

otage), and Direction K (intelligence), and the sub-department 8b (responsible for Lebanon, Syria, Israel, and the Palestinians), under Col. Jusef Kalita.

- Persons are flown into the target countries, and obtain a working-pass or permit with the relevant cover (in some cases, they travel with cover names and papers from the beginning, to guarantee full anonymity). Their permanent contact persons are their assigned MfS agents, including during short training visits to friendly countries, for example, for weapons and explosives training in Poland or Bulgaria (operational direct training). The chief of these operations for Leipzig, Berlin, and the entirety of the German Democratic Republic was Karl Speerfeld, who worked directly under Markus Wolf, the deputy director of East German State Security Service.

- The Regional Administration Leipzig has 122 full-time agents responsible for contacts between the Third World and the University of Leipzig. These agents are specialized in the diverse currents of Islam, and have at their complete disposal the large oriental studies archives, correspondence of German embassies and the Foreign Ministry of the Third Reich, and cloister and other church sources on oriental studies. Special editions of small-type editions of the Koran are given as presents, along with other specially designed propaganda material, to guests. This is also where the contacts to the various communist party groupings, e.g., Iran's Tudeh Party, are made. Foreign students, who graduate from West German universities, are directly approached, politically won over, and receive grants for studying, and—in many cases—are advised to complete their studies in the West, in order to have better opportunities for conspiratorial work in the West later.

- In South Yemen, 13 full-time MfS agents are active at the present time, under Arab names. They are fluent in high-Arabic, and have undergone the relevant intelligence service training. They have a large radio station in direct contact with the MfS center in East Berlin. Four of these 13 agents are solely responsible for Palestinians, and organize meetings throughout the Arab world. Every three months there is a meeting in East Berlin (sometimes in Prague or Frunse) with the leadership of the MfS center office. It is suspected that these meetings are also conducted in conjunction with contacts from European terror groups, who go underground in South Yemen and receive training there. International terrorists are supported by Qaddafi via South Yemen.

- One of the suspected contact persons for Qaddafi is the nephew of the former minister and deputy for State Security under Mielke, Bruno Beater (deceased 1982), Joachim Beater. Joachim Beater (who also operates under the name Ahmed Bitar) was born in 1932. His parents went to Zurich in 1935 on orders of the Comintern, in 1937 to Sweden (Stockholm), and in 1938 to Moscow. In 1953 Joachim Beater became an officer of the MfS Regional Administration Leipzig, specializing in Syria and Egypt (trips to Damascus, Cairo, and Algiers).

## U.S. is withdrawing from the Pacific

by Linda de Hoyos

With the aid of the Socialist International, the Soviet Union is now making inroads into the South Pacific, where U.S. military strength has never before been contested. On Aug. 7, eight nations of the South Pacific Forum signed a treaty to create a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. The proposal for the treaty was introduced by the Labour Party Prime Minister of Australia, Robert Hawke, whose government has gone on record opposing the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The nuclear free zone treaty was signed by Australia, New Zealand, Tuvalu, Niue, Fiji, the Cook Islands, and Kiribati. Five other members of the South Pacific Forum—Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Nauru, and the Solomon Islands—have endorsed the treaty and are expected to sign it soon.

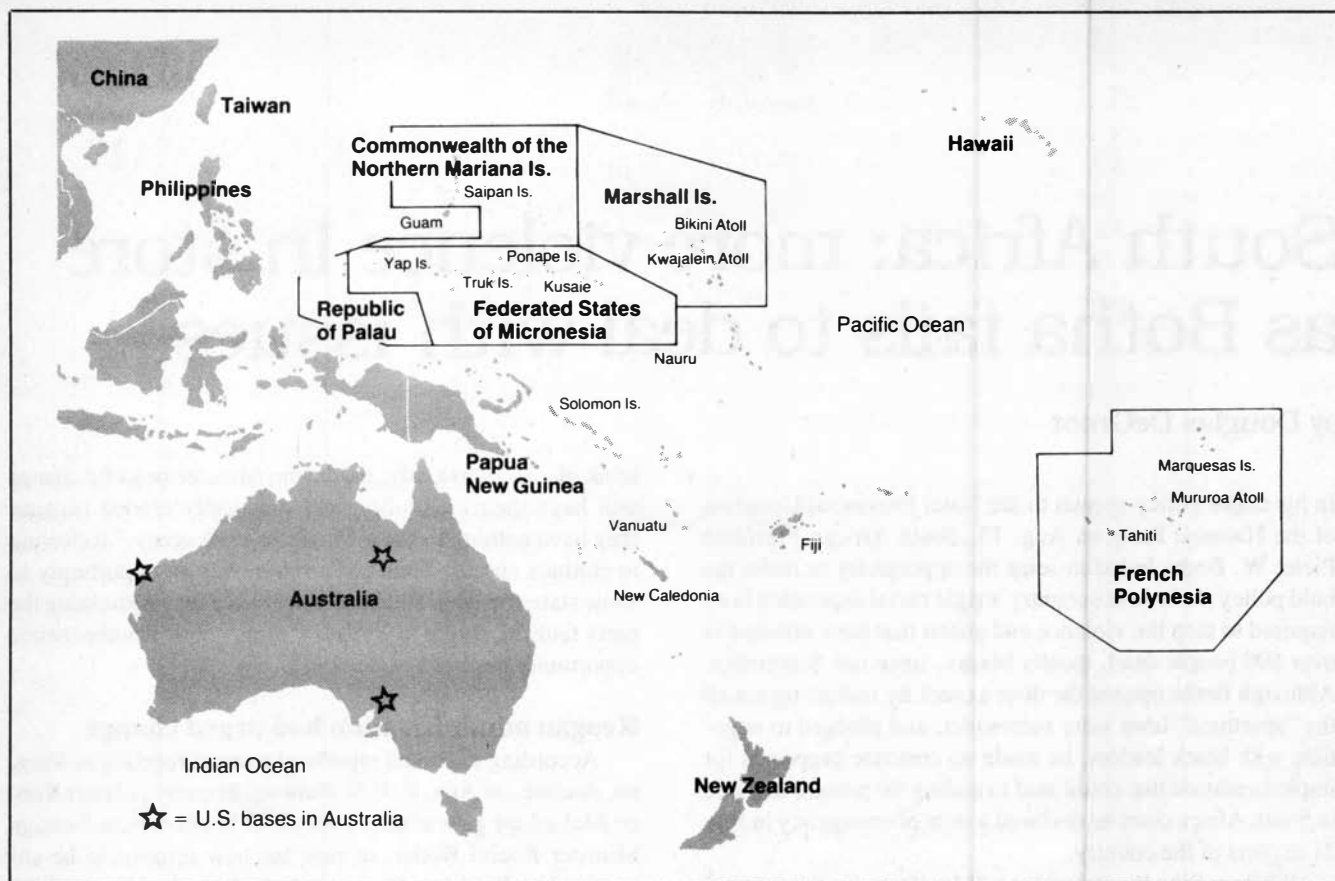
The treaty bans the building, acquisition, or receipt of nuclear weapons, and the testing of nuclear devices in the South Pacific. However, it leaves up to the individual countries whether or not to grant port rights to nuclear-carrying and nuclear-fueled ships.

The South Pacific is crucial as a front line of defense for the U.S. West Coast, and numbers of islands provide testing sites for U.S. missile capabilities. Nevertheless, Secretary of State George Shultz, while visiting Canberra in July, told Australia's Hawke he had full U.S. approval for the nuclear-free zone idea, since it would not interfere with U.S. naval operations. However, U.S. officials admit that the treaty will complicate U.S. access to the Pacific, and "will be used in a way to make it look like the U.S. is pushing its nuclear policy in parts of the world where they don't want it."

### Anzus break-up almost official

Immediately after the treaty had been adopted at the Forum, David Lange, the Labour Party Prime Minister of New Zealand, announced that he will proceed to make into law New Zealand's banning of ports of call to nuclear-carrying or nuclear-fueled ships. Such action would make official the destruction of the Anzus Treaty, the 1951 security pact between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. New Zealand has already refused port of call to U.S. naval vessels.

In a speech before the East-West Center in Hawaii in July, Secretary of State Shultz charged that New Zealand has "weakened regional stability, one of the most important links



in the effort to prevent nuclear war, and the erosion of Western unity only weakens the Western position and the chances for success in arms control. Our differences with New Zealand are specific and immediate.”

The Soviet Union has supported the formation of the nuclear-free zone, since it was first proposed at last year’s South Pacific Forum. The Soviets have waged a propaganda campaign for the zone through the Australian and New Zealand Socialist International trade unions. No matter how the participants might see it, given the Soviet military build-up in the Pacific, the nuclear free zone represents a potential major erosion of U.S. presence in the South Pacific.

### Soviets creep in

Meanwhile, without much fanfare, the Soviets have made significant inroads into the South Pacific islands. Palau, the island republic off the Philippines, considered as a possible replacement site for the U.S. bases on Luzon, now has a “nuclear-free” constitution which precludes its use as an alternative to the bases.

On July 10, the Soviets acquired fishing rights from the government of Kiribati, a 33-island country 3,000 miles north of Auckland. The agreement has caused concern in Australia, since, according to one Australian official, “The Soviets have a bad record, supported by plenty of evidence over a matter of years, of using shore facilities for subversive or spying

activities in the Caribbean, the South Americas, and South Africa.” Under the cover of “fishing rights” on Kiribati, the Soviets will be able to bring their sophisticated spying equipment closer to the Marshall Islands’ Kwajalein atoll missile range, where the U.S. is carrying out tests for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Vanuatu, to the west of Australia, is considered the “Cuba” of the South Pacific, with an Anglican prime minister who is also a Marxist. The Soviets have also now put in a bid to be allowed to fish for tuna in the 200-mile zone around Vanuatu, which is expected to be granted. Although the Kiribati agreement did not grant port rights, the Vanuatu agreement will likely include such a provision. Any decision by Vanuatu to grant fuel and water to the Soviet ships would amount to a permanent Soviet presence in the region.

In the case of most of the nations involved, the Soviets are moving into the vacuum that has been created by the lack of U.S. policy toward the region. Any Pacific country viewing U.S. policy toward the Philippines, where Clark Field and Subic Bay provide indispensable and irreplaceable services for the U.S. Seventh Fleet and for the entire U.S. command, communications, and control operations for the Pacific theatre, could only discern from State Department policy that the U.S. is pulling up stakes and heading out of the Pacific, in accordance with the New Yalta designs of the British masters of Lange and Hawke.