**Notes on ANZUS**

* Singed in San Francisco on 1st September 1951.
* Came into effect on 29th April 1952.
* Collective security agreement between Australia, New Zealand and the USA.
* Came about because Australia and New Zealand refused to sign a peace treaty with Japan that allowed Japan to re-arm (since they had both been invaded by Japan during WWII) unless the USA signed a collective security agreement with them both.
* The nations involved all fought together in the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Malayan Emergency.
* Unlike the NATO, ANZUS has no integrated defence structure or dedicated forces, but its members do carry out joint military exercises.
* In 1983, Reagan’s administration approached Australia about using the Tasman Sea as a testing area for MX missiles, as American test ranges were not long enough.
* President Malcolm Fraser of the Liberal Party agreed to place monitoring sites in Sydney for this purpose.
* However, in 1985, the newly elected Prime Minister Bob Hawke, of the Labor Party, withdrew Australia from the testing programme, sparking criticism from the Reagan Administration.
* Hawke had been pressured into doing so by the left-wing faction of the Labor Party, which opposed the proposed MX missile test in the Tasman Sea.
* To preserve its Australian-US military communications facilities, the Reagan Administration also had to assure the Hawke Government that those installations would not be used in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) project, which the Australian Labor Party strongly opposed.
* Despite these disagreements, the Hawke’s government remained supportive of the ANZUS security treaty.
* Following his election in 1984, New Zealand Labour Party leader David Lange banned nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels from entering New Zealand’s territory. He did this for four reasons:
1. There was a wave of anti-nuclear sentiment in New Zealand at the time.
2. The government were concerned about the dangers of radiation.
3. The French were testing nuclear weapons in the South Pacific at the time.
4. Lange disapproved of Reagan’s aggressive foreign policy concerning the USSR.
* Since the USA refused to confirm or deny which vessels were carrying nuclear technology, this act barred all US vessels from entering New Zealand’s territory.
* In February 1985, a port-visit request by the USA for the USS Buchanan was refused by New Zealand, as the Buchanan was capable of launching nuclear depth bombs. As this occurred after the government unofficially invited the USA to send a ship, this interpreted by the United States as a deliberate slight.
* The USA announced that it was suspending its treaty obligations to New Zealand until US Navy ships were re-admitted to New Zealand ports.
* The government said that New Zealand was "a friend, but not an ally".
* On 10th July 1985 French secret agents bombed a Greenpeace protest vessel in Auckland, causing one death.
* Since Western leaders did nothing about this, New Zealand became even more anti-nuclear and began distancing itself from the USA.
* On 8th June 1987 a law was passed which put New Zealand’s anti-nuclear policy into law.
* Despite ideological differences between its members, ANZUS remains in place today.
* Australia and New Zealand have provided troops in Afghanistan.
* Only Australia provided troops in Iraq, despite the Australian government’s disapproval of the conflict.