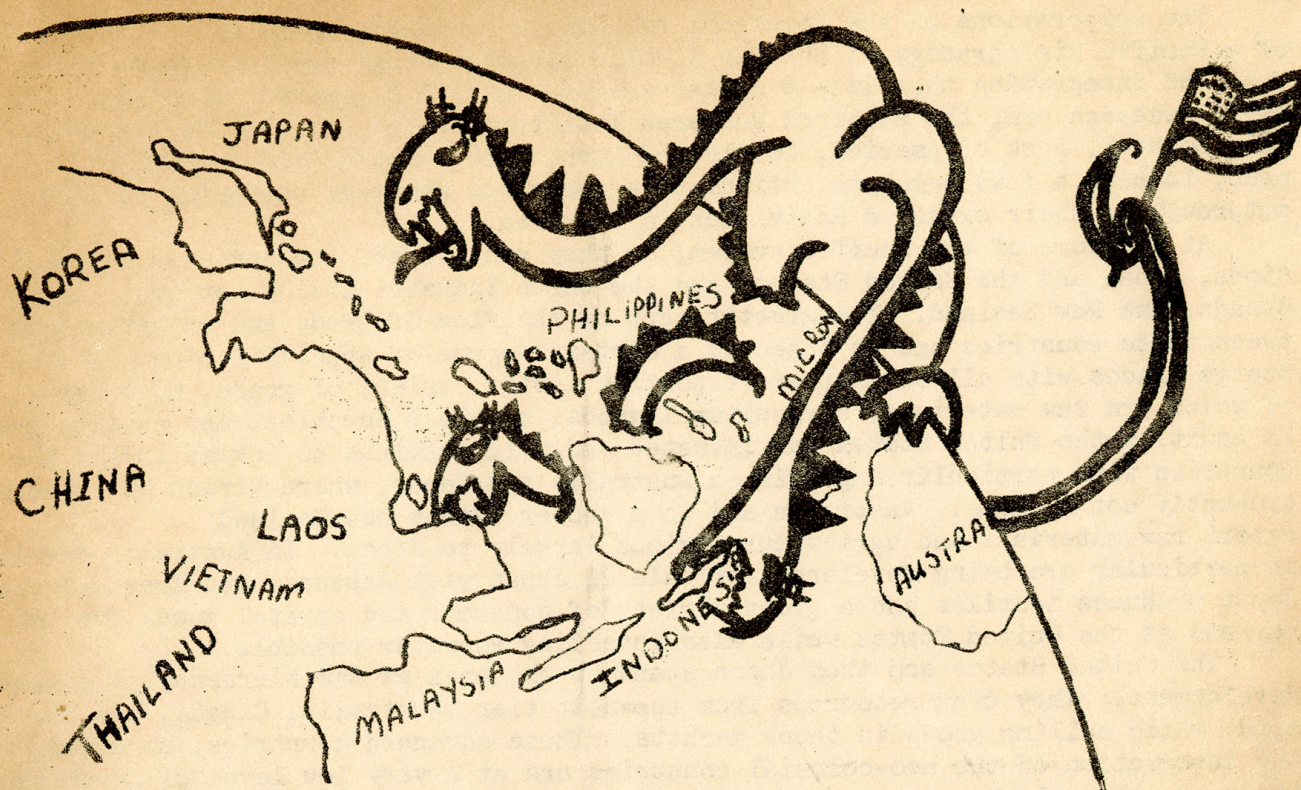


IMPERIALISM IN THE PACIFIC



YOU HAVE TO KNOW THE MONSTER TO BRING HIM DOWN
WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 13 & 14

WORKSHOPS ON

Imperialist Policies in:

Thailand
Vietnam
Laos
Japan
Korea
Micronesia
Malaysia & Singapore
Philippines
Indonesia
Oil investments
Development Banks
Counter-insurgency

SPEAKERS ON:

"Pacific Rim Strategy" - the
U.S. plan for military and
economic domination of Asia
Japan and Okinawa
The Movement and Anti-imperialism
China

DEMONSTRATE IN WASHINGTON WHEN
SATO VISITS NIXON NOV. 19

Sponsored By:

Asian Americans for Action
Committee of Returned Volunteers
New Universities Conference

Exact Location to be Announced

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PACIFIC RIM STRATEGY

The corporations in the forefront of Pacific economic expansion see the development of a Pacific Rim strategy as the key to orienting Southeast Asia and Japan toward the West and integrating them into a market system under US hegemony. Operating through their research arm, the Stanford Research Institute, these corporations (Kaiser, Union Oil, Bechtel, Bank of America, Castle and Cook, Utah Construction and Mining, and Tenneco, to name a few) began to articulate a conscious strategy beginning in 1967 as an outgrowth of their expanded activities in the area.

At the core of the Pacific system, as they see it, are the advanced industrial nations, Japan and the United States, and the three industrializing nations, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. The greater part of the flow of trade and investment is between these countries and is based on a certain degree of specialization. The United States trades with all the nations exporting a wide variety of goods, most important of which are raw materials, agricultural goods, consumer durables, and capital goods. In addition the United States has invested and will continue to invest in all the Asian countries with particular emphasis on Australia and Japan, where direct US investment is presently not welcome. Australia and to a lesser extent New Zealand export raw materials and agricultural goods largely to Japan. In Australia raw materials in particular are being developed for sale in Japan with Japanese and American capital. Japan produces textiles and a great variety of consumer and capital goods for the same markets as the United States while also investing wherever possible.

The United States and then Japan stand at the apex of the hierarchy of economic development. They draw resources from the next tier, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, while selling goods in these markets. These advanced countries, moreover, regard the integration of the neo-colonial countries are at a very low level of development, their growth could be spectacular and their potential as markets far greater than advanced countries. Second, the advanced countries view the raw materials of these countries as increasingly important to their economic well-being. SRI-International Vice President EdRobison explained, "The raw materials that enable the rich countries to grow richer must increasingly be bought from the poor. The industrialized nations are using these basic materials in geometrically increasing quantities...We are...forced to scour the world to find out sources..." Finally, Southeast Asia and Latin America have a special significance, as we have described, for the United States' ally, Japan.

The activities of Utah Mining and Construction, a major Pacific Rim corporation and affiliate of SRI, are typical of the complex international relationships developing around the Pacific Rim between the United States and Japan. Utah owns a controlling share of Marcona Mining. Marcona invested in the exploitation of iron ore in Peru in 1956. Now the ore is exported to Japan in ships constructed for Marcona in Japanese shipyards. The ships then move on to Indonesia and the Persian Gulf returning to the West Coast of the United States with oil. In 1967, Marcona began exporting alumina from western Canada with a fleet of Japanese-built ships. In Australia Utah is embarking on a joint venture with Mitsubishi, one of Japan's corporate giants. Together they have paid \$112 million (Utah put up 85 percent of the capital) to explore 1333 square miles in Queensland for coal. The coal will be moved to the coast on a railroad built by the government of Queensland and will then be shipped to Japan in Japanese-built ships. When Utah's construction of military bases in Thailand is taken into account we have a full picture of an expansive Pacific Rim corporation profiting both from the extension of the military perimeter on the Asian mainland and from the exploitation of raw materials behind this perimeter.

credit LEVIATHAN, Vol. 1, No. 3

Peter Wiley, "Vietnam and the Pacific Rim Strategy"