

A commemorative exhibition
Une exposition commémorative



1952

Introduction

NATO's First Enlargement: Greece and Turkey 1952

Sixty years ago NATO formally welcomed Greece and Turkey as the first two new members to the North Atlantic Treaty at the Ninth Session of the North Atlantic Council held in Lisbon in February 1952. The accessions of Greece and Turkey represented the first enlargement of NATO, paving the way for other countries to join the Alliance over the following decades to enhance the stability and security in Europe.

The exhibition “NATO's First Enlargement: Greece and Turkey 1952” and this companion volume explores the events surrounding the accession by using publicly disclosed archival documents to present this historical moment from a broad range of perspectives:

- (1) The ceremonial/political perspective offers Council records and photographs to provide a snapshot of the Lisbon Ministerial in 1952 when the completion of the process for the accession of Greece and Turkey was formally announced.
- (2) The military/strategic perspective offers a glimpse into some of the discussions and conclusions pertaining to the integration of the military forces of Greece and Turkey into the NATO military command structure.
- (3) The cultural/information perspective presents details about how the NATO Caravan of Peace mobile exhibition tours to Greece and Turkey promoted the message and the importance of NATO to the public opinions of these new members of the Alliance.
- (4) A DVD containing rare historical film footage showing the accession ceremony at the Lisbon Ministerial in February 1952, SACEUR Eisenhower's visits to both Greece and Turkey in March 1952 and the official flag-raising ceremony at SHAPE.

This project has been greatly enhanced through the collaboration with other memory institutions. Through the generous support of the United States National Archives and Records Administration, we were able to secure facsimiles of the original signed instruments of protocol and accession for Greece and Turkey deposited at the Department of State in Washington. The Imperial War Museum in London was instrumental in providing the rarely seen film footage of the Lisbon Ministerial and the subsequent visits of SACEUR General Eisenhower's visits to Greece and Turkey.

This exhibition and booklet reflect the continuing aspiration of the NATO Archives to present important milestones in the history of the Organization. I hope the information that you now hold in your hands provides new insights into the history of the Alliance and encourages you to consult the NATO Archives in person or on-line at www.nato.int/archives.

Ineke Deserno
NATO Archivist

Introduction

Premier élargissement de l’OTAN : adhésion de la Grèce et de la Turquie en 1952

Il y a soixante ans, au cours de la neuvième réunion du Conseil de l’Atlantique Nord, qui s’est tenue à Lisbonne en février 1952, l’OTAN a officiellement accueilli la Grèce et la Turquie en tant que nouveaux membres de l’Alliance. Il s’agissait du premier élargissement de l’OTAN, qui a ouvert la voie à l’adhésion d’autres pays, au cours des décennies suivantes, pour un renforcement de la stabilité et de la sécurité en Europe.

L’exposition intitulée « Premier élargissement de l’OTAN : adhésion de la Grèce et de la Turquie en 1952 » et la présente brochure d’accompagnement, sont consacrées aux événements entourant ce moment historique, décrits, à travers des documents d’archive mis en lecture publique, sous plusieurs angles différents :

- 1) l’angle protocolaire politique : des documents du Conseil et des photographies évoquent la réunion ministérielle de 1952, à Lisbonne, où la fin du processus d’adhésion de la Grèce et de la Turquie a été officiellement annoncée ;
- 2) l’angle militaire et stratégique : un aperçu est donné de certaines des discussions et des conclusions concernant l’intégration des forces militaires grecques et turques à la structure de commandement militaire de l’OTAN ;
- 3) l’angle culturel et informatif : des détails sont fournis sur l’exposition itinérante « Caravane de la paix », qui a assuré la promotion du message et du rôle important de l’OTAN auprès de l’opinion publique des nouveaux pays membres de l’Alliance ;
- 4) un DVD contenant des séquences historiques rares montre la cérémonie d’accession organisée à la réunion ministérielle de Lisbonne en février 1952, de même que la visite en Grèce et en Turquie du général Eisenhower, commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe, en mars 1952, ainsi que la cérémonie officielle de lever des couleurs au SHAPE.

La collaboration avec d’autres institutions mémorielles a permis de beaucoup enrichir ce projet. Grâce à l’aide généreuse de la National Archives and Records Administration (États-Unis), nous avons pu obtenir des fac-similés des originaux signés des instruments de protocole et d’accession de la Grèce et de la Turquie qui sont conservés au département d’État à Washington. L’Imperial War Museum de Londres a joué un rôle décisif dans l’obtention des images quasi exclusives de la réunion ministérielle de Lisbonne et de la visite du général Eisenhower en Grèce et en Turquie, qui a suivi cet événement.

L’exposition, et sa brochure d’accompagnement, illustrent la volonté permanente des archives de l’OTAN de présenter les étapes importantes de l’histoire de l’Alliance. J’espère que les informations qui sont maintenant entre vos mains vous apporteront des éléments nouveaux sur le passé de l’Alliance, et vous inciteront à consulter les archives de l’OTAN en personne, ou en ligne, à l’adresse suivante : www.nato.int/archives.

Ineke Deserno
Archiviste de l’OTAN

The accession of Greece and Turkey
to the North Atlantic Treaty

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Adhésion de la Grèce et la Turquie
au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord

NATO

Copy No. 1

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL DEPUTIES
SUPPLÉMENTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORDNATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSEDSECRET
DOCUMENT
C7-D/23 (final)
OR, ENGL.
17th October, 1951.RESOLUTION ON THE ACCESSION OF GREECE AND
TURKEY TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY(Approved by the Council at the meeting at 2.15 p.m. on
20th September, 1951 (C7-R/11, Item I)) ✓

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL:

1. Having considered the proposal put forward for the accession of the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty,
2. Satisfied that the security of the North Atlantic area will be enhanced by the accession of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty,
3. Having examined the question of amendments which might be desirable in the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty,

RECOMMENDS:

to the Governments which are parties to the Treaty:

4. That, pursuant to Article 10 of the Treaty, each Government take whatever steps may be necessary to enable it to agree that the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey be invited to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty and thereupon notify its agreement to the Government of the United States of America;

5. That thereafter Greece and Turkey shall become Parties to the Treaty upon the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of accession with the Government of the United States of America;

6. That, on from the date of the deposit with the Government of the United States of America by the Government of the Republic of Turkey of its instrument of accession, an appropriate modification of Article 6 of the Treaty shall enter into force,

AGREES

That these purposes would be achieved and the requirements of the Treaty would be met by bringing into force a Protocol in accordance with the procedure set forth herein.

FURTHER RECOMMENDS:

That such a Protocol, prepared in English and French texts, be signed, as soon as possible, by the Members of the Council Deputies, duly authorized by their respective governments.

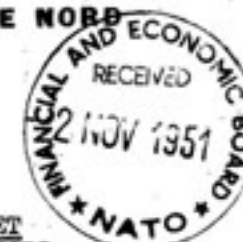
13, Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1.

NATO

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSED

Exemplaire No. 55

SUPPLÉMENTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

SECRET
DOCUMENT
C7-D/23 (final)
OR, ANGL.
29 octobre 1951RESOLUTION SUR L'ACCESSION DE LA GRECE ET
DE LA TURQUIE AU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD(Approuvée par le Conseil au cours de sa réunion du
20 septembre 1951, à 14 heures (C7-R/11, point I)) ✓

LE CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD :

1. Ayant examiné la proposition présentée en vue de l'accession du Royaume de Grèce et de la République de Turquie au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord ;
 2. Assuré que l'accession de la Grèce et de la Turquie au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord permettra de renforcer la sécurité de la région de l'Atlantique Nord ;
 3. Ayant examiné la question des amendements qu'il pourrait être nécessaire d'apporter aux dispositions du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord,
- RECOMMANDE :
- aux gouvernements Parties au Traité :
4. Que, par application de l'article 10 du Traité, les gouvernements entament les procédures nationales propres à permettre d'inviter le Royaume de Grèce et la République de Turquie à accéder au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord et avisent ultérieurement de leur accord le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ;
 5. Que la Grèce et la Turquie deviennent Parties au Traité à la date du dépôt de leurs instruments d'accession respectifs auprès du gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ;
 6. Que, prenant effet à la date du dépôt auprès du gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique de l'instrument d'accession du gouvernement de la République de Turquie, une modification appropriée de l'article 6 du Traité devra entrer en vigueur.

CONVIENT :

Que ces buts seraient atteints et les exigences du Traité satisfaites par la mise en application du protocole conformément à la procédure exposée ci-dessus.

RECOMMANDE EN OUTRE :

Que ce protocole soit préparé en anglais et en français, et signé le plus tôt possible par les membres du Conseil des Suppléants, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

- 1 - Ce document annule et remplace le document C7-D/23 (définitif) en français, du 17 octobre 1951. Les destinataires sont priés de détruire le précédent document, conformément aux règles de sécurité en vigueur.

13 Belgrave Square
Londres, S.W.1



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Copy No.

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL: EIGHTH SESSION

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD: HUITIÈME SESSION

~~SECRET~~
DOCUMENT
E-L(51) 287
OR. ENG.
22nd November, 1951

ATTENDANCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY AS
OBSERVERS AT THE EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL

Note by the Executive Secretary

Attached for the information of the Council Deputies is the text of a message sent by the Chairman of the North Atlantic Council to the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers.

(Signed) N.E.P. SUTTON

Foro Italico
Rome.

"I have the honour to refer to the action taken by the North Atlantic Council, at its Seventh Session in Ottawa, in September 1951, which has resulted in the signing of a protocol by the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty providing, when the protocol enters into force, for an invitation to your Government to accede to the Treaty. The protocol will of course not enter into force until it has been ratified by the respective parties to the treaty in accordance with their constitutional processes.

"The North Atlantic Council, however, has requested me to invite Your Excellency to arrange for a representative of your Government to attend as an observer at the plenary meetings of the Eighth Session of the North Atlantic Council to be held at Rome commencing 24 November 1951. The opening meeting will take place at the Foro Italico at noon on 24 November, 1951."

(Signed) L.D. FEARSON



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93

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL: EIGHTH SESSION

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD: HUITIÈME SESSION

~~SECRET~~
DOCUMENT
E-L(51) 287
OR. ANGL.
Le 23 novembre 1951

PARTICIPATION DE LA GRECE ET DE LA TURQUIE
EN QUALITE D'OBSERVATEURS A
LA HUITIÈME SESSION DU CONSEIL

Note du Secrétaire Exécutif

On trouvera ci-joint, pour l'information des Suppléants du Conseil, le texte d'un message adressé par le Président du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord aux Ministres des Affaires Etrangères de Grèce et de Turquie.

(Signed) N.E.P. SUTTON

Foro Italico
Rome

NATO

Copy No.

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL DEPUTIES
SUPPLEANTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

287

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSEDORIGINAL: ENGLISH
27th March, 1952UNCLASSIFIED
DOCUMENT
D-D(52)84PROTOCOL TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ON
THE ACCESSION OF GREECE AND TURKEYNote by the Executive Secretary

1. Following are the dates on which instruments of acceptance were deposited with the United States Government:

Belgium	14th February, 1952
Canada	21st January, 1952
Denmark	2nd February, 1952
France	14th February, 1952
Iceland	29th January, 1952
Italy	15th February, 1952
Luxembourg	5th February, 1952
Netherlands	7th February, 1952
Norway	24th January, 1952
Portugal	8th February, 1952
United Kingdom	6th January, 1952
United States	11th February, 1952

2. Greece and Turkey deposited their accession instruments on 15th February, 1952.

(Signed) N.E.P. SUTTON

13, Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

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NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL DEPUTIES
SUPPLEANTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

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NATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSEDORIGINAL: ANGLAIS
Le 27 mars 1952SANS CLASSIFICATION
DOCUMENT
D-D(52)84PROTOCOLE AU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD SUR L'ACCESSION
DE LA GRECE ET DE LA TURQUIENote du Secrétaire Exécutif

1. Ci-dessous les dates auxquelles les instruments d'acceptation ont été déposés aux archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis:

Belgique	14 février 1952
Canada	21 janvier 1952
Danemark	2 février 1952
Etats-Unis	11 février 1952
France	14 février 1952
Islande	29 janvier 1952
Italie	15 février 1952
Luxembourg	5 février 1952
Norvège	24 janvier 1952
Pays-Bas	7 février 1952
Portugal	8 février 1952
Royaume-Uni	6 janvier 1952

2. La Grèce et la Turquie ont déposé leurs instruments d'accession le 15 février 1952.

(Signé) N.E.P. SUTTON

13, Belgrave Square,
Londres, S.W.1.

**PROTOCOL TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ON THE
ACCESSION OF GREECE AND TURKEY**

The Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington on 4th April, 1949,

Being satisfied that the security of the North Atlantic area will be enhanced by the accession of the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey to that Treaty,

Agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I

Upon the entry into force of this Protocol, the Government of the United States of America shall, on behalf of all the Parties, communicate to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of the Republic of Turkey an invitation to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty, as it may be modified by Article II of the present Protocol. Thereafter the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey shall each become a Party on the date when it deposits its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America in accordance with Article 10 of the Treaty.

ARTICLE II

If the Republic of Turkey becomes a Party to the North Atlantic Treaty, Article 6 of the Treaty shall, as from the date of the deposit by the Government of the Republic of Turkey of its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America, be modified to read as follows:—

"For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack—

- (i) on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France, on the territory of Turkey or on the islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- (ii) on the forces, vessels or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer."

ARTICLE III

The present Protocol shall enter into force when each of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty has notified the Government of the United States of America of its acceptance thereof. The Government of the United States of America shall inform all the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty of the date of the receipt of each such notification and of the date of the entry into force of the present Protocol.

ARTICLE IV

The present Protocol, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the Archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of all the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

**PROTOCOLE AU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD SUR
L'ACCESSION DE LA GRECE ET DE LA TURQUIE**

Les Parties au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, signé le 4 avril 1949 à Washington,

Assurées que l'accession du Royaume de Grèce et de la République de Turquie au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord permettra d'augmenter la sécurité de la région de l'Atlantique Nord,

Conviennent de ce qui suit:

ARTICLE I

Dès la mise en vigueur de ce protocole, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique enverra, au nom de toutes les Parties, au Gouvernement du Royaume de Grèce et au Gouvernement de la République de Turquie, une invitation à adhérer au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord tel qu'il serait modifié par l'Article II du présent protocole. Conformément à l'Article 10 du Traité, le Royaume de Grèce et la République de Turquie deviendront l'un et l'autre Parties à ce Traité à la date du dépôt de leur instrument d'accession auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

ARTICLE II

Si la République de Turquie devient Partie au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, l'Article 6 du Traité sera, à compter de la date de dépôt par le Gouvernement de la République de Turquie de son instrument d'accession auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, modifié comme suit:

"Pour l'application de l'Article 5, est considérée comme une attaque armée contre une ou plusieurs des Parties une attaque armée

- (i) contre le territoire de l'une d'elles en Europe ou en Amérique du Nord, contre les départements français d'Algérie, contre le territoire de la Turquie ou contre les îles placées sous la juridiction de l'une des Parties dans la région de l'Atlantique Nord au nord du Tropic du Cancer;
- (ii) contre les forces, navires ou aéronefs de l'une des Parties, se trouvant sur ces territoires ainsi que dans toute autre région de l'Europe dans laquelle les forces d'occupation de l'une des Parties étaient stationnées à la date à laquelle le Traité est entré en vigueur, ou se trouvant sur la mer Méditerranée ou la région de l'Atlantique Nord au nord du Tropic du Cancer, ou au-dessus de ceux-ci."

ARTICLE III

Le présent protocole entrera en vigueur lorsque toutes les Parties au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord auront notifié leur approbation au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique informera toutes les Parties au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord de la date de réception de chacune de ces notifications et de la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent protocole.

ARTICLE IV

Le présent protocole, dont les textes en français et anglais font également foi, sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Des copies certifiées conformes seront transmises par celui-ci aux Gouvernements de toutes les autres Parties au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord.

La version allemande, du même
document photographique, a été déposée
au greffe de la Cour de Cassation
le 17 octobre 1951.

For the Kingdom of Belgium:
Pour le Royaume de Belgique:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For Canada:
Pour le Canada:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For the Kingdom of Denmark:
Pour le Royaume du Danemark:

de la Cour 22 October 1951.

For France:
Pour la France:

de la Cour 22 October 1951.

For Iceland:
Pour l'Islande:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For Italy:
Pour l'Italie:

de la Cour 22 October 1951.

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:
Pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg:

de la Cour 22 October 1951.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:
Pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For the Kingdom of Norway:
Pour le Royaume de Norvège:

17 October 1951.

For Portugal:
Pour le Portugal:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

For the United States of America:
Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

de la Cour 17 October 1951.

The Lisbon Ministerial, 20 February 1952

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La Ministérielle de Lisbonne, le 20 février 1952

NATONATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSEDCopy No. **377**

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL: NINTH SESSION

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD: NEUVIÈME SESSION

ORIGINAL: FRENCH
20th February, 1952UNCLASSIFIED
SUMMARY RECORD
C9-R/1Summary Record of the First Meeting held
at the Palácio da Assembleia Nacional
Lisbon, on Wednesday, 20th February, 1952
at 3 p.m.PRESENT

Chairman: Mr. L. B. Pearson (Canada)

BELGIUM

H.E. M. P. van Zeeland	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
H.E. Davicousart	(Minister for Economic Affairs)
Col. B. E. M. Etienne de Greef	(Minister of National Defence)
M. A. de Staercke	(Council Deputy)

CANADA

The Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C.	(Minister of National Defence)
Mr. L. D. Wilgress	(Council Deputy)

DENMARK

H.E. Ole Bjørn Kraft	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
H.E. T. Kristensen	(Minister of Finance)
Mr. V. de Steense-Leth	(Council Deputy)

FRANCE

H.E. M. Robert Schuman	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
H.E. M. Georges Bidault	(Minister of National Defence)
H.E. M. Hervé Alphand	(Council Deputy)

GREECE

M. Sofocles Venizelos	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
M. A. Sakellariou	(Minister of National Defence)
M. Kartalis	(Minister for Coordination)

ICELAND

M. Bjarni Benediktsson	(Foreign Minister)
M. E. Jonsson	(Finance Minister)
M. Gunnlaugur Petursson	(Council Deputy)

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ITALY

The Hon. Alcide de Gasperi	(Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)
The Hon. Giuseppe Pella	(Minister of Budget)
The Hon. Randolfo Pacciardi	(Minister of Defence)
Signor Alberto Rossi Longhi	(Council Deputy)

LUXEMBOURG

H.E. J. Bech	(Minister of Foreign Affairs)
H.E. P. Dupont	(Finance Minister)
H.E. M. Rasquin	(Minister of Economic Affairs)
M. A. Clasen	(Council Deputy)

NETHERLANDS

Dr. D. U. Stikker	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
Prof. Dr. P. Liefstineck	(Minister of Finance)
M. C. Staf	(Minister of Defence)
Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh-Stachouwer	(Council Deputy)

NORWAY

M. Halvard Lange	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
M. Nils Langhelle	(Minister of Defence)
M. Erik Brofoss	(Minister of Commerce)
M. Dag Bryn	(Council Deputy)

PORTUGAL

Prof. Costa Leite	(Minister of the Presidency)
Prof. Paulo Cunha	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
Lt. Col. Santos Costa	(Minister of National Defence)

TURKEY

Prof. Docteur Faut Kopru	(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
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UNITED KINGDOM

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden	(Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ismay	(Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations)
Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar	(Council Deputy)

UNITED STATES

The Hon. Dean Acheson	(Secretary of State)
The Hon. John Snyder	(Secretary to the Treasury)
The Hon. R. A. Lovett	(Secretary of Defence)
The Hon. Charles M. Spofford	(Council Deputy)

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ALSO PRESENT

The Hon. Averell Harriman	(Chairman, Temporary Council Committee)
Lt. General Charles Foulkes	(Chairman, Military Committee)
Ingenieur General Kahn	(Chairman, Defence Production Board)
M. Leroy Beaulieu	(Chairman, Financial and Economic Board)
General Alfred M. Gruenther	(Chief of Staff, SHAPE)
Mr. N.E.P. Sutton	(Executive Secretary)

INTERNATIONAL STAFF

M. J.P. Weirin

(111)

UNCLASSIFIED
C9-R/1NINTH SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
LISBON - 20th February, 1952

1. The Ninth Session of the North Atlantic Council opened in the Portuguese National Assembly, Lisbon, on 20th February, 1952, at 3 p.m.

2. At the request of Mr. L.H. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, DR. PAULO CUNHA, the Portuguese Representative and Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the opening speech in the name of the host government. (x)

3. MR. L.H. PEARSON, Chairman of the Council, thanked Dr. Cunha for his speech of welcome, and made a statement in which he drew the attention of the Council to the great significance of the session which was about to begin. (x)

4. After statements by MR. HALFARD LANGE, the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and MR. DEAN ACHESON, the United States Secretary of State, (x) THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL expressed his pleasure at the presence for the first time as full members of the North Atlantic Treaty of the Representatives of Greece and Turkey.

5. MR. VENIZELOS, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, and MR. KOPRULU, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs replied on behalf of their governments, and expressed the pleasure of their respective countries at taking part in the discussions of the North Atlantic Council at this Session for the first time as full members. (x)

6. The Council adjourned at 4.10 p.m.

(x) For the full text of these statements see Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F to this document.



▲ Mr. Sophocles Venizelos, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Greece, preparing his radio address at the Ninth Session of the North Atlantic Council held in Lisbon, Portugal on 20 February 1952.

M. Sophocles Venizelos, vice-premier ministre et ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Grèce, préparant son allocution radiophonique à l'occasion de la neuvième réunion du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord, qui s'est tenue à Lisbonne (Portugal) le 20 février 1952.



DECLASSIFIED - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE / DECLASSIFIE - MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

UNCLASSIFIED
C9-R/1
ANNEX E

ANNEX E

STATEMENT BY M. SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS,
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
GREEK DELEGATE TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, AT THE
OPENING MEETING OF THE NINTH SESSION, LISBON, PORTUGAL,
WEDNESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1952.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the kind words of welcome you have addressed to my country and to myself, and I wish once again to express to the representatives of the twelve founder States of the North Atlantic Treaty the heartfelt thanks of the Royal Hellenic Government for having invited us to accede to that Treaty.

Greece is extremely glad that in future she will be a member of this Treaty whose aims and principles correspond so closely to her own. We believe, like all of you, in the need for safeguarding democratic freedom and preserving the common civilization of our peoples. We believe in the possibility of promoting stability and well-being in our own area, and we are equally convinced that the organization of a truly efficient system of collective security constitutes the best means of preserving peace and ensuring justice and liberty in fulfilment of the most ardent aspirations of the Greek nation, a nation which in recent years has suffered much.

For a country so strongly attached as ours to the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, it is highly gratifying to remember that the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations, in its recent decision of the 12th January 1952, once again encouraged legitimate defence agreements of the type which concerns us today. And we are especially glad to see that this same resolution recognizes the importance of the participation in such agreements of States which are not members of the United Nations. We say this because, as a result of an anomaly against which Greece was one of the first to protest, some States are still in this position in spite of the proofs they have given of their spirit of international cooperation.

When the question was raised of the participation of Greece and Turkey in a regional system of legitimate defence, the question of deciding whether it would be better for our two countries to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty or to be brought into some more limited organization linked up with this Treaty, was discussed at considerable length. I feel that the first of these solutions, that is to say, the one which was finally adopted, offers a far greater chance of preserving peace.

The co-existence of two separate organizations, however closely linked, would have meant an inevitable weakening of the purpose towards which we are striving. It would have enabled any possible aggressor to have assumed that there was a lack of whole-hearted cooperation among us, and thus to have been encouraged in his plans of aggression.

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By enlarging the Atlantic Community instead of splitting it up, each one of us is increasing, at any rate theoretically, his commitments - and I purposely say theoretically, for we all know only too well that peace is indivisible - but any such increase is largely compensated by the greater security which we achieve.

Greece fully appreciates this security offered by the North Atlantic Treaty. But I need hardly say, Mr. Chairman, that we have no thought of giving it a one-way interpretation. Greece fully realises the extent of the responsibility she is called upon to assume here, and she will meet it with the same determination with which, not long ago, with the help of the friendly nations whose invaluable support she is not likely to forget, she met the impact of Communist aggression.

We are well aware that if the united efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty countries were to fail or even to relapse into a more or less disguised state of somnolence, all hope would have to be abandoned of safeguarding peace and the moral values which are the mainspring of our being. And it is in this spirit that we have accepted membership of the Treaty.

May I be allowed to end by saying what a pleasure it is for us to be participating for the first time in the work of the Council in this capital of Portugal which, by its long and glorious history in the service of humanity, so admirably symbolizes our common civilization. May I also salute the Chairman of the Council whose rectitude and depth of intellect have won him universal esteem.

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ANNEX F

ANNEX F

STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR DOCTUER FUAT KOPRULU, MINISTER
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR TURKEY, AT THE OPENING
MEETING OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE NORTH
ATLANTIC COUNCIL, AT LISBON, PORTUGAL ON
WEDNESDAY 20th FEBRUARY, 1952

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the kind and flattering terms in which you have spoken of my country.

Gentlemen, I should like both personally and on behalf of my country to thank you most sincerely for your friendly welcome. I feel it is a unique and a very great privilege to be representing Turkey at this Council Session which marks the beginning of Turkey's participation in the activities of NATO, as a full member of that Organization.

I have just arrived from Ankara, where two days ago the National Assembly adopted the law providing for Turkey's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty. The voting was unanimous and was accompanied by loud applause which was echoed with remarkable spontaneity by public opinion. My reason for dwelling on these details is to stress that it is with one heart and mind that your new ally now takes his place among you.

My country's appreciation of the spirit of comprehension shown by the signatory members of the North Atlantic Treaty in agreeing to its inclusion in NATO was all the greater because Turkey was impatient to assume as soon as possible its role within this Organization of joint responsibilities, of mutual aid for the safeguarding of civilisation and of collective defence, all of which must be intensified in view of the perils which threaten us at the present time.

May I once again express to you the deep gratitude which my country and my Government feel towards your countries and your governments for your sympathetic understanding and for the speed with which the national bodies concerned have completed the necessary procedures enabling Turkey to take her place here as member of your association.

You will find in us an ally animated with a spirit of whole-hearted collaboration and ready to take a full share in all the efforts directed towards the realisation of the aims of the Treaty to which we are now acceding.

It is my most earnest wish that the work of our Organization may be crowned with complete success for the greater good of our community and of the whole of humanity.

Finally,/

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Finally, I should like also to express our thanks to the Portuguese Government for the very kind hospitality which they have extended to us in the noble, historic city of Lisbon. I take it as an excellent omen for the success of our discussions that they should be taking place amid such beautiful and such hospitable surroundings.



Dr. Fuat Köprülü, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Turkey, preparing his radio address at the Ninth Session of the North Atlantic Council held in Lisbon, Portugal on 20 February 1952.

Dr. Fuat Köprülü, ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Turquie, préparant son allocution radiophonique à l'occasion de la neuvième réunion du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord, qui s'est tenue à Lisbonne (Portugal) le 20 février 1952.



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NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL: NINTH SESSION

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD: NEUVIÈME SESSION

ORIGINAL: FRANÇAIS
20 février 1952

SANS CLASSIFICATION
PROCES-VERBAL
C9-R/1

Procès-verbal de la première réunion du Conseil
tenue à l'Assemblée Nationale portugaise, Lisbonne,
le mercredi 20 février 1952 à 15 heures

PRESENTS

Président : M. L.B. Pearson (Canada)

BELGIQUE

S.E. M.P. van Zeeland	(Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. Duvieusart	(Ministre des Affaires Economiques)
Col. B.E.M. Etienne de Greef	(Ministre de la Défense Nationale)
M. A. de Staercke	(Suppléant)

CANADA

S.E. M. Brooke Claxton, K.C.	(Ministre de la Défense Nationale)
M. L.D. Wilgress	(Suppléant)

DANEMARK

S.E. Ole Bjørn Kraft	(Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. T. Kristensen	(Ministre des Finances)
M. V. de Steensen-Leth	(Suppléant)

ETATS-UNIS

S.E. M. Dean Acheson	(Secrétaire d'Etat)
S.E. M. John Snyder	(Secrétaire au Trésor)
S.E. M. R.A. Lovett	(Secrétaire à la Défense)
S.E. M. Charles M. Spofford	(Suppléant)

FRANCE

S.E. M. Edgar Faure	(Président du Conseil et Ministre des Finances)
S.E. M. Robert Schuman	(Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. Georges Bidault	(Ministre de la Défense Nationale)
S.E. M. Hervé Alphand	(Suppléant)

GRECE

S.E. M. Sofocles Venizelos	(Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. A. Sakellaviore	(Ministre de la Défense Nationale)
S.E. M. Kartalis	(Ministre chargé de la Coordination)

ISLANDE

S.E. M. Bjarni Benediktsson	(Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. Jonsson	(Ministre des Finances)
M. Gunnlauger Petersson	(Suppléant)

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ITALIE

S.E. M. Alcide de Gasperi (Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. Giuseppe Pella (Ministre du Budget)
S.E. M. Randolf Pacciardi (Ministre de la Défense Nationale)
Signor Alberto Rossi Longhi (Suppléant)

LUXEMBOURG

S.E. M. J. Bech (Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. P. Dupont (Ministre des Finances)
S.E. M. M. Rasquin (Ministre des Affaires Economiques)
M. A. Clasen (Suppléant)

NORVEGE

S.E. M. Halvard Lange (Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. M. Nils Langhelle (Ministre de la Défense)
S.E. M. Erik Brofoss (Ministre du Commerce)
M. Dag Bryn (Suppléant)

PAYS-BAS

S.E. Dr. D.U. Stikker (Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. Prof. Dr. P. Ljeftinck (Ministre des Finances)
S.E. M. C. Staf (Ministre de la Défense)
Jonkheer Q.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh-Stachouwer (Suppléant)

PORTUGAL

S.E. Prof. Costa Leite (Ministre de la Présidence)
S.E. Prof. Paulo Cunha (Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)
Lt. Col. Santos Costa (Ministre de la Défense Nationale)

ROYAUME-UNI

S.E. Anthony Eden (Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères)
S.E. Lord Ismay (Secrétaire d'Etat aux relations avec le Commonwealth)
Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar (Suppléant)

TURQUIE

S.E. Prof. Dr. Fuat Koprulu (Ministre des Affaires Etrangères)

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EGALEMENT PRESENTS

S.E. M. Averell Harriman (Président du Comité Temporaire du Conseil)
Lt Général Charles Foulkes (Président du Comité Militaire)
Ingénieur Général Kahn (Président du Bureau de Production de Défense)
M. Leroy Beaulieu (Président du Bureau Economique et Financier)
Général Alfred M. Gruenther (Chef d'Etat-Major de SHAPE)
M. N.E.P. Sutton (Secrétaire Exécutif)

SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL

M. J.P. Weirin

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NEUVIEME SESSION DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
LISBONNE - 20 FEVRIER 1952

1. La Neuvième Session du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord est ouverte à l'Assemblée Nationale portugaise, Lisbonne, le 20 février 1952, à 15 heures.

2. Sur l'invitation de M. L.M. Pearson, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères du Canada et Président du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord, LE DR. PAULO CUNHA, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et Représentant du Portugal, fait la déclaration d'ouverture au nom du gouvernement hôte. (x)

3. M. L.M. PEARSON, Président du Conseil, remercie de son accueil le Dr. Cunha, et fait une déclaration au Conseil, dans laquelle il attire son attention sur l'importance de la session qui s'ouvre (x).

4. Après les déclarations de M. HALFARD LANGE, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères norvégien, et de M. DEAN ACHESON, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis (x), LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL dit combien il est heureux d'accueillir à cette Neuvième Session et pour la première fois comme membres de plein droit les Représentants de la Grèce et de la Turquie.

5. M. VENIZELOS, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Grèce, et M. KOPRULU, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Turquie, font au Conseil une déclaration dans laquelle ils expriment la satisfaction qu'éprouvent leurs pays respectifs à participer pour la première fois aux travaux du Conseil Atlantique (x).

6. La séance est levée à 16 h.10.

(x) Pour le texte intégral de ces déclarations, cf les annexes A, B, C, D, E, et F. au présent document.

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ANNEXE E

DISCOURS DE M. SOFOCLES VENIZELOS, VICE-PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL ET MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES, REPRESENTANT DE LA GRECE A LA SEANCE D'OUVERTURE DE LA NEUVIEME SESSION, LE MERCREDI, 20 FEVRIER, A LISBONNE.

Monsieur le Président,

Je vous remercie vivement des aimables paroles d'accueil que vous avez eues pour mon pays et pour moi-même et je tiens, une fois de plus, à adresser à Messieurs les Représentants des douze Etats fondateurs du Traité de l'Atlantique du Nord les chaleureux remerciements du Gouvernement Royal Hellénique pour l'invitation qui nous a été faite d'y adhérer.

La Grèce est profondément heureuse de participer désormais à ce Traité dont les principes et les buts correspondent si exactement aux siens propres. Nous croyons, comme vous tous, à la nécessité de sauvegarder les libertés démocratiques et l'héritage commun de civilisation de nos peuples. Nous croyons en la possibilité de promouvoir la stabilité et le bien-être dans notre région. Et nous croyons tout aussi fermement que l'organisation d'un système de sécurité collective vraiment efficace constitue le meilleur moyen de préserver cette paix, donc la justice et la liberté, qui répond aux plus ardents désirs du peuple grec si durement éprouvé.

Pour un pays aussi attaché que le nôtre aux principes énoncés dans la Charte des Nations Unies, il est très satisfaisant de rappeler aussi que la Sixième Assemblée Générale, par sa récente décision du 12 janvier 1952, a une fois de plus encouragé les accords de légitime défense du type de celui qui nous réunit ici. Et nous sommes particulièrement heureux que cette même résolution reconnaisse l'importance de la participation à ces arrangements d'Etats non-membres des Nations Unies, puisque, par une anomalie contre laquelle la Grèce n'a pas été la dernière à s'élever, il existe des Etats qui malgré les preuves qu'ils ont fournies de leur esprit de collaboration internationale se trouvent encore dans cette catégorie.

Lorsque la question de la participation de la Grèce et de la Turquie à un système régional de légitime défense s'est trouvée posée, le point de savoir s'il convenait de voir nos Etats adhérer au Traité de l'Atlantique ou s'il était préférable de les intégrer dans une organisation plus restreinte et simplement apparentée à ce Traité, a été longuement étudiée. J'estime que la première de ces solutions, celle à laquelle nous nous sommes

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finalément arrêtés, les uns et les autres, est de beaucoup la plus favorable à la sauvegarde de la Paix.

Ponder deux organisations distinctes, quelle que fut l'intimité de leurs relations, c'eût été affaiblir à tout le moins l'effet que nous recherchons. C'eût été permettre à un agresseur éventuel d'attribuer aux uns et aux autres d'entre nous je ne sais quelles réserves et quelles interprétations, ce qui aurait risqué d'encourager l'agression.

En élargissant au contraire l'association Atlantique, au lieu de la dédoubler, chacun de nous augmente, il est vrai théoriquement, ses obligations - et je dis bien théoriquement car nous sommes tous à même de savoir que la paix est indivisible - mais cette augmentation est largement compensée par la plus grande sécurité que nous obtenons.

Cette sécurité que le Traité de l'Atlantique lui offre, la Grèce l'apprécie hautement. Mais je n'ai véritablement pas besoin de vous affirmer, Monsieur le Président, que nous sommes très loin de la concevoir comme étant à sens unique. La Grèce se rend un compte très exact des responsabilités qu'elle est appelée à assumer ici et elle y fera face avec la même détermination avec laquelle soutenue par des Nations amies dont elle n'est pas près d'oublier l'aide précieuse, elle a fait face récemment encore à l'agression communiste.

Nous savons que si l'effort solidaire des pays du Traité de l'Atlantique devait tourner court ou même s'assoupir dans une somnolence plus ou moins déguisée il faudrait abandonner tout espoir de sauvegarder la paix et les valeurs morales qui font notre raison de vivre. Et c'est dans cet esprit que nous avons accepté d'y adhérer.

Qu'il me soit permis, pour terminer, de dire combien nous sommes heureux de participer pour la première fois aux travaux du Conseil dans cette capitale du Portugal qui, par sa longue et glorieuse Histoire au service de l'Humanité, symbolise si bien notre civilisation commune, et sous la Présidence d'une personnalité qui par sa droiture et la profondeur de son esprit a su inspirer à tous une profonde estime.

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ANNEXE F

DISCOURS DU PROF. DOCTEUR FUAT KOPRULU,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, DÉLÉGUÉ DE LA TURQUIE
À LA SÉANCE D'OUVERTURE DE LA NEUVIÈME SESSION
LE MERCREDI 20 FÉVRIER À LISBONNE, PORTUGAL

Monsieur le Président,

Je vous remercie du fond du cœur pour vos paroles amicales et flatteuses à l'égard de mon pays.

Messieurs, au nom de mon pays et en mon nom propre, je vous remercie bien vivement de votre accueil cordial. C'est pour moi un rare et très grand privilège que de représenter la Turquie à cette séance du Conseil qui marque le début de sa participation aux activités de NATO, en qualité de membre.

Je vien d'Ankara où, il y a deux jours, la grande Assemblée Nationale a adopté la loi comportant l'adhésion de la Turquie au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord. Le vote a eu lieu à l'unanimité et au milieu de fortes acclamations auxquelles l'opinion publique fit écho avec une spontanéité remarquable. Je me suis permis de vous donner ces détails pour bien marquer que c'est en rangs serrés, en un seul bloc, que votre nouvel allié vient prendre place parmi vous.

Mon pays a été d'autant plus profondément sensible à la compréhension que les signataires du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord ont tous montré en ce qui concerne son inclusion dans NATO qu'il était impatient d'assumer à un moment plus tôt le rôle qui lui incombait au sein de cette organisation de solidarité, d'entraide pour la sauvegarde de la civilisation et de la défense collective qui se doit d'être toujours plus forte devant les périls de l'heure présente.

Permettez-moi de réitérer ici, devant vous, les chaleureux remerciements de mon pays et de mon gouvernement envers vos pays et vos gouvernements pour cette compréhension dont ils ont témoigné et pour la diligence avec laquelle les organes appropriés ont bien voulu compléter les formalités requises afin de donner à la Turquie la possibilité de siéger ici comme membre.

Vous trouverez en nous un allié animé d'un esprit de collaboration sans réserve qui participera avec ardeur à tous les efforts visant à la réalisation des buts du Traité auquel nous venons d'adhérer.

Je souhaite de tout cœur que les travaux de notre organisation soient couronnés du succès le plus complet pour le plus grand bien de notre communauté et de l'humanité tout entière.

En terminant, je voudrais également remercier le gouvernement portugais pour la très aimable hospitalité qu'il a bien voulu nous accorder dans cette belle et historique ville de Lisbonne. Je considère comme d'un très bon augure pour la réussite de nos délibérations le fait qu'elles auront lieu dans un cadre si beau et si accueillant.



The Lisbon Ministerial, 20 February 1952



La Ministérielle de Lisbonne, le 20 février 1952



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J.G. 8/6

22 August 1961

Pages 1 to 1 Incl.

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING TEAM

to the

STANDING GROUP

ON

COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST

~~SECRET~~

1. In STAGS 132 the Standing Group agreed to submit to national Chiefs of Staff an outline of the military organization into which Greece and Turkey might fit in the event of their being admitted to NATO.

2. At Enclosure is a draft for the Standing Group report.

RECOMMENDATION

3. We recommend that the Standing Group forward the report at Enclosure to the Military Representatives for their information and the comments of their Chiefs of Staff.

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Directorate for the organization of the Mediterranean and Middle East (10/10/61)

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ENCLOSURE

COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST

INTRODUCTION

1. The Standing Group, in consultation with the Military Representatives, stressed in their report (S.G. 30/3) to the Council Deputies the military importance to NATO as a whole of ensuring the security of the southern flank of the NAT forces. This, it was pointed out, was dependent on effective arrangements being made for defense of the Middle East, control of the Mediterranean Sea and security of sea and air communications throughout the area. It was the military view that these arrangements would only be effective if the complete military cooperation of Greece and Turkey were obtained.

2. The Council Deputies, recognizing the force of these military arguments, which call for an early close association of Greece and Turkey with NATO defense arrangements, have had under consideration the method by which such an association can best be effected. The view has been expressed that, before a decision can be reached on the political question of the method in which Greece and Turkey should be formally associated with Western Defense, it is necessary to give consideration to the command structure which the military authorities would recommend for the Mediterranean and Middle East in the event of Greece and Turkey being associated with Western Defense.

3. The Standing Group and Military Representatives have expressed the view that, in principle, proposals for a military organization should follow and be based upon political arrangements - rather than vice versa. In this case, however, it is recognized governments need to have an outline of the military organization into which Greece and Turkey might fit, before they come to a decision on the political question of the admission of these two

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Enclosure

S.G. 30/4

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countries to NATO. The outlines given in this study are accordingly submitted.

4. Confronted with the alternatives of having to plan either within the concrete framework of NATO or within that of an undetermined political structure, it has been decided to base this study on the former, recognizing that it may have to be adapted to conform to subsequent political decisions.

5. In submitting this paper it is desired to stress that:

a. The proposals made are in the form of an initial study and must be re-examined after the political decision referred to in para. 4 above has been made and in the light of Greek and Turkish views, before they are submitted to the Military Committee for approval and subsequently to the Council.

b. regard must be given to the unfavorable repercussions which would result should the Greeks and Turks learn that, prior to their admission to NATO and without their having been consulted, proposals were being made concerning the command structure under which they would serve.

PROBLEMS

6. The object of this study is to provide an outline for the information of national authorities, of the defense organization suggested for the Mediterranean and the Middle East in the event of Greece and Turkey being admitted to NATO and to define how this organization should be linked to NATO.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

7. The importance to NATO as a whole of adequate defense arrangements for the Middle East area has already been stressed (S.G. 30/3). It is in the defense arrangements for this area that Turkey's primary strategic interests lie, and it is the area in which she can make her most valuable major contribution to allied defense as a whole. She has, of course, also interests in Southern Europe and by controlling the Dardanelles can

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Enclosure

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play an important part in the defense of Southern Europe. Turkish defense arrangements must, therefore, be linked with those for Southern Europe. Greece is more closely tied to Europe than to the Middle East.

8. It is considered, therefore, that an Allied Command should be established for the Middle East Theater and that Turkey should take her place in this command. Greece on the other hand should be included in SACMEX's Southern European Command.

9. In considering the higher military structure for the Middle East area the following factors must be taken into account:-

- a. Turkey will be part of the North Atlantic Treaty area, but the remaining Middle East area will be outside NATO.
- b. The British Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will be contributing substantially to the defence of the Middle East. They are not, however, members of NATO.
- c. The Middle East States can make some contributions to the defence of the area, and it is highly desirable that their co-operation should be obtained. They again, however, are not members of NATO.
- d. The defence of the Middle East, shielding as it does the Southern flank of Western Europe, is a matter which concerns all NATO nations. There are, however, certain NATO nations who are not directly concerned in the Middle East matters and may not, therefore, wish to assume obligations in Middle East affairs.
- e. There must be unified higher strategic direction for the Middle East area as a whole.
- f. There must be co-ordination between the European and Middle East Commands and unity in the higher strategic direction given to them.

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10. This study has been confined to the military aspects. It may, however, with the establishment of the Allied Middle East Command, be found advantageous to have some body to provide for cooperation between SACMEX and those Middle East countries who are prepared to support or assist in Middle East defence arrangements.

PRINCIPLES

11. In the event of Greece and Turkey being admitted to NATO, it is considered the following provisions should be made on the military side: (See also attached diagram)

- a. Both Greece and Turkey should be members of the NATO Military Committee and Military Representatives Committee.
- b. Greece should form part of SACMEX's Southern European Command.
- c. Turkey, although a North Atlantic Treaty nation, should be primarily associated with arrangements for defence of the Middle East.
- d. A Supreme Allied Commander and Headquarters should be established to command an Allied Middle East Theatre.
- e. The Supreme Allied Commander, Middle East, should be British.
- f. The Allied Middle East Command Headquarters should consist initially of U.S., U.K., French, and Turkish officers, and officers of certain Commonwealth nations.
- g. On strategic grounds, it is preferable that the Supreme Allied Headquarters should be located in Egypt.
- h. The Allied Middle East Command should be a unified command and should include all forces and facilities allocated to this command for the defence of the Middle East.
- i. The Allied Middle East Command should be divided into the following subordinate commands:

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Enclosure

(Page revised by corrig. 24 Aug 51)

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(1) A Northern or Turkish sector under Turkish Command. Special provision will be necessary to ensure there is adequate and effective co-ordination with the Southern European Command in view of the importance of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

(2) A Southern sector under British Command.

4. There should be two principal Allied Naval Commands in the Mediterranean, one subordinate to SACMUR and the other subordinate to SACME, each primarily responsible for the support of its respective Supreme Commander. Within these two major Naval Commands and subordinate to them, other Commands should be established; one of the most important of these will be the one in the Western part of the Mediterranean. Allocation of tasks between the principal and subordinate Naval Commands will be effected on a functional and/or geographical basis. Detailed division of responsibilities should be worked out by the two principal Allied Naval Commanders referred to above in consultation with the appropriate National Naval Commanders and with each other. Their recommendations should be submitted to the Standing Group through the two Supreme Commanders concerned.

5. Command arrangements in respect of air in the Middle East Command will be necessary, but it is considered premature to make proposals at this time.

6. A Middle East Chiefs of Staff Committee, similar to the NATO Military Committee, should be established. Initially representation on this Committee should be U.K., U.S., France, Turkey, and Commonwealth Nations contributing forces. Subsequently it may be added in accordance with their contributions.

7. The Middle East Chiefs of Staff Committee should be served by a Middle East Standing Group consisting of the U.K., U.S., and French Representatives of the NATO Standing Group.

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8. The Middle East Standing Group should be assisted by a Middle East Military Representatives Committee composed of Representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of those countries who are members of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

9. Higher Military Direction for the Supreme Allied Commander Middle East should be provided by the Middle East Standing Group. In order to provide the necessary co-ordination and unity of higher strategic direction, the NATO Standing Group Representatives and their staffs should act in a dual capacity as the NATO Standing Group and the Middle East Standing Group.

10. Those aspects of the higher military direction for the Allied Middle East Command which relate to the defence of North Atlantic Treaty area of which Turkey is a part will be the primary concern of NATO. Other aspects will be the primary concern of the Middle East Organisation. The NATO Standing Group/Middle East Standing Group will determine whether any given problem should be handled by NATO or the Middle East Organisation, or by both.

11. Liaison between the Middle East Chiefs of Staff Committee and the NATO Military Committee should be effected through the common representation.

12. The above proposals constitute an initial study and are presented at this time for information only. Final proposals cannot be made until the views of Greece and Turkey have been obtained on their admission to NATO.

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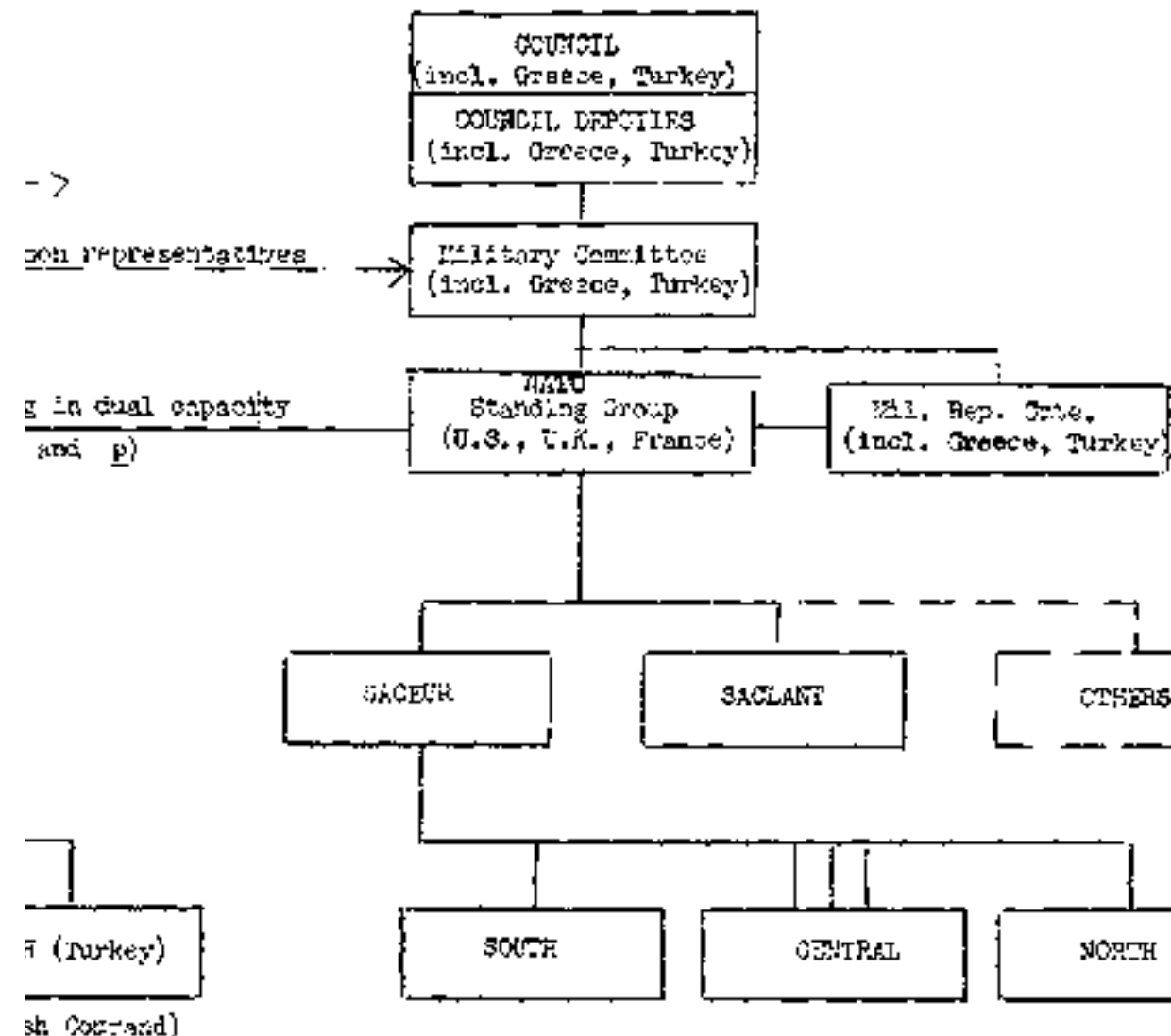
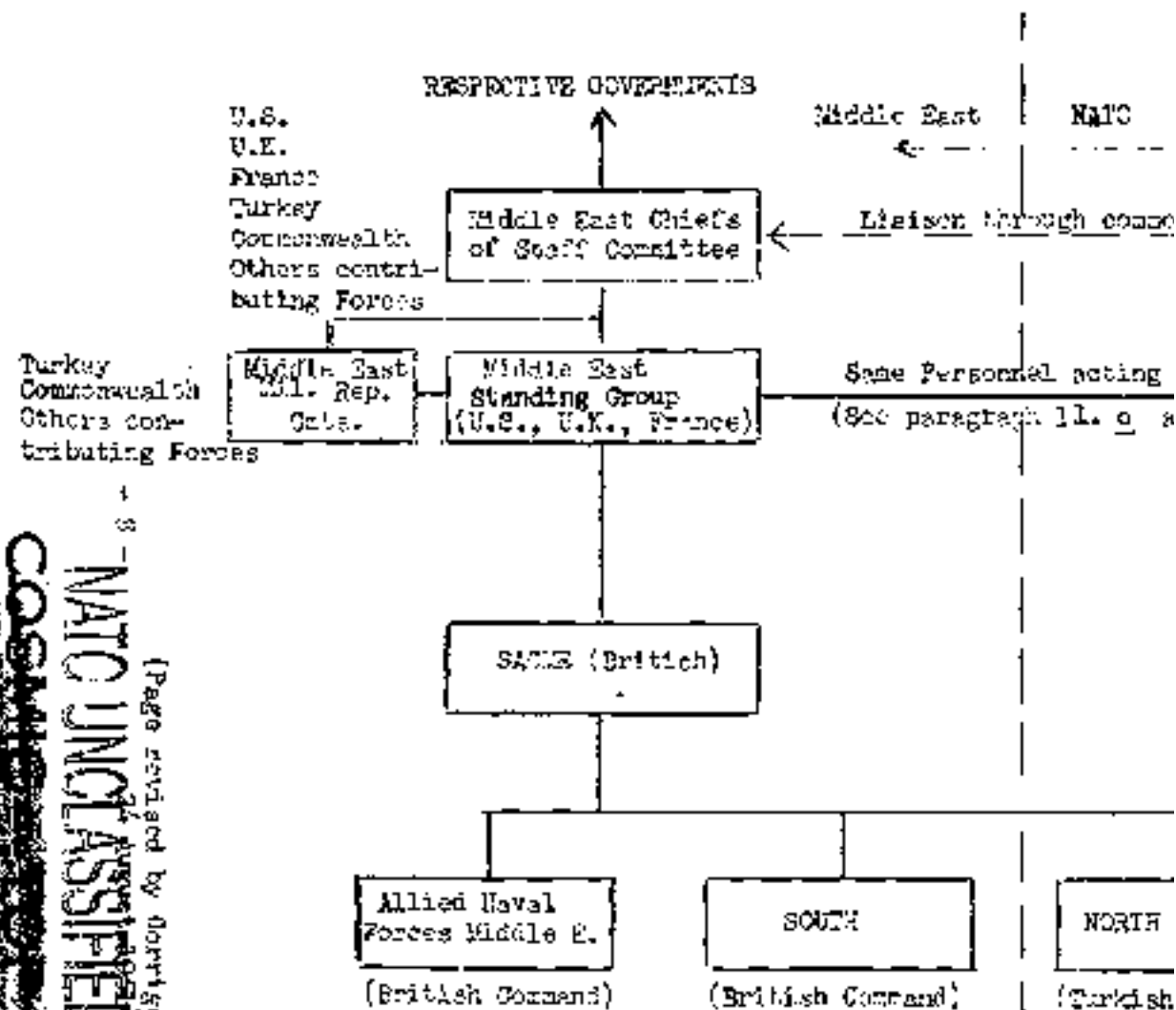
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AL ACCOUNT
 OF THE VISITS
 BY
 GENERAL CHAR BRADLEY
 FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SMITH
 AND
 GENERAL CHARLES LECLERC
 TO
 BRASS HEADQUARTERS, PARIS, FRANCE
 ATHENS, GREECE
 AND
 ANKARA, TURKEY
 8 TO 15 OCTOBER 1951

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C. ATHENS	7
D. ANKARA	13

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PAGE 1
 OUTLINE

A. GENERAL

1. Authority for Visits
 - a. NATO Council Agreement, Ottawa.
 - b. Invitations from Greece and Turkey.
2. General Objective

To discuss problems concerning the admission of Greece and Turkey into NATO and to exchange views thereon.

B. PARIS

1. Objectives of Discussion
 - a. Conduct of discussions in Athens.
 - b. Conduct of discussions in Ankara.
 - c. Role of Egypt in Middle East Command.
2. Present at Conferences

Generals Eisenhower (except for 1 g) and Bradley,
 Field Marshal SM, General Leclerc, etc.
3. Resulting Agreements
 - a. Conduct of Athens Discussions:
 - (1) Greek views on being under BRASS or SACEUR.
 - (2) Overlapping responsibilities in Aegean Sea.
 - b. Conduct of Ankara Discussions:
 - (1) Eisenhower view that Turkey should not be under his command.
 - (2) Maintain standing group at three members only.
 - (3) Importance of Turkey and Egypt in an JCE.
 - (4) Turkey to be given responsible JEC positions.
 - (5) SACEUR to be JEC officer.

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1. Role of Egypt in NEC.

- (1) Importance of Egypt as base and communications center.
- (2) UK political proposals generous.
- (3) Concerted approach by US, UK, France, and Turkey.
- (4) seek governmental advice on representatives proceeding to Cairo.

C. ATHENS

1. Objective

To exchange views with the Greek military authorities on their admission to NATO and their proper place in the NATO command structure.

2. Present

General Bradley, Field Marshal Slim, General Lecheres, Lieut. General Gregoropoulos, etc.

3. Resume of exchanged views

- a. Greece desires to be under SACMEX command.
 - b. Coordination in the Aegean Sea necessary.
 - c. Greek Navy must be used for national duties, including support of Army.
 - d. Only if surplus exists in naval vessels, could Greek Navy also act under SACMEX.
 - e. Yugoslavia should come into NATO soonest possible.
 - f. Albania should be over-run quickly, if war comes.
 - g. Greek security.
 - h. Greek plans appear sound.
 - i. Greece requests that deficiencies in military equipment be filled.
 - j. Greece has large potential for training and mobilization.
4. General impressions.
- a. Friendly, determined, sincere, cooperative Greek attitude.
 - b. Greeks will defend as best they can, on what they have.

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D. ANKARA

1. Objective

- a. To exchange views with the Turkish military authorities on their admission to NATO and their proper place in the NATO command structure.
- b. To obtain Turkish agreement in principle to participate in some form of Command in the Middle East in which Egypt and certain other non-NATO nations would be associated, in order that the U.S., U.K., France, and Turkey could hold military discussions with Egypt to make these proposals.

2. Present

Prime Minister Menderes; US, UK, and French ambassadors; General Yamut, Turkish Chief of Staff; General Bradley; Field Marshal Slim; General Lecheres; etc.

3. Resume of exchanged views.

- a. Turkey insists that first step must be the integration of Turkey into an existing NATO Command organization (General Eisenhower).
- b. Turkey agrees in principle to associate with and support the establishment of a command in the Middle East which would have non-NATO participation, but insists this must follow a above.
- c. Outline of a possible command arrangement discussed on blackboard. No mention of nationalities of commanders.
- d. Turks consider that, if they were integrated into a Middle East Command only, they would be relegated to unequal status.
- e. Turkey's strategic reasons for being put under SACMEX.
- f. Turkey's requests for more equipment.
- g. Turkey will fight even if she does not get the additional help she feels she should have.

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- b. In Ankara, Ambassadors of NATO nations were informed in general of what had taken place.

4. General Impressions.

- a. Turks willing and will fight if required.
- b. prone to ask for more assistance.
- c. Turks consider they are European and "western."
- d. will go into an "Eastern" Command set up later on.

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PART II

ACCOUNT

A. GENERAL

1. In accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty Council agreement at Ottawa, and following specific invitations from Athens and Ankara, General Omar Bradley of the United States, Field Marshal Sir William Slim of the United Kingdom, and General Charles Leclerc of France proceeded to Paris, Athens, and Ankara between 8 and 15 October 1951, for the main purpose of discussing the military problems concerning the admission of Greece and Turkey into NATO and exchanging views thereon.

B. PARTS

2. As a preliminary step it was necessary to consider at this time the procedures to be followed during the discussions in Athens and Ankara, and the exchange of preliminary views on the role of Egypt in the Middle East Command.

3. These matters were discussed at a conference at SHAPE Headquarters among General Eisenhower, General Bradley, Marshal Slim, and General Leclerc. (Hereinafter the latter three officers will be designated as "the military representatives.")

4. To clarify the position of the three military representatives in the forthcoming discussions in Greece, the first problem presented was whether Greece should come under SACEM or under the Middle East Command. The views of General Bradley were that Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia (if allied) should be closely tied together and that therefore Greece should come under SACEM. General Eisenhower stated that the addition of Greece to his command would extend his flanks, and he wondered where the additional air and naval forces required would come from. He considered that the

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proties of Greece was closely bound with that of Turkey, but that it was illogical and impossible to command all of Turkey from his headquarters. If Greece desired, he would be willing that she be associated with his command, although in the absence of Yugoslavia from the general defense arrangements, Greece would be an isolated outpost. He considered that he could organize Greece as a new command under his CINC South on the same basis as General Castiglione's command. In his opinion the views of Greece on this matter should be sought before any final decision was made.

5. Concerning the position to be followed during the discussions in Turkey, Marshal Slim explained the desirability of saving the whole of Turkey in an MEC, although he recognized the complication of Turkey being a full member of NATO while other countries in such an MEC were non-NATO members. (General Eisenhower had previously stated that in his opinion his command should not include Turkey.) To the question of what would be the dividing line between such an MEC and SACEUR's command if Greece was under SACEUR, General Eisenhower stated that he would accept any line and try to make it work, but recommended that this problem be left for the concerned commanders to work out in coordination. It was then pointed out that Turkey might propose that she be added to an ad standing Group. On this matter General Bradley explained that it was essential that the Standing Group should remain only three members, without increase. In order to prevent this it might be necessary to omit such a body altogether, or to give it some other title. At the same time the really important requirement would be to get Turkey and Egypt into such an MEC; according to General Eisenhower, the proposed arrangements might form a highly important means of bringing back the Moslem world into partnership with the Western. In response to Marshal Slim's statement that liaison between a SACEUR and SACEUR should be at the level of Supreme Headquarters, General Eisenhower emphasized the necessity for liaison at tactical command

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level. Subsequently it was agreed that, since Turkey would be contributing considerable land forces, she had a right to fill responsible positions in the command set-up. It was also considered that a Supreme Allied Commander, ME, should be a British officer.

a. The role of Egypt in an MEC was then discussed. To Marshal Slim, Egypt had dual importance:

a. Egypt was the necessary base which already existed and was capable now of supporting Allied forces in the Middle East.

b. Egypt is a nodal center of communications which, if not held, would divide Africa from the eastern part of Europe and would divide Europe from the Middle East.

It was agreed in discussion that Egypt could not defend herself, and that she was an essential base for an MEC. Moreover, it was agreed that the recent UK political proposals were generous and contained considerable concessions.

C. ATTENDANCE

7. The objective of the conferences in Athens was to exchange views with the Greek military authorities on their admission to NATO and their proper place in the NATO command structure.

8. Present at the conferences were General Bradley, Field Marshal Slim, General Leharos, Lt. General Gregoropoulos, Chief of the Greek Staff for National Defense, and various staff officers.

9. General Gregoropoulos opened the conference with words of welcome, stating that Greece was glad that hereafter Greek forces would not only be used for Greece, but in the whole framework of NATO, to which welcome Marshal Slim, acting as Chairman, replied briefly, praising the courage of Greek soldiers in World War II and stating that the three military representatives were glad of Greece's recognition of the additional responsibility which its NATO

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membership would entail. The Chairman then outlined the over-all NATO structure and followed with a specific explanation of the SACJCR command, particularly its southern elements. This brought out the first important question: In which of two commands (SACJCR or a contemplated Middle East Command) would Greece belong? Marshal Slim mentioned the fact that Yugoslavia's not being in NATO complicated the problem and briefly highlighted the problem of the Aegean Sea and the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. General Gregoropoulos pointed out the importance of Greece to the theaters surrounding it, to the right flank of Europe, to the communications line through the Suez, and to the left flank of Asia, and for threatening the left flank of the enemy. Greece, he considered, must be closely connected with Europe. The immediate object of the Allies should be to enlist the aid of Yugoslavia soonest. He emphasized that the Greeks had many deficiencies in equipment, but that they had great possibilities for future improvement, particularly since they had already been tested and were firmly resolved to defend by all possible means, either alone or with Allied help. From the point of view of Greece's northern frontier, its necessary coordination with Yugoslavia and the influence this united front would have among the dissatisfied elements in the Balkan satellite states, Greece should be a part of the European Command. The Chairman then asked several questions concerning Yugoslavia. Admitting the Yugoslavs were good and would fight, he pointed out that they were badly equipped and, if allied, would need early equipping; would they therefore be an asset or a liability? He also pointed out that the Yugoslavs would not be fighting for the same democratic ideals which inspired the Greeks, but only for what they could get out of it. General Gregoropoulos replied that Yugoslavia's place was of great importance, and he considered that any decision to place Greece under an HQ would mean that any efforts which might be made to have Yugoslavia allied with the Western powers would be wasted. He pointed out that the Yugoslav army could well be used as follows: A part of it is direct

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cover for SACJCR's right flank (Istria); another part deployed in the center of Yugoslavia. The main part should be on the southern wing of Yugoslavia, coordinating with the mass of the Greek army in maintaining a defensive threat against the flank of an enemy invasion toward Turkey and the Dardanelles and as an offensive threat against the center of the Balkans through Bulgaria. Coordination between Greece and Yugoslavia would be necessary, and that coordination should be as effective as possible. The Chairman then summed up the views expressed as follows:

- a. Greece should be a part of the SACJCR Command, and
- b. It was Greek opinion that Greece and Yugoslavia should coordinate closely on the side of the West.

In that latter connection, he pointed out the necessity for a political decision on Yugoslavia first. General Gregoropoulos stated that for the defense of Greece it was most essential that the Greek army and navy work closely together and under the same commander. If it were necessary for the Greek navy to operate with another command, it could only do so if it had a surplus of forces over those needed to fulfill commitments to the Greek army. Marshal Slim re-explained the role of the two major naval commands in the Mediterranean and stated that these would be closely coordinated under the Standing Group. General Bradley emphasized that the main responsibility of the naval forces in the Mediterranean assigned to General Eisenhower must be the support of Western European fronts, but that this did not mean that SACJCR naval forces would not be available from time to time, if specially needed in the eastern Mediterranean. He explained that the navies of the NATO nations have two primary missions: a. To join with other NATO naval forces in sea operations, such as those needed to keep the Aegean clear; and, b. The missions of coastal patrols and coastal defense of national territories. General Gregoropoulos paid full respect to the U.S. navy; however, he reiterated that Greece would not have sufficient naval forces to carry out tasks under two commands at the

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same time. Misunderstanding and confusion in the use of the Greek naval forces must be avoided and therefore, without additional naval reinforcements the Greek navy could not look two ways, but must concentrate on its main mission, the support of the Greek army, acting under the orders of JACEUA. Admiral Antonopoulos pointed out that the sea frontier of the Greek mainland and the Peloponnese was only 2500 miles, but when one counted all of the Grecian islands this frontier increased to 8500 miles. He specified the tasks of the Greek navy:

- a. Defense from the sea against naval attack.
- b. Defense from the sea of naval bases.
- c. Organization and escort of convoys for the land forces.
- d. Conduct and organization of landing force operations.

He raised the question of the boundary between SACEUR and an MEO. Marshal Slim stated that the apportionment of forces to the several tasks and the boundaries would have to be worked out between SACEUR and a possible JACEU, under the Standing Group. General Gregoropoulos then established the strategic importance of Albania to an enemy, in view of its airfields, harbors, and entrances to the Adriatic, as well as the fact that it was an interposed land mass dividing Greece and Yugoslavia. He recommended that, in case of hostilities, Albania be overrun promptly. Albania has four poorly organized infantry divisions, which might be expanded to six on mobilization. It could be overrun quickly, from the Greek border, in conjunction with Yugoslav action from the north and with supporting sea action. Were this done by Greek forces only, it would be to the detriment of Greek operations on the whole, unless it could be quickly accomplished.

10. General Bradley then discussed generally the subject of security. It is obvious that, in the NATO union, nations must divulge to other NATO nations highly classified secrets such as

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intelligence, plans, information on forces, etc. All NATO nations therefore must examine carefully the security standards of individuals who handle NATO papers. To assist the nations the Standing Group has compiled security regulations (copies of these were issued to General Kovas, Greek Security Officer). General Bradley mentioned the previous visit of the Standing Group security team to Athens and suggested they might return later to assist the Greeks, if necessary. General Gregoropoulos expressed appreciation for the previous visit of the Standing Group security team and stated that since then a Greek security officer had been appointed, that steps had been taken to comply with NATO regulations, and that further steps would be taken to make Greek security more perfect.

11. General Gregoropoulos gave a brief picture of Greek military efforts since 1944, when the United Kingdom liberated Greece. They had begun then to build up their army, but guerrilla war between 1946 and 1949 had slowed that process until January of 1950, from which time training and reorganization had been pushed continuously. Greek peacetime measures have been accelerated particularly in so far as the training of reserves, preparations for quick mobilization, and starting on the necessary stockpiling are concerned. All this has been done in close cooperation with the UK and the US missions and with generous American help in material and forces from 1947 on. Then followed explanations of the status of the Greek forces and their plans by:

Lt. General Tsakalotos, Chief of the Army General Staff

Vice Admiral Antonopoulos, Chief of the Navy Staff

Air Marshal Melaidis, Chief of the Air General Staff

Also at this point General Gregoropoulos spoke briefly on general operational plans and financial problems.

12. General Bradley then asked if, in the Greek plans for successive withdrawals to the several defense lines, sufficient plans for demolition had been made. General Gregoropoulos replied that all possible demolition plans had been made.

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13. Speaking for the three representatives, Marshal Sili expressed gratitude for the reception given them by the Greeks. It was clear now, he stated, as it had been thought before, that the Greeks were a valuable and highly spirited fighting element. He realized their acute shortages, particularly in shipping, anti-aircraft weapons, and aircraft, but he emphasized that in spite of intense NATO production efforts, it was a long time from production plans to actual weapons, and already there was great pressure to provide equipment for other NATO forces. He stated that NATO could promise no reinforcements of equipment to Greece, either now or at the start of the war, but that the Greeks should present their requirements to either SACGRI or to a possible SACIS, as appropriate, as soon as possible. All possible help, both from SACGRI's CINC South and the Standing Group, would be given to Greece.

14. General Gregoropoulos then repeated that Greece deeply felt the great honor done them by the visit of the Chiefs of Staff of the great Western Powers, and hoped for more such visits in the future. In spite of Marshal Sili's remarks of pessimism on equipment supply, he declared that he had confidence in the Western Powers. The Greeks will meet their obligations, as they have always done, and stand ready to obey the orders which they will receive.

15. The three representatives were impressed throughout the visit to Greece by the friendliness, determination, sincerity, and attitude of cooperation of all Greek authorities whom they met, from the King and Queen on through the Chiefs of Staff of the Greek defense forces.

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D. ANKARA

16. Our discussions in Ankara were held with two primary, closely related objectives in view. First, it was desired to exchange views with Turkish authorities as to the most effective role Turkey could play in NATO defense arrangements and the resulting command organization in which she would participate. Based on the information obtained, it was intended that the Standing Group, in conjunction with the Military Representatives Committee, would prepare a paper on the command structure in which Turkey would take her place. Our second major objective was to obtain Turkish agreement in principle to participate in a Middle East Command in which Egypt (and certain other non-NATO nations) would be associated.

17. Upon our arrival in Turkey, we were informed that the Prime Minister would attend the conferences. It was then decided that he should act as the chairman for the meetings, and this procedure was followed. Those attending the meeting were:

U.S.:

Ambassador WADSWORTH

General TRACY

U.K.:

Ambassador Sir Noel CHURCH

Field Marshal SILEY

French:

Ambassador Jean LECOUYER

General LECHEVALIER

Turkey:

Prime Minister YILDIZ

Foreign Minister KOCER

Defense Minister KUTUK

General YILMAZ

and Staff Officers of the four nations.

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After brief words of welcome had been exchanged on both sides, the Prime Minister turned the meeting over to General Bradley, Field Marshal Slim, and General Lecheres, for an explanation of the purpose of our visit and a description of the NATO organization, including the Council, Council Deputies, Military Committee, Standing Group and Military Representatives Committee, the Production and Supply Board, etc. General Lecheres began with a brief statement of the reasons for our visit, and gave a resume of the events leading up to it. Marshal Slim then described the NATO organization as a whole, using a large diagram for illustration.

15. Following this general explanation, General Bradley gave a more detailed description of the various Supreme Command Organizations of NATO and of the strategic problems which influence NATO. He described the threat which demanded the formation of a common pact to defend against possible aggression. The world-wide nature of the threat was emphasized, as was also the fact that the United States, Great Britain, and France have major commitments outside the NATO area as well as in it, and that these must be considered as part of the over-all problem. When describing the European Command, it was pointed out that this Command stretched from Norway to the Mediterranean, and was designed to meet aggression through the Baltic, Germany, or through the Alps into Italy. Until Turkey and Greece are admitted to NATO, SACEUR's right flank will be protected only by those forces acting independently of NATO: Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Middle East. Also, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia might be on our side, thus permitting close coordination of the NATO right flank with the rest of the NATO forces in Europe. This was very important because of the possible routes of attack through the Black Sea and through the Middle East, which would pose threats to the whole Mediterranean, North Africa, and the rest of the African continent. It was also pointed out that NATO needs certain North African bases for

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long-range strategic bombers, especially those of the United States. A suitable defense organization against threats to this area is necessary not only in Hot War but also in the Cold War.

19. It was next stated that the question before the conference was how best to put these defense problems in fitting Greece and Turkey into the military structure of NATO. It was emphasized that no decisions were to be made here, but that we should discuss all angles of the problems and their possible solutions, setting out their advantages and disadvantages. During the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that SACUR already has a front of maximum effective width and that it was very doubtful if SACUR's right flank could be extended to include both Greece and Turkey. They were informed that General Eisenhower himself considered that his theater should not be extended to such an extent.

20. The need was discussed broadly for a command in the Middle East to guard against thrusts through the Middle East and through the Black Sea. The need for unified action of Army, Navy and Air Forces in the Middle East was emphasized, as was the fact that these forces must, therefore, be under some unified command. It was stated that another reason prompting the establishment of a Middle East Command was the present situation in Egypt. The Egypt-Suez area is a vital necessity for the defense of North Africa and Africa. If the bases in Egypt are not maintained, we may at some time be threatened on our right flank and rear. Therefore, a Middle East Command Organization would offer a mutual defense arrangement for all and would be the best way to salvage the present situation in Egypt. Marshal Slim emphasized that Turkey, since it would be making a major contribution to the Middle East Command, would have the right to suitable high positions in that command. In answer to a question from the Prime Minister, it was pointed out that whatever command organization is set up, the present method of sending United States supplies to Turkey would continue under present arrangements.

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21. It was suggested to the Prime Minister that in order to assist in the working out of a satisfactory command organization, it would be very desirable for a Turkish military representative to report to the Standing Group in Washington. It was pointed out that this representative would be on a temporary and interim basis and would not become a member of the Military Representatives Committee until Turkey had been formally admitted to NATO. The Prime Minister agreed to this suggestion.

22. The Turkish Prime Minister then stated his views along the following lines. He explained that the question of Turkey's entry into NATO was different from the question of the setting up of a command in the Middle East. Turkey's entrance into NATO and into an existing NATO command organization was the first problem, and the one of immediate importance. The question of a Middle East Command and Turkey's association with this command was another problem which would take time to work out and should follow after the first problem. The Prime Minister said that Turkey had already expressed approval of its part in guarding Middle East defenses and will support the establishment of a Middle East Command. He insisted, however, that this was a separate problem, which could follow after Turkey's integration into NATO and the NATO Command organization. The Prime Minister then asked what would the other NATO nations think of setting up a Middle East Command which would contain non-NATO nations. He explained that this facet had been discussed at length at Ottawa. It had been realized by all there, especially the north flank NATO nations, that the problem presented many difficulties, but it was generally felt that the best way to protect the right flank of Europe was by a unified command in the Middle East. General Bradley then suggested that he would be glad to discuss from a blackboard a tentative MEO which had been informally discussed at Ottawa, emphasizing that this would be on a basis of discussion only. The blackboard presentation was given, omitting any mention

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of the nationality of the different commanders. It was pointed out that there was no ideal solution and that there would be disadvantages in any solution.

23. The Turkish Foreign Minister pointed out that there was no high political body in the suggested Middle East arrangement similar to that in NATO. It was his belief that all nations participating in such an arrangement would express the desire for a similar political body to be set up. He pointed out that to expect Turkey to take her place in this organization which did not yet exist would be relegating her to a lower and unequal status. However, it would be quite logical for Turkey upon admission to NATO to take her place within an existing NATO command organization. The Prime Minister said it would be necessary to go carefully into certain legal and political aspects of the contractual commitments between the NATO nations and the non-NATO nations participating in the Middle East Command. It was stated that these facts were recognized but our governments believed that we could operate under some such arrangement as that discussed.

24. The Prime Minister summed up his reasons for believing that Turkey should be under General Eisenhower's command as follows:

- a. Turkey covers all routes leading to the Mediterranean.
- b. Three of the possible counter-thrust routes are through Turkey.
- c. Turkey is the only country in a position to strike at Russian communications in the Black Sea and Danube.
- d. Turkey has a 2,200 kilometer boundary with Russia.
- e. Turkey is near the source of oil and raw materials in Russia.
- f. Turkey is an integral and inseparable part of the Europe which is facing Russia.

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25. The remainder of the conference was taken up with the question of equipment for Turkey. General Bradley explained that the equipment which so far had been supplied to Turkey should be considered as "capital," that is, it was initial equipment for new forces. The rate of supply we tried to maintain depended: first, on the forces available to receive and use it; and second, on the ability to get the necessary funds from the U.S. Congress. He mentioned the hopes which had been expressed by the U.S. Congress that all the nations the U.S. is aiding will soon be able to undertake the problem of maintenance and production of spare parts, thus relieving U.S. industries of this burden. He mentioned also the ammunition problem, in connection with which Turkey has already begun to implement facilities for manufacture. He referred to 1952 and 1953 aid programs, which had been transmitted to Washington, and their objective as being to increase the efficiency of the Turkish forces.

26. The Prime Minister replied by thanking the representatives for their statements, and stated the important advantages derived from receiving arms and equipment for Turkish forces. He stated he was slightly embarrassed if Turkey appeared to be asking for so much, since he had no wish to appear to be driving a bargain. He stated, "Turkish self-respect is equal to that of all other nations," and that he took consolation in the fact that the arming of Turkish forces was in the interest of all nations. He followed with a short resume of the present strength of Turkey. Turkey has one and one-half million fully trained Reservists, active forces actually in service and also fully trained amount to more than three hundred thousand. He pointed out the strategic location of Turkey and the advantage and importance of a strong Turkey to the defense against possible aggression in the Balkans and as a deterrent to aggression against the Middle East.

9 January 1952

Pages 1 to 4, incl.

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING TEAM

to the

STANDING GROUP

on

GREEK AND TURKISH VIEWS ON NATO COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN GREECE AND TURKEY BEFORE MEMBERS OF NATO

1. In accordance with the agreements reached by the Standing Group on 3 January 1952 (DUSK-2-52 refers), the International Planning Team have prepared the paper at Enclosure.

2. The Enclosure has been prepared in consultation with the Greek and Turkish Planning Officers and is descriptive of their views. It does not represent an agreed proposal on the part of the International Planning Team for the establishment of the Standing Group position in this matter, nor does it commit the Standing Group, Greek or Turkish Governments in any way.

3. It is recommended that the Standing Group note the paper at Enclosure.

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

REF ID: A66666

MSM-130-96

10/12/54

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S.G. 50/7

Obsolete. In Annex 2 to the 1952 Dec. last memo 12

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ENCLOSURE

GREEK AND TURKISH VIEWS ON NATO COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHEN GREECE AND TURKEY BECOME MEMBERS OF NATO

OBJECT

1. The object of this report is to submit to the Standing Group command arrangements for the association of the forces of Greece and Turkey with NATO which will represent in more detail the views which have been given by the Greek and Turkish Representatives.

DISCUSSION

2. During the past two weeks, the Standing Group and the International Planning Team have conducted discussions with the Greek and Turkish Representatives and their planning officers on the command arrangements which should be established for the association of Greek and Turkish forces with the NATO command organization. BGM-2164-51 forwards the written statement made by the Greek Representative on the subject, and MEM-1-52 forwards the statement of the Turkish view given by the Turkish Representative.

3. In this paper, the International Planning Team, in consultation with the Greek and Turkish Planners, have drawn up an outline command organization which is representative of the views of both Greece and Turkey.

OUTLINE OF NATO COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHEN GREECE AND TURKEY BECOME MEMBERS OF NATO-GREEK AND TURKISH VIEWS

4. The military forces of Greece and Turkey assigned to NATO will operate under the overall command of SACEDH through CinC Southern Europe in accordance with the following:

a. There will be established under CinC South a Commander Greek Land Forces responsible to him for the operations of the Greek Land Forces.

- 2 -

Enclosure

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b. There will be established under CinC South a Commander Turkish Land Forces responsible to him for the operations of the Turkish Land Forces.

c. Air and Naval support for the operations of the Greek and Turkish Land Forces will be provided by CinC South from the forces assigned him, including those of Greece and Turkey.

d. Air and Naval forces, other than those in c, which may be assigned for the support of Greek and Turkish Land Forces will operate under the control of CinC South during the period they are so assigned.

e. CinC Southern Europe will be responsible for any coordination of the operations of the forces of Italy and Greece with those of Yugoslavia that may be possible.

5. The diagram at Appendix illustrates this command arrangement.

- 3 -

Enclosure

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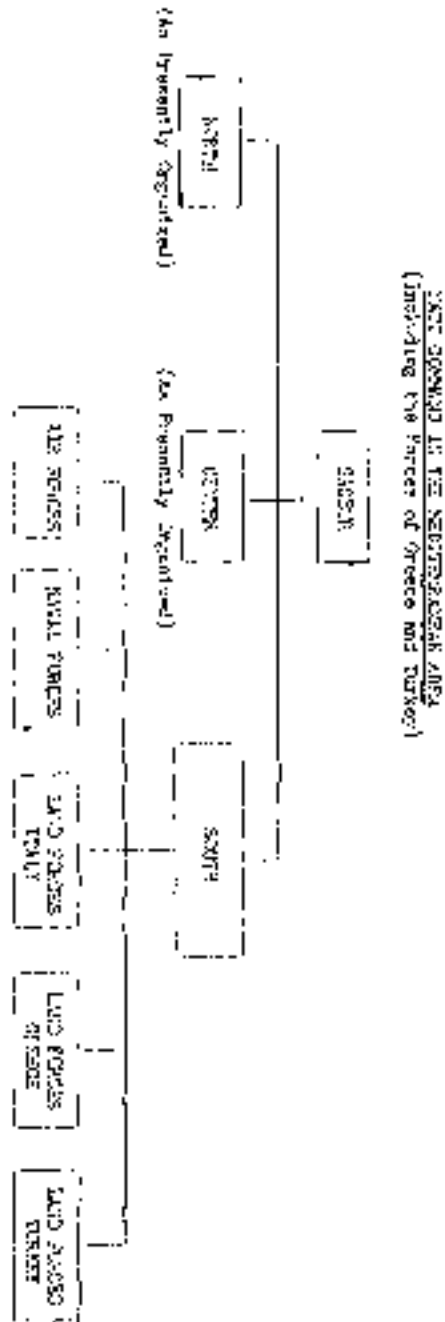
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Appendix

S.S. 50/7

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

The NATO Caravan of Peace
in Greece and Turkey

La Caravane de la paix de l'OTAN
en Grèce et en Turquie

R = 25 July 1952.

Athens, 28th May, 1952.

Sir,

The Royal Greek Government have been informed, with pleasure, of the great success that the Nato Show, now in Italy, has had wherever it has been exhibited.

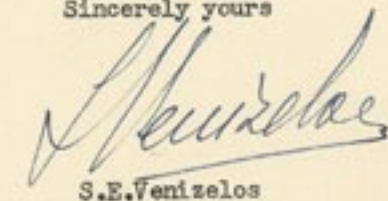
It is in the opinion of the Royal Government that could the Show be brought in Greece it would be of a great value to their effort of keeping the Greek people informed of the importance of our great alliance and make them familiar with its goals.

Therefore, I have the honour to kindly request you to examine the possibility of having the Show sent to Greece.

In case you would accept our request I would suggest that the most appropriate time would be during the months of September and October when it could be exhibited first in Salonica during the Annual International Fair in this City, and later in Athens.

Hoping that I may have your favourable reply, at your earliest convenience, I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours



S.E. Venizelos

Acting Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency,
General the Lord Ismay, G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O.,
Deputy Chairman and Secretary General
of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation,
Palais de Chaillot,
Paris.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
3rd September, 1954NATO UNCLASSIFIED
DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/54COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONSNATO ATLANTIC EXHIBITION 1952 - 1954
ITALY, GREECE, TURKEY, FRANCEReport by the Director of InformationBACKGROUND

The idea of a travelling exhibition to explain to the peoples of the NATO countries the origin and purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty, together with the agencies concerned with its implementation, goes back to May 1951. The scheme was worked out by NATO Information Service with the technical assistance of the Presentation Branch of a member country who offered to be responsible for the construction and financing of the exhibition.

2. The exhibition, which was housed in a large tent and four expandable trailers, had two themes: first, that of NATO as a whole, and secondly, the rôle in NATO of the individual country where the exhibition was being shown. This theme varied from one country to another. Every possible device was used for attracting attention and interest, and for driving home the importance of NATO: photographs, graphic displays, moving devices, pagivolts, vitrisopes, cinaffiche, illuminated panels, maps, cinema repeaters and films (15 and 35 mm.).

Part I - NATO Theme

3. The exhibition began by recalling (Trailer No. 1), through photographs, the happy days of 1945, after the defeat of Germany and Japan, when the Western World was living in hopes of continued peace and looking forward to repairing the destruction caused by war; then came (tent) the reminder of Soviet armed strength and the acts of Soviet aggression between 1945 and 1950. Next, under the heading "The Answer to the Threat", exhibits showed how the NATO countries came together on equal terms for the defence of peace and freedom. From this, the exhibition illustrated NATO's resources for the defence of peace, together with its economic possibilities, and explained the military framework of the organization. At the same time, stress was laid on the possibility of collaboration between the member states outside the purely military field (Article 2 of the Treaty).

Part II - the National Theme

4. Trailers 2 and 3 were placed at the disposal of the government receiving the exhibition to house a national exhibition, explaining that country's contribution and position and its relation to the Alliance as a whole.

ORIGINAL: ANGLAIS
3 septembre 1954SANS CLASSIFICATION
DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/54COMITE DE L'INFORMATION ET DES RELATIONS CULTURELLESEXPOSITION NORD ATLANTIQUE 1952 - 1954
ITALIE, GRECE, TURQUIE, FRANCERapport du Directeur de l'InformationHISTORIQUE

C'est de mai 1951 que date l'idée d'une exposition ambulante destinée à faire mieux connaître à la population des pays OTAN l'origine et les buts du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord et les organismes chargés de l'appliquer. Cette exposition a été préparée par le Service d'Information de l'OTAN, avec l'aide technique de la Direction des Expositions d'un pays membre, qui offrit de se charger de la construction et du financement.

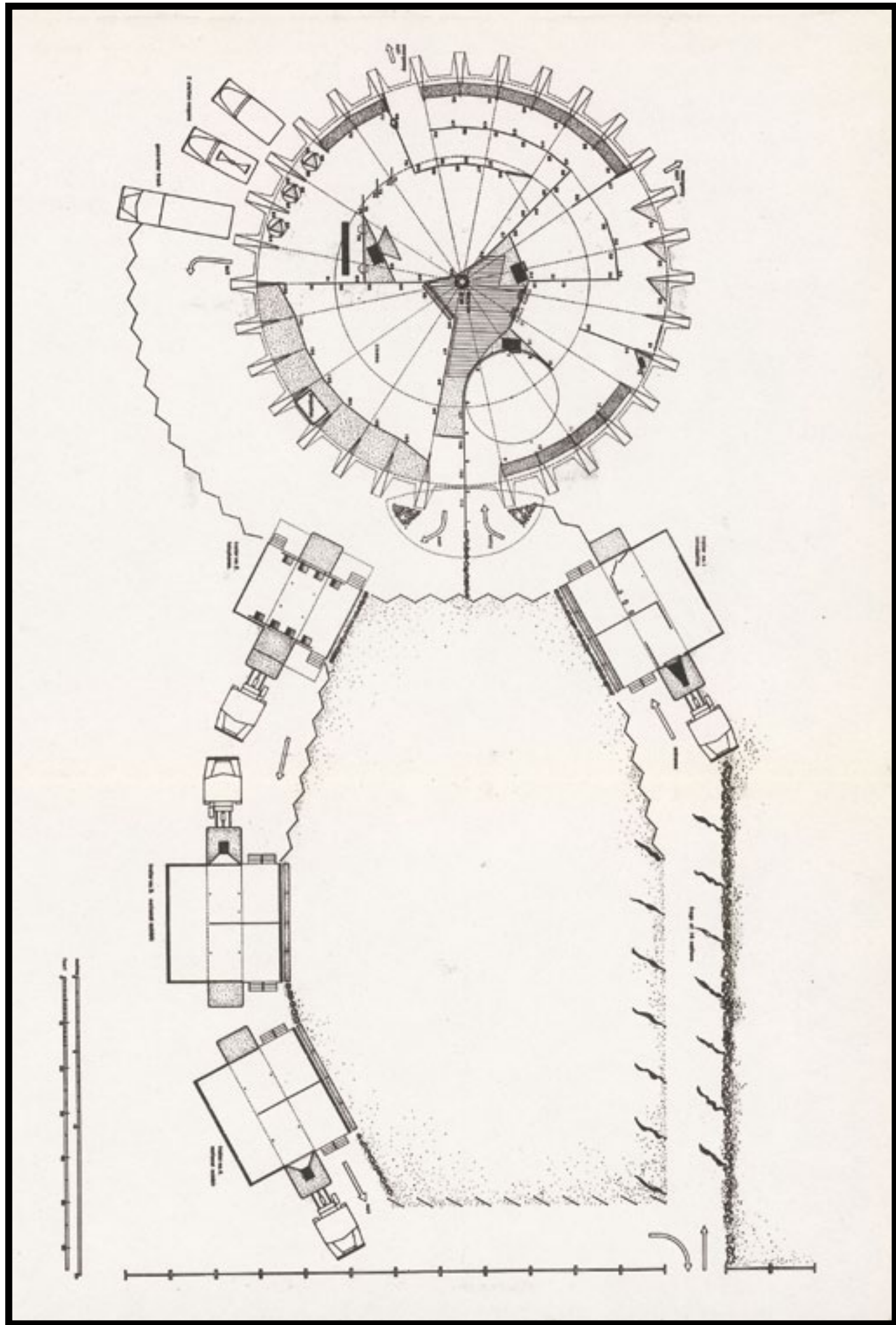
2. L'exposition, logée sous une vaste tente et dans quatre remorques extensibles, était centrée sur deux thèmes: en premier lieu l'OTAN dans son ensemble; en second lieu, le rôle joué dans l'OTAN par le pays où se trouvait l'exposition, ce dernier thème variant évidemment d'un pays à l'autre. Pour attirer l'attention du public, susciter son intérêt et lui faire comprendre l'importance de l'OTAN, on ne négligea aucun procédé: photographies, diagrammes, appareils mobiles, pagivolts, vitrisopes, cinafiches, panneaux lumineux, cartes, films à projection ininterrompue et autres (15 et 35 mm.).

Partie I - Thème OTAN

3. L'exposition commençait par évoquer (remorque N° 1), au moyen de photographies, les jours heureux de 1945 lorsqu'après la défaite de l'Allemagne et du Japon, le monde occidental vivait dans l'espoir d'une paix durable et s'apprêtait à réparer les dommages causés par la guerre; venait ensuite (tente) un rappel de la puissance militaire des Soviétiques et des actes d'agressions commis par l'URSS de 1946 à 1950. Puis, sous le titre "La Réponse à la menace", on montrait comment les pays de l'OTAN s'étaient groupés dans l'égalité pour défendre la paix et la liberté. Enfin, on donnait des exemples sur les ressources consacrées par l'OTAN à la défense de la paix et sur son potentiel économique et l'on exposait la structure militaire de l'organisation. En même temps, on insistait sur les possibilités de collaboration entre pays membres en dehors du domaine purement militaire (Article 2 du Traité).

Partie II - Thème national

4. Les remorques 2 et 3 étaient mises à la disposition du pays d'accueil qui y exposait sa situation par rapport à l'ensemble de l'alliance atlantique et la contribution qu'il lui apportait.



CARAVAN OF PEACE

Greek Tour

Attendance Figures

Dates	Cities	Showing Days	Total Population	Total Visitors	Daily Average	% of Population
Sep. 7 - Oct. 5, 1952	Salonika	29	350,000	552,098	19,038	158*
Oct. 20 - Nov. 2, 1952	Athens	21	1,200,000	203,050	9,670	17
	2	50	1,550,000	755,148	15,103	48.7

* This high percentage is due to the Salonika Fair which attracted large crowds to the showing town.

Total for Italy	1,542,815 for 110 days
Total for Greece	755,148 for 50 days
European Grand Total	2,297,963 for 160 days

European Daily Average : 14,362

- 2 -

Publicity

The show was advertised by a generous display of posters (900 in Salonika, 4,000 in Athens and vicinity). In Salonika, the public address system mounted on the Caravan's station wagon was used for one to two hours daily. A newsreel shot of the inauguration in Salonika and shown in cinemas throughout Greece also did much to attract general attention to the exhibit. Finally, broad coverage was supplied by Radio Athens who broadcast the Prime Minister's speech given at the Caravan's inauguration in Athens and, on another occasion, broadcast interviews with visitors to the show, in addition to daily one-minute spots announcing the exhibition.

Pamphlets

A total of 194,114 Catalogs, recalling the main points of the exhibition, and 103,250 NATO leaflets were distributed from the Caravan during the entire Greek tour.

Films

Outdoor movie shows were held whenever weather permitted. The daily showing period was approximately two hours, the films shown "One Year in Korea" and "Alliance for Peace". Total attendance to movie shows in Greece, estimated at 100,000 people.

Press

Liberal press coverage was given by the following newspapers (we have whenever possible indicated their political affiliation):

Nea Alithia, Salonika
To Fos, Salonika. Greek Rally
Makedonia, Salonika. Liberal
O Ellinikos Vorras, Salonika
Ethnos, Athens. Moderate right
Alaghi, Athens. Left of center (Epek party)
Elefteria, Athens. Liberal
Athinaiki, Athens. Liberal
Vima, Athens
Philefteros, Athens
Estia, Athens. Right
Katherim, Athens. Right
Embros, Athens. Right
Ethnikos Kyrix, Athens. Extreme right
Nea, Athens. Fluctuating between Epek, liberal government and Greek Rally
Imera, Athens.

We reproduce hereunder a few extracts from articles which show the press reactions to the Caravan of Peace.

TO FOS, Salonika

September 9, 1952

No wonder the majority of visitors head for the NATO pavilion! We must make a confession; all the Greeks were dazzled. Because, in a short space of time, they learnt the history of their country from the earliest centuries to the present day. They saw sculptured, with the help of mechanical devices, the entire History of the world, and realized that in the battles for freedom of thought the Greeks formed the vanguard.

You enter into the marvellous NATO pavilion and you have the impression that the Greek civilization from 2,500 years ago is holding out its arms to you. You proceed: You see the Persians wanting to occupy Greece. But here are the Thermopyles and a tomb: the 300 soldiers of Leonidas! You see Themistocles and his fleet of ships. You go farther still and you come to Byzantine. The Holy Virgin and her Hymn! Still other struggles appear before your eyes. The Franks! The Revolution and the victory of the Byzantines. And then the Ottoman occupation. NATO's history tells no lies, for it is only through the truth that one can achieve a happy fraternity and an efficient co-operation. It depicts the 1821 Revolution, its victory, and Kolokotroni. And you go still farther. Here is the war of 1940. The wonder of all wonders! "Vers Tirana" is the title of a poster, and here are soldiers, leaping forth into battle. You continue, and you admire the technique. This is not propaganda, gentlemen, it is only the truth. But let us continue together.

Here is the superb Van Flit and the Greek soldier fighting against Communism.

And we go on ...

Films show us the work that NATO is doing: "We do not want war. Peace is our symbol! But we will not accept a second Korea!"

Eisenhower ... Ridgway ...

These are names which will remain in history. Together, with the Governments of fourteen countries they unite the military forces, while the peoples fulfill their peaceful tasks.

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aware of the danger of a new war. In order to preserve peace, the Atlantic Pact was signed. 14 nations, including Greece, are parties to it.

Through the image of war, showing the Imperialism of the Slavs, NATO will project the ideal of peace and liberty.

NATO represents the organization for the defense of our civilization, the prevention of war and the guarantee of peace. The visitor is shown NATO's strength by means of statistics tables and graphics.

He is also persuaded that the 14 nations are sufficiently strong and determined to protect the ideal of liberty, as Europe's enemy in Asia well understands.

ETHNOS, Athens

September 22, 1952

Having walked all round the International Fair of Salonika, we may say without hesitation that the finest of the pavilions was the Atlantic Pact pavilion.

1. Because it was not a pavilion at all,
2. because it was not Greek,
3. because it did not sell anything, merely exhibited,
4. because it was made in America, by people who spent a lot of money on it and who knew how to handle an exhibit and inform the masses.

Actually, there is no pavilion, only an enormous tent, transported on special vehicles and flying the flags of the Atlantic Pact.

The exhibit includes a series of pictures, photos and statistics which present the struggle of the Greek people for freedom from the earliest times.

Press, radio, gramophones, telephones and other means, help to inform the crowds. Visitors walk along the corridors of the pavilion expressing their admiration. What the pavilion has done for Greece, no one, up to now, had succeeded in doing. In our opinion, the pavilion must visit the whole world to show the peoples what is Greece and what the Greek Nation has done.

Opening ceremonies

The opening ceremony at Salonika was attended by a number of senior town officials and other civil and religious authorities. Prominent visitors noted at the inauguration in Athens included the Greek Prime Minister, members of the Greek Government, ambassadors of all NATO member countries, military attaches and representatives of both the local and foreign press.

MZ

7-1-03

Regentry

CARAVANE DE LA PAIXPériple GrecStatistique des Visiteurs

Dates	Villes	Durée de l'exposit.	Population totale	Nbr. de visiteurs	Moyenne journalière	Pourcent. populat.
Sept.7 - Oct.5, 1952	Salonique	29	350,000	552,098	19,038	158*
Oct.20 - Nov.2, 1952	Athènes	21	1,200,000	203,050	9,670	17
	2	50	1,550,000	755,148	15,103	48.7

* Ce pourcentage élevé est dû à la Foire de Salonique qui a attiré dans cette ville un grand nombre de visiteurs.

Total pour l'Italie	1,542,815	pour 110 jours
Total pour la Grèce	755,148	pour 50 jours
Total General pour l'Europe	2,297,963	pour 160 jours

Moyenne des visites journalières
pour l'Europe 14,362

2.

Presse

Une place considérable a été réservée à l'exposition par les journaux suivants (nous avons autant que possible indiqué leur affiliation politique):

Nea Alithia, Salonique

To Fos, Salonique. Rassemblement Grec.

Makedonia, Salonique. Liberal.

O Ellinikos Vorras, Salonique.

Ethnos, Athènes. Droite modérée.

Alaghi, Athènes. Centre gauche (parti Epek).

Elefteria, Athènes. Liberal.

Athinaiki, Athènes. Liberal.

Vima, Athènes.

Philefteros, Athènes.

Estia, Athènes. Droite.

Katherim, Athènes. Droite.

Embros, Athènes, Droite.

Ethnikos Kyrix, Athènes. Extrême droite.

Nea, Athènes. Oscille entre le parti Epek, le gouvernement libéral et le Rassemblement Grec.

Imera, Athènes.

Nous reproduisons ci-dessous quelques extraits d'articles qui montrent les réactions de la presse devant la Caravane de la Paix.

TO FOS, Salonique

9 Septembre 1952.

Rien d'étonnant à ce que la majorité des visiteurs se précipite vers le pavillon de l'OTAN! Nous devons l'avouer: tous les Grecs étaient éblouis - parce qu'en l'espace de quelques instants, ils ont appris l'histoire de leur pays depuis le commencement des siècles jusqu'à l'heure présente. Ils ont vu, reproduite en relief à l'aide de dispositifs mécaniques, toute l'histoire du monde, et ils se sont aperçus que les Grecs constituaient l'avant-garde dans les luttes pour la liberté de pensée.

Vous pénétrez dans le merveilleux pavillon de l'OTAN et vous avez l'impression que la civilisation grecque d'il y a 2.500 ans vous tend les bras. Vous avancez: vous voyez les Perses tentant d'occuper la Grèce. Puis voici les Thermopyles et une tombe: les 300 soldats de Léonidas! Vous voyez Thémistocle et sa flotte. Vous avancez encore et vous arrivez à Byzance. La Sainte Vierge et son Hymne! D'autres luttes revivent sous nos yeux. Les Francs! La Révolution et la victoire des Byzantins. Et puis l'occupation turque. L'histoire présentée par l'OTAN ne raconte pas de mensonges, car c'est seulement ^{par} la vérité que l'on peut arriver à une fraternité heureuse et à une coopération efficace. Elle montre la Révolution de 1821, son triomphe, et Kolokotroni. Et vous avancez toujours. Voici la guerre de 1940. Le miracle des miracles! "Vers Tirana" est le titre d'une affiche, et voici des soldats montant à l'assaut.

Vous continuez, et vous admirez la technique. Ceci n'est pas de la propagande, Messieurs, c'est seulement la vérité. Mais continuons.

Voici le courageux Van Flit et le soldat Grec luttant contre le communisme.

Et nous continuons.....

Des films nous montrent le travail accompli par l'OTAN: "Nous ne voulons pas la guerre. La paix est notre symbole! Mais nous n'accepterons pas une deuxième Corée!"

Eisenhower..... Ridgway.....

L'histoire retiendra leurs noms. Ensemble, avec les gouvernements des 14 pays, ils unissent les forces militaires, pendant que les peuples accomplissent leurs tâches pacifiques.

Vous pouvez également admirer les progrès de la science. Voici les inventeurs de la streptomycine, de la pénicilline et d'autres antibiotiques qui vont sauver l'humanité. Mais voici également la bombe atomique qui va préserver la paix. Vous pénétrez dans le pavillon et vous entendez les voix de personnalités religieuses, militaires et civiles. Vous n'avez qu'à décrocher un récepteur de téléphone pour entendre la définition de l'objectif que l'OTAN s'est donné.

Et après avoir quitté la vaste tente, vous entendez encore une voix intérieure qui dit: "Vous aussi appartenez à l'OTAN." Messieurs Clark et Spindel méritent vraiment notre profonde admiration.

NEA ALITHIA, Salonique

12 Septembre 1952.

UN COUP D'OEIL AU PAVILLON DE L'OTAN

Le pavillon de l'OTAN se distingue de tous les autres par son apparence et son but. Il consiste en une série d'étranges véhicules, qui, ensemble, constituent une vaste tente conique et forment les quatre lettres de O.T.A.N. Ce sont les initiales de l'organisation de défense des pays européens, un nouveau symbole, basé sur la plus ancienne aspiration de la Grèce - l'amour de la liberté. C'est ce don que les Grecs ont légué à l'humanité. Il implique que la matière n'est pas tout, que l'esprit, et plus particulièrement l'esprit de sacrifice, existe au-dessus de tout.

Les organisateurs de l'exposition ont eu la bonne idée de montrer tout d'abord une série de photographies et de gravures représentant l'histoire hellénique depuis l'époque la plus reculée. C'est l'hommage rendu à la Grèce par le monde pour avoir arrêté l'expansion des Asiatiques il y a 2.500 ans. Et notre situation n'est guère différente aujourd'hui. Notre civilisation occidentale doit faire face à la même menace. Mais comment ce danger peut-il être envisagé au lendemain d'une guerre mondiale dont le but était une paix durable?.

Le visiteur du pavillon de l'OTAN, poursuivant son voyage à travers l'histoire grâce à de merveilleuses photos, arrive à la dernière guerre mondiale où il voit la tragique question: "Mais où est la paix?". Nous nous trouvons vraiment ici devant une courageuse confession de la vérité.

Pendant les six dernières années, les Nations Unies ont lutté pour l'idéal de la liberté. Elles ont gagné la guerre, mais elles ont été privées de la paix. Et l'humanité, au lieu de se voir accorder un temps de répit et de pouvoir envisager l'avenir avec confiance, est de plus en plus consciente du danger d'une nouvelle guerre. Dans le but de préserver la paix, le Pacte Atlantique fut signé par 14 nations y compris la Grèce.

A travers l'image de la guerre, qui démontre l'impérialisme des Slaves, l'OTAN projettera l'idéal de la paix et de la liberté.

L'OTAN représente l'organisation pour la défense de notre civilisation, la lutte préventive contre la guerre et le maintien de la paix. Des statistiques, des tableaux et des graphiques donnent au visiteur une idée de la force de l'OTAN, et le persuadent que les 14 nations sont suffisamment fortes et décidées à défendre l'idéal de la liberté, ce que l'ennemi asiatique de l'Europe comprend fort bien.

ETHNOS, Athènes

22 Septembre 1952

Après avoir parcouru entièrement la Foire Internationale de Salonique, nous pouvons dire sans hésiter que le plus beau pavillon était celui du Pacte Atlantique:

- 1) parce que ce n'était pas vraiment un pavillon,
- 2) parce qu'il n'était pas Grec,
- 3) parce qu'il ne servait qu'à exposer, et qu'on n'y vendait rien,

4. parce qu'il avait été fait en Amérique, par des gens qui avaient dépensé beaucoup d'argent pour cela et qui savent organiser une exposition et informer les masses.

Ce n'est en fait pas un pavillon, simplement une énorme tente, transportée par des camions spéciaux et surmontée des drapeaux du Pacte Atlantique.

L'exposition comprend une série d'images, photos et statistiques qui montrent la lutte pour la liberté du peuple Grec depuis l'antiquité.

La presse, la radio, des gramophones, des téléphones et bien d'autres moyens sont utilisés pour informer les foules. Les visiteurs parcourent les couloirs du pavillon en exprimant leur admiration. Ce que cette exposition a fait pour la Grèce, personne, jusqu'ici n'avait réussi à le faire. A notre avis, elle devrait parcourir le monde entier pour montrer aux peuples ce que c'est que la Grèce et ce que la nation grecque a accompli.

Cérémonies d'inauguration

Un grand nombre de hautes personnalités officielles de la ville, ainsi que des représentants des autorités civiles et religieuses assistaient à la cérémonie d'inauguration à Salonique. Parmi les personnalités présentes à l'inauguration de l'exposition à Athènes, on notait le Président du Conseil Grec, des membres du Gouvernement Grec, les ambassadeurs de toutes les nations membres de l'OTAN, les attachés militaires, et des représentants de la presse locale et étrangère.

Publicité

L'exposition fut annoncée à grand renfort d'affiches. (900 à Salonique, 4.000 à Athènes et aux environs). A Salonique, le haut-parleur installé sur la camionnette de la Caravane fonctionna une ou deux heures chaque jour. Une bande filmée sur l'inauguration de l'exposition à Salonique, qui fut présentée dans les cinémas de la Grèce entière, contribua largement à attirer l'attention générale sur cette exposition. Enfin, sur le plan radiophonique, les émissions de Radio Athènes retransmirent le discours du Président du Conseil à l'inauguration de la Caravane à Athènes et diffusèrent également plusieurs jours durant des interviews de visiteurs de l'exposition, ainsi que des communiqués quotidiens d'une minute pour annoncer l'exposition.

Documentation

Un total de 194.114 catalogues, contenant une description des ~~points~~ ^{aspects} principaux de l'exposition, et 103.250 prospectus de l'OTAN ont été distribués par la Caravane pendant sa tournée en Grèce.

Films

Des séances de cinéma en plein air ont été organisées quand le temps le permettait. La durée quotidienne de ces séances était d'à peu près deux heures. Les films présentés étaient "Une année en Corée" et "Alliance pour la Paix". Le nombre total de personnes qui ont assisté à ces séances en Grèce est estimé à 100.000.

CARAVAN OF PEACE

Turkish Tour

Attendance Figures

Dates	Cities	Showing Days	Total Population	Total Visitors	Daily Average	% of Population
Jan.10-18, 1953	Ankara	9	286,800	157,070	17,452	55
Feb.1-5, 1953	Izmir	5	235,500	34,435	6,887	15
Feb.19 - Mar.5,1953	Istanbul	15	1,000,000	228,968	15,264	22.9
	3	29	1,522,300	420,473	14,500	27.62

Total for Italy	1,542,815 for 110 days
Total for Greece	755,148 for 50 days
Total for Turkey	420,473 for 29 days
European Grand Total	2,718,436 for 189 days

European Daily Average : 14,383

Publicity

1. Posterizing:

The Information Division of the Turkish Foreign Office felt the usual posterizing was not required, as this method is not commonly used in Turkey.

2. Public Address System:

This medium of publicity was used in Izmir and Istanbul for three hours daily during three to four days in each city.

3. Newsreel Coverage:

The inaugurations in both Ankara and Istanbul received newsreel coverage which was duly distributed in cinema circuits throughout the whole country by the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office. Total length of coverage: 2 minutes.

4. Radio Coverage:

Town	Type	Length	Frequency	Total length
* Ankara	NATO program	30'	3 times	1 hr. 51 min.
	spots (4 days)	30"	3 times daily	
	reportage	15'	once	
Izmir	NATO program	30'	twice	1 hr. 21 min.
	spots (4 days)	30"	3 times daily	
	reportage	15'	once	
Istanbul	spots (9 days)	5"	4 times daily	3 min.
				3hrs. 15 min.

* During the Ankara showing, Radio Ankara short wave broadcast news about the Caravan of Peace to other countries in 15 different languages every night for about a week.

Publicity (Contd.)

5. Press Coverage:

Press coverage during the entire Turkish run was very substantial. It should be noted that proportionwise, this coverage exceeded by far that given in Italy and Greece.

Press coverage came under the joint responsibilities of the MSA Mission to Turkey and the Caravan Crew Chief, who gave a continuous stream of press releases to the local press.

We are giving hereunder a list of the newspapers which gave coverage, indicating where possible their political affiliation, and a few extracts from the articles printed. It should be noted, however, that all the articles printed will figure in the Caravan of Peace Press Clipping Book, together with their translation into English, and will be circulated later.

Number of articles printed during the entire Turkish tour 154							
Number of newshots 81							
Number of cartoons 3							
Total coverage in column inches newsprint 1, 735							
Country	Number of Articles	Number of Newshots	Number of Cartoons	Column coverage in inches			
Italy	222	61	2	2,682			
Greece	45	17	3	437			
Turkey	154	81	3	1,735			
			Total to date:	4,854			

Press Coverage (Contd.)

<u>Cumhuriyet</u>	Independent
<u>Vatan</u>	Independent
<u>Yeni Sabah</u>	Independent
<u>Hurriyet</u>	Independent
<u>Dunya</u>	People's Republican Party (current opposition)
<u>Yeni Istanbul</u>	People's Republican Party
<u>Istanbul Express</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Yeni Gazete</u>	People's Republican Party
<u>Son Posta</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Istanbul</u>	Independent
<u>Son Telegraf</u>	People's Republican Party
<u>Milliyet</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Ciftci</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Akin</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Vakit</u>	People's Republican Party
<u>Son Saat</u>	Democratic Party
<u>Son Dakika</u>	People's Republican Party
<u>Sabah Postasi</u>	People's Republican Party

N.B. There is no Left Wing in Turkey
The Democratic Party has been in power since 1950.

Press Coverage (Contd.)

MILLIYET

10 January, 1953.

THE NATO CARAVAN OF PEACE EXHIBIT WAS CEREMONIALLY OPENED YESTERDAY.

ON THIS OCCASION, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, M. ALAKANT, MADE THE OPENING SPEECH.

The exhibit called the NATO Caravan of Peace, which arrived here a week ago was solemnly opened yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The flags of NATO' fourteen member countries were hoisted at the Gençlike Park gates at the entrance nearest the Opera.

Amongst those invited to the ceremony, the diplomatic corps and NATO military attachés has reserved seats held for them at the door of the exhibit. The Secretary of State, Mr. Muammer Alakant, made the following speech:

"Honorable Guests, the exhibition of the NATO Caravan which we are going to visit together in a few minutes has been designed to show the importance and value of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, more generally known as NATO. It also shows Turkey's place in this organisation in a simple, self-explanatory way. No aggressor in the world and no criminal will say that his acts are either aggressive or criminal. Quite the opposite - he tries to show himself as a representative of loyalty and a champion of peace. That is why we have to separate those who talk about peace and loyalty into two camps. It gives me great pleasure to open this exhibit and I will let the NATO Caravan of Peace speak for itself."

After this speech, Muammer Alakant cut the tape and the guests began to visit the exhibit. NATO's efforts to save world peace are illustrated and explained by photos, posters and leaflets. Films are shown to illustrate the work of NATO's army personnel. There is one stand completely devoted to Turkey. This stand displays by means of photos, pictures and panels, Turkey's contribution to the efforts to save world peace.

SABAH POSTASI

26 January, 1953.

By: O. Rahmi Gökçe

The Caravan of Peace has, at last, come to Izmir. At this time, when Mars, the War God, is howling like a wolf at night, the symbolic ideal of the trucks called the Caravan of Peace, travelling from country to country, is extremely interesting. Where will this long, seemingly endless journey, which brings back memories of the Veysel Karani in the Yemen Sahara, come to an end, and where will this Caravan come to a stop?

Press Coverage (Contd.)

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The exhibition panels in the tent are prepared with great care. Glass cases contain very interesting pictures and eye-catching comparisons. In the meantime, loudspeakers give information regarding the cooperation between the Atlantic Pact countries. One section inside the tent, displays prominently the importance of the part played by Turkey in NATO. From pictures of our soldiers to extracts from our newspapers, everything has been included. The parade of Turkish newspapers through the use of an automatic gadget is of particular interest to visitors.

The contents of the tent are arranged in such a lively manner and so cleverly, that people do not tire through visiting it. The tent also contains a cinema large enough to hold two hundred people. Needless to say, it fills and empties many times before evening.

The most distinctive characteristic of the NATO exhibition is that it is not organised to spread propaganda about an individual country, but that its intention is to show the united destiny of several.....

The greatest attraction of the exhibition after the cinema is contained in the second van. The voices of Menderes, Koprulu, Gureli, Polatkan, Ileri and Yamut have been recorded on tape and can be heard through the telephones which arouse great interest. The Caravan has thus both an international and national appearance.

Publications Distributed in Turkey.

The following SRE produced publications were distributed from the Caravan:

Sulh Kervani (Caravan Catalog)	..	276,751
Caravan Postcards		299,886

In addition the 1st Annual SHAPE Report bearing the signature of the former General Eisenhower, reviewing the activities of SHAPE during its first year and comparing the position in Europe then to what it had been one year before, was translated into Turkish and distributed from the Caravan.

Distribution: 1,809.

Film Shows.

Movie shows were given inside the tent of the Caravan daily, when the following SRE-produced films were shown: Total attendance estimated at 94,423 visitors.

"Alliance for Peace"

"Partners for Freedom"

"Plan for Peace".

Opening Ceremonies.

The inauguration of the Caravan in each of the three cities visited was attended by leading officials, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, the mayor and representatives of NATO. On the occasion of the inauguration in Ankara, the Minister of State, Mr. Muammer Alakant delivered the opening speech, which is reproduced hereunder:

"Distinguished guests,

"The NATO "Peace Caravan" which we are about to see has been organized with the object of explaining in a simple but expressive way, the purposes, the importance and value of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which we shortly call NATO, as well as the position of Turkey within that Organisation.

"No conqueror, no aggressor in the world, in committing his crimes, would admit that these acts are crimes. On the contrary, he disguises himself as the protector of peace, justice and righteousness. Therefore, those who speak of peace and justice in the world could be divided into two categories. Some of these use such words distortedly, in order to lead those who listen to them to inaction, to sleep, and to give them a false sense of assurance, so that they would be helpless and fall prey easily to aggressive actions; their words do not correspond to their deeds. Others are sincere in their meaning and their actions are in complete consonance with their utterings.

"We, who are allied within NATO, openly declare that we are united with the object of cooperating in order to safeguard peace, to resist collectively anyone who would commit aggression against us, to give effect to the high ideals of the United Nations Charter, in short, to live and progress as free human beings. We are at the same time giving proof with our actions and our work that this is our real and sincere objective. We further consider it a sacred duty towards the high ideals to which we are so earnestly attached, to remain united, to cooperate and to increase our strength without falling into the trap of the misleading propaganda undertaken against the free world in bad faith.

"The Peace Caravan which we shall now see is an exhibition about the work of 14 Nations which believe in real justice, righteousness and Peace, and which have the foresight enabling them to take the necessary steps in accordance with the idealism and realism which I have just explained.

"This exhibition will serve to explain clearly the Organization whose sole purpose is the good of humanity, and to which Turkey is attached with all its faith, and also the position and importance of Turkey within that union. I wish to express my thanks to those who have taken the initiative of organizing this exhibition, to the Mutual Security Agency which has undertaken its expenses making it possible to give practical effect to the idea, and to all those who have served or helped in organizing it.

"I take great pleasure in opening this exhibition, and I am leaving the microphone to the NATO Peace Caravan itself."

FILE
CARAVANE DE LA PAIX

Pérille Turc

Statistique des Visiteurs

Dates	Villes	Durée de l'exposit.	Population totale	Nbr. de visiteurs	Moyenne journalière	Pourcent. populat.
Janv.10-18, 1953	Ankara	9	286,800	157,070	17,452	55
Fév.1-5, 1953	Izmir	5	235,500	34,435	6,887	15
Mars 19 - Mars 5, 1953	Istanbul	15	1,000,000	228,968	15,264	22.9
	3	29	1,522,300	420,473	14,500	27.62

Total pour l'Italie	1,542,815	pour 110 jours
Total pour la Grèce	755,148	pour 50 jours
Total pour la Turquie	420,473	pour 29 jours

Total General pour l'Europe.....	2,718,436	pour 189 jours
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Moyenne des visites journalières pour l'Europe	14,383
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Publicité

1. Affiches

La Division de l'Information du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Turquie a considéré que l'affichage habituel n'était pas nécessaire, car cette méthode de publicité n'est pas couramment employée en Turquie.

2. Haut-Parleurs

Cette méthode de publicité fut employée à Izmir et à Istanbul; dans chacune de ces deux villes, nos haut-parleurs ont fonctionné trois heures chaque jour, pendant trois ou quatre jours.

3. Actualités cinématographiques

L'inauguration de l'exposition à Ankara et à Istanbul fut filmée et ces bandes d'actualités furent distribuées dans les cinémas du pays entier par le Bureau de Presse du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Temps de projection de la bande : 2 minutes.

4. Programme de radio

Ville	Genre	Longueur	Frequence	Longueur totale
Ankara *	Programme de l'OTAN	30'	3 fois	
	communiqués (4 jours)	30''	3 fois par jour	
	reportage	15'	1 fois	1 h. 51 min.
Izmir	Programme de l'OTAN	30'	2 fois	
	communiqués (4 jours)	30''	3 fois par jour	
	reportage	15'	1 fois	1 h. 21 min.
Istanbul	communiqués (9 jours)	5''	4 fois par jour	3 min.
				3 h. 15 min.

* Pendant le séjour de l'exposition à Ankara, des émissions par ondes courtes concernant la Caravane de la Paix furent diffusées aux autres pays en 15 langues différentes, tous les soirs pendant environ une semaine.

<u>Cumhuriyet</u>	Indépendant
<u>Vatan</u>	Indépendant
<u>Yeni Sabah</u>	Indépendant
<u>Hurriyet</u>	Indépendant
<u>Dunya</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire (opposition actuelle)
<u>Yeni Istanbul</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire
<u>Istanbul Express</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Yeni Gazete</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire
<u>Son Posta</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Istanbul</u>	Indépendant
<u>Son Telegraf</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire
<u>Milliyet</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Ciftci</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Akin</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Vakit</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire
<u>Son Saat</u>	Parti démocratique
<u>Son Dakika</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire
<u>Sabah Postasi</u>	Parti Républicain Populaire

NOTA: Il n'existe pas de parti de Gauche en Turquie. Le Parti démocratique est au pouvoir depuis 1950.

MILLIYET

10 Janvier 1953.

L'EXPOSITION DE LA CARAVANE DE LA PAIX DE L'OTAN A ETE
SOLENNELLEMENT INAUGUREE HIER
A CETTE OCCASION, LE SECRETAIRE D'ETAT, Mr. ALAKANT, PRONONCA
LE DISCOURS D'OUVERTURE.

L'exposition appelée la Caravane de la Paix de l'OTAN, qui est arrivée ici il y a une semaine, a été solennellement inaugurée hier à midi.

Les drapeaux des 14 pays membres de l'OTAN ont été hissés aux portes du Parc de Gençlike, à l'entrée la plus proche de l'Opéra.

Parmi les personnes invitées à la cérémonie, les membres du corps diplomatique et les attachés militaires de l'OTAN avaient des places réservées à l'entrée de l'exposition. Le Secrétaire d'Etat, Mr. Muhammer Alakant, a prononcé le discours suivant :

"Mesdames, Messieurs, l'exposition de la Caravane de l'OTAN que nous allons visiter ensemble a été organisée pour montrer l'importance et la valeur de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, plus généralement connue sous le nom d'OTAN. Elle montre également, d'une manière simple et facile à comprendre, la place de la Turquie dans cette organisation. Aucun agresseur au monde ni aucun criminel ne dira jamais que ses actes ont un caractère agressif ou criminel. Bien au contraire - il essaiera

de se montrer sous l'aspect d'un champion de la loyauté et de la paix. C'est pourquoi nous devons séparer en deux camps ceux qui parlent de paix et de loyauté. Je suis très heureux d'ouvrir cette exposition et je vais laisser la parole à la Caravane de la Paix de l'OTAN".

Après ce discours, Mr. Muammer Alakant coupa le ruban et les invités commencèrent la visite de l'exposition. Les efforts de l'OTAN pour sauvegarder la paix dans le monde sont illustrés et expliqués à l'aide de photos, d'affiches et de prospectus. Des films sont projetés afin d'illustrer le travail accompli par le personnel militaire de l'OTAN. L'un des stands est consacré à la Turquie, et montre, à l'aide de photos, images et panneaux, la contribution de la Turquie aux efforts pour sauver la paix mondiale.

SABAH POSTASI

26 Janvier 1953.

Par : O. Rahmi Gökçe

La Caravane de la Paix est enfin arrivée à Izmir. A notre époque, quand Mars, le dieu de la guerre, hurle comme un loup dans la nuit, l'idéal symbolique des camions formant la Caravane de la Paix, voyageant de pays en pays, présente un intérêt considérable. Où finira ce long voyage, qui apparaît interminable et rappelle celui du Veysel Karani dans le désert du Yémen, et où cette Caravane va-t-elle finalement s'arrêter?.

*
* *

L'humanité engagea sa lutte historique et sanglante en 1914. Depuis, trente-neuf années se sont écoulées. Pendant 39 années, les hommes et les nations ont vécu dans la peur, à travers les combats et la destruction, dans lesquels ils étaient ou bien spectateurs, ou bien participants. Mais la dernière guerre n'était pas seulement une invasion ou une défense contre l'invasion. Ce n'était pas une guerre classique, comme les précédentes. C'était une guerre totale.

Des idéologies se combattaient et se combattent encore. Des régimes devinrent des pôles opposés. La même lutte existe entre les groupes qui dominent la société, leur pouvoir financier et leurs intérêts économiques divergents.

Afin de rendre la situation plus claire, nous devons nous la représenter comme suit: les fondations, le toit et la structure intérieure du monde s'en vont en pièces lesquelles s'effritent, se fragmentent et changent constamment de place et de forme.

Imaginez le désespoir d'un voyageur au Sahara, que le vent du désert empêche de voir, et même ~~pas~~ de respirer. Telle a été, en fait, la situation de l'humanité depuis 1914. La Paix alors régnait sur le monde. Aujourd'hui, cette Paix est une caravane qui tourne en rond, d'un village à l'autre, d'un climat à l'autre et d'un continent à l'autre, comme une vagabonde sans nationalité qui a été rejetée de partout et ne peut rester longtemps où que ce soit.

Quand nous contemplons cette Caravane, nous pensons de nouveau

aux sacrifices que nous devons consentir pour la Paix; et nous nous rendons compte à quel point nous les comprenons mieux après avoir visité l'exposition. De nombreux groupes de gens, un peu partout, et particulièrement derrière le rideau de fer, attendent la paix avec espoir. Quand ce jour viendra-t-il, quand pourrons-nous chanter les hymnes de la paix?. Quand verrons-nous enfin une civilisation sans bottes ni fouets, sans camps de concentration ni gibets?.....

CUMHURİYET

23 Février 1953.

Par Metin Ergin

LA CARAVANE DE LA PAIX DE L'OTAN

L'exposition de la Caravane de la Paix de l'OTAN, qui s'est provisoirement installée sur la Place Taksim, est maintenant ouverte au public d'Istanbul. Elle a déjà reçu près de 25.000 visiteurs le premier jour. Toute personne passant par la Place Taksim est attirée par le courant qui se dirige vers la Caravane.

L'exposition embellit la Place Taksim par sa présence. Les drapeaux des 14 nations du Pacte Atlantique flottent au-dessus d'elle, comme un symbole de leur unité. Bien que l'exposition de l'OTAN ne comprenne que 4 camions et une grande tente, son aspect est plus ordonné que celui de bien d'autres expositions plus importantes. Le premier camion, qui forme l'entrée de l'expo-

sition, est entièrement consacré aux grands espoirs suscités dans le monde par la victoire alliée qui mit un terme à la deuxième guerre mondiale.

La partie principale de l'exposition se trouve à l'intérieur de la tente. Et, en vérité, que n'y trouve-t-on pas?. Trois appareils de projection cinématographique fonctionnent continuellement et montrent aux spectateurs l'action de l'OTAN et les essais de la Russie pour saboter cette action.

Les panneaux-exposition que l'on voit sous la tente ont été préparés avec grand soin. Des vitrines contiennent des photos extrêmement intéressantes et retiennent l'attention par des ~~scènes~~ ^{raffo-} ~~chante~~ ^{chante} ~~raisons~~ ^{raisons} frappantes. Pendant ce temps, des haut-parleurs renseignent le public sur la coopération entre les pays du Pacte Atlantique.

Une section de la tente contient une documentation qui met en relief l'importance du rôle joué par la Turquie dans l'OTAN. Depuis des photos de nos soldats jusqu'à des extraits de nos journaux, rien n'y manque. Les visiteurs sont particulièrement intéressés par un étalage de toute la presse turque qui défile sous leurs yeux grâce à un ingénieux dispositif automatique.

Le contenu de la tente est présenté d'une manière si vivante et si habile que l'on ne se lasse pas de la visiter. Il s'y trouve également un cinéma qui peut contenir 200 personnes; inutile de dire qu'il se vide et se remplit un grand nombre de fois durant la journée.

La caractéristique essentielle de l'exposition de l'OTAN est

qu'elle n'est pas organisée dans le but de diffuser de la propagande dans une nation, mais bien dans celui de montrer la destinée commune de l'union de plusieurs d'entre elles.....

La plus grande attraction de l'exposition, après le cinéma, se trouve dans le deuxième camion. Les voix de Menderes, Koprulu, Gureli, Polatkan, Ileri et Yasmut ont été enregistrées sur bande et peuvent être entendues par téléphone, ce qui suscite un intérêt considérable. La Caravane a ainsi à la fois un aspect international et national.

*
* * *

Publications distribuées en Turquie

La documentation suivante préparée par SRE a été distribuée par la Caravane:

Sulh Kervani (Catalogue de la Caravane) 276,751

Cartes postales de la Caravane 299,886

De plus, le premier rapport annuel du SHAPE, portant la signature de son chef d'alors, le général Eisenhower, a été traduit en turc et distribué par la Caravane. Il comprend un résumé des activités du SHAPE pendant sa première année d'existence, et une comparaison de la situation présente de l'Europe avec ce qu'elle était il y a un an.

Nombre d'exemplaires distribués: 1.809

Séances cinématographiques

Des séances cinématographiques ont été organisées chaque jour sous la tente; le nombre de spectateurs est estimé à 94.423. Les films suivants, produits par SRE, ont été projetés:

"Alliance for Peace"
(Alliance pour la Paix)

"Partners for Freedom"
(Coalisés pour la Paix)

"Plan for Peace"
(Plan de Paix)

Cérémonies d'inauguration

L'inauguration de la Caravane, dans chacune des trois cités visitées, eut lieu en présence des hautes personnalités officielles, de membres du corps diplomatique et consulaire, du maire et de représentants de l'OTAN. A l'occasion de l'inauguration de l'exposition à Ankara, le Ministre d'Etat, Mr. Muammer Alakant, prononça le discours d'ouverture suivant:

"Mesdames, Messieurs,

La "Caravane de la Paix" de l'OTAN que nous allons voir a été organisée dans le but d'expliquer de façon simple mais expressive, les buts, l'importance et la valeur de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, que nous appelons OTAN pour abrégé, ainsi que la situation de la Turquie au sein de cette Organisation.

"Aucun conquérant, aucun agresseur au monde, quand il commet ses crimes, n'admettrait que ses actes soient des crimes. Au

contraire, il se travestit en protecteur de la paix, de la justice et de la loyauté. Ceux qui parlent de paix et de justice dans le monde peuvent donc être divisés en deux catégories. Certains d'entre eux emploient ces mots en les dénaturant, dans le but de conduire ceux qui les écoutent à l'inaction, à l'apathie, et de leur donner un faux sentiment d'assurance, pour qu'ils soient incapables de se défendre et deviennent facilement la proie de leurs agresseurs; leurs paroles ne correspondent pas à leurs actions. D'autres sont sincères dans leurs intentions, et leurs actes sont en parfaite harmonie avec leurs paroles.

"Nous, qui sommes alliés au sein de l'OTAN, déclarons ouvertement que nous sommes unis dans le but de coopérer à la sauvegarde de la paix, de résister ensemble à tout agresseur, de réaliser les idéaux élevés de la Charte des Nations Unies, bref, de vivre et de prospérer en êtres humains libres. Nous prouvons, en même temps, par nos actes et nos efforts que ceci est notre but véritable et sincère. Enfin, nous considérons comme un devoir sacré envers les idéaux élevés auxquels nous sommes si fermement attachés, de rester unis, de coopérer et d'accroître notre force sans tomber dans le piège d'une propagande trompeuse, menée avec mauvaise foi contre le monde libre.

"La Caravane de la Paix que nous allons visiter maintenant est une exposition consacrée aux efforts de 14 nations qui croient en une justice, une loyauté et une paix véritables, et qui sont suffisamment prévoyantes pour prendre les mesures

nécessaires, conciliant l'idéalisme et le réalisme dont je viens de parler.

"Cette exposition servira à expliquer clairement cette Organisation, dont le seul but est le bien de l'humanité, à laquelle la Turquie est attachée de toute sa foi, ainsi que la position et l'importance de la Turquie au sein de cette union. Je désire remercier ceux qui ont pris l'initiative d'organiser cette exposition, l'Agence de Sécurité Mutuelle qui en a supporté les frais, rendant ainsi possible la réalisation de cette idée, et tous ceux qui participèrent à son organisation.

"Je suis très heureux d'ouvrir cette exposition, et je laisse la parole à la Caravane de la Paix de l'OTAN elle-même".

Information pamphlet distributed to visitors to the Caravan of Peace during its tour of Greece in 1952.



Le livret d'information distribué aux visiteurs de la Caravane de la Paix pendant la tournée grecque en 1952.

Όταν μελετούμε την Έλληνική Ιστορία, διαπιστώνουμε ότι κύριο χαρακτηριστικό της είναι ο συνεχής αγώνας του λαού μας για την ανεξαρτησία και την ελευθερία του. Βεβαίως και οι άλλοι λαοί της Ουμανότητας αγωνίσθηκαν πολλές φορές και πολύ σκληρά για να εξασφαλίσουν αυτά τα ανεκτίμητα αγαθά. Κανένας όμως οι αγώνες δεν μπορούν να παραβληθούν σε ένταση, χρονική έκταση και συχνότητα με τους αγώνες του λαού των Ελλήνων.

Είναι η γεωγραφική μας θέση. Είναι οι επιπτώσεις του πολιτισμού μας που προσεχίζουν, όταν το μαγνήτη, τα κύματα των κατακτητών. Η ιστορική έρευνα προσπαθεί πάντοτε να ξεκαθαρίσει το ζήτημα αυτό. Τα γεγονότα όμως μαρτυρούν ότι επί 25 αιώνας—από το 500 π.χ. ως σήμερα—δεν σταμάτησαν ούτε στιγμή να αποक्रоύμε τις συνεχείς επιθέσεις των εχθρών που προσπαθούν να κατακτήσουν την χώρα μας και να μας υποδουλώσουν.

Τις περισσότερες απ' αυτές τις θυμέτρητες επιθέσεις κατορθώσαμε να τις αποक्रоύσουμε και να εξασφαλίσουμε με ποταμούς αίματος την ανεξαρτησία μας. Στο διάστημα όμως των 25 αυτών αιώνων, 3 φορές ο κατά πολύ δυνατότερος εχθρός μπόρεσε να μας υποδουλώσει **ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΣ**.

Αλλά, μέσα στους αιώνες της δουλείας, η ψυχή του Έλληνα έμεινε ελεύθερη, ανυπότακτη. Στο μυαλό του δεν κυριαρχούσε παρά η έμμεση

Ιδέα της επανάστασης και της ελευθερίας με αποτέλεσμα, όταν έφθασε η κατάλληλη στιγμή, να πολεμήσουμε μέχρι θανάτου και να ξανακατακτήσουμε, με το αίμα μας, την ανεξαρτησία που είχαμε προσωρινώς.

Τελευταίως, κάποιος ξένος έρωτησε ένα Έλληνα:

—Αν σ'ας επιτεθούν, θα πολεμήσετε;

Και ο Έλληνας του απάντησε:

—Αγαπητέ, επί δεκάδες χιλιάδες χρόνια πολεμάμε συνεχώς έναντιον εκείνων που μας επιτίθενται. Δεν νομίζετε πως είναι λίγο άσχημα να κόψουμε την... κακή αυτή συνήθεια;

Οι Άρχαίοι Έλληνες πρώτα είχαν να αντιμετωπίσουν την επιβουλή της απέραντης και παντοδύναμης Περσικής Αυτοκρατορίας' ύστερα την κατακτητική εξόρμηση των Ρωμαίων.

Οι Έλληνες της βυζαντινής περιόδου πολέμησαν συνεχώς επί 1000 χρόνια για να αντιक्रоύσουν όλες τις επιθέσεις των βαρβάρων του Μεσαίωνα.

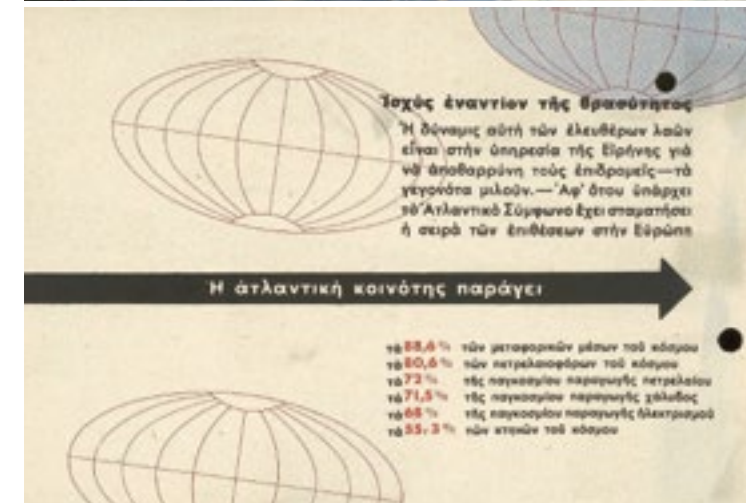
Οι σύγχρονοι Έλληνες αντιμετώπισαν νικηφόρος Φασισμό και Ναζισμό καθώς και την Κομμουνιστική βαρβαρότητα.

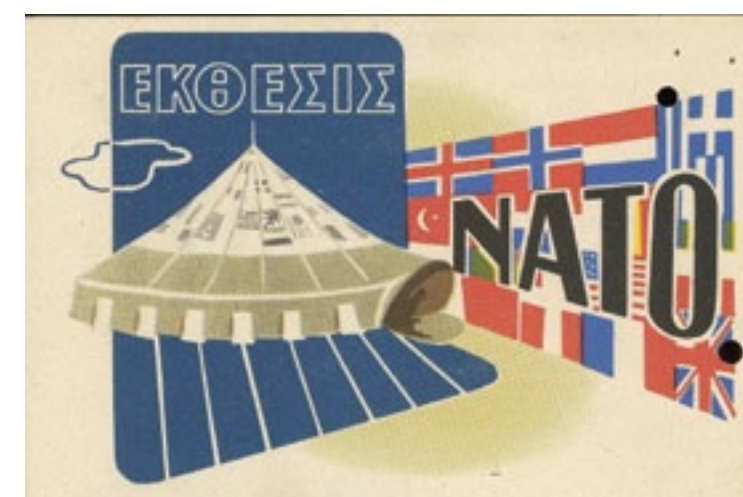
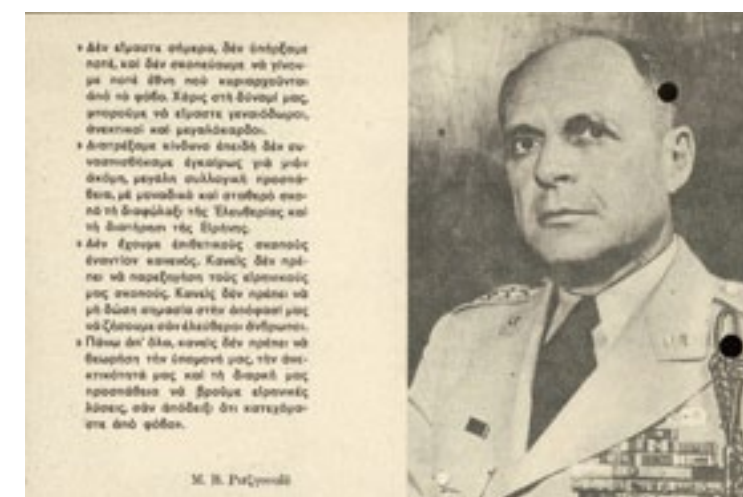
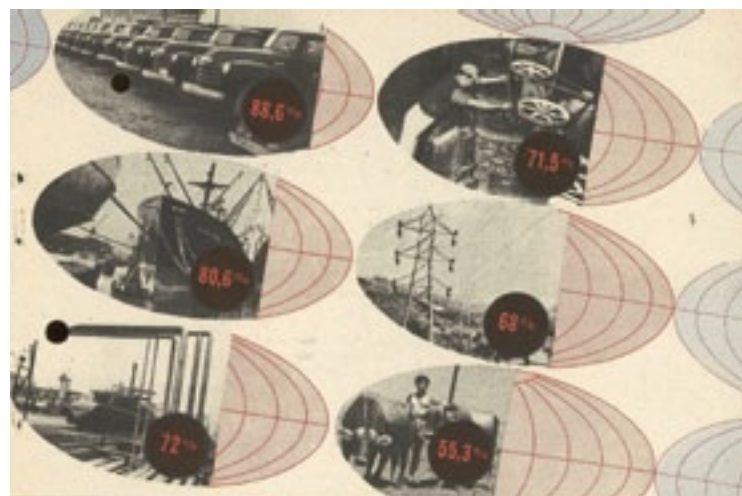


Είναι η Ένωση 14 εθνών κυβερνιμένων από ελεύθερα, δημοκρατικά καθεστώτα. Είναι η Ένωση εκατοντάδων εκατομμυρίων ανθρώπων που πιστεύουν στην ειρήνη, στην ελευθερία και στην πρόοδο.

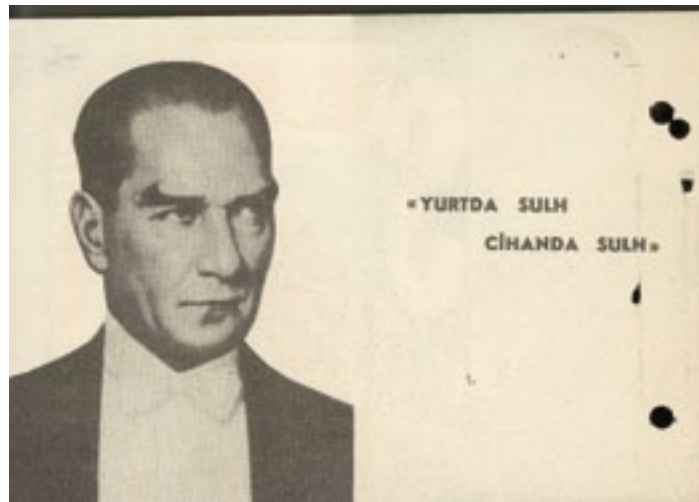
Ποιοι είναι οι σκοποί της;

Ν' άρξουν μία πιο στενή οικονομική, δημοσιονομική και κοινωνική συνεργασία για την εξασφάλιση των άμεσων συνθηκών οικονομικής σταθερότητας και εύημερης μέσας από πλαίσιο των εθνών της κοινότητας.

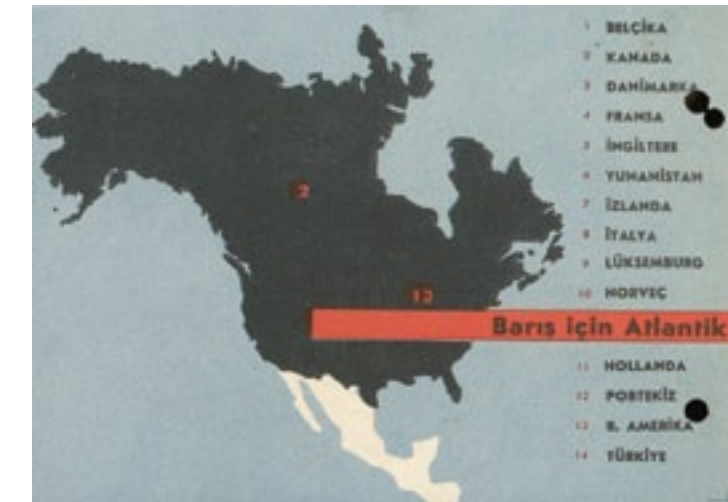
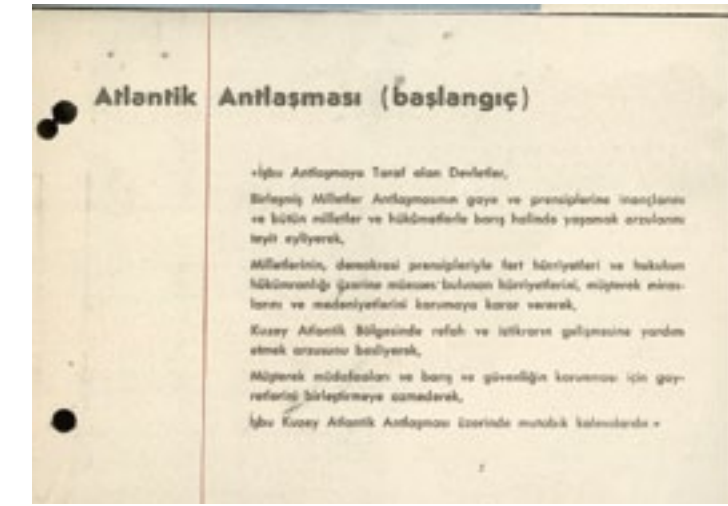




Information pamphlet for visitors to the Caravan of Peace during its tour of Turkey in 1953.



Le livret d'information distribué aux visiteurs de la Caravane de la Paix pendant la tournée turque en 1953.



Demokratik prensiplerle idare edilen 14 milyon mihnedir.
Barış, hürriyet ve gelişmeye inanmış 373 milyon kadın ve
erkek topluluğudur.

Gayeleri nelerdir ?

Birliğe dahil memleketlerin refah ve saadeti için temin yolunda
daha sık ittifak, mülk ve içtimai ilişkileri kurmaktadır.

Kuvvet tecavüzü önler

Mür milletlerin KUDETİ tecavüzü önle-
mek için SARIŞ emrindedir. Avrupa-
daki tecavüz süllesi ATLANTİK PAKTİ
en kurulupundan sonra durmuştur.

Atlantik camiası :

Dünya nüfusu	% 88,6	na
Dünya petrol gazları	% 80,6	na
Dünya petrol kütüphaneleri	% 72	na
Dünya elektrik kütüphaneleri	% 71,5	na
Dünya elektrik kütüphaneleri	% 68	na
Dünya nüfuslu kayıplar	% 55,3	na

88%
80%
72%
71,5%
68%
55,3%

Atlantik Antlaşması Avrupayı Korenin ekibetinden kurtarmıştır.

Koreyi

KORE.
Atlantik Paketi gibi
Bir Antlaşma ile
Korumamıştır

hatırlayınız

Atlantik Antlaşması Ordusuna

Hudutlarını
İskanlarını
İktisadi kalkınmasını
İmar programını

**Korumak için
kahılmış bulunuyoruz.**

Barışı korumak için birleşen

14

Millet