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**The CENTO COUNCIL
meets in
TEHRAN**

April 28-30, 1960

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TEHRAN CONFERENCE SERIES
of
The CENTO MINISTERIAL COUNCIL



The flags of five nations working together for security and progress — Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States — fly proudly in front of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where delegations met daily during the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council.

COVER: Golestan Palace, Tehran, at night.

FOREWORD

The Tehran Conference Series of the Central Treaty Organization was the second in the history of the association to be held in Tehran. The Council had last met there in April, 1956.

The Military Committee met in Tehran from March 28-30 and the Economic Committee met there from April 3-6.

Member Governments were represented in Tehran at the Ministerial Council by: Iran - H. E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal, Prime Minister, who acted as Chairman; Pakistan - H. E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, Foreign Minister; Turkey - H. E. Mr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Foreign Minister; United Kingdom - The Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary. The United States was represented by an observer delegation headed by the Honourable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State.

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

THE COMMITTEES MEET

The Eighth Session of the Ministerial Council was preceded by meetings of the Military, Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees. The last-mentioned met in Tehran during the period March 13-17 under its responsibility to advise how the threat of subversion to the member countries in the region can best be countered. The others, also meeting in Tehran, are mentioned in greater detail below.

Military Committee

March 28-30, 1960



National delegation leaders to the Eighth Session of the CENTO Military Committee held in Tehran during March. Left to right: - H.E. General Abdollah Hedayat, Iran; General Mohammad Musa, Pakistan; General Rustu Erdelhun, Turkey; Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, United Kingdom; and General Thomas D. White, United States (Chairman).

Press Communique

Tehran, March 30. -- The Military Committee of the Central Treaty Organization met in Tehran on the 28th, 29th and 30th March, 1960, under the Chairmanship of General Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, who also led the American Delegation.

The other delegations were led by:

- IRAN : General Abdullah Hedayat,
Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff,
Imperial Iranian Armed Forces
- PAKISTAN : General Mohammad Musa, H.Q.A., M.B.E.,
Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army
- TURKEY : General Rustu Erdelhun,
Turkish Chief of the General Staff
- UNITED KINGDOM : Admiral of the Fleet,
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Chief of the Defence Staff

The Committee's deliberations included consideration of basic military plans for the area, certain operational projects and a combined training programme for the year 1961, involving units from all five nations.

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

The Committee noted with particular satisfaction the work accomplished by the Permanent Military Deputies Group since its establishment in Ankara on January 1, 1960.

The progress made by the P.M.D.G. in examining the problem of a Military Command Structure was also noted by the Committee.

At the conclusion of the Meeting a report was prepared for presentation to the CENTO Council of Ministers, which will meet in Tehran in late April, 1960.

Economic Committee

April 3-6, 1960



The CENTO Economic Committee at the Eighth Session held in Tehran April 3-6 under the chairmanship of Mr. R.W. Jackling, United Kingdom (for left).

Press Communique

Tehran, April 6. — The meetings of the Eighth Session of the Economic Committee of the Central Treaty Organization, which began on April the 3rd, finished here today.

The meetings were held in the Iranian Officers Club. The Chairman was Mr. R.W. Jackling of the United Kingdom.

Delegations from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States attended and were led by : —

IRAN

PAKISTAN

TURKEY

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES

H. E. DR. J. AMOUZEGAR

MR. S. A. SOBHAN

H. E. MR. SEMIH GUNVER

SIR FERGUSON CRAWFORD

MR. DONALD D. KENNEDY

The Economic Committee held full and useful discussions on all aspects of economic work affecting the region and reviewed the reports of its Sub-Committees on CENTO's economic activities and the recommendations of the Economic Experts.

I. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Further work is going ahead on the microwave link to connect Ankara-Tehran-Karachi.

The first stage of the High Frequency radio tele-communications links between London and other CENTO capitals should be completed in September 1960. It was announced that the United Kingdom are making available an additional sum of £250,000 for second stage equipment.

There has been further progress in the construction of road links. The road constructing equipment for the Turkey-Iran road link has all been shipped and the greater part has already arrived in the region.

The United Kingdom announced the provision of a further £50,000 for the KARACHI-CHAHBEHAR coastal road.

The regional Governments are in the process of implementing many of the recommendations for the unification of road signs and traffic control systems.

The Committee expressed satisfaction that important steps had been taken in the realization of a part of the Turkey-Iran rail link. \$1.9 million has been made available by the United States to Iran for engineering and construction of 60 kilometers of rail-road SHARAFKHANEH-KARATEPE. The United States Development Loan Fund is giving careful study to the recently submitted Turkish Loan Application for \$9 million for the construction of the portion MUŞ-TATVAN. Iran and Turkey have made available the local currency required.

The Government of the United Kingdom have made available the sum of £60,000 for the provision of some handling equipment for the port of TRABZON.

The Pakistan Government have supplied additional information about the possible development of the port of ORMARA which will be considered at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Communications and Public Works.

The establishment of a CENTO air navigational system is being studied

based on surveys by experts from member countries. The United States Government have indicated their willingness to consider providing the foreign exchange costs of such a project. The Regional Governments have expressed their willingness to consider the provision of local currencies as required and will go ahead with further action to investigate the practical problems involved to further the scheme.

II. AGRICULTURE

There have been meetings of Seminars on Pest Control, Cattle and Sheep Breeding and Forestry. A Seminar on Anaerobic Diseases in animals took place in London where scientists from the regional countries were enabled to work in laboratories engaged in the preparation of sera and vaccines. There has been progress in the establishment of the Regional Centre for Virus Diseases in Iran. In Pakistan the building of an International Centre for Training and Research in Animal Production and Artificial Insemination has now been started. Equipment has been supplied to the Brucellosis Laboratory at Pendik, Istanbul, which has now been completed and will be opened shortly. The United Kingdom announced that a director of a CENTO Regional Agricultural Machinery Training Centre at KARAJ near TEHRAN would be appointed soon. Every effort will be made to bring this Centre into being as quickly as possible.

III. TRADE

Studies and on the spot surveys by experts have been made and recommendations submitted on Standardization and Marketing of Common Agricultural Products, Unification of Customs Formalities and Tourism in the CENTO Region. An expert on the promotion of exports is at present touring the Region. Implementation of the recommendations will contribute to the promotion of trade in the Region.

IV. HEALTH

Recommendations have been made on regional problems of health education, narcotics addiction, trachoma control and anti-malaria operations. A Health Conference will be sponsored by the Government of Turkey in Ankara in July and the United States Government are sending a Medical Educator to the region to consult on preventive medicine.

V. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Courses at the CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran in the application of radio isotopes for peaceful purposes are continuing. Approval has been given to the holding of a nuclear science training programme in Iran in July. The United Kingdom have appointed a Scientific Adviser who has already made a tour of all scientific centres in the three regional countries, and have contributed a further £10,000 to his fund.

VI. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund has already committed \$107,000 for the carrying out of projects covering agriculture, education, health, economic development and transportation. Many fellowships have been provided.

The initiative taken by the United States in convening and financing two informal meetings — Minerals Development and Labour Education and Organization — in the CENTO Region was noted with appreciation. At the meeting on minerals the technical experts discussed common problems in Minerals Development and it was agreed that a new *ad hoc* Working Party on Minerals Development should be held in the autumn. It was announced by the United States Government that they would finance a meeting of technical experts on chromite.

The report of the Labour Experts is being referred to member Governments and a further meeting of the experts is proposed.

The United States Government are financing a Conference on Development Planning in MUREE, PAKISTAN, in June. High level representatives from all five CENTO countries will attend.

The United Kingdom delegation announced the provision of £100,000 for staff and equipment for an Institute of Mechanical Engineering which will be part of the new Tehran Polytechnic.

The United Kingdom Government have also offered to supply further staff and equipment to the Middle East Technical University at Ankara.

The report of the Committee will be submitted to the Ministerial Council of CENTO, which will meet in Tehran on April 28, 1960.

THE COUNCIL MEETS

The Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council began at 10:30 a. m. on April 28, 1960, with an impressive ceremony in the new Iranian Senate Building, Tehran. A message of welcome from His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah was delivered by His Excellency Mr. Hussain Ala, Minister of the Imperial Iranian Court.

The Iranian Senate Building as delegations began to enter for the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council.



The Iranian Military College band plays outside the Senate Building prior to the opening ceremony.

Message from His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah

It is with feelings of gratification that I declare open the Eighth Ministerial Council Meeting of the Central Treaty Organization and I warmly welcome the distinguished Delegates of our allies to Teheran.

Some four years ago, it was here that the Second Ministerial Council Meeting of the Treaty was held. At that time the Baghdad Pact, as the Central Treaty Organization was then called, still in its infancy, was a target for criticism and opposition from all sides. But the difficulties and obstacles placed in its path only served to consolidate the Organization and persuaded its members to close their ranks and strive for their fundamental aim of preserving peace and stability in the Middle East.

It is a matter of history that the Central Treaty Organization has, against great odds, stood the test of time and contributed considerably to the tranquility of the Middle East. The concerted action and vigilance of



The CENTO Secretary General, H.E. Mr. M.O.A. Baig, was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on April 26, two days before the opening of the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council. On his arrival in Tehran, Mr. Baig praised the Iranian people for their successful efforts to preserve independence and integrity against "violent and abusive attacks" carried on against them.

The Chairman of the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council, H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal (centre) and delegation leaders gather informally prior to the opening ceremony in the Senate Building. Left to right: H.E. Mr. Abbas Arom, Foreign Minister of Iran; the Honourable Christian A. Herter, United States Secretary of State; the Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd, United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; H.E. Mr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey; and H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, Foreign Minister of Pakistan.



the Organization, an instrument of common policy and defence within the Charter of the United Nations, has met the immediate needs of uprooting subversion and infiltration, and provided long-term planning in the field of economy and defence.

The Treaty symbolising the spirit of association in equal partnership, the association of like-minded powers with common interests, has forged a defensive regional alliance, and a shield behind which its members can pursue economic, political and social progress.

The three Moslem members: Iran, Pakistan and Turkey with a total population of more than 130 million, with similar goals and ideals, with identity of tradition and heritage, and with common problems, have turned these abstract ties into concrete links, and are standing in strength alongside their Western allies. This is, indeed, a notable achievement.

The bitter experience of the past, the lessons of the present, and the



An honour guard is set to carry the five flags of the CENTO association into the Senate chamber, thus signifying that the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council is about to start.

vast potentialities of the future have made it abundantly clear to all of us in the Organization that the surest guarantee of peace and freedom is the strengthening of our defensive and economic resources. This we are resolved to do.

Our ardent hope and prayer is that the ideal of general disarmament may see the light of day, and that a spirit of confidence and trust may prevail among the nations. Until such time, it seems that for the seekers of freedom and international security, there is no alternative but to co-operate and strive for the preservation of their legitimate rights, of their sovereignty, and of their independence.

The convening of this Council Meeting and the presence here of the distinguished delegates of the allied powers are symbolic of the continuing determination of the members of CENTO to strive for peace, and stand by their commitments. We wish the deliberations of the Conference every success.



Delegates applaud as flags are in place and opening statements by delegation leaders are about to begin. Standing are (left to right) Major General T.S. Riggs (U.S.), Chief of Staff of the CENTO Combined Military Planning Staff; The Honourable Fletcher Warren, United States observer in the Council Deputies; The Honourable Livingston Merchant, United States Under-Secretary of State; The Honourable Edward T. Wallis, United States Ambassador to Iran; H.E. Sir Bernard Burrows, United Kingdom Representative in the Council Deputies; Sir Roger Stevens, United Kingdom Under-Secretary of State, and H.E. Sir Geoffrey Harrison, British Ambassador to Iran.



A general view of delegates, guests and members of the press who were present at the ceremony.

H.E. Mr. Hussain Ala, Minister of the Imperial Iranian Court, delivers a message of welcome from His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah, who said that the Central Treaty Organization "has, against great odds, stood the test of time and contributed considerably to the tranquility of the Middle East". Also ready to deliver their opening remarks are (left to right): H.E. Mr. Qadir of Pakistan; H.E. Mr. Zorlu of Turkey; H.E. Dr. Eghbal of Iran; H.E. Mr. Baig, CENTO Secretary General; the Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd of the United Kingdom and the Honourable Christian Herter of the United States.



INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

By His Excellency Mr. M.O.A. BAIG
Secretary General of the Central Treaty Organization

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Central Treaty Organization I beg to offer to His Imperial Majesty, whose gracious message we have just heard, our grateful thanks for the honour conferred on the Central Treaty Organization by His having declared open this Eighth Ministerial Council Meeting. In my belief there is no single factor which inspires this Organization to greater effort or to a greater realization of its duties and responsibilities in this area than His Imperial Majesty's very close personal interest in and knowledge of every phase of CENTO's activities and aspirations. With the encouragement and support that we are constantly receiving from His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah in our work, our hopes of worthwhile achievements become immeasurably stronger. I also desire to express to the Imperial Iranian Government my appreciation of their hospitality and for the careful arrangements made for the CENTO Ministerial Council Meeting. On behalf of the Organization I am happy to extend a welcome to the distinguished delegates and wish them good luck and success in conference.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Qadir (left), is seen with Secretary General Baig and Major General Riggs, Chief of Staff of the CENTO Combined Military Planning Staff, at a dinner in honour of senior delegates given by the Chairman, H.E. Dr. Eghbal, Prime Minister of Iran, on April 28 in Golestan Palace.

This Eighth Session of the Ministerial Council is being held in a territory that forms the heart of CENTO and is consequently a vital target of those whose ideologies and methods are opposed to ours. Not only is Iran in the centre of the region, but without her it would be very difficult to visualize any CENTO at all. Iran is, however, a strong and stable link in the chain of friendship that binds the countries of the East and the West in CENTO.



It has existed as a political entity and has maintained its independence over thousands of years in spite of temporary invasions and times of trouble. It had a powerful and civilized government at a time when its present friends and foes alike were primitive communities in the steppes of Siberia or in the forests of Europe. A people and a system that have shown such unique staying power and have contributed so much to civilization have every reason to face the future with the same unshaken self-confidence that they have shown throughout their long and proud history.

Since we last met, in Washington last October, there has been, on the whole, a lessening of tension between the rival forces that are contesting the future of the world. The facts of geography and its consequences, however, remain with us. The problem is still the same as it has always been, how to reconcile and mould conflicting national interests into a Manifest Destiny for one World. Around this problem, tensions wax and wane from decade to decade and from century to century. Meanwhile the search for a solution has to go on. Our hopes to a considerable extent now rest on finding a practical system of disarmament, in which nuclear disarmament and disarmament in conventional weapons must both be controlled in such a way that, in the end result, a balance of power is struck that will encourage peace of mind and peace in action.

Meanwhile, we have to remember that the ambition of the land-locked heart of Communism to reach out to the warm seas and the world beyond is inevitable, and it would be dangerous for us to fail to realize the driving geopolitical force behind Soviet expansion. It remains the same as that behind Tzarist expansion and for the same basic reasons, even if the methods should vary and the horizons expand.

Even more understandable and inevitable is the wish of the free peoples to resist a power which is alien and a system which subscribes to values very different from their own. CENTO exists to preserve the independence and to ensure the future of the regional allies, with the very powerful support of the United States and the United Kingdom, one of whom is of course a full member of our Organization and the other a close and indeed indispensable associate. The pages of history record many vicissitudes and turmoils at these cross-roads of the world where civilizations and territorial ambitions have so often clashed, both in ancient times and in times not so ancient — where the regional countries themselves have often been conquerors and have in turn often stood in danger of conquest. History will also record that, but for the help of the two Western nations now linked directly or indirectly to their regional friends through CENTO, the political, military and economic

picture in this area at the present time would be very different from what it is, and much less to our liking.

The Ministers at the meetings now about to be held will examine the progress of the Organization in the interval since we met in Washington last autumn. They will discuss the present and will plan for the future. Experience has shown, and in fact is currently showing, that coalitions and alliances are essential to fill the power vacuums that would otherwise exist along the perimeter of the Communist bloc. The foreign policies of a large number of non-communist countries are now necessarily based on international political and military cooperation. It is significant that since the formation of NATO, CENTO and SEATO the only territorial aggression by the communists has been at the expense of neighbours who are not in any of these Organizations. The success of all these Organizations for defence is, of course, essentially based on the strength and goodwill of the United States of America and it is no exaggeration to say that without the United States there would be no freedom in the world today, except on the sufferance and on the terms of the communist giants. The extraordinary welcome to President Eisenhower by the multitudes of Ankara, Karachi, Tehran and elsewhere was a token of their awareness and appreciation.

The strength of CENTO itself lies in the close friendship of the countries who are taking part in this Council Meeting. At the same time, it would be well to remember the wise and realistic advice of the Head of one of the regional member States. "The important thing", he said, "is what each one of us puts into the common effort and not just what each gets out of it for himself".

Our collective and reciprocal efforts have brought us safely so far through a dangerous period. Unity and mutual understanding will continue to provide the basis of our confidence in the future, a future which we trust will be safer and brighter as a result of the meetings and talks to be held soon across the iron curtain. Whatever the result of these may be, the peoples of the world are learning from painful experience that there is no good substitute for international cooperation. It is international cooperation that brings us here today to work together for our common good.

OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency Dr. MANOUCHEHR EGHBAL

Prime Minister of Iran

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome, on behalf of the Imperial Government of Iran, the representatives of the contributing countries of the Central Treaty Organization, who have gathered here for the Eighth Ministerial Meeting. This is the second time that the Council of Ministers of our Organization meets in Tehran. This gives an opportunity to the Iranian people to associate themselves with their government in greeting the leaders and the members of each delegation now present in our capital. It is indeed a special privilege for me to be entrusted with the pleasant duty of conveying to them the sentiments of friendship and goodwill expressed by my people and government. It is also a special pleasure for me to see here many distinguished friends with whom I have had the privilege of cooperating in previous



H.E. Dr. Eghbal, Prime Minister of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council, is seen (second from right) during a plenary meeting on April 28. Also shown are (left to right) Mr. T. Peters, CENTO Deputy Secretary General, Public Relations; Mr. R. C. Breithut, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General; H. E. Mr. Baig, CENTO Secretary General; Mrs. C. E. M. Maretti, Interpreter, and H.E. Mr. A. Kh. Afshar, Under-Secretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

meetings and whose vast experiences will ensure the progress of the work which is before us.

Five years have already passed since our alliance came into being. During that period our alliance was faced with many crises and experienced the antagonism of certain forces, which worked against it. There is no denying the fact that we have overcome the difficulties which appeared in the wake of these crises. We have gained experience which not only strengthened the cooperation between its members, the foundation upon which CENTO was built, but also confirmed the logical principles which inspired its formation, and the responsibilities which it has to bear in the cause of peace and political stability in the Middle East zone.

It is no exaggeration to say that the foundations of CENTO are much firmer, and the path along which it travels is much clearer than five years ago when we began to shoulder our task.

There is no ambiguity in the aims of CENTO nor in the principles upon which it is established: namely, to provide a common defence for independence and national sovereignty; to support the cause of peace and freedom; and to cooperate in the development of our economic structure — these are principles which are indeed synonymous with those which form the foundations of good international relations in our time.

I need not repeat in detail the fact that the system of collective security is the result and the consequence of the experiences gained by world society in the course of its development; nor that its principles have been incorporated in the United Nations' Charter. Side by side with the efforts of the United Nations' Organization in the establishment of peace and international security, the concept of regionalism has been strengthened and its aims foreseen in clause 52 of the Charter, as a corollary to the aims and objects of the United Nations' Organization.

The principles of collective security are indeed the outcome of that international interdependence which expresses the spirit of our time. The development of world society has reached a stage where it is impractical for any country to follow the policy of isolation and to refrain from international cooperation; nor can a return to such a policy be imagined. This is why we have to march with resolute steps on the road towards full international cooperation.

As we have stated repeatedly, through unhappy experiences from past wars and disputes, human society must be developed so as to aim not only at the complete disappearance of resort to brute force and armed

menace in international relations, but at the attainment of world disarmament, so that world society can live in an atmosphere of real peace and tranquility, free from fear of aggression whether direct or indirect.

So long as these hopes are not fulfilled, regional defensive organizations remain for all our countries one of the most effective factors for the preservation of the independence and integrity of nations. It was on the strength of this logic that the Imperial Iranian Government joined the Central Treaty Organization.

As I said in our previous meetings, the Imperial Iranian Government will try on its part to do all it can to strengthen CENTO, and no obstacle can divert it from this resolve. It is our hope that by joining our own efforts to the valuable efforts of the other participants in this organization, we will achieve our lofty and human aims.

As a member of the United Nations Organization and of CENTO, we welcome all the efforts which may be made for the strengthening of peace and world security based upon the principles of justice. We therefore believe that the meetings of the Heads of States will render a marked service towards the removal of disputes and misunderstandings among governments, and thus hope that the summit conference, which is to be held in a short while, will be successful in creating such an atmosphere of understanding as to enable the world to take positive steps towards the termination of the cold war, and towards universal full disarmament and world peace. In the achievement of these desires we must all abide and be guided solely by the principles of international justice.

No one can doubt the strategic importance of the Middle East area for the defence of the free world and for the strengthening of world peace. Neither can the services rendered by CENTO in maintaining peace and security in this vital zone be denied. Whilst we are satisfied with and appreciate the successes achieved during the five years of its life, we are looking to the future and are hoping that through collective cooperation we may take larger strides towards the achievement of the aims of this Organization. We are guided in this task, by the spirit of cooperation and a resolve to defend the principles of liberty and world peace.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our experiences of the past, whether gained from the calamities befallen us or from events elsewhere, have reaffirmed our determination to support the system of collective security in order to protect our freedom, independence and security. It also has strengthened our resolve to stand against

threats and intimidations. As the world knows, our country has been subjected for quite a time to an unjust and malicious propaganda. I am proud to say that not only the enemies of Iran were unable to derive any positive results from such agitations, but that these vilifications have served to give fresh impetus to our power of resistance, preparing us to stand firmer against animosity and to feel stronger than ever. They made it easier for our countrymen to distinguish between the powers of evil and good, friend and enemy, hypocrisy and truth. These experiences have convinced us that it is not enough to prepare ourselves against direct military aggression but that we must be ready to fight the subversive and malicious activities and propaganda aimed at confusing the minds of our people.

It is not necessary to mention here that the activities of CENTO are not limited to the problems of collective defence. We believe that, as in the past, our cooperation in the economic development of our countries and in raising the standard of living of our people should be considered as matters of great importance.

The Government of Iran, believing in the principles of the Central Treaty Organization, are ready to participate in the discussions of the Ministerial Council, and hope that its successful deliberations will produce the results we all desire.



Seen here are members of the Delegation of Iran (left to right): H. E. Mr. Aram, Foreign Minister, H.E. Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar, Minister of Agriculture, and H.E. Mr. A. Mir Fakhrai, General Director (Political), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

OPENING STATEMENT

By

His Excellency Mr. MANZUR QADIR

Pakistan Minister of Foreign

Affairs and Commonwealth Relations

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My delegation and I have been deeply touched by the overwhelming kindness and hospitality of the Government of Iran, the warmth with which we have been received, the efficient arrangements made for the Conference, and the care with which our personal comfort and convenience is being attended to. This hospitality is all the more touching as we are gathered here immediately after the earthquake disaster at Lar and the attention of the host Government is fully devoted to affording relief and succour to the



H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir, Pakistan Foreign Minister, arriving at the Iranian Senate Building for the opening ceremony on April 28.

victims of the disaster. To the bereaved and afflicted go our heartfelt sympathies and to the Government of Iran our tribute for the speed and efficiency with which the situation is being handled. I am sure everyone in Pakistan would like to be associated with these sentiments.

This meeting is taking place at a time when there is a general expectancy all over the world of lessening international tensions. The great powers are getting ready for a summit meeting. Nothing is of greater importance in the world today than the maintenance of peace. The need for peace is no where more crying than in developing countries like ours. We need peace for accomplishing the gigantic tasks which we have set ourselves for bettering living-standards among our masses, for the eradication of illiteracy, and for the economic well being of the country. We wish, however, to accomplish these objectives according to our own way of life, as an independent and free nation, and not in accordance with ideologies alien to our own. In the settlement, which we all hope will come about between the East and the West, we expect that the interests of the less powerful nations of the world,



Seen here are members of the Pakistan Delegation. They are (left to right): Lt. General Altaf Qadir, Pakistan Representative in the CENTO Permanent Military Deputies Group; H.E. Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Ambassador to Iran; H.E. Mr. Qadir, Foreign Minister and Leader; H.E. Mr. S.M. Hasson, Ambassador to Turkey and Pakistan Representative in the Council Deputies, and H.E. Mr. Fida Hasson, Defence Secretary.

particularly those the defence, integrity and continued independence of which is the concern of this great defensive alliance, will be safeguarded.

Unfortunately, despite the improved climate in the cold war, the less powerful nations have not acquired the confidence that a social order alien to their way of life will not be imposed upon them by some of their more powerful neighbours, if they got the opportunity to do so. While it may be said that as a result of the lessening of international tension, the threat of direct aggression has receded into the background, for the time being, the apprehension that other methods might be used for achieving the same purpose, has grown no less. Constant vigilance and preparedness are as necessary today as ever before. We cannot ignore certain recent developments across our northern and north-western borders which, if left unchecked without any counter measures to safeguard our independence, may come to assume serious dimensions. It is in this context that the need for increasing the defensive potential of the regional countries of CENTO assumes great importance.

In these days of rapid technological and scientific advancement the developing countries have of necessity to rely upon their more advanced partners for material and moral help. In no era of human history was the need for inter-dependence between States so obvious as in the present. Nations of the free world have pledged themselves to strive for the survival of their social order. CENTO, which is the middle link of the three alliances for this purpose, is of special significance as, the region which this Treaty undertakes to protect, comprises 130 million virile, proud and independent people, who love freedom, but need support to protect it. The development of the military and economic strength of this area is the vital task which this organization faces and the duty to augment and strengthen the efforts being made in this behalf falls on all those who are allied together in it, according to their capacity.

In this connection, of special significance are the economic projects of our Organization. While we have every reason to express satisfaction at some economic achievements of the Organization, the progress has not been upto expectation in every field of the Organization's economic activity. It is to be hoped that, at least in the realm of approved projects, progress will not be allowed to falter.

We have just heard a very inspiring message from His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah. I would like to thank His Imperial Majesty for this gracious message, which will guide us on in our deliberations during the next few days.

OPENING STATEMENT

by

His Excellency Mr. FATIN RÜŞTÜ ZORLU

Foreign Minister of Turkey



The leader of the Turkish delegation, H.E. Mr. Zorlu (second from right) upon arrival at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran, is being escorted by the Iranian Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Abbas Aram. Also seen are (left to right) H.E. Mr. Mahmud Dikerem, Turkish Ambassador to Iran; Mr. N. Kiyu, a Director General in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and Mr. M. Adl, Director of Protocol in the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I wish to convey, on my behalf and on behalf of my Delegation, to the bereaved families of the earthquake victims our deepest condolence and sympathy which are fully shared by all the Turkish Nation.

I have great pleasure and distinct honour to address this select gathering at the very moment when we set to work to review the past accomplishments of our Organization and to exchange views on its future tasks.

I should like to express, on my behalf and on behalf of all the members of my Delegation, our deep appreciation and gratitude for the cordial brotherly welcome and hospitality that surrounded us since our arrival in the beautiful capital of Iran. I should like to extend our sincere thanks to the Iranian Government for the splendid arrangements for this Conference to make it a success. In this regard, I am confident that the thoughtful remarks contained in the address of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah will serve as a valuable encouragement for our work and assure the success of this Conference.

I wish also to pay tribute to the distinguished speakers who preceded me on this rostrum. I should like to stress that my Delegation fully shares the views about the aims and achievements of our alliance which they expressed so eloquently and forcefully.

There were some doubts about the future of our Alliance four years ago when the Conference met here in Tehran as the Second Ministerial meeting. Today, however, our Organization sets to the world a brilliant example of the determination of our nations to co-operate for their defence and prosperity in this region. Our defensive alliance whose aim is to serve in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, the legitimate interests of its members by means of co-operation and mutual aid has developed and gained strength day by day, thanks to the importance attached to it by all the member countries. It has thus evolved in a framework within which the peace-loving countries can work for the betterment of living conditions of their peoples free of any fear of aggression.

Today the Central Treaty Organization, with its Headquarters in Ankara and with its other valuable establishments in various member countries, has become an effectively and smoothly operating instrument of peace.

I should like to extend in this connection my congratulations to our Secretary General, His Excellency Mr. Baig, for the able and wise way in which he has directed the Organization and to the International Staff for the excellent work which they carried out. If we can today be justly proud of the work done by CENTO in the past two years, we owe this to a great extent to the unstinted and selfless efforts made by its Secretary General.

The positive accomplishments achieved in the political, military, economic, scientific and cultural fields contributed much to the prestige and dispelled the doubts on the *raison d'être* of CENTO. This result is mainly due to the complete understanding and full harmony prevailing among the member countries and our great partner the United States who

has co-operated with the Organization since its inception.

It is a fact that today the positive role and the importance of the Organization is better understood and known in the region as well as in the whole world. Nobody sincerely doubts any more that the concepts of self-defence, peace, security and economic co-operation are the cornerstones of the Organization.

We have noted with satisfaction the progress of the joint economic projects directed at raising the standard of living of our nations as well as improving their economic infrastructure, thus strengthening the cause of peace and stability in the region.

In the course of the past six months another important achievement has been the establishment of the Permanent Military Deputies Group in Ankara at the beginning of this year. The work of this Group up to now has proved fruitful and effective under the able Chairmanship of Lieutenant General Batmangidj.



Seen here are members of the Turkish Delegation. They are (left to right): Mr. Kamran Acet, an Acting Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Mr. Selim Sarper, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Mr. Zorlu, Foreign Minister and Leader; H.E. Mr. Semih Gunver, Head of International Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Mr. Mahmud Dikerdem, Ambassador to Iran.

Mr. Chairman,

This time too we meet at a very important juncture of world affairs. The months ahead will be full of intense work in an endeavour to ease the international tension and if possible to remove it: an aim which we all hope for. We all know that relaxation is an entity and is indivisible. For this we all have to work together in full co-operation and solidarity. We have therefore to keep more than ever close contact with each other. During the past six months this contact has been maintained at top level by reciprocal visits of the Heads of regional States. One of these visits happily coincided with the Fifth Anniversary of the CENTO when the Heads of State of Turkey and Iran were in Pakistan.

Half-yearly meetings of CENTO Council provide us with a further excellent forum where we can frankly exchange our views on the situation and on the work to promote peace, security and prosperity in our region.

Mr. Chairman,

Before concluding I wish to reiterate my confidence that the Eighth Ministerial Council will constitute yet another important milestone in the path of progress of CENTO and that under Your Excellency's able Chairmanship it will achieve notable accomplishments and will take great strides towards the fulfilment of its objectives.

Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT

by

The Right Honourable SELWYN LLOYD

United Kingdom Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to begin my remarks by saying how glad I am once again to be attending a meeting of this organization.

I regretted very much that I was not able to come to Washington last October but it was the day before our General Election in Britain and I was otherwise engaged in activities the result of which was not altogether unsatisfactory in as much as they enabled me to be with you here again today.



The Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary and Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, is shown during an appearance before Tehran television on the eve of the Council Session. Mr. Shahpour (left), London TIMES correspondent, acted as interpreter, and Mr. Iraj Sabeti conducted the interview which covered a wide range of CENTO affairs.

I wish to endorse what you said about the gracious message from His Imperial Majesty and also your remarks about the admirable arrangements which have been made for this meeting.

I share the regret of my colleagues that we arrived here at a time when the tragic earthquake at Lar has cast a shadow over the happiness of Iran and, indeed, of her friends in Britain and other countries. Our sympathies go out to the injured and to the bereaved, and I know that we shall all give what practical help we can.

There is an old friendship between Iran and the United Kingdom. That friendship was strongly demonstrated last May during the State Visit which His Imperial Majesty paid to Britain. We have still happy memories of that most significant occasion.

We follow with admiration and good wishes the success which Iran is having in the fields of education, health and social development. To have eradicated malaria and the cultivation of opium, to have increased the school population by over fifty per cent in four years and to have pushed ahead with a widely diversified programme of industrial and agricultural development, are achievements of which any country can be proud. I am told that the progress is not only coming through public effort and initiative, but also the activity of private citizens is striking. Now, houses and factories are going up in large numbers and the activity so visible here in Tehran — I have been very impressed, Mr. Prime Minister by the comparison between Tehran today and at the time of my last visit here four years ago and by the bustling activity to be seen everywhere — is spreading to the provinces and to the countryside. I believe that private industry has produced from its own resources an amount of capital for expansion equivalent to that provided by the Government for capital investment. These achievements of the Government and people of Iran deserve wide public recognition. We live in a world in which for some strange reason more time, more energy and more space are devoted to the dissemination of bad news than of good news. I am glad to emphasise this good news today.

Now, with regard to our CENTO meeting.

We have here at this meeting to review the purpose and the progress of this alliance. There are three headings under which I wish shortly to discuss these matters.

First of all, I wish to reaffirm what I believe to be the purpose of our organization. As I said on my arrival here yesterday, we in CENTO threaten no-one, we covet no territory, we seek no spheres of influence, we do not



Seen here are members of the United Kingdom Delegation. They are (left to right): H.E. Sir Bernard Burrows, Ambassador to Turkey and United Kingdom Representative in the Council Deputies; The Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary and Leader; H.E. Sir Roger Stevens, Deputy Under-Secretary of State; H.E. Sir Geoffrey Harrison, Ambassador to Iran, and Major General G.R.D. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of Defence Staff.

pursue disruptive activities in countries which are not members of our alliance. We wish to live at peace with our neighbours and with all the other countries of the world. Our alliance is a means to that end.

We have also learned by experience. We know that to be secure the countries of the free world have to stand together. If they do not stand together, they will fall separately. We know too that if we are to secure relaxations of tension it is folly to negotiate from weakness.

Our defensive alliances, and here I refer to NATO and SEATO as well as CENTO, are designed to provide an essential structure of security. Within this, member States can pursue their plans for internal progress and development, secure in the knowledge that they have powerful friends and allies and that therefore they can remain calm in the face of pressures from outside. And, an alliance such as ours also provides a firm base from which its members can seek to improve the prospects of peace in the world and to procure the relaxations of international tensions which are necessary for that purpose.

We in this alliance seek only to be constructive.⁴

We threaten no-one.

Secondly, I wish to say a word of admiration for the way in which the regional members have stood up to the pressures of hostile propaganda.

Turkey, with whom my country has had a long tradition of friendship, long before any Communist bloc existed, has remained a strong bastion against the threat of external domination.

Pakistan, a fellow member of the Commonwealth, ever since it became an independent member of the comity of nations, has shown its strength and resolution and its determination to maintain its freedom and its rights.

But I want to speak particularly in this connexion of Iran.

I wish to re-affirm the support of the United Kingdom for Iran. We admire the calmness and the dignity with which this country has met a sustained propaganda effort directed against its regime and its institutions. I could give examples of the kind of things that have been and are being said. I will not do so for obvious reasons. The facts are well-known to us in this room. The campaign has not been successful. Indeed, it has been counter-productive in that it has strengthened the resolution of the Government and people of Iran. I nevertheless would express the hope, the earnest hope, that at a time when there is so much talk about relaxation of tension and a *detente*, action might be added to words, the action of stopping this hostile campaign.

Thirdly Sir, about the work of the organizations. So far as the practical work of CENTO is concerned the last six months has been a period of steady progress and achievement.

I would only mention two points in particular:

We in the United Kingdom have been encouraged by the businesslike way in which the newly established Permanent Military Deputies Group has set to work. It is heartening to know that it is already developing a corporate personality and a sense of collective responsibility.

In the economic field good progress is also being made. Much of it is unspectacular, but technical assistance, whether it is provided in the United Nations or in CENTO, or bilaterally, remains to my mind one of the most valuable forms of international activity.

We are glad that with the help of our annual contribution of £850,000 we are able to play our part, whether it is in projects for improved communications between Turkey, Iran and Pakistan or in projects on Iranian soil, such as the Nuclear Centre, the Agricultural Machinery Centre which

is to be established shortly in Karaj, or our contribution in the form of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering, to be part of the Tehran Polytechnic. It is impossible, I think, to over-emphasize the importance in the modern world of activities such as these. I would also, in talking of the work of the organisation, like to add my tribute to the work of the Secretary General and to his staff.

May I end with just a word about the general world background.

Finally, as we meet here today, we are well aware of the broader international background to our talks. The Government of the United Kingdom have been trying to play their full part in procuring the relaxation of international tensions and the removal of the threat of war.

We believe in the concept of periodic meetings of Heads of Governments at what is called the Summit. We do not believe, that at a single such meeting, all the complicated problems affecting international relationships will be solved. It would be dangerous to lead public opinion throughout the world to think that by some magician's trick, this can be done in a few days. But we do believe that it is supremely important to assert and have accepted the principle that disagreements between States or groups of States should be settled by talk and by negotiation rather than by war or the threat of war.

We hope at the forthcoming meeting to see more closely defined the ways in which the great powers should conduct themselves so as to promote peace. I think that there are three specific ways in which progress can be made at the present time:

Firstly, a genuine and concrete beginning along the road to comprehensive disarmament under effective international control, secondly, an agreement to suspend nuclear tests, also under international control, and thirdly, evidence by deed as well as word, that the great powers are not going to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by threats or pressures of any sort.

I believe that these objectives are all shared by the Governments of the States represented here today. There is a long road ahead of us. To travel over it successfully, we must be patient and steady in our purposes. On the one hand, we must insist on respect for our freedom to associate among ourselves in defensive organizations such as CENTO, whose purpose is to further the security and prosperity of our peoples. On the other hand, we must be positive and indeed bold in our initiatives to bring about a better understanding between nations and groups of nations and thus to promote peace and justice in the world.

OPENING STATEMENT

by

The Honourable CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

United States Secretary of State

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests:

First of all, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues concerning the gracious welcome extended by His Majesty The Shah. We also are deeply distressed by the suffering and destruction caused by the earthquake at Lar.

On behalf of the United States Observer Delegation, I thank you for your warm welcome to Tehran. The gracious hospitality of the Government and people of Iran is proverbial, and once again we are its fortunate beneficiaries. We deeply appreciate the many courtesies and kind consideration shown us by our host, the Government of Iran, and the arrangements which have been made to receive this eighth gathering of the CENTO Ministerial Council. I am personally gratified at this opportunity to continue my association with CENTO and to renew valued friendships with the distinguished delegates assembled here today.

Since we last met in Washington, President Eisenhower has visited Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. He has charged me with conveying to you his deep appreciation of the warm welcome and hospitality extended during his visits.

I have received a message from the President which he has asked me to read to the Council:



The Honourable Christian A. Herter, United States Secretary of State and Head of the American Observer Delegation, is shown with H.E. Mr. Aram, Iranian Foreign Minister (right), upon arrival at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran.

"To the distinguished delegations assembled in Tehran for the Eighth Session of the CENTO Ministerial Council, I send my warm regard and that of the people of the United States. I have many happy recollections of my recent visits to Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

"You may be assured that the American people will follow your forthcoming deliberations with keen interest. We are confident that they will prove fruitful and will add to CENTO's success. I look forward to receiving directly from Secretary of State Herter an account of the CENTO Ministerial Council session upon his return.

Signed: Dwight D. Eisenhower"

These are days of meetings among friends and allies. The cement of our free world alliances is mixed in these meetings.

Two weeks ago in Washington I met with the Foreign Ministers of the U.K., France, Germany, Italy and Canada to concert our views about the coming meeting with the Soviet Premier.

Last week General de Gaulle came to Washington to review world questions with President Eisenhower and concert further our Summit preparations.

Now we meet in Tehran to carry on the important business of this alliance — important "come what may" at the 1960 Summit. For free world ties will be needed to bind us in future years even if, as we dare hope, the struggle for freedom may assume a less dangerous form.

Next we go to Istanbul for further talks with our NATO allies at the Foreign Ministers level.

At the end of next month, in Washington, SEATO meets, another grouping of free nations cooperating to keep the peace.

I find in this concentration of meetings of these collective security organizations a symbolism of the indivisibility of freedom and the free world, a reminder of the need for all of us to cooperate in the making of a world — just, free, peaceful and prosperous.

We meet today on the eve of the forthcoming Summit Conference. My Government's willingness to meet with the Soviet leaders at the high level of Chief of State is prompted by its unswerving quest for peace. President Eisenhower has said that he would go anywhere, any time to further the cause of peace. But, to be meaningful, peace must have justice and human dignity as its cornerstones. Only then can mankind devote its creative talents to those constructive pursuits which will benefit all humanity.

Thus, the continued progress of CENTO is of great significance. There is no question of my Government's strong support of CENTO. It will continue—in the interests of the peoples of CENTO and in the interests of world peace.

All of us here today should be deeply conscious of the useful work that CENTO has undertaken. We are confident that the future, through common effort, will add to CENTO's accomplishments. My Government is gratified at the part it has been able to play, in cooperation with its friends, in these accomplishments. I know you will allow us to take a measure of pride in these contributions that U.S. programs of economic, military and technical assistance, both bilaterally and multilaterally, have been able to make in moving toward our common objectives.

Today CENTO is a strong organization. Its goals are peace and progress. Working together and ably assisted through a competent Secretariat and a very able Secretary General, the nations here assembled will continue to stride forward. I am confident that CENTO's next five years, like its last five years, will bring a further significant increase in its security and strength. The future belongs to the free and the brave.



Seen here are members of the United States Observer Delegation. They are (left to right): U.S. Observer in CENTO Council of Deputies, the Honourable Fletcher Warren; the Honourable Christian Herter, Secretary of State and Leader; the Honourable Livingston T. Merchant, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs; General Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, and Mr. G. Lewis Jones, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

PRESS COMMENT

Following are examples
of typical press comment
on the Eighth Session
of the CENTO Ministerial Council in Tehran:

IRAN

Ettela'at (April 29). "The CENTO Ministerial Council's meeting composed of the British, American, Turkish and Pakistani as well as the Iranian Foreign Ministers, is among the most important international developments taking place at the present time. We are glad that the foreign ministers of four allied countries are meeting in Tehran with ours, and consider it particularly useful for expanding means of security and checking aggrandizement efforts. This, in itself, is a useful step in the direction of preventing wars and cruelties which could be even worse than such natural calamities as earthquakes."

Tehran Post (April 15). "Countries determined to keep their freedom and peace must be vigilant against attack and propaganda. Such vigilance can be increasingly possible only if countries with the same purpose pull together to counteract foreign enemies. It is with this idea that CENTO was born to protect the Region and to help build economic progress and the development of national plans."

Farman (April 24). "The members of this (CENTO) pact do not nourish a single aggressive aim, desiring simply to live in peace and security inside their own frontiers."

PAKISTAN

Jung (May 3). "Every independent person will endorse the views expressed by the CENTO Ministerial Council in Tehran which deplored Russian Premier Khrushchev's recent statement about Paktoostan. Such statements, the Council said, amount to interference in the internal affairs of other countries and increase international tension."

TURKEY

Milliyet (April 28). "It is noteworthy that Cairo did not engage in its usual campaign accusing CENTO of aggressive aims in connection with the current meeting in Tehran. For the first time Nasser did not feel the need to attack CENTO and on the contrary he said that he had received assurances during his Karachi visit that the pact had no aggressive intentions. In its Turkish and Arabic broadcasts, however, Moscow radio has resumed its attacks stressing that Turkey could not be the friend of the Arabs. This old theme is regrettable It is also regrettable that Russia should not relax her pressure on Iran. This could only go to increase the Iranian people's distrust of Russia.

UNITED KINGDOM

Western Morning News (May 2). The holding of the NATO Ministerial conference in Istanbul immediately after the CENTO meeting in Teheran has an obvious geographical convenience, but it also has other advantages. The two meetings together serve to re-emphasise the determination of the four Western Powers to resist any aggression in the area, and at this moment such reassurance is necessary. Neither Persia nor Turkey can be blamed if they feel nervous on the eve of the summit meeting Talk of 'detente', disarmament, and ending the Cold War sounds less attractive in Tehran and Ankara than it does in London and Paris."

UNITED STATES

New York Post (April 29). Joseph P. Lash writes: "The Russians have long shown a readiness to discuss a four-power approach to the Middle East, including an arms embargo. The price they have hinted at has fluctuated with the ebb and flow of their positions in the area. Paradoxically, Russia's success at vaulting over the Baghdad Pact by its arms deal with Egypt, and Iraq's withdrawal from the alliance have bolstered rather than weakened Iran's and Turkey's attachment to the pact. These two countries feel menaced now not only from the north by the Russians but from the south by the Soviet-influenced Arabs. Their ties with the West, therefore, are more precious than ever."

DELEGATION LIST

Eighth Session of the Council of Ministers

April, 1960

IRAN

H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal	Prime Minister and Leader of Delegation
H.E. Mr. A. Aram	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. General A. Hedayat	Chief of the Supreme Command Staff
H.E. Dr. J. Amouzegar	Minister of Agriculture
H.E. Major General H. Arfa	Iranian Ambassador to Turkey
H.E. Mr. A. Kh. Afshar	Under Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Lt. General T. Bakhtiar	Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of the Information and Security Organization
H.E. Mr. M. Foroughi	Deputy Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. M. Mir Fakhrai	General Director (Political), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. M. Goodarzi	General Director (Administration) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. A.H. Hamzaei	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Dr. F. Adamiat	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brig. H. Pakravan	Deputy Chief of the Information and Security Organization
Brig. M. Afkhani	Supreme Commander Staff

Dr. E. Ameli	Counsellor, Iranian Embassy, Ankara
Dr. A. Nayeri	Head of the International Collaboration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. M. Hatef	Department of International Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Dj. Tavallali	Department of International Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. B. Malaekéh	Department of International Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Abolghasem Asaad Bakhtiari	Prime Minister's Office

PAKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Manzur Qadir	Foreign Minister and Leader of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Akhtar Hussain	Ambassador of Pakistan at Tehran
H.E. Mr. Fida Hassan	Defence Secretary
H.E. Mr. S.M. Hassan	Ambassador of Pakistan at Ankara
Lt. General Altaf Qadir	Permanent Military Deputy of Pakistan
Mian Anwar Ali	Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of Pakistan
Mr. Afzal Said Khan	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance of Pakistan
Mr. Iftikhar Ali	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan
Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed	Counsellor, Embassy of Pakistan at Tehran
Mr. Mohd. Yunus	Second Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan at Tehran

Mr. M.A. Hasnain	Section Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan
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TURKEY

H.E. Mr. Fatin Rûşü Zorlu	Foreign Minister and Leader of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Selim Sarper	Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador
H.E. Mr. Mahmud Dikerdem	Turkish Ambassador, Tehran
H.E. Mr. Semih Günver	Head of the International Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maj. Gen. Selâhattin Tokay	Chief of Department of Operations, Turkish General Staff
Mr. Kâmrân Acet	Acting Director General of the Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Alâaddin Taluy	Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lt. Col. Sami Kûçûk	Department of Operations of the General Staff
Mr. Faruk Şahinbaş	Director, CENTO Section, Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maj. Abidin Serpil	Aide de Camp to the Chief of the General Staff
Mr. Selcuk Korkut	Chief of the Cabinet of the Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ali Akman	Security Inspector
Miss Betin Kuntol	Third Secretary, CENTO Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Erdinc Karasapan

Third Secretary, International
Economic Affairs Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

UNITED KINGDOM

The Right Honourable Selwyn
Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs and Leader of Delegation

H.E. Sir Geoffrey Harrison,
K.C.M.G.

British Ambassador to Iran

H.E. Sir Roger Stevens,
K.C.M.G.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office

H.E. Sir Bernard Burrows,
K.C.M.G.

British Ambassador to Turkey, and
United Kingdom Representative on
the Council at Deputy level

Sir Hendrie Oakshott,
M.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Private Secretary,
Foreign Office

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

Foreign Office

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

Foreign Office

Air Marshal H.P. Fraser,
C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., R.A.F.

United Kingdom Permanent
Military Representative, CENTO

Major General G.R.D.
Fitzpatrick, D.S.O.

Assistant Chief of Defence Staff

Mr. L.B. Walsh Atkins

United Kingdom Deputy High
Commissioner, Karachi

Colonel B. Dittmas

Ministry of Defence

Mr. F.J. Leishman, C.V.O.

British Embassy, Tehran

Mr. K.W. Wilford

Private Secretary to the Secretary
of State

Mr. D.J. Speares

British Embassy, Tehran

Major C.J.M. Hamilton

Military Assistant to
Air Marshal Fraser

Mr. A.A. Acland

Assistant Private Secretary to
the Secretary of State

Mr. R.J. O'Neill

British Embassy, Ankara

Mr. T.T. Gatty

Conference Officer, Foreign Office

Mr. S.F.J. Godfrey

Foreign Office

UNITED STATES (Observer Delegation)

The Honourable
Christian A. Herter

Secretary of State and Leader of
Delegation

Livingston T. Merchant

Under Secretary of State for Political
Affairs and Alternate Observer

Fletcher Warren

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

SENIOR ADVISERS

Theodore C. Achilles

Counsellor of the Department of State

Andrew H. Berding

Assistant Secretary of State for
Public Affairs

John N. Irwin, II

Assistant Secretary of Defence for
International Security Affairs

G. Lewis Jones

Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Harold Kehm

Department of State

Foy D. Kohler

Assistant Secretary of State for
European Affairs

Lt. General Elmer J. Rogers, USAF

United States Representative,
Permanent Military Deputies Group,
Ankara

Gerard C. Smith

Assistant Secretary of State for
Policy Planning

Edward T. Wailes

United States Ambassador to Iran

General Thomas D. White, USAF

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

ADVISERS

Burnett Anderson	Public Affairs Officer, Tehran
Hermann F. Eilts	Office of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
Michael R. Gannett	Officer-in-Charge, Central Treaty Organization Affairs, Department of State
Rear Admiral E.B. Grantham	Director, Near East, South Asia and Africa Region, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs
Max V. Krebs	Special Assistant to the Secretary of State
John W. McDonald, Jr.	United States Economic Coordinator for Central Treaty Organization Affairs, American Embassy, Ankara
Stuart W. Rockwell	Minister-Counsellor, American Embassy, Tehran
Joseph M. Roland	First Secretary, American Embassy, Ankara
John P. White	Congressional Liaison Officer, Department of State
Richard S. Wheeler	Deputy Director, Office of International Conferences, Department of State -- Secretary
Thomas J. Dunnigan	Chief, Reports and Operations Staff, Executive Secretariat, Department of State -- Secretariat

ANNEX II

DELEGATION LIST

Eighth Session of the Military Committee

March 28-30, 1960

IRAN

General Abdullah Hedayat
Lieutenant General Nadar Batmanglidj
Brigadier General Ali Zand
Brigadier General Mansoor Afkhami
Brigadier General Hassan Toofanian
Brigadier General Noosratullah Arbabi
Colonel Hooshang Bayani
Colonel Hooshang Hatem
Colonel Abdol Ali Najimi
Lieutenant Colonel Masud Kia

PAKISTAN

General Mohammad Musa, HQA, MBE
Lieutenant General Altaf Qadir, MBE
Brigadier Sahibzada Mohd Yaqoob Khan
Commander M.A. Aziz, P.N.

TURKEY

General Rüştü Erdelhun
Lieutenant General Cevdet Sunay
Lieutenant General Enver Aka
Major General Selahattin Tokay
Colonel Emin Aytekin
Lieutenant Colonel Sami Küçük

Major Lütfi Erol
Major Resat Akgul
Major Baha Ozbilen

UNITED KINGDOM

Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., etc., etc.
Air Marshal H.P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R. Ac. S., R.A.F.
Rear Admiral R.V. Brockman, C.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.N.
Major General G.R.D. Fitzpatrick D.S.O.
Group Captain A.A.N. Nicholson, R.A.F.
Commander J.F.H. Wheeler, R.N.
Lieutenant Colonel W.C.D. Crumplin
Lieutenant Commander F.E.J. Warren, R.N.
Squadron Leader C.F.A. Curtis, R.A.F.
Major C.J.M. Hamilton

UNITED STATES

General Thomas D. White
Lieutenant General Elmer J. Rogers, Jr.
Rear Admiral E.B. Grantham
Brigadier General L.Y. Fields, USMC
Colonel W.J. Gallagher
Colonel R.B. Allison
Colonel T.C. Anderson
Lieutenant Colonel J.F. Davis
Lieutenant Colonel M.J.L. Green
Lieutenant Colonel T.I. Ahern

ANNEX III

DELEGATION LIST

Eighth Session of the Economic Committee

April 3-6, 1960

IRAN

H.E. Dr. Jamsheed Amouzegar	Minister of Agriculture
H.E. Engineer Hooshang Samii	Under Secretary, Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.
H.E. Mr. A. Jahanguir	Under Secretary, Ministry of Customs & Monopolies.
Dr. E. Ameli	Counsellor, Embassy of Iran, Ankara.
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Engineer N. Golesorkhi	Ministry of Agriculture
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Dr. Khorsand	Director, Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Commerce.
Engineer Hossein Mir Haydar	Director General, Ministry of Agriculture.
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Dr. Etemadi	Ministry of Industries & Mines
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Engineer Majd	Director General, Ministry of Labour.
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Mr. Abolmaali	Directorate of Civil Aviation
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Mr. M. Hatef	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Mr. Nezih Devres	Member of High Technical Board, Ministry of Public Works.
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Mr. R.J. O'Neill	Second Secretary, British Embassy, Ankara.

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Mr. Donald D. Kennedy	Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State.
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