

ANZUS treaty wrecked in bid to oust United States from Pacific

by David Hammer

Since the Aug. 21, 1983, assassination of Benigno Aquino at Manila airport, the United States bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay have been jeopardized by a growing insurgency attacking the "Marcos-U.S. dictatorship." At least since the fall of 1983, it is known, the State Department has been seeking alternative sites for the bases, an objective that has become more and more difficult. In the past two years, a nuclear disarmament movement has run amok on the island territories between Hawaii and the Philippines that provide the U.S. with crucial military installations.

A related campaign coordinated by the British Commonwealth of Lord Peter Carrington has succeeded in destroying the ANZUS treaty between the United States, New Zealand, and Australia.

Viewing the map from Hawaii to the Philippines, the conclusion must be drawn that the United States is being backed out—step by step—of the South Pacific. As the accompanying map and caption show, if the current trend continues, the United States will soon become completely vulnerable on its Pacific flank.

On March 4, the Australian Labour Party government of Robert Hawke announced that it was indefinitely postponing the annual meeting of the ANZUS pact. The ANZUS treaty is a "dead letter," Hawke declared from Canberra, since the crisis precipitated by New Zealand's refusal to allow port-of-call to a U.S. warship. The New Zealand government of Labourite David Lange was elected on the platform of banning all nuclear-carrying and/or nuclear-fueled ships from New Zealand. The United States does not specify whether a ship is nuclear or not. When the United States asked that the USS Buchanan take port in New Zealand, the Lange government refused.

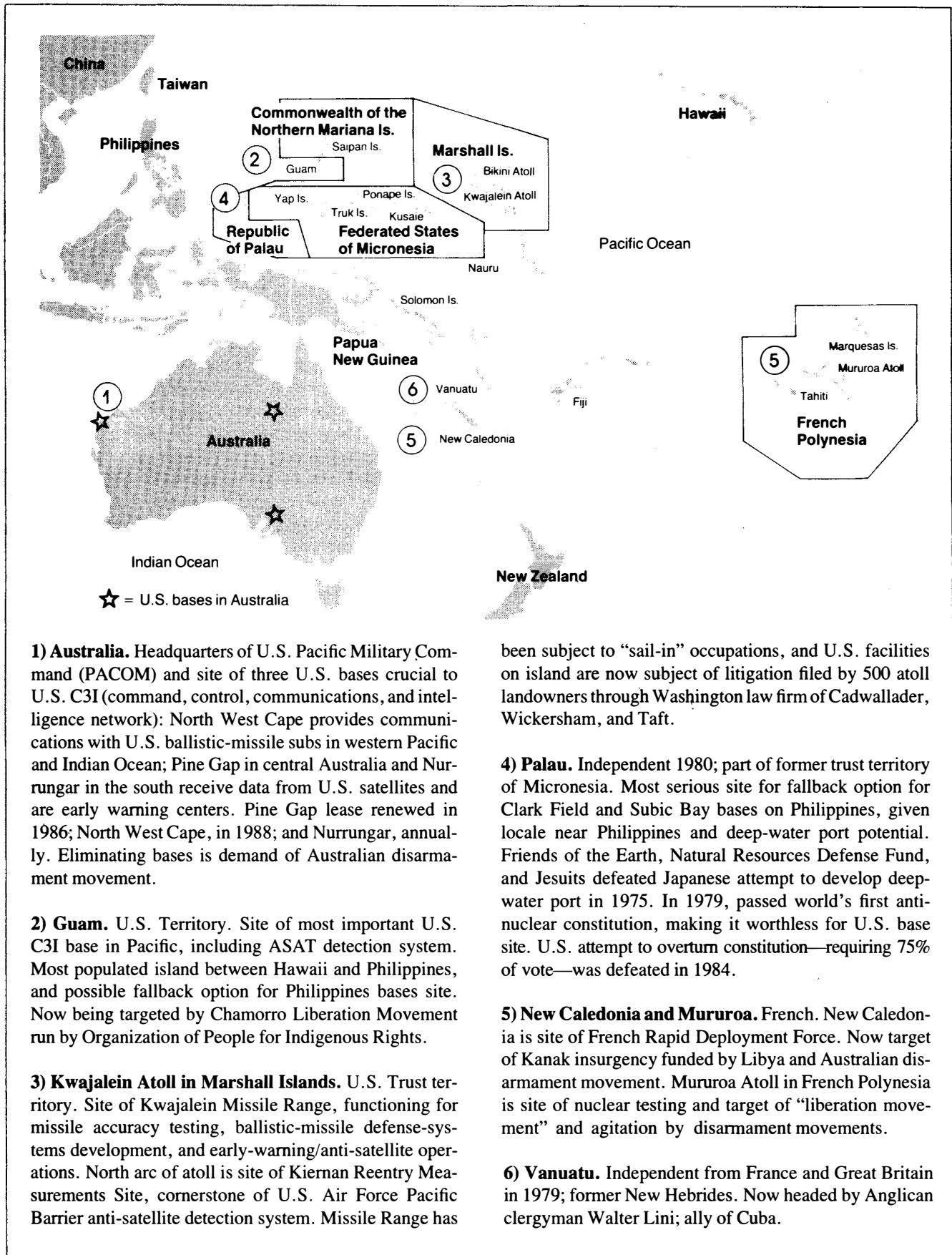
For the Lange government, the rejection of nuclear-powered or nuclear-carrying ships is the first shot in creating a "nuclear-free South Pacific." The idea was endorsed in July in a meeting of the South Pacific Forum, composed of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and 11 other islands of the Pacific. And in 1980, the island of Palau, just east of the Philippines, upheld its "anti-nuclear constitution," adopted in 1980, against attempts by the United States to create a Free Compact Association.

Yet, amid all the noise against the United States, there has been no word about the Soviet military buildup in the Pacific, especially since 1975. There are now four submarines with nuclear warheads at Cam Ranh Bay, and at least 16 MiG-23s. In the past five months, the Soviets have furthermore lobbed test nuclear missiles into the South Pacific, issuing warnings to ships to clear out. The attitude toward the Soviet buildup is exemplified by Walden Bello, head of the Pacific Resources Center in Washington, D.C., which has had major input into the disarmament drive in the Pacific: "Far from being the aggressive threat described by American military apologists, the Soviet military machine in the Pacific is weak and vulnerable."

The same stance was taken by New Zealand Prime Minister Lange in justifying his government's refusal to grant port-of-call to U.S. ships: "There is no sense in inviting these ships into waters where no imbalance exists, to deter an enemy that does not exist." Instead, Lange lashed out at U.S. countermeasures: "To force a country to accept nuclear weapons against its will is to take the moral position of totalitarianism!"

The ANZUS treaty was created in 1951 at the request of New Zealand and Australia who wanted protection from the United States in the wake of Great Britain's military withdrawal from the region. The destruction of ANZUS has been fostered by the Commonwealth forces centered around former British Foreign Minister and Kissinger Associates board member, Lord Peter Carrington, now NATO secretary general, that are in the process of carrying out a New Yalta deal with the Soviet Union. No sooner had the Australian and New Zealand governments' shown the United States the door, than Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden announced March 4 that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa had accepted his invitation to visit Canberra this month.

The effective end of the ANZUS treaty has broken the dam in the South Pacific. Without a clear-cut reversal of current U.S. foreign policy—Secretary of State George Shultz reportedly asked Hawke to cancel the ANZUS meeting—there is no obstacle to the actual creation of a "nuclear-free Pacific"—that is to say, the ceding of the region to Soviet military power.



1) Australia. Headquarters of U.S. Pacific Military Command (PACOM) and site of three U.S. bases crucial to U.S. C3I (command, control, communications, and intelligence network): North West Cape provides communications with U.S. ballistic-missile subs in western Pacific and Indian Ocean; Pine Gap in central Australia and Nurrungar in the south receive data from U.S. satellites and are early warning centers. Pine Gap lease renewed in 1986; North West Cape, in 1988; and Nurrungar, annually. Eliminating bases is demand of Australian disarmament movement.

2) Guam. U.S. Territory. Site of most important U.S. C3I base in Pacific, including ASAT detection system. Most populated island between Hawaii and Philippines, and possible fallback option for Philippines bases site. Now being targeted by Chamorro Liberation Movement run by Organization of People for Indigenous Rights.

3) Kwajalein Atoll in Marshall Islands. U.S. Trust territory. Site of Kwajalein Missile Range, functioning for missile accuracy testing, ballistic-missile defense-systems development, and early-warning/anti-satellite operations. North arc of atoll is site of Kiernan Reentry Measurements Site, cornerstone of U.S. Air Force Pacific Barrier anti-satellite detection system. Missile Range has

been subject to "sail-in" occupations, and U.S. facilities on island are now subject of litigation filed by 500 atoll landowners through Washington law firm of Cadwallader, Wickersham, and Taft.

4) Palau. Independent 1980; part of former trust territory of Micronesia. Most serious site for fallback option for Clark Field and Subic Bay bases on Philippines, given locale near Philippines and deep-water port potential. Friends of the Earth, Natural Resources Defense Fund, and Jesuits defeated Japanese attempt to develop deep-water port in 1975. In 1979, passed world's first anti-nuclear constitution, making it worthless for U.S. base site. U.S. attempt to overturn constitution—requiring 75% of vote—was defeated in 1984.

5) New Caledonia and Mururoa. French. New Caledonia is site of French Rapid Deployment Force. Now target of Kanak insurgency funded by Libya and Australian disarmament movement. Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia is site of nuclear testing and target of "liberation movement" and agitation by disarmament movements.

6) Vanuatu. Independent from France and Great Britain in 1979; former New Hebrides. Now headed by Anglican clergyman Walter Lini; ally of Cuba.

The Pacific Green movement

The breaking of ANZUS is the test case for decoupling from the United States for Western Europe and Japan, and according to its promoters, is designed to escalate anti-nuclear pressure especially in Belgium and The Netherlands, and in Japan, whose government also takes an official stand against the porting of nuclear-fueled and/or carrying ships.

The Pacific anti-nuclear movement is not some indigenous operation which spontaneously sprung up among the local peoples, but the Pacific extension of the same Green-Socialist International operation which is running the Soviet-directed terror campaign against the United States in Western Europe. The headquarters for the operation are New York, Stockholm, and Boston, with regional command posts in New Zealand and Australia.

The overriding policy direction is supplied by the Pugwash Movement, established in 1955 as the back-channel between the British and European "families" and the Soviet leadership, which has since acted as the "brains" handing down strategic doctrine to the U.S. "muscle." Especially active in the Pacific are the Pugwash spinoffs, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the International Peace Research Association. From these organizations, policy is transmitted to the Labour Party governments of New Zealand's David Lange and Australia's Robert Hawke.

The implementation of the policy is placed in the hands of those best qualified to carry it out—the churches, whose missionaries have dominated the Pacific for over two centuries. As Rev. David Williams, missionary to the area and author of the Pacific Council of Churches *Anti-Nuclear Primer* noted: "Every Pacific Island leader is a church man. . . . The churches are strong throughout the Pacific and invariably you find church people involved [in anti-nuclear, independence work] whatever they are called." Or, as Herbert Feith of the Victorian Peace Studies Association in Australia reports: "In all of our rallies, there is a very important religious element. We have these very large Palm Sunday rallies down here. The services are held in a large cathedral and we move from there to the [disarmament] rally."

The overseer for organizing the disarmament movement under this religious guise is the Soviet front group, the World Council of Churches (WCC), which is officially composed of the Protestant churches of the West and the Russian Orthodox Church. Based in Geneva, the World Council of Churches has been a major international propaganda outlet for the Soviet demand that the United States halt President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Concerning the Pacific, the WCC has passed a resolution on alleged "threats to the indigenous Pacific cultural identities" posed by U.S. military facilities on the islands, and intervened, often through its Churches Commission on International Affairs, to support insurgencies in New Caledonia, East Timor, and other islands.

Under the WCC are the various national councils of churches and the Pacific Council of Churches (PCC). The PCC kicked off the disarmament movement in the Pacific in 1969 with a march in Suva organized by churches, trade unions, the Pacific Theological College and University of South Pacific students. In 1974, the PCC executive committee passed resolutions opposing nuclear testing and the testing of missiles and declared itself in favor of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. The first Nuclear-Free Pacific Conference was held in 1975 in Suva, organized by a core group of the YWCA and ATOM (Against Testing on Murowa) leaders. In 1978, the PCC followed with a conference on Ponape. As recorded in the PCC *Anti-Nuclear Primer*, "This [latter] meeting also dealt with independence issues, as it was recognized free and independent nations would never permit their lands, their people, or their descendants to be endangered by nuclear contamination."

In 1980, the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement spawned from the conferences of 1975 and 1978, reconvened for a third conference in Hawaii, out of which was established the Pacific Concerns Resource Center, which is funded by grants and funds from European churches and peace groups. In 1983, the fourth and largest and most heavily advertised "nuclear-free" conference was organized on the island of Vanuatu, which is a self-avowed ally of Cuba. At the 1983 conference, two of the six delegates from the United States were from the terrorist American Indian Movement, while a fourth, Ingrid Kircher, now runs the Nuclear Free Pacific office in Washington, D. C., with Walden Bello. Bello is a protégé of Princeton University's Richard Falk, who played a leading role in orchestrating the downfall of the Shah of Iran and the coming to power of Ayatollah Khomeini. An Austrian by birth, Kircher is the official translator for the separatist-insurgent Kanak Social Party's "foreign minister" on New Caledonia and "is a very trusted part of the whole Kanak movement," according to her co-workers in Washington.

Among the funders of the 1983 Vanuatu conference were the Commission on Interchurch Aid, Netherlands Reformed Church; Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects, Netherlands; the National Christian Council of Japan; the Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation; the Opportunity Fund of the Max and Anna Levinson Foundation, United States; the Ruth Mott Fund, United States; the Field Foundation, United States; the Australian Council of Churches; the U. S. National Council of Churches; and the Bydale Foundation, United States.

By August 1984, the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement had achieved a major success: the adoption by the 14 governments composing the South Pacific Forum of a resolution calling for a "nuclear-free Pacific." The resolution calling for the banning of the production, storage, and testing of nuclear weapons was put forward by Australian

Prime Minister Hawke, although the proposal leaves aside the issue of ports-of-call for warships. The meeting, held on the island of Tuvalu, resolved to create a working committee to draft a nuclear-free zone treaty to be adopted at next year's meeting.

The island nations of Vanuatu and Palau were reportedly instrumental in pushing through the resolution. Vanuatu is run by Anglican clergyman Walter Lini who has led Vanuatu into close cooperation with Cuba, producing speculation that the island could become the "Grenada of the Pacific." Palau has been dominated by the Jesuit order, whose chief on the island, Father Felix, wrote the world's first anti-nuclear constitution.

Command posts: Australia and New Zealand

The British Labour Party circles now in command in New Zealand and Australia provide significant support to the Pacific nuclear movement, especially through the trade unions. The Pacific Trade Union Forum was set up in 1981 with the precise aim of launching an anti-nuclear crusade.

In the summer of 1983, the Australian Federation of Teachers, for example, officially resolved to give funds to the Qaddafi-backed Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front in New Caledonia. Or take the case of John Halfpenny, executive secretary of the Metal Workers Union, and Cliff Dolan, president of the Australian Trade Union Congress, who reportedly channeled up to \$15 million in trade union funds to anti-nuclear "educational work" in the Pacific islands.

The source and reference point for operations in New Zealand and Australia are the Western European anti-nuclear movements with lines of communication running through Great Britain. According to Herbert Feith of the Victorian Peace Studies Association, the foremost disarmament "think tank" in Australia, the movement against ANZUS "really took off in 1980-81, largely in response to what happened in Western Europe and on the Cruise and Pershings, a movement all over the First World, really. It was particularly in response to the [U.S. communications installations at] Northwest Cape, Nurranger, and Pine Gap that the peace movement was targeting." Feith's outfit is calling for Australian "armed neutrality."

Feith founded his think tank with the help of Richard Tanter and Robin Burns of the top Pugwash organization, the International Peace Research Institute, in Great Britain. The objectives of Feith's outfit are threefold: get the U.S. bases out of Australia; work for a nuclear-free Pacific; and halt Australian sale of uranium.

Directing the mass organizing side of the Australian disarmament movement is the People for Nuclear Disarmament founded by Joe Camilleri, a leader of Pax Christi and a graduate of the London School of Economics. Camilleri is fundamentally a deployed agent of Monsignor Bruce Kent of Great Britain, an underling of Benedictine Cardinal Basil

Hume, a crucial brain of the international disarmament movement. Camilleri began his career in Great Britain as the executive secretary of the Catholic "peace organization," Pax Christi.

Ideologically, Camilleri, like many of his "religious" cohorts directing the anti-U.S. movement, is a leader of the Gnostic counterculture against the republican principles of Western civilization. "The disarmament campaign is part of a much larger cultural project. . . . I am thinking of the power of symbolic actions to reinterpret and repudiate existing reality. . . . In a sense, the nuclear weapon is but the most grotesque form of oppressive and quasi-totalitarian control which the modern strategic-industrial complex wields over society."

But it took the Labour Party government of New Zealand to precipitate the crisis that destroyed ANZUS, and it is in this country that the Soviet penetration and direction of the so-called "Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement" are most obvious.

The New Zealand "peace" effort is grouped under the umbrella Peace Movement Aotearoa (PMA). One of the leading figures of the PMA is Owen Wilkes, formerly of Stockholm's SIPRI until Swedish authorities brought him to trial on espionage charges for photographing sensitive military installations. After being kicked out of Sweden "as a likely Soviet spy," in the words of Camilleri, Wilkes brought his talents to New Zealand.

Aside from working with Japanese Buddhist monks targeting U.S. installations in Japan, Wilkes's prime colleagues in New Zealand are Richard and Jackie Randerson. He is the head of the World Development and Justice Committee of the Anglican Church in New Zealand; she is the disarmament activist. According to Richard Randerson, his wife went on a five-week tour of the East bloc in 1984 and came back "with a whole bunch of brilliant ideas. The New Zealand National Council of Churches organized a party of 25 to go to Russia last year. They had an ecumenical party of clergy and lay people who spent five weeks in the East bloc, two-thirds of their time in Russia, the rest in Romania, Bulgaria, and East Germany. They were meeting with the Russian Orthodox Church to talk about the peace question. As a result of that, I am a vicar of a downtown church in Wellington and our church has set up a twin church relationship with a Russian Orthodox Church in Leningrad. We pray for them and they pray for us."

Wilkes's Peace Movement Aotearoa also sponsored a visit to New Zealand of the KGB's World Peace Council last year. As one of the PMA organizers put it, "The visit was reasonably official. The [Soviet] embassy was quite happy about what was going on."

With New Zealand leading the way in the escalating process of forcing the United States out of the Pacific, it is not hard to understand why.