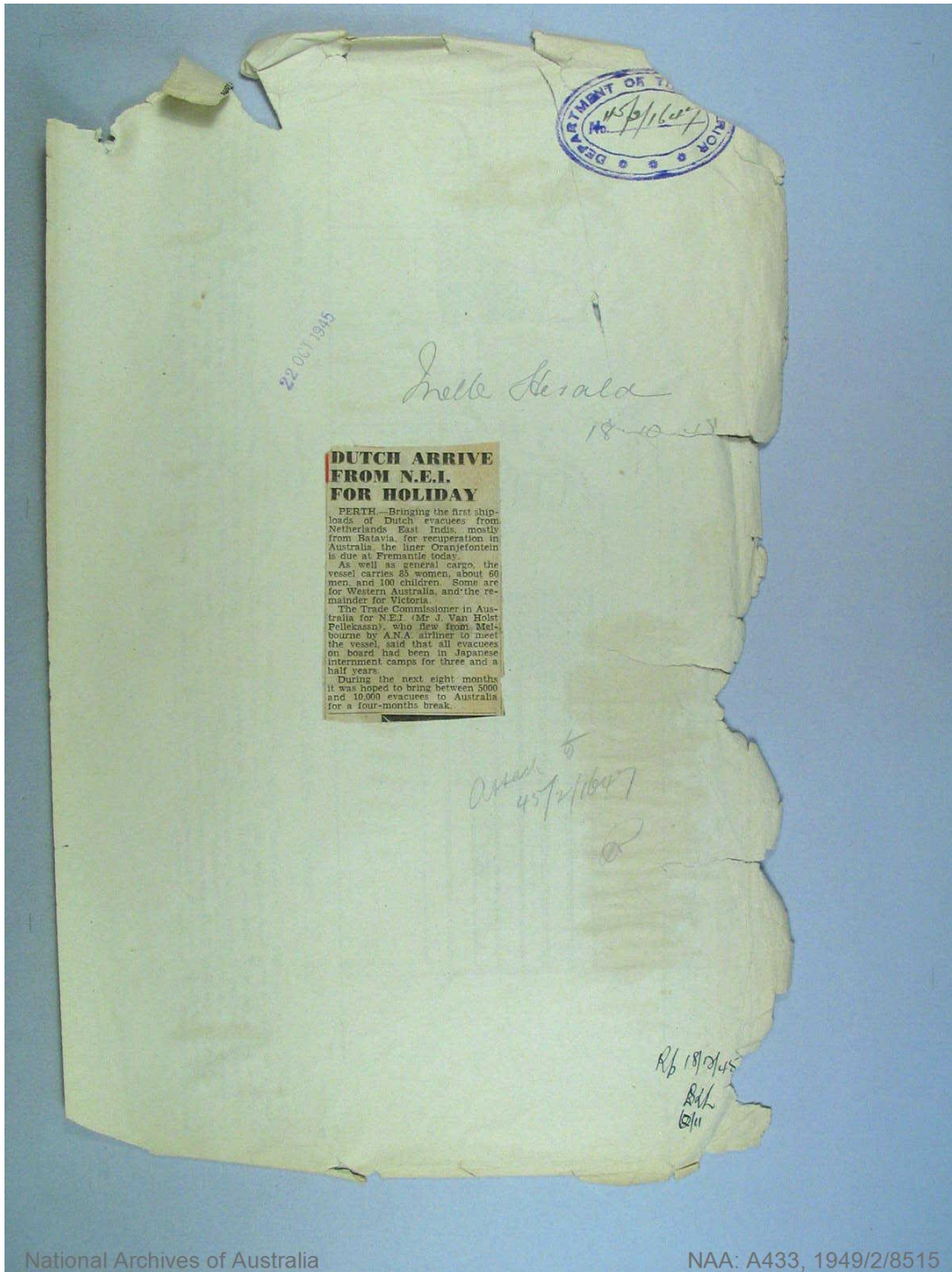


NAA Files. Series number A433, Item ID 74216, Netherlands subjects evacuated from Netherlands East Indies [NEI] to Australia. Generally, 1944-47.

Many news clippings regarding NEI evacuees coming to Australia after the surrender of Japan and extreme unrest between Indonesians and Europeans came about - many regarding the need for accommodation, and the hoped 50,000 individuals who would recuperate in Australia.





Melbourne Herald 28-11-45

## REFUGE PLEA FOR NEI EVACUEES

### Australia Asked To Take 50,000

By a Special Correspondent

In Java, three months after the Japanese surrender, 200,000 Dutch subjects—mainly whites—are in greater peril than at any moment during their 3½ years' captivity by the Japanese.

Still in a violent war area, they face massacre, starvation and disease unless they are evacuated quickly.

From Java, official representatives of Britain, America, Australia and New Zealand are appealing for refuge in their countries for tens of thousands of men, women and children still living in prison compounds.

### RED CROSS APPEAL

The appeal for havens for these people came from Mr Aron Gutwirth, chairman of the Batavian Red Cross.

The Australian Government representative, Mr Macmahon Ball, has asked the Commonwealth to accommodate up to 50,000 evacuees in Australia.

This is a tenfold expansion of the Commonwealth's original agreement to take 5000 white people from the NEI who would be required to pay their own way and find their own shelter in Australia.

Under the evacuation scheme about 1200 people have reached Australia in the past few weeks.

They have been accommodated in hotels, hostels, boarding houses and private homes. Another 1000 will arrive early next month.

### Homes For Children

It is obvious that if the people of the NEI are to be given refuge by their nearest neighbor, the Netherlands' shortage of shipping will require Australia to play a full part in handling the problem.

It is not sufficient to hand over military camps to the Dutch authorities, and then withdraw from all responsibility, as has been the case so far.

The Dutch, in the centres already at their disposal, have been unable to obtain either staffs, medical facilities or transport to handle supplies.

The Dutch in Australia, with no power to requisition buildings and completely at the mercy of those who have commercial accommodation to offer, have reached almost a dead end.

In Western Australia, the Fairbridge Farm School organisation is now caring for 70 Dutch children each month, taking an immense burden from their parents' shoulders—also possibly beginning Australia's lagging child migration scheme.

This voluntary and humanitarian move by Fairbridge is what the Dutch hoped would become general in Australia.

The NEI Trade Commissioner

But the Netherlands Indies welfare organisations for evacuees, established in each Australian capital, are at their wits' ends to find further accommodation.

The great drawback is that the evacuation is happening at the beginning of the holiday season, with accommodation at a premium even without the influx of thousands from overseas.

Dutch authorities here realise the evacuation of nationals from Java is a matter of the utmost urgency.

But they also see the physical difficulties in acquiring many thousands of beds in a country already almost disastrously short of housing.

The army camps controlled by the Dutch in Australia—Camp Columbia in Queensland, and Camp Casino in NSW—can only hold a few additional thousands.

In Australia (Mr J. van Holst Pellekaan) says that if the women of Australia would open their homes to evacuate Dutch children, as did the needy housewives of Britain after the liberation of Holland, it would help greatly to solve the problem.

Melb. Herald, 28-11-45

### Australia Can Give Sanctuary

AUSTRALIA has an urgent humanitarian duty to give sanctuary to as many as possible of the Dutch and Eurasian victims of war and revolution in Java. They are mostly women and children who endured three and a half years of humiliation at the hands of the Japanese only to find at the end of it that they were enmeshed in the Indonesian rising.

Now, three months from the end of the war, many of the internees have yet to be recovered. Their situation, grows in peril with the distraught state of the island, with the inability of the National leaders to hold the masses in control, and with the ugly passions that have followed the bloodshed in which British forces have been unwillingly involved.

Even for ex-internees now in the comparative safety of British-held zones, the measures of relief are inadequate. Their appeals, in open letters to the women of Australia must stir the sympathies of those to whom war and its aftermath has been less harsh.

Of the 200,000 white and Eurasian people in Java who are at the limit of human endurance, Australia is said to have agreed to accept 5000. The Government's own political representative in Java, Mr W. Macmahon Ball, has now urged that a special effort be made to accept up to 50,000. Army camps could provide at least temporary quarters.

Other countries, too, have been asked to help. This is a call not to a political commitment but to humanity. We are the nearest neighbor with the means of success.

Starting 1



Melb. Herald 28.11.45

## RESCUING JAVA INTERNEES

### Australia Will Give Sanctuary To Many

from IAN FLEMING, Herald Correspondent

**BATAVIA, Tuesday.** — Thousands of Dutch and Eurasian women and children at Ambarawa, "hot spot" of Java at the moment, will be evacuated by sea from Semarang, 20 miles away, to Batavia as soon as the road is cleared of Indonesian extremists.

Naval vessels at Semarang are ready to ship 4000 in the first "lift."

Yesterday the Indonesians again launched an attack at Ambarawa near the internee camp, where several women and children were butchered a few days ago.

This news coincides with an urgent appeal by the Batavia Red Cross organisation today for the evacuation of up to 200,000 former internees, women and children aged and sick, from Java until conditions are more normal.

A petition signed by 18 representatives of these innocent victims of war and revolution appeals to the whole civilised world to assist the evacuation by all available means. It emphasises the almost unbearable strain these people had undergone and declares that under present conditions evacuation is the only sure means of safeguarding their lives.

This appeal underlines the urgent need for more British troops in Java to protect internees.

It was announced at the Red Cross press conference today that arrangements had been made to accommodate about 5000 of these people at a time in Australia, on a rotation system for a rest and recuperation period of four months.

It was also stated by an International Red Cross representative that thousands of tons of Red Cross supplies for Java were held up in Australia by the refusal of waterside workers to load ships.

The Indonesian Nationalist Committee adopted a resolution expressing the desirability of replacing British and Dutch troops in Java by Russian, Australian and Chinese troops.

An official press release tonight stated that:

"The committee passed with acclaim a resolution expressing the sincere thanks of the Indonesian Government to the people and Government of Australia.

Special note was taken of the help given by Australian Labor. Mention was also made of the dock workers' strike as a protest against Dutch imperialism, of the assistance given to returning Indonesian sailors, of the support given by Australian soldiers in Borneo to Indonesians opposed to the Dutch there, and to the various expressions of encouragement and goodwill frequently appearing in the Australian press and on the radio."

(Plea To Australia For Refuge—Page 5)

The Argus 28.11.45

### APPEAL FOR EUROPEANS IN JAVA

#### Australia Asked To Provide Refuge

From GRAHAM JENKINS

**BATAVIA**  
An urgent appeal to all nations to provide shipping to evacuate 200,000 Europeans and Eurasians in Java who have reached the limit of human endurance was made yesterday by the NEI Red Cross.

Australia, Canada, and USA were among the countries specially asked to provide accommodation for evacuees until there was some amelioration of the present unrest.

Australia had agreed to take only 5,000, said Dr N. S. Egan, general representative of the NEI Red Cross who recently arrived from Melbourne. The Dutch had found accommodation for this number in hotels and boarding houses in capital cities and holiday resorts. The NZ Government had agreed to take 4,000.

The Federal Government had given good co-operation in procuring relief supplies, but 30,000 tons was still on Australian wharves awaiting shipment. In addition only 30,000 of 140,000 Red Cross parcels packed in co-operation with the Australian Red Cross had arrived in Java. Another 30,000 were on the way, but 80,000 were still awaiting shipping. Some parcels had been distributed among Dutch and other nationals rescued from Indonesian extremists in Sourabaya.

### MR MACMAHON BALL ASKS AUSTRALIA TO TAKE 50,000

From AAP Special Representative in Batavia

Mr W. Macmahon Ball, Australian Government Representative in Java, has urgently written to the Australian Government on the question of the evacuation of women and children from Java. He suggests a bold revision of ideas, and urges a special effort to enable up to 50,000 to be accommodated.

The suggestion was despatched to the Australian Government yesterday following the citizens' appeal, and after a conversation with Monsignor Willekens, Apostolic Vicar to Batavia, who headed the signatures to the petition.

The British and American consuls have called their governments asking that the utmost be done.



*Signo. 30-11-45*

## DUTCH SEEK HELP TO EVACUATE CIVILIANS FROM JAVA

From GRAHAM JENKINS

**BATAVIA** Dutch opinion is divided on whether all Dutch and Eurasian women and children, including aged and sick, should be immediately evacuated from Java.

In an appeal to the world on Monday, the NEI Red Cross asked for help to ship out and accommodate until the present unrest subsides 200,000 evacuees, but the official view of RAPWI headquarters is that no more than 45,000 should be evacuated.

"NEI would be very grateful

if Australia and New Zealand together would accept a maximum of 10,000 of our people for from four to six months," Colonel D. L. Asjes, head of RAPWI in NEI, said yesterday.

Colonel Asjes said he had arrived recently from Australia, where he was aware of the housing problem and food shortage. The accommodation for 50,000 reported to have been requested from the Australian Government by Mr W. Macmahon Ball, its political adviser in Java, was unnecessary, he said.

Colonel Asjes explained that the greatest difficulty in evacuation was shipping, and this was particularly acute so far as Australia was concerned.

At least one ship, the *Sis Van Heutz*, was available at Batavia to take evacuees to Australia, he said, but there was no guarantee that the waterside workers in Sydney would refuel her if she arrived. Consequently RAPWI hoped to evacuate most of the 45,000 to Holland, Ceylon, and South Africa.

Australia's Part: Page 2



*The Sun* 30-11-45

*Signs.*

*30/11/45*

**DUTCH INTERNEES FROM JAVA**

**Australian Offer**

CANBERRA, Thursday.—The original offer by the Commonwealth Government to relieve the plight of internees in Java was to take 5000 Dutch for convalescence in Australia. Any increase on that number was conditional on accommodation being available. Dutch authorities, however, were informed that accommodation could be found for about 5000.

The Prime Minister said today the Commonwealth Government would not direct that more accommodation should be constructed when there was such an urgent demand for housing by Australians. The availability of shipping also was an Allied problem.

The Australian political representative in Java (Mr. McMahon 361) has recommended that the 5000 offer should be increased to 50,000. This request, however, has not yet come to Mr. Chifley.

**AUSTRALIA WILL TAKE ONLY 6,000 DUTCH FROM JAVA**

*30/11/45*

Referring to a reported suggestion by Mr. W. MacMahon Ball, Australian Government representative at Allied HQ in Java, that Australia should receive 50,000 women and children as refugees from Java, Mr. Chifley said in Canberra yesterday that arrangements had been made to take in a maximum of 6,000 Dutch people, but this was subject to accommodation being available and erection of special buildings not being involved.

Mr. Chifley said that he had no knowledge of any undertaking by Australia to send five shiploads of relief stores, including medicines and food, to Java, as reported by Sutan Sjahrir, self-styled Prime Minister of Indonesia.

Mr. Calwell, Minister for Information and Migration, said last night that the Federal Government had agreed in principle to the reception for a limited period for recuperative purposes of as many Dutch men, women and children—particularly women and children—from NEI as Australia's capacity to accommodate them would allow. In view of Australia's own grave housing shortage, certain camp areas might have to be used for housing the evacuees.



# DUTCH OFFICIALS SEEK REFUGE IN AUSTRALIA FOR 9000 FROM JAVA

From IAN FLEMING, "Sun" Special Representative.

**BATAVIA, Friday.** — Dutch officials in charge of evacuation of former internees, say they want to evacuate no more than 45,000 from Java, and would be satisfied if Australia took 9000.

*Those coming to Australia, they say, would be almost entirely pure Dutch women and children, and would not include hospital cases.*

Evacuees would come to Australia on a roster system, each batch staying for six months, and then being replaced.

Colonel D. L. Asjes, head of RAPWI (Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees) organisation in the NEI, said that if 45,000 were evacuated his organisation could cope with the remainder.

Ships were available to start evacuating these people to Australia, he said, but the Dutch were not sure whether trade unionists in Australia would agree to refuel them and feared they might be held up indefinitely in Australia.

Colonel Asjes added that thousands of tons of relief supplies and a large amount of motor transport purchased from the Australian and American armies was held up in Australia by the refusal of wharves to load it. Motor transport was urgently required for the evacuation of internees from danger areas.

## Roster System

Evacuees would go to Australia on a roster system, each batch staying for up to six months for recuperation.

They would then return to the NEI, others taking their place.

Colonel Asjes said he knew Australia could accommodate 9000, but in view of the housing shortage did not expect her to take a greater number at one time.

(Yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley, said Australia had provisionally agreed that accommodation could be found for 6000 refugees.)

## No Hospital Cases

Dr. W. M. Bonne, director of medical services in the NEI, said that at the request of the Australian Government no hospital cases would be sent to Australia.

About 25,000 would be fit for evacuation to Australia.

Official Dutch figures give the total number of former internees and POWs still in Java as 76,071.

Of these, 19,000 are in Batavia and the rest scattered in camps all over Java.

In addition there are 183,000 non-RAPWI people—people not interned by the Japs but forced by recent disorders to evacuate their homes.

Most of them are Eurasians and no plans have yet been made to evacuate them.



Melbourne  
Herald  
30.11.45

# Dutch Hoping To Send 9000 Here From Java

From IAN FLEMING, Herald's Correspondent

**BATAVIA**—Dutch officials in Batavia controlling the evacuation of former internees do not want to send more than 45,000 from Java, and would be satisfied if Australia took 9000.

Those going to Australia would be practically all pure Dutch women and children.

Colonel D. L. Asjes, head of the RAPWI (Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees) said that ships were available to begin, but the Dutch feared that Australian trade unionists might not refuel them and they might be held up in Australia indefinitely.

## STAY OF SIX MONTHS

Evacuees would go to Australia on a roster system, each batch staying for six months for recuperation, after which they would return to the Netherlands East Indies and others would take their places, said Col. Asjes.

He knew Australia could accommodate 9000, but in view of the housing shortage he did not expect her to take a greater number at one time.

In addition to thousands of tons of relief supplies, a large amount of motor transport bought from Australian and American armies was held up in Australia by the refusal of water-side workers to load it.

Motor transport was required urgently to get internees from the danger areas.

The peril of internees in some areas was illustrated by the following passage in yesterday's communique: "At Semarang Indonesian guns and mortars shelled a RAPWI camp and the gaoi, killing four and wounding six internees."

Official Dutch figures give the

total number of former internees and prisoners of war still in Java as 76,971.

Of these 19,000 are in Batavia and the rest scattered in camps all over Java.

Dr. W. M. Bonne, Director of Medical Services in NEI, said that at the request of the Australian Government no hospital cases would be sent to Australia.

His organisation examined all recovered internees and placed them in four medical categories:—

- 1.—Fit.
- 2.—Fit to return to the NEI after four to six months' recuperation in Australia or elsewhere.
- 3.—Those probably fit to return after a year in Holland.
- 4.—Unfit to return to the tropical climate.

Of 15,000 examined 35 per cent. went into Class 1, 30 per cent. into Class 2, 25 per cent. into Class 3, and the remaining 10 per cent. into Class 4.

On this basis about 25,000 would be in the category fit for evacuation to Australia, but, of course, the Commonwealth would not be expected to take them all.

All evacuation was on a voluntary basis.

## HOMELESS PROBLEM

The problem of homeless people in Java, however, is more complex than the picture afforded by the foregoing figures.

Those apply only to RAPWI personnel. In addition to 76,971 of these, there are 182,000 people not interned during the Japanese occupation, but forced by the recent disorders to evacuate their homes.

Most of these are Eurasians, many with little Dutch blood, but all Dutch Eurasians here have the status of Dutch citizens. All these have become the responsibility of the RAPWI organisation, but no plans have been made yet to evacuate them from Java.

The problem of these people is very difficult, as away from Java they would be people without a country.

An appeal was made at a Red Cross conference in Batavia this week for the evacuation of up to 200,000, based on the assumption that the lives of Europeans and Eurasians are not safe in Java at present.

Official Dutch circles do not agree. It is also believed that the Dutch take the view that mass evacuation would give the impression of abandoning Java, which they have no intention of doing.

M. A. Nutworth of Belgium, president of the Batavia Red Cross, said today that his figure of 200,000 included Dutch and other Europeans, Eurasians, Ambonese and other races not in Java, but throughout NEI, although 75 to 80 per cent. are in Java.

"The Red Cross takes a humanitarian view, and in view of recent incidents and the present critical situation, we think these people will have to be evacuated, unless more protection can be given them," he said.

They have suffered a terrible strain for four years, and cannot stand any more."



*Times*

*4-12-45*

**REFUGE IN AUSTRALIA  
FOR N.E.I. DUTCH**

LONDON, Monday.  
The Dutch Red Cross is hoping to send 50,000 civilians, out of an estimated 200,000, to Australia for temporary refuge but owing to shipping problems the movement has been delayed and many threaten to commit suicide unless the evacuation is speeded up.

The Australian Minister for Information (Mr. Calwell) has advised that temporary refuge could be provided but points out the difficulties in arranging transport and also requiring that the Dutch Government will accept responsibility for the maintenance of the refugees.

An appeal is being made to the United States for assistance.

*Mr. says to keep touch with them who returned Dutch Men at Melbourne*



*Melbourne Herald. 5.12.45*

### 50,000 NEI REFUGEES LIKELY

From our own Correspondent

**CANBERRA.**—Using Army huts, Australia may be able to accommodate up to 50,000 women, children, and aged people of both sexes from the Netherlands Indies.

Already some NEI refugees are in Australia. A batch of 125 is expected to arrive within a few days, and 1000 more will arrive on December 19.

The 50,000 figure was mentioned in a request to Australia by its representative in Java (Mr Macmahon Ball).

It is understood that originally the Minister for Immigration (Mr Calwell) told the Dutch Minister to Australia (Baron van Aerssen) that the Commonwealth would take 10,000 refugees if they used the camp facilities the Dutch already had in Australia, at Camp Darley (Vic.), Camp Columbia (Q.), and Camp Casino (NSW.). Dutch officials said these camps would take only 6000.

The Dutch have since been told that the Australian Army will provide tents to accommodate as many more refugees as possible.

It is expected that the evacuees will return to the Indies in three or four months.

*6.12.45*

*Canberra Times*

### ARMY CAMPS FOR N.E.I. REFUGEES

Arrivals of Dutch refugees from the N.E.I. will commence shortly and by December 19, 1,000 will be accommodated in Australian army camps.

They are coming here to convalesce for about three months.

Camps already earmarked for them are at Darley (Victoria), Columbia (Queensland) and Casino (N.S.W.). These camps will take 6,000 refugees but the Commonwealth Government will take no exception to the use of tents to increase the number to 10,000.

*Telegraph*

*6.12.45*

### Housing Only Limit On N.E.I. Refugees

**CANBERRA, Wednesday.**—Refugees would be given to as many Dutch evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies as accommodation permitted, the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) said today.

He said Australia had agreed to assist the Dutch authorities in caring for these people temporarily.

The Commonwealth would receive 10,000 refugees from the N.E.I. provided the Dutch used the camp facilities already provided in Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales.

By using tents to supplement the hut accommodation it was hoped that all evacuees would be made comfortable, he said.

It was learned today that the Army Department would make tents available for three or four months while the evacuees recuperated from hardships suffered in Japanese internment.



Melbourne Herald

10/1/46.

**WILL ACCEPT  
10,000 DUTCH  
EX-INTERNEES**

**— SAYS MINISTER**

**HOBART.** — The Dutch authorities in Australia have been advised that Australia was prepared to admit about 10,000 Dutch internees of Japanese prison camps, the Minister for Migration (Mr Calwell) said today.

If military establishments could be made available, and were acceptable, this number might be increased considerably.

He had been appalled at the conditions under which these people were living. Mr W. Macmahon Ball, Australian Government representative at Java, who recently returned to Australia, had informed him that up to 80 women and children were being accommodated in each of a number of four-roomed cottages in Batavia, which was considered the most comfortable area.

During the 3½ years of Japanese occupation, up to 110 persons had been accommodated in a four-roomed cottage.

The food situation was bad, and was becoming rapidly worse. The British Army ration for one man was made to do for four internees, and the diet was unsatisfactory for women and children. They were suffering severely from malnutrition.



The Herald Melbourne  
11<sup>th</sup> January 1946

### 5000 NEI EVACUEES FOR VICTORIA

Because of its cooler climate, Victoria will receive up to a half of the 10,000 NEI army and civilian evacuees who, for medical reasons, have been ordered recuperative rest and treatment in Australia after their experiences in Japanese prisons.

They will include about 5000 women and children.

About 800 have already arrived here and another 200 are coming at the end of next week.

They are being flown from Batavia to Brisbane in NEI Navy Catalina transport planes.

One of the Dutch visitors in Melbourne was treated so kindly by shopgirls that she broke down and wept. She said that reports of Australia's unrest and disturbances had misled them into fearing a hostile reception, whereas the sympathy of the people had overwhelmed them.

At Mount Martha House, taken over by the NEI Government, there are former prisoners of war who were so ill that they had to be supported when they arrived a couple of weeks ago. Now they are swimming and sun-bathing and have made remarkable recoveries.

Others are at Rye and Healesville and in guesthouses in Melbourne, and a munitions workers' hostel at Tarrawonga has been prepared for their reception.

The NEI Legation is looking everywhere for accommodation and their Government is paying allowances for a period of four months, that may be extended to six.



Melbourne Herald  
12/1/46

### HOMES FOUND FOR NEI EVACUEES

Little difficulty has been met in finding accommodation for the Dutch evacuees now recuperating in Australia before returning to the East Indies.

An official of the Netherlands East Indies Information Service said today that batches of about 30 a day, arriving in Melbourne, were being sent to guest houses at Cowes and Sorrento.

Evacuees were kept in camp in Brisbane until accommodation became available at other capitals.

Accommodation had been found at Katcoombe, Bondi, Leura and Kosciusko (NSW), Southport and Camp Columbia (Qld), Fullarton, Eastwood, Norwood and Myrtle Park (SA), and in suburbs of Perth.

The evacuees would stay for about four months. Some had expressed a desire to live here permanently.



*Sydney Morning Herald*  
*19-1-46.*

### Dutch Pay £1,500 To Hold Rooms For Refugees

BATHURST, Friday. — A number of Bathurst hotelkeepers have been receiving regular cheques from the Dutch authorities in Sydney since November for guests who have not yet arrived.

Over £1,500 has been paid to three leading Bathurst hotels to keep 35 rooms vacant for 50 Dutch refugees. Mr. Roy McSorley, proprietor of the Hotel Bathurst, has been getting a cheque for £152 each week for 36 guests, but none of them has arrived to-date.

The accommodation was booked in November by visiting Dutch authorities, on behalf of Dutch nationals being evacuated to Australia from the

Netherlands East Indies before their repatriation to Holland. The rooms are paid for by cheque for a week in advance and have since been retained by regular payments.

Mr. McSorley said to-day 30 rooms at his hotel had been booked ahead as far as June. When booking the rooms the agents for the refugees warned him they might arrive any time.

"My family have been in the hotel business for 60 years, and nothing like this has ever happened to any of us. It is something you dream about," he said.

He added that an agent said the refugees were experiencing difficulty in getting transport from the N.E.I. to the Australian mainland.



Age 28.1.46

Argus 28.1.46

### SHIP ARRIVES MELBOURNE

#### Packed in Hold

Packed in the hold of the 7000-ton steamship *Tzabadak*, which, under normal conditions, offers accommodation to only 40 passengers, 460 evacuees from Japanese internment in Java, arrived in Melbourne yesterday.

Evidence of the terrible squalor in which these people had travelled was to be seen in the holds of the ship, where they had been forced to sleep and prepare their food. Until the vessel arrived at Fremantle passengers had been without bedding or blankets, and, except in the rare cases where some carried thin mats, they slept on coats on the iron deck.

Lack of cooking facilities necessitated the use of army hard rations, which were prepared in the small, ill-ventilated holds in which the evacuees slept.

The position was eased slightly at Fremantle, where Red Cross helpers provided blankets and additional food supplies were taken on board. Sixty-five evacuees left the ship, but sufficient accommodation was not available to disembark any greater number.

The chairman of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisa-

S.M. Siderald 29.1.46

### JAVA EVACUEES ARRIVE Pathetic Conditions

MELBOURNE, Monday.—With 370 Dutch men, women, and children evacuees from Java, crowded into a space normally provided for 50 passengers, the cargo vessel *Tzabadak* has arrived in Melbourne after a three-weeks' voyage from Batavia.

Most of the evacuees had spent several years in Japanese internment camps, where some of the children were born. While in Australia they will be provided with food and clothing coupons and money by the N.E.I. Government.

The vessel left Batavia with 430 persons on board, but 60 disembarked at Perth. They were evacuated by the N.E.I. Government for four to six months' rehabilitation in Australia.

All were penniless and had practically no possessions beyond the clothes they wore.

They were short of food, medical supplies, and clothing on the voyage. Most of the evacuees slept and lived in the hold of the ship until they arrived at Fremantle. Their only food was army rations of bully beef and other tinned food.

### EVACUEES ARRIVE FROM JAVA 370 On Board Dutch Vessel

With 370 Dutch men, women, and child evacuees from Java crowded into a space normally provided for 50 passengers, the cargo vessel *Tzabadak* arrived in Victoria Dock yesterday after a three-weeks' voyage from Batavia.

Most of the evacuees had spent several years in Japanese internment camps, where some of the children were born. While in Australia they will be provided with food and clothing coupons and money by the N.E.I. Government.

The vessel left Batavia with 430 persons on board, but 60 of them disembarked at Perth. They were evacuated by the N.E.I. Government for four to six months' rehabilitation in Australia. All of them were penniless and had practically no possessions beyond the clothes they wore. They were short of food, medical supplies, and clothing on the voyage.

Most of the evacuees slept and lived in the hold of the ship. Until food was Army rations of bully beef and other tinned food. Because the ship's galley could not possibly cope with so many people, committees were formed to heat and distribute the tinned food. The only medical casualties during the voyage were four cases of measles, which have already been taken to Fairfield Hospital.

Two hundred of the evacuees will proceed to guest houses at Mornington, Healesville, and Queenscliff. An additional 170 will travel to Sydney.

For their arrival in Melbourne yesterday the passengers put on a brave show. With simple blouses and women used the last remnants of their lipstick and put on the smart from the wreck of Indonesia. The suits were carefully pressed tropical and native sandals.

Argus. 28.1.46



DUTCH INTERNEES FROM JAVA lining the rail of the *Tzabadak* when the ship berthed at Victoria Dock yesterday. From left: Sister A. Keulemans, Sister W. Van Der Burg, Miss N. Droste, Sister C. Miedema, and Miss N. Joekes.



Melb. Herald

Dutch Internees  
Arrive Here

24. 10. 45.



REV. DR. A. G. RASKER, a padre who was an internee for 3½ years in Batavia and Bandoeng, says goodbye to some little Dutch girls who were also interned. A scene on the Oranjefontein, which arrived from Java in Melbourne today.



W. J. 1/16/47

Telegraph 25.10.48

### DUTCH EX-INTERNEES ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.—First of between 10,000 and 15,000 Dutch inhabitants of Java being brought to Australia to recuperate from the effects of Japanese internment arrived in Melbourne today.

At the expense of the Dutch Government, they were brought on the Dutch vessel Oranje Fontein from Batavia.

They will be given a four months' holiday in hotels and guest-houses in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth.

Those who arrived today, about 230, will be accommodated at seaside resorts.

The Dutch Government has provided spending and clothing allowances, and coupons have been issued to the former internees.

It is expected that more than £2,000,000 will be spent in Australia providing for the Dutch visitors.

Spending allowances to single persons are £40 monthly, plus clothing allowances, and to married couples £65 monthly, with extra for children.

On arrival the ex-internees were poorly clad. Many of them had no shoes, only sandals.



Same letters as NAA File 189323 where the NEI government ask the Australian Gov. whether they could accommodate approximately 2-3k evacuees:

45/2/16-7.

NOTE.

Some time ago I discussed this matter with the Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation (Mr. Montijn) and learned from him that Mr. J. van Holst Pellekaan, on behalf of the N.E.I. Government, was making enquiries, particularly in Western Australia, with a view to seeing whether suitable accommodation could be arranged for evacuees from the N.E.I. when further territories became liberated.

2. I also explained that this Department was looking into the general question in connection with expected further arrivals of evacuees from British North Borneo.

3. When the Netherlands Minister and Mr. Montijn called at the Department recently (in connection with the question of facilities being granted for the former's family to come to Australia from the Netherlands), I discussed the matter of the evacuees further with them and learnt that although a Committee had been formed in Western Australia, the enquiries as to prospects of suitable accommodation being available had not been successful.

4. I informed them that the Chief Migration Officer of this Department, who was absent at the time in Sydney, would report the result of his enquiries and also concerning proposed changes in regard to the reception of evacuees generally.

5. The Netherlands Minister asked that consideration be given and advice furnished concerning the question whether the Commonwealth would agree in principle to the admission of N.E.I. and Indonesian evacuees in event of it being possible to make suitable arrangements for their accommodation in Australia.

*ans.*  
27/ 7/45



MK.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX IMMIGRATION.

45/2/1647.

MEMORANDUM:

ADMISSION OF N.E.I. AND INDONESIAN EVACUEES.

The Netherlands Minister has expressed gratitude for the part played by this Department in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross in arranging for the reception and transport from Townsville of about 59 Netherlands subjects who were amongst the internees liberated in the Philippines and sent to Australia in April last.

2. He states that when the liberation of Netherlands East Indies makes further progress it will be desired to send greater numbers of Netherlands subjects and Indonesians to Australia temporarily for recuperation purposes.

3. He asks whether the Commonwealth Government will agree in principle to accommodate these people.

4. The responsibility for finding temporary accommodation for British nationals and others who may be sent to Australia from liberated territories in the South-West Pacific area has now been taken over from this Department by the Department of Social Services, who will co-operate with the Australian Red Cross and Department of the Army.

5. It is a matter, however, for the Minister to decide whether approval may be given for the temporary admission of Dutch Europeans and Indonesians, provided suitable accommodation can be found for them.

6. There would be no reason to object to the admission of any Netherlands Europeans from the liberated Netherlands East Indies area, provided the Netherlands Government authorities in Australia ascertain beforehand that suitable accommodation will be available and subject to the understanding that they will accept full responsibility for their maintenance and care whilst in Australia and ultimate return to the Netherlands East Indies.

7. The question of the admission of a large number of Indonesians, however, is more difficult, as it is not desirable to give an open authority for any large number of coloured people to come to Australia for a lengthy period. Consideration might perhaps be given to the question of the temporary admission of a limited number of the official class.

8. It is recommended that so far as this Department is concerned -

(a) approval ~~will~~ be given for Dutch nationals of European race to be sent to Australia from the Netherlands East Indies for recuperative purposes for any period up to six months, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for their accommodation, and subject to the understanding :-

(i) that the Netherlands Indies Government will be responsible for their maintenance whilst in Australia and for their ultimate return to the Netherlands Indies, and will supply personnel for looking after them where such care is necessary;

/. (ii)



2.

- (ii) that no persons suffering from dangerous or communicable diseases will be sent here unless prior authority is obtained from the Minister after consultation with the Commonwealth Department of Health;
- (b) that no general authority ~~will~~ be given at present for the admission of Indonesians, but if it is later found desirable to send a limited number to Australia and evidence is available that there will be suitable accommodation for them, a further request will receive careful consideration.

1/ 8/45



Letter from Queensland's Dairymen Organisation suggesting internees and Dutch East Indies evacuees recuperate in camps in northern Queensland in the Tableland region

COPY TJC/MIL.

P.M.'S FILE No. 20/1/3.

QUEENSLAND DAIRYMEN'S ORGANISATION.

East Barron,

19th July, 1945.

W.J.F. Riordan, M.H.R.,  
CANBERRA.

Dear Sir,

Our attention has been drawn to an article in North Queensland Register headed Dutch Plans for N.E.I. 150,000 Dutch for Australia and New Zealand which states a plan has been announced by former N.E.I. Lieut-Governor, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook to negotiate with Australian and New Zealand Governments for the leasing of large abandoned Military Camps close to capital Cities to accommodate 150,000 East Indies internees as soon as they are released from the N.E.I. to enable them to recuperate. We wish to bring before you the great possibilities our area offers for such a scheme as that outlined by the Doctor, and as this area carried several Divisions of our Troops we consider it could easily handle many more internees for the N.E.I. Our large Military Hospital could easily handle all those requiring attention and as you know the climate here is quite ideal for such a purpose as proposed by the Doctor. The area we feel sure is better suited to accommodate these internees than being parked close to capital Cities, adding to the already congested conditions, in those areas.

As milk and fresh vegetables can be supplied almost in unlimited quantities, we are of the opinion that the Dutch Plan could be altered to include our area as one part for their scheme. We therefore request you to be good enough to place the matter before the Dutch Consul pointing out the great advantages our area offers, with Camp sites, Hospital, the superb climate and in fact ideal conditions for such a scheme. We also ask you to place the matter before the Ministers, who would be connected with such a scheme and help to have a good proportion of the internees diverted to this area, as we are sure the country would benefit by their sojourn here, as they may become future settlers.

For your personal attention to this most important matter we thank you in anticipation.

Kind regards,

(Sgd.) J. KILLORAN.



COPY TJC/MLL.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
CANBERRA ... A.C.T.

25th July, 1945.

Dear Mr. Chifley,

I am enclosing herewith a letter I have received from Mr. J. Killoran, Secretary of the Queensland Dairymen's Organisation at East Barron.

Mr. Killoran says that the attention of his Organisation has been drawn to an article in the North Queensland "Register" regarding a plan for the leasing by the N.E.I. of large abandoned military camps to accommodate East Indies internees.

The Queensland Dairymen's Organisation is desirous of bringing before your notice the possibilities of the Tableland areas where Australian troops have been trained.

I should be pleased if consideration could be given to the suggestions of Mr. Killoran.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) W.J.F. RIORDAN.

ACTING SECRETARY:

For preparation of a reply for the Minister's signature please.

The Rt. Hon. J.B. Chifley, M.P.,  
Prime Minister,  
Parliament House,  
CANBERRA.

*No. Ben*  
Asst. Pt  
17/8/

ACKNOWLEDGED.

COPY - P.M.  
MIN & DEPT. A  
MIN & DEPT. B  
MIN & DEPT. C  
C.&A.

The Hon. A.A. Calwell, M.P.,  
Minister for Immigration.

3 - AUG 1945



Minister for Immigration,  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

28th August, 1945.

My dear Prime Minister,

I refer to the letter of 28th July received by you from Mr. W.J.F. Riordan, M.P., covering one from Mr. J. Killoran, Secretary of the Queensland Dairymen's Association, East Barron, relative to the question of accommodation being found on the Tableland for liberated internees from the Netherlands East Indies who are sent to Australia for recuperation.

With your concurrence I recently arranged for the Netherlands Minister to be advised by the Department of External Affairs that Netherlands subjects from the liberated Netherlands Indies could be sent to Australia for recuperative purposes for any period up to six months, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made for their accommodation with the existing facilities available and provided also -

- (i) that the Netherlands Indies Government will be responsible for their maintenance whilst in Australia and for their ultimate return to the Netherlands Indies, and will supply personnel for looking after them where such care is necessary;
- (ii) that no persons suffering from dangerous or communicable diseases will be sent here unless prior authority is obtained from the Minister after consultation with the Commonwealth Department of Health;
- (iii) that this general approval was to be subject to further agreement as to numbers to be sent here.

The question whether a disused military camp could be used for accommodation purposes, and if so, in what locality, is a matter for the Netherlands Indies Government authorities to take up with the Department of the Army.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR A. CALWELL  
(Arthur A. Calwell)  
Minister for Immigration.

The Right Honourable J.B. Chifley, M.P.,  
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

The Director-General,  
Department of Social Services.

Forwarded for your information.

(R.R. Peters)  
Acting Secretary,  
Department of Immigration.  
31/ 8/45



Commonwealth of Australia.

Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

10th September, 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Collector of Customs, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, FREMANTLE.  
The Immigration and Passports Officer, MELBOURNE.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF DUTCH EUROPEANS AND  
INDONESIANS FROM N.E.I. FOR RECUPERATIVE  
PURPOSES.

In response to representations by the Netherlands Minister in Australia, the Government approved of his being advised that Netherlands subjects from the liberated Netherlands Indies could be sent to Australia for recuperative purposes for any period up to six months, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made for their accommodation with the existing facilities available and provided also -

- (i) that the Netherlands Indies Government will be responsible for their maintenance whilst in Australia and for their ultimate return to the Netherlands Indies, and will supply personnel for looking after them where such care is necessary;
- (ii) that no persons suffering from dangerous or communicable diseases will be sent here unless prior authority is obtained from the Minister after consultation with the Commonwealth Department of Health;
- (iii) that this general approval was to be subject to further agreement as to numbers to be sent.

2. The Netherlands East Indies authorities take up with the Department of the Army the question of military camps for the purpose of accommodating these persons. Further information is available you will be advised if arrangements are made to send any of them to your State.

3. It is not expected that many, if any, Indonesians will be sent to Australia under this arrangement, but if they should be asked to complete applications (Form 16) for certificates of exemption and their arrival reported.

4. No action need be taken in regard to white Netherlands subjects who are not suffering from dangerous communicable diseases except to report their arrival and record of their names. If any are found to be suffering from communicable diseases they should be placed under certificate of exemption and their arrival specially reported.

(A.R. Peters)  
Acting Secretary.

*Wife & children  
two months*  
*Sept 1945*  
*R/S*



*Telegraph.*

*September 22, 1945.*

### CASINO WON'T WELCOME INDONESIAN EVACUEES

An influx of Indonesian evacuees from Java would not be welcome at Casino, the Mayor of Casino (Ald. A. Robinson) said yesterday.

He was commenting on the announcement that between 2000 and 3000 European and Indonesian evacuees from Java would be brought to Australia to recuperate.

The evacuees will be placed in camps in Brisbane, Perth, Casino (N.S.W.) and Darley (Vic.).

Alderman Robinson said: "We have had a Javanese camp here for the past two years, under Dutch control. There are still about 1000 Javanese here. We would sooner be without them.

"The Javanese are well-behaved, but they are from the coolie class, and we are not very happy about having that type of person here.

"But if they are sick we will put up with them, and do the best we can for them."

Mr. L. Sedgwick, Casino solicitor, said: "The town will not welcome more evacuees from Java. Residents are tired of the camp already here."

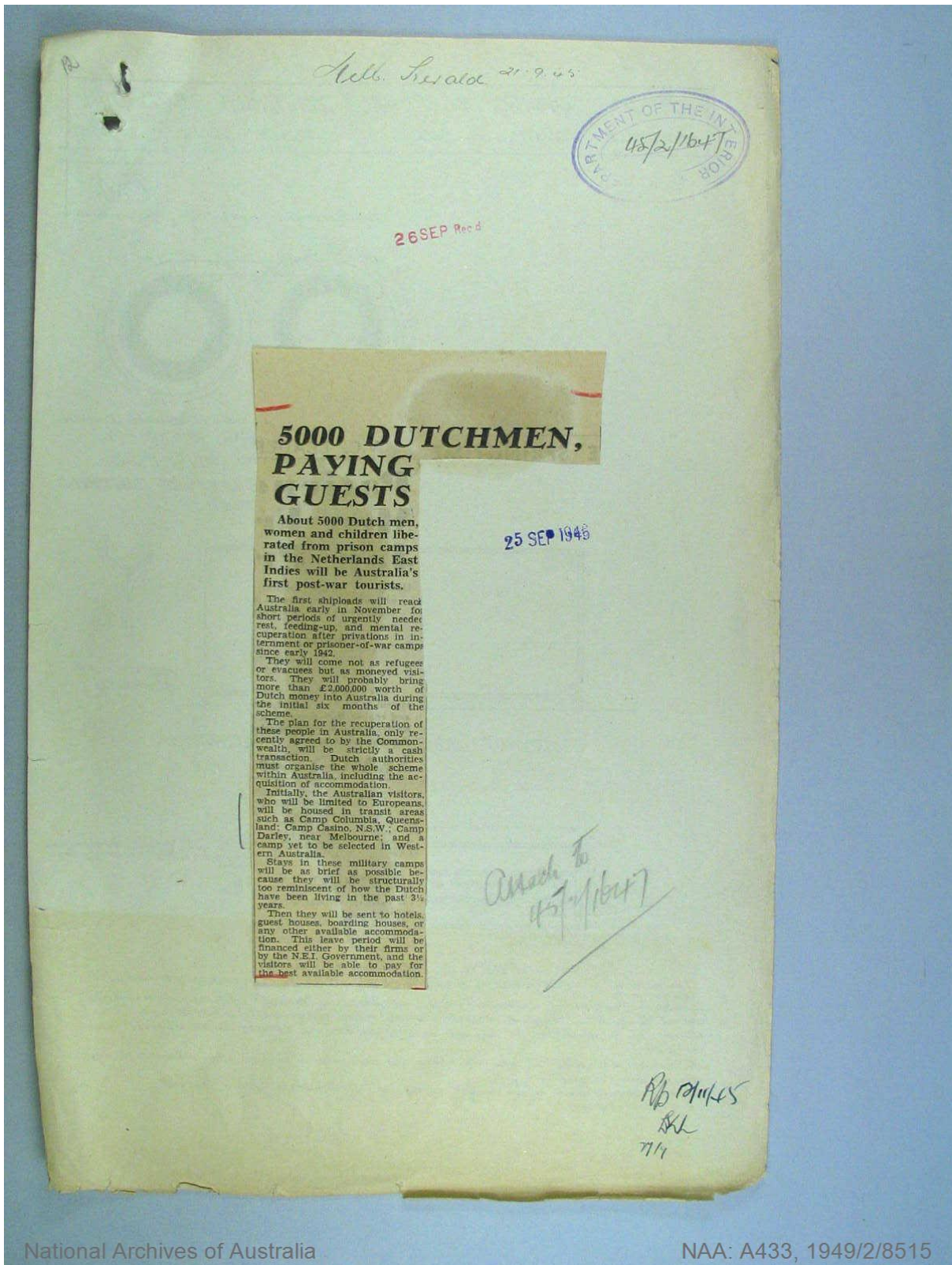
Mr. L. Jones, of the Northern Star newspaper: "I don't think the Indonesians will be welcomed—people here regard them as an inferior race.

"But the business people will raise no objections."

Mr. G. Thomson, garage proprietor: "The evacuees are all right. We will look after them."

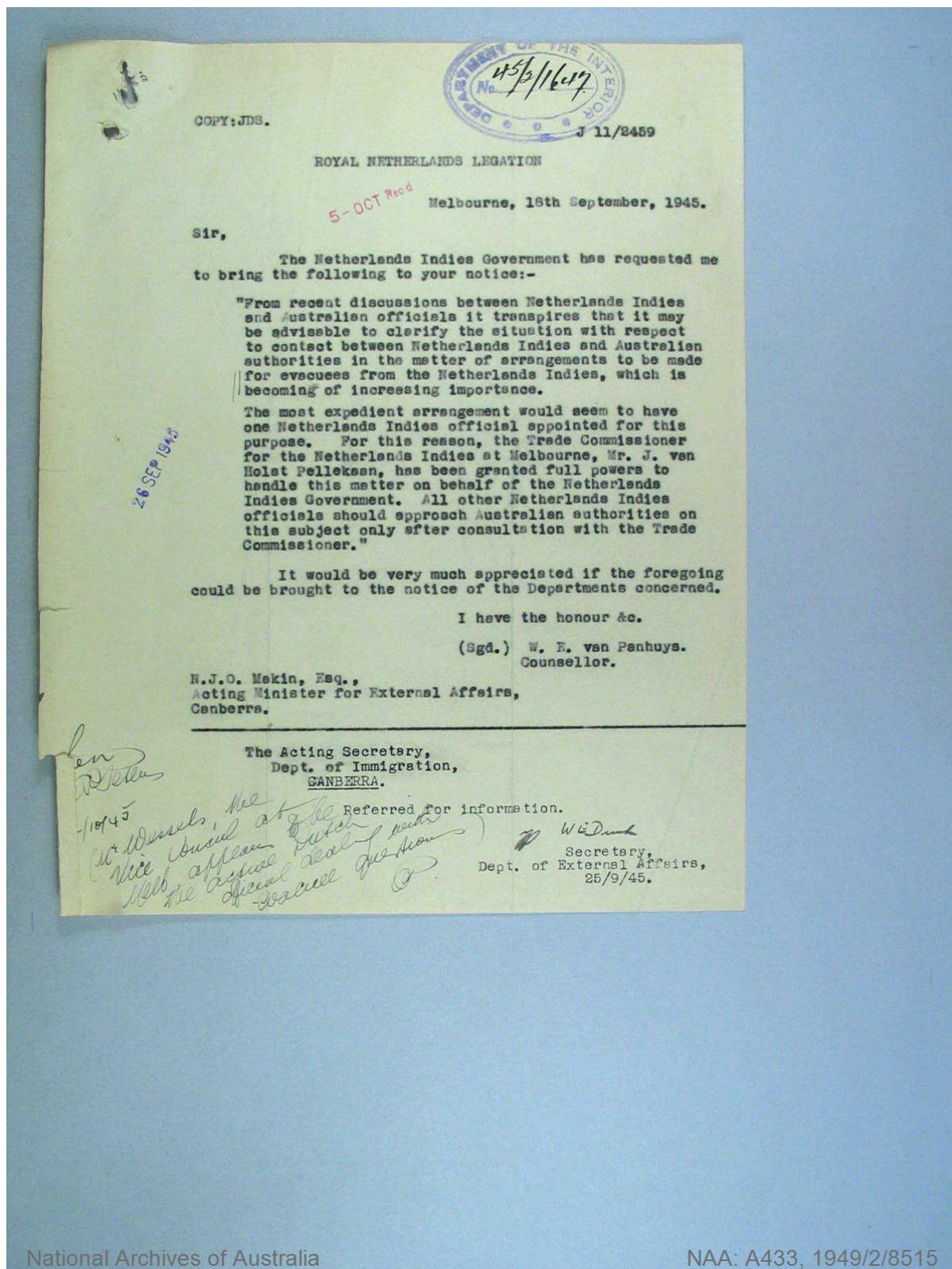


Dutch citizens coming in as 'tourists' and not evacuees - the promise of putting money into the Australian economy while getting much needed recuperation





Mr van Holst Pellekaan (Trade Commissioner for the NEI at Melbourne) is granted full power of making arrangements for NEI evacuees in Australia around 16th September 1945, and all correspondence surrounding this matter must go around him first



COPY: JDS.



J 11/2459

ROYAL NETHERLANDS LEGATION

5-OCT Recd

Melbourne, 18th September, 1945.

Sir,

The Netherlands Indies Government has requested me to bring the following to your notice:-

"From recent discussions between Netherlands Indies and Australian officials it transpires that it may be advisable to clarify the situation with respect to contact between Netherlands Indies and Australian authorities in the matter of arrangements to be made for evacuees from the Netherlands Indies, which is becoming of increasing importance.

The most expedient arrangement would seem to have one Netherlands Indies official appointed for this purpose. For this reason, the Trade Commissioner for the Netherlands Indies at Melbourne, Mr. J. van Holst Pellekaan, has been granted full powers to handle this matter on behalf of the Netherlands Indies Government. All other Netherlands Indies officials should approach Australian authorities on this subject only after consultation with the Trade Commissioner."

It would be very much appreciated if the foregoing could be brought to the notice of the Departments concerned.

I have the honour &c.

(Sgd.) W. E. van Penhuys.  
Counsellor.

N.J.O. Mekin, Esq.,  
Acting Minister for External Affairs,  
Canberra.

The Acting Secretary,  
Dept. of Immigration,  
CANBERRA.

Referred for information.

W. E. D. ...  
Secretary,  
Dept. of External Affairs,  
25/9/45.



Regarding the procedure that Dutch East Indies evacuees must take when entering Australia

WBS/4

SECURITY SERVICE,  
5th October, 45.

Ref. No.

Pieter Wessels, Esq.,  
Vice Consul for the Netherlands,  
422 Collins Street,  
Temple Court,  
MELBOURNE.

Dear Mr. Wessels,

Aliens Registration of European Dutch Evacuees from N.E.I.

With reference to our conversation this morning the requirements of the National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations and the Immigration Act will be met if the following procedure is adopted:-

(1) The Officer of your Service who will board the ship at its first port of call will prepare a duplicate copy of your N.E.I. Registration and this will be accepted in lieu of the requirements of the Immigration Act;

(2) He will fill in a form AI under the National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations (copy attached).

When the ship reaches its port of disembarkation an Officer of this Service will board the ship and the evacuees can file past the Officer each handing to the Officer the two documents referred to above. The Commonwealth Officer will then stamp on the page nominated of the N.E.I. Passbook a certificate in the following form:-

Commonwealth of Australia  
Aliens Control Regulations  
Temporary Exemption granted up to.....1945.

It is agreed you will insert in the appropriate place in the N.E.I. Passbook an instruction to the evacuee in words to the following effect:-

On the inside of the back cover this Passbook will contain a rubber stamp temporarily exempting you from the Aliens Registration requirements of the Commonwealth of Australia. Should you be permitted to remain in Australia after the date shown in that Exemption Certificate you must report to the nearest Commonwealth Aliens Registration Officer for a further exemption. The address of such Registration Officer may be obtained from the Netherlands Indies Evacuee State Office.

Holders of N.E.I. Passbooks properly stamped will be absolved from the necessity of reporting to the Alien Registration Officer during the validity of their exemption.

You will receive a copy of this letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Immigration, in addition to this one to signify the approval of this Department.

It is understood you will advise the Deputy in each State of the arrival of any vessel carrying European Dutch Evacuees as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,  
(W. B. SIMPSON),  
Director-General of



About telegrams from ex-POW in NEI pleading to the Netherlands Prime Minister to evacuate the women and children as quickly as possible

NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

Melbourne, 27th November, 1945.

XOL PRESS:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PLEA OF DUTCH EX-PRISONERS OF WAR TO SAVE WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN

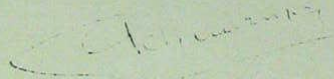
"Dutch ex-prisoners of war in East Asia are greatly concerned about the fate of their wives and children" states a telegram sent to the Netherlands Prime Minister by the President of the recently formed Union of Dutch ex-prisoners of war and internees.

"We therefore take the liberty to request Your Excellency to take every step in order to obtain immediately from the Allies the necessary sea and air transport with a view to effecting evacuation as soon as possible.

"The ex-prisoners of war are under the impression that world opinion is still not fully aware of the very grave and dangerous position of the Dutch women and children who deliberately and courageously shared with Indonesia the Japanese oppression, but who are now - three months after the capitulation of Japan - in an even worse situation.

"They wish to draw your special attention to those Dutch women and children who are still at places far from official concentration points without any protection."

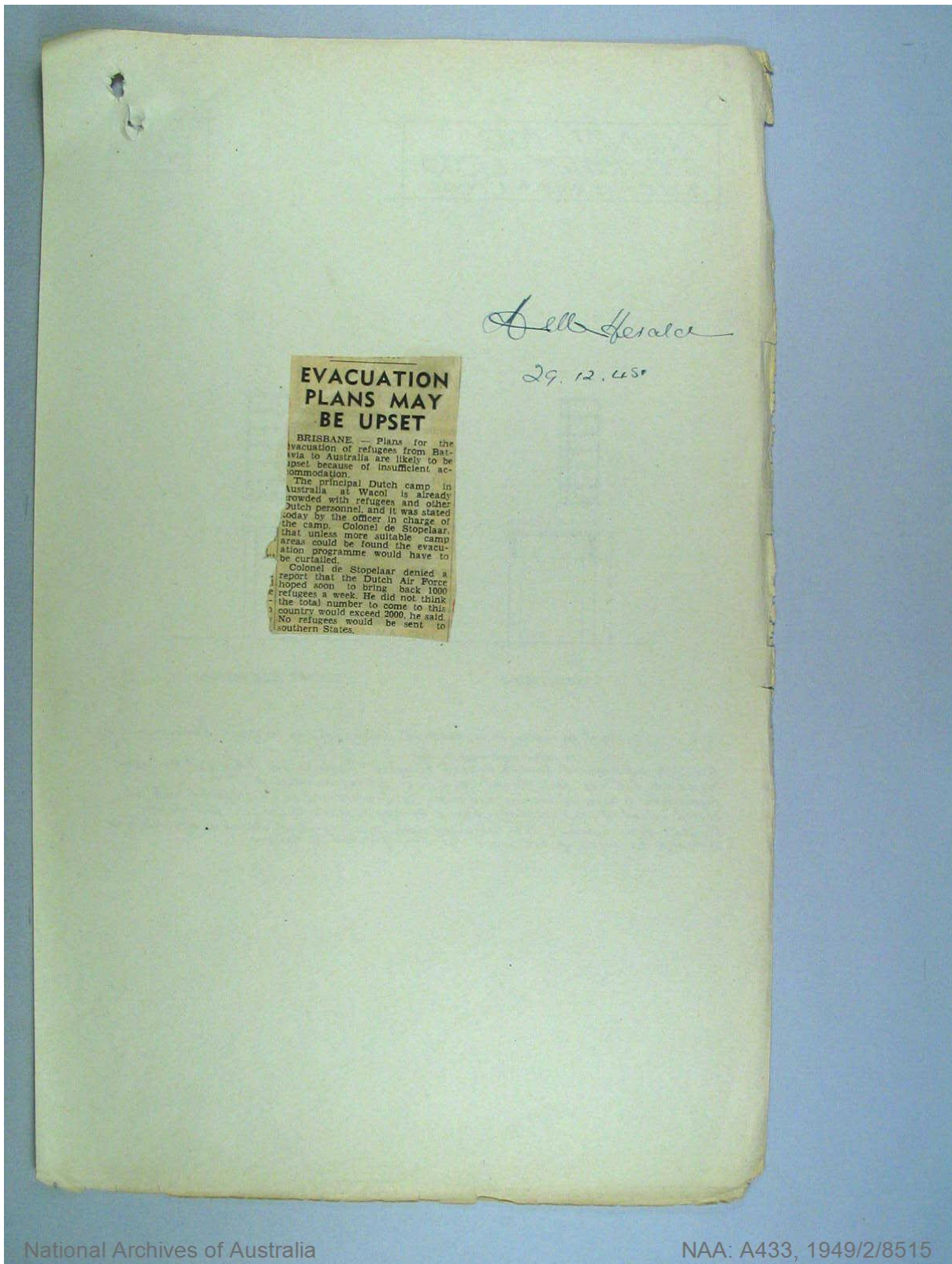
Netherlands Indies Government  
Information Service

  
A. Schuurman  
(Head Publicity Department)

NIG-2018



About Camp Columbia being too cramped



**EVACUATION  
PLANS MAY  
BE UPSET**

BRISBANE — Plans for the evacuation of refugees from Batavia to Australia are likely to be upset because of insufficient accommodation.

The principal Dutch camp in Australia at Wacol is already crowded with refugees and other Dutch personnel, and it was stated today by the officer in charge of the camp, Colonel de Stoppelaar, that unless more suitable camp areas could be found the evacuation programme would have to be curtailed.

Colonel de Stoppelaar denied a report that the Dutch Air Force hoped soon to bring back 1000 refugees a week. He did not think the total number to come to this country would exceed 2000, he said. No refugees would be sent to southern States.

*J. de Stoppelaar*

29.12.45



*See*  
29.12.45

**Refugees from Batavia**

BRISBANE, Friday. — Nearly 100 evacuees from Batavia are being brought to Brisbane each week by the Netherlands East Indies Air Force. They are being staged at Camp Colombia, at Wacol, near Brisbane.

The commanding officer of the 19th Squadron, Colonel W. Zersing, said to-night he hoped to increase the service soon to 1,000 a week.

*B*



*Sydney Morning Herald 3.12.45*

## CANBERRA OFFER Hiding Java Evacuees

LONDON, Dec. 4 (A.A.P.).—The Australian Minister for Information, Mr. Calwell, has sent a telegram to the Dutch Red Cross signifying Australia's willingness to offer a temporary haven for evacuees from Java in camps and military tents, a Dutch Red Cross official told the Associated Press of America.

The official said that Mr. Calwell pointed out that the Dutch would have to provide maintenance and transport. The shipping position was critical, the official added, and an appeal for help had been made to the United States.

The official added that the Dutch Red Cross hoped to move 50,000 civilians to Australia.

The nerves of the civilian internees in Java had reached breaking point, and hundreds would collapse mentally and attempt suicide unless evacuation was hastened.

### Anglo-Dutch Talks

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. McNeil, told the House of Commons that he had instructed the British Ambassador at The Hague to seek the views of the Dutch Government as soon as possible on the whole subject of the evacuation of civilians from Java.

Mr. McNeil was replying to a question as to what steps were being taken to meet the appeal made by the chairman of the Batavian Red Cross. It was not yet clear how many persons were involved, but meanwhile Britain was urgently investigating certain possibilities relating to reception areas and shipping facilities, said Mr. McNeil.

Major Lloyd George (Lib.) said that the immediate danger was that a very large number of the interned women and children were apparently in the interior, and it was not a question of getting them out of Java as much as getting them to a safe part of Java under British protection.

A conference of Allied military commanders, over which the Allied Supreme Commander in South-East Asia, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will preside in Singapore on Thursday, will discuss problems in Java and Indo-China, says the Associated Press of America correspondent at Singapore.

Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will be among the high-ranking officers present.

### Demands Moderated

The "Premier" of the Nationalist Government, Sutan Sjahrir, said today that he did not think intervention by America or the United Nations was the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Indonesian problem, and the Indonesians still did not exclude the possibility of direct negotiation with the Dutch.

This is a departure from the Nationalists' earlier insistence on international intervention.

Sjahrir added that he did not think that the United Nations could step in without consulting the Dutch. "In all these matters the Dutch attitude must be considered," he said.

To-day 12 Dakotas began a shuttle service between Batavia and Bandoeng, flying a battalion of the Fourth Mahattas to Bandoeng.

The situation at Bandoeng has deteriorated. Extremists there yesterday locked 14 people in a house and set fire to it with petrol.

*Hillbourne Herald 4.12.45*

## INTERNEES' PLIGHT GRAVE IN JAVA

### URGENT PLEA FOR SHIPS

From IAN FLEMING

*Hillb. Herald*

BATAVIA, Monday.—Many women internees in Java would lose their reason unless they were evacuated soon, Mr A. Gutwirth (of Belgium), president of the Batavia Red Cross, said today in asking Australia to take 50,000 internee women, children and aged sick.

He appealed to Australian trade unionists to put all political considerations aside and do nothing to hinder the evacuation of the suffering people.

Mr Gutwirth was referring to a statement by Dutch officials that they hesitated to use Dutch ships to take these people to Australia lest the trade unionists refused to refuel them.

Mr Gutwirth has received a copy of a cable sent by the Minister for Migration (Mr Calwell) to the Australian Government representative in Java, Mr Macmahon Ball, saying that Australia will offer a temporary haven to help internees to recuperate, the number to be limited only by the available accommodation.

Mr Calwell says the Australian Government is willing to put camps and military tents at the disposal of the evacuees to supplement other accommodation, the Dutch authorities to arrange transport.

Mr Gutwirth said he was most grateful for the offer. The internees would be better off under canvas in Australia than in Java. The urgent need was ships.

### "Cry of Despair"

The local Dutch news sheet today publishes a "cry of despair" from internees at Bandoeng, the scene of much recent fighting, where 20,000 internees and 32,000 other refugees are concentrated.

These people, in their appeal, say that if no more British forces are available, and if it is impossible for political reasons to land Dutch troops, enough ships and planes should be made available to evacuate the women, children and aged sick.

They claim that delay may result in the death of thousands and criticise the "bureaucratic administrative system"—apparently referring to the R.A.P.W. (Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees) organisation.

### BRITAIN INQUIRING

*Hillb. Herald*

Australian Associated Press

LONDON, Monday.—The British Ambassador at the Hague would seek the views of the Dutch Government as soon as possible on the whole subject of evacuation of civilians from Java, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr H. McNeil) said in the Commons today. He had been asked, what steps were being taken to meet the appeal of the chairman of the Batavian Red Cross.

He said: "The appeal has not yet reached me, but I have received a copy of another appeal addressed to the Lieut.-Governor of the NEI on November 26 by members of women's camps in Batavia regarding the evacuation of women and children, aged and sick, from Java. It is not yet clear how many persons are involved. Meanwhile, we are urgently investigating certain possibilities relating to reception areas and shipping facilities."

### PLAN FOR NEI REFUGEES

THE Queensland cane season is about completed. Between Mackay and Mossman large cane farms have barracks to house the cane cutters. These barracks are completely self-contained and house some 1500 men. If these barracks could be made available for refugees from the Netherlands East Indies they could be disembarked at Cairns, Townsville or Bowen, thus obviating travel to the southern States.—A.R.S., William Street, City.

*The Age 11.12.45*

### OFFER TO DUTCH EAST INDIES

#### Temporary Home in Australia

THE HAGUE, Dec. 3 (A.A.P.).

The Dutch Red Cross hopes to move 50,000 civilians to Australia from an estimated 200,000 that it would like to evacuate from the Netherlands East Indies.

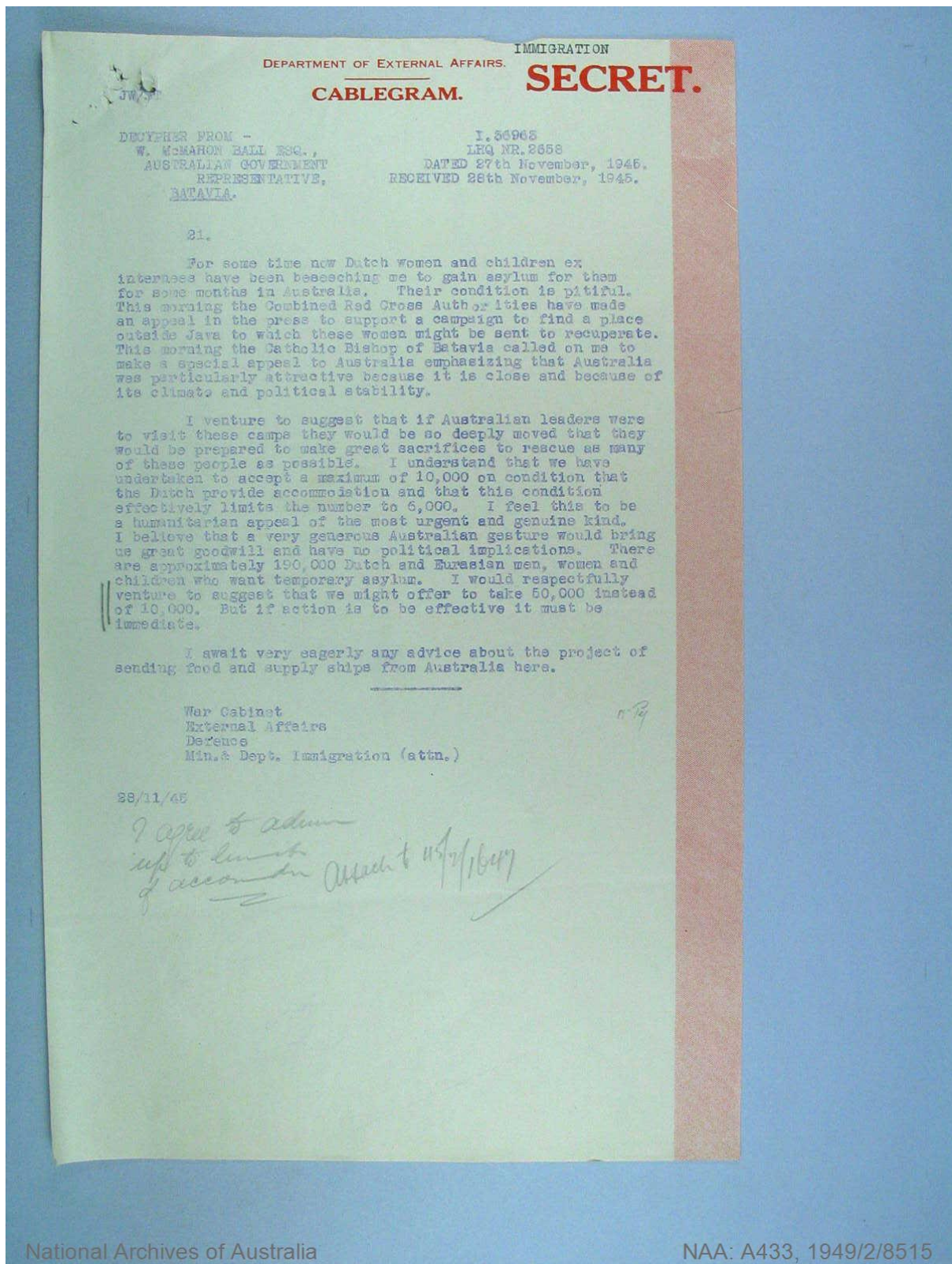
A Red Cross official said the nerves of the civilians had reached breaking point. Hundreds would collapse mentally and attempt to commit suicide unless their evacuation was hastened.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Calwell, Australian Minister for Information, saying Australia would be willing to offer temporary haven camps and military tents. The Dutch must provide transport and maintenance. The shipping position was critical.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. McNeil said he had instructed the British ambassador at The Hague to seek the views of the Dutch Government as soon as possible on the whole subject of the evacuation of civilians from Java. The Government was seriously concerned with the project.



An appeal to the Australian government about accepting more than 10,000 evacuees, which was the decision as of 27th November 1945





Holland has agreed to take 25,000 evacuees

COPY.

Ref. 2/173.  
IMMEDIATE.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
CANBERRA.

5th December, 1945.

My dear Prime Minister,

You will no doubt have seen the Secretary of State's telegrams D2170 and D2171 of the 1st December about the possible evacuation of Dutch women and children from Java.

I have now received a telegram from Viscount Addison stating that the position of these unfortunate people, who number about 50,000, is precarious and that Mr. Denning, the Political Adviser to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, reports that the Petition quoted in telegram D2171 in no way exaggerates the present situation. The Secretary of State states that the only real solution appears to lie in the evacuation of as many as possible women and children to suitable countries outside South East Asia and India and he has asked me to sound you whether the Australian authorities would be prepared to help in accommodating some of these people for the time being and, if so, the number they could handle. A similar approach is being made to the authorities in New Zealand and in the Union of South Africa. Lieutenant-Governor van Mook has informed Mr. Denning that Holland can take 25,000 and His Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague has been asked to enquire urgently of the Netherlands Government their views on the matter.

I saw in the press the other day a statement that Mr. McMahon Ball, the Australian Representative at Batavia, had suggested to the Commonwealth Government that Australia might find accommodation for 50,000 people. There is also a report in the Sydney Morning Herald today that the Minister for Immigration, Mr. Calwell, had sent a telegram to the Dutch Red Cross signifying Australia's willingness to offer a temporary haven for evacuees from Java in camps and military tents on the understanding that the Dutch Authorities would provide maintenance and transport.

Lord Addison states that the United Kingdom Government are urgently exploring the possibility of providing shipping accommodation but that in order to do so adequately they would wish to know the probable destinations and numbers involved and adds that according to a press report from Batavia more than 12,000 Dutch nationals (P.O.W. and evacuees) are already being accommodated at Singapore but that the latter could not feed or house any more.

I have been asked to say that the United Kingdom Authorities would be grateful for the earliest possible reply.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) W.C. HANKINSON.

The Right Honourable  
J.B. Chifley, M.P.  
-----



Number of Dutch nationals present in Australia as of 17th November 1945

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES,  
KINNEAR HOUSE,  
114 KING STREET,  
MELBOURNE.  
11th December, 1945.

1130.

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

Dutch Nationals at present in Australia.

In reply to telephoned enquiry by Mr. Kevin to Mr. Coleman of this Department on 7th December, 1945, regarding the number of Dutch nationals who are accommodated in Australia, the following information supplied by the Vice Consul of the Netherlands is forwarded:-

- (a) Number accommodated in Army Camp sites -  
Camp Columbia (Q'ld.) 400
- (b) Number accommodated in hotels and guest houses,  
W.A. - 450. S.A. 50. Vic. 700. N.S.W. 150.
- (c) Total accommodated (a) and (b) above up to  
17th November, 1945 - 1750.

(SGD.) F.H. ROWE.  
Director-General.



As of 17th December, Australia is only taking 10,000 evacuees from NEI

40/2/1647

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
CANBERRA.

In reply quote No. P.45/59/28.

17th December, 1945.

*Very sent*

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Acting Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

EVACUEES BY NEI

*Copies attached* | You will have already seen Mr. Proud's (Australian Political Representative) messages from Singapore in regard to the above subject, especially his No. 29 of 14th December, and his No. 31 of 15th December, 1945.

*No. 29  
to be also  
considered  
Health  
Social Services  
in connection  
with this draft*

After speaking with Mr. Peters, and following further efforts to obtain from the Netherlands Legation, a figure which might be examined, it is suggested that a cablegram in the following terms might suitably be sent to Mr. Proud. If you agree with its terms, would you kindly inform me in order that it may be despatched:-

"Your 29 and 31. You should inform SACSEA that we can receive up to 10,000 Dutch men, women, and children, subject to -

(a) SACSEA arranging with Dutch authorities to furnish Australian Government with a formal assurance that the Dutch will assume all responsibility for the reception, care, and maintenance of the evacuees and for all costs;

(b) the need to exclude tubercular and V.D. cases as well as those requiring hospitalisation and those who are bedridden, infirm, blind, or unable to look after themselves. We have no available sanatoria even for our own people and hospital accommodation is severely over-taxed; medical and other staffs for camps will be extremely difficult if not impossible to find. The long term objection is that in view of their conditions, few of these cases once here will be able ever to leave;

(c) medical examination before embarkation;

(d) the term Dutch can if necessary, be read as including Eurasians, but we are anxious as far as possible to keep the entries to whites.

*Submitted for Ministers approval  
17/12/45*

SACSEA and yourself should impress upon the Dutch authorities concerned in any movement here, that all the arrangements must necessarily be left to them. The movement will presumably be spaced, but will nevertheless be a large one involving them and especially Dutch officials here in a good deal of hard work and preparation. Merely to land these people in Australia is not enough and this should be stressed."

*W.B. Drake*  
Secretary



Letter on the 18th December 1945 detailing camps available to take evacuees. Includes Cowra (can host 4,000 people), Harvey (1,000), and Mt Martha (4,500)

COPY

*CoB + in. ltr.*  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Social Services,  
Kinnear House, 114 King Street,  
Melbourne. 18th December, 1945.

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

EVACUEES FROM NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

With reference to your memorandum of 11th December, and to the discussions Mr. Egan had with Mr. Kevin concerning the abovementioned subject, I desire to confirm the information given regarding camp facilities.

Location and type of accommodation available.

COWRA. Prisoner-of-war camp is now available for disposal. The camp has a hutted capacity of 4,000, with all facilities, and is sewered.

HARVEY. Hutted camp with all facilities other than sewerage, is also available for disposal. This camp has a capacity of 1,000.

MT. MARTHA. Tented camp with hutted facilities, has a capacity for 4,500.

With additional minor accommodation, it is thought there would be available camp capacity for about 10,000 persons. It is not known what facilities in way of blankets, kitchen utensils, etc. are available, but enquiry is being made into this aspect and further advice will be furnished as soon as possible.

With regard to hospital accommodation, it is thought the Air Force hospitals at Wagga and Tocumwal would very likely become available in the near future, although it has not been possible to obtain a definite statement from the R.A.A.F. in this regard. Both hospitals have 150 beds. There is also a possibility that a 400 bed hospital at Townsville will become vacant in the near future.

The following is an extract from a report prepared by the Chief Liaison Officer of this Department relative to some additional aspects of this question discussed over the telephone by Colonel Coleman with Mr. Kevin, viz. -

"It was also requested that the following information be supplied:-  
(a) Number of Dutch nationals who have already arrived in Australia?

/(b).....



2.

- (b) Number accommodated in Army Camps?
- (c) Number accommodated in other than Army Camps?

On 7th December, I interviewed Mr. Wessels, Vice Consul of the Netherlands and discussed the question referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above. Regarding paragraph 5 (a.b.c.) the following information is submitted -

- (a) 1750
- (b) 400 in Camp Columbia (Queensland)
- (c) Perth 450, Adelaide 50, Victoria 700, New South Wales 150

Mr. Wessels explained that as the Dutch nationals arriving in Australia were being accommodated with the object of recuperating them to health, after their sojourn in Japanese prison camps, and the fact of accommodating them in disused Army Camps would not be very beneficial to them, when it is considered that most of them have spent long periods in concentration camps, and that Army camps in the main were erected for temporary accommodation of troops and generally speaking are not suitable for mixed sexes and children, if the withdrawal of civilians from N.E.I. was part of an evacuation plan, then the use of Army Camps would be necessary. At the present time the Dutch authorities have established a reception staff in each State, who deal with reception, transport, medical attention and pay of all Dutch ex-internees on and after their arrival. I am advised that no difficulty is being experienced in the distribution of food or clothing coupons to the ex-internees. The Dutch authorities also have a number of Welfare Workers with their Red Cross sections. I am also informed that a complete medical staff, consisting of doctors, dentists, nurses and orderlies are expected to arrive in Australia shortly, but difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a suitable establishment in Victoria to form a hospital. At present the Dutch authorities are not in a position to say what number of nationals are expected to arrive in Australia, and are seeking that information from the Netherlands Indies."

In any discussions that have taken place up to the present between this Department and the Dutch authorities relative to the reception of Dutch nationals from Java, it has been made clear by the Dutch authorities that they have their own organisation for dealing with the reception, accommodation, transport, etc. of all Dutch ex-internees and nationals arriving in Australia for recuperation and that they attend to their own financial arrangements. It seems desirable that arrangements should be made on these lines in the event of any further nationals being sent to this country for rehabilitation.

(Sgd.) F. H. ROWE  
Director - General



21st December 1945, Holland is taking 50,000 evacuees, Australia and NZ 15,00

IMMIGRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**      **SECRET.**

JES/PM.      I.59143.

XBO0138.  
DATED: 19th December, 1945.  
2235.  
RECD: 21st December, 1945.

DECYPHER FROM -

The Secretary of State  
For Dominion Affairs,  
L O N D O N.

Circular D. No. 2265. SECRET.

My telegram of 1st December, D. No. 2170, paragraph 2.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Netherlands Government replied expressing appreciation of our concern regarding the problem of evacuation of Dutch and Eurasians from Java. They state that evacuation has already been initiated on a plan elaborated by Netherlands Representatives in Java, according to whom about 50,000 women and children are to be evacuated to Holland and 15,000 to Australia and New Zealand where reception arrangements are being made. The main difficulty is, however, shipping. The Netherlands authorities require shipping space for evacuation to Holland of 10,000 in December, 20,000 in January and 20,000 in February and shipping space for 15,000 destined for Australia and New Zealand. The Netherlands Government suggest that the United Kingdom Government should join with them in requesting the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington, to allocate the necessary shipping space and in asking the United States Government to support this request before the Combined Chiefs of Staff. They understand the present heavy demands on shipping for repatriation of British and American Forces in the Far East but feel that priority should be given to European women and children in Java. If developments in the Netherlands East Indies require a larger scale of evacuation at short notice the Netherlands Government would be glad to consider the situation in concert with us.

2. The Netherlands Government's reply raises two questions.

(a) Whether and to what extent we should be prepared to allocate shipping to help meet the present urgent Dutch need and

(b) Whether and through what channel we should support the Dutch approach to the United States Government.

3. As regards (a) the full implications of such an allocation will have to be considered and His Majesty's United Kingdom Ambassador at The Hague has been instructed to inform the Netherlands Government that we are giving the matter urgent consideration.

4. As regards (b) the Ambassador has been instructed to state that allocation of shipping resources on a scale necessary to meet Dutch requirements would involve such large political issues that, in our view, the Combined Chiefs of Staff would be obliged to leave decisions to the Governments. We, therefore, wish to suggest that the Netherlands Government should approach the United States Government direct; we should be quite ready to support such an approach and His Majesty's United Kingdom Ambassador at Washington would be instructed accordingly.

WAR CABINET  
E.A.  
DEFENCE  
IMMIGRATION

21/12/45.

-----



## CABLEGRAM.

**SECRET.**

MP.

I. 39467.

XP016.

Dated 24th December, 1945.

1946.

Decypher from:

Rec'd 25th December, 1945.

The Australian Government Representative,  
SINGAPORE.

56. From Proud.

At a meeting called at S.A.C.S.E.A. today the Netherlands Representative, General Weyelma stated that he would accept in principle the Australian conditions for entry of R.A.P.W.I. on behalf of his Government, but asked for elucidation of the following points.

1. Would the Dutch have to staff all camps themselves? I informed the General that so far I knew he must take it that the Dutch would have to supply all staff for camps.
2. Would the Australian Government be able to supply transport for the R.A.P.W.I. in Australia to camps? I said I would request information on this subject and it was possible that certain army transport might be made available.
3. Would the Dutch authorities be able to purchase the necessary supplies for camps in Australia? Could such supplies be transported to camps by Australian authorities? I mentioned that I believed it was possible that certain Dutch relief supplies to Australia could be allocated for this purpose but I thought it would be understood they could purchase supplies on the Australian Mainland.
4. Would the R.A.P.W.I. be able to obtain employment in Australia or accept employment if it were offered to them? I said I would have to refer this matter to the Commonwealth Government.
5. I should be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible the Commonwealth Governments final answers to these four points as it is possible that a ship will be made available to carry civilian R.A.P.W.I. to Australia in the next 14 days. I should also like clarification as to the location and the types of camps (see my telegram 44) and whether camps are hitted or tented.
6. The problem of medical examination before embarkation is a most difficult one as there is a shortage of medical officers in this theatre. However, it was agreed that it would be undertaken jointly by S.A.C.S.E.A. and such medical officers as the Dutch could provide. The question was raised whether individual medical certificates would have to be provided for each person and I stated I took it that this would be so.

War Cabinet.  
Defence.  
External Affairs.  
Min. & Dept. Immigration.

26th December, 1945.



CABLEGRAM.

**SECRET.***Am-prot*

DEB: NO'N

I. 39563

DECRYPTER FROM:

Dated 27th December, 1945

80107

R. J. C. PROUD ESQ.,  
AUST. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE,  
S. I N G A P O R E.

Recd. 28th December, 1945.

2140

IMMEDIATE:

56. S.E.A.C. Liaison Staff have advised SACSEA that Holst Pelekaan states they are moving to Australia as many Rapwi as can be accommodated other than in camps. Estimates 6000 by middle of January and 2000 a month thereafter. Target figures are 22,000 and civil accommodation only will be used. Approximately 25 per day are arriving by air and hospital ship TASMAR is proceeding to Java to lift 700.

There is considerable confusion here as to whether -

- (A) The Australian Government is aware of this apparent independent Dutch action;
- (B) Whether the figure 10,000 is in addition to any number that may be moved by the Dutch independently;
- (C) If the Dutch can accommodate 22,000 in places other than camps, whether they also require camp accommodation for 10,000;

Suggest you should contact Brigadier Bency and Holst Pelekaan and after consultation advise me as suggested in paragraphs (A), (B) and (C).

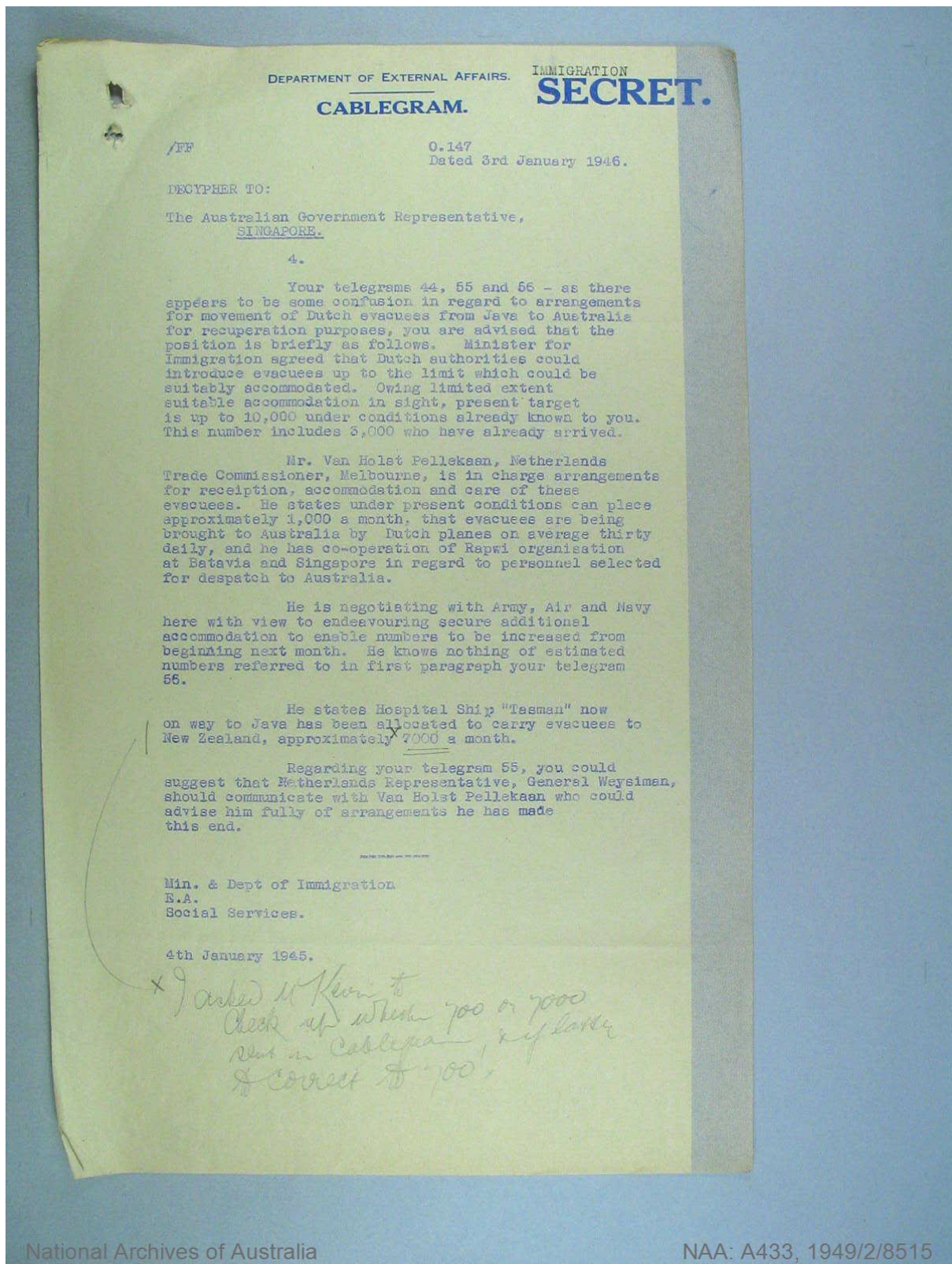
Further that until Policy is finally decided the Dutch authorities should be informed that all moves of Rapwi to Australia must be approved by the Commonwealth Government.

MIN. AND DEPT. OF E.A.  
MIN. AND DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION  
MIN. AND DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES

28th December, 1945



3rd January 1946, approximately 1,000 evacuees are entering a month and Mr van Holst pellekaan is making enquiries into more accommodation outside of the camps





NIWOE starting to get involved in accommodation



IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE  
NO.

NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT  
NETHERLANDS INDIES WELFARE ORGANIZATION FOR EVACUEES  
FOR THE  
VWP/JH STATE OF VICTORIA  
HEAD OFFICE

TEMPLE COURT, 422 COLLINS STREET  
TELEPHONE: MU 9081-86  
(6 LINES)

MELBOURNE, C. I. 7th January, 1946.

Attention: Mr. A. R. Peters

Dear Sir,

EVACUEES FROM THE NETHERLANDS INDIES

With reference to our telephone conversation of the 5th instant in regard to so-called "sponsored" evacuees from the Netherlands Indies, I wish to confirm that my organisation is obtaining guarantees of sponsorship for accommodation and financial support for a great number of intended evacuees from the Netherlands Indies. These evacuees can be assisted in regard to accommodation and financial support in Australia not only by near relatives but also by business associates, close friends, etc.

I explained to you during our telephone conversation that my organisation is obtaining guarantees of sponsorship for such evacuees on a legal form, copy of which is enclosed for your perusal. When my organisation is satisfied that the person signing such form is fully responsible, this information is forwarded to the Netherlands Indies Government at Batavia, Bureau of Displaced Persons. This Bureau, in turn, informs the R.A.P.W.I. Evacuation Centre in Batavia, other places in Java or Singapore, after which the intended evacuees in question are placed on a waiting list for transportation to Australia or New Zealand.

Under the present circumstances it has proved to be very difficult to obtain transportation for such evacuees on account of the limited facilities available, but if better



7th January, 1946.

Means of transportation can be made available in the near future, it would be possible to transport these so-called "sponsored" evacuees to Australia in greater numbers than before.

Upon arrival in Australia, these evacuees will be completely registered by my organisation in the same way as all other evacuees who are sponsored and supported by the Netherlands Indies Government. After registration and payment of a clothing allowance, my organisation hands these people over to their sponsors, who have arranged for their accommodation and who will be responsible for their financial upkeep.

If, for any unforeseen reason, this sponsorship by private persons in Australia might prove to be impossible upon arrival of the evacuee or after the evacuee has remained in Australia for some time, my organisation will assume full responsibility for such evacuee.

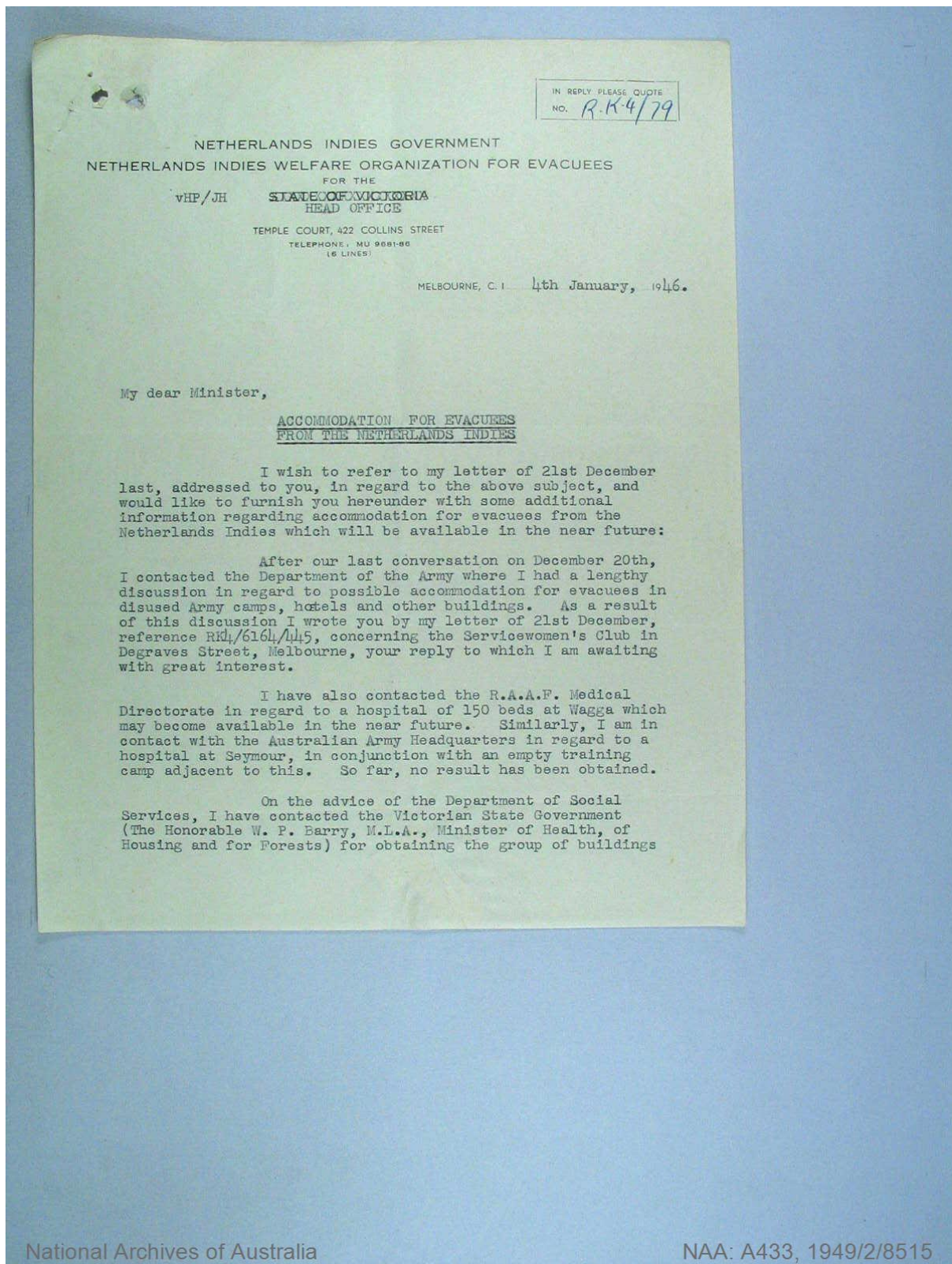
I understand that through the Australian representative in Singapore certain restrictions upon the entry of these evacuees into Australia are still being exercised - for instance, that nobody is admitted unless they are near relatives (up to the fourth grade) of their sponsors in Australia. It would seem to me that such restrictions now are impractical and preclude a great number of legitimate cases from coming to Australia, thus causing hardship and disappointment to the intended evacuees concerned.

In view of the fact that my organisation will and can assume full responsibility also for such "sponsored" evacuees (provided they have been resident in the Netherlands Indies for some considerable time prior to 1941), it would seem to me that any restrictions against bringing people out to Australia under the arrangements made with my organisation should be lifted. Therefore, I should be greatly obliged if instructions to this effect could be sent to the Australian representative in Singapore.

I am sending copy of this letter to the Netherlands Indies Bureau of Displaced Persons in Batavia and to the Officer in Charge of the Dutch Section of R.A.P.W.I. at Singapore for their information, and I would suggest that, in consultation with this last-named official, the Australian representative at Singapore should be able to obtain complete satisfaction that the working arrangements as suggested by me above should meet with no difficulties.



A letter from van Holst Pellekaan, head for NIWOE, speaks of obtaining accommodation for at least 2,000 more evacuees -> describes more camps, hotels etc. which may be available for use





4th January, 1946.

comprising "Larundel" at Heidelberg, which has been in use during the war by the R.A.A.F. These buildings were destined to be used by the Victorian State Government for housing of mental patients in the future, but are now, since the departure of the R.A.A.F., without immediate use.

Mr. Barry informed me that his Government would be willing to give my Government an opportunity to use these buildings for a period of six to nine months provided he could obtain accommodation for transit housing of families in the A.M.F. camp at Watsonia. I have contacted the Australian Army Headquarters regarding this, but so far no arrangements have been finalised to allow the Victorian State Government to use all or part of the Watsonia camp. If this could be arranged, I feel confident we would be permitted to use the "Larundel" buildings for our purpose, and this would give us an excellent opportunity to organise a very good reception centre for evacuees in Victoria.

Also, through the Department of the Army I am now considering the use of three blocks of Darley Camp near Bacchus Marsh. The position is now being investigated by my Victorian office, who will report to me within the next few days regarding the suitability of this camp for evacuees.

In Western Australia my representative is investigating the possibility of the use of an A.W.A.S. camp at Guildford which might contain 200 people, an empty R.A.A.F. camp at Busselton which might contain up to 500 people and an Army hostel at Faversham, York, which might contain 500 people.

In New South Wales my representative has inspected and favourably recommended the use of two large hostels of the War Housing Commission at Lithgow, which together might contain up to 900 evacuees.

In Queensland my representative in Camp Columbia has now taken over the following additional camp accommodation for evacuees:-

New Farm (in the city of Brisbane)	which might contain 300-600 evacuees.
White Cliff, ex-A.W.A.S. Camp-	which might contain 100-200 evacuees.
Perry Park -	which might contain 100-200 single men.
Coolangatta where we have taken over camps	which might contain <del>200</del> -300 people.



4th January, 1946.

From the above figures you will see that within the next three to four weeks I may have finalised arrangements for extra accommodation for 3,000 evacuees in Australia, this number being in addition and above the arrangements which I had already made.

To sum up the present situation I would like to mention the following:-

Up until December 31st we have accommodated approximately 3,000 evacuees in Australia. To this number can be added 1,000 evacuees per month for at least the next six months as from January 1st, bringing the total for Australia to 9,000 as per end of June next. To these have to be added approximately 3,000 as per the above survey of new accommodation found, while I feel certain that within the next few months I will find still additional accommodation for at least 2,000 people in camps, hostels or otherwise. This would bring the ultimate total for Australia to about 14,000 - this in comparison with the possible accommodation in New Zealand of 3,000 to 5,000.

In the light of the above figures for Australia, it would seem to me that increased numbers of evacuees from the Netherlands Indies could be brought to this country in the very near future, and in respect to this I would like to suggest, in view of telephone conversations I had with the Secretary of your Department, Mr. Peters, that pressure is brought to bear on the Allied organisations which control shipping, particularly the British Ministry of War Transport in London, that additional shipping be made available to evacuate European men, women and children from the Netherlands Indies to Australia at the rate of at least 1,000 per month as from the second half of January, 1946, onwards. If this could be done, we would then have available the following transport facilities for the transport of evacuees from the Netherlands Indies to Australia:

- (a) Transport by N.E.I. military planes at the rate of 600-800 persons per month.
- (b) Transport per hospital ship "Tasman" from N.E.I. to New Zealand at the rate of 600-800 persons per month.
- (c) Transport per shipping still to be made available, say, 1,000 per month.



4th January, 1946.

The total thus to be evacuated from the N.E.I. would attain approximately 2,500 per month as from the end of January, 1946. I understand that this total might cope adequately with the increasing number of European men, women and children who are awaiting evacuation from the Netherlands Indies and who cannot now be transported because of lack of available shipping.

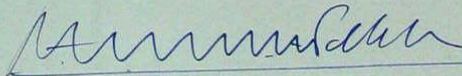
I would, therefore, feel grateful if you could take up the matter of the provision of adequate shipping with the relevant Allied authorities who are in control of this, advising them that if shipping for at least 1,000 persons per month is made available, these persons can be accommodated in Australia without any difficulty.

In respect to the above I would like to mention that apart from the evacuees for which my organisation is fully responsible for their accommodation, allowances, etc., there are also in the N.E.I. an increasing number of people awaiting transportation to Australia, New Zealand and other countries where their relatives or close friends are prepared to arrange for and guarantee their accommodation and financial assistance, provided they can only find transportation to these countries. At the moment it is not possible for the R.A.P.W.I. authorities in the N.E.I., Singapore or elsewhere to arrange for the transportation of such persons to Australia because all available transportation (which at the moment is only by plane) is taken up by fully authorised evacuees. Therefore, also in the interest of these so-called "sponsored" evacuees, it would be necessary to arrange for additional shipping for evacuees from the Netherlands Indies to Australia.

The Netherlands Minister (Baron van Aerssen Beyeren van Voshol) has requested me to forward to you the attached copy of his letter dated 28th December last to The Honorable N.J.O. Makin, Acting Minister of State for External Affairs, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

I am, dear Sir, with kind regards -

Yours very sincerely,



(J. van Holst Pellekaan),  
Head,  
N.I.W.O.E. for Commonwealth of  
Australia.

The Honorable A. A. Calwell, M.H.R.,  
Minister of Information and Immigration,  
Department of Information,  
375 Collins Street,  
MELBOURNE. C.1.



20th December 1945, amount of Dutch evacuees in Australia

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE  
NO.

NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT  
NETHERLANDS INDIES WELFARE ORGANIZATION FOR EVACUEES  
FOR THE  
STATE OF VICTORIA

TEMPLE COURT, 422 COLLINS STREET  
TELEPHONE: MU 9581-88  
(6 LINES)

MELBOURNE, C. I. 20th December, 1945.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EVACUEES

	In camps or other large accommodation organised by NEI Govt.	In private homes etc.	In Hotels, boarding houses, Guesthouses.
Brisbane	900	-	-
Sydney	100	50	250
Melbourne	150	100	600
Adelaide	-	25	25
Perth	50	30	400
	1,200	205	1,275

TOTAL: 2,680

Note: Of the total accommodation in hotels, boarding-houses, guest-houses, etc., booked by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for evacuees of 1,275 beds, 700 beds were provided by the fact that our organisation has been able to find new accommodation which was not available beforehand by making special arrangements with owners of guest-houses, etc., for re-opening their establishments which had been closed for several years owing to wartime conditions. By giving such owners assistance in obtaining staff, furniture, bedding, crockery, cutlery, etc., which it has proved to be possible to obtain additional accommodation for hundreds of evacuees where such accommodation did not previously exist or, at any rate, was not available to the general public. *W*

National Archives of Australia NAA: A433, 1949/2/8515



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

**CABLEGRAM.**

0.753.

JG/ML

DECODE TO-  
THE AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL  
REPRESENTATIVE,  
SINGAPORE.

Sent 11th January, 1946.

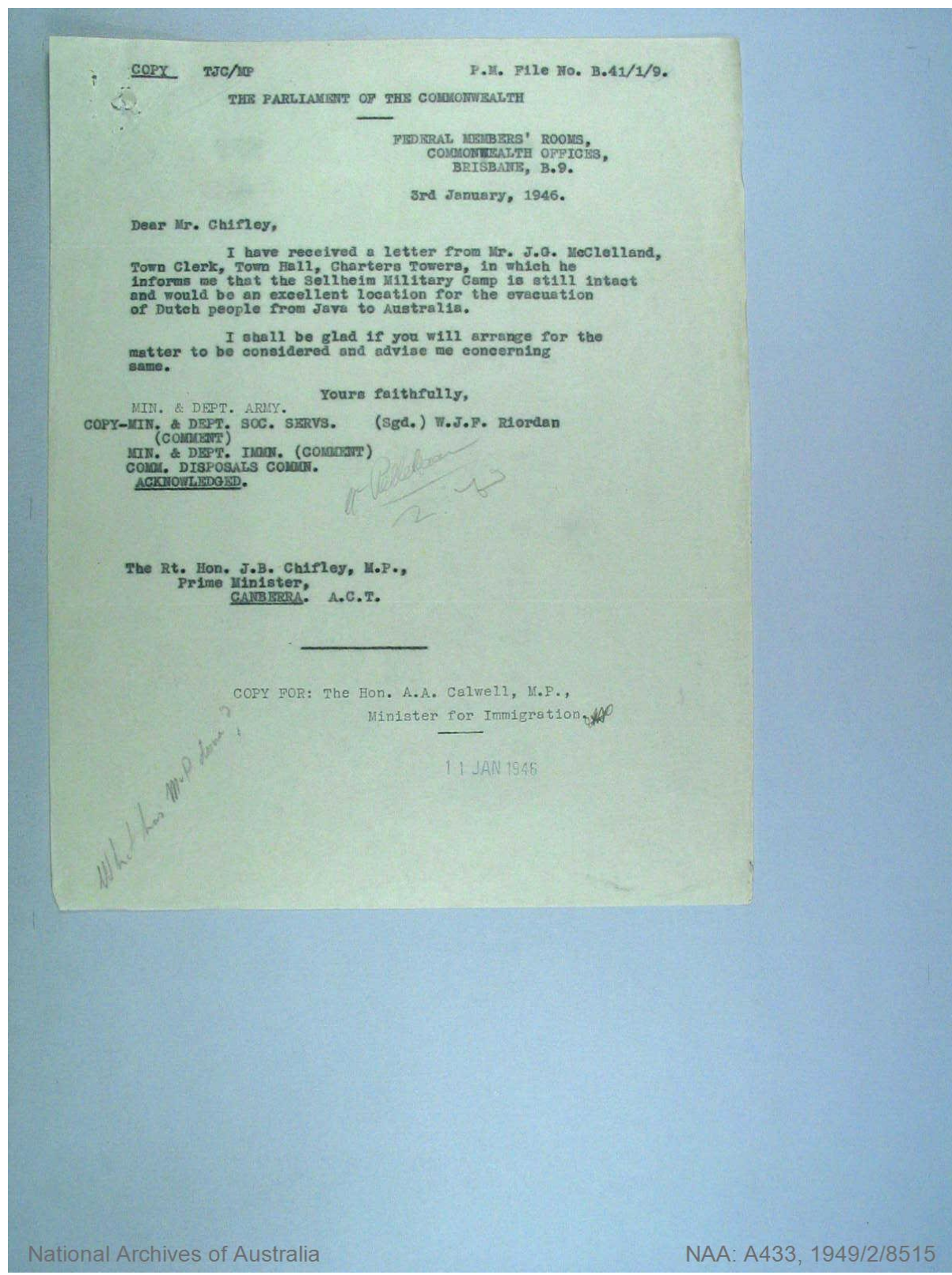
12.

Apart from Dutch nationals who are being brought to Australia for recuperation purposes under full responsibility of Netherlands Indies authorities in Australia for maintenance and accommodation whilst here, there are many for whom guarantees for private accommodation and financial support have been obtained by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for evacuees. Particulars of such cases are being furnished by Pellekaan to the Netherlands Indies Bureau of Displaced Persons in Batavia and to the Officer in Charge of Dutch Section of RAPWI at Singapore. Irrespective of relationship of such evacuees to their Australian guarantors, those of European race may be permitted come to Australia for temporary admission without reference to Department of Immigration subject to being free from any communicable disease. Please also inform Major Quartermain.

Min. & Dept. E.A.  
" " Immigration (Memo 45/2/1647 of 11/1/46)  
14/1/46.



Suggestion of the use of Sellheim Military Camp, near Charters Towers, north Queensland to house evacuees from NEI



COPY TJC/MP

P.M. File No. B.41/1/9.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

FEDERAL MEMBERS' ROOMS,  
COMMONWEALTH OFFICES,  
BRISBANE, B.9.

3rd January, 1946.

Dear Mr. Chifley,

I have received a letter from Mr. J.G. McClelland, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Charters Towers, in which he informs me that the Sellheim Military Camp is still intact and would be an excellent location for the evacuation of Dutch people from Java to Australia.

I shall be glad if you will arrange for the matter to be considered and advise me concerning same.

Yours faithfully,

MIN. & DEPT. ARMY.  
COPY-MIN. & DEPT. SOC. SERVS. (Sgd.) W.J.F. Riordan  
(COMMENT)  
MIN. & DEPT. IMM. (COMMENT)  
COMM. DISPOSALS COMM.  
ACKNOWLEDGED.

*W.J.F. Riordan*  
2-4

The Rt. Hon. J.B. Chifley, M.P.,  
Prime Minister,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

COPY FOR: The Hon. A.A. Calwell, M.P.,  
Minister for Immigration, *AC*

11 JAN 1946

*W.J.F. Riordan M.P. done?*



22/12/45. Mention of the Army Canteen Women's hostel in Degrave Street, Melbourne as a place for evacuees. By Pellekaan

COPY

NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT  
WELFARE ORGANISATION FOR EVACUEES

Temple Court,  
422 Collins St.,  
Melbourne.  
22/12/45.

My dear Minister,

Accommodation for Evacuees  
From the Netherlands Indies

Further to my letter of yesterday in regard to accommodation for evacuees, I wish to draw your attention to the Army Canteens Women's Hostel in Degraeve Street, Melbourne, which, according to information received from the Department of Social Services, will become empty in the near future. The Army Canteens Service wishes to return this building to the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army as it does not wish to continue the hostel.

I believe that the Minister for the Army, the Hon. F. M. Forde, has some knowledge of this matter, and I would feel grateful if you could approach him for the purpose of making this hostel available to my organisation for the accommodation of evacuees from the Netherlands Indies.

Thanking you in anticipation for whatever you may be able to do in this respect -

I am, my dear Minister,  
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. van Holst Pellekaan  
Head

Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation  
for Evacuees.

Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.H.R.,  
Minister for Information,  
375 Collins St.,  
MELBOURNE.



11th March 1946. On the Dutch decision that any Dutch evacuees in Australia should be sent to Holland

SI/72

ACTING SECRETARY: G/JOD  
For your information.

*Asst. Pte. Secretary*  
Asst. Pte. Secretary

(Written at Sydney)  
11th March, 1946.

Dear Mr. van Holst Pellekaan,

Since you wrote to me on December 21 last concerning the plan you then had in train for the reception and maintenance in Australia of evacuees from the Netherlands Indies, His Excellency, the Minister for the Netherlands in Australia, has told me of the decision of the Dutch Government to transfer all Dutch evacuees in Australia to Holland. I understand that this work is now in progress.

The relationship which have existed between you and your organisation on the one hand and myself on the other have been very amicable, and I feel that this is a fitting opportunity to thank you for the consideration which you have invariably shown for the Commonwealth Government's point of view on any matter coming within your purview, and affecting your responsibility as Head of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organization for Evacuees.

I shall be glad to see you on some occasion in the near future if you could spare the time, when you might let me know how the work of the transfer is proceeding, and any other matter that you care to bring to my attention.

With my kindest personal regards,  
I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR A. CALWELL  
(ARTHUR A. CALWELL)  
Minister for Immigration

Mr. J. van Holst Pellekaan,  
Head, Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation  
for Evacuees,  
432 Collins Street,  
MELBOURNE.

National Archives of Australia NAA: A433, 1949/2/8515



On repatriation to the NEI/Netherlands, and the necessity of an exit permit

COPY.

CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS  
for the  
STATE OF VICTORIA.  
Temple Court 422 Collins Street,

MELBOURNE, C.1. 29th April, 1946

Dear Sir,

With reference to our Telephone Conversation of Friday 26th April, 1946, I beg to submit herewith that I understand that in future evacuees who are being repatriated to the Netherlands East Indies can submit their Passbooks to the Passport and Immigration Office for endorsement with an Exit Permit. I understand, too, that individual G2 forms will have to be submitted.

As far as repatriation to the Netherlands is concerned, arrangements have been made between the Passport -, Taxation - and Customs Authorities and the Royal Netherlands Legation Melbourne, for your office to the effect that I will submit individual G2 forms plus three (3) copies of the "Collective Passport" after which you will endorse the original with a "Collective Exit Permit".

On such collective repatriations no transit visas will be issued, as passengers leaving for the Netherlands will Not be allowed to disembark at interim ports, but for emergency cases.

I would appreciate it if you would confirm the abovequoted matter, if same is agreeable to you.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

for CONSUL

JZ:NO'Q

J. ZWALF,  
Secretary.

F.J.R. Pennellurick, Esq.,  
Migration Officer,  
Passport & Immigration Office,  
110 Queen Street,  
MELBOURNE, C.1.



Group of Indonesian peoples arriving in Sydney from Macassar via Townsville aboard the S. S. Curacao

45/2/1647  
C 05419 16 APR 1946

W. Wilkinson, A/g. Boarding Officer.  
Immigration Act 1901/1940: Coloured and restricted passengers - s.s.  
"Curacao" at Sydney 27/3/1946.

The Boarding Inspector.  
The s.s. "Curacao" arrived at Sydney from Macassar via Townsville on 27/3/1946, having on board the undermentioned coloured and restricted passengers who were dealt with as follows:-

<p>Gerard J. <u>SCHOUW</u> Geertruida <u>SCHOUW</u> Willem F. <u>COTE</u> Hermina <u>COTE</u> Willem F. K. <u>COTE</u> Hendrik <u>BERGEMA</u> Jitske <u>BERGEMA</u> Pieter <u>BERGEMA</u> Lena S. <u>BERGEMA</u> Ina A. <u>BERGEMA</u> Egbertha H. <u>BERGEMA</u> Franchois <u>KLAASEN</u> Reyer <u>KONING</u> Louise J. <u>KONING</u> Aleida H. <u>KONING</u> Gerarda C. <u>KONING</u> Cornelia J. <u>KONING</u> Johanna <u>LINDEBOOM</u> Cornelia <u>LINDEBOOM</u> Lucas <u>LINDEBOOM</u> Jan L. <u>BEEN</u> Johanna E. <u>BEEN</u> Marie L. <u>BEEN</u></p>	Official Dutch Evacuees
<p>Maria M. <u>KLAASEN</u> Frans M. <u>KLAASEN</u> Ada D. <u>KLAASEN</u></p>	Official Dutch Evacuees - Coloured. Certificate of Exemption 6 months. See separate file, C <sup>1</sup> 46/1547.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION  
13 MAY 1946  
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The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

*W. Wilkinson*  
(W. Wilkinson)  
A/g. Boarding Officer,  
28/3/1946.

*J. Darcy*  
(J. Darcy),  
A/g Collector of Customs, N.S.W.  
10/5/1946.  
*J. H.*

Forwarded for the Secretary's information.  
Certificate of Exemption 689 for six months from 27/3/46 was  
issued to Maria M. Klaassen, and two children, - vide C<sup>1</sup>46/5417.



30th April 1946. List of non-Dutch arriving in Australia from NEI

Brisbane  
30th April 1946

Deputy Director,  
Commonwealth Investigation Branch,  
BRISBANE

SUBJECT: NON-DUTCH EVACUEES FROM THE NETHERLANDS  
( PRELIMINARY REPORT )

REFERENCE: C1747/Z

I have to report that hereunder is a list of names and nationality of Non-Dutch evacuees who have arrived in Australia from the Netherlands East Indies in charge of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees.

2. A further report giving additional information as required by the Acting Director, vide letter dated 18/4/46 Ref.C/11615/10 is being compiled.

Name	Cert. of Reg. & Nationality	Remarks
MUNSTER, Franz	Q. 32486 German	Proceeded to Sydney 19.11.45.
BAUER, Antonin	Q. 32493 Czechoslovakian	Proceeded to Sydney 21.11.45
STOCKL, Vilem	Q. 32492 Do.	Do.
STOCKL, Helena	Q. 32490 Do.	Do.
SYKORA, Vaeclav	Q. 32235 Do.	Do.
SYKORA, Nelly (Wife)	Q. 32223 Do.	Previously of Dutch nationality )
KANITZ, Bela	Q. 32235 Hungarian	Address No. 2, Orr Street, Bondi, N.S.W.
PLUTZINSKY-CHEROKOFF, Elizabeth	Q. 32236 Russian	
DIVIN, Antonin	Q. 32231 Czechoslovakian	Proceeded to Melbourne 26.11.45
SANDA, Joseph	Q. 32232 Do.	Do.
RAIHWARD, Garoslav	Q. 32233 Do.	Do.
FERRART, Wilfred Joseph	Q. 34708, Swiss	Proceeded to Sydney 2.1.46
SARKIES, Wilfred John	Q. 34699 Armenian	
SARKIES, Helena Paulina (Nee Calstaun)	Q. 34700 (Wife) Do.	Previously Dutch
RIEDEL, Karel	Q34641 German	
RIEDEL, Elise	Q. 31470 German (Wife)	
BRAUN, Nina Ruth	Q. 34722 Austrian	Proceeded to Melbourne 11.2.42 C/o Mr. Alan Brown 121 Glenferry Rd. Malvern, Victoria.
KARAGANTCHEFF, Leonard	Q. 34734, Russian	} Accompanied by four (4) sons, 8, 7, 6, & 2½ years of age.
KARAGANTCHEFF, Eugenia, (Wife)	Q34738, Do.	
HELMITSKY, Isaak	Q. 34748 Russian	} Accompanied by two (2) daughters, Lila (Q34750 & Ida under 18 years.
HELMITSKY, Ida (Wife)	Q34749 Do.	
NAUWNER, Jakob	Q. 34768 Austrian	Previously Dutch Proceeded to Melbourne c/o a daughter Mrs. M.G. Boogmans, 28 Domain St. South Yarra.



SCHMIDT, Hermine Q34727 Swiss  
Marie Louise

Proceeded to Sydney  
c/o K.P.M., 255 George  
Street.

ELIAS, Nordeccai British Jew }  
Born Bombay }  
ELIAS, Israel (Wife) British Jew }  
Born Baghdad }

Accompanied by a family  
of eleven (11) children  
between the ages of 22  
and 5 years, all born  
in N.E.I.

JUDAH, Meeda (Widow) British Jew  
Born Bombay

Accompanied by two sons  
and two daughters  
(Adults) also Daughter  
in law and child aged  
3 yrs - all born in  
N.E.I.

*J. W. Brown.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(J.W. BROWN)  
Investigator



22nd November 1946. List of Dutch leaving Commonwealth. Mention of Tasman and Bloemfontein vessels

TELEGRAMS: 2331, 2334  
 TELEPHONE: 2331, 2334  
 HOURS: 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. MONDAY TO FRIDAY, 10 A.M. TO NOON, SATURDAY.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No. 45/1568

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORTS OFFICE, Immigration, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 455 ~~100 QUEEN STREET~~ Collins St., MELBOURNE, C.1.  
 22nd November, 1946.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION  
 5 DEC 1946  
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MEMORANDUM - to  
 The Secretary,  
 Dept. of Immigration,  
 CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Dutch Released Internees - ex "Oranjefontein" at Melbourne  
 24/10/45. Ref. 45/2/5670.

With reference to your memorandum of the 29th October 1946, I desire to inform you that the abovementioned Dutch released Internees left the Commonwealth as indicated below:-

✓ Eddy Van Hek	left on Tasman on 7th June 1946, from Melbourne.
✓ Miss M.M. Alfing	" " " " " " " " " "
✓ J.C. Goodsir, wife and two children	" " " " " " " " " "
✓ Adolf Versteegh	" " " " 24th Oct. " " "
✓ Miss C.M. Van de Pieterman	" Bloemfontein on 20th July 1946 from Melbourne
✓ Fred Gerlach	" Kanimbla " 3rd August " " Brisbane.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION  
 25 NOV 46  
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*Commonwealth Migration Officer*  
*M. Murray*



1st March 1947 - list of people asking if they were present in Australia between 1942-45

**HET NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ROODE KRUIS**  
**NETHERLANDS INDIES RED CROSS SOCIETY**

Telephone : M 1988  
Representative for the Commonwealth of Australia  
TEMPLE COURT (10th Floor)  
422 COLLINS STREET,  
MELBOURNE

45 2 1647

In reply please quote  
No. *AKA/704/C*

JH  
1st March, 1947.

Dear Sir,

On the 10th of December last I wrote to you (under reference RK1/8791/C), as to whether you had any record that the undermentioned persons have, at any time, been in Australia during the years 1942-1945:-

1. Tjhwa (perhaps spelt "Tjoa") Siong Pik, alias Tsai Soen Pak, male, 25 years.
2. Tjhwa (Tjoa) Siong Poen, male, 20 years.
3. Kwee Liang Sik, male, 26 years.
4. Koo Tjhan (Tjoan) Sing.
5. Ong Tjhwan (Tjowan) Hien, alias Wong Tsai Sin.
6. Ong Tjhwan (Tjowan) Liat).

*enquiries*

No reply has been received to my letter, and as this is an urgent matter for the gentleman on whose behalf I am making these enquiries, I should be obliged if you could let me have your reply at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation -

Yours faithfully,  
*[Signature]*  
J. van Holst Pellekaan,  
TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE  
NETHERLANDS INDIES.

Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
C A N B E R R A. A.C.T.  
-5 MAR 1947  
RECEIVED

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION



MM

23rd May, 1947.


Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of the 1st March 1947 No. RK4/704/C inquiring as to the present whereabouts of the undermentioned persons:-

1. Tjhwa (perhaps spelt "Tjoa") Siong Pik, alias Tsai Soen Pak, male, 25 years.
2. Tjhwa (Tjoa) Siong Poen, male, 20 years.
3. Kwee Liang Sik, male, 26 years.
4. Koo Tjhan (Tjoan) Sing.
5. Ong Tjhwan (Tjowan) Hien, alias Wong Tsai Sin.
6. Ong Tjhwan (Tjowan) Liat).

There is no trace of the personnel referred to having ever resided in Australia.

Yours faithfully,

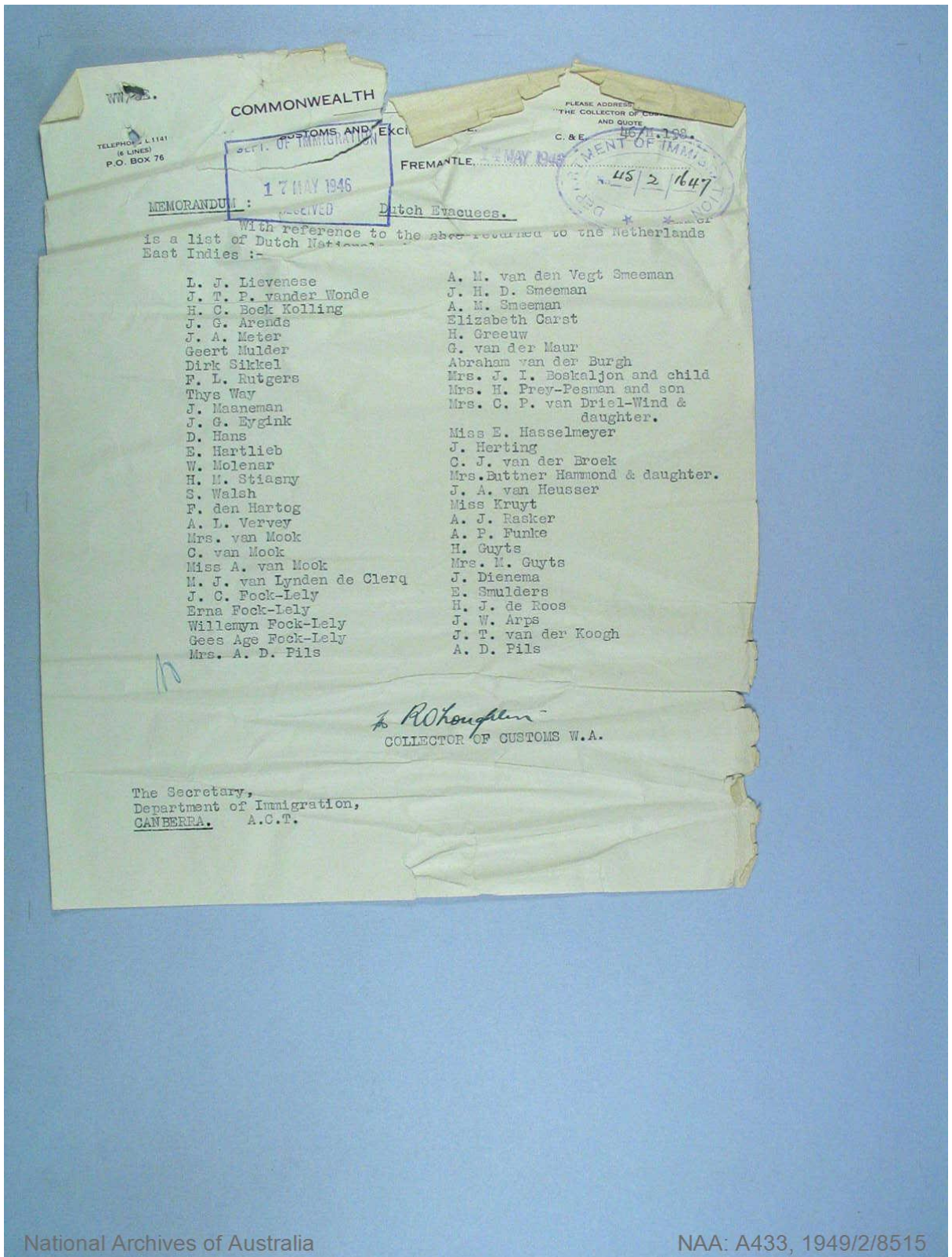
  
T.H.E. Heyes,  
Secretary.

*see by  
the  
Brown*

The Trade Commissioner for the Netherlands Indies,  
Temple Court (10th floor)  
422 Collins Street,  
MELBOURNE. VIC.

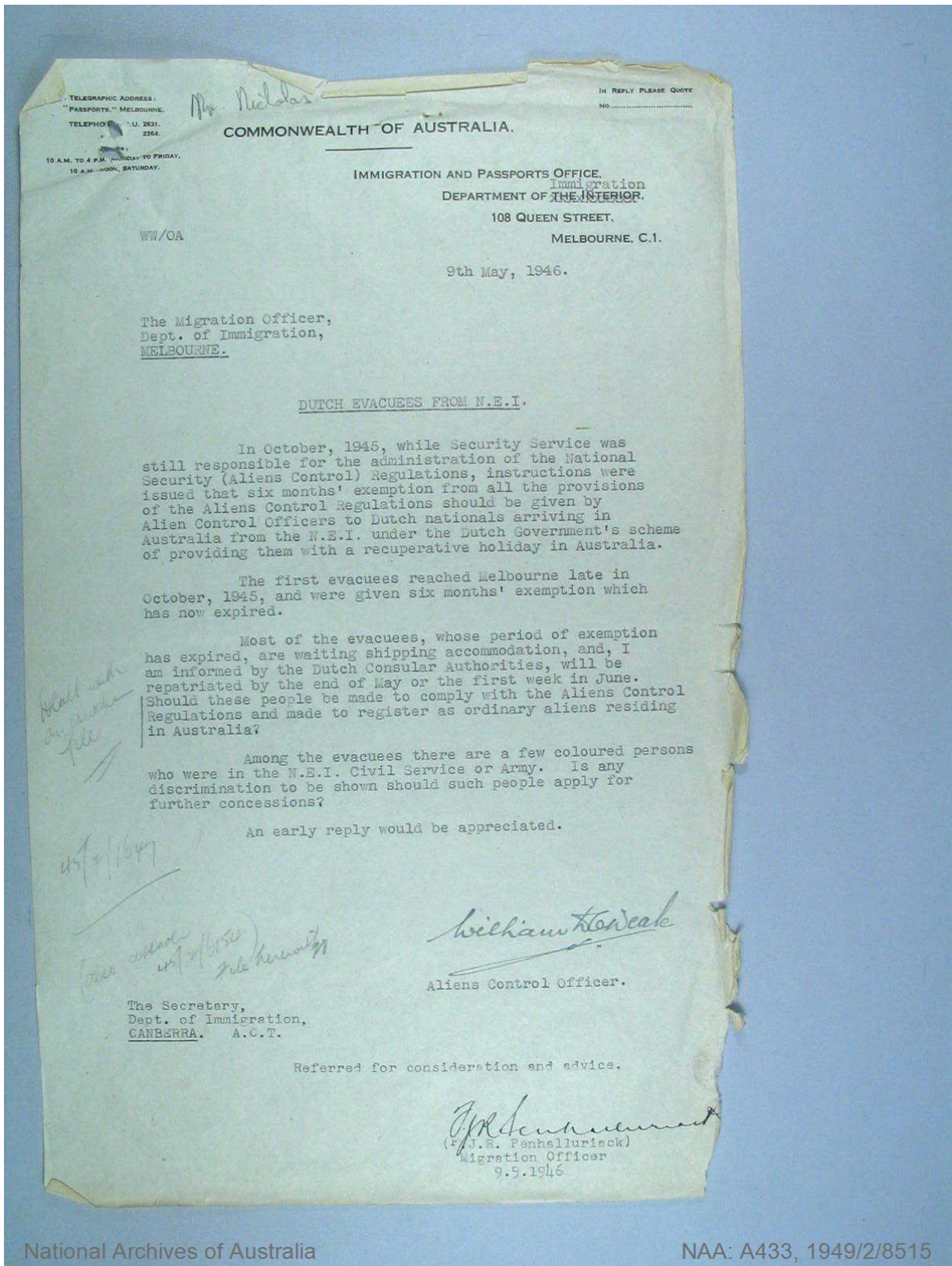


List of Dutch returning to NEI 17th May 1946





About after six months of recuperation is up - many Dutch from NEI waiting to return home. Last paragraph interesting about Coloured personnel, many of whom were servicemen



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"PASSPORTS," MELBOURNE.  
TELEPHONE: U. 2631, 2364.  
10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. MONDAY TO FRIDAY.  
10 A.M. TO 12 M., SATURDAY.

*Mr. Nicholas*

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE  
No. ....

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORTS OFFICE,  
Immigration  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
108 QUEEN STREET,  
MELBOURNE, C.1.

WW/OA

9th May, 1946.

The Migration Officer,  
Dept. of Immigration,  
MELBOURNE.

DUTCH EVACUEES FROM N.E.I.

In October, 1945, while Security Service was still responsible for the administration of the National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations, instructions were issued that six months' exemption from all the provisions of the Aliens Control Regulations should be given by Alien Control Officers to Dutch nationals arriving in Australia from the N.E.I. under the Dutch Government's scheme of providing them with a recuperative holiday in Australia.

The first evacuees reached Melbourne late in October, 1945, and were given six months' exemption which has now expired.

Most of the evacuees, whose period of exemption has expired, are waiting shipping accommodation, and, I am informed by the Dutch Consular Authorities, will be repatriated by the end of May or the first week in June. Should these people be made to comply with the Aliens Control Regulations and made to register as ordinary aliens residing in Australia?

*Hand with original file*

Among the evacuees there are a few coloured persons who were in the N.E.I. Civil Service or Army. Is any discrimination to be shown should such people apply for further concessions?

An early reply would be appreciated.

*4/5/1947*

*William Kenwick*  
Aliens Control Officer.

*over advised w/ office file Kennedy*

The Secretary,  
Dept. of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Referred for consideration and advice.

*J.R. Penhallurick*  
Migration Officer  
9.5.1946



20th May 1946, NIWOE Queensland is now at New Farm, Brisbane

TELEPHONE:  
B. 096.  
TELEGRAPH:  
SUBSIDIARY, CANBERRA.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

COMMONWEALTH INVESTIGATION BRANCH,

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 17th May, 1946

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION  
IN REPLY, PLEASE QUOTE NO. C/11615/10

The Secretary,  
Department of Immigration,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

20 MAY 1946  
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NON-DUTCH EVACUEES FROM JAVA

Referring to your file 45/2/1647 and this office memorandum of 15th May, 1946 I now attach detailed list of evacuees.

Brisbane office have made the following comments :-

"The Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees is now located at New Farm, Brisbane, and evacuees are quartered at that Hostel also at Whytecliffe, Clayfield, and a number are living privately.

Regarding the evacuees to the Southern States, there is no information here concerning their employment or any assistance they may have received from the branches of N.I.W.O.E. in the States concerned, or from any other organisations.

Major Grivas, in charge of N.I.W.O.E. in Queensland, is not permitted to make advances of cash (except small amounts) to non-Dutch aliens without authority from his Head Office in Melbourne. Regarding return transportation of these evacuees to the N.E.I., Major Grivas states they would be given every assistance when transport was available.

The evacuees, Mrs. JUDAH, Mr. TRAGER, Mrs. Van der DRIFT and Mrs. SPANER claim to own property of considerable value in the N.E.I. and also have large sums of Dutch money in Dutch Banks and in their possession, but owing to the unsettled Military and Political conditions existing in the N.E.I. they are unable to realize on this property and money, and the Dutch Authorities will not commit themselves on the matter.

*Kenneth Shaw*  
ACTING DIRECTOR



17th April 1946. Dutch Evacuee who arrived in Sydney from NEI



45/2/1647

Personal Statement Form (A.No.1): Furnished by European Dutch  
Dutchess who arrived at Sydney from Netherlands East Indies.

NAME	DATE OF ARRIVAL
Marcel <u>KUBBE</u>	7th April, 1946
Constance <u>KGS KOOLHAALDER</u>	do.
Johanna Gerarda M. <u>VRIENS</u>	do.
Elizbeth A. <u>VAN DE LAAR</u>	do.
Maria Hendrika <u>WINDERS-Schouten</u>	do.
Jacobus Wilhelms <u>PLEVIER</u>	do.
Maria Frederika van <u>BEURDEN</u>	do.
Bunice Lens <u>BLOM</u>	do.
Martinus Johannes van <u>NIEUSKUYK</u>	do.
Annie Nancy van <u>NIEUSKUYK</u>	do.
Christine Johanna <u>LE LORRAIN</u>	do.
Karel Adolf <u>PARTBERG</u>	do.
Ivan Samuel <u>JANSE</u>	do.
Nels Anthonis Anna <u>MULLER</u>	do.
Jepikje <u>MULLER</u>	do.
Theodora <u>MUNS</u>	do.
Karel Willem <u>MUNS</u>	do.
Dirk <u>MULLER</u>	do.
Maria Delma Phyllis <u>BROERS</u>	do.
Merinus Maria <u>BROERS</u>	do.
Adrianus Johannes <u>KOMEN</u>	do.
Rudolphine Albertine <u>GORONEL</u>	do.
Eugenie Suzanna <u>MESKELBACH</u>	do.
Sylvain <u>STOLZ</u>	do.
Isidore Bernard <u>STOLZ</u>	do.
Rose <u>STOLZ-Hsmel</u>	do.
Johannes <u>AMAMA</u>	do.
Johannes <u>VEEREN</u>	do.
Minse <u>TJERDSMA</u>	do.
Gerardus Wilhelms <u>DEGEN</u>	do.
Trijn Penina Johanna <u>LANGHOFF</u>	do.
Johan Pieter Camille <u>MEYERS</u>	do.
Lena Geertje van <u>DIJK-Verapay</u>	19th April, 1946.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION  
14 MAY 1946  
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(J. Darcy)  
A/S. Collector of Customs, N.S.W.,  
7/5/1946. JH



Personal Statement Forms (A.No.1): Furnished by European Dutch  
Eyscees who arrived at Sydney from Netherlands East Indies.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
Ferdinand Emile <u>CHATELIN</u>	7th April, 1946
Cornelia <u>AAFWES</u>	do.
Thera <u>ANDRE</u>	do.
Charles Edward <u>LE LORRAIN</u>	do.
Hendrikus <u>DE VOS</u>	do.
Cornelia Eugenie <u>DE VOS</u>	do.
Francois Constant <u>NOPE</u>	do.
Bernard <u>WILLAUME</u>	do.
Corry Nancy H. <u>SCHOUTEN</u>	do.
Mary Eleanor Alice <u>HEENSEN</u>	do.
Erna Sylvia <u>KRUYMEL</u>	do.
Elvire <u>BUSCHMAN</u> <u>et al</u> <u>BATMAN</u>	do.
Johan <u>BUSCHMAN</u>	do.
Josephine Agnes <u>BROUWER</u>	do.
Marie Jose P. P. H. <u>REMI</u>	do.
Frans Jan <u>BERG</u>	do.
Amy Alice van <u>KRAVLEN-WILKINSON</u>	do.
Frederik Marinus van <u>KREVELLEN</u>	do.
Hetty de <u>HOGHEPILDE-GIRAUD</u>	do.
Jacques Edward de <u>HOGHEPILDE</u>	do.
Theodoor Casper Willem <u>DE VRIES</u>	do.
Koelof Frederik Johan <u>HEINS</u>	do.
Charlotte A. E. <u>KOUM</u>	do.
Dorothea Alida J. <u>WYLAART-Ruyter</u>	do.
Jannetje <u>MASSE-de Vries</u>	do.
Johanna Barbara <u>KRUYT</u>	do.
Merie Louisa Cornelia <u>SCHOLEE-Beetman</u>	do.
Ludwig Frederik H. J. <u>SCHOLEE</u>	do.
Robert Alfred Peter <u>ZETTLIN</u>	do.
Josette <u>COSTERS</u>	do.
Hens Louis <u>ZETTLIN</u>	do.
Alida <u>DURTZ</u>	do.
Abraham <u>DURTZ</u>	do.
Mildred Constance de <u>BAAT DORIMAN</u>	do.
Walter Bertold Frederik de <u>BAAT DOELMAN</u>	do.
Antoinette Elisabeth <u>DAM</u>	do.
Jan Sieda <u>KOORNWINDER</u>	do.
Maartje <u>REINIK</u>	do.
Sophia Wilhelmina <u>DE GRAAF</u>	do.
Johann Heinrich <u>MOTTI</u>	do.
Agnita A. E. <u>MONTI-Schmied</u>	do.
Johan Marie van <u>KAYENWAAY-Classen</u>	do.
Alida <u>LE FEVRE-Guys</u>	do.
Andri Jarich <u>LE FEVRE</u>	do.
Folkert Jan <u>TEN GATE</u>	do.
Hendrika Wilhelmina <u>TEN GATE-Leunissen</u>	do.
Andriens Pauline <u>DE JONGE</u> Johannes <u>DE JONGE</u>	do.
Johanna <u>VISSER-Vanthart</u>	do.
Johannes <u>DE JONGE</u>	do.
Anna <u>NIEL-Boutken</u>	do.
Merie V. J. <u>KIEBS-Lesbrechts</u>	do.
Johan Andreas <u>SCHOTLING</u>	do.
Merie <u>LUITJES-Sikking</u>	do.
Anton <u>KIEBS</u>	do.
Cornelis <u>AAPJES</u>	do.
Louise Agathe H. <u>AAPJES</u>	do.
Karel Frans van <u>GRUNS</u>	do.
Mertina Albertina <u>WYLANDIS-Swart</u>	do.

...../Marcel KUSSE