

## CHAPTER 6

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Relations with Commonwealth and other countries

Australia's international relations have developed steadily since its attainment of nationhood at the beginning of this century. Initially, association with Britain and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries were a major preoccupation. These links remain important principles of foreign policy. Australia also maintains particularly close relations with the United States of America and is continuing to foster regional association with the countries of Asia.

#### Commonwealth relations

In addition to being represented at the meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Finance Ministers, and Ministers for External Affairs, Australia belongs to the sterling area, retains the system of judicial appeal from the States' courts to the Privy Council, maintains High Commissions in most other Commonwealth countries, and is a member of the main Commonwealth organisations providing for co-operation in economic, scientific, educational, and other fields.

#### Relations with the United States of America

An important feature of Australia's international relations is its relationship with the United States of America. This relationship is formally expressed in the so-called ANZUS Treaty which was signed pursuant to Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter. It provides that, in the event of armed attack on any one of them in the Pacific, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand would each act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

#### Australia and Asia

Geographical location to the south of Asia has become an increasingly important factor in Australia's foreign policy. Australia is active as a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), as a regional member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), as a member of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee of the Asian Development Bank, and of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC); and also in commercial and professional associations.

#### United Nations

From the time of the drafting of the United Nations Charter, Australia has taken an active role in that organisation, primarily through participation in the General Assembly but also through membership of the Security Council (1946-47 and 1956-57), the Economic and Social Council (1948-50, 1953-55 and 1962-64), and the Trusteeship Council.

Contributions are made to various forms of international aid through the United Nations and other international agencies.

#### 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 organisation 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 1967 aid to the value of \$16.42 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. Australian SEATO Aid projects, completed or in progress, include the provision of geodetic survey vessels for 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, town water supply systems for Bien Hoa and Can Tho, three 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 more than 220 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, Afghanistan, Singapore, and Iran.

Australian assistance under the Colombo Plan to 30 June 1967 amounted to \$141,751,000. Of this, \$96,404,800 had been spent on economic development projects and \$45,346,200 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 30 JUNE 1967  
(\$'000)

Country	Economic development	Technical assistance			Total	Grand total
		Training	Experts	Equipment		
Afghanistan . . . . .	..	78.8	1.4	0.3	80.5	80.5
Bhutan . . . . .	289.9	..	..	..	..	289.9
Brunei . . . . .	..	78.6	1.0	..	79.6	79.6
Burma . . . . .	4,185.9	1,385.0	125.2	625.5	2,135.7	6,321.6
Cambodia . . . . .	2,627.8	210.4	234.9	223.8	669.1	3,296.9
Ceylon . . . . .	9,294.0	995.8	407.0	379.0	1,781.8	11,075.8
India . . . . .	29,464.4	2,103.2	281.7	692.7	3,077.6	32,542.0
Indonesia . . . . .	9,095.8	5,040.6	1,148.7	516.6	6,705.9	15,801.7
Korea . . . . .	..	451.1	32.4	158.4	641.9	641.9
Laos . . . . .	1,555.6	322.7	120.0	451.4	894.1	2,449.7
Malaysia . . . . .	3,709.3	6,986.1	2,014.3	1,598.0	10,598.4	14,307.7
Maldives . . . . .	..	12.0	..	0.6	12.6	12.6
Nepal . . . . .	266.5	239.8	78.9	30.0	348.7	615.2
Pakistan . . . . .	24,524.1	1,725.2	550.0	971.4	3,246.6	27,770.7
Philippines . . . . .	86.0	1,280.9	188.3	573.7	2,042.9	2,128.9
Singapore . . . . .	..	1,845.5	585.1	853.7	3,284.3	3,284.3
Thailand . . . . .	7,192.3	2,265.9	591.0	807.2	3,664.1	10,856.4
Vietnam . . . . .	3,481.0	1,438.0	396.1	918.1	2,752.2	6,233.2
General—						
Mekong Project . . . . .	..	..	342.2	130.0	472.2	472.2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	632.2	..	26.2	..	2,858.0	3,490.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>96,404.8</b>	<b>26,459.6</b>	<b>7,124.4</b>	<b>8,930.4</b>	<b>(a)45,346.2</b>	<b>(a)141,751.0</b>

(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, fertiliser, 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 \$26,459,600 on training awards under the Colombo Plan up to 30 June 1967. A total of 7,309 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 30 June 1967 a total of 4,284 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.

Australia had spent a total of \$7,124,400 on experts and advisers up to 30 June 1967. This involved the services of experts and advisers on 1,083 assignments. The majority of these 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 30 June 1967.

**AUSTRALIA: TRAINING AWARDS AND EXPERTS PROVIDED UNDER COLOMBO PLAN TO 30 JUNE 1967**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Training awards</i>	<i>Correspondence awards</i>	<i>Expert assignments</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Training awards</i>	<i>Correspondence awards</i>	<i>Expert assignments</i>
Afghanistan . . .	39	..	2	Maldives . . .	10	..	..
Brunei . . .	24	13	6	Nepal . . .	56	..	12
Burma . . .	469	360	33	Pakistan . . .	523	..	79
Cambodia . . .	57	..	42	Philippines . . .	518	72	33
Ceylon . . .	390	628	78	Singapore . . .	452	324	139
India . . .	827	303	66	Thailand . . .	580	81	146
Indonesia . . .	1,168	286	105	Vietnam . . .	293	..	46
Korea . . .	190	..	3	General, etc.	..	..	27
Laos . . .	102	..	13				
Malaysia . . .	1,611	2,217	253	<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>1,083</b>

At 30 June 1967 a total of 412 requests for technical equipment had been met, at a total cost of \$8,930,400. The range of items supplied include 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.

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. By virtue of responsibility for the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru prior to Nauru's independence in January 1968 and the continuing administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Australia has been a member of the Trusteeship Council, as an administering power, since the Council's establishment.

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 in 1956-67, 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 fifty 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 specialised 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 specialised 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 organisations to June 1967 amounted to about \$165,200,000. This is additional to the funds provided for the Colombo Plan and the cash grant for the development of Papua and New Guinea.

The Australian Government contributed \$7,527,000 to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) from the inception of the Programme in 1950 to December 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 \$1,500,000 to the Special Fund to December 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 1967 was \$1,755,000.

Australian experts sent abroad under the United Nations aid programmes up to 30 June 1967 totalled 634. A total of 752 United Nations trainees had come to Australia up to 30 June 1967.

Other contributions by Australia (to June 1967) have included \$45,044,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA); \$6,594,000 to the International Refugee Organization; \$3,660,000 to Post-UNRRA Relief; \$14,056,000 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; \$3,598,000 of essential supplies to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; \$3,320,000 of supplies to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees; \$1,443,000 for the programmes for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and \$96,000 for the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account.

Australia has also contributed \$530,000 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 1967 these amounted to \$47,590,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, \$1,996,000 to the International Finance Corporation, \$20,779,000 to the International Development Association, and \$3,795,000 to the Asian Development Bank.

In 1962 Australia supported the establishment of the UN/FAO World Food Programme and has contributed \$1,679,000 in cash and kind to the Programme.

### 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 December 1967 Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

### AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

#### Embassies (31)

- Argentina*—Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.
- Austria*—Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.
- Belgium*—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.
- Brazil*—Caixa Postal 251-ZC-00, Rio de Janeiro.
- Burma*—88 Strand Road, Rangoon.
- Cambodia*—94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh.
- China*—Arcadia Building, 402 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.
- Ethiopia*\*—C/o Australian High Commission, Nairobi, Kenya.
- France*—13 Rue Las Cases, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>.
- Germany, Federal Republic of*†—Kölner Strasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn.
- Greece*—8 Makedonon Street, Athens.
- Indonesia*—Djalan Thamrin 15, Gambir, Djakarta.
- Ireland*—33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Israel*—145 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.
- Italy*—Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.
- Japan*—1-14 Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Korea*—32-10 Songwoldong, Suda Moon-ku, Seoul.
- Laos*—Quartier Phone Xay, Boite Postale No. 292, Vientiane.
- Lebanon*—C/o Palm Beach Hotel, rue de Phenice, Beirut.
- Mexico*—Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5<sup>o</sup> Paso, Mexico 5, D.F. 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., 20036.
- Vietnam*—Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon.
- Yugoslavia*—191-3, Bulevar Revolucije, 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 (14)**

- 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, Airport Residential Area, Accra.  
*India*†—No. 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.  
*Kenya*—Jeevan Bharati Bldg, Harambee Ave, Nairobi.  
*Malaysia*—44 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.  
*Malta*—Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Cnr High Street, Sliema, Valletta.  
*New Zealand*—I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington, N1.  
*Nigeria*—Investment House, 21–25 Borad Street, Lagos.  
*Pakistan*—United Bank Bldg, 54 Haider Road, Rawalpindi.  
*Singapore*—Thornycroft House, 201 Clemenceau Ave, Singapore.  
*Tanzania*—Bank House, Independence Avenue, Dar es Salaam.  
*Uganda*‡—Jeevan Bharati Bldg, Harambee Ave, Nairobi.

**Other (14)**

- Military Mission in Berlin§—Olympia Stadium, Charlottenburg 9, Berlin.  
 Mission to—  
*European Economic Community*—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.  
*United Nations (New York)*—750 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York 10020.  
*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 10020.  
*San Francisco*—350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California 94108.  
 Consulate in—  
*Denmark*—Nørrevold 68, Copenhagen.  
*Germany, Federal Republic of*—Hamburg 36, Neuerwall 39, Hamburg.  
*New Caledonia*—45 Tce, Rue de Verdun, Noumea.  
*Portuguese Timor*—Dili.  
*South Africa*—1001 Colonial Mutual Building, 106 Adderly 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* pages 114–15).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in recruitment of migrants. A complete list of these offices is given on pages 115–16.

**Diplomatic representatives in Australia**

There are thirty-six non-Commonwealth and ten 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 and Trade Representatives in Australia*, issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are about 250 such representatives in Australia, and fifty-five 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 (33)

- 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*—6 Monaro Crescent, Forrest, 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, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Denmark*—5 Melbourne Avenue, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*France*—6 Darwin Avenue, Yarralumla, 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, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Mexico*—40 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Nepal\**—11-7, 4 chome, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.  
*The Netherlands*—120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*The Philippines*—Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Portugal*—22 Bougainville Street, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*South Africa*—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.  
*Turkey, Republic of*—9 Sirius Place, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—78 Canberra Avenue, Griffith, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*United Arab Republic*—125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*United States of America*—State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Vietnam*—39 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of*—27 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.

## High Commissioners (10)

- Britain*—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Canada*—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Ceylon*—35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Ghana*—35 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*India*—63 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Malaysia*—71 State Circle, Yarralumla, 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.  
*Singapore*—81 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.

## Legations (3)

- Finland*—83 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Peru*—17 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Uruguay*—82 Dominion Circuit, Deakin, 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—56-7 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Victoria—Victoria

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

House, Melbourne Place, The Strand, London, W.C.2; Queensland—392 The Strand, London, W.C.2; South Australia—South Australia House, 50 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Western Australia—Western Australia House, 115 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Tasmania—458 The Strand, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

## Overseas trade representation

### The Australian Trade Commissioner Service

The Department of Trade maintains Trade Commissioners in thirty-four 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 late 1967 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, Brussels, The Hague, Vienna, Athens, Paris, Bonn, Hamburg, Geneva, Stockholm, Rome and Valletta; Persian Gulf—Bahrain; Africa—Nairobi, Johannesburg, and Cairo; Lebanon—Beirut; India—New Delhi and Calcutta; Ceylon—Colombo; South-east Asia—Singapore, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, and Hong Kong; China—Taipei; Japan—Tokyo and Osaka; New Zealand—Wellington, Christchurch, and Auckland; Philippines—Manila; Pakistan—Karachi; South America—Buenos Aires and Lima; Pacific Islands—Sydney. 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 Overseas Transactions.)

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, Piso-Dto. 'A', Buenos Aires.

*Austria*—Australian Embassy, Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.

*Bahrain*—Almoayyed Building, Government Road, Bahrain.

*Belgium*—Australian Embassy, 51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.

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

*Canada*—1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 2, P.Q.; 1030 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.; Australian High Commission, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

*Ceylon*—Australian High Commission, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7.

*China (Taiwan)*—Australian Embassy, 400 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.

*France*—Australian Embassy, 26 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, 8<sup>e</sup>.

*Germany, Federal Republic of*—Australian Embassy, Kölnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesburg, Bonn; Australian Consulate, Hamburg 36, Neuerwall 39.

*Greece*—Australian Embassy, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.

*Hong Kong*—Union House, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

*India*—9 Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta 2; 1/50G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

*Indonesia*—C/o Australian Embassy, Djalan Thamrin 15, Djakarta.

*Italy*—Australian Embassy, Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.

*Japan*—Australian Embassy, 1-14 Mita 2-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 50, 5-Chome, Koraibashi-suji, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

*Kenya*—Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.

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

*Malaysia*—44 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

*Malta*—Australian High Commission, Airways House, Gaiety Lane, cnr High Street, Sliema, Valletta.

*The Netherlands*—143 Koninginnegracht, The Hague.

*New Zealand*—203 Queen Street, Auckland C.1; Bank of New Zealand House, Cathedral Square, Christchurch; Australian High Commission, I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.

*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*—Jiron Arica 837, Lima.

*The Philippines*—Australian Embassy, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.

*Singapore*—Australian High Commission, MacDonald House, Orchard Road, Singapore 9.

*South Africa*—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*—72 South Quay, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

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

*United States of America*—Paramount Building, 1735 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.; Australian Consulate-General, 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; Mozambique; Port Louis, Mauritius; Tel Aviv, Israel; and Istanbul, Turkey. Marketing Officers are located in Rangoon, Burma; Madrid, Spain; Dublin, Ireland; and Mexico City, Mexico.

#### **Trade Commissioners of overseas governments in Australia**

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

British Trade Commissioners—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.; 84 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—66 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

*China*—300 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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

*Malaysia*—Malaysian Trade Commissioner—50 Young Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.; M.L.C. Building, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld.

*Pakistan*—4–6 Bligh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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

*Sweden*—14th Floor, West Tower, Prince's Gate, Melbourne, Vic.

### **Commonwealth Migration Offices overseas**

The Department of Immigration has established offices overseas to handle migration matters, and in some countries regional offices are provided. Inquiries and applications may also be made at any Australian diplomatic, consular or trade post overseas. Special facilities for migration business are available as follows.

*Argentina*—Australian Embassy, Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.

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

*Belgium*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.

*Britain*—'Canberra House', Migration Office, 10–16 Maltravers Street, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

*Denmark*—Australian Consulate, Hammerensgade 4, 1267 Copenhagen, K.

*Fiji*—Australian Commission, C.M.L.A. Building, 3 Central Street, Suva.

*France*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 28 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, 8<sup>e</sup>.

*Germany, Federal Republic of*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Hohenzollernring 103, Cologne.

*Greece*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.

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

*India*—Australian Government Trade Commission, Mercantile Bank Building, 52 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

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

*Kenya*—Australian High Commission, Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.

*Lebanon*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 7th Floor, S.F.A.H. Building, Kantari Street, Beirut.

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

*The Netherlands*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Mauritskade 19, The Hague.

*Spain*—Australian Consulate-General, Calle General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid 3.

*Sweden*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.

*Switzerland*—Australian Consulate-General, Migration Section, 56–58 Rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.

*Turkey*—Australian Embassy, Room 1007, Grand Ankara Hotel, Ankara.

*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, Qantas Building, 350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco 8, California.

*Yugoslavia*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Bulevar Revolucije 191–193, Belgrade.