

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 the majority of other Commonwealth countries.

Between meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the Australian Prime Minister has authority to consult with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers on any subject. 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, 1964, aid to the value of £5½ millions had been given to member countries in Asia to help develop their capacity to resist aggression and subversion and to stimulate economic development.

A further £1,000,000 will be spent under the Programme during the financial year 1964-65. 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 Maldive Islands and Afghanistan.

Australian assistance under the Colombo Plan to 30th June, 1964, amounted to £53,425,067. Of this, £38,476,594 had been spent on economic development projects and £14,948,473 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, 1964

(£)

Particulars	Economic development	Technical assistance					Grand total
		Training	Experts	Equip-ment	Miscel-laneous	Total	
Country—							
Afghanistan		878	..	..	..	878	878
Bhutan	66,907						66,907
Brunei		34,386	523			34,909	34,909
Burma	1,065,732	586,458	59,088	212,084		857,630	1,923,362
Cambodia	854,772	49,098	82,096	75,913		207,107	1,061,879
Ceylon	3,538,746	372,311	186,951	158,771		718,033	4,256,779
India	13,208,802	750,944	98,741	271,036		1,120,721	14,329,523
Indonesia	3,587,461	1,828,526	473,113	236,004		2,537,643	6,125,104
Korea		36,282				36,282	36,282
Laos	391,145	48,269	25,215	88,711		162,195	553,340
Malaysia	845,253	2,606,309	897,141	681,874		4,185,324	5,030,577
Nepal	132,477	56,613	25,477	13,035		95,125	227,602
Pakistan	11,289,766	595,499	218,445	313,556		1,127,500	12,417,266
Philippines	42,679	450,364	61,702	225,746		737,812	780,491
Thailand	1,598,915	604,193	120,582	323,744		1,048,519	2,647,434
Vietnam	1,546,154	368,717	170,934	422,778		962,429	2,508,583
Mekong survey			170,000	65,000		235,000	235,000
General—							
Economic development ..	307,785						307,785
Colombo Plan Bureau ..					31,538	31,538	31,538
Colombo Plan Interna-tional Training Centre					12,630	12,630	12,630
English Language Training Centre					21,914	21,914	21,914
International House					50,000	50,000	50,000
Publicity and Publications					26,020	26,020	26,020
Administrative and inci-dental expenses ..					721,391	721,391	721,391
Asian Institute of Econo-mic Development ..					17,873	17,873	17,873
Total	38,476,594	8,388,847	2,590,008	3,088,252	881,366	14,948,473	53,425,067

2. **Economic Development Aid.**—Most of Australia's contribution under the Colombo Plan has been spent on providing predominantly Australian-made equipment for development 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. An Australian is currently Director of the Bureau.

3. **Technical Assistance.**—(i) *Training.* Australia had spent a total of £8,388,847 on training awards under the Colombo Plan up to 30th June, 1964. A total of 5,235 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, 1964, a total of 3,797 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.

In February, 1963, the Colombo Plan English Teaching Centre was opened in North Sydney to provide intensive three-month courses in oral and written English for Colombo Plan students nominated by their governments. Up to 30th June, 1964, 118 students from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Malawi and Thailand have attended courses at the Centre.

(ii) *Experts.* Australia has spent a total of £2,590,008 on experts and advisers up to 30th June, 1964. This involved the services of 504 experts and 119 advisers on 831 assignments. Of these numbers, 60 experts and one adviser were in the field at 30th June, 1964. 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, 1964.

AUSTRALIA: TRAINING AWARDS AND EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER COLOMBO PLAN TO 30th JUNE, 1964

Country	Training awards	Correspondence awards	Expert assignments
Afghanistan	6	..	..
Brunei	24	13	1
Burma	402	348	14
Cambodia	29	..	19
Ceylon	304	473	57
India	604	297	31
Indonesia	943	284	52
Korea	82	..	..
Laos	42	..	6
Malaysia	1,444	2,231	251
Nepal	28	..	3
Pakistan	414	..	51
Philippines	380	71	26
Thailand	358	80	54
Vietnam	175	..	20
Regional (Mekong Project) .. .. .	..	..	25
Total	5,235	3,797	610

(iii) *Equipment.* At 30th June, 1964, a total of 385 requests for technical equipment had been or were being met, at a total cost of £3,088,252. 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.

§ 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 for a three-year term from January 1, 1962), 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 1961, Australia was appointed a member of the "Committee of Seventeen" subsequently expanded to the "Committee of Twenty-four"—a committee established by the General Assembly to implement Resolution 1514 (xv), the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

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. Australia has also been directly involved in United Nations activities in Greece (1947), Palestine (1947), Indonesia (1948–49), Kashmir (1947), the Arab States and Israel (1948), Hungary (1956–57), Cyprus (1964). Australia has contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of the United Nations military operation in the Congo which began in 1960. In addition, Australia has made a voluntary contribution of \$750,000 to the civil programme. Australia has also paid its share of the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East, and made a voluntary contribution of \$112,000 to the costs of maintaining the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the first three months of its operation and \$100,000 in respect of the second three months. To help meet the financial difficulties of the United Nations arising mainly from the costs of these operations and the failure of a number of member States to pay their share, Australia has bought four million dollars of United Nations bonds, the proceeds of which could be used to finance peace-keeping operations.

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 1963–64 will amount to over \$21,000,000. This is additional to the funds provided for the Colombo Plan and the cash grant of £25,250,000 for the development of Papua and New Guinea in 1963–64.

The Australian Government has contributed £3,315,921 to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from the inception of the Programme in 1950 up to June, 1964. 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 Technical Assistance programme up to 30th June, 1963, totalled 309. A total of 573 United Nations trainees had come to Australia up to 30th June, 1964.

Other contributions by Australia (as at June, 1964) 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, £6,307,993 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; £1,300,000 of supplies to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees; £553,950 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 £375,000 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, 1964, these amounted to £21,265,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, £998,000 to the International Finance Corporation and £3,272,000 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.**—At the beginning of 1964, Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

Embassies (26)

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

Austria—Tienfaltstrasse 1, 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 Norodom, Phnom Penh.

France—13 Rue Las Cases, Paris 7E.

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

Greece—15 Valaoritou Street, Athens.

Indonesia—Pegangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta.

Ireland—33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

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

- Israel*—145 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.
Italy—Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.
Japan—No. 9 Mita, Tsuna-Machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Korea—32-10 Songwol-dong, Suda Moon-Koo, 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 C.
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.

High Commissions (10)

- Britain†*—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Canada—Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo, 1.
Ghana—Ghana House, Accra.
*India**—9/48 Sardar Patel Road, Chanakyapuri.
Malaysia—44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.
Singapore Office—MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore 9.
New Zealand—Government Life Insurance Building, Customs House Quay, Wellington 4.
Nigeria—Investment House, 21/25 Broad Street, Lagos.
Pakistan—9 Kutchery Road, Karachi 4.
Tanganyika—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—Norrevold 68, Copenhagen.
New Caledonia—45 Tce. Rue du Verdun, Noumea.
Portuguese Timor—Dili.
 Commission in—
Fiji—Hotel Grand Pacific, 584-618, Victoria Parade, Suva.

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

† Administered by Prime Minister's Department.

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

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 representations (for complete list of Trade Commissioner posts, see p. 1225).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains migration missions which engage in recruitment of migrants in the following cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation: Hong Kong, Nairobi, and Valletta (see p. 1226).

3. **Diplomatic Representatives in Australia.**—There are 32 non-Commonwealth and eight Commonwealth countries represented by diplomatic missions in Australia.

The following list shows the addresses of the overseas 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 (27)

- 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*—31 Jardine Street, Kingston, 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*—50 Darling Point Road, Darling Point, N.S.W.
- The Netherlands*—120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra A.C.T.
- The Philippines*—1 Arkana Street, 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*—Tarrana 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*—83 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, 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—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—5 Grey Street, Deakin, A.C.T.

Uruguay—55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, 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 28 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, 1964, Trade Commissioners were established at the following posts: United States of America—New York, Washington and San Francisco; Canada—Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal; West Indies—Trinidad; Britain and Europe—London, Athens, Paris, Bonn, Stockholm and Rome; Persian Gulf—Bahrain; Africa—Accra, Nairobi, Salisbury and Johannesburg; United Arab Republic—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—Caracas and Lima. Twenty-eight editions of the Department of Trade's promotion periodical "Austral News" now circulate in 80 countries in three languages. (*See also* Australian Trade Missions, § 4 of Chapter XIV. Oversea Trade, p. 517.)

The addresses of Australian Trade Commissioner Posts overseas, and of Trade Commissioners of overseas governments in Australia, are shown in the following lists. The former include some recent additions to the posts mentioned above.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia

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

Bahrain—Almoayyed Buildings, Government Road, Bahrain.

Canada—1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal, P.Q.; Burrard Building, 1030 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.; Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo.

France—2nd Floor, 26 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, 8E.

Germany, Federal Republic of—Kolner Strasse 157, Bad Godesberg, Bonn; 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 391, Hamburg.

Ghana—Ghana House, Church Street, Accra.

Greece—15 Valaoritu Street, Athens.

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—Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.

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

Kenya—Silo Park House, Queensway, Nairobi.

Lebanon—L'Union de Paris Building, Rue Maamari, Beirut.

Malaysia—44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur; MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore 9.

Netherlands—Lange Voorhout 18, The Hague.

New Zealand—London and Lancashire Building, 56 Shortland Street, Auckland; Phoenix Building, 91 Worcester Street, Christchurch; Government Life Insurance Building, Customs House Quay, Wellington.

Pakistan—9 Kutchery Road, Karachi 4.

Peru—Monterosa Buildings, Jiron Arica 837, Lima.

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

Southern Rhodesia—Central Africa House, Cnr. First Street and Gordon Avenue, Salisbury.

South Africa—Cavendish Chambers, Jeppe and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg.

Sweden—Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm 40.

Thailand—323 Silom Road, Bangkok.

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

United States of America—3148 Cleveland Avenue, Washington, D.C.; International Building, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.; 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, Cal.; 3500 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, Cal.

Venezuela—Apartado 6481, Caracas.

West Indies, Federation of—72-74 South Quay, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

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; Port Louis, Mauritius; and Los Angeles, U.S.A.

3. Trade Commissioners of Oversea Governments in Australia.

Britain—Senior British Trade Commissioner—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.

British Trade Commissioners—Assurance House, 16–20 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 224 Queen 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.

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.

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

Malaya—Malayan Trade Commissioner—71 State Circle, Acton, A.C.T.

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner—14 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

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

§ 6. Commonwealth Migration Offices

The Australian diplomatic missions to Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Greece, Austria, and Spain have Chief Migration Officers attached to them. Senior Migration Officers are attached to the missions to Denmark, Sweden, and the United Arab Republic, and Migration Officers to the missions to Switzerland, Belgium, and France.

A Migration Officer is attached to the office of the Australian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, and migration business in Kenya is handled by the Administrative Officer of the Trade Commission there. In Malta, the Migration Officer is located at the Australian Migration Office, Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Cnr. High Street, Sliema, Valletta.

In other countries where Australia has diplomatic representation, migration inquiries are handled by the diplomatic staff.