

vessel followed the SS *Sister Katingo* outside the harbor, and, when the ship failed to heed an order to return to port, a Soviet naval craft fired three rounds across the bow of the ship. The SS *Sister Katingo* was then boarded, searched, and the captain ordered to pay a fine and sign papers, after which the ship was permitted to continue its voyage to Istanbul.

In making the protest, Mr. Davis noted that, while under international law Soviet authorities may have been within strictly legal rights in the particular circumstances to pursue, board, and search this vessel, the methods employed by the Soviet authorities were excessive and clearly outside the norms of acceptable behavior.

The Soviet authorities were requested to undertake measures to prevent a repetition of this incident.

ANZUS Reviews Areas of Mutual Interest In Asia and Pacific

Following is the text of a communique of the 13th ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, and United States Security Treaty) Council meeting, which was held at Washington July 17-18.

Press release 330 dated July 18

The ANZUS Council held its annual meeting in Washington on July 17 and 18, 1964. The Right Honorable Keith J. Holyoake, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, represented New Zealand; the Honorable Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs, represented Australia; and the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, represented the United States.

The Council expressed satisfaction that the pattern of regular annual meetings has been restored. It agreed that these meetings not only provide opportunity for full, frank exchanges of views on problems of common interests but serve to emphasize the importance of this defensive alliance of three nations which share a common heritage, common institutions, common values, and common purposes.

The Council noted with grave concern the continuing threat to peace in South and South-

east Asia and the Pacific region posed by the aggressive North Vietnamese and Communist Chinese regimes. It reaffirmed the determination expressed at its 1963 meeting¹ to cooperate with other countries equally determined to preserve their national independence by promoting the peace and security of the area.

The Council gave particular attention to the aggression against South Viet-Nam which the Communist regime in Hanoi organized and is directing, supplying and supporting in flagrant violation of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962. It agreed that the defeat of this aggression is necessary not only to the security of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific but as a demonstration that Communist expansion by such tactics will not be allowed to succeed. The Council noted with satisfaction that the members of ANZUS had increased their assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam since the SEATO Council Meeting in April.² It agreed that they should remain prepared, if necessary, to take further concrete steps within their respective capabilities to assure the defeat of this aggression. It expressed the hope that other nations who prize freedom will join in assisting the valiant people of South Viet-Nam to preserve their freedom. It affirmed its confidence that programs of political and administrative reform, military action, pacification, and economic and social development instituted by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, together with the continued backing of the Free World, will enable the people of South Viet-Nam to achieve the peace, stability and better life which presently are denied to them by the Communist aggressors.

The Council also devoted special attention to the threat to the security and stability of Laos brought about by Communist violations of the Geneva Agreements of 1962. It expressed its grave concern over the continued presence and intervention in Laos of North Vietnamese forces and over recent Pathet Lao attacks against Government forces. It called for full compliance

¹ For text of a communique, see BULLETIN of June 24, 1963, p. 967.

² For texts of a statement by Secretary Rusk and a final communique, see *ibid.*, May 4, 1964, p. 690.

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with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, including full support for Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma's demand that the Communist forces withdraw from the areas which they recently seized in violation of the Agreements.

The Council reaffirmed its conviction that the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, in which all three nations are also members and to which they renewed pledges of support at the recent Manila Council Meeting, continues to make an essential contribution to the peace and stability of the region.

The Council reaffirmed its continuing support for Malaysia. It noted that two of its members are now giving aid, both in forces and in material, to assist Malaysian defense. The Council recognized that in this region, as elsewhere, force must not be employed in violation of the territorial integrity of other nations. It expressed the hope that the independence of Malaysia would be respected and that peaceful relationships with neighboring states would be restored so that all could contribute to the peace, security and advancement of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific.

The Council noted with gratification the substantial economic and social progress of most of the free nations of the Western Pacific, whose continuing advance contrasts sharply with the economic failures of the Communist states. It applauded the increasing cooperation between the more developed and the less developed nations of the Western Pacific in promoting economic and social progress and political stability.

The Council reviewed the efforts being made to move toward a total ban on nuclear testing and toward general disarmament and expressed the resolve of the members of ANZUS to continue working individually and collectively toward these goals. It noted with regret that some governments have not yet signed the nuclear test ban treaty negotiated last year.

Reaffirming the value to the members of the regular, high level exchange of views afforded by the meetings of the ANZUS Council, the Ministers stated their intention to meet again within approximately one year, at a place to be determined.

U.S. Sends Message to Conference of African Leaders at Cairo

Following is the text of a message from President Johnson to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic to be conveyed to the Conference of African Heads of State, which convened at Cairo on July 17.

White House press release dated July 17

JULY 17, 1964

I extend, through you, to the representatives of the nations and peoples of Africa gathered in Cairo, the friendly greetings of the Government and people of the United States of America.

As the Heads of State and of Government meet again one year after creating the Organization of African Unity at that historic Addis Ababa gathering, we are impressed with the striking progress which has been made toward African unity in peace and freedom.

Africa through the OAU has shown its capacity to deal through peaceful means with African problems, including such disputes as have arisen among its members. In this way, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, African nations are making a vital contribution to world peace.

As the OAU moves into its second year of activity, it will face new challenges which, I am sure, it will meet in the same spirit it has already demonstrated in the momentous year just past. I and the people of the United States extend to this Organization our best wishes for continued progress toward your high aims.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

88th Congress, 2d Session

Satellite Communications—1964. Hearings before a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. Part I. March 17–May 28, 1964. 657 pp. Foreign Assistance 1964. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 2659, S. 2660, and