

CHAPTER XXIX

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

§ 1. Relations with Commonwealth and Other Countries

1. Commonwealth Relations.—Australia's international relations have developed as a natural concomitant of Australia's growth from colonial status to independent nationhood. During this process Australia has remained on terms of close friendship and understanding with the United Kingdom. This intimate association, together with close co-operation with other countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, remains a basic principle of Australia's foreign policy.

Australia is represented at meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and of Commonwealth Finance and Foreign Ministers. It is a member of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, belongs to the Sterling Area, retains, with limitations, the system of judicial appeal to the Privy Council, and maintains High Commissioners in a number of other Commonwealth countries.

Between meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers the Australian Prime Minister has authority to consult with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers on matters of mutual interest. In addition, there is a constant flow of messages between the Australian Government and governments of other Commonwealth countries. In defence matters Australia's armed services send representatives to discussions by Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff; Australian naval ships take part in combined exercises with the navies of other Commonwealth members, and Australian officers maintain liaison with the Services of other Commonwealth countries.

2. Relations with the United States of America.—An important feature of Australia's international relations is her relationship with the United States of America. This relationship is formally expressed in a treaty known as the ANZUS Treaty which was signed pursuant to Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter, and provides that in the event of armed attack on any one of them in the Pacific, the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. The Treaty is designed to establish a closer working relationship between the three countries concerned. The ANZUS partners, in their consultations, make no attempt to decide matters affecting the vital interest of other countries. The machinery of the ANZUS Treaty consists of a Council composed of the three Foreign Ministers or their deputies, which meets periodically to discuss matters of mutual concern.

3. Australia and Asia.—Australia's geographical location to the south of Asia has become an increasingly important factor in Australia's foreign policy. Australia has sought to develop close relations and understanding with her Asian neighbours. This was evidenced by Australia's inclusion in 1963 as a full regional member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and an increasing recognition by Asian leaders of Australia's concern with, and contribution to, the solution of the problems of the region.

4. SEATO.—Following the cessation of fighting in Indo-China in 1954, Australia, with other countries situated in the South-East Asian region, or having responsibilities there, supported a proposal to form a collective defence alliance to guarantee the peace and security of the region from external aggression. On 8th September, 1954, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States signed the South-East Asian Collective Defence Treaty at Manila. They also signed a Pacific Charter stating the principles on which they had acted. A Protocol to the Treaty extended its operation to Cambodia, Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam, although no action on their territories would be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

While primary emphasis has been placed on the defence significance of the Treaty, an organization has been established in Bangkok to co-ordinate activities to combat subversion both by counter-propaganda and security training and by the development of the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the Treaty Area. To facilitate this task, the Australian Government in 1956 instituted a SEATO Aid Programme, under which by 30th June, 1965, aid to the value of £64 millions had been given to member countries in Asia to help develop their capacity to resist aggression and subversion and to stimulate economic development.

Under the scheme Australia is providing two geodetic survey vessels to the Philippines, a military technical training school, a vehicle base repair shop and two 50 kW radio transmitters to Thailand, telecommunication and technical training equipment to Pakistan, and barbed wire, corrugated iron and blacksmith's tools for the strategic hamlet programme in Vietnam. Australia has also provided military training, and technical training in the fields of engineering, telecommunications, naval architecture and dockyard maintenance, security procedures, and surveying for nearly 200 trainees from Asian member countries. In addition, a number of senior service officers of other member countries have visited Australia to foster understanding and to develop co-operation between the armed forces.

§ 2. The Colombo Plan

1. **General.**—The Colombo Plan originated at a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo in January, 1950. The meeting set up a Consultative Committee to review economic development in south and south-east Asia. The task of this Committee was to devise the most effective means of tackling the problems of economic development in the area and of focusing world attention on them.

Membership of the Consultative Committee is now made up of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Malaysia, the United States, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Korea, Bhutan, the Maldives Islands and Afghanistan.

Australian assistance under the Colombo Plan to 30th June, 1965, amounted to £58,641,744. Of this, £41,295,157 had been spent on economic development projects and £17,346,587 had been spent under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. Australia has placed emphasis on the importance of technical assistance in providing a base for economic development. A summary of expenditure, by country and under different heads, is set out in the following table.

AUSTRALIA'S EXPENDITURE ON THE COLOMBO PLAN TO 30th JUNE, 1965 (£)

| Particulars | Economic development | Technical assistance | | | | | Grand total |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Training | Experts | Equipment | Miscellaneous | Total | |
| Country— | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | 8,346 | 56 | .. | .. | 8,402 | 8,402 |
| Bhutan | 69,039 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69,039 | 69,039 |
| Brunei | .. | 37,904 | 523 | .. | .. | 38,427 | 38,427 |
| Burma | 1,617,595 | 631,973 | 59,099 | 254,998 | .. | 946,070 | 2,563,665 |
| Cambodia | 1,098,057 | 64,074 | 89,774 | 76,484 | .. | 230,332 | 1,328,389 |
| Ceylon | 3,882,271 | 402,087 | 191,814 | 158,771 | .. | 752,672 | 4,634,943 |
| India | 13,587,543 | 846,516 | 111,422 | 324,235 | .. | 1,282,173 | 14,869,716 |
| Indonesia | 3,886,527 | 2,021,312 | 500,003 | 253,667 | .. | 2,774,982 | 6,661,509 |
| Korea | .. | 103,372 | 1,153 | 6,030 | .. | 110,555 | 110,555 |
| Laos | 483,222 | 72,629 | 29,147 | 160,955 | .. | 262,731 | 745,953 |
| Malaysia | 1,064,467 | 3,144,953 | 1,026,268 | 888,982 | .. | 5,060,203 | 6,124,670 |
| Nepal | 132,539 | 73,132 | 29,320 | 14,818 | .. | 117,270 | 249,809 |
| Pakistan | 11,583,749 | 704,135 | 241,103 | 377,693 | .. | 1,322,931 | 12,906,680 |
| Philippines | 42,679 | 504,354 | 77,903 | 238,005 | .. | 820,262 | 862,941 |
| Thailand | 1,931,577 | 727,063 | 184,070 | 326,488 | .. | 1,237,621 | 3,169,198 |
| Vietnam | 1,605,695 | 470,031 | 179,119 | 447,116 | .. | 1,096,266 | 2,701,961 |
| General— | | | | | | | |
| Economic development .. | 310,197 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 310,197 |
| Mekong Project | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236,081 | 236,081 | 236,081 |
| Colombo Plan Bureau | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34,581 | 34,581 | 34,581 |
| Colombo Plan International Training Centre | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,630 | 12,630 | 12,630 |
| English Language Training Centre | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,647 | 30,647 | 30,647 |
| International House | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Publicity and publications .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,109 | 30,109 | 30,109 |
| Administrative and incidental expenses | .. | .. | .. | .. | 853,678 | 853,678 | 853,678 |
| Asian Institute of Economic Development | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37,964 | 37,964 | 37,964 |
| Total | 41,295,157 | 9,811,881 | 2,720,774 | 3,528,242 | 1,285,690 | 17,346,587 | 58,641,744 |

2. **Economic Development Aid.**—Most of Australia's contribution under the Colombo Plan has been spent on providing predominantly Australian-made equipment for developmental projects or on gifts of commodities such as wheat, flour, fertilizer, coal, copper and condensed milk which have been sold in the recipient country to raise counterpart funds for agreed developmental projects.

The projects assisted by Australia cover a wide range, including irrigation and preparation of land for food crops, irrigation and electric power projects, secondary industries, municipal services, road building, transport and communications facilities, broadcasting equipment and lignite mining.

A Technical Co-operation Scheme has been an integral part of the Colombo Plan since its inception in 1950. Co-ordination of technical assistance is provided by a Council for Technical Co-operation, which meets regularly in Colombo, served by a Colombo Plan Bureau.

3. Technical Assistance.—(i) *Training.* Australia had spent a total of £9,811,881 on training awards under the Colombo Plan up to 30th June, 1965. A total of 5,920 awards for training in Australia had been made. The main fields of study include engineering, public administration, education, nursing, science, medicine and health, and agriculture. Substantial numbers have also been trained in such fields as accountancy, arts, economics, food technology, social studies and industry.

At 30th June, 1965, a total of 4,103 awards had been granted under the correspondence scholarship scheme inaugurated by Australia in 1955. Main fields of study are accountancy, engineering, English, and trade courses. Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have joined the correspondence scheme. Malaysia has established a correspondence education scheme of its own, for which key personnel were trained in Australia under the Colombo Plan.

(ii) *Experts.* Australia has spent a total of £2,720,774 on experts and advisers up to 30th June, 1965. This involved the services of 563 experts and 127 advisers on 915 assignments. Of these numbers, 58 experts and 2 advisers were in the field at 30th June, 1965. The majority were in Malaysia and Thailand.

The following table shows the number of training awards and experts provided to Colombo Plan countries by Australia up to 30th June, 1965.

**AUSTRALIA: TRAINING AWARDS AND EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER
COLOMBO PLAN TO 30th JUNE, 1965**

| Country | Training awards | Correspondence awards | Expert assignments |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Afghanistan | 16 | .. | .. |
| Brunei | 24 | 13 | 1 |
| Burma | 439 | 350 | 14 |
| Cambodia | 35 | .. | 28 |
| Ceylon | 331 | 478 | 60 |
| India | 695 | 297 | 33 |
| Indonesia | 966 | 286 | 57 |
| Korea | 123 | .. | .. |
| Laos | 62 | .. | 7 |
| Malaysia | 1,647 | 2,528 | 280 |
| Nepal | 37 | .. | 6 |
| Pakistan | 466 | .. | 56 |
| Philippines | 419 | 70 | 27 |
| Thailand | 446 | 81 | 67 |
| Vietnam | 214 | .. | 20 |
| Regional (Projects) | .. | .. | 26 |
| Total | 5,920 | 4,103 | 682 |

(iii) *Equipment.* At 30th June, 1965, a total of 413 requests for technical equipment had been or were being met, at a total cost of £3,593,242.* The range of items supplied includes text books and Australian reference books for schools, universities and technical training institutions; equipment and tools for technical education; livestock and equipment for breeding programmes; radio receivers for use in remote areas; film projectors and visual aids for training centres; X-ray equipment for hospitals; and agricultural research equipment.

(iv) *Miscellaneous.* In addition to training awards, experts and equipment, technical assistance funds have been spent on contributions to the Colombo Plan Bureau, publications, International House, training centres and the ECAFE Asian Economic Development Institute.

*Includes £65,000 for equipment used in the Mekong Project and included under Miscellaneous in the table on page 1226.

§ 3. Participation in the United Nations

1. **Australia's Contributions to United Nations.**—Australia played an active part in drafting the Charter of the United Nations at the Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945 and has been a consistent supporter of the principles and objectives of the United Nations since its foundation. Australia's influence in the affairs of the United Nations has been exerted primarily through the annual debates in the General Assembly, through membership of the Security Council (1946–47 and 1956–57), the Economic and Social Council (1948–50, 1953–55 and 1962–64), and through the Trusteeship Council. In virtue of responsibilities for administration of the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea Australia has been a member of the Trusteeship Council since it was established.

In 1950 Australia joined fifteen other member States in answering the Security Council's call to help the Republic of Korea to repel Communist aggression from the north, and members of all three armed services took part in the three years of fighting which followed. Australia has also been directly involved in United Nations activities in many other parts of the world. Australia has contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of all United Nations peace-keeping operations, the largest of which have been the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East since 1956, the United Nations operation in the Congo (ONUC) in 1960–64, and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) since 1964. In addition to financial contributions, an Element of 40 Australian policemen has been made available for service with UNFICYP.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of its specialized agencies and of the Economic and Social Council. Australia is a foundation member of one of the four Regional Economic Commissions—The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the 4th and 15th Sessions of which were held in Australia. In 1963 Australia became a regional member of ECAFE.

Australia has had varying periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the principal specialized agencies. As a leading agricultural country, Australia played a large part in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Australia is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Australia served as a member of the governing body of the International Labour Organisation either as a Titular Government member or as a Deputy member for 1945–60, and in 1963 was again elected to the Governing Body as a Titular Government member for a further three-year term. Australia has also been a prominent member of the International Civil Aviation Organization since its inception, and in 1962 was re-elected to the Council as one of the nine States of principal civil aviation importance.

2. **Australia's Contributions in International Aid.**—Australia's contributions towards various forms of international aid through the United Nations and other international organizations for 1964–65 have amounted to about \$21,000,000. This is additional to the funds provided for the Colombo Plan and the cash grant for the development of Papua and New Guinea in 1964–65.

The Australian Government has contributed £3,650,921 to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from the inception of the Programme in 1950 up to June, 1965. This was spent on the provision of experts, training, supplies, and equipment and supplemented Australian aid under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

Australian experts sent abroad under the United Nations aid programmes up to 31st December, 1964, totalled 455. A total of 590 United Nations trainees had come to Australia up to 31st December, 1964.

Other contributions by Australia (as at June, 1965) have included £22,522,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA); £3,297,056 to the International Refugee Organization; £1,830,000 to Post-UNRRA Relief; £6,547,993 for food and medical supplies to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has been helping the under-privileged children of the world since its establishment in 1946; £1,799,000 of essential supplies to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; £1,390,000 of supplies to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees; £603,950 for the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; £155,000 for the relief of Hungarian refugees; £47,500 for the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account; and £625,000 to the United Nations Special Fund. Australia's assistance to the United Nations Children's Fund was recognized by the election of an Australian as chairman of the Executive Board for 1959. Australia was a member of the Board from 1947 to 1961.

Australia has also contributed £264,985 to the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration's programme for providing transportation from Hong Kong to countries of resettlement for refugees of European origin coming out of Mainland China.

In addition, Australia has made significant contributions to the development funds of international financial institutions; to June, 1965, these amounted to £21,265,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, £998,000 to the International Finance Corporation and £4,472,000 to the International Development Association.

In 1962, Australia supported the establishment of the UN/FAO World Food Programme and will contribute £669,000 in cash and kind for the three years of the Programme. Australia contributed £1.2 million by the end of 1963 to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and this money will be used on projects in South and South-East Asia.

§ 4. Diplomatic Representation

1. **General.**—The Department of External Affairs is responsible for advising the Minister for External Affairs and the Australian Government on the conduct of foreign affairs and relations with foreign Governments. Its officers staff the Australian diplomatic service and the consular and administrative service.

2. **Australian Missions Overseas.**—In September, 1965, Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

Embassies (26)

Argentina—Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.

Austria—Concordia Platz 2, EZ800, Vienna 1.

Belgium—Boulevard Brand Whitlock, No. 4 Woluwe, St. Pierre, Brussels.

Brazil—Caixa Postal 251—ZC—00, Rio de Janeiro.

Burma—88 Strand Road, Rangoon.

Cambodia—94 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom, Phnom Penh.

France—13 Rue Las Cases, Paris 7E.

*Germany, Federal Republic of**—Kolner Strasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn.

Greece—8 Macedon Street, Athens.

Indonesia—Pegangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta.

Ireland—33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Israel—145 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

Italy—Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.

Japan—9 Mita, Tsuna-Machi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Korea—32-10 Songwoldong, Sudae moon-ku, Seoul.

Laos—Quartier Phone Xay, Vientiane.

Nepal†—C/o Australian High Commission, New Delhi, India.

The Netherlands—Lange Voorhout 18, The Hague.

The Philippines—L & S Building, 1414 Dewey Boulevard, Manila.

South Africa—Standard Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.

Sweden—Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm 40.

Thailand—323 Silom Road, Bangkok.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow.

United Arab Republic—1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.

United States of America—1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Vietnam—Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon.

* The Australian Ambassador is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

† The Australian High Commissioner in India is currently Ambassador to Nepal.

High Commissions (11)

- Britain**—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Canada—Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo, 7.
Ghana—6/26 Milne Avenue, Accra.
India†—9/48 Sardar Patel Road, Chanakyapuri.
Malaysia—44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.
New Zealand—I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.
Nigeria—Investment House, 21/25 Broad Street, Lagos.
Pakistan—9 Kutchery Road, Karachi 4.
Singapore—MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore 9.
Tanzania—Bank House, Independence Avenue, P.O., Box 2996.

Other (12)—

Military Mission in Berlin‡—Olympia Stadium, Charlottenburg 9, Berlin.

Mission to—

- European Economic Community*—Boulevard Brand Whitlock, No. 4 Woluwe, St. Pierre, Brussels.
United Nations (New York)—750 Third Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
United Nations (Geneva)—254 route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva.

Consulate-General in—

- Spain*—Calle de General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid 3.
Switzerland—254 route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva.
New York—International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.
San Francisco—Qantas Building, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California.

Consulate in—

- Denmark*—Norregade 68, Copenhagen.
New Caledonia—45 Tce. Rue du Verdun, Noumea.
Portuguese Timor—Dili.

Commission in—

- Fiji*—Joong Hing Loong Building, 68 Thompson Street, Suva.

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for the control and administration of all the diplomatic and consular missions listed above with the exception of the High Commission, London, which is the responsibility of the Prime Minister's Department, and the Australian Consulate in Copenhagen, which is the responsibility of the Department of Immigration.

Specialist officers of the Trade Commissioner Service, other Commonwealth Government Departments and the Defence Services stationed abroad are attached to Australian diplomatic or consular missions. Senior attached officers are in some cases accredited to the missions with diplomatic or consular ranks approved by the Minister for External Affairs. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (for complete list of Trade Commissioner posts, *see p. 1232-3*).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains 16 offices overseas which engage in recruitment of migrants. A complete list of these offices is given in §6 of this chapter (*see p. 1234*).

* Administered by Prime Minister's Department.

† The Australian High Commissioner in India is currently Ambassador to Nepal.

‡ The Australian Ambassador is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

3. **Diplomatic Representatives in Australia.**—There are 33 non-Commonwealth and eight Commonwealth countries represented by diplomatic missions in Australia.

The following list shows the addresses of the oversea representatives in Australia. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. Consular representatives are not included. Particulars of these are contained in a publication *Consular Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia*, issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are more than 180 such representatives in Australia, and 53 countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Embassies (28)

- Argentina*—5a Arkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Austria—Ainslie Building, Ainslie Avenue, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.
Belgium—19 Arkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Brazil—55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.
Burma—85 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.
Cambodia—5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
China—70 Empire Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T.
France—6 Darwin Avenue, Acton, Canberra, A.C.T.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Greece—22 Arthur Circle, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
Indonesia—4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
Ireland—Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Avenue, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.
Israel—Turkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Italy—27 State Circle, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
Japan—3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
Korea—50 Darling Point Road, Darling Point, N.S.W.
Laos—47 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
The Netherlands—120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
The Philippines—Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Portugal—22 Bougainville Street, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T.
South Africa—Green Square, Jardine Street, Kingston, Canberra, A.C.T.
Sweden—Turkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Switzerland—37 Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
Thailand—1 Fraser Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—78 Canberra Avenue, Griffith, Canberra, A.C.T.
United Arab Republic—38 Empire Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
United States of America—Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Vietnam—39 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.

High Commissioners (7)

- Britain*—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.
Canada—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.
Ceylon—35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
India—63 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.
Malaysia—71 State Circle, Acton, Canberra, A.C.T.
New Zealand—M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.
Pakistan—59 Franklin Street, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.

Legations (5)

- Chile*—3 Aston Gardens, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, N.S.W.
Denmark—115 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Finland—537 New South Head Road, Double Bay, Sydney, N.S.W.
Peru—17 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
Uruguay—22 Bougainville Street, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T.

Other (1)

Commissioner for—

- Malta*—31 Clowes Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Vic.

4. **Agents-General for States.**—From early times the Australian colonies maintained agents in London to encourage immigration and to carry out commercial and financial negotiations. Since federation the States have continued to maintain Agents-General in London, all of whom work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia at Australia House, The Strand, London. The addresses of the Agents-General are as follows: New South Wales—56–57 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Victoria—Victoria House, Melbourne Place, The Strand, London, W.C.2; Queensland—Marble Hall, 409–10 The Strand, London, W.C.2; South Australia—South Australia House, 50 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Western Australia—Savoy House, 115 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Tasmania—457 The Strand, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

§ 5. Oversea Trade Representation

1. **The Australian Trade Commissioner Service.**—The Department of Trade maintains Trade Commissioners in 32 countries. The first permanent Trade Commissioner Post was set up in Canada in 1929. Before that Australia's only official trade representatives abroad were in the High Commission Office in London and at the Office of the Commissioner General for Australia in New York. By May, 1965, Trade Commissioners were established at the following posts: United States of America—New York, Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco; Canada—Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal; West Indies—Trinidad; Britain and Europe—London, The Hague, Vienna, Athens, Paris, Bonn, Hamburg, Geneva, Stockholm and Rome; Persian Gulf—Bahrain; Africa—Lagos, Nairobi, Salisbury, Johannesburg and Cairo; Lebanon—Beirut; India—New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta; Ceylon—Colombo; South-East Asia—Singapore, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Hong Kong; Japan—Tokyo; New Zealand—Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland; Philippines—Manila; Pakistan—Karachi; South America—Buenos Aires and Lima. Twenty-eight editions of the Department of Trade's promotion periodical "Austral News" now circulate in over 100 countries in four languages. (*See also* Australian Trade Missions, § 4 of Chapter XIV. Oversea Trade, p. 497.)

The addresses of Australian Trade Commissioner Posts overseas are shown in the following list.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia

- Argentina*—Australian Embassy, Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.
Austria—Australian Embassy, Concordia Platz 2, 2nd Floor, Vienna 1.
Britain—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Bahrain—Almoayyed Building, Government Road, Bahrain.
Canada—1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal, P.Q.; Suite 608, Burrard Building, 1030 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.; Australian High Commission, Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Ceylon—Australian High Commission, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7.
France—2nd Floor, 26 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris. 8E.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Australian Embassy, Kolner Strasse 157, Bad Godesberg, Bonn; 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 39, Hamburg 11.
Greece—Australian Embassy, 15 Valaoritou Street, Athens.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—continued

- Hong Kong*—Union House, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- India*—Mercantile Bank Building, 52 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1; 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1; 34 Golf Links Road, New Delhi.
- Indonesia*—Djalan Nusantara 39, Djakarta.
- Italy*—Australian Embassy, Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.
- Japan*—9 Mita Tsuna-Machi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Kenya*—4th Floor, Silo Park House, Queensway, Nairobi.
- Lebanon*—5th Floor, L'Union de Paris Building, Rue Maamari, Beirut.
- Malaysia*—44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.
- The Netherlands*—36 Jan Van Nassau Straat, The Hague.
- New Zealand*—London and Lancashire Building, 56 Shortland Street, Auckland; Phoenix Building, 91 Worcester Street, Christchurch; Australian High Commission, Fourth Floor, I.C.I. Building, Molesworth Street, Wellington.
- Nigeria*—Australian High Commission, 4th Floor, Investment House, 21–25 Broad Street, Lagos.
- Pakistan*—Australian High Commission, 9 Kutchery Road, Karachi 4.
- Peru*—Monterosa Buildings, Jiron Arica 837, Lima.
- The Philippines*—Australian Embassy, L & S Building, 1414 Dewey Boulevard, Manila.
- Singapore*—Australian High Commission, MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore, 9.
- Southern Rhodesia*—Central Africa House, Cnr. First Street and Gordon Avenue, Salisbury.
- South Africa*—10th Floor, Europa House, 32 Plein Street, Johannesburg.
- Sweden*—Australian Embassy, Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm 40.
- Switzerland*—Australian Consulate-General, 254 route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva.
- Thailand*—Australian Embassy, 323 Silom Road, Bangkok.
- United Arab Republic*—Australian Embassy, 1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.
- United States of America*—Australian Embassy, 3148 Cleveland Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Australian Consulate-General, International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.; Australian Consulate-General, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, Cal.; 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, Cal.
- West Indies, Federation of*—72 South Quay, Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I.

2. **Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers.**—Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers have no official status but supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner Service. Correspondents are located in Suva, Fiji; Taipei, Taiwan; Valletta, Malta; Port Louis, Mauritius; Mexico City, Mexico; Montevideo, Uruguay; Madrid, Spain; and Istanbul, Turkey. Marketing Officers are located in Rangoon, Burma; and Accra, Ghana.

3. **Trade Commissioners of Oversea Governments in Australia.**—

- Britain*—Senior British Trade Commissioner—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.
- British Trade Commissioners*—London Assurance House, 16–20 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.; M.L.C. Building, Cnr. Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane, Qld.; F.C.A. Building, Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A.; Prudential Building, 189 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.
- Office of the Hong Kong Government Trade Representative*—Kembla Building, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
- Office of the Fiji Government Representative*—38 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.
- Canada*—Canadian Trade Commissioners—A.M.P. Building, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; 2 City Road, South Melbourne, Vic.

Trade Commissioners of Oversea Governments in Australia—continued

Ceylon—Ceylon Trade Commissioner—The Wales House, 66 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Caltex House, 167–187 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Malaysia—Malaysian Trade Commissioner—71 State Circle, Acton, A.C.T.

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner—280–288 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—428 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.

Pakistan—Dalton House, 115 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

South Africa—South African Trade Commissioner—622 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic.

§ 6. Commonwealth Migration Offices

The Department of Immigration has established sixteen offices overseas. A series of Regional Offices has also been set up in certain countries to provide additional facilities.

Chief Migration Officers are attached to Australian Diplomatic Missions to Britain, the Netherlands, Greece, Austria, Germany and Italy. In Spain the Chief Migration Officer is also the Consul-General. Senior Migration Officers have been attached to the Diplomatic Missions to Sweden and the United Arab Republic, and Migration Officers to the missions to Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and France. In the Lebanon and Hong Kong, a Senior Migration Officer is attached to the Australian Trade Commission, and in Malta an independent office has been established under the control of a Senior Migration Officer.

The Administrative Officer to the Australian Trade Commissioner in Nairobi deals with migration matters in Kenya, and the diplomatic staffs of missions in other countries where Australia is represented are available to handle migration business on behalf of the Department.

Senior Immigration Officers Overseas

Austria—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Teinfaltstrasse 1, Vienna.

Belgium—Australian Embassy, Boulevard Brand Whitlock, 4 Woluwe, St. Pierre, Brussels.

Britain—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

Denmark—Australian Consulate, Norregard 68, Copenhagen.

France—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 28 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris.

Germany—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Victoria Haus, Hohenzollernring 103, Cologne.

Greece—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 15 Valaoritou Street, Athens.

Hong Kong—Australian Government Trade Commission, 9th Floor, Union House, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Italy—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Via Magenta 5, Rome.

Lebanon—Australian Migration Office, Al Ghanem Building, 211 Madame Curie Street, Sana'eh, Beirut.

Malta—Australian Migration Office, Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Cnr. High Street, Sliema, Valletta, Malta.

The Netherlands—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 1 Javastraat, The Hague.

Spain—Australian Consulate-General, Calle de General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid.

Sweden—Australian Embassy, Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Australian Consulate-General, 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva.

United Arab Republic—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 12 Hassan Sabri Street, Zamalek, Cairo.