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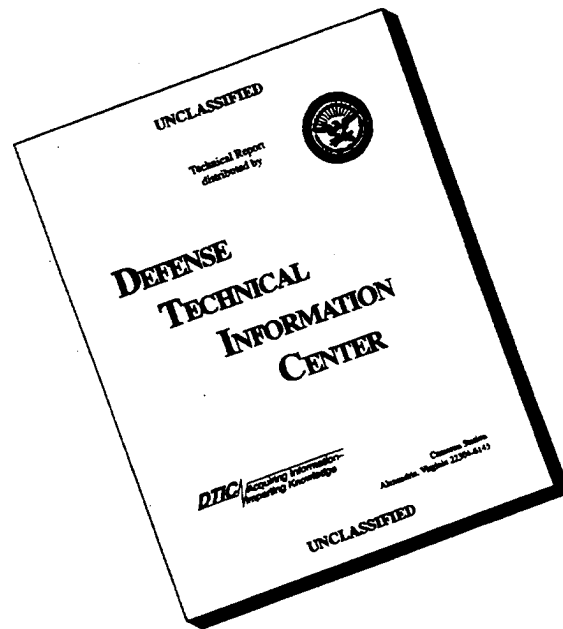
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13. ABSTRACT (<i>Maximum 200 words</i>) The overview suggests that a breakup of the ANZUS alliance will establish disturbing strategic precedents and may create a power vacuum in the South Pacific. The study weighs the depth of antinuclear sentiment in the region and examines how the prevalence of this view has deleterious consequences for the United States. The narrative also notes that in spite of the possible demise of ANZUS, Australia and New Zealand will endeavor to maintain their defense responsibilities in the area by a number of cooperative measures with regional states. The chronology lists about 170 items relating to defense cooperation among the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The documentation volume comprises texts of agreements and treaties relating to such cooperation.			
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**ASIA AFTER ANZUS:
PORTENTS FOR REGIONAL SECURITY**

Vol. I - Overview and Chronology

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
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May 1986

Project Manager: Russell R. Ross

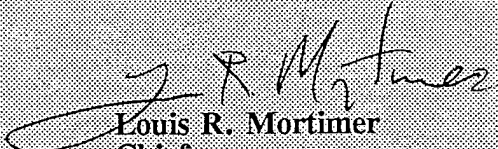
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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS	1
TAKING UP THE SLACK	3
CHRONOLOGY	7

**ASIA AFTER ANZUS:
PORTENTS FOR REGIONAL SECURITY**

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Disturbing Precedents

The possible breakup of the Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) pact may usher in a period of uncertainty for Asian states because of the disturbing strategic precedents that will be established by the demise of this treaty.

First, the discord between the United States and New Zealand may signal the collapse of a security relationship that has endured among close allies for over a generation. As regional neighbors watch this development, they may well ask that if three advanced, democratic nations with a common tradition, language, and past culture cannot hold together in the face of a common threat, what chance is there for far less-developed, -sophisticated, and more heterogeneous nations to stand united in the face of aggression or common danger? The example of ANZUS, therefore, could well become a telling argument against multilateral security pacts in the region.

Second, the failure of a defense alliance, irrespective of membership, sends a message of faltering resolve to a potential foe. In the case of ANZUS, it conveys the implicit meaning that Western allies can be uncoupled from one another and isolated by narrow perceptions of their separate national interests, without regard for the overriding common good. This phenomenon, in turn, may well have two undesirable repercussions. First, the disunity engendered will be fully exploited by a potential adversary to widen the chasm between the Western treaty partners. Second, the rupture will send a tacit message to nations such as Japan, Thailand, and the Phillipines, linked through bilateral security pacts with the United States, that their individual interests may be better served by an attenuation of the close defense ties with Washington.

Power Vacuum

The abrogation of the ANZUS alliance also may lead to the creation of a power vacuum in the region. If Washington, acting on the rebuff from Wellington, abjures its commitment in the South Pacific, the way will be open to more uninhibited Soviet initiatives. The fishing treaty signed with Kiribati in August 1985 already has given Moscow a toehold in the area. Without the restraining presence of the United States over the horizon, the Soviet Union may perceive that it has a freer hand in the South Pacific, and the example of Kiribati may become the harbinger of future such agreements. Any such near- or long-term arrangements on the Kiribati model will pose problems for the United States and Asia. First, in the near future, it can be expected that the US missile-test site at Kwajalein (Marshall Islands) will be exposed to electronic surveillance from Soviet trawlers in the Kiribati Exclu-

exposed to electronic surveillance from Soviet trawlers in the Kiribati Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or perhaps later in the zone of other island states. This monitoring capability will assume added importance for the Soviets as the United States moves to the development of its Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Second, in the longer term, the power vacuum occasioned by the demise of ANZUS would permit Moscow in a wartime contingency to deploy attack submarines amid the vast ocean and innumerable small islands of the region. These submarines would then be able to interdict US sea lines of communication (SLOC) to Australia and New Zealand. They also would be able to disrupt the SLOCs from the United States to Southeast Asia and Japan and might compel the diversion of ocean traffic destined for Asia to routes in the northern Pacific, where the vessels would bear the full brunt of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, operating closer to its home ports.

Exploiting Anti-Nuclear Sentiment

The fact that ANZUS has been brought to a state of disarray by the antinuclear issue hints at the depth of regionwide feeling on this very subject. Throughout the Pacific nations, there is already strong antinuclear sentiment, much of it related to continued French testing at the atoll of Mururoa, southeast of Tahiti. In addition, 10 of the 13 members of the Pacific Forum now prohibit the testing, manufacturing, owning, or basing of nuclear weapons on their territory. In New Zealand, the anti-nuclear platform of the Lange government continues to enjoy majority support among voters as reported in an August 1985 public opinion poll. In Australia, the Hawke government must contend with an antinuclear lobby that was sufficiently influential in 1985 to block the use of Australian facilities to the United States for the monitoring of its MX missile tests. Last, in a paradoxical twist of fate that could not have been anticipated by Moscow, even the recent Chernobyl disaster can now be expected to exacerbate antinuclear sentiment in the entire Pacific area and reinforce regional convictions about the correctness of a widespread nuclear-exclusion policy.

Such deeply rooted opposition to a nuclear presence in the South Pacific has negative implications for Asian security and gives Moscow yet another issue that can be exploited to erode the strategic US position in the area. It is no secret, for example, that in the past Kremlin propagandists repeatedly have warned Australia and New Zealand that it is only their playing host to US ships and facilities that would make them subject to Soviet retaliatory strikes in a US-USSR conflict.

If the ANZUS pact does founder on the nuclear issue, there will be two further negative consequences for Asian security. First, an anti-nuclear platform will be viewed as a valid policy option in countries such as Japan, where sentiment runs strongly against atomic weapons, and in Southeast Asia, where the concept of a nuclear-free zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality has been proposed since the early 1970s. Even beyond Asia, there will be repercussions as well, as the antinuclear policy of the Pacific nations affirms decisions of NATO allies such as Norway and Denmark to exclude nuclear missiles from their soil.

The second negative consequence is that if the New Zealand policy on ship visits prevails as an example for other Pacific nations, most of the region's shore and harbor will become off-limits to US warships, about 40 percent of which are nuclear-powered. Such restrictions will impede the flexibility of the US Navy in the region, as its vessels are faced with the necessity of returning more frequently to their home ports for resupply and crew relief or shore leave.

TAKING UP THE SLACK

The possible de facto abrogation of ANZUS as a tripartite pact, in spite of its deleterious consequences on a broad strategic scale, is not evidence, however, that Australia and New Zealand are about to shirk their defense responsibilities in the South Pacific. We believe, instead, that Canberra and Wellington will endeavor within their capabilities to take up the slack left by the exclusion of their superpower ally. These efforts may be represented by the following trends or developments:

New Zealand

First, New Zealand will increase its defense expenditures. In May 1985, Wellington reported that it would spend an extra US \$10.1 million on munitions and army recruitment, that it would budget US \$74.6 million to upgrade the 22 Skyhawk aircraft in its inventory, and that it would lease a tanker to increase the patrol range of its six navy frigates.¹

Second, New Zealand will step up its defense cooperation in the Asia-Pacific area. Wellington already has proposed a regional security plan for the South Pacific which would encompass an exchange of intelligence information between New Zealand and the Pacific island states, the establishment of a central maritime surveillance facility in the region, and the extension of basic military and antiterrorist training to regional security forces. New Zealand's higher profile also may be characterized by more ship visits and defense consultations with Pacific island countries.² In Southeast Asia itself, the New Zealand Army battalion garrisoned in Singapore is likely to remain there as long as its presence is acceptable to ASEAN.³

On the diplomatic front, New Zealand, in addressing the thorny issue of nuclear ship visits that has brought ANZUS to the present state of discord, is likely to seek a continuing dialog with the United States. In this regard, Wellington will search for a face-saving formula that would permit port calls by US naval vessels and be acceptable to both sides.

Australia

Australia, for its part, will maintain its own defense cooperation with such regional neighbors as Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji. This defense cooperation may be expanded farther afield in the South Pacific, where ten island nations presently are weighing an offer of patrol craft by Canberra.

Australia also will seek to maintain its security relationship with the United States without needlessly offending antinuclear activists in the present Labour Party government. Canberra also may assume a role as intermediary between Washington and Wellington if dialog on defense matters between the two latter capitals becomes no longer possible within the ANZUS framework.

Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand, acting together, will continue their long record of bilateral defense cooperation irrespective of the ANZUS treaty relationship. This will include coordinating security and patrol activities in the South Pacific, and perhaps encouraging defense self-reliance in the small island nations. On a nonmilitary level, Canberra and Wellington may well encourage the ASEAN states to play a peaceful but more activist role in the Pacific Forum. Such a role has been suggested in Southeast Asian capitals, but has not yet been pursued seriously. If the possibility of military cooperation between ASEAN and Pacific island states arises in the future, it most likely will be on a bilateral basis as presently exists among ASEAN countries rather than within a multilateral framework. Australia and New Zealand are likely to acquiesce in such cooperation, provided the two powers are not made to feel encircled, and there is a continuing absence of intra-regional hostilities.

Australia and New Zealand in all likelihood will want to preserve some security ties with the United States, but both Canberra and Wellington will eschew the unqualified support of US global policies that they showed in the past. In defense matters, this means that Washington will no longer be able to count on Australian and New Zealand military contingents (as in the Korean and Vietnam Wars) to give a multilateral dimension to US security imperatives wherever they may occur. Instead, Canberra and Wellington, pursuing an idea current since the 1970s, may readjust their overall strategy toward the defense of the Australian subcontinent and the South Pacific and become more self-reliant militarily. Such developments by no means would be antithetical to US security policies in the region and would partially offset the negative repercussions and perceptions that will accrue if the ANZUS pact is formally abrogated or becomes totally inoperative.

ENDNOTES

¹Times (London), 4 May 1985, p. 7.

²Times (London), 6 August 1985, p. 4.

³Times (London), 4 May 1985, p. 7.

Contributors to this study were Ms. Barbara A. LePoer, Mr. Rodney P. Katz, Mr. Russell R. Ross, and Dr. William Shaw.

CHRONOLOGY

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
00/00/44	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries sign the ANZAC Pact, providing for common defense doctrine, joint planning, and military staff exchanges. A regional zone of defense includes the Southwest and South Pacific areas.	Australia New Zealand Foundation, The Anzac Connection (Canberra, 1980), p. 2
00/00/48	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. The three countries agree to cooperate in the defense of air and sea communications among themselves and Malaya.	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 61
02/20/51	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Mutual Defense Assistance Treaty signed 1 and 20 February.	2 United States Treaties (hereinafter cited as UST) (Washington, D.C.) 644-46
09/01/51	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. ANZUS Treaty signed.	3 UST 3420-25
06/19/52	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Mutual Defense Assistance Treaty signed.	3 UST 4408-10
00/00/55	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, Australia agrees to a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve to be stationed in Malaya, and to contribute warships and aircraft units to the ANZUK (Australia-New Zealand-United Kingdom) three-power force.	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 61
07/12/57	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement on exchange of atomic energy information for defense purposes signed.	8 UST 1339-42
03/25/60	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Agreement concerning sale of military equipment, materials, and services signed.	11 UST 315-16
08/23/60	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Mutual Weapons Development Program agreement signed.	11 UST 2089-93
00/00/63	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. US Secretary of State Dean Rusk warns Indonesia that US security commitments under ANZUS would be triggered by an Indonesian attack on Australian or New Zealand forces.	John C. Dorrance, "ANZUS: Misperceptions, Mythology and Reality," The Australian Quarterly (Sydney), Spring 1985, p. 218.
05/09/63	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement on Status of United States Forces in Australia signed.	14 UST 506-23
05/09/63	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Agreement establishing US Naval Communication Station at North West Cape signed. Amendments signed on 12 July 1968, 21 March 1974, and 24 November 1982.	14 UST 908-13; 19 UST 5545-46; 27 UST 2667-71; United States Treaties and Other International Acts Series (hereinafter TIAS) (Washington, D.C.) 10610

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
03/30/66	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement concerning re-entry experiments in Australia (Project Sparta) signed.	17 UST 350-60
12/09/66	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement establishing Joint Defense Space Research Facility at Pine Gap (Alice Springs), Northern Territory signed. Amended and extended (until 1987) on 19 October 1977.	17 UST 2235-40; 29 UST 2760-64
00/00/69	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries sign a Memorandum of Understanding concerning Cooperation in Defense Supply to coordinate standardization of military equipment.	Australia New Zealand Foundation, The Anzac Connection (Canberra, 1980), p. 3
04/15/69	AUSTRALIA/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE. Australia announces a program of military assistance--including Sabre jet fighters and technical training--to Malaysia and Singapore in the context of the five-power defense arrangement among Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, and the United Kingdom.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Keynsham, UK), Vol. XVII, p. 23303
06/00/69	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. At meetings in Canberra, the three countries discuss with Malaysia and Singapore an outline for the joint defense of Malaysia and Singapore.	Strategic Survey 1969 (London), 1970, p. 104
09/03/69	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Agreement concerning reciprocal advance of funds for temporary support of armed forces personnel signed.	20 UST 2839-43
11/10/69	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement establishing Joint Defense Space Communications Station at Nurrungar (Woomera), South Australia signed.	20 UST 3097-3104
00/00/70	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries conclude the Holyoake-Gorton Declaration, creating the "Tasman Partnership," which inter alia provides for priority coordination of defense planning, purchasing, and standardization of equipment, training, and operational procedures.	The Australia New Zealand Foundation, The Anzac Connection (Canberra, 1980), p. 1
02/27/70	AUSTRALIA. Australia signs (but does not ratify) the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.	Strategic Survey 1970 (London), 1971, p. 85
04/16/71	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. On 15 and 16 April representatives of the United Kingdom and Asian commonwealth countries Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore meet in London in a five-nation Conference on Defence in the Far East. The conference establishes working relationships and commitments for further cooperation in the defense of Malaysia and Singapore and within the ANZUK agreement.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Keynsham, UK), Vol. XVIII, p. 24596
09/00/71	AUSTRALIA/MALAYSIA. Integrated air defense system under the Five-Power agreement begins at Butterworth air base in Malaysia.	Strategic Survey 1971 (London), 1972, p. 90
10/00/71	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The 21st session of the ANZUS Council meets in New York.	Facts on File (New York), Vol. 31, p. 774

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	SOURCE
11/01/71	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. The Anglo-Malaysian Defence Agreement is replaced by a five-nation agreement for defence based on an ANZUK task force made up of troops provided by Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The ANZUK forces are to be based in Malaysia and Singapore.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Keynsham, UK), Vol. XVIII, p. 24924
11/02/71	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Prime Minister William McMahon meets with President Nixon in Washington and states that the ANZUS Pact is a "fundamental pillar" of Australian policy in the Pacific.	Facts on File (New York), Vol. 31, p. 894
06/00/72	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The ANZUS Council holds its annual meeting in Canberra in late June. A statement by the Council on 29 June indirectly criticizes Pacific nuclear tests conducted by France.	Facts on File (New York), vol. 32, p. 501
06/08/72	AUSTRALIA/INDONESIA. The Australian Prime Minister announces an increase in Australian naval and military aid to Indonesia over the next 3 years.	Strategic Survey 1972 (London), 1973, p. 87
06/20/72	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries jointly protest resumption of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.	Strategic Survey 1972 (London), 1973, p. 87
07/27/72	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries announce establishment of a joint Consultative Committee on Defence Cooperation. Australia and New Zealand will assist each other in the event of war with or without the ANZUS Pact. The new Consultative Committee will coordinate defense planning and promote the interoperability of the two countries' military forces.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Keynsham, UK), Vol. XVIII, p. 25436; Strategic Survey 1972 (London), 1973, p. 88
10/05/72	AUSTRALIA/SOVIET UNION. Defense Minister David Fairbairn states that Australia will improve its naval and air facilities in Western Australia as a counter to a Soviet naval buildup in the Indian Ocean.	Facts on File (New York), Vol. 32, p. 810
12/05/72	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. New Labor Party Prime Minister Gough Whitlam abolishes the military draft and announces his intention to normalize relations with China, but also states that his administration will not oppose US military installations in Australia.	Facts on File (New York), Vol. 32, p. 978
00/00/73	AUSTRALIA. The 1973 Platform of the Australian Labor Party supports participation in the ANZUS Pact but opposes foreign owned, controlled, and operated bases on Australian soil. However, the Platform recognizes the need for such bases "in periods of international tension involving a threat to Australia. . . provided that Australia is not involved in hostilities without Australia's consent."	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 206
01/22/73	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. In a joint communique issued in Wellington, Prime Ministers of the two countries state that the ANZUS Pact symbolizes a community of trust and interest with the United States in defense and other fields. The two countries also discuss the disposition of forces within the Five Power Agreement (with the United Kingdom, Malaysia, and Singapore).	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Keynsham, UK), Vol. XIX, p. 25723

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	SOURCE
00/00/74	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. During the period from 1972 to 1974 the Labor Party Government of New Zealand permits port calls by US warships, but refuses to allow US and other nuclear-powered ships to visit.	Robert G. Sutter, "Crisis in U.S.-New Zealand Relations: Issues for Congress," Report No. 85-92F, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.), 26 February, 1985, p. 3
00/00/74	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The United States passes legislation late in the year that provides for indemnification in the event of a nuclear accident involving a US nuclear-powered ship in a foreign port.	Robert G. Sutter, "Crisis in U.S.-New Zealand Relations: Issues for Congress," Report No. 85-92F, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.), 26 February 1985, p. 3
01/00/74	AUSTRALIA/MALAYSIA. Speaking in Kuala Lumpur, Australian Prime Minister Whitlam states that Australia intends to continue to station two squadrons of Mirage fighters at a base in northern Malaysia.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XX, p. 26406
01/10/74	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. The two governments announce an agreement on joint operation of the US naval communications facility at North West Cape in Western Australia. Australian officers are to hold positions at the US base and Australia is to construct its own stations for communication with its submarines.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XX, p. 26342
11/04/76	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement governing training of army units signed.	28 UST 8237-40
04/00/77	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries establish the Australia-New Zealand Defence Policy Group (ANZDPG), to assist the Australia-New Zealand Joint Consultative Committee in formulating and implementing proposals for defense cooperation. The group is made up of senior military officials from each country.	Australia New Zealand Foundation, The Anzac Connection (Canberra, 1980), p. 4
09/26/78	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. President Carter signs a bill setting a ceiling of \$2.09 billion in foreign military assistance for fiscal year 1979. Australia and New Zealand are among allied nations exempted from the limitation.	Facts on File (New York), Vol. 38, p. 734
00/00/79	AUSTRALIA. The Australian Labor Party supports cooperation with the United States in ANZUS.	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 206
02/28/80	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Following two-day talks in Washington among US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Australian and New Zealand Foreign Ministers Andrew Peacock and Brian Talboys, a joint communique supports "restoration of a . . . neutral government in Afghanistan . . ."	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXVI, p. 30388

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
	and proposes increased ANZUS activities, including surveillance, patrolling, and efforts to gain access to the Indian Ocean and to aid regional governments. New Zealand will provide additional air and naval support and Australia will consider giving US forces access to its Indian Ocean facilities.	
10/19/80	AUSTRALIA. The Liberal Party/National Country Party coalition of Malcolm Fraser returns to power in elections.	Strategic Survey 1980-1981 (London), 1981, p. 129
00/12/81	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. The two countries sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning cooperative military research and development.	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 246
03/11/81	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Agreement concerning US use of RAAF Base located at Darwin signed.	TIAS 10112
00/00/82	AUSTRALIA. Delegates to the Australian Labor Party convention support participation in ANZUS by a vote of 58 to 31.	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1984), p. 206
02/26/82	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The two countries sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United States expanding the ANZUS Pact to include procedures for the United States to provide emergency logistical support to New Zealand. The MOU does not put New Zealand under any new obligations.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXVIII, p. 31732
06/21/82	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Logistic support agreement signed, 13 May and 21 June 1982.	TIAS 10542
06/28/82	AUSTRALIA. Foreign Minister Bill Hayden states the authoritative position of the Hawke government on ANZUS. The statement supports the US bases in Australia, "only in so far as they are genuinely part of a stable system of nuclear deterrence," that is, because of their importance in verifying agreements such as SALT. The statement allows for port calls by nuclear-armed ships but rules out "homeporting of foreign warships . . . storage of nuclear weapons on Australian territory . . . [and] the launching of military operations involving nuclear weapons."	David Martin, Armed Neutrality for Australia (Blackburn, Victoria, Australia), pp. 207
11/00/82	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Ships and aircraft of the three countries participate in ANZUS Exercise SANDGROUPER 82 in the Indian Ocean southwest of Perth.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), p. 77
11/00/82	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Ground forces of the three countries participate in an ANZUS command and signals exercise in New Zealand.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), p. 77

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	SOURCE
03/00/83	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Australian ships and aircraft join US and New Zealand ships in an ANZUS antisubmarine warfare exercise (SEA EAGLE) off the southeast coast of Australia.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), p. 77
04/00/83	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Australia hosts a command post exercise with participation by all Five Power nations.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), p. 78
06/00/83	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Exercise STARFISH 83 is held in Malaysia under the Five Power defense arrangement.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), p. 77
06/17/83	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. During a visit to Washington from 13 June to 17 June, Australia's new (11 March) Prime Minister Bob Hawke tells President Reagan that Australia will respect its obligations to the ANZUS Pact and will continue to accept US military bases on Australian territory.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXIX, p. 32513
09/00/83	AUSTRALIA. In March 1984 the National Times publishes a paper that it claims was approved by the Cabinet in September 1983. Titled "The Strategic Basis of Australian Defence Policy, the document reportedly recommends that Australia continue to provide base facilities to US ships under the ANZUS Pact and that for the present Australia not acquire nuclear weapons of its own.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 32923
09/00/83	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. During the annual ANZUS Council Meeting New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper says that ANZUS is as valid and appropriate as when it was first formed.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), pp. 31-32
12/00/83	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Foreign Minister Bill Hayden calls US Secretary of State George Shultz to deny reports that Australia had turned down a request from the British Government for dry-dock facilities for the nuclear-armed HMS Invincible.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 32923
12/14/83	NEW ZEALAND. The government presents the new Defence Review to Parliament. The review was prepared without consultation with other governments and reiterates that New Zealand's defense interests are not confined to the New Zealand Economic Zone or to New Zealand itself.	Dora Alves, The Anzus Partners (Washington, D.C., 1984), pp. 33-34
01/28/84	USSR/AUSTRALIA. New Times reports that the Captain of the British nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Invincible, during a visit to Sydney for minor repairs, was asked by Australian Defense Minister Gordon Scholes if the ship carried nuclear weapons. The article implies that Australia is dissatisfied with the US and British policies of refusing to provide information to friendly governments about the types of weapons carried by their naval vessels.	New Times (Moscow) No. 4, January 1984
02/00/84	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Under pressure from his Labor Party's Left wing, Prime Minister Bob Hawke cancels approval for the use of Australian bases by US aircraft observing MX missile tests. Hawke reportedly communicates	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 14 February 1984, pp. 12-13

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
	his decision to President Reagan during their talks in Washington on 7 February. In November 1983 Hawke had requested that the splashdown point be moved outside of Australia's 200-mile economic zone.	
02/26/84	AUSTRALIA/GREAT BRITAIN/UNITED KINGDOM. Following talks with the British and US Governments, Minister of Defense Gordon Scholes announces that warships of friendly countries will no longer be required to declare whether or not they carry nuclear weapons before calling at Australian ports. Requests for dry-dock facilities will be handled on a case-by-case basis.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 32923
07/15/84	NEW ZEALAND. Prime Minister Lange states in a speech that New Zealand remains committed to the ANZUS Pact, but that he will implement his election pledge to bar nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand waters.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 33278
07/16/84	USSR/ANZUS. Moscow Domestic Service criticizes the holding of the thirty-third annual meeting of ANZUS in Wellington. The report says it is inappropriate for the National Party to represent New Zealand at the meeting because of its recent loss at the polls, and given the Labor Party's plan to block US naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons from entering the country's ports.	FBIS/USSR 17 Jul 84
07/17/84	USSR/ANZUS. The Soviet news agency TASS, reporting on the conclusion of the thirty-third meeting of ANZUS, says that growth of anti-nuclear sentiment in New Zealand has created dissension within the alliance. The US and Australia are said to have put pressure on New Zealand to keep its ports open to US naval vessels that are nuclear-powered. TASS reports that US representatives at the meeting stated that no US nuclear-powered ships would visit New Zealand for at least six months, and attributes this policy to Washington's fear concerning the growth of anti-nuclear movements in the Pacific region.	FBIS/USSR 18 Jul 84
07/17/84	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. In an informal meeting in New Zealand with Secretary of State George Shultz, newly elected Prime Minister Lange discusses Lange's plan to bar US nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand waters.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 33278
07/18/84	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The 33rd annual meeting of the Pacific Council of ANZUS, attended for New Zealand by outgoing Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, issues a communique describing access by ANZUS ships and aircraft to members' ports as essential to the alliance.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 33278
07/18/84	USSR/NEW ZEALAND. New Times attributes the defeat of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in the July 1984 parliamentary elections to his policies on defense. The Soviet weekly says that the people of New Zealand believe that military cooperation with the US impinges on their country's sovereignty and does not enhance national security. The article claims that	New Times (Moscow) No. 31, July 1984

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

New Zealand under Muldoon was being pressured to spend more on defense and to participate in offensive military exercises.

08/00/84 Pacific Islands Monthly
(Sydney) October 1984

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. Pacific Islands Monthly reviews the major issues discussed at the fifteenth meeting of the South Pacific Forum held in Fanafuti, Tuvalu on 28 and 29 August. Apparently, the only controversial issue related to the question of establishing a nuclear free zone was the matter of whether to exclude nuclear powers from visiting ports in the region as a part of a treaty. New Zealand and Vanuatu are said to favor the inclusion of such a provision because they want to ban all involvement with nuclear weapons and with nuclear fuel. In the end, however, every country except Vanuatu agreed with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke that this decision should be left to the discretion of individual Governments. Hawke said that he believed nuclear-powered ships to be safe. The article predicts that a treaty will be signed at next year's meeting which will prohibit the manufacture, acquisition and testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of nuclear wastes in the region. The members of the Forum are united in opposition to France's testing of nuclear weapons on Mururoa and Japan's dumping of nuclear wastes into the Pacific Ocean.

08/07/84

AUSTRALIA. In remarks at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, Foreign Minister Hayden hints that Australia might require the withdrawal of US communications facilities unless the United States makes a substantial initiative on disarmament. Mr. Hayden's comments are subsequently disavowed by the Australian Government.

Keesing's Contemporary
Archives (London), Vol. XXX,
p. 33278

08/07/84

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange discuss their respective positions on the ANZUS Pact and on the question of nuclear ship access to ports.

FBIS/AP 8 Aug 84

08/09/84

AUSTRALIA. Opposition Australian Liberal Party leader Andrew Peacock, reacting to statements on US military communications facilities in Australia by Foreign Minister Hayden at the Geneva disarmament conference, criticizes Hayden's stance as dangerous to the future of the ANZUS alliance.

FBIS/AP 9 Aug 84

08/09/84

AUSTRALIA. The Sydney newspaper The Australian criticizes statements on US bases in Australia made in Geneva by Foreign Minister Hayden.

FBIS/AP 20 Aug 86

08/14/84

PACIFIC ISLANDS. Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Somare states that his government will not allow nuclear-armed foreign warships to call at its ports.

FBIS/AP 14 Aug 84

08/26/84

AUSTRALIA/PACIFIC ISLANDS. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke states in Tuvalu that he hopes progress will be made in the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear free zone at the upcoming 15th meeting of the South Pacific Forum.

FBIS/AP 27 Aug 84

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

- 09/09/84 NEW ZEALAND. The annual conference of the New Zealand Labor Party votes to withdraw the country from military exercises and alliances with nuclear powers. The party also votes to close the US air base at Christchurch.
- 09/10/84 NEW ZEALAND. Prime Minister Lange states that it is not the policy of the Labor Government unilaterally to withdraw from ANZUS, despite a Labor Party Conference resolution to that effect on 9 September.
- 09/12/84 USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. New Times reports that New Zealand and Australia espoused conflicting views on the issue of establishing a nuclear free zone in the region at the August meeting of the South Pacific Forum. New Zealand is said to have recommended that the organization's thirteen members propose the establishment of a nuclear free zone in their region at the next session of the United Nation's General Assembly. The Soviet weekly says that Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke opposed the New Zealand plan because of Australia's close defense ties with the US, and Hawke reportedly was primarily responsible for a decision to refer the consideration of the issue to a working group. New Times praises the plan to establish a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific, which it says will be the second such zone, the first having been established by several Latin American countries in 1967.
- 10/00/84 NEW ZEALAND. During an interview with the Pacific Islands Monthly, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange says that his Government's policies on nuclear issues are not intended to undermine ANZUS, and he says further that New Zealand has no desire to withdraw from ANZUS. Lange says that what New Zealanders want is to end the transport and testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of nuclear wastes in the South Pacific in order to make the region a safer place to live. He believes that this goal is reasonable because he knows of no country in the South Pacific which is interested in developing nuclear weapons. Lange points out that his policies are directed at the Soviet Union, France, and all other nuclear powers. Lange maintains that there is no need for US nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed naval vessels to use New Zealand's ports.
- 10/04/84 AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. New Zealand does not ask the United States to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons on aircraft scheduled to take part in the ANZUS exercise "Triad 84" scheduled to begin on 5 October in New Zealand. The exercise is criticized by peace groups who say that it will undermine the recent government ban on nuclear ships.
- 10/13/84 USSR/ANZUS. TASS reports on New Zealand's participation in an ANZUS military exercise. One New Zealand frigate has joined elements of the US and Australian navies in maneuvers being held off the western coast of Australia. The Soviet news agency says that the SANDGROUPER '84 Exercise is being used by the US and Australia to put pressure on New Zealand to change its anti-nuclear policies.

Keesings's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 33278

Keesings's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXX, p. 33279

New Times (Moscow), No. 38, September 1984

Pacific Islands Monthly (Sydney) October 1984

FBIS/AP 4 Oct 84

FBIS/USSR 19 Oct 84

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
11/00/84	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. Australian and New Zealand forces are to take part in a five-nation exercise, Southern Safari, in New Zealand in late November and December. The exercises are part of the five-power defense arrangements for the defense of Malaysia and Singapore.	FBIS/AP 15 Nov 84
11/04/84	AUSTRALIA. The leader of the Australian Democratic Party says that the presence of US defense facilities makes Australia a nuclear target and that the ANZUS Pact cannot be relied on in the event of a confrontation between Australia and its near neighbors.	FBIS/AP 6 Nov 84
11/05/84	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. The Australian Defense Department rejects the US Government's view that Soviet long-range aircraft based in Vietnam represent a threat to Australia, stating that Soviet facilities are mainly intended for surveillance. The US warnings come with affirmation of the important of the Australian commitment to the ANZUS Pact.	FBIS/AP 6 Nov 84
11/15/84	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. In preparation for a general election in December, leader of the opposition Liberal Party Andrew Peacock states that his party would seek a formal bilateral defense agreement with the United States should New Zealand persist in its ban on nuclear ships.	FBIS/AP 16 Nov 84
11/16/84	USSR/PACIFIC ISLANDS. Izvestiya reports that anti-nuclear sentiment is growing in the South Pacific. Eighteen countries in the region are said to be participating in the drafting of a treaty which would ban nuclear tests, the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and the dumping of nuclear wastes throughout the region. In addition to New Zealand and Vanuatu, which already have banned visits by nuclear-powered vessels, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands are said to favor the adoption of similar policies.	FBIS/USSR 20 Nov 84
11/26/84	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. In campaigning for the general election to be held in December, Prime Minister Bob Hawke states his government would not intervene between the United States and New Zealand in their disagreement over the ban on nuclear ships, and that he would not take action to conclude a bilateral Australian-US defense agreement until both the United States and New Zealand agreed it was time to review the ANZUS Pact.	FBIS/AP 27 Nov 84
11/27/84	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Foreign Minister Hayden states that it is accepted that US ships calling on Australian ports frequently have nuclear weapons on board and that polls show most Australians are willing to accept this because of the importance of the ANZUS Pact.	FBIS/AP 29 Nov 84
12/01/84	AUSTRALIA. In general elections the Nuclear Disarmament Party gains at the polls at the expense of Bob Hawke's Labor Party.	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 7 February 1986, p. 28
12/17/84	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Prime Minister Lange says that the US Government will be unequivocally told that port calls by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships are "out of the question," but also states that New Zealand plans to send ships to participate in ANZUS "SEA EAGLE" exercises	FBIS/AP 17 Dec 84

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
01/00/85	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. New Zealand turns down a US request for a port call for a US destroyer when the United States refuses to confirm or deny the presence on the ship of nuclear weapons. to be held off the Queensland coast in February and March of 1985. No nuclear ships may call on New Zealand ports following the exercises.	Robert G. Sutter, "Crisis in U.S.-New Zealand Relations: Issues for Congress", Report No. 85-92F, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.), 26 February 1985, p. 2
02/00/85	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke sends New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange a letter asking that New Zealand reconsider its ban on port-calls and transit of territorial waters by nuclear-powered or nuclear armed US ships. Australia, Hawke, says, cannot not "accept as a permanent arrangement that the ANZUS alliance had a different meaning and entailed different obligations for different members."	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 7 February 1985, p. 28
02/01/85	AUSTRALIA/ANZUS. Australia agrees to permit Australia-based US monitoring of MX missile tests, but declines to allow testing of nuclear devices or systems on or over its territory.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33442
02/04/85	NEW ZEALAND. New Zealand refuses port facilities to a US nuclear-capable vessel.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33442
02/05/85	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. New Zealand's refusal to allow access to a US warship causes cancellation of an ANZUS naval exercise.	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 14 February 1985, pp. 11, 12
02/05/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA. TASS reports that anti-nuclear groups in Australia are opposed to a US plan to have MX missiles test-launched from California land in waters close to Australia. The Soviet news agency says that Australia's largest anti-nuclear group is preparing to organize protests against the tests. The anti-nuclear group also opposes the Australian Government's announcement that US aircraft will be permitted to take off from air bases in Australia to monitor the tests.	FBIS/USSR 6 Feb 85
02/05/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA. An article in <i>Izvestiya</i> criticizes the Government of Australia for agreeing to assist the US in testing MX missiles. The official daily of the Soviet Government says that Prime Minister Robert Hawke is under pressure from those in his own Labor Party who oppose the tests. The article warns Australia to avoid becoming "a pawn in Washington's strategic military game," and says that more Australians are becoming aware that their country could become a target if there is a nuclear war.	FBIS/USSR 6 Feb 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

02/06/85

NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Proposed Senate Resolution 66 would express the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue discussions with New Zealand regarding access of US ships to its ports, but preclude further joint military activities until the issue is resolved. The draft resolution also calls for denial to New Zealand of certain benefits under the Tariff Act of 1930.

Lib Congress, SCORPIO Online Info System, File CG99

02/07/85

AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Prime Minister Bob Hawke and President Reagan discuss ANZUS cooperation in Washington.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33442

02/07/85

USSR/AUSTRALIA. TASS says that Washington has allowed Australia to back out of cooperation in the testing of MX missiles because US leaders are concerned about the possible disintegration of ANZUS. The decision was reached during a meeting between Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and US Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington. Hawke is said to be concerned about the growing anti-nuclear movement in his country.

FBIS/USSR 8 Feb 85

02/17/85

USSR/NEW ZEALAND. TASS says that Washington is threatening to exclude New Zealand from those countries in the region which are protected by the US nuclear umbrella because of the latter's refusal to allow nuclear-powered vessels to travel in its territorial waters. The Soviet news agency claims New Zealand has strengthened its security by instituting anti-nuclear policies and says that it is Soviet policy never to use nuclear weapons against states which do not have such weapons and refuse to allow others to transport or station nuclear weapons within their territorial boundaries.

FBIS/USSR 20 Feb 85

02/18/85

AUSTRALIA. A meeting of ANZUS communications officials scheduled to take place in Sydney is cancelled.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33442

02/18/85

NEW ZEALAND. New Zealand cancels scheduled joint exercises with US forces.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33442

02/18/85

USSR/NEW ZEALAND/JAPAN. A Soviet broadcast criticizes Japan for allowing a visit by the US destroyer Buchanan in the wake of New Zealand's refusal to allow the same ship to visit there. The report says that the US asked Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to petition the New Zealand Government to change its anti-nuclear policies during Nakasone's January visit to Wellington. When this failed, Japan is said to have further demonstrated its support for US nuclear policies by receiving the Buchanan. The Soviet broadcast questions Japan's sincerity on the three non-nuclear principles.

FBIS/USSR 20 Feb 85

02/20/85

AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. According to a press report verified by the US Department of State, the United States has agreed to confirm that B-52 strategic bombers entering Australia for exercises are not armed with nuclear weapons.

Robert G. Sutter, "Crisis in U.S.-New Zealand Relations: Issues for Congress," Report No. 85-92F, Congressional Research Service, Library of

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

Congress (Washington, D.C.),
26 February 1985, p. 9.

02/20/85 USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. A Soviet analysis of the anti-nuclear movements in New Zealand and Australia concludes that both are strong political groups that must be taken into consideration by policy makers in the two countries. The article says that two-thirds of New Zealand's population favors the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. Prime Minister David Lange's decision to refuse to allow US naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons to visit New Zealand ports is said to have widespread support. The organization of a new political party, named the Disarmament Party, is said to reflect the growth of anti-nuclear and anti-American sentiments in Australia. Two recent decisions by Prime Minister Robert Hawke--to refuse the US permission to use military bases in Australia for testing MX missiles or systems related to the "Star wars" project--are said to have been influenced by Australia's anti-nuclear groups.

New Times (Moscow), No. 8,
February 1985

02/23/85

USSR/NEW ZEALAND. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast says that the US has cancelled a naval exercise involving four of its allies in order to isolate New Zealand because of that country's anti-nuclear policies. The report claims that the US has unilaterally cancelled the military exercise codenamed ROLL CALL, which was to involve New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Canada and the United States in maneuvers taking place in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is stated that New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand is leading to the collapse of ANZUS, and is contributing to the growth of anti-nuclear sentiment in Australia and Japan.

FBIS/USSR 25 Feb 85

02/27/85

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke states that as a result of New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships, Australia will no longer pass US intelligence material to New Zealand.

Far Eastern Economic Review
(Hong Kong), 14 March 1984, p.
11

03/00/85

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The United States reportedly is pressing Australia to assume the role hitherto performed by New Zealand in monitoring Soviet naval movements in the Malacca Straits. New Zealand claims that the intelligence activity, which largely involves New Zealand forces based in Singapore, does not come under the ANZUS Pact.

Far Eastern Economic Review
(Hong Kong) 21 March 1984, p.
15

03/00/85

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Foreign ministers of the two countries hold security policy talks under the aegis of the ANZAC Pact. The ANZAC agreement of 1944 was largely replaced by the ANZUS Pact in 1951, but Australia-New Zealand defense talks under the bilateral agreement were revived in the early 1970s.

JRPS-TAC-85-014, 21 Jun 85

03/00/85

NEW ZEALAND. Opposition leader Jim McLay states that New Zealand's nuclear ships ban is having a serious impact on the country's relations with Pacific island countries and the Western Alliance. McLay agrees with Prime Minister David Lange that there is a considerable Soviet diplomatic initiative to establish a presence in the region.

JRPS-TAC-85-014, 21 Jun 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	SOURCE
03/04/85	AUSTRALIA/ANZUS. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke announces indefinite postponement of the July ANZUS Council meeting.	Keesing's Contemporary Archives (London), Vol. XXXI, p. 33506.
03/04/85	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke states that the ANZUS council meeting, usually held annually, will be postponed indefinitely. The announcement comes as the United States expresses unwillingness to undertake joint exercises with or provide intelligence to New Zealand.	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 14 March 1985, pp. 8, 11
03/05/85	NEW ZEALAND. Agence France Presse reports that a war veterans' organization is concerned over the ban on nuclear-armed warships and seeks a referendum on the issue. The opposition National Party, which supports nuclear-armed ship visits, is another organization that would like to see a referendum. Retired military officials have also noted the damage that the government position may cause to US-New Zealand defense relations.	JPRS-TAC-85-007, 7 May 85
03/05/85	USSR/ANZUS. TASS speculates that recent developments involving New Zealand have led to the collapse of ANZUS. TASS reports the following to support its claim: the annual ANZUS meeting, scheduled for July, has been postponed indefinitely; two ANZUS military exercises, both scheduled to take place in February, were cancelled; and the US is preparing a number of sanctions against New Zealand because of that country's refusal to allow nuclear-powered ships and naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons to enter its territorial waters. TASS says that New Zealand's actions will encourage anti-nuclear movements in other countries allied with the US.	FBIS/USSR 6 Mar 85
03/06/85	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Wellington's High Commissioner to Australia Graham Ansel in a speech in Canberra stresses that New Zealand hopes to continue participation in ANZUS, which it regards as a non-nuclear alliance, and is not turning toward neutralism or non-alignment.	JRPS-TAC-85-007, 7 May 85
03/20/85	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Proposed House of Representatives Resolution 91 expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue dialogue with New Zealand to persuade it to reconsider its decision regarding port access for US military vessels, and that the United States should consider a concept in which South Pacific countries support a nuclear-free zone but also allow port visits of nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels.	Lib Congress, SCORPIO Online Info System, File CG99
04/00/85	NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA/PACIFIC ISLANDS. A South Pacific Forum working group meets in Wellington to discuss a draft treaty for a regional nuclear-free zone.	JRPS-TAC-85-012, 13 Jun 85
04/00/85	NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. A regional nuclear-free zone treaty under discussion at Wellington by a working group of the South Pacific Forum would ban nuclear weapons testing, nuclear waste dumping and storage, and the manufacture of nuclear weapons in the region, but would allow	JRPS-TAC-85-014, 21 JUN 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
04/29/85	individual nations to make their own decisions on the hosting of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. Izvestiya states that the Soviet Union is actively supporting the move to make the South Pacific a nuclear free zone. The official newspaper of the Soviet Government claims that New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies have led to the proliferation of anti-nuclear sentiment throughout the region. Ten Pacific Island states are said to have banned the siting of nuclear weapons on their territory. The states mentioned are Papua New Guinea, Nauru, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Nine of the ten are said to oppose allowing ships with nuclear weapons from entering their territorial waters, the exception being Fiji. The Government of Australia, while not supporting these actions, is said to be dissatisfied with the nuclear policies of the Western powers. Izvestiya says further that the move to create a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific will not be complete until Tahiti, New Caledonia, Wallis, Futuna, and East Timor become independent states.	FBIS/USSR 2 May 85
05/00/85	PACIFIC ISLANDS. Papua New Guinea (PNG) National Union of Students (NUS) takes a stand against nuclear testing and nuclear armed warships in the Pacific and vows to fight harder for its views.	JPRS-TAC-85-015, 27 Jun 85
05/20/85	NEW ZEALAND. The Auckland newspaper <u>The New Zealand Herald</u> notes with concern that since Wellington's ban on nuclear ships there have been US nuclear ship visits to Tonga and Western Samoa and French moves to create a nuclear-vessel base near Noumea.	JPRS-TAC-85-020, 26 Jul 85
05/22/85	NEW ZEALAND. The Press expresses dismay that the policy of the new Labor Party Government of banning nuclear ships has made moribund the ANZUS Pact, in effect leaving New Zealand without a coherent defense policy. Prior to the election, Mr. Lange's party gave assurances that the ANZUS Pact would remain in force, but the paper believes the uncompromising and rigid policy of the government has undermined the alliance.	JPRS-TAC-85-020, 26 Jul 85
06/00/85	AUSTRALIA. The annual conference of the New South Wales branch of the Labor Party rejects a minority left-wing report urging phasing out of US nuclear bases in Australia and supports Federal Government defense policies.	JPRS-TAC-85-015, 27 Jun 85
06/00/85	NEW ZEALAND. Opposition Leader Jim McLay proposes a moratorium for 6-months', during which time the United States would not request port calls and New Zealand would place its nuclear ship ban "on hold" as a means to defuse tension between the two countries over ANZUS.	JPRS-TAC-85-020, 26 Jul 85
06/05/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA. Pravda reports that the Australian Democratic Party has introduced six draft laws for Parliament's consideration this year. The bills aim to prohibit the production, basing, and transport of nuclear weapons in Australia and its territorial waters. The Soviet daily says	JPRS-TAC-85-018, 18 Jul 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

these bills were introduced in response to dozens of petitions presented to the Party by voters.

06/28/85

USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. The official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reports that a working group of the South Pacific Forum has recently completed work on a draft treaty which, if signed by the thirteen member states of the organization, would ban the production, testing, and basing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific, and prohibit the dumping of radioactive wastes. Pravda says that the treaty will not include a statement banning the transport of nuclear weapons in the region because Australia is opposed to such a provision.

JPRS-TAC-85-021, 30 Jul 85

06/30/85

USSR/ANZUS. The Soviet journal Ekonomika, Politika, Ideologiya assesses recent developments in Australia and New Zealand relating to ANZUS. The article says that New Zealand is becoming resentful of US political and economic pressure to rescind the ban on visits by ships carrying nuclear arms. Reportedly, New Zealanders view the deployment of US nuclear weapons in various parts of the world, particularly the Pacific region, as a threat to world peace. The article says further that Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, while favoring the continuation of ANZUS, is interested in reducing his country's military cooperation with the US. The author makes the point that US nuclear-armed submarines in the Pacific can be controlled from US communication facilities in Australia, without consultation with the Australian Government. The US is said to be experiencing increasing difficulty in securing support for its policies, not only in ANZUS, but also in NATO and Japan.

JPRS-TAC-85-011-L, 9 Sep 85

23

06/30/85

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. An editorial in Pacific Islands Monthly says that New Zealand is alone in its opposition to port calls by American nuclear-powered and nuclear armed naval vessels. Fiji, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea are specifically mentioned as being amenable to receiving US naval vessels. The magazine argues that all of the Pacific Islands are members of the western alliance of free nations and that any diminution of the American military presence in the region would be unthinkable in light of the Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay. The editorial concludes by saying that one of the reasons that freedom can flourish in the Pacific Islands is because of the nuclear umbrella provided by the US.

Pacific Islands Monthly
(Sydney) June 1985

06/30/85

PACIFIC ISLANDS. The USS Texas, a nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser, visits Western Samoa in May. Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana says he welcomes the visit and believes that his country should assist friendly countries, particularly the US, Australia, and New Zealand, in whatever way it can. Alesana does not believe that a port call by a nuclear vessel poses any danger to the country's population or environment.

Pacific Islands Monthly
(Sydney) June 1985

07/00/85

NEW ZEALAND. New Zealand Commissioner in Hong Kong Frank Muller states that in his government's perspective, the ANZUS alliance remains intact despite New Zealand's nuclear ship ban. Muller notes that the United States, not New Zealand, cancelled the 1985 ANZUS Council session.

JPRS-TAC-85-026, 27 Aug 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----
EVENT -----
SOURCE -----

07/18/85 FBIS/USSR 23 Jul 85

USSR/AUSTRALIA. Pravda, reporting on the visit to Canberra by US Secretary of State George Shultz, says that the US is pressuring Australia to keep its ports and airfields open to US ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons despite Australian support for the idea of establishing a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. Pravda states that the Shultz visit to Australia took the place of the thirty-fourth ANZUS conference because Washington opposes inclusion of New Zealand in military related meetings as long as New Zealand enforces its anti-nuclear policies.

08/00/85 JPRS-TAC-85-028, 6 Sep 85

NEW ZEALAND. In July and August New Zealand officials discuss plans for legislation to ban nuclear-ship visits amid statements by US officials that such legislation would prompt the United States to consider ending its military alliance with New Zealand.

08/00/85 JPRS-TAC-85-028, 6 Sep 85

NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA. New Zealand Opposition leader Jim McLay tells Australians that his country's ban on nuclear ships imposes a greater defense burden on Australia and is causing an intensification of super power rivalry in the Pacific.

08/00/85 JPRS-TAC-85-030, 12 Sep 85

PACIFIC ISLANDS. The Fiji Anti-Nuclear Group (FANG) charges that the government's new naval base at Togailevu may be used to provide berthing for nuclear-armed ships. The organization has also proposed wide-ranging public discussions prior to signing of a regional nuclear-free treaty among Pacific Forum nations. FANG supports Vanuatu's nuclear-free zone concept, which would prohibit nuclear powered or armed vessels within their 200-mile zone.

08/06/85 JPRS-TAC-85-032, 19 Sep 85

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. With the endorsement of both Australia and New Zealand, the Pacific Forum meeting in Rarotonga approves a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty barring members from developing, manufacturing, acquiring, or receiving nuclear explosive devices, and from testing or stationing nuclear weapons. In related protocols, the United States and other states are invited to apply the treaty provisions to their own South Pacific territories and asked to attest that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against treaty signatories or test nuclear weapons within the zone. In commentary an Australian newspaper, The Sydney Morning Herald, states that the treaty is a means of containing wavering Forum states from adopting the ban on nuclear ships adopted by Vanuatu and New Zealand and expresses the hope that the United States and other nuclear powers will sign the protocols.

08/06/85 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, International Atomic Energy Agency Information Circular 331 (Vienna, Austria), February 1986

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty is endorsed by members of South Pacific Forum (Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa) and opened for signature.

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
08/14/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. TASS reports that Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa have signed a treaty calling for a ban on the stationing, testing, and production of nuclear weapons in these and other nations in the South Pacific. Four other nations also signed the treaty during a recent meeting of the South Pacific Forum. The Soviet news agency praises the treaty and says that the Soviet Union favors the establishment of nuclear free zones in other parts of the world.	FBIS/USSR 9 Aug 85
09/00/85	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND. Defense Minister Kim Beazley discusses Australian defense policy in an interview with <u>Pacific Defense Reporter</u> . Australia's response to the changes in ANZUS caused by New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships is to emphasize the strength of bilateral ties with both New Zealand and the United States and to ensure that these ties are isolated from the impact of US-New Zealand disagreements. Australia and New Zealand have plans to increase their surveillance of the South Pacific region. The primary objective of the Australian Defence Force is the defense of Australia, and Beasley foresees no deployment of Australian troops outside the immediate area.	Pacific Defence Reporter (Kunyang, Australia), September 1985, pp. 36-38
09/10/85	NEW ZEALAND. In placing the South Pacific Nuclear Free Treaty before Parliament, Prime Minister David Lange notes that the treaty does not preclude signatories from entering into treaties with countries that are nuclear-capable or prevent nuclear-powered ships from navigating in the South Pacific.	JPRS-TAC-85-037, 8 Oct 85
09/10/85	NEW ZEALAND. Prime Minister David Lange tells Parliament that his government respects the US policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear-weapons on its ships and at the same time will not change its own policy of not having nuclear ships in New Zealand. In discussion of Lange's policy, former Prime Minister and member of Parliament Sir Robert Muldoon states that Lange's policy alienates not only the United States but the whole of the Western alliance and "has taken away the only card we have to lay in helping New Zealand on all kinds of issues."	JPRS-TAC-85-037, 8 Oct 85
09/12/85	USSR/NEW ZEALAND. <u>New Times</u> reports on the recent concluded conference of New Zealand's Labor Party. The article says that the conference called for New Zealand's withdrawal from ANZUS and the establishment of foreign policies which would make the country neutral and non-aligned. Although New Zealand's Government is under no obligation to act on these recommendations, Prime Minister David Lange, who is a member of the Labor Party, said that he will give these matters serious consideration.	New Times (Moscow), No. 38, September 1985
09/15/85	PACIFIC ISLANDS. Fiji Prime Minister Kamise Mara criticizes France for continuing nuclear testing on Mururoa Island. An article in <u>The Fiji Times</u> says that Mara appreciates France's economic contributions to the region, but he believes that France is demonstrating a lack of respect for the wishes of people throughout the South Pacific by carrying on with its nuclear testing program.	JPRS-TAC-85-041, 18 Oct 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
09/18/85	<p><u>NEW ZEALAND.</u> A Democratic Party member of Parliament introduces an anti-nuclear bill "to keep the government honest." The legislation, which would bar nuclear devices, nuclear weapons, and nuclear wastes, would make New Zealand the first country to become non-nuclear by law. Opposition spokesman Doug Graham states that the legislation would accomplish nothing except the end of the ANZUS pact. Another opposition leader, Doug Kidd of the National Party, states that his party would recommit New Zealand to the Western alliance and to ANZUS.</p>	JPRS-TAC-85-037, 8 Oct 85
09/18/85	<p><u>AUSTRALIA/PACIFIC ISLANDS.</u> Papua New Guinea has become the ninth member of the South Pacific Forum to sign the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. According to an article in the <u>Papua New Guinea Post-Courier</u>, the Australian Prime Minister attended the signing ceremony held in Port Moresby on 16 September. Mr. Hawke said that the treaty unites South Pacific countries in opposition to nuclear testing and dumping in the region. The Australian Prime Minister said that he turned down an invitation from France's President Mitterand because he does not consider that country's testing facility in the South Pacific to be safe.</p>	JPRS-TAC-85-041, 18 Oct 85
09/21/85	<p><u>NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES.</u> New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer concludes 3 days of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in an effort to narrow disagreements over New Zealand's policies banning port calls by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The US Government does not accept a New Zealand proposal that it send only non-nuclear armed ships on condition that the United States would not be asked to confirm or deny the presence on the ships of nuclear weaponry. A spokesman of the Department of State notes that the United States will "have to review its obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS alliance."</p>	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 3 October 1985, pp. 36-37
09/30/85	<p><u>AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS.</u> <u>Pacific Islands Monthly</u> reports on the signing and significance of the Treaty of Rarotonga at the August meeting of the South Pacific Forum. Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke is credited with originating the idea of establishing a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific in 1983. Three members--New Zealand, Vanuatu and Kiribati--maintain that the Treaty in its present form is not restrictive enough. The Prime Minister of Vanuatu, for example, wants to prohibit the mining and export of uranium. However, eight of the thirteen nations in the Forum signed the Treaty on 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing, and the other countries are expected to sign at next year's Forum meeting. On another issue, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange proposed that Forum members consider the establishment of a "regional defense cooperative." Mr. Lange says that initially regional cooperation could include sharing intelligence on foreign fishing activity in the South Pacific and mutual assistance in deterring incidents of terrorism. <u>Pacific Islands Monthly</u> indicates that there is no interest in instituting such an arrangement at the present time.</p>	Pacific Islands Monthly (Sydney) September 1985

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
10/10/85	USSR/ANZUS. TASS reports New Zealand is not participating in the ANZUS military exercise known as CORAL SEA '85. The Australian and US navies are said to be conducting the exercise off the Australian coast to practice joint naval operations. The poor state of US-New Zealand relations caused by the latter's anti-nuclear policies are given as the reason New Zealand is not taking part in the exercise.	FBIS/USSR 10 Oct 85
11/18/85	USSR/NEW ZEALAND. TASS reports that the Lange Government plans to introduce legislation in December to codify its anti-nuclear policies. The Soviet news agency says that the US is threatening to terminate the ANZUS alliance if the legislation is adopted by New Zealand's Parliament.	FBIS/USSR 18 Nov 85
11/21/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. An article in the Soviet daily <u>Sovetskaya Rossiya</u> suggests that the peoples of the countries belonging to the South Pacific Forum are pleased with the Avarua Treaty. The treaty established a nuclear free zone in the region. Reportedly, people in these countries are opposed to the US military presence in the region because they do not believe that the Soviet Union poses a threat to the region. The article concludes with a simplistic comparison of US and Soviet policies on nuclear issues and implies that the member nations of the South Pacific Forum favor the Soviet positions on these issues.	JPRS-TAC-86-015, 10 Feb 86
11/25/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. TASS reports on opposition to the most recent French underground nuclear test on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. Reportedly, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden criticized France for ignoring public opinion in their countries and the Pacific Island nations. Public opinion throughout the region is said to oppose any continuation of the French nuclear testing program. The Soviet news agency says that the Soviet Union supports the South Pacific Forum proposal to establish a nuclear free zone and discusses various Soviet foreign policy initiatives on nuclear issues.	FBIS/USSR 27 Nov 85
11/25/85	USSR/PACIFIC ISLANDS. TASS reports on opposition in the Marshall Islands to US missile testing in the region. Reportedly, a group of residents in the Pacific Kwajalein Atoll infiltrated US security at a base on the island of Mick to protest the use of the island to launch missiles for testing space-based weapons. The Soviet news agency says that the ultimate aim of protesters is to end US testing of weapons in the region.	FBIS/USSR 26 Nov 85
11/27/85	NEW ZEALAND. Prime Minister David Lange states that New Zealand has always seen ANZUS as a non-nuclear alliance, but that New Zealand's participation in the alliance remains viable on the basis of conventional weaponry.	FBIS/AP 4 Dec 85
11/27/85	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. An Australian Senator charges that the Northwest Cape military communications facility could be used to order a preemptive nuclear attack by the United States as the new US Trident II missile program takes effect over the next 4 years. The government has frequently	FBIS/AP 3 Dec 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
12/00/85	pledged that joint facilities in Australia would not be used to develop a first strike capability.	
12/00/85	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. The Government of New Zealand issues a study paper on its security policies following a stalemate with Washington over access to New Zealand ports and territorial waters by nuclear powered or nuclear armed US ships. The paper supports greater self-reliance in defense and stresses the importance of regional security but deemphasises an alliance-based defense posture. The paper also rejects armed or unarmed neutrality as an option for New Zealand. A committee of inquiry is to issue a follow-up report by mid-1986 that will influence a new defense white paper.	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 9 January 1986, pp. 14-15.
12/00/85	NEW ZEALAND. Prime Minister Lange tells reporters the withdrawal of US security guarantees will not add to New Zealand's risk, since the ANZUS treaty does not bind the three participating countries to do anything more than consult if one partner is attacked.	FBIS/AP 6 Dec 85
12/02/85	NEW ZEALAND. The Cabinet approves legislation barring port calls by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The legislation will be presented to Parliament for consideration later in the month.	
12/04/85	NEW ZEALAND. According to the Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> , Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer says in Canberra that New Zealand's newly proposed anti-nuclear legislation would not require declarations by the United States of what weapons its ships were carrying, but that determinations would be made by the New Zealand Government. Thus, according to Palmer, the legislation could permit the United States to allow its warships to visit again.	FBIS/AP 10 Dec 85
12/05/85	USSR/NEW ZEALAND. TASS reports that the Lange Administration is going ahead with its support for legislation now under consideration in the country's Parliament which would legally prohibit nuclear-armed ships from calling at ports in New Zealand. The Soviet news agency suggests that New Zealand's action on this issue is helping the cause of anti-nuclear groups in other Pacific nations allied with the US. Japan is the only such nation named.	FBIS/USSR 6 Dec 85
12/05/85	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. According to the Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> , Prime Minister David Lange states that New Zealand has a better capacity to tell whether US ships are carrying nuclear weapons than in February 1985 when a visit by the USS Buchanan was rejected. On the ANZUS Pact, Lange states that the United States would be acting unconstitutionally if it declared the ANZUS Treaty null and void following passage in New Zealand of anti-nuclear legislation. There is a 12-month notification of withdrawal period. According to Lange, one or two partners within the ANZUS Pact have no power to expel a third.	FBIS/AP 16 Dec 85

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
12/06/85	NEW ZEALAND. According to Agence France Presse, New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister tells a press conference in Canberra that New Zealand changed its draft anti-nuclear legislation to meet US objections, allowing the Prime Minister personally to allow entry of a foreign vessel without first being obliged to receive a report from the Defense Forces Chief of Staff.	FBIS/AP 6 Dec 85
12/10/85	USSR/AUSTRALIA. Soviet coverage of an October conference in Sydney, which was co-sponsored by the pro-Soviet World Peace Council and the Australian Peace Committee, suggests that there is a strong anti-nuclear and anti-US movement in Australia. According to New Times, the issues receiving the most attention during the 3-day meeting included: ending the arms race between the superpowers and preventing its expansion into outer space; promoting nuclear free zones and limiting the testing of nuclear weapons; and creating a zone of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. The article says that 28 countries and 48 Australian trade unions and peace organizations were represented at the meeting. It is claimed that these organizations support Soviet foreign policies on international issues.	New Times (Moscow), No. 49, December 1985
12/11/85	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. In a radio interview Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden states that New Zealand's proposed anti-nuclear legislation still has some 6-months to go through parliamentary procedures before becoming law. Hayden says that neither the United States nor Australia can decide what to do about New Zealand's participation in ANZUS until such legislation is passed. Australia intends to maintain its bilateral relations with the two other countries even in the event of a rift between the United States and New Zealand, and has already discussed with both partners its intention quickly to conclude a formal agreement with the United States should the US-New Zealand tie break down.	FBIS/AP 12 Dec 85
12/11/85	NEW ZEALAND. According to Agence France Presse, Prime Minister Lange states that under international law nuclear-armed warships have the right of innocent passage through New Zealand waters.	FBIS/AP 11 Dec 85
12/20/85	NEW ZEALAND. The government issues a discussion paper on defense, inviting public responses as it prepares a defense White Paper. The paper states that there are no serious external threats to the country and that the government will continue to seek a solution of the ANZUS issue that "restores a constructive relationship with the United States and ensures that nuclear weapons do not enter New Zealand."	FBIS/AP 30 Dec 85
01/00/86	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Prime Minister David Lange tells visiting Congressman Stephen Solarz that Wellington will not accept a Japanese-style solution to the nuclear ships impasse between New Zealand and the United States. Japan has a prohibition on the entry of nuclear weapons, but Japanese officials commonly state that since the US has not requested "prior consultation" it believes no nuclear weapons are being introduced.	FBIS/AP 28 Jan 86

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
01/00/86	USSR/AUSTRALIA. In Canberra, a Soviet arms control envoy holds talks with Australian officials and expresses support for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone concept and for New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships. most recent arms control proposals.	FBIS/AP 27 Jan 86
01/00/86	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. An Australian Government spokesman states that Prime Minister Bob Hawke does not support the proposal made by a recently visiting US Congressional delegation to suspend New Zealand from ANZUS.	FBIS/AP 27 Jan 86
01/29/86	PACIFIC ISLANDS. According to an Australian radio broadcast, Cook Islands Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis has notified the United States that his earlier standing invitation to the US Navy to anchor off Rorotonga is no longer in effect. Davis has declared the Cook Islands neutral.	FBIS/AP 30 Jan 86
01/30/86	NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS. The Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> reports that Cook Islands Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis says his country has declared neutrality in the wake of New Zealand's ANZUS treaty dispute with the United States. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and the Cook Islands Foreign Minister both deny that this is the case. The Cook Islands are nominally under the control and protection of New Zealand in defense and foreign affairs matters. The paper quotes Davis as saying "We don't think New Zealand can look after us. So what is the use of a bit of paper that says it will, but it can't." New Zealand plans to hold combined arms exercises in the Cook Islands in July.	FBIS/AP 6 Feb 86
01/31/86	NEW ZEALAND. Retiring Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Cedric Steward states that the New Zealand Navy is not big enough to remain professional without contact and exercises with allied forces that related skills, such as the ability to conduct search and rescue and civil defense operations, could also deteriorate. Steward states that he agrees with many New Zealanders who do not want nuclear weapons stored in their country, but that this is a quite different issue from that of port calls by nuclear-armed ships.	FBIS/AP 13 Feb 86
01/31/86	PACIFIC ISLANDS. In Canberra for talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Hayden, Papua New Guinea (PNG)'s Foreign Minister Legu Vagi states he believes the Soviet Union has no military interest in the Pacific.	FBIS/AP 10 Feb 86
02/00/86	NEW ZEALAND/USSR. Royal New Zealand Air Force surveillance plans detect a nuclear submarine, probably Soviet, in or near Cook Islands' territorial waters for 4 days between 17 and 20 February. In a statement the following month, Prime Minister Lange states that national security interests prohibit the release of sensor readings or disclosure of the nationality of the submarine.	FBIS/AP 27 Mar 86
02/00/86	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Speaking before the New Zealand Parliament, Australian Foreign Minister states that under Article IV of the	FBIS/AP 13 Mar 86

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE -----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
	ANZUS Pact Australian troops might be required to defend US forces should they come under attack by guerrillas in the Philippines. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange states that he will not support intervention. The discussion gives rise to press commentary over whether the Lange government is interested in some form of non-nuclear participation in ANZUS or whether it is opposed to participation in conventional mutual defense efforts under the pact as well.	
02/00/86	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. In a speech in Wellington Queen Elizabeth II states that the Labor Government's planned anti-nuclear legislation is not meant to weaken New Zealand's security alliance with the United States or Australia. The speech was drafted by the Lange government and was criticised by New Zealand opposition politician Jim McLay.	FBIS/AP 27 Feb 86
02/00/86	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/MALAYSIA. Army units from all three countries and Air Force units from New Zealand and Malaysia take part in a training exercise on the Thai-Malaysian border.	FBIS/AP 7 Feb 86
02/04/86	NEW ZEALAND. In an editorial the Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> accuses the Lange government of conducting a policy of "disarmament by stealth" by basing defense philosophy on the views of anti-nuclear or anti-American groups with little input from defense experts or the electorate. The newspaper states that despite government statements of loyalty to the West, the New Zealand military is having problems in getting weapon replacements and high-quality training for staff officers. The paper says that recent developments in government policy seem to resemble a policy paper produced for the Labor Party in 1983 which suggested that New Zealanders could be educated into an anti-ANZUS attitude.	FBIS/AP 19 Feb 86
02/04/86	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/PACIFIC ISLANDS/USSR. TASS reports that a South Pacific Forum delegation has concluded a visit to Moscow. During its 2-day stay, the delegation consulted with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials on the Forum's proposal to establish a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. The Soviet news agency says that the delegation was informed that the Soviet Union favors the establishment of nuclear free zones in the South Pacific and other regions of the world, and that the Soviet Government will respect these zones even if signatories are members of military alliances. Furthermore, the delegation was told that if any nation renounces the acquisition and basing of nuclear weapons in its territory, the Soviet Union will guarantee it will not be the target of a Soviet nuclear attack. Soviet officials are said to have asked questions about provisions of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.	FBIS/USSR 12 Feb 86
02/06/86	USSR/PACIFIC ISLANDS. The Soviet Ambassador to Fiji states his country would like to negotiate fishing agreements with more South Pacific nations after the success of the Soviet-Kiribati fishing agreement of October 1985. He adds that the Soviet Union has no desire for a military presence in the region.	FBIS/AP 7 Feb 86

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	SOURCE -----
02/19/86	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED KINGDOM. In Wellington British naval chief Sir John Fieldhouse states that New Zealand's anti-nuclear legislation, introduced to Parliament in December 1985, will weaken military and intelligence cooperation with Britain. Britain has made a number of proposals to resolve differences of view on the issue.	FBIS/AP 20 Feb 86
03/00/86	NEW ZEALAND. A Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> , reports that New Zealanders are more concerned about the economy than about ANZUS issues. In a poll in October 1985 only 8 percent of respondents thought that ANZUS was the country's most serious issue, and the number dropped to 4 percent in March 1986.	FBIS/AP 27 Mar 86
03/00/86	AUSTRALIA PACIFIC ISLANDS. Vanuatu Prime Minister Father Walter Lini criticised Australia and other South Pacific countries for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, stating that countries should declare themselves nuclear-free before they seek a regional treaty. Vanuatu declared itself nuclear free in 1982 and has not signed the treaty.	FBIS/AP 12 Mar 86
03/17/86	PACIFIC ISLANDS/USSR. In a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Cook Islands Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis, the USSR states it will accept a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific if other nuclear powers do the same.	FBIS/AP 18 Mar 86
03/18/86	NEW ZEALAND. An opinion column in the Wellington newspaper <u>The Evening Post</u> criticizes the Lange government for undue secrecy in the February 1986 violation of New Zealand's territorial waters by a nuclear submarine and states that the incident shows the inadequacy of Lange's go-it-alone defense policy.	FBIS/AP 26 Mar 86
03/25/86	NEW ZEALAND/USSR. Through its Ambassador in Wellington, the Soviet Union denies that a nuclear submarine detected in the Cook Islands in February 1986 was Soviet.	FBIS/AP 26 Mar 86
04/05/86	AUSTRALIA/SINGAPORE. Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew states in New Zealand that regional security will not be harmed by New Zealand's nuclear ship ban and departure from ANZUS, as long as Australia maintains its own defense arrangements with the United States.	FBIS/AP 8 Apr 86
04/08/86	AUSTRALIA. The government completes the Dobb report on restructuring national defense. The report, which is classified, reportedly emphasizes major changes in force structure and modernization to give first priority to the defense of Australia.	FBIS/AP 21 Apr 86
04/09/86	AUSTRALIA/UNITED STATES. Australia refuses a US request for its own oil storage facilities, offering instead the use of surplus facilities under Australian Navy control or private sector arrangements.	FBIS/AP 10 Apr 86
04/18/86	NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. New Zealand and the United States reportedly are discussing possible non-nuclear defense cooperation, according to Prime	FBIS/AP 29 Apr 86

ASIA AFTER ANZUS: CHRONOLOGY

DATE

EVENT

SOURCE

Minster David Lange. Lange states that New Zealand is ready to fulfill its ANZUS obligation in non-nuclear terms, and even to play a greater part in regional security.

04/21/86

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES. Following talks in Washington with President Reagan, Prime Minister Bob Hawke appears on television and states that the ANZUS Pact will be formally reduced to a US-Australian treaty in the event that New Zealand puts its ban on nuclear ships into law. Hawke notes that the ANZUS pact will remain open to renewed New Zealand participation at a future date if Wellington changes its position.

FBIS/AP 23 Apr 86