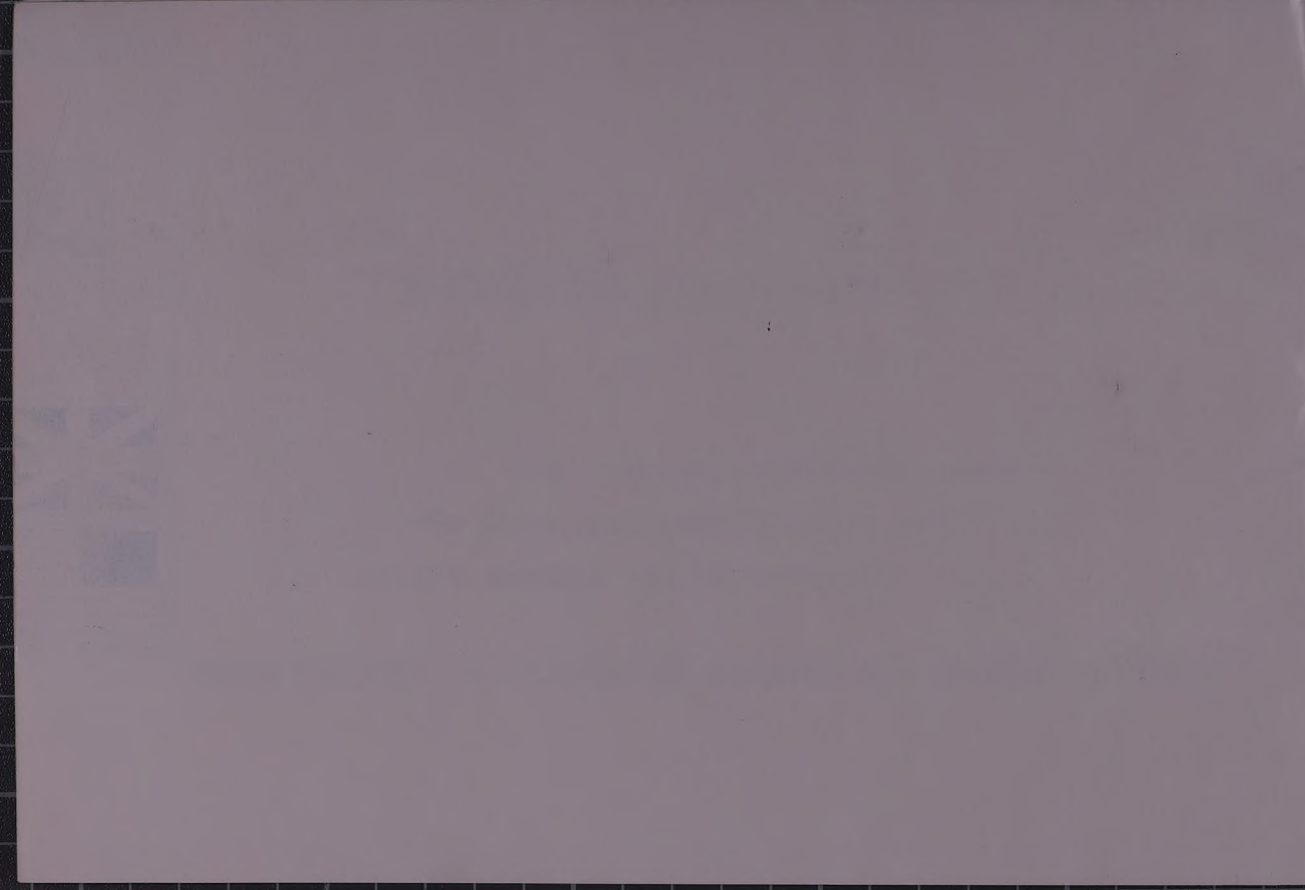


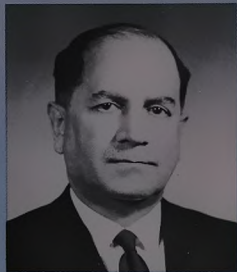
Five Years of CENTO

***Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and
The United Kingdom with the
Support of the United States***

FIVE FREE NATIONS WORKING TOGETHER







Foreword

It is well occasionally to take stock of the past so that the way into the future may be seen more clearly and an important anniversary is a suitable opportunity to do so, with a short narrative and photographs taken from the record of recent CENTO activities.

Wiser, we hope, from the lessons of experience, we look forward to the years ahead and to new achievements with the sole aim of ensuring freedom and a better life for our peoples.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M.O.A. Baig". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

M.O.A. BAIG
SECRETARY GENERAL



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Five Years of CENTO

Five years ago, on February 24, 1955, the free world witnessed another practical effort by free nations to shield their security and ensure their progress.

On that date a Pact of Mutual Co-operation was signed between Turkey and Iraq in Baghdad, openly signifying an understanding of Soviet intentions to destroy independence and hinder regional development. This was at a time when the effectiveness of the United Nations as a force in maintaining world peace was being frustrated by obstruction and outright aggression.

Three other nations — Iran, Pakistan and the United Kingdom — soon joined the alliance which came to be known as the Baghdad Pact. Together, with the wholehearted support of the United States of America, they took concrete steps to secure their defence, entirely within rights declared in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The formative years of the association were marked by many problems often faced by free men working together. Nevertheless, while leaders gathered

to express themselves on the need for security and economic development to thwart the common danger, an increasing unity of ideas developed within growing bonds of mutual understanding. Basic requisites had to be met in a number of important fields in order that the main problem of national and regional security could be tackled logically.

Plans had to be made for the building of modern communications and transportation routes, as well as for the solution of basic problems in such fields as agriculture, health and science in a region frankly admitted to have remained behind in modern development as the result of decades and even centuries of economic stagnation.

This took time. But progress was steady and it was not long before member countries and the whole world began to appreciate the fruits of hard labour at the conference table.

Over the years, this Organization -- which threatens no one -- has been attacked repeatedly by many who would destroy its efforts for security and progress. Twice they have claimed to have heard its death knell: during the Suez crisis in 1956 and again when Iraq withdrew following an internal crisis resulting in the formation of a neutralist government.

But each time it has remained strong and resolute. Tests and trials have served only as proof of its logical place among men who strive to remain free.

Today, with Headquarters in Ankara, the association continues its endeavours as the Central Treaty Organization, signifying 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.

CENTO has rapidly become known around the world through news reports telling of its important work. For example, it gained wide recognition during the Seventh Session of the Ministerial Council held in Washington in October, 1959. An editorial in *Keyhan International* (Iran) then said :

“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.”

Now as CENTO passes a historic milestone, it is befitting to cast a glance at the record of its achievements.

Drawing upon events of the past year, the photographs appearing here have been selected to demonstrate what words cannot adequately describe.

The reader will note in particular the establishment of a Permanent Military Deputies Group; a forward step towards the realization of a well-knit and co-ordinated regional defence system.

He will spend a moment with military units during one of the various air, sea and land exercises held under CENTO auspices. They have proved immensely fruitful in establishing the need for closer co-operation between the armed forces of regional countries.

Progress in the economic field has also been noteworthy. Therein regional members are receiving valuable financial and technical aid from the United States and the United Kingdom. Visible results will be seen from the commencement of a wide variety of activities ranging from establishment of a CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran to the Red Sindhi Cattle Centre at Karachi.

Other examples will be found in the Technical Assistance Programme, where good progress has been achieved in a number of fields, such as health and agriculture, including plant protection, animal health and animal production. Lastly, there is the Multilateral Technical Co-operation Fund from which experts, Fellowships and grants for trainees in the region are provided.

These are the highlights of a significant year as the Central Treaty Organization passes its fifth anniversary. With a look to the future, one is reminded of the words of Secretary General M. O. A. Baig, who has said:

“The hostile reaction of our enemies leaves us unmoved. The encouragement of our friends inspires us to still greater endeavours.”



The United States invited the CENTO Ministerial Council to hold its Seventh Session in Washington as "further evidence of the United States support of these nations in their determination to maintain national independence and territorial integrity." Vice President Richard M. Nixon is seen addressing the opening meeting on October 7, 1959. Behind him is Secretary General M.O.A. Baig. Heads of delegations (front, left to right) are. H. E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, Foreign Minister of Pakistan; H. E. Mr. Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister of Turkey; H. E. Sir Harold Caccia, United Kingdom Ambassador to the United States and the Honourable Christian A. Herter, U.S. Secretary of State.

The Council Meets



Important Visits

Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, was the first Head of State to honour the CENTO Secretariat by a visit to Headquarters in Ankara on November 19, 1959. He is seen (left) entering the building with Secretary General M.O.A. Baig (right). During his visit the President referred to CENTO as a bulwark for peace, tranquility and progress in the area and expressed satisfaction at the effective work which it has performed.

A visit of Pakistani and Turkish Journalists to Iran was conducted during September, 1959, as part of a long-range programme to strengthen the bonds of mutual understanding among CENTO regional countries. Some of the group are seen at Broadcasting House, Tehran. They are (foreground, left to right): Mr. Sami Kohen, *MILLIYET*, Istanbul; Mr. Moinian, Director General, Press and Broadcasting, Tehran; Mr. M.A. Kislali, *YENI GUN*, Ankara; Mr. H. Nizami, *NAWA-I-WAQT*, Lahore, and Mr. O. Sami Cosar, *CUMHURIYET*, Istanbul.





Senior officers from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey went on a three-week tour of United Kingdom military and civilian establishments during the summer of 1959. Some of the group are shown here as they observe the operation of a control desk at the Calder Hall Nuclear Power Station in England.



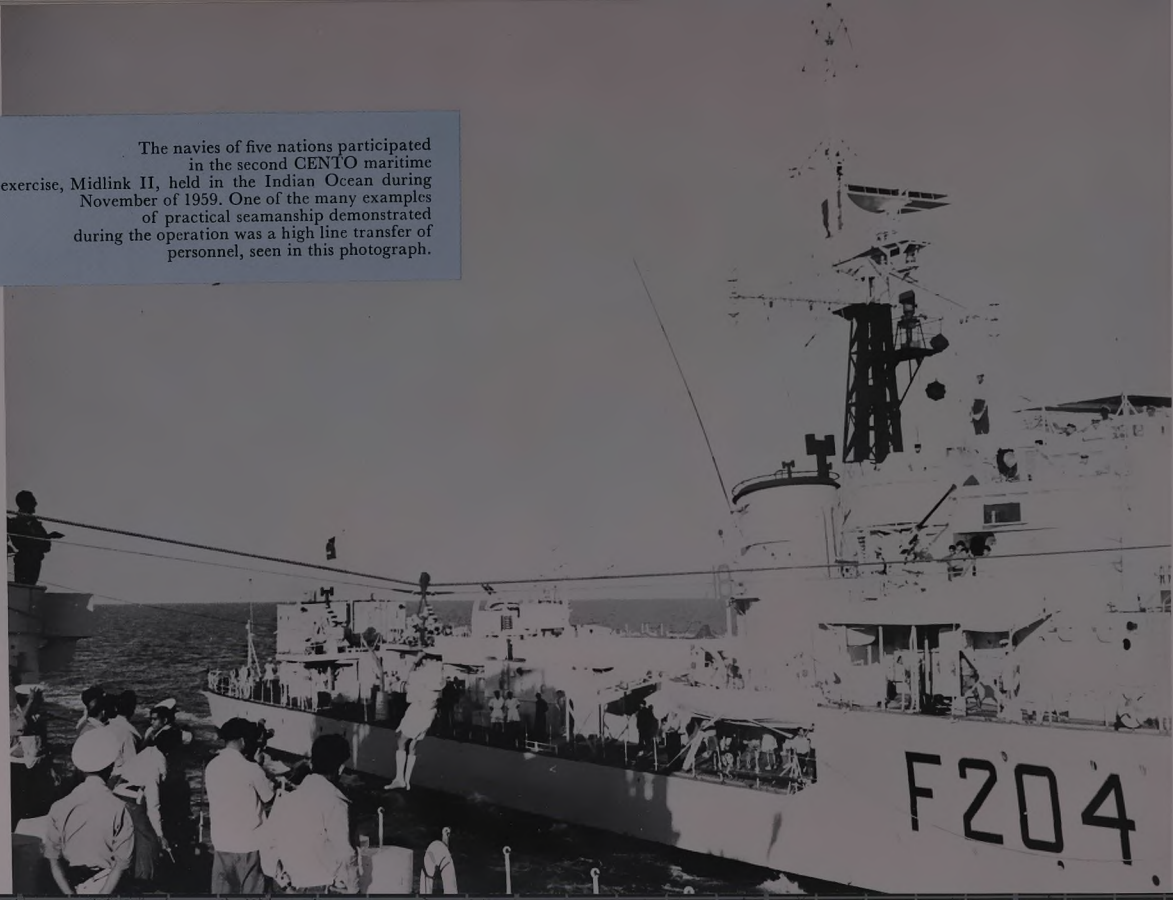
A group of officers from CENTO countries spent four days observing intensive anti-submarine operations with the United States Sixth Fleet on board the anti-submarine carrier LAKE CHAMPLAIN during 1959. Here Lieutenant Commander J.S. Johnston (extreme left), Flight Officer of a carrier division helicopter squadron, describes techniques used in landing and launching carrier based helicopters to (left to right) Lieutenant Colonel G.W. Murphy of the British Army, Squadron Leader J. Joseph of the Pakistan Air Force and Commander Nurretin Gunes, of the Turkish Navy.

Towards Greater Security



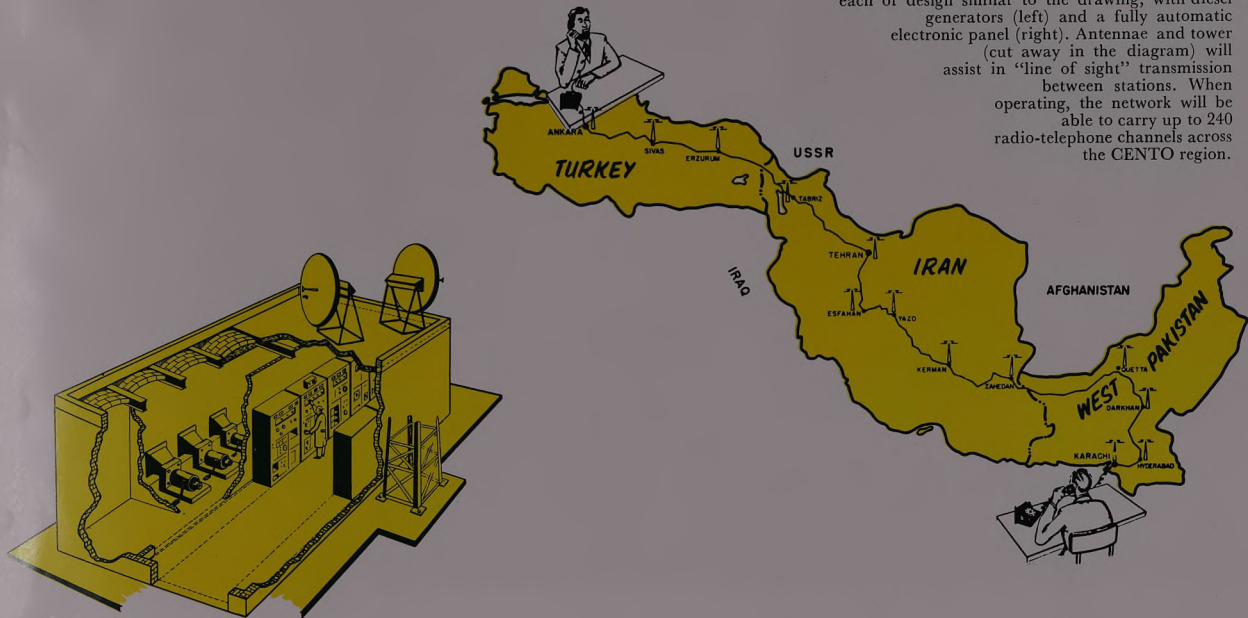
A forward step in strengthening the defensive systems of the CENTO region was taken in the autumn of 1959 by the establishment of a Permanent Military Deputies Group. In permanent session, they replace the Deputies of the Military Committee who formerly met at half-yearly intervals. The PMDG gives detailed consideration to military planning within CENTO and reviews various studies and plans prepared by the Combined Military Planning Staff. Seen here are the national representatives before the first meeting on January 4, 1960. They are (front, left to right): LT. GEN. Nadir Batmangliđj of Iran, Chairman for 1960; LT. GEN. Altaf Qadir of Pakistan; General Rustu Erdelhun, Chief of the Turkish General Staff; MAJ. GEN. T.S. Riggs, U.S. Army, Chief of Staff of the CENTO Combined Military Planning Staff; LT. GEN. Enver Aka of Turkey; Air Marshal H.P. Fraser of the United Kingdom and LT. GEN. E.J. Rogers of the United States.

The navies of five nations participated in the second CENTO maritime exercise, Midlink II, held in the Indian Ocean during November of 1959. One of the many examples of practical seamanship demonstrated during the operation was a high line transfer of personnel, seen in this photograph.



Better Communications Between CENTO Countries

Another step towards establishing modern communications between CENTO countries was taken in 1959 when construction began on the CENTO microwave telecommunications network to link Ankara, Tehran and Karachi by the end of 1961. Now underway along the route shown on the map is the erection of 117 relay stations, each of design similar to the drawing, with diesel generators (left) and a fully automatic electronic panel (right). Antennae and tower (cut away in the diagram) will assist in "line of sight" transmission between stations. When operating, the network will be able to carry up to 240 radio-telephone channels across the CENTO region.





During their trip over the section to extend from Rizayeh, Iran, to Shivelan, Turkey, the officials saw construction now underway to complete a final portion of the road. This is typical of what they saw. A giant grader (right) one of many heavy and expensive equipment used on this project, removes loose debris while establishing a hard base course.

New Transportation Routes

Hands across the Iran-Turkey border. This actually happened in November, 1959, near Bajirge, Turkey, during an inspection tour by a group of Turkish and Iranian highway officials travelling the entire route of a CENTO road now under construction to link Turkey and Iran. The parties were led by Muzaffer Tugal (left) of the Highway Directorate, Ankara, and Ahmad Afshar (second from right), Deputy Director General of Highways, Teheran.

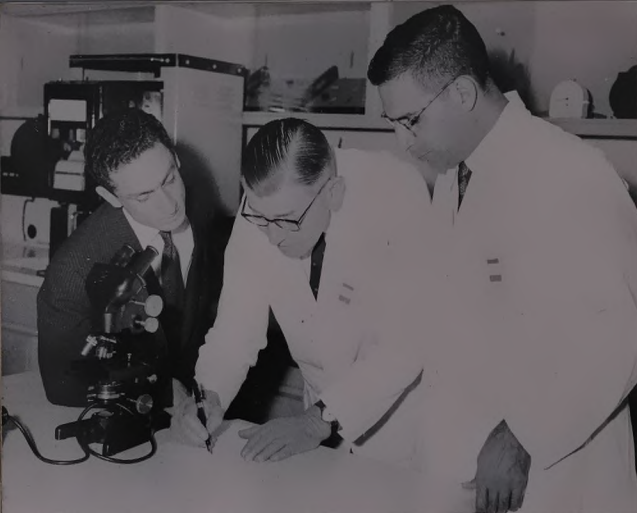




A new road linking Cizre, Hakkari and Shivelan in eastern Turkey with the Turkey-Iran road now under construction was approved by the Ministerial Council during its Seventh Session in Washington in October, 1959. Seven kilometres from Hakkari, Highway Director Ekrem Ceyhun of the Turkish District of Van points out the path of the new route where it will follow the Zap River through the valley in order to avoid crossing rugged mountains.



These giant earth movers were busy at work in 1959 on the substructure for the Mus-Tatvan (Turkey) section of a CENTO sponsored Turkey-Iran railway. Here, almost within sight of Lake Van, they are building up soil surface for an approach to a new bridge. Officials directing Turkey's contribution to this project see great possibilities in an all-weather railway for this region which has suffered badly from lack of adequate roads and railways.



The CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science was opened in June, 1959, by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran. A course of instruction in the peaceful uses of atomic energy began there in September for scientists from the region consisting of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Part of the curriculum is set aside for research aimed at solution of regional problems in agriculture, medicine and industry. M.C. Nokes (centre), Head of Laboratories, describes a nuclear plate showing cosmic ray tracks to Mr. Esmail Hosseini (left) from Iran and Mr. M.H. Alvi of Pakistan in the Physics Research Laboratory.



CENTO seminars continue to facilitate the exchange of useful information and ideas aimed at hastening solutions to many common problems. A seminar on animal diseases such as those responsible for dysentery in sheep, and black leg, a cattle killing disease, was held in Weybridge, during October 1959. Here Mr. E. Worrall of the Evans Biological Institute describes the operation of a centrifuge to delegates from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Science at Work

Standardization of Agricultural Products and Development of Resources are Important.....

“Buyers prefer to purchase and we prefer to sell on official standards.” This was the sentiment of merchants everywhere as experts from CENTO countries toured the region recently to study the export marketing of common products and the standardization of agricultural products. Here they are seen inspecting animal skins at a factory in Istanbul.



“There must be greater development of the mineral resources of the CENTO region in order to achieve a greatly improved standard of living in that area,” declared a communique by mineral experts from CENTO countries at the end of a five-day meeting in Ankara during December. Here a mining engineer describes the operation of an ore washer during a tour of the Kavak chrome mine in Turkey.

.... To a Healthy Economy



Many CENTO efforts on the economic front are through a Technical Assistance Programme including provision for the exchange of experts and consultants and the granting of Fellowships for special training. For example, Mr. Amir Ahmad Khan, Conservator of Forests, Government of Pakistan, recently came to Turkey to visit forestry research and experimental centres under a five-month Fellowship. He is seen (left) discussing afforestation with Mr. Riza Uzuner, divisional head in the Forestry Research Institute, Ankara.

...In Many Fields

Experts And Trainees....



Customs experts from CENTO countries made an extensive tour of the region during the summer of 1959, after which they submitted a report to Governments on the standardization of customs regulations and formalities. One of their many stops along a 10,000 mile route was Ankara's Esenboga Airport, where the experts on the left were inspected by the Turkish customs authorities on the right. The experts then had the opportunity of inspecting customs procedures.

For Greater Understanding

and Better Health.



Two British nurses joined the staff of the Ankara Hospital early in 1960 under the Technical Assistance Programme. Miss Sally McKeag (left) and Miss Anne Woodbine attend a patient with Dr. Sevket Taray.

As part of a programme to strengthen bonds of friendship and understanding, a CENTO essay contest on "How to Strengthen Cultural Ties Between CENTO Regional Countries" was inaugurated for University students in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey during the autumn of 1959. This scene is typical of many throughout the region as contestants vie for top honours and free trips by air to many historic and scenic places in CENTO countries other than their own.

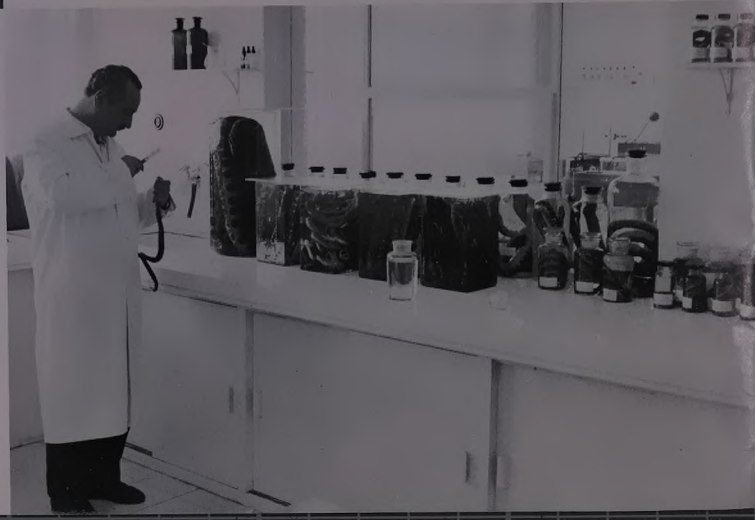


Dr. Mushtaq Ahmad Sadi of Pakistan studies the sperm morphology of Red Sindhi cattle at the International Centre for Research and Training in Animal Reproduction at Malir, near Karachi. The scientific equipment seen here was provided under CENTO auspices for use under a plan to familiarize cattle breeders in CENTO countries with modern herd improvement methods.

A Varied Programme.....

..... Is a CENTO Goal

CENTO provides equipment for a number of scientific establishments in the region. An example is Razi Institute in Tehran -- named after a famous Persian chemist -- where a large staff specializes in the prevention of human and animal diseases. Here Dr. Ayazian examines a snake from which poison will be used to prepare anti-snake bite serum.



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

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