

CHAPTER XXVIII

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

§ 1. International Exchange of Representatives

1. The Department of External Affairs.—The Australian Department of External Affairs was first set up in 1901, the year of federation. It dealt with United Kingdom relations, the administration of Papua, matters arising out of Australia's position in the Pacific, and immigration. The original department was abolished in 1916, and re-established in 1921 to deal with League of Nations matters, under the direction of the Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department, who was also Secretary for External Affairs. In 1935, External Affairs was separated from the Prime Minister's Department and became an independent Department, but Australia had no direct diplomatic representation in foreign countries until 1940. The number of diplomatic officers has risen from five in 1935 to 205, including eight women, in 1963.

2. Australian Missions Overseas.—In May, 1963, Australia had diplomatic or consular representatives in 39 countries in addition to United Nations Missions in New York and Geneva. There is also an Australian Mission accredited to the European Economic Community in Brussels. An External Affairs Officer is attached to the Australian Government Trade Commission in Hong Kong.

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for all Missions overseas, except the High Commissioner's Office, London which is the responsibility of the Prime Minister's Department, the Trade Commissioner Service which is the responsibility of the Department of Trade, and the Australian Migration Mission in Austria which is the responsibility of the Department of Immigration.

The following list shows the addresses of the various Australian diplomatic and consular representatives overseas. Full details of permanent Australian missions overseas may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

(i) *Embassies* (23)—

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

Argentina—Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Plaza San Martin, Buenos Aires.

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

Brazil—Caixa Postal 251, 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**—Kölner Strasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn.

Indonesia—Pegangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta.

Ireland—33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

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.

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

Laos—Quartier Phone Xay, Vientiane.

Nepal—Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India.

The Netherlands—18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague.

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

South Africa—714 North Vaal, 227 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.

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.

(ii) *High Commissions* (10)—

High Commissioner in—

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

Canada—Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo.

Ghana—Ghana House, Accra.

India†—Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

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—Mercury House, Suliman ben Nassor Street, Dar-es-Salaam.

(iii) *Legations* (1)—

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to—

Sweden—Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm C.

(iv) *Other* (11)—

Military Mission in—

Germany, Federal Republic of—Olympia Stadium, Charlottenburg 9, Berlin.

Mission to—

European Economic Community—Head, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (resident in London).

United Nations (New York)—750 Third Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

United Nations (Geneva)—254 route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva.

Consul-General in—

Greece—15 Valaoritou Street, Athens.

Switzerland—254 route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva.

United States of America (New York)—International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.

United States of America (San Francisco)—Qantas Building, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, Cal.

Consul in—

Denmark—Norrevold 68, Copenhagen.

New Caledonia—45 Tce. Rue du Verdun, Noumea.

Portuguese Timor—Dili.

* Administered by Prime Minister's Department.

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

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

(i) *Embassies* (25)—

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

- Argentina*—5a Arkana Street, Yarralumla, 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*—58 Captain Cook Crescent, Griffith, Canberra, 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.
- 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.

(ii) *High Commissioners* (7)—

High Commissioners for—

- 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*—Jardine Street, Kingston, Canberra, A.C.T.

(iii) *Legations (7)*—**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—***Austria*—Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Avenue, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.*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*—7 Blaxland Crescent, Griffith, A.C.T.*Sweden*—Turrana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.*Uruguay*—55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.(iv) *Other (1)*—**Commissioner for—***Malta*—31 Clowes Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Vic.

4. **Oversea Publicity.**—An Australian News and Information Bureau was established by Cabinet in March, 1950, to take over the functions previously carried out by the wartime Department of Information. The Bureau's principal functions are to make Australia more widely and favourably known overseas, to help other countries understand Australia's outlook, endeavours and potentialities and to foster good relationships in all Australian dealings with other countries. Its overseas organization consists of Bureaux in London and New York, Information Attaché posts at Australian diplomatic missions in The Hague, Bonn, New Delhi, Karachi, Djakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok, and an Assistant Trade Commissioner (Public Relations) at Singapore. The Bureau provides a service of publicity material to all these officers and also to other Australian diplomatic, trade and migration missions abroad. In addition, it provides, on secondment to the Department of External Affairs, a Press Attaché at the Australian Embassy in Washington.

5. **The Trade Commissioner Service.**—The Department of Trade maintains Trade Commissioners in 27 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, 1963, Trade Commissioners were established at the following posts: United States of America—New York, Chicago, Washington and San Francisco; Canada—Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal; West Indies—Trinidad; Britain and Europe—London, Athens, Paris, Bonn, Stockholm and Rome; 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. (*See also* Australian Trade Missions, § 4 of Chapter XIII. Oversea Trade, p. 544.)

The addresses of Australian Trade Commissioner Posts overseas, and of Trade Commissioners of overseas Governments in Australia, are shown in the following lists.

(i) *Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia in—**Britain*—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.*Canada*—Phillips Square Building, 1255 Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q.; Burrard Building, 1030W 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.*Ghana*—Barclay's Bank Building, High 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—Djalon Nusantara 39, Djakarta.

Italy—Via Sallustiana, 26, Rome.

Japan—Masonic Building, 13 Sakae-che, 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.

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.

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

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of—Central Africa House, Cnr. First Street and Gordon Avenue, Salisbury.

Singapore—MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore 9.

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, N.W., Washington, D.C.; International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.; Qantas Building, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, Cal.; 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill.

Venezuela—Apartado 6481, Caracas.

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

(ii) *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; Honolulu, Hawaii; Valletta, Malta; Curepipe, 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.

(iii) *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. **Specialist Attachés and Missions.**—The Department of Immigration has Missions or officers in Austria, Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Republic and West Germany. There are Joint Service Staff Missions in London and Washington, and Armed Service Attachés at a number of other diplomatic posts. There is a Scientific Attaché in Washington and specialist officers from other Commonwealth Government Departments are attached to Australian diplomatic missions when necessary.

7. **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 these Agents-General are as follows:—*New South Wales.*—56–57 Strand, London, W.C.2. *Victoria.*—Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2. *Queensland.*—Marble Hall, 409–10 Strand, London, W.C.2. *South Australia.*—South Australia House, 50 Strand, London, W.C.2. *Western Australia.*—Savoy House, 115 Strand, London, W.C.2. *Tasmania.*—457 Strand, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

§ 2. Australian Participation in 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 1st January, 1962), and through the Trusteeship Council. By 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. Australia has also been a member of a number of important subsidiary bodies. In 1961, Australia was appointed a member of 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.

An Australian was elected President of the General Assembly in 1948 and Australia has held a Vice-Presidency on three occasions—the Fifth (1950), Thirteenth (1958) and Seventeenth Sessions. An Australian was chairman of the Second (Economic) Committee of the General Assembly in 1954 and President of the Economic and Social Council in 1955. In 1957, Sir Percy Spender was elected to the International Court of Justice.

In 1947, Australian representatives served on two United Nations investigatory bodies set up to inquire into situations involving threats to the peace. One Commission was directed by the Security Council to investigate alleged violations of Greece's frontiers by her northern neighbours and the other was established by the General Assembly to investigate the Palestine problem. In 1948 and 1949, Australia served on the United Nations Good Offices Committee (later renamed the United Nations Commission for Indonesia) and played a prominent role in the negotiation of a settlement between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia.

In 1950, Australia joined 15 other member States in answering the Security Council's call to help the Republic of Korea to repel Communist aggression from the north. Both earlier and subsequently, Australia played a prominent part on successive commissions established by the United Nations in an attempt to unify Korea through nation-wide free elections. Australia remains an active member of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), which has its head-quarters at the Korean capital, Seoul.

In several other trouble spots, Australia is also helping the United Nations in its constructive and stabilizing task. In Kashmir, where fighting broke out between India and Pakistan in 1947, there are a number of Australian Army Officers serving as military observers with a United Nations group charged with the supervision of the cease-fire line. An Australian has for some time been Chief Military Observer, and another served for a period as mediator on behalf of the United Nations. Australian Army officers are attached to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), which was set up to help keep the peace between the Arab States and Israel after the outbreak of hostilities between them in 1948.

In addition to paying its share of the costs of the Congo operation, the Australian Government has contributed \$750,000 towards the United Nations Fund for the Congo and £19,000 towards the costs of sending two Australian Red Cross medical teams to the Congo. Australia has also bought \$4 million of United Nations bonds, the proceeds of which will go towards meeting the costs of the Congo operation. Two Australian officers serving with UNTSO were temporarily seconded to serve with the United Nations force in the Congo.

Australia was a member of the Security Council when it was urgently convened on 28th October, 1956, to consider the Hungarian uprising and the intervention of the Soviet Union to suppress it. In January, 1957, a five-member Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary was established by the General Assembly. The Australian Ambassador to the Philippines was a member of this Committee and was appointed rapporteur. The Australian Government assisted the United Nations cause by accepting large numbers of Hungarian refugees and helped the Special Committee by having inquiries conducted among the refugees in Australia on matters of concern to it.

In July, 1958, following the report of the Committee on the executions of Nagy and some of his associates, the Assembly adopted an Australian proposal that the Hungarian question be inscribed on the agenda of the 13th (1958) regular session of the General Assembly. Australia has since supported consideration of the Hungarian question at each subsequent session of the General Assembly.

The Australian Government has participated actively in United Nations deliberations on disarmament, and has been a member of the United Nations Disarmament Commission since 1958. Australia is also closely concerned with the possibilities of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space to ensure that all mankind shares the potential benefits of its exploitation. Australia's capacity to make a worthwhile contribution has been shown by experience in rocketry and related subjects and by the practical results obtained in Australia in the tracking of satellites launched by the U.S.S.R. and by the United States of America. This was recognized by the Assembly's inclusion of Australia in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, established at the General Assembly in 1958. In 1962, an Australian was elected Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere, Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of all 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, and the fourth and 15th sessions of ECAFE were held in Australia.

Australia has had varying periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the following specialized agencies—the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

As a leading agricultural country, Australia played a big part in the establishment of FAO and an Australian was independent chairman of the Council of the Organization from 1947 to 1951. From 1947 until 1957 and from 1961 until the end of 1963, Australia was a member of the FAO Council.

Australia is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Australia is also a member of the United Nations Scientific Committee set up to investigate the effects of atomic radiation. At the 13th (1958) General Assembly, the Australian Minister for External Affairs proposed a unanimously approved resolution calling for the co-ordination, application and dissemination of the results of scientific research. Since then, UNESCO has reported to the Economic and Social Council the results of its world-wide survey of major trends in scientific research for peaceful purposes conducted under the terms of the Australian resolution and, upon the recommendation of his Scientific Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General convened in February, 1963, a Conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas.

Australia has been represented on the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, which have responsibilities in various defined fields of social and economic activity. Australia has been represented on the Statistical Commission (1952-57 and 1960-63), the Commission on Human Rights (1947-56), the Social Commission (1950-52, 1954-56, 1958-61), the Commission on the Status of Women (1947-51, 1955-57, 1961-63), the Population Commission (1947-49 and 1952-53), and the Commission on International Commodity Trade (1955-60, 1962-64).

Australia's contributions towards various forms of international aid through the United Nations and other international organizations for 1962-63 amounted to a little more than \$13,000,000. In 1962-63, Australia made a cash grant of £20 million for the development of Papua and New Guinea.

The Australian Government has contributed £2,925,232 to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from the inception of the Programme in 1950 up to June, 1962. This was spent on the provision of experts, training, supplies, and equipment to under-developed countries, 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 December 31, 1961, totalled 234. Nineteen experts were appointed in 1961. A total of 428 U.N. trainees had come to Australia up to December 31, 1961. Sixty trainees arrived during 1961.

Other contributions by Australia (as at June, 1962) 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; £6,067,993 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; £1,299,999 of supplies to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees; £478,950 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 £201,600 to the World Food Programme. 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 £214,985 to the Intergovernmental 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, 1963, these amounted to £21,255,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, £989,000 to the International Finance Corporation, and £3,255,000 to the International Development Association.

In connexion with the United Nations-sponsored World Refugee Year in 1959, the Australian Government made a contribution of £50,000, and various voluntary organizations and private companies, including the United Nations Association of Australia and the Australian Red Cross Society, raised more than £700,000 for this appeal.

The Australian delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958 was led by the Commonwealth Solicitor-General. The Conference adopted four conventions dealing with—(i) the territorial sea and the contiguous zone; (ii) the high seas; (iii) fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, and (iv) the continental shelf. These conventions were open for acceptance by States. Each will come into force when it has been accepted by 22 States. No decision was reached on the important question

of the breadth of the territorial sea and the exclusive rights of coastal states over fishing in the zone of the high seas adjacent to their territorial sea. The Convention on the Continental Shelf had the effect of endorsing Australia's claims over its continental shelf and the natural resources of the shelf, as made in a Proclamation of September 11, 1953. It recognizes that a coastal state may exercise sovereign rights over the shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

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 has been represented by Government delegates and by the delegates nominated by workers' and employers' organizations on the I.L.O. Industrial Committees dealing with the special problems of the industries of major importance to this country, including the Textiles Committee and the Metal Trades Committee. At the 47th Session of the International Conference in 1963, Australia was elected to the Governing Body as a Titular Government member for a three year term.

Australia has also been a prominent member of I.C.A.O. since its inception and at the last I.C.A.O. Conference (1962) was re-elected to the I.C.A.O. Council as one of the nine States of principal civil aviation importance.

§ 3. Commonwealth Relations

Australia is a fully self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations with allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II as Sovereign and Head of the Commonwealth, is represented at meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, 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.

So far as Australia is concerned, Queen Elizabeth II is not only Head of the Commonwealth but a constitutional sovereign represented by a Governor-General appointed by her on the advice of the Australian Government.

The Australian Prime Minister regularly attends meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

Between meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the Australian Prime Minister has full constitutional 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 this process of inter-Commonwealth consultation, High Commissioners are the normal agents.

Australia is regularly represented at meetings of Commonwealth Finance and Foreign Ministers and at Commonwealth Trade and Education meetings.

In defence matters, Australian 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 service of other Commonwealth countries.

Australia or Australians also take an active interest in the many semi-official and unofficial bodies which exist to foster and strengthen Commonwealth bonds, such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Press Union, the Royal Commonwealth Society and similar organizations.

§ 4. 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 for co-operative 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.

The original participants in the Plan were Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom, with the United Kingdom territories in South and South-East Asia—all members of the Commonwealth of Nations. It was not, however, initiated as an exclusively Commonwealth venture; invitations were issued to the non-Commonwealth countries in the area to join, and it was hoped that Governments of countries outside the area, who could make valuable contributions to the Plan's objectives, would also participate. The United States joined in 1951 and it was available to other countries to enter on equal terms with those already participating.

Those which subsequently entered were Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Korea and Bhutan. The Plan thus took in virtually all the countries constituting what is known as South and South-East Asia.

The Plan may be divided into two sections: Technical Co-operation and Economic Development.

2. **Technical Co-operation.**—The table below summarizes the value of aid provided under the Technical Co-operation Scheme to individual countries by Australia up to 31st December, 1962.

AUSTRALIA: VALUE OF TECHNICAL AID PROVIDED UNDER COLOMBO PLAN TO DECEMBER, 1962

(£)

Country	Training	Experts	Equipment	Total
Brunei	24,476	523	..	24,999
Burma	529,953	47,981	174,374	752,308
Cambodia	28,823	75,747	69,436	174,006
Ceylon	321,595	185,243	140,827	647,665
India	644,938	58,875	208,474	912,287
Indonesia	1,507,178	380,111	226,230	2,113,519
Laos	19,707	23,342	54,779	97,828
Malaya	925,103	322,413	119,959	1,367,475
Nepal	39,919	24,638	1,390	65,947
North Borneo	317,678	61,767	75,362	454,807
Pakistan	478,238	211,344	205,660	895,242
Philippines	350,812	45,376	144,629	540,817
Sarawak	257,523	112,215	66,222	435,960
Singapore	473,628	174,270	79,057	726,955
Thailand	450,925	47,756	182,300	680,981
Viet Nam	255,711	138,083	205,773	599,567
Total	6,626,207	1,909,684	1,954,472	(a) 10,490,363

(a) In addition, £200,000 was spent on the Mekong Regional Project, and miscellaneous expenditure amounted to £241,572.

The amounts under the heading "Equipment" refer to the supply of equipment for education and research: books, tools, instruments, radios, and audio-visual teaching aids. Special items such as medical equipment for many countries, wool-testing equipment for India and equipment for the establishment of an experimental dairy farm at Ben Cat in Vietnam are also included.

3. **Training.**—From the commencement of the Plan until December, 1961, Australia has granted 3,816 training awards. In addition, more than 15,000 private students from Asian countries had received training in Australia.

The fields of training and the numbers involved from each country from the beginning of the Plan until 31st December, 1962, are shown in the following table.

AUSTRALIA: NUMBER OF TRAINEES UNDER COLOMBO PLAN FROM EACH COUNTRY, BY FIELD OF TRAINING, TO DECEMBER, 1962

Type of training	Brunei	Burma	Cambodia	Ceylon	India	Indonesia	Laos	Malaya	Nepal	North Borneo	Pakistan	Philippines	Sarawak	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	Total
Accountancy	11	1	1	3	35	1	24	25	2	3	56	250	45	14	7	250	
Agriculture	2	15	19	86	30	1	7	1	4	8	24	15	4	14	7	250	
Architecture	1	6	21	4	45	89	85	46	17	110	483	649	102	64	129	82	
Arts	5	6	20	12	16	3	10	2	11	1	7	17	11	22	110	483	
Aviation	1	5	12	8	25	3	1	1	1	3	10	2	11	1	1	46	
Banking, insurance and finance	10	14	1	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	22	110	483	649	
Dentistry	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	22	110	483	649	
Economics	5	3	51	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	22	110	483	649	
Education	2	30	9	61	6	159	1	39	1	18	8	23	21	23	55	27	
Engineering	6	31	2	14	115	178	79	10	18	38	18	14	56	25	45	649	
Food technology	2	9	20	16	1	1	1	1	1	42	7	3	1	1	1	102	
Forestry and forest products	22	4	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	
Industry	14	10	67	8	1	1	1	1	1	17	4	8	5	8	5	129	
Journalism, films and broadcasting	1	6	10	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	
Labour	9	4	6	6	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Libraries	3	4	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	
Livestock	2	5	43	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	
Medicine and health	1	17	3	10	17	16	41	2	23	17	31	15	34	38	5	270	
Meteorology	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
Mining and mineral research	83	2	14	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	146	
Nursing	12	24	51	6	152	6	6	17	13	16	25	2	330	64	47	282	
Police and legal	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	4	8	14	4	1	9	2	1	100	
Printing	11	1	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	261	
Public administration (general)	3	20	4	74	1	39	27	57	10	18	23	6	282	100	261	321	
Public administration (specialized)	2	19	2	7	4	1	19	10	11	6	12	7	3	2	1	34	
Science	17	9	28	38	78	1	7	18	20	10	8	24	3	261	321	46	
Social studies	5	14	5	20	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	
Surveying	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	
Textiles	1	3	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	
Trade	2	3	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	
Transport	5	1	6	11	17	1	2	10	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	99	
Veterinary science	1	6	7	10	8	11	1	4	3	20	6	14	2	13	103	3,277	
Wireless	1	6	7	10	8	11	1	4	3	20	6	14	2	13	103	3,277	
Total in Training	2,411	12	24	61	230	1,208	12	64	40	33	50	51	83	86	998	3,277	
Total Completed	17,335	9	246	471	571	9,367	14	98	316	251	106	186	214	67	3,277	3,277	
Grand Total	19,376	21	270	532	801	10,575	26	162	356	284	156	237	297	153	4,275	4,275	

4. Experts.—In the field of health, the main emphasis has been on combating tuberculosis. Australia has provided a Tutor Sister and six Sisters for the T.B. Nurses' Training School at Welisara, Ceylon, a nursing staff of some 40 for the Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital at Kuala Lumpur, ten Red Cross nurses and welfare workers for Malaya, and an anti-T.B. team comprising one doctor, two nurses, two laboratory assistants, and one technician for North Borneo. Two occupational therapists and two physiotherapists have gone to Ceylon and Indonesia. In addition, equipment and instruction have been provided for an Artificial Limb Centre at the National Orthopaedic Hospital, Manila.

Australian medical specialists and their assistants have visited Burma, India, Pakistan, Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, conducting surveys and giving demonstrations and lectures. The Royal Australian College of Surgeons has held Primary Fellowship examinations in Singapore in 1957, 1958 and 1961, with the Colombo Plan financing the visits of examiners, and of instructors to give preparatory courses.

In the field of agriculture, Australia's largest contributions have been in the Commonwealth Livestock Development and Research Farm in the Thal region of Pakistan, and an experimental dairy farm at Ben Cat in Vietnam.

In engineering, Australian visiting experts have been concerned largely with instruction in the operation and maintenance of equipment which has been supplied under the economic development programme. Australia has sent six tractor technicians to Pakistan, five to Ceylon, one to Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, and seven bus technicians and administrators to Indonesia. Ten instructors were provided for a printing school in Indonesia, and instructors in bricklaying, carpentry, building trades and motor mechanics for Malaya.

The following is a summarized list of Australian Colombo Plan experts provided as at 31st December, 1962.

**AUSTRALIA: EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER COLOMBO PLAN TO
DECEMBER, 1962**

Country	On assignment	Completed	Total
Brunei .. .. .	..	1	1
Burma	2	12	14
Cambodia .. .. .	..	11	11
Ceylon .. .. .	..	56	56
India .. .. .	..	21	21
Indonesia	11	34	45
Laos .. .. .	..	6	6
Malaya	8	90	98
Nepal .. .. .	..	3	3
North Borneo	1	22	23
Pakistan .. .. .	..	50	50
Philippines	2	22	24
Sarawak	9	17	26
Singapore	6	56	62
Thailand	1	24	25
Vietnam	2	18	20
Regional (Mekong Project)	9	15	24
Total	51	458	509

At 30th June, 1963, 71 experts were in the field and 479 assignments had been completed. In addition, by 30th June, 1963, Australia had provided 108 advisers to Colombo Plan countries, and one adviser was still in the field.

5. Correspondence Scholarships.—In April, 1955, correspondence courses for rural and clerical occupations, trades and professions were offered to the nominees of the Colombo Plan Governments. At 31st December, 1962, 11 countries were participating and 3,150 trainees were enrolled for correspondence courses under this scheme.

Trades courses offered include a preparatory trade course, fitting and machining, blacksmithing, automotive mechanics, sheet metallurgy, boilermaking, electrical fitting, electrical mechanics, automotive electrical, electrical refrigeration, carpentry, plumbing, house painting and decorating, hand composing, linotype composing, letterpress machining, bookbinding, radio mechanics and retail distributing. There is also a course of teaching methods for technical instructors.

The professional courses available in the technical fields now comprise architecture, building construction, radiography, land surveying, and engineering (civil, aeronautical, automotive, chemical, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining and production).

Clerical and accounting courses available include shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business principles and commercial correspondence, and accounting (syllabus of Australian Society of Accountants). A course in office practice was added in 1956 at the request of Asian countries.

Academic courses offered include Pure Mathematics I, Economics I, Statistics, Education I, English Literature I, History I, and Philosophy I.

Rural courses include agriculture, animal husbandry, farm mechanics, farm management and economics.

6. **Economic Development.**—The following table shows Australia's contribution to individual countries in respect of economic development as at 31st December, 1962.

AUSTRALIA: CONTRIBUTIONS TO COLOMBO PLAN COUNTRIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TO DECEMBER, 1962

(£)

Country							Capital aid
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	628,730
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	770,741
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,215,592
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,521,827
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,613,803
Laos	..	..	..	..	..	..	267,273
Malaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	492,770
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	126,714
North Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	205,348
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,606,655
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,180
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,933
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	823,821
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,290,825
Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	241,572
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 33,922,784

(a) The contributions up to June, 1963, amounted to £35,790,500.

Projects which have received Australian assistance include irrigation schemes in Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia; diesel locomotives and railway rolling stock for Pakistan, Malaya, India, Cambodia and Thailand; tractors, bulldozers, road rollers and earthmoving equipment for the Tungabhadra project in India as well as electrical gear for India's Ramagundam project; irrigation pumps for Burma; buses, tractors and telecommunications equipment for Indonesia; lignite preparation plant for Thailand, communications and agricultural equipment for Pakistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Nepal; equipment for essential municipal services in Cambodia, Malaya, Pakistan and Vietnam.

Australia continues to believe that its facilities and experience can be of most value in the fields of technical assistance to help raise the level of skills in Asian member countries.

This involves the training not only of technicians, but also of professional and administrative staff to provide a sound administrative framework in which economic development can be planned and implemented.

§ 5. ANZUS and SEATO

1. **ANZUS Council.**—On 1st September, 1951, in connexion with the re-establishment of peace with Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America signed a Security Treaty, pursuant to Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations, which provided that in the event of an armed attack on any one of them in the Pacific, each of the three would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification were deposited in Canberra on 29th April, 1952, on which date the Treaty came into force.

The machinery of the ANZUS Treaty comprises a Council, composed of the three Foreign Ministers or their Deputies. The Council meets periodically for consultation on matters of mutual concern to the parties to the Treaty.

The Council has met twelve times since the Treaty entered into force. The Twelfth Council Meeting was held in Wellington on 5th-6th June, 1963. It was attended by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Holyoake, the United States Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Harriman, and the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Sir Garfield Barwick.

2. **SEATO.**—Following the cessation of fighting in Indo-China, under the terms of the armistice that led to the Geneva Agreements, the Australian Prime Minister announced on 5th August, 1954, that plans were in hand to establish a South-East Asia Defence Organization. He said it was hoped that the countries of Asia would participate when it was seen that such an organization was designed to help preserve the national integrity of Asian as well as non-Asian countries. Australia would become a contributory party and would, in association with other nations acting similarly, accept military obligations in support of its membership. He said that it has been a tradition of Australian Governments that commitments were not accepted in advance and that such matters were for the determination of the Government and Parliament if and when war occurred.

In September, 1954, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America signed a collective defence treaty at Manila after a three-day conference. 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 South Vietnam. The security provisions of the Treaty are as follows:— Each Party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the United Nations (Article IV. (1)).

If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty of political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any pact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence (Article IV. (2)).

In 1956, the Australian Government instituted a SEATO Aid Programme under which, by 1962, a total of £3,000,000 worth of aid had been given to member countries in Asia to help them to discharge their defence responsibilities. In May, 1962, the expenditure of a further £3,000,000 was authorized under the programme during the three years to 1965. Under the scheme, Australia has provided a survey vessel for the Philippines Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey and is currently undertaking the construction of a second survey vessel; Thailand and the Philippines have received a wide range of useful equipment for the fighting services—ambulances, staff cars, uniform cloth, tents, tarpaulins, medical and dental supplies—and the establishment near Bangkok of a Military Vehicle Base Workshop under joint Thai/Australian auspices has commenced; telecommunications equipment and tractors have gone to Pakistan which has also received electronic welding and refrigeration training equipment for its military training institutions; a Military Technical Training School, established in Bangkok, has been completely equipped by Australia, and Australian instructors have been provided for it; Vietnam has received quantities of barbed wire and corrugated iron for use in housing and protecting villagers. Australia has also provided training for many servicemen from SEATO countries in Asia.