APPENDIX A

NATIONAL POPULATIONS AND AREAS (1954)*
(SOUTHEAST ASIA, AUSTRALASIA AND SOME CONTIGUOUS LANDS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (in thousands)</th>
<th>Total area (sq.miles)</th>
<th>Inhabitants per sq.km.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>19,464</td>
<td>261,757</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>72,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>21,720</td>
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<td>19,925</td>
<td>198,000</td>
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<td>Vietnam(North)</td>
<td>12,963 (1943)</td>
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<td>Vietnam(South)</td>
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<td>Brunei (Br.)</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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TEXTS OF ANZUS AND SEATO TREATIES

(I) Security Treaty Between Australia, New Zealand and the United States* (1 September 1951).

THE PARTIES TO THIS TREATY

REAFFIRMING their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments, and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific Area,

NOTING that the United States already has arrangements pursuant to which its armed forces are stationed in the Philippines, and has armed forces and administrative responsibilities in the Ryukus, and upon the coming into force of the Japanese Peace Treaty may also station armed forces in and about Japan to assist in the preservation of peace and security in the Japan area,

RECOGNIZING that Australia and New Zealand as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific Area,

DESIRING to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific Area, and

DESIRING further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area,
THEREFORE DECLARE and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

In order more effectively to achieve the objective of this Treaty the Parties separately and jointly by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE III

The Parties will consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened in the Pacific.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party recognises that an armed attack in the Pacific Area on any of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.
ARTICLE V

For the purpose of Article IV, an armed attack on any of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the Parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific.

ARTICLE VI

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE VII

The Parties hereby establish a Council consisting of their Foreign Ministers or their deputies to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council should be so organised as to be able to meet at any time.

ARTICLE VIII

Pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area and the development by the United Nations of more effective means to maintain international peace and security, the Council established by Article VII is authorised to maintain a consultative relationship with States, Regional Organisations, Associations of States, or other authorities in the Pacific Area in a position to further the purpose of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of that Area.

ARTICLE IX

This Treaty shall be ratified by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of Australia, which will notify each of the other signatories of such deposit. The
Treaty shall enter into force as soon as the ratifications of the signatories have been deposited.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely. Any Party may cease to be a member of the Council established by Article VII one year after notice has been given to the Government of Australia, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of such notice.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty in the English language shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Australia. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by the Government to the Governments of each of the other signatories.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE at San Francisco this First day of September, 1951.

(II) The South-east Asia Collective Defence Treaty*

(8 September 1954).

The Parties to this Treaty,
Recognizing the sovereign equality of all the Parties,
Reiterating their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they uphold the principle of equal rights of self-determination of peoples, and declaring that they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities,

Desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and to promote the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty Area,

Intending to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that any potential aggressor will appreciate that the Parties stand together in the Area, and

Desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual
and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

ARTICLE III

The parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments toward these ends.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each Party recognises that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence.
3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any State designated by unanimous agreement under paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

ARTICLE V

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall provide for consultation with regard to military and other planning as the situation obtaining in the Treaty Area may from time to time require. The Council shall be so organised as to be able to meet at any time.

ARTICLE VI

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of any of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third party is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE VII

Any other State in a position to further the objectives of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the area may, by unanimous agreement of the Parties, be invited to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The
Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE VIII

As used in this Treaty, the 'Treaty Area' is the general area of South-East Asia including also the entire territories of the Asian Parties, and the general area of the South-West Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, amend this Article to include within the Treaty Area the territory of any State acceding to this Treaty in accordance with Article VII or otherwise to change the Treaty Area.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other signatories.

2. The Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall notify all of the other signatories of such deposit.

3. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the instruments of ratification of a majority of the signatories shall have been deposited, and shall come into effect with respect to each other State on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.
ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE XI

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America in executing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article IV, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.
(I) Immigration Act, 1909-1949*

3.- (1.) The immigration into the Commonwealth of the persons described in any of the following paragraphs of this section (hereinafter called 'prohibited immigrants') is prohibited, namely:

(a) any person who fails to pass the dictation test: that is to say, who, when an officer or person duly authorized in writing by an officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in any prescribed language, fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer or authorized person.

No regulation prescribing any language or languages shall have any force until it has been laid before both Houses of the Parliament for thirty days and, before or after the expiration of such thirty days, both Houses of the Parliament, by a resolution, of which notice has been given, have agreed to such regulation;

But the following are excepted: (\textit{inter alia})

(b) Any person possessed of a certificate of exemption as prescribed in force for the time being;

4.- (1.) The Minister or an authorized officer may issue a certificate of exemption in the prescribed form authorizing the person named in the certificate (being a prohibited immigrant or an immigrant who may be

required to pass the dictation test) to enter or remain in the Commonwealth, and shall not, while the certificate is in force, be subject to any of the provisions of this Act restricting entry into or stay in the Commonwealth.

(2.) The certificate shall be expressed to be in force for a specified period only, but the period may be extended from time to time by the Minister or by an authorized officer.

(3.) Any such certificate may at any time be cancelled by the Minister by writing under his hand.

(4.) Upon the expiration or cancellation of any such certificate, the Minister may declare the person named in the certificate to be a prohibited immigrant and that person may thereupon be deported from the Commonwealth in pursuance of an order of the Minister.

5._(2.) Any immigrant may at any time within five years after he has entered the Commonwealth be required to pass the dictation test, and shall, if he fails to do so, be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant offending against this Act.

7. Every prohibited immigrant entering or found within the Commonwealth in contravention or evasion of this Act and every person who, by virtue of this Act, is deemed to be a prohibited immigrant offending against this Act shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months, and in addition to or substitution for such imprisonment shall be liable pursuant to any order of the Minister to be deported from the Commonwealth.
(II) War-time Refugees Removal Act, 1949*

4. (1.) This Act shall apply to every person -
   (a) who entered Australia during the period of 
       hostilities and is an alien;
   (b) who, during the period of hostilities, entered 
       Australia as a place of refuge, by reason of the 
       occupation, or threatened occupation, of any place 
       by an enemy, and has not left Australia since he 
       so entered; or
   (c) who, during the period of hostilities, entered 
       Australia by reason of any other circumstances 
       attributable to the existence of hostilities and 
       has not left Australia since he so entered.

   (2.) The Minister may, by writing under his hand, 
       certify that a person named in the certificate is a 
       person specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of 
       the last preceding sub-section and any such 
       certificate shall, for the purpose of this Act 
       (including any proceedings arising under this Act 
       or in which a question arises as to the application 
       of this Act to any person), be prima facie evidence 
       of the fact so certified.

5. The Minister may, at any time within twelve months 
   after the commencement of this Act, make an order for 
   the deportation of a person to whom this Act applies 
   and that person shall be deported in accordance with 
   this Act.

9. An officer may, without warrant, arrest a person 
   reasonably supposed to be a deportee and a person 
   shall not resist or prevent any such arrest.
   Penalty: One hundred pounds or imprisonment for 
   six months.

**APPENDIX D**

**THE WEST IRIAN DISPUTE**

**VOTING PATTERN IN THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**I**

**BREAK-UP OF AFRO-ASIAN AND AUSTRALASIAN VOTES ON THE DISPUTE IN THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1954)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the country</th>
<th>Pro-Indonesia</th>
<th>Anti-Indonesia</th>
<th>Abstained</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>(Joined in 1955)</td>
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<td>Ceylon</td>
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BLOC-WISE VOTING ON WEST IRIAN DISPUTE IN 9TH, 11TH AND 12TH SESSIONS OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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<tr>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Total votes for and against Indonesia</th>
<th>Afro-Asian Bloc</th>
<th>Western Bloc (inc-Bloc including Australia)</th>
<th>Soviet Bloc</th>
<th>Latin American Bloc</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Abstained (4)</td>
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<td>Anti-Indonesia (25) 1</td>
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* For data in this and the previous Table, the author is indebted to Robert C. Bone, Jr., The Dynamics of the Western New Guinea (Irian Barat) Problem (Cornell, Ithaca, New York, 1958), mimeographed, pp. 168-70.
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### Memoirs and Autobiographies


