

# Anglo-Soviet deal behind ANZUS breakup

by G. Allen Douglas

In the last month, the Socialist governments of New Zealand and Australia have acted to turn ANZUS, the defense cooperation pact between these two countries and the United States, into a non-functioning entity barely worth the paper it was written on. On Feb. 5, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange stated that New Zealand would not permit the porting of the USS Buchanan, given his government's policy to refuse visits of nuclear-carrying and/or nuclear-fueled ships. The United States responded by canceling upcoming ANZUS Sea Eagle military exercises scheduled in March. At the same time, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke announced that Australia would not cooperate in provide servicing for U.S. ships involved in monitoring a scheduled testing of the MX missile.

While New Zealand and Australia are ripping up the ANZUS treaty, U.S. fallback positions in the Pacific are also being eroded—fast. At the root of this grave danger to U.S. national security and that of its Asian allies is an Anglo-Soviet deal to sweep the United States out of the Pacific.

From the Philippines in the north, down through Micronesia, West Papua, and East Timor to Australia, and further to the east, from the Marshall Islands down through New Caledonia to New Zealand, a range of anthropologist-led and Pacific Council of Churches-financed “indigenous peoples” movements is being geared up against U.S. bases in the path of Soviet advances south from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. The insurgencies on the smaller islands are coordinated with the British Fabian Society-organized disarmament movement in Australia and New Zealand, the entire potpourri being launched under the heading of the “Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement.”

## The strategic stakes

Lange's decision against the porting of U.S. ships will have two interrelated effects in ANZUS and beyond. First, it will strengthen similar anti-NATO tendencies in the NATO countries of Belgium and the Netherlands, and fuel the Japanese Socialist Party-led disarmament movement in Japan. Japan has a formal policy of not allowing U.S. nuclear-armed ships in its waters, but under U.S. policy which does not state the nuclear status of a ship, permits U.S. ships to dock at its ports.

Second, New Zealand's action is a first step toward shutting vital U.S. communications and testing facilities in the Pacific. There are three crucial Australian-U.S. joint defense facilities: at Pine Gap in central Australia, Nurrungar in the

south, and at North West Cape on the coast of western Australia. Pine Gap and Nurrungar monitor data from U.S. satellites to provide early warning of Soviet missile launches and will receive data from the new communications interception satellite launched in January by the Space Shuttle Discovery, whose mission the *Washington Post* attempted to scuttle. The North West Cape base is critical for low-frequency communications with submerged submarines as well as for over-the-horizon radar.

- The Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands is the site of a \$1 billion U.S. missile base. In the last year, a movement of local landlords has sprung up to force the base out. Over the last 20 years, Kwajalein has been perhaps the most important site for developing and testing all major U.S. missile and anti-missile systems from the Minuteman, Titan, Polaris, Spartan, Nike, and Zeus to the MX. When the successful June 10, 1984 intercept of an ICBM 100 miles in space was carried out, it was from Kwajalein that the intercept missile was launched. The base will play a critical role in tracking and related functions for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

- The island of Palau, hundreds of miles to the west just off the Philippines, was considered the primary fallback option if U.S. bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay in the Philippines are forced out. But this year, Palau is being trumpeted by the disarmament lobby for its passage of “the world's first anti-nuclear constitution.”

The activities against the U.S. military in the South Pacific are coordinated through the pro-Soviet “New Yalta” faction in Britain, centered around NATO Secretary General Lord Peter Carrington. In Australia and New Zealand, the British direction is wielded through the Fabian Society's hold over the trade-union movement and all of the disarmament lobby. Their objective has nothing to do with “nuclear” this or that. As a spokesman for the Pacific Trade Union Forum, founded in 1981 to lobby for the “nuclear free and independent Pacific,” put the point: “New Zealand does not want the U.S., or the ANZUS pact either. We want to see that pact destroyed.”

On the smaller islands of the Pacific, the insurgencies are manufactured by British and U.S.-based anthropologists, with support and money coming from the gnostic Pacific Council of Churches, part of the Russian Orthodox-Moscow Patriarchate-led World Council of Churches.

Typical of the Nazi-communist alliance the Soviets are involved in all over the world, two of the key institutions involved in the smaller islands are the Wenner-Gren Foundation of New York and Cultural Survival of Cambridge, Mass. The founder of Wenner-Gren, the Swedish industrialist Axel Wenner-Gren, was blacklisted from entry into the United States during World War II because of close associations with leading Nazis, not excluding Goebbels and Hitler. Cultural Survival is the U.S. outpost of the Society for Endangered Peoples, run by the Nazi International. The Soviets have recently participated in a series of Wenner-Gren “ethnological” conferences in Europe.