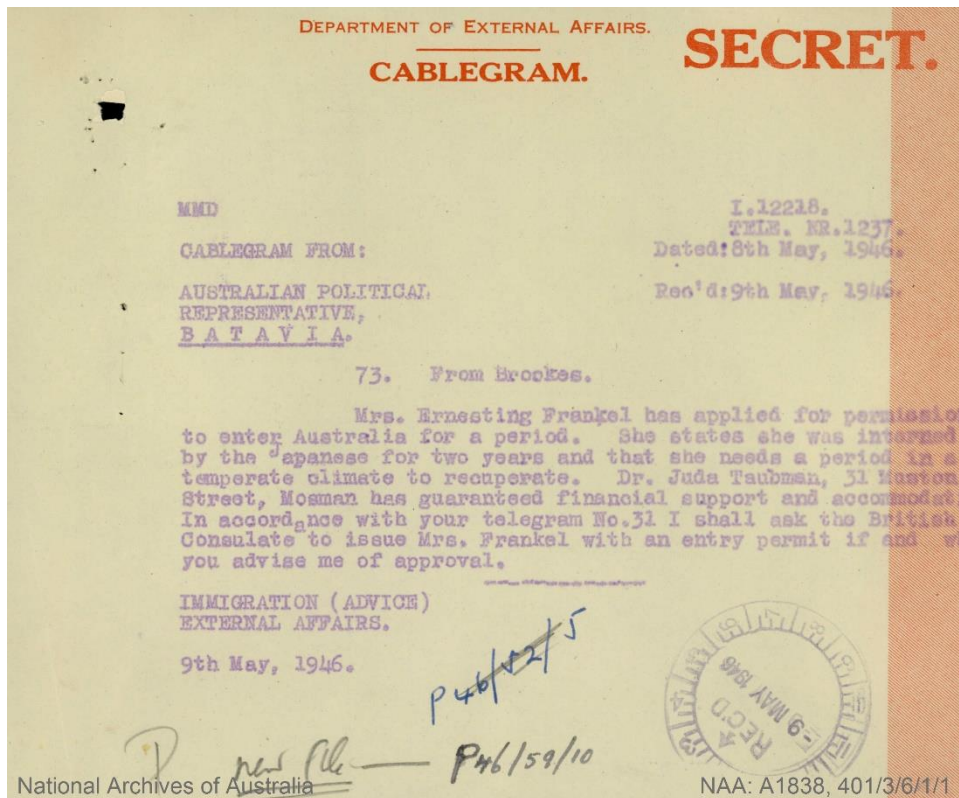


NAA File. Series A1838, item 401/3/6/1/1, Netherlands East Indies – Admission of Netherlands East Indies Subjects to Australia, 1946-1950

A few letters asking for permission to people (mostly women) to come to Australia from NEI to recuperate after determent in Japanese camps



CABLEGRAM. **SECRET.**

7PM.

I, 12571.

DECRYPTER FROM -

T.M. NR. 1254.
Dated: 11th May, 1946.

The Australian Political
Representative,
BATAVIA.

Recd: 13th May, 1946.

From Brookes,

SO. Wilmes Komlos, Hungarian by birth, has applied for permission for his wife Ilona Komlos to enter Australia for a period of three months to recover her health. She was interned by the Japanese for two years. As Komlos is not a Dutch subject, Dutch HAPWI are not willing to help. The British authorities are willing to move Mrs. Komlos to Australia provided she has permission to enter. Isaac Solicitor Gueof Building 147-149 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, has guaranteed to provide board and lodging. Louis Steiner 2 Bedford House Neutral Bay has also given a guarantee. Komlos understands Isaac and Steiner with the assistance of the Hungarian Emergency Committee, if necessary, are prepared to pay the cost of Mrs. Komlos return passage to the Netherlands East Indies.

Please advise whether approval may be given for Mrs. Komlos to enter Australia.

IMMIGRATION (ADV.)
E.A.

13th May, 1946.

RS - D.A.
P 46/59/10



CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

/APB.
FROM -

I.13101
Dated 18th May, 1946
Recd. 19th May, 1946

British Consulate General,

BATAVIA.

May visa be granted visit not exceeding six months Mrs. Cornelia Van Loon aged 37 and children Wilheminn, Elise Margot aged 9, 8, 5 ex internee proceeding health reasons.

Understand she formerly held entry permit 1084 issued Melbourne 27th February 1946 on strength of guarantee of N.M.I. Trade Commissioner. Dutch Government will not now provide maintenance but an informed Mr. J. L. Carthew storekeeper Kingscote, Kangaroo Island South Australia will guarantee maintenance and travelling expenses.

IMMIGRATION (Advise)
E.A.
20-5-46

846/59/10



/APB.
FROM -

I.13102
Dated 18th May, 1946
Recd. 19th May, 1946

British Consulate General,

BATAVIA.

Following is text of my telegram of 22nd March to Immigration Department.

May Visa be granted Lie Kwan Lion, Chinese student born Batavia 1st January 1924. Proceeding Melbourne University engineering faculty where he has been admitted for term already started, reference J.F. Foster Registrar at Melbourne University.

No reply received yet. Grateful early decision.

IMMIGRATION (Attention)
E.A.
20-5-46

846/59/10



About people likely wanted to migrate out of NEI especially from WWII and the current war between Indonesians and the Dutch. Much reference of people possibly desiring to move to Britain or Canada.

(COPY)

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

10th May 1946.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Indische Emigratie Stichting, a newly formed Dutch private society in Batavia, concerning the possibilities of Dutch and Eurasian residents in Java migrating to Canada and other British Dominions.

2. I also enclose copies of my reply to the Society and of a letter which I have sent to Mr. A.D. Brookes, Australian Government Representative in Batavia, asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the Commonwealth Government, if he thinks fit.

3. There is much talk of emigration among Dutch and Eurasian residents in Java, who are pessimistic concerning their future in this country, and enthusiasm has been evinced recently for a plan for colonisation at Hollandia, in New Guinea, even though natural difficulties and high costs make the outcome of the scheme dubious.

4. It would be impossible to estimate the numbers involved until the outcome of the present crisis in Java becomes more apparent. Whatever the developments, it is likely that many positions previously held by Europeans and Eurasians will go to natives of the country and that a considerable demand from Europeans and Eurasians for emigration facilities may develop.

5. Among those who might emigrate to British territories, if permitted, would probably be a certain number of experts on tropical agriculture and sciences, whose knowledge might be of value in some British Colonial dependencies.

6. You may consider it desirable that the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office should be informed of the latent emigration problem.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) Gilbert MacKereth.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

(COPY) BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BATAVIA.
10th May 1946.

(13/24/1)

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 4th May enquiring about the possibilities of Dutch and Eurasian residents in Java migrating to Canada and other British Dominions:

2. According to my information, none of the Governments of the British Commonwealth have yet formulated their post-war immigration policies. It is unlikely that any decisions in regard to group migration (particularly when this might involve financial assistance) will be taken until the Governments have made more progress in settling their present problems of demobilisation, housing, shortage of shipping and post-war readjustment generally.

3. Individuals can at all times submit applications for immigration visas to the Dominion or United Kingdom Consulates in the district where they reside, and such applications will be referred to the Dominion Governments concerned for decision in the light of current circumstances and regulations. In general, however, the authorities in the Dominions require that individual immigrants shall show proof of financial independence, or at least of possession of sufficient private means for their subsistence during the first few months after their arrival, before they can reasonably be expected to obtain work or set up in business.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F.R.C. Bagley
His Majesty's Vice-Consul.

The Secretary,
Indische Emigratie Stichting,
Mampang Binnen 9,
BATAVIA-CENTRUM.

More on visas for recuperation

CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

/APB.

FROM -

I.20138
Dated 11th August, 1946
Recd. 12th August, 1946

British Consulate-General,
BATAVIA.

Should visa be granted to Miss Johanna Marie Van Prehn Eurasian Dutch subject born Paree Java, June 1st, 1923 employed as teleprinter operator by Allied Forces for marriage to J. Gargill Rosal, Australian Navy 530 Ward 113 A.G.H. Concord, Sydney. Further reference Mr. and Mrs. Arber, 15A Fairlight Street, Manly, New South Wales who guarantee accommodation and maintenance and Mr. A.C.Quinn, 23 Petty Street, West Hobart, Tasmania.

IMMIGRATION (Advise)

DEPT OF E.A.

12-8-46

Copies received	
Secretary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AS (P)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Par	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UN	<input type="checkbox"/>
ER	<input type="checkbox"/>
dm	<input type="checkbox"/>

AB file 846/59/100

D

Miss Cohen tells me that so many of these requests are made, most of which EA does not get copies of the cables; that it's not worth while keeping them: Nevertheless, they should be kept somewhere.

Letter from Department of Immigration noting that such large scale migration such as was expressed in earlier letters are unlikely in Australia considering the state after the war and the problem of housing in Australia.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

GJ

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

9th August, 1946.

Rec'd 14 AUG 1946

File No. PA6/59/10

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I refer to your memorandum of 3rd July, P.46/59/10 relative to correspondence received from the Australian Political Representative, Batavia, respecting a request made by a Dutch-Eurasian Society for information concerning immigration.

Owing to the necessity to re-establish Australian ex-service personnel in civilian employment and to the acute shortage of accommodation in Australia it is not possible to embark upon any large scale plan of alien immigration in the immediate future. It is also opposed to the Government's policy to encourage the group settlement of aliens and furthermore Eurasian members of the Indische Emigratie Stichting would probably be ineligible for admission.

At the present time this Department would be prepared to consider applications for admission by individuals of white race (i.e. those who possess less than 50% coloured blood) provided that they had friends or relatives in Australia who were prepared to guarantee their maintenance and accommodate them until they were able to fend for themselves.

It is noted that in the letter from the British Consul-General at Batavia, dated 10th May, he states that enthusiasm has been evinced recently for a plan for colonisation at Hollandia in New Guinea and that a number of the potential emigrants are said to be experts in tropical agriculture and sciences. In the circumstances it is suggested that the correspondence might be brought under the notice of the Department of External Territories with a view to consideration being given by that Department to the question of the admission of these people to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

T.H.E. Heyes
for T.H.E. Heyes
Secretary

KK
JR

P

Enquiries about ability to migrate to Australia depending on what visas are held

CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

/HM
DECODE FROM -
THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUL--
GENERAL,
BATAVIA :

I. 5022
SC59
Dated 4th March 1947
1510
Rec'd 5th March 1947.

29.

1. (a) Enquiry has been received from Dutch serviceman, married to Australian wife, expecting discharge soon, asking what facilities would be given to him in the event of immigration, and what are the chances of obtaining employment.

(b) What answer should be made ;

(c) Should be glad to receive an early reply to my despatch 55 December 30th as I am hampered by lack of detailed information.

2. In the case of Dutch service personnel especially those married to Australians who desire to immigrate, must they apply for landing permits in the ordinary way, or is there a shorter procedure analogous to form 49 procedure for British service personnel.

Immigration(Attention)

E. A.
6th March 1947.

Copies received	
Secretary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AS (P)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>
AS (M)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AS (S)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pac	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UN	<input type="checkbox"/>
ER	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adm	<input type="checkbox"/>
A/cs	<input type="checkbox"/>

A commentary on the relationship between the Dutch and Australian people after the war and during the war between Indonesians and Dutch colonisers

THE TRUE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA & THE NETHERLANDS

Friendship and over-sensitivity

By a special correspondent. 29/3/47

A few weeks ago the Netherlands Minister, Baron van Aerssen van Noshol, left Australia's capital Canberra. For several days the Dutch Press was full of reports of the discourteous manner in which the departing Minister appeared to have been treated; apparently he had not been entertained at the usual farewell luncheon and he was not sent off in the proper way.

This was fuel to the fire of Dutch resentment. Had not Dutch ships been boycotted in Australian harbours? Had not the damaged PIET HEIN waited for weeks in vain for repairs at Sydney? Had the Australians forgotten then how the self-sacrifice of the Dutchmen in the air and at sea, over the Straits of Malakka, on the Java Sea and along the China Coast, had helped to avert a Japanese invasion of Australia? What was it then that had made the Australian people turn against the Dutch?

The answer to this obvious question was, as always, hidden from the Dutch people in the barren bosom of the Netherlands Government Information Service. The facts of the "van Aerssen affaire" for example are as follows:-

Contrary to the Dutch system, the Ministers of the Australian Cabinet, at the same time members of Parliament, which is elected directly by electoral districts. When Parliament is not in session, the members of Parliament - and also the Cabinet Ministers go away from Canberra to their own electoral districts to strengthen contact with their constituents. These districts in Australia are often thousands of miles away from the capital.

This was the case when Baron van Aerssen announced his departure. The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Evatt, who was at that time in his electoral district in Sydney, immediately sent an invitation to our Minister inviting him to attend the usual farewell luncheon in Sydney. Baron van Aerssen replied that he regretted that he was unable to accept this invitation on account of the distance.

When he left Canberra a few days later, there was indeed nobody to see him off. However, the reason for this was that Baron van Aerssen was going to board his plane in Brisbane, whence he was going to the N.E.I. And at the air-field of Brisbane a representative of Dr. Evatt was present to do the necessary honours to the Netherlands Minister at his final departure from Australia.

The moral of this story is that the Dutch people who have been attacked during the last year in an unprecedented way by foreign public opinion, is beginning to see ghosts through its over-sensitiveness. Leaving aside whether the Australian Government failed in cordiality or not, one of these phantoms is that the Australian people are anti-Dutch. It is clear to everyone who can see further than the one-sided facts that reach our people that practically nowhere in the world is the hand of friendship held out so clearly to the Netherlands as in Australia.

Contrary to opinion in the Netherlands, the important part which our forces played during the war in helping Australia is generally known and appreciated there. Several times our role has been commemorated in recent speeches by Prime Minister Chifley, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Evatt. This is one of the reason why, of all the foreign troops who
were/...

were in Australia during the war, the Dutch were always held in greatest regard. And now every Dutch serviceman who has been honourably discharged from the services has the same privileges in Australia as the Australian ex-servicemen themselves.

These privileges are paid for by the Australian taxpayers and are as follows:-

1. Free assistance to employment by the Government labour-bureau.
2. A weekly allowance for three months, during which time they can look for a job.
3. Free training for any constructive work.
4. Interest-free loans.
5. Free transport to their future jobs.
6. Free provision of tools of trade.
7. Free legal aid.

It appears that immigration-possibilities on this basis are appreciated on both sides. On the Dutch side by the number of young Dutchmen who have decided to seek their future in Australia. On the Australian side by the enthusiasm with which the whole Australian Press welcomed the news that an agreement had been reached to send out a number of Dutch farmers to Australia.

The question of ships.

As a black spot in the relations between the two countries lies the way in which the Dutch ships have been treated in Australian harbours. Still, the roots of this do not lie any deeper in the Australian people than do those of the troubles in Amsterdam, at the time of the departure of the 7th of December Division, in the Dutch people. The causes also are the same, i.e. Communist influence and lack of information.

Three of the most important trade unions in Australia are led by Communists, namely, the dock workers' the seamen's and the steel workers'. However, these Communist leaders could never have gone so far had they not been supported by many non-Communist workers who, through lack of information from the Dutch side, saw in the humbug of the Indonesian Republic, a war of liberation against Dutch oppression.

How could the Australian Government allow a small group to carry out hostile actions against a friendly nation? The answer to this is that intervention would have meant the paralysis of Australia's harbours at a time when the export of food from Australia was a matter of life and death to the mother-country, England. And blood is thicker than water.

Australia lies in a part of the world where our most vital and most menaced interests are to be found. The links which were formed by the war between the Dutch and the Australian people are not yet worn away. And in times such as these it is important to know where our friends are.

A copy of how the re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945 extended from Australia to all Allied Nations which allowed settlement and compensation in each for ex-servicemen



RE-ESTABLISHMENT
AND
SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS
AVAILABLE TO
EMPIRE (other than United Kingdom)
AND ALLIED SERVICE
PERSONNEL WHO SETTLE
IN AUSTRALIA

*(A separate booklet outlines the position in relation to
United Kingdom ex-service personnel)*



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
MINISTRY OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION
NOVEMBER, 1946

966.

By Authority :
L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra
(Printed in Australia.)

C O N T E N T S

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Photo-lithographed, by Authority:
L.F. Johnston, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS
AVAILABLE TO EMPIRE (OTHER THAN UNITED KINGDOM *)
AND ALLIED SERVICE PERSONNEL WHO SETTLE IN
AUSTRALIA.

SCOPE.

The following statement sets out:-

- (a) The special re-establishment benefits which are available (subject to the approved conditions of eligibility) to ex-Service personnel of Empire countries (other than the United Kingdom *) and Allied Nations who settle in Australia;
- (b) The social service benefits for which they may become eligible as citizens and/or residents of Australia; and
- (c) The position of Empire and Allied ex-Service personnel in relation to housing, taxation and clothing and food rationing.

Those to whom this statement refers are:-

- (a) Members of the Forces of Empire countries (other than the United Kingdom *) and Allied Nations who take their discharge in Australia or on their way to Australia; and
- (b) Members of the Forces of Empire countries (other than the United Kingdom *) and Allied Nations who, on discharge from the Services, migrate to Australia.

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, extends the re-establishment benefits provided for ex-Servicemen of the Australian Forces to members of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of any part of the King's Dominions who were engaged during the war on service in a prescribed area and were born in Australia or were (immediately prior to becoming members of any of these Forces) domiciled in Australia. For areas which have been prescribed see Statutory Rules No.85 of 1946.

NOTE:- DEFINITION OF "ALLIED FORCES" FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA WAS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION. BUT THE FORCES OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONS HAD BEEN PRESCRIBED: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE NETHERLANDS, AND FRANCE (FRENCH GOVERNMENT OR FREE FRENCH FORCES ACCORDING TO DATES OF SERVICE).

TIME LIMIT

- (a) Except where otherwise specified, the right to apply for the special re-establishment benefits exists only during the twelve months after discharge (or within such period thereafter as is considered reasonable in the circumstances of the case).

* See companion booklet, which deals especially with the benefits available to United Kingdom ex-Service personnel.

(b) Eligibility for other services and social benefits is not limited by the lapse of time, except that in some cases the applicant must reside in Australia for a specified term before he becomes eligible.

PART I: RE-ESTABLISHMENT BENEFITS.

I. INFORMATION BUREAU.

Information Bureaux are established in all State Capital Cities. At these Bureaux ex-Servicemen can be directed where to go for what they want on any re-establishment subject. No time limit applies in respect of this benefit.

Addresses are:-

- Sydney - 84 Pitt Street, near Martin Place.
- Melbourne - Town Hall, corner Swanston and Collins Streets.
- Brisbane - Kiosk, outside G.P.O., Queen Street.
- Adelaide - John Martin & Co., Rundle St., (Lower Ground Floor).
- Perth - Railway Concourse, opp. Central Station Forrest Platform.
- Hobart - Kiosk, Franklin Street.

2. FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

Free legal advice is available to Empire and Allied ex-Service men and women and their dependants at the Legal Service Bureaux.

No time limit applies in respect of this benefit.

The addresses of the Bureaux in each State are:-

- Sydney - 117 Pitt Street.
- Melbourne - 318 Post Office Place.
- Brisbane - T. & C. Building, Queen Street.
- Townsville - A.W.C. Building, Cleveland Street.
- Rockhampton - Commercial Bank of Sydney Building, East Street.
- Adelaide - Epworth Building, Pirie Street.
- Perth - 8/10 Esplanade.
- Hobart - Franklin Wharf.
- Canberra - Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office, West Block.
- Darwin - Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office.

3. FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Empire and Allied ex-Service men and women who take their discharge in Australia prior to 30th June, 1948, are entitled to apply within twelve months for free transportation from the point of discharge, or port of disembarkation, to their final inland destination.

Applications should be directed to the Repatriation Commission whose offices are situated as follows:-

- Brisbane - Perry House, cnr. Elizabeth and Albert Streets.
- Sydney - Grace Building, cnr. York and King Streets.

- Melbourne - 615 Elizabeth Street.
- Adelaide - 128 Fullarton Street.
- Perth - Riverside Drive.
- Hobart - Davey Street.

4. EMPLOYMENT AIDS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Commonwealth Employment Service operates throughout Australia. In addition to District Employment Offices in all capital cities and suburbs and in the larger country centres, and over 500 agents in lesser country towns, there is a Central Ex-Servicemen's Office in each capital city, exclusively for the assistance of ex-members of the Forces. Assistance in obtaining employment and advice and information regarding employment avenues and prospects and other aspects of re-establishment are available from all Commonwealth Employment Service Offices to Empire and Allied Service personnel settling in Australia. Full information is available from all such Employment Offices regarding the allowances payable pending the obtaining of employment or during any unemployment. (See also Items 7 & 12). A vocational guidance service is available. No time limit applies in respect of this benefit.

The addresses of the Central Ex-Servicemen's Offices in the various capital cities are:-

- Sydney - A.P.A. Building, 55 Martin Place.
- Melbourne - 8 Degrares Street, off 250 Flinders Street.
- Brisbane - Desmond Chambers, 303 Adelaide Street.
- Adelaide - 23 Currie Street (temporarily).
- Hobart - 158 Collins Street.
- Perth - 373 Wellington Street.
- Canberra - Census Building, Civic Centre.

5. FARES TO EMPLOYMENT

Empire and Allied ex-Servicemen who arrive in Australia or take their discharge in Australia prior to 30th June, 1948, are eligible, to apply, within twelve months after discharge or of arrival in Australia, for fares to places in Australia to enable them to:-

- (a) take up land;
- (b) establish themselves in business;
- (c) take up a position.

Where the ex-Serviceman's intention is to establish a home in the particular district, fares may be provided to enable his family to accompany him, and, in addition, freight not exceeding £15 will be allowed for household effects.

This benefit is subject to certain conditions, and applies only where there is no obligation on the employer to provide costs of transport.

Applications should be directed to the Commonwealth Employment Service.

6. FREE GIFT OF TOOLS.

Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen who arrive in Australia or take their discharge in Australia prior to 30th June, 1948, are eligible

to apply - within twelve months after discharge or of arrival in Australia, whichever is the later - for a free gift of tools of trade up to the value of £10, where such is essential to placement in employment.

Applications should be directed to the Repatriation Commission. (For addressee see Item 5).

7. RE-EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

Re-employment allowances for ex-members of the Empire and Allied Forces are available for a maximum period of three months during the first twelve months after discharge. This is to cover a period in which an ex-Serviceman may be awaiting suitable employment, breaks in employment due to seasonal conditions, industrial changes, etc. Re-employment allowance is £2.10.0 per week with additional allowances for dependants. Applications should be lodged with the Commonwealth Employment Office. See also Section dealing with Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

8. RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME.

Course of training for eligible personnel are available in Australia under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Administered by the Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction, the Scheme arranges full-time and part-time training of the following types:-

- (a) University (or professional)
- (b) Technical (mainly vocational and trades, but includes some professional)
- (c) Rural (very limited opportunities for other than Australian ex-Service personnel).

Part-time training is available to those who desire to improve their status in their occupation, while full-time training is reserved for certain classes of ex-Service personnel - for instance, one category applies to those who enlisted under 21 years of age.

Before an applicant can be accepted for training his eligibility and suitability have to be determined and (in the case of full-time training) there must exist prospects of long term remunerative employment in the chosen field.

Tuition is free, and living and other allowances are paid to those who come within the full-time categories of eligibility. For those selected for part-time training, benefits (tuition and incidental fees and expenses) are granted up to total value of £90.

Applications for training may be lodged up to 30th June, 1947, or within twelve months after discharge, whichever is the later (or within such period thereafter as is considered reasonable in the circumstances).

Eligible Empire and Allied ex-Service men and women, selected as suitable for training, will rank after Australian ex-Service personnel where there is competition for training vacancies.

Full particulars as to eligibility and all other aspects of the Scheme are obtainable from the Re-establishment Division, Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction, at the following addresses:-

- New South Wales - Shell House, 2 Carrington Street, Sydney.
- Victoria - 8 Degrares Street, off 280 Flinders Street, Melbourne.
- Queensland - Old Courier Building, 240 Queen Street, Brisbane.
- South Australia - Masonic Chambers, 254 North Terrace, Adelaide.
- Western Australia - Yorkshire House, 194 St. George's Terrace, Perth.
- Tasmania - National Bank Building, opp. Elizabeth & Liverpool Streets, Hobart.
- A.C.T. - Acton, Canberra.

9. RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS.

If the Serviceman had been an employer or had carried on one of the approved occupations on his own account, or as an active partner, before enlistment he may be eligible for financial assistance by way of a loan to re-establish himself. In special cases he may also be eligible, although he had not been so engaged before enlistment. Loans up to £250 may be granted for establishment or re-establishment of a business or professional practice. Loans will be advanced for specific purposes only, e.g., the purchase of business or premises, purchase or hire of tools of trade, reduction of mortgages or other encumbrances on property. In deciding whether a loan shall be granted the authority will consider the applicant's personal qualifications and capacity as well as the economic prospects of the business. Terms and conditions of repayment will be determined on the merits of each case.

Applications for Re-establishment Loans may be lodged up to 30th June, 1947, or within twelve months after discharge, whichever is the later (or within such period thereafter as is considered reasonable in the circumstances of the case).

At present the occupations for which loans up to £250 may be granted to eligible and suitable applicants are:-

- (a) occupations within the building construction and materials and furniture manufacturing industries;
- (b) Auction Mart
- Boat Repairer
- Builder
- Butcher
- Cash Manufacturer
- Carrier
- Cartage Contractor
- Clothing Manufacturer
- Concrete Contractor
- Fuel Merchant
- Fisherman
- Fertiliser Manufacturer
- Furniture Remover
- Grocer
- General Store
- General Engineer
- Hairdresser
- Hardware
- Hardware Merchant
- Manufacturing Chemist
- Mail Contractor
- Mattress Manufacturer

Manufacturer Agent	Sanitary Contractor
Metal Finisher	Timber Yard
Mixed Business	Timber Carrier
Motor Car Fitter	Wood Carter
Pastry Cook Business	Wood Cutter
Fram Manufacturer	Wood Merchant
Road Contractor	Wood Carrier
Store Keeper	Wood Contractor

and (c) the following professions -

Architects
 Barristers
 Chemists, Pharmaceutical
 Chemists, Analytical, Research
 Clergymen
 Dentists
 Draughtsmen
 Engineers, Civil
 Engineers, Electrical
 Engineers, Mechanical
 Engineers, Mining
 Medical Practitioners
 Metallurgists
 Nurses
 Solicitors
 Surveyors
 Surveyors, Quantity
 Surveyors, Marine
 Teachers
 Veterinary Surgeons.

Where the opportunities in any occupation are limited, applications from eligible Empire and Allied Ex-Service men and women will rank after applications from discharged members of the Australian Forces on hand in respect of the same occupation. The Repatriation Commission has been given discretionary power to grant loans in special cases where the occupation is not included in the above list, but subject, of course, to preserving the priority of Australian applicants where opportunities are limited.

Applications should be made to:

Repatriation Commission,
 Assistance Section,

at the following addresses:-

New South Wales	- The Grace Building, corner of York and King Streets, Sydney.
Victoria	- St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.
Queensland	- Ferry House, corner of Elizabeth and Albert Streets, Brisbane.
South Australia	- 186 Pultney Street, Adelaide.
Tasmania	- Davey Street, Hobart.
Western Australia	- Riverside Drive, Perth.

NOTE: See also Item 16 (Clothing and Food coupons) para. 3.

10. RE-ESTABLISHMENT PROVISIONS NOT APPLICABLE.

Empire ex-Servicemen (other than Australians by birth or domicile) and Allied ex-Servicemen are not eligible for:

- (i) Preference in engagement in employment as applies to Australian ex-Service men and women under the Re-establishment and Employment Act.
- (ii) Benefits for occupationally handicapped ex-Servicemen.
- (iii) Business Re-establishment Allowances.
- (iv) War Service Land Settlement.
- (v) War Service Homes Scheme.

PART II: SOCIAL SERVICES.

11. SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS.

Social service benefits operating in Australia are:-

Maternity Allowances:-

- £5 - where there are no other children;
- £5 - where there are one or two other children;
- £7.10. - where there are three or more other children.

plus -

- Single birth - £10, being 25s. per week for the four weeks before and the four weeks after the birth.
- Twins - £15, being 37s. 6d. per week for the four weeks before and the four weeks after the birth.
- Triplets - £20, being 50s. per week for the four weeks before and the four weeks after the birth.

This allowance is available for children born in Australia of British (including naturalized British) parentage and for children of British women married to aliens.

Child Endowment -

The rate of endowment is 7s. 6d per week in respect of each child maintained in excess of one.

Any person who, if not born in Australia, has resided in Australia for the twelve months preceding the claim and is maintaining more than one child under the age of sixteen years may claim endowment. Endowment is not payable in respect of a child not born in Australia unless the child has resided in Australia for the twelve months preceding the claim. A child born during the mother's temporary absence from Australia is deemed to have been born in Australia.

The child of an alien father is not endowable unless born in Australia.

Widow's Pensions -

- (a) Widow maintaining one or more children under the age of 16 years, £97.10. per annum (£1.17s.6d per week).
- (b) Widow, 50 years of age (or more) not maintaining a child under the age of 16 years, £70.4s per annum (£1.7s per week).
- (c) Widow, under 50 years of age, not maintaining a child under the age of 16 years, whose husband has died within the last six months and who is in necessitous circumstances, £84.10s. per annum (£1.12s.6d per week). (An allowance granted to a widow in this class continues for not more than six months after her husband's death).

The recipient must be a British subject by birth or naturalization or have been a British subject prior to marriage.

This benefit is subject to a residential qualification of 5 years' continuous residence, and a means test applies.

Old Age Pensions -

The maximum rate of pension is £84.10s. per annum (£1.12s.6d. per week) for men at 65 years of age and women at 60 years of age. Additional allowances are payable to a wife at 15s per week and 5s per week to an unendowed child under the age of 16 years if the pensioner is permanently incapacitated for work.

The recipient must be a natural born British subject, a naturalized British subject, or (in the case of a woman) have been a British subject prior to marriage.

This benefit is subject to a residential qualification of 20 years continuous residence, and a means test applies. *

Invalid Pensions -

Maximum rate of Invalid Pension and general conditions of eligibility are the same as for Old Age Pension, and wife's and child's allowances are also payable.

The claimant must be either permanently incapacitated for work or blind, and must have become permanently incapacitated or blind while in Australia. For the purposes of the Act a person is deemed to be permanently incapacitated for work if he is permanently incapable of work or if the degree of his capacity for work does not exceed 15 per cent. (Persons who are temporarily incapacitated may apply for Sickness Benefit. See Item 12).

This benefit is subject to residential qualification of 5 years continuous residence, and a means test applies. *

* NOTE:- Period of residence in Australia, whilst members of the Empire or Allied Forces, may count towards qualifying residential periods. Under reciprocal agreement, residence (as Serviceman or civilian) in New Zealand, immediately prior to residence in Australia, is accepted as residence in Australia.

Permanent incapacity or blindness occurring in New Zealand is accepted as if it had occurred in Australia. The rate of reciprocal pension, however, cannot exceed the maximum rate of pension payable under the law of the country which provides the lower maximum rate.

Funeral Allowance -

Funeral benefits to the amount of the cost of the funeral or £10 - whichever is the less, are payable in respect of the death of Invalid and Old-age pensioners.

Hereunder are the addresses of the Department of Social Services in the capital cities:-

Brisbane:	Commonwealth Offices, Adelaide Street.
Sydney:	Australia House, 52 Carrington Street.
Melbourne:	A.C.A. Buildings, 113 Queen Street.
Adelaide:	C.M.L. Buildings, King William Street.
Perth:	General Post Office.
Hobart:	71 Murray Street.
Canberra:	City.

12. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

After expiration of rights to Re-employment Allowance (which is dealt with earlier in this booklet) as ex-members of the Forces, Empire and Allied Servicemen, who settle in Australia or who take their discharge in Australia, are entitled to the allowances provided under the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, subject to the qualification of one year's residence in Australia immediately preceding the date of application.

The rates of benefit are the same for both unemployment and sickness, namely: up to £1.5s per week for an adult, plus an additional £1 per week for a dependent wife and 5s for one child under the age of 16. Lower rates are paid for minors.

Every person who desires to claim a benefit is required to forward to the Registrar, or a District Agent for the Employment Service area in which he or she resides, one of the following forms, viz:- Unemployment Form S.U.2; Sickness Benefit form S.U.3. Claim forms may be obtained at any Post Office or from any Registrar or District Agent, or from the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions in each State Capital.

Any person who desires information concerning benefit, or eligibility for benefit, is advised to apply, either personally or in writing, to the Registrar of Unemployment and Sickness Benefits for the district in which he resides. In most cases the Registrar is located at the District Employment Office.

13. HOSPITAL BENEFITS.

These benefits include:-

- (a) free hospital treatment, without the imposition of a means test, for a qualified person who occupies a bed in a public ward in a public hospital;
- (b) a deduction of six shillings per day from the hospital account of a qualified person who occupies a bed in a non-public ward of a public hospital;

(c) a deduction of six shillings per day from the hospital account of a qualified patient in an approved private hospital.

Hospital benefits are available to Empire and Allied ex-Service personnel (and their dependants) immediately upon arrival in Australia or upon discharge in Australia under the same conditions as apply to persons ordinarily resident in Australia.

PART III: GENERAL.

14. HOUSING.

Australia has a shortage of houses at present. This shortage was caused, to a large degree, by the diversion of manpower and materials from home building to war. Every effort is being, and will be, made to overcome the shortage, but difficulties in obtaining accommodation will be experienced for some time to come.

There are three principal ways by which immigrants may acquire a home, viz -

(a) Rental or Lease.

Because of the shortage of houses it is difficult to obtain a home for rental, but the position will improve.

Because of the shortage, rents were fixed during the war, and this protection for the tenant was still in force at the time of publication of this booklet.

The Commonwealth Government and the Governments of all the States have agreed to co-operate in the provision of dwellings for rental. Tenants of rented dwellings built under the Scheme may receive a rental rebate if the "economic rent" of the dwelling exceeds the agreed proportion of the family income. The scheme provides that a family whose income equals the basic wage shall not pay more than one-fifth of that income in rent, the difference between the economic rent and one-fifth of such family income being rebated.

Dwellings under the scheme are allocated on the basis of need.

The following is a list of State Agencies from which full information can be obtained:-

New South Wales: The Housing Commission of New South Wales, Mint Building, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Victoria: The Housing Commission of Victoria, 147 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Queensland: The Queensland Housing Commission, State Insurance Building, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

South Australia: The South Australian Housing Trust, 101 King William Street, Adelaide.

Western Australia: The Workers' Homes Board, Treasury Buildings, Barrack Street, Perth.

Tasmania: The Agricultural Bank of Tasmania, Macquarie Street, Hobart.

(b) Purchase.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia will consider applications for credit facilities loans for the erection of dwellings or the purchase of newly erected dwellings to be occupied by the borrower as a home for himself and family. Application may be made to any branch of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

In each State of the Commonwealth there exist State Government Schemes for the assistance of home purchasers or builders. Conditions vary in the various States, and enquiries should be directed to the following authorities -

New South Wales: The Rural Bank of N.S.W., Martin Place, Sydney AND The Housing Commission of N.S.W., Mint Building, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Victoria: The State Savings Bank of Victoria, 159-65 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Queensland: The Queensland Housing Commission, Anzac Square, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

South Australia: The State Bank of South Australia, Pirie Street, Adelaide.

AND The Savings Bank of South Australia, King William Street, Adelaide.

AND The South Australian Superannuation Fund, the Treasury, Adelaide.

Western Aust.: Workers' Homes Board, Treasury Building, St. George's Terrace, Perth.

Tasmania: The Agricultural Bank of Tasmania, Macquarie Street, Hobart.

Other agencies such as trading banks, life assurance offices and building societies also offer financial and technical facilities for private home purchasers or builders.

Generally, immigrants are in the same position in relation to home purchase or building as are Australian-born citizens, although

there is some restriction of the right of aliens to purchase real estate. These restrictions differ in detail between the States, and information may be obtained from the Lands Department, in each State.

(c) Building.

Constitutional power over nearly all government home building lies with the States, although the Commonwealth has power over housing for its own territories and employees, and also in connection with housing for Australian Service and ex-Service personnel.

The paragraphs above See (b) Purchase, apply equally to home building as they do to home purchase.

During the war certain restriction had to be placed on private building, mainly limiting the amount that could be spent on individual buildings. This ensured equitable distribution of labour and materials.

15. TAXATION.

For the first financial year in Australia (i.e., July 1 to June 30), all immigrants are assessed for income tax and social services contribution as though their income in Australia from the date of arrival until June 30 following had been earned over the full year.

"Pay as you earn" taxation applies in Australia. For the purpose of "pay as you earn" taxation, instalment deductions are made from employees' earnings and these deductions are credited in payment of the annual tax assessed when the return of income for the year has been lodged. Any excess of instalments over the tax assessed is refunded to the employee.

Pay as a member of the Empire or Allied Forces, whether in respect of service in or out of Australia, is not taxable in Australia. Similarly, any other income derived from abroad prior to arrival in Australia is not taxable.

Empire and Allied ex-Service immigrants have a complete exemption in respect of any war pension they may be receiving from their own country.

Enquiries relating to taxation can be made at the Taxation Department at the following addresses:-

- Brisbane: Taxation Building, George and Elizabeth Streets.
- Sydney: Savings Bank Building, 14 Castlereagh Street.
- Melbourne: 433 Lonsdale Street.
- Adelaide: Railway Building, North Terrace.
- Perth: 96-102 Barrack Street.
- Hobart: Public Buildings, Davey Street.
- Canberra: No. 2 Secretariat, Canberra.

16. CLOTHING AND FOOD COUPONS.

Rationing was introduced in Australia as a war measure. Personnel who are discharged in their own country, or in other areas outside Australia, are not eligible to receive the special "discharge" issue of clothing coupons upon their arrival in Australia. Such persons, however, may apply to the State Deputy Director of Rationing for the pro-rata Food Ration Book and Civilian Clothing Card which are granted

to all civilians who enter the country. If the personnel find that the clothing coupons issued to them are insufficient they may apply to the Deputy Director of Rationing for consideration on grounds of "hardship".

Those discharged in Australia may also apply to the State Deputy Director of Rationing for the pro-rata issue mentioned above. If they have served for not less than six months, they will also be eligible to receive a special "discharge" issue of clothing coupons. The applications should be supported by the Discharge Certificate or equivalent document.

Empire and Allied ex-Service personnel are advised that it is illegal to open a new business or buy an established business dealing in rationed goods unless 7 days' notice is given to the Deputy Director of Rationing. This is to protect ex-Servicemen, who should not enter into any financial commitments before consulting the Rationing Commission.

The addresses of the Deputy Director of Rationing in each State are:-

- Brisbane: Farbury House, Eagle Street.
- Sydney: Dymock's Building, 494 George Street.
- Melbourne: Cavendish House, 159 Flinders Lane.
- Adelaide: Richards Buildings, 99 Currie Street.
- Perth: 2nd Floor, Commonwealth Bank Buildings, Murray St.
- Hobart: The Deansery, 125 Macquarie Street.

About Australian Aboriginal Women, Queenie, who was asking to be repatriated from NEI to Australia after divorce with Indonesian husband.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

**TOP
SECRET.**

GG:HP

DECODE FROM:

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

I.12621
SC.93

Dated: 25th June, 1947.

1245
Rec'd: 25th June, 1947.
7.50 p.m.

196.

Australian aboriginal woman named Queenie Robinson born 6th August, 1929 at Byugil near Grafton has applied for repatriation to Australia. She is divorced wife of a native Surinam member of the Dutch Army named Wyntuin and has no means of support here. Parent Bradford Robinson said to be working at Coffs Harbour. Strongly recommend repatriation. Absence of direct shipping between here and Australia should be borne in mind. Alternatives are sea passages via Singapore or air passage Brisbane.

IMMIGRATION(ADVICE).
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

26th June, 1947.

46/59/10

Copies received	
Secretary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AS (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ME	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Adm	<input type="checkbox"/>

An Indigenous Australian woman, Sheila Jean Ling, nee Harvey, wanted to return to Australia from neglectful husband - whereabouts uncertain

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

DBB.BL. O.10433
Dated 26th June, 1947
4. p.m.

DECODE TO -
The Australian Legation,
THE HAGUE.

Hague 73.

Australian aboriginal woman Sheila Jean Ling nee Harvey aged 17 married Lismore, New South Wales, August 1945 to Surinam native Isaac Eugene Ling, member Dutch Army complained to Australian Consul General Batavia that for various reasons did not want to go Surinam with him but desired return Australia. Husband would not send her back and as she penniless approval given for her repatriation Australia at Commonwealth expense and Consul General informed but his attempts locate her unsuccessful. Meanwhile her uncle Walter Page member Aborigines Welfare Board, New South Wales advises he received letter from her dated May 24th posted at Zeist, Holland, containing pathetic appeal him arrange her return Australia owing husband's neglect. Consul General now advises she left for Surinam via Holland with husband in s.s. BOISSEVAIN but failed contact Consul's office beforehand. Journey to Holland part of husband's repatriation to Surinam. Please endeavour contact Mrs. Ling and if her position serious and she determined leave husband and return Australia arrange her passage earliest date and advise name ship and sailing date. In event repatriation, it may be necessary grant her minimum relief payments while awaiting embarkation if C.B.V.O. would not provide for her. Expenditure recoverable from Department Immigration. Obtain signed undertaking from her to repay Government, total amount involved.

IMMIGRATION (47.5.1310) 27-6-47
E.A.

RE: - Edmund's Aunt *Re 6/59/10.*

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National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 401/3

Women wanting to return to Australia for pregnancy,

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

GG:SW

I.14461
SC 14
Dated 21st July, 1947
1946
Received 21st July, 1947
5.00 p.m.

DECODE FROM:
THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

240.

Mrs. Lola Van Lieshout, wife of a Sergeant Major in the Dutch Army Air Force, desires to return to Australia for pregnancy and general health reasons. Payment of allotment in Australia not sought but only assistance in payment for passage. May advance of passage money 1000 guilders be made against signed undertaking by husband to repay this office at the rate of 150 guilders per month out of pay.

Copies received	
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AS (P)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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E. A. (ATTENTION)

22nd July, 1947

Sub/59/10.

National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 401/3/6/1/1

Invitation from Eureka Youth League of Australia to the Indonesian Youth Congress

P.46/59/3.

Djocjakarta.

16/7/47.

Invitation from Eureka Youth League of Australia.

The Eureka Youth League of Australia has extended an invitation to the Indonesian Youth Congress to send a delegation to attend the fifth national conference of the League scheduled to be held on September 3, states an Antara report from Djocjakarta. The invitation also contains a pledge to give every possible support in facilitating the voyage of an Indonesian Youth delegation to Australia. The invitation was addressed "care of the Republican Ministry for Youth Affairs". A letter received by the same ministry from the Headquarters of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Paris meanwhile contains the information that efforts are at present conducted by the Federation to present to the United Nations the Indonesian Youth demands that Dutch troops be withdrawn from Indonesia. This step was the result of the report submitted to the headquarters of the W.F.D.Y. by its delegates following their return from Indonesia and Indonesian Youth Congress at Malang.

C O P Y:

EUREKA YOUTH LEAGUE,
National Council,
104 Queensberry Street,
NORTH MELBOURNE, N.1.

FJ. 2947.

18th July, 1947.

The Prime Minister,
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir,

The Federation of Indonesian Republican Youth Movements has communicated to us their desire to send a fraternal delegation to the National Conference of the Eureka Youth League, to be held in Melbourne, September 5th-10th, 1947.

We are sure that you will welcome this move of the Indonesian Youth Movement which is a very powerful and influential body in Indonesia, to strengthen ties of friendship with the young people of Australia.

We are anxious to ensure that the representatives of the Indonesian youth do not find any obstacles which would hinder them from entering our country. We are, therefore, writing to you to acquaint you with their proposed visit and we should be glad if we could have an assurance from you that they will be welcome to come to our country to attend the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) AUDREY BLAKE
National Secretary.

WBP:SR

P.46/59/10.

6th August, 1947.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Private Secretary,
The Prime Minister,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I refer to your minute of 28th July, regarding the invitation from the Eureka Youth League to the Federation of Indonesian Republican Youth Movement to send a delegation to Australia in September. Obviously this letter was sent before the present situation developed, and it would be difficult for the Indonesian Youth Movement to accept an invitation at the present time.

(Sgd.) JOHN W. BURTON

Secretary.

*sent 6/8.
W.D.*

About Navy and Army personnel arriving in Australia on the *Tasman*. Majority have Australian wives. More on them needing to have more than 50% European blood...

Mr. Prival (10)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

JERC/MB

I.22735
Dated 19th November, 1947.
2209
Recd. 20th November, 1947
8.30 a.m.

DECODE FROM -

The Australian Consul-General,
BATAVIA.

424. Please advise Immigration Authorities that approximately 20 Navy and 40 Army personnel will be proceeding to Australia on *TASMAN* leaving Batavia on November 25th. These men will be discharged in Australia and if possible will remain permanently.

Immigration (Attn.)
E.A. 20th November, 1947.

P₄₆/59/10

National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 401/3/6/171

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM. SECRET.

JERC/FF

I.22862
Dated 21st Nov. 1947
1850
Recd. 22nd Nov. 1947
9 a.m.

DECODE FROM:

The Australian Consul General,
BATAVIA.

428.

Your telegram 356.

Personnel are Dutch nationals, Europeans, with the exception of a few who are predominantly European in appearance. Eurasians have Australian wives and know there is no guarantee at all that they can remain in Australia.

Personnel are being discharged in Australia so that they may receive their deferred pay in Australian currency. This is an important factor owing to present restriction on foreign exchange in the Netherlands East Indies. Many of these men have Australian wives and should be very good migrants.

Immigration
E.A. 22nd November 1947

P₄₆/59/10

National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 401/3/6/171

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

JHP/JED

DECODE TO ---

O.1965B
Sent 24th November, 1947.

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

366. IMMEDIATE. Immigration. Your telegram 428.

You are reminded that conditions governing entry of Dutch servicemen are ---

1. They must be of European race or descent.
2. They are in sound health and furnish satisfactory medical certificates on form 47A.
3. They are in a position to maintain themselves and dependents in Australia.
4. Nothing is known to their detriment.

Eurasians even though married to Australian women will not be permitted to remain in Australia unless evidence is produced that they are more than 50 per cent European blood.

Kindly inform Dutch authorities that if any of the persons are not permitted to remain in Australia they will be expected to make arrangements for their departure from the Commonwealth.

IMMIGRATION
E.A.
25th November, 1947.

RP Please note that all telegrams received on this matter are to file P46/59/10
[Signature]

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About the situation of the Dutch shipping ban in Australia and lack of aircraft now present - making it hard for people to travel to Australia as it is expensive on Quantas and shipping

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

401/3/6/1/1

CABLEGRAM.

/BL.

I.6197
Dated 13th April, 1948
1300
Rec'd 14th April, 1948
8.30

DECODE FROM -

Australian Consul General,
BATAVIA.

83.

Following for Immigration and External.

Your telegram 84.

Versaer granted visa March 30th.

2. I have not reported specifically on the transport position in this area as I had assumed that you would be aware of the difficulties. Owing to the union ban on Dutch ships there has been no normal shipping between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia for over two years and since about last August the Dutch air lines also have ceased to operate to Australia. The only travel facilities now offering are Qantas service through Sourabaya or shipping from Singapore. Qantas bookings are heavy and applicants have to wait a considerable time before securing reservations. Shipping fares from Singapore cost sterling or Straits dollars which are as a rule unobtainable to Netherlands East Indies residents under the existing foreign exchange regulations. These difficulties confront all travellers to Australia from this area and are very discouraging to migrants. In this connection please see paragraph 12 of my memo. B/16 (3/1/1) January 16th.

3. Last November the Netherlands East Indies Service authorities arranged for a special ship TASMAN to transport migrants to Australia. I have heard that it is now planned to send another such ship in May. I shall keep you advised of this. If report is correct, in the light of transport difficulties it would be appreciated for you to clear all outstanding applications from this area, so that if ships movement is approved, full advantage might be taken of it by the migrants.

IMMIGRATION
E.A.

hus
L. Rice
14-4-48
have get (401/4/4/1)
copies for (401/5/1/1)
J.S.S.
20/4/48

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C.A.

The ship *El Libertado* from Batavia is sending 75 migrants to Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

/EL.

I.6640
Dated 20th April, 1948
1200
Rec'd 20th April, 1948
4.15

DECODE FROM -

Australian Consul General,
BATAVIA.

94.

My 89. Ship EL LIBERTADO is now scheduled to depart no later than April 24th and is due at Melbourne on approximately May 14th where it will be sold to an Australian firm. Passengers and crew totalling about 75 are all migrants and all papers in order. For the information of the Dutch authorities can instructions be expected on persons listed in my telegrams Nos. 89 and 90.

IMMIGRATION (Attention)
E.A.

21-4-48

6B
401/3/6/1/1

Copies received
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401/3/6/1/1

Australia wants migrants ... but apparently not Dutchmen

Our migration policy is all double-Dutch in Holland

LONDON, Sunday.—The Australian Legation at The Hague is at No. 18 Lange Verhout. On the front door is a notice which reads: "Migration, Inquiries between 9 and 12."

Next door, at No. 20, is Stichting Landverhuizing Nederland—the Netherlands Migration Foundation.

All day there's feverish activity at No. 20. Busy Dutch farmers, many fishermen skilled boatmakers and sailors come through the doors and announce that they want to migrate. Fill in cards, and start the ball rolling for their journey to a new land.

The Foundation will send about 20,000 migrants out of Holland this year—all top-notch people.

But where do they go? Nine thousand will go to Canada (and they'll all be shipped before the end of August); 4,000 will go to South Africa; 2,000 will go to the United States.

And how many to Australia? At most—500.

Why is this? If Canada can take 9,000 Dutch a year, why can't we take at least 2,000?

I went along to see Mr. J. A. A. Hartland, Director of the Migration Foundation, to try to find the answers. Australia isn't number one in migration preference with the Dutch. Their order of preference is South Africa, Canada, the United States, then Australia and New Zealand.

The reason is not merely that they are bewildered about Australia and its attitude towards the Dutch. They in the past few years haven't been debated by the Australian Government.

The reason isn't that Australian representatives here haven't done a good job of publicity. They have.

But what's the good of stimulating interest if you can't follow it up?

And the befuddled Dutch, confronted by statements by Mr. Cawell, the Australian Migration Minister, that Australia wants migrants urgently, just can't work out why it's impossible for them to go.

Hartland is convinced that if shipping facilities were available he could send at least 2,000 Dutch soldiers each year to Australia.

They've read about the country, many of them have seen it during the war, many of them have girlfriends there. But they can't get there.

No ships are available to take them, and Dutch planes can't go to Australia for fear of being immobilized because maintenance men refuse to service and refuel them.

This means that while we dally and talk about migration, Canada is scooping the pool and getting tens of thousands of the best possible young Dutch, agricultural workers.

Canada, of course, has one big advantage over Australia. She already has 200,000 people of Dutch birth or descent, who do their utmost to help and absorb the newcomers.

Working in co-operation with the Canadian Government, they help to build homes on farms and in country areas so that as soon as Dutch migrants arrive they go straight to a job and place where there's a roof over their heads.

The Dutch migration to Canada is

We can't provide the ships, won't service their planes, so Canada scoops the pool.

highly organized. The Dutchmen register for migration at The Hague, are investigated for suitability. Then the Hague communicates with Canada, and in a few weeks receives a reply giving the specific opening available for—let us say—a young farmer and his wife.

The Dutch migration office notifies the couple, who send to The Hague their fare across the Atlantic. They all must pay their own way, but the fare is very low.

On a certain date they report at Rotterdam and board one of the Dutch converted Liberty ships, which take 700 migrants each crossing.

Migrants may take the equivalent of £25 sterling from the country and furniture weighing 240 lbs.

The trip across the Atlantic takes about ten days. When the migrants arrive migration officials meet them, their furniture is loaded on to the train on which they will travel, and they set off straight away for their destinations.

Within two weeks of leaving Rotterdam they're settled in their Canadian homes with their own furniture.

You ask if the Government doesn't give any assistance at all? It does. To soldiers, sailors, or merchant seamen, who were in the Service before

June 8, 1944, the Dutch Government offers the chance of demobilisation in any country they wish—at Government expense. Soldiers who joined the forces after D-Day must be demobilised where they joined up.

In the first category, naturally, are hundreds of excellent young Dutchmen who served in Australia and want to be demobilised there.

But they can't get there, and the Dutch Government at present can't help them much, without assistance from the Australian Government and a change of heart on the part of various trade unionists in Australia.

These soldiers know the conditions in our country. They made friends there, they have jobs waiting for them there. But at present Australia is as inaccessible as the South Pole.

The majority of Dutchmen wanting to migrate are farmers—youthful, vigorous, and hard-working. They have one goal in life—to own their own farms.

In Holland today this is nearly impossible. Every inch of the country is taken and farms are very expensive. There's no system of land inheritance by the eldest son, which has meant that through successive generations large farms have been split

up and distributed to various sons, the farms thus becoming smaller and smaller.

Today there are tens of thousands of young farmers with no chance of ever owning their own land. These are the ones who want to migrate, particularly as many have had their specious willed by the sight of undeveloped and promising lands during their war service—lands which have given them the feeling of being hemmed in since they came back to their own delightful but tiny country.

Migration Director Hartland is most disappointed that there isn't more Dutch migration to Australia. He visited Australia in 1939 and was very impressed with what he saw.

He feels that Dutchmen would make honest, hard workers, not given to over-zealous political feelings, and so far he's heard of few of his migrants being sent to jail.

He sees Australia as one of the big Dutch settling places of the future. The young Dutchman today wants to go to white countries, land of opportunity, young countries.

But we can't ask for migrants if we can't ship them or give them homes when they arrive.

We admit to the Dutch that we can't do this at present. Yet, at the same time, they read statements from Australia saying that we need hundreds of thousands of migrants at once.

All this leaves the Dutch in a complete daze. In fact, they prefer to forget all about Australia and concentrate their attentions on Canada—a country which seems to them to approach these matters more realistically.

From DAVID McNICOLL

OFFER TO DUTCH MIGRANTS

CANBERRA, Monday.—Australia was the only British country which had offered to subsidise fares of suitable Dutch migrants, the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) said today.

He was replying to an article by David McNicoll in today's Daily Telegraph headed "Our Migration Policy is all Double Dutch in Holland."

[McNicoll said that, because of shipping shortages, potential dutch migrants found Australia "as inaccessible as the South Pole."

Of 20,000 migrants leaving Holland this year, 4000 would go to South Africa, 3000 to the United States, and only 300 to Australia.]

Mr. Calwell said that the Commonwealth Government would not deviate from the fundamental principle of its immigration programme—to keep the flow of migrants from Britain at a maximum.

In the first four months of this year, Australia House, London, had received applications and inquiries representing 250,000 men, women, and children from all parts of Britain.

Although Australia had obtained nearly 500,000 tons of shipping for the Britain-Australia run, this was far short of requirements.

Only One Ship

Mr. Calwell added that Australia was not overlooking the excellent migrants offering from other countries.

In December, 1946, the Commonwealth Government entered an agreement with the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, an organisation which has the official backing of the Netherlands Government, for the transport to Australia of suitable Dutch migrants," he said.

"Under that agreement the Netherlands Government was to provide shipping, but despite every effort the Australian Government has made, the Netherlands has found only one ship to bring Dutch settlers to this country.

"The ship reached Australia this month, and the migrants will be found employment."

Mr. Calwell said that Australia had also offered subsidised passages to ex-servicemen of France, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark.

401/3/6/1/1

Daily Telegraph

18. 5. 48

About a women, Betty, trying to return to Australia from Batavia after divorce with child

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

RC:MD

I.1853.

DECODE FROM:

Dated: 3rd February, 1949.
1700.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

Rec'd: 4th February, 1949.
0830.

15. Unclassified.

Distressed Australian woman.

Betty Irene Eppingstall, born Victoria, 25th February, 1929, married Victoria, 5th February, 1944, to Indonesian Lassar Sumalang, holds Australian passport A.259136 issued Melbourne, 19th November, 1947, left Australia 12th December, 1947, to rejoin husband. One daughter Julian Rose Sumalang born Victoria 12th March, 1945; mother Mrs. E. Eppingstall, 64 Park Street, West Brunswick, Victoria.

Her divorced husband refuses to pay fare to Australia and she has no claim against the Army. She has no funds but has accommodation for a short period. Sustainance payments will probably be necessary. She is prepared to guarantee repayment of fare home. Grateful your instructions.

IMMIGRATION (ATTENTION)
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

401/3/1/1/1

4th February, 1949.

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About Madeleine Fischer, Hungarian born living in Indonesia requesting to recuperate in Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

ALP:MC

T. 3957.

DECODES FROM:

Dated 10th March, 1949.

1750.

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL
BATAVIA.

Rec'd 11th March, 1949.
8.30.

Unclassified. 35. Immigration.

Visa application Madeleine Fischer. Hungarian born Budapest 1905, but has resided in Indonesia for more than 20 years. Holds Netherlands identity card permission to re-enter Indonesia and return ticket. She was, until recently, in a camp near Djokjakarta and doctor advises a six month convalescence trip to Australia which the Red Cross have been arranging. Form 47A satisfactory and no security objection. Foreign exchange have released her \$40 per month and she will visit Miss Freddy Van Giele, 21 Queens Crescent, Mount Lawley, Perth. As the Red Cross have already booked her from Singapore on March 18th. Grateful for your instructions by March 16th to enable her to travel to Singapore.

Immigration.

11th March, 1949.

401/3/6/1/1

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Exec	<input type="checkbox"/>

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

JERC:RGM:

Q. 4256

ENCODED TO:

Sent: 30th March 1949
1615

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

UNCLASSIFIED.

62.

Your 44. Accommodation not available for Madeleine Fischer.
Visa should not be granted.

IMMIGRATION (49/3/5523)

31st March 1949

401/3/6/1/1

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 401/3/6/1/1

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

PC:MW

I. 5557

DECODE FROM:

Dated 6th April, 1949.

1530

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

Rec'd 7th April, 1949.
8.30.

Unclassified. 51. Your telegram 62.

Red Cross Sydney advise accommodation now
available Miss Fischer, Orient Hotel, Darlinghurst. Is her
travelling now approved.

Immigration.

7th April, 1949

401/3/6/1/1

Copies rec'd	
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A/cs	/
Director	/

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A1838, 401/3/6/1/1

CABLEGRAM.

TP:ND

1.6016.

DECODE FROM:

Dated: 14th April, 1949.
1210.

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL,
BATAVIA.

Rec'd: 15th April, 1949.

57. Immigration.

My telegram 51.

Red Cross have again booked Miss Fischer from Singapore, to leave Batavia 21st April. Grateful your early instructions.

IMMIGRATION.

4013/6/1/1

16th April, 1949.

Director	Asst. Dir.	Secy.	Asst. Secy.	Adm. Secy.	Asst. Adm. Secy.	Immigration	Asst. Imm.	Consular	Asst. Cons.	Legal	Asst. Legal	Public Affairs	Asst. Public Affairs	Press	Asst. Press	Telephone	Asst. Telephone	Copy	Asst. Copy
						/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

23/5/49
DUTCH TROOPS IN JAVA
PLANS FOR DEMOBILIZATION
OF 5,000 IN AUSTRALIA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CANBERRA, MAY 22

Arrangements are in progress between the Australian and Netherlands Governments for the demobilization in Australia of at least 5,000 Dutch troops who are at present serving in Java.

The Australian Government will not have to provide transport for these Dutch immigrants and will not be expected to contribute to the cost of bringing them to Australia, it is stated here. As a result of discussions between the Dutch officials and Federal Cabinet Ministers, it is expected that the arrangements will soon be in their final stage, but this depends largely on a satisfactory settlement of the Indonesian problem.

The conditions under which the Australian Government is willing to accept these soldier immigrants are that they must be under 40 years, and that Australian manufacturers or farmers must guarantee work and accommodation.

L. T. ...
23.5.49

401/3/6/1/1

About mass-migration of ex-servicemen from Indonesia

HET DAGBLAD - 18.6.49.

EX SERVICE MEN TO AUSTRALIA.

Talks about mass-immigration of
ex-service men ~~to~~ from Indonesia.
Genealogical examinations.

In Canberra is being awaited the arrival of Mr. H.A. Van Luyk, chief clerk of the Royal Labour Office who is coming to Australia to have conversations with Australian authorities about the mass-immigration of ~~the~~ Dutch ex-service men from Indonesia. Mr. Van Luyk now is en route to Indonesia, from where he will proceed to Australia.

We are informed that Minister for Immigration Arthur Calwell is greatly in favour of having Dutch ex-service men immigrating into Australia. It can be anticipated that during Van Luyk's stay in Australia ~~is~~ a provisional arrangement on this matter will be reached. ~~But~~ A final arrangement can only be possible when a date has been fixed for the largescale demobilization ~~of~~ in Indonesia and the restrictions on Dutch shipping have been lifted in order that the immigrants may sail on Dutch ships.

It is rumoured that Australian officials in Indonesia will accurately examine the genealogy of those who wish to immigrate into Australia, in order to prevent immigration of people with more than 25% Indonesian blood.

NEW ATTACK ON HOLLAND. At the resumption of immigration debates in the Australian Parliament the main ~~of~~ government spokesman Leslie Haylen repeated the words ~~of~~ which Calwell has said last March when he attacked the Dutch legation. Haylen said that the O'Keefe affair was the "work of diplomats who ~~in~~ this country are meddling in affairs which do not concern them" and forms part of a "plot against the government".

ILLEGAL ~~XXXX~~ IMMIGRATION. The Australian Prime Minister Chifley told in Parliament that a Ceylonese plane has landed on an Australian airport with passengers, who had no permission to enter that country. The airplane was redirected to Singapore.

401/3/6/1/1

DUTCH EX-SERVICEMEN LEAVING INDONESIA FOR AUSTRALIA

(A.A.P.-Reuter)
BATAVIA, Thursday.
The Australian Consul-General in Indonesia (Mr. Charles Eaton) said today that a constant stream of Dutch personnel, awaiting early demobilisation, had applied daily at the Consulate for visas to settle in Australia.
Mr. Eaton said that about 30 Dutch ex-servicemen left Batavia monthly for Sydney under the Commonwealth Government's assisted passage scheme for Allied ex-servicemen.

"They are excellent men who should make good citizens," he said.

Mr. Eaton said he was awaiting the arrival of Dutch officials from Holland to discuss a new migration scheme which is expected to involve the migration of 5,000 Dutch ex-servicemen from Batavia to Australia.

An official of the Indonesian Republic said, "As long as the Dutch soldiers leave Indonesia, we don't care where they go. Possibly, some Indonesians would like to migrate to Australia but I doubt if they would get much encouragement from Mr. Caldwell."

C/Times 9/9/49

401/3/6/1/1

About employing people for the pearl trade

"ANETA" 9.10.49

NO MORE POLITICAL-MINDED INDONESIANS TO BE
"IMPORTED" BY AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, October 8 - Indonesians have become so militant and political-minded that it is unlikely that any more will be imported to dive for pearls in the Australian pearl fields says the Melbourne Herald special correspondent visiting the pearling port of Broome.

The correspondent forecasts that the industry now will import only Malaysians. He says a watertight system exists for the deportation of any Asian pearler who organises compatriots to demand better wages and conditions.

The immigration code lays down that a pearler must leave Australia as soon as his job ends. By arrangement between the employers no employer will hire an Asian dismissed by any other employer.

Hence last year employers got rid of Sumatran Samsuddin and Amboinese Pattiasina by having each man's employer sack him after each had been active in organising a diver's union.

Samsudin and Pattiasina were both promptly deported to Indonesia.

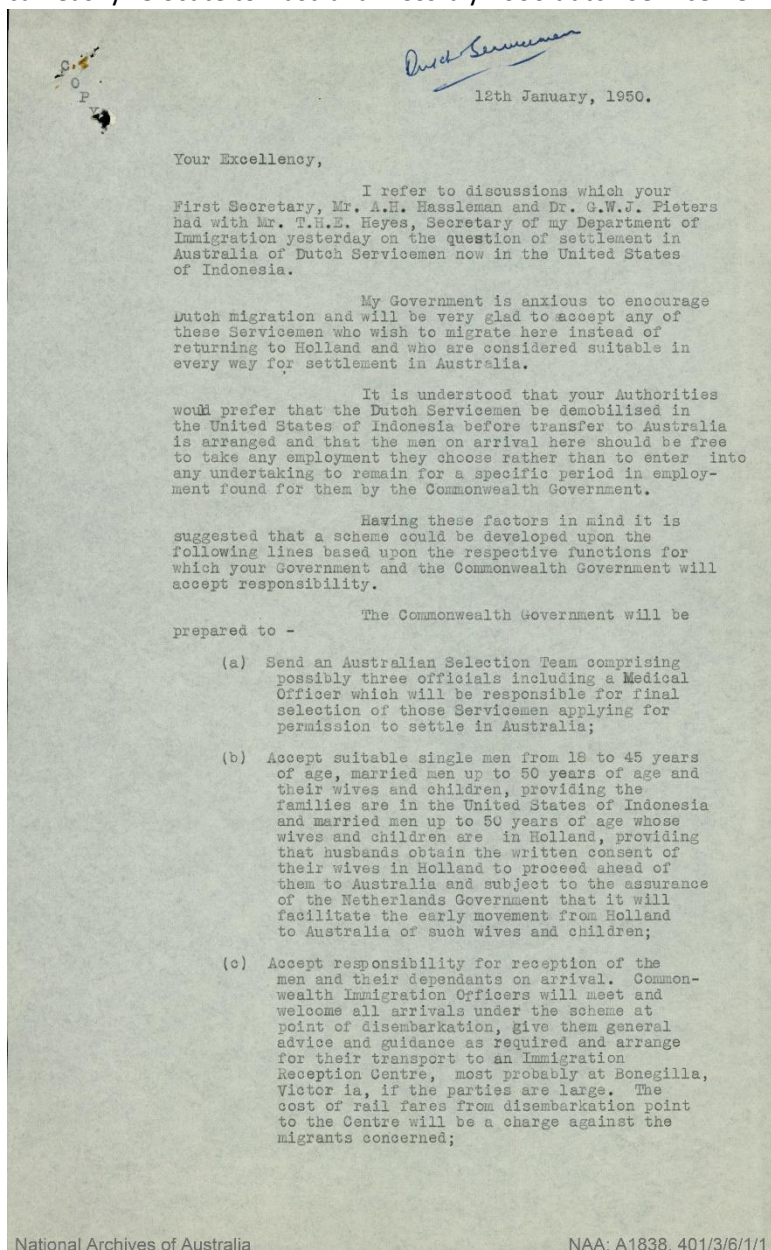
401/3/6/1/1

REP.
HISTORICAL RECORDS

HILVERSUM (HOLLAND) 12/1/50 - 8.00 p.m. NEWS IN ENGLISH.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION MINISTER, Mr. Harold Holt, has said in an interview with the Melbourne correspondent of the Dutch paper Algemeen Handelsblad that there are certain difficulties that face Dutch immigrants to Australia. "Personally," said the Minister, "I shall be only too pleased to have more Dutch immigrants both from Holland and from Indonesia. I shall do everything possible to bring Dutch nationals from Java to Australia". The Minister went on to say that the whole question would be treated on a completely different footing from last year. "I am well aware," he said, "that Australia has considerable arrears to make up with regard to Holland and the Dutch people. Much valuable time has been lost with the bringing over of Dutch (troops) from Java. But, the Minister continued, "this question is now being discussed." He assured the correspondent that he would like a further 10,000 immigrants, and if possible even more. In April, he said, when other immigration commitments had been fulfilled Australian immigrant ships would become available, and the Australian Government was ready to help Dutch immigrants with their currency difficulties with the large sterling reserves which is at its disposal in Britain. If the Dutch government is willing to cooperate, the Minister concluded, he will see to it that people with capital will find it more attractive to seek their future in Australia.

About developing a scheme between NEI/Indonesia and Australia where only certain ex-servicemen can easily relocate to Australia. Possibly 2000 dutch servicemen will be considered for the scheme.



- (d) temporarily accommodate the men and their dependants at an Immigration Reception Centre for a maximum period of 28 days for which the weekly charges payable to the Commonwealth Immigration Department will be 30/- Australian currency per person over 16 years of age and 12/6 per child between the ages of 3 and 16 years. Children under 3 years will be free. In the case of families once the husband has obtained employment they will be moved to a Holding Centre where they will be accommodated indefinitely at the same rates;
- (e) render every assistance to the men to obtain suitable employment and to find private accommodation. The services of the Commonwealth Employment Service will be made available to place the men in employment;
- (f) provide after care for the men in that the Department of Immigration will assist them in solving any problems they may have during their period of assimilation into the Australian community;
- (g) make available the normal social service benefits which apply to other migrants in Australia;
- (h) reduce landing money to a minimum of £10 Australian currency in the case of single men and £20 in the case of family units;
- (i) prepare suitable publicity material for circulation amongst the Servicemen in the United States of Indonesia explaining the scheme and inviting them to apply for settlement in Australia.

These proposals are based on the belief that possibly up to 2,000 Dutch servicemen may be selected under the scheme. Should, however, the number prove to be very much greater it may be necessary to revise certain of the proposals, particularly if availability of private accommodation and employment create problems. In such an event the Commonwealth Government would be glad to receive the larger numbers but might be obliged to lay down more stringent conditions as to allocation to and acceptance of employment by the men.

It is suggested that the Netherlands Government accept responsibility for -

- (a) the movement either by sea or by air of approved applicants and their dependants from the United States of Indonesia to Australia without cost to the Commonwealth Government. All parties would be disembarked at a port approved by the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and would normally be Sydney or Melbourne, although small parties could disembark at Fremantle subject to prior approval being obtained.

- (b) granting all facilities to the Australian Selection Team in the United States of Indonesia including provision of necessary accommodation, travel facilities necessary to Selection operations, clerical assistance, and access to the medical and service records of applicants;
- (c) rendering every assistance in making details of the scheme known to eligible Dutch Servicemen.

If you agree with the broad proposals outlined herein, perhaps you would be good enough to transmit them to your Government for consideration. I feel that it is in the interests of your country and mine to develop a scheme for the settlement of your fine young Servicemen here and I can assure you on behalf of the Commonwealth Government that everything possible will be done to ensure the success of the proposals which I hope will be implemented at the earliest possible moment.

Yours sincerely,

(H. E. HOLT)
Minister for Immigration.

His Excellency Mr. P. E. Teppema, Kt.N.L., O.C.N.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,
6 Moresby Street,
Canberra, A.C.T.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

(Attention Dr. Wynnes)

Copy herewith in accordance with my
telephone conversation with you yesterday.

Sgd. T.H.E. Hayes,
Secretary,
Department of Immigration.
12. 1. 50.

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MIGRATION OF DUTCH SOLDIERS TO AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Wednesday.
Arrangements have been completed with the Netherlands Government for the migration to Australia of young Dutch servicemen who have completed their service in Indonesia, the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Holt) announced to-day.

He said the men would normally be repatriated to Holland, but under the arrangements now made they would be encouraged instead to migrate to Australia.

An Australian selection team, which would be responsible for the final selection of Dutch servicemen who apply for permission to settle here, would be sent to the United States of Indonesia.

Mr. Holt added.
Those eligible for selection would be single men between 18 and 45, and married men up to 50 with their families.

Mr. Holt said the Netherlands Government would meet the cost of transporting the men to Australia, but the Commonwealth would provide them with accommodation. When bread winners of families were placed in employment the families would be transferred to immigration holding centres until accommodation could be arranged for them.

While in immigration centres the Dutch migrants would pay for their accommodation.

Mr. Holt said many of the migrants were keen to obtain experience of Australian farming with a view to settling later on the land.

C/Times

2/2/50

27

401/3/6/1/1