

CHAPTER 30

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Relations with Commonwealth and other countries

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, Finance Ministers and Ministers for External Affairs. It belongs to the sterling area, retains, with limitations, the system of judicial appeal to the Privy Council, maintains High Commissioners in twelve other Commonwealth countries, and is a member of the main Commonwealth organizations providing for co-operation in economic, scientific, educational, and other fields.

Between meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers the Australian Prime Minister consults 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.

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 each 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. 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.*

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 more recently by Australia's decision to join the Asian Development Bank. There has been increasing recognition by Asian leaders of Australia's concern with, and contribution to, the solution of the problems of the region.

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 8 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 these 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 30 June 1966 aid to the value of \$15 million had been given to member countries in Asia to help develop their capacity to resist aggression and subversion and to stimulate economic development. This programme is complementary to Australia's Colombo Plan contribution. 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 a town water supply system for Bien Hoa, two surgical teams, and primary school textbooks for 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.

The Colombo Plan

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 31 December 1965 amounted to \$122,396,800. Of this, \$85,674,000 had been spent on economic development projects and \$36,722,800 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 31 DECEMBER 1965 (\$'000)

Country	Economic development	Technical assistance				Grand total
		Training	Experts	Equipment	Total	
Country—						
Afghanistan . . .	..	30.4	0.2	..	30.6	30.6
Bhutan . . .	269.6	..	..	..	..	269.6
Brunei . . .	..	76.6	1.0	..	77.6	77.6
Burma . . .	3,518.6	1,300.8	119.0	514.4	1,934.2	5,452.8
Cambodia . . .	2,199.8	143.2	187.4	153.2	483.8	2,683.6
Ceylon . . .	8,394.6	838.8	385.0	317.6	1,541.4	9,936.0
India . . .	27,184.4	1,780.6	227.6	650.8	2,659.0	29,843.4
Indonesia . . .	8,187.6	4,221.2	1,021.2	511.4	5,753.8	13,941.4
Korea . . .	..	274.2	7.6	80.6	362.4	362.4
Laos . . .	991.8	183.0	62.0	332.8	577.8	1,569.6
Malaysia—						
Malaya . . .	1,071.9	3,262.8	932.6	538.4	4,733.8	5,805.6
Sabah . . .	468.0	1,167.4	228.2	243.8	1,639.4	2,107.4
Sarawak . . .	1,191.4	924.0	480.8	255.4	1,660.2	2,851.6
Nepal . . .	265.0	163.8	61.2	29.6	254.6	519.6
Pakistan . . .	23,583.6	1,504.6	507.8	876.6	2,889.0	26,472.6
Philippines . . .	85.4	1,072.6	164.2	479.6	1,716.4	1,801.8
Singapore . . .	..	1,423.6	513.0	755.4	2,692.0	2,692.0
Thailand . . .	4,369.4	1,620.4	409.4	685.6	2,715.4	7,084.8
Vietnam . . .	3,265.8	1,035.8	362.2	897.6	2,295.6	5,561.4
General—						
Mekong Project . . .	..	..	342.2	130.0	472.2	472.2
Miscellaneous . . .	627.2	..	..	..	2,233.6	2,860.8
Total . . .	85,674.0	21,024.0	6,012.6	7,452.8	(a)36,722.8	a 122,396.8

(a) Includes miscellaneous.

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.

Technical assistance

Australia had spent a total of \$21,024,000 on training awards under the Colombo Plan up to 31 December 1965. A total of 6,105 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 31 December 1965 a total of 4,982 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 are trained in Australia under the Colombo Plan.

Australia had spent a total of \$6,012,600 on experts and advisers up to 31 December 1965. This involved the services of experts and advisers on 953 assignments. Of these, 61 experts were in the field at 31 December 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 31 December 1965.

**AUSTRALIA: TRAINING AWARDS AND EXPERTS PROVIDED
UNDER COLOMBO PLAN TO 31 DECEMBER 1965**

Country	Training awards	Correspondence awards	Expert assignments
Afghanistan . . .	16	..	1
Brunei	24	19	6
Burma	441	404	31
Cambodia	35	..	37
Ceylon	335	733	74
India	703	359	61
Indonesia	1,015	296	94
Korea	143	..	2
Laos	72	..	11
Malaysia	1,324	2,562	225
Nepal	39	..	10
Pakistan	473	..	74
Philippines	436	77	33
Regional projects	346	..	26
Singapore . . . . .	..	380	123
Thailand	471	152	106
Vietnam	232	..	39
Total	6,105	4,982	953

At 31 December 1965 a total of 398 requests for technical equipment had been or were being met, at a total cost of \$7,452,800.* The range of items supplied includes text books and Australian reference books for schools, universities and technical training institutions; equipment

* Includes \$130,000 for equipment used in the Mekong Project and included under General in the table on page 1132.

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.

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.

Participation in the United Nations

Australia's contributions to the 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) and 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 from 1945 to 1960, 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. Australia was a member of the executive board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 1947 to 1961 and was re-elected in 1966 for a three-year term.

Australia's contributions in international aid

Australia's contributions towards various forms of international aid through the United Nations and other international organizations to 1964-65 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 contributed \$7,351,842 to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) 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. Australia also contributed \$1,230,000 to the Special Fund up to June 1965. EPTA and the Special Fund were merged on 1 January 1966 into the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Australia's contribution to the Programme to 30 June 1966 was \$1,170,000.

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

Other contributions by Australia (to June 1966) have included \$45,044,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA); \$6,594,112 to the International Refugee Organization; \$3,660,000 to Post-UNRRA Relief; \$13,575,986 for food and medical

supplies to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has been helping the underprivileged children of the world since its establishment in 1946; \$3,598,000 of essential supplies to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; \$2,960,000 of supplies to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees; \$1,307,900 for the programmes for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; \$310,000 for the relief of Hungarian refugees; and \$95,000 for the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account.

Australia has also contributed \$529,870 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 \$42,530,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, \$1,996,000 to the International Finance Corporation, and \$8,944,000 to the International Development Association.

In 1962 Australia supported the establishment of the UN/FAO World Food Programme and will contribute \$1,338,000 in cash and kind for the three years of the Programme. Australia contributed \$2.4 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.

Diplomatic representation

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.

Australian missions overseas

In May 1966 Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

Embassies (29)

- Argentina*—Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.
Austria—Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.
Belgium—4, boulevard Brand Whitlock, Woluwe-St.-Pierre, Brussels-4.
Brazil—Caixa Postal 251-ZC-00, Rio de Janeiro.
Burma—88 Strand Road, Rangoon.
Cambodia—94 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom, Phnom Penh.
*Ethiopia**—C/o Australian High Commission, Nairobi, Kenya.
France—13 Rue Las Cases, Paris 7E.
Germany, Federal Republic of†—Kölnnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn.
Greece—8 Makedonon 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, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul.
Laos—Quartier Phone Xay, Vientiane.
Mexico—Mexico City.
Nepal‡—C/o Australian High Commission, New Delhi, India.
The Netherlands—Lange Voorhout 18, The Hague.
The Philippines—L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.
South Africa—Standard Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.
Sweden—Sergelstorg 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.
Yugoslavia—Belgrade.

* The Australian High Commissioner in Kenya is concurrently Ambassador to Ethiopia. † The Australian Ambassador is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin. ‡ The Australian High Commissioner in India is concurrently Ambassador to Nepal.

High Commissions (13)

- Britain**—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Canada—Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa, 4, Ontario.
Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo, 7.
Ghana—6/26 Milne Avenue, Accra.
India†—9/48 Sardar Patel Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Kenya—Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.
Malaysia—44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.
New Zealand—I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington N1.
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.
Uganda‡—C/o Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.

Other (14)

- Military Mission in Berlin§—Olympia Stadium, Charlottenburg 9, Berlin.
 Mission to—
European Economic Community—4, boulevard Brand Whitlock, Woluwe-St.-Pierre, Brussels-4.
United Nations (New York)—750 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York.
United Nations (Geneva)—56–58 rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
 Consulate-General in—
Spain—Calle General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid 3.
Switzerland—56–58 rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
New York—International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York.
San Francisco—350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California.
 Consulate in—
Denmark—Norrveold 68, Copenhagen.
Germany, Federal Republic of—2 Hamburg 39, Neuerwall 39, Hamburg.
New Caledonia—45 Tce. Rue de Verdun, Noumea.
Portuguese Timor—Dili.
South Africa—1001 Colonial Mutual Building, 106 Adderley Street, Cape Town.
 Commission in—
Fiji—C.M.L.A. Building, 3 Central 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.

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 page 1138*).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains eighteen offices overseas which engage in recruitment of migrants. A complete list of these offices is given on page 1139.

Diplomatic representatives in Australia

There are thirty-four 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 fifty-three countries are represented.

* Administered by Prime Minister's Department. † The Australian High Commissioner in India is concurrently Ambassador to Nepal. ‡ The Australian High Commissioner in Kenya is concurrently High Commissioner to Uganda. § The Australian Ambassador to Germany is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Embassies (30)

- Argentina*—5a Arkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Austria—Ainslie Building, 39 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—Turrana 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—42 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.
Laos—71 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.
Mexico—Flat 7, 67 Jervois Street, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
*Nepal**—C/o Kitamo Arms, Flat F12, 9, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
The Netherlands—120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
The Philippines—1 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Portugal—22 Bougainville Street, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T.
South Africa—3 Zeehan Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.
Sweden—Turrana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Switzerland—37 Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.
Thailand—9 Daly Street, Deakin, 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—State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.
Vietnam—39 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.

High Commissioners (8)

- 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.
Malta—261 La Perouse Street, Red Hill, 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 (4)

- 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.

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.

* The Nepalese Ambassador to Japan is concurrently Ambassador to Australia and to New Zealand.

Oversea trade representation

The Australian Trade Commissioner Service

The Department of Trade maintains Trade Commissioners in thirty-two 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, 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, Osaka; 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 in the chapter Oversea Transactions, page 403.)

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, Seccion Comercial, Calle Rivadavia 1823—1° Piso-Dto. 'A', Buenos Aires.
- Austria*—Australian Embassy, Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.
- Bahrain*—Almoayyed Building, Government Road, Bahrain.
- Britain*—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
- Canada*—1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 2, P.Q.; Suite 608, Burrard Building, 1030 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.; Australian High Commission, Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.
- Ceylon*—Australian High Commission, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7.
- France*—2nd Floor, 26 Rue de la Pépinière, Paris, 8E.
- Germany, Federal Republic of*—Australian Embassy, Kölnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn; 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuerwall 39, Hamburg 11.
- Greece*—Australian Embassy, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.
- Hong Kong*—Union House, Chater Road, 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; Asahi Seimei Building, 4th Floor, 50, 5 chome, Koraibashi-suji, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
- Kenya*—Silopark 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 Nassastraat, The Hague.
- New Zealand*—London and Lancashire Building, 56 Shortland Street, Auckland C.1; Phoenix Building, 89-91 Worcester Street, Christchurch; Australian High Commission, Fourth Floor, I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.
- Nigeria*—Australian High Commission, Investment House, 21-25 Broad Street, Lagos.
- Pacific Islands*—c/o Department of Trade and Industry, A.N.Z. Bank Building, Cnr. Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.
- Pakistan*—Australian High Commission, 9 Kutchery Road, Karachi 4.
- Peru*—Monterosa Buildings, Jiron Arica 837, Lima.
- The Philippines*—Australian Embassy, L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.
- Singapore*—Australian High Commission, MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore, 9.
- South Africa*—10th Floor, Europa House, 32 Plein Street, Johannesburg.
- Sweden*—Australian Embassy, Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.
- Switzerland*—Australian Consulate-General, 56-58 Rue De Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex 1211, Geneva 19.
- Thailand*—Australian Embassy, 40 Chartered Bank Lane, Bangkok.
- Trinidad*—Colonial Building, 72 South Quay, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.
- United Arab Republic*—Australian Embassy, 1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.
- United States of America*—Paramount Buildings, 1735 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.; Australian Consulate-General, International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York; Australian Consulate-General, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California; 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, 5 California.

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; Valetta, Malta; Port Louis, Mauritius; Tel Aviv, Israel; and Istanbul, Turkey. A Marketing Officer is located in Rangoon, Burma.

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.
Ceylon—Ceylon Trade Commissioner—The Wales House, 66 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
China—Telford House, 300 George 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—330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.
Pakistan—Bligh House, 4–6 Bligh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
South Africa—South African Trade Commissioner—622 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic.

Commonwealth Migration Offices

The Department of Immigration has established eighteen 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 Migration Officers overseas

- Austria*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Teinfaltstrasse 1, Vienna.
Belgium—Australian Embassy, 4, boulevard Brand Whitlock, Woluwe-St.-Pierre, Brussels-4.
Britain—'Canberra House' Migration Office, 10–16 Maltravers Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Denmark—Australian Consulate, Norrevold 68, Copenhagen.
Fiji—Australian Commission, C.M.L.A. Building, 3 Central Street, Suva.
France—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 28 Rue de la Pépinière, Paris.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Victoria Haus, Hohenzollernring 103, Cologne.
Greece—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.
Hong Kong—Australian Government Trade Commission, Union House, Chater Road, 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, Valetta, Malta.
The Netherlands—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 1 Javastraat, The Hague.
Spain—Australian Consulate-General, Calle General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid 3.
Sweden—Australian Embassy, Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.
Switzerland—Australian Consulate-General, 56–58 Rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
United Arab Republic—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 12 Hassan Sabri Street, Zamalek, Cairo.
United States of America—Australian Consulate-General, International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York.
 Australian Consulate-General, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California.