


## Typed out Newspaper Clippings

### Camp Columbia references:

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Guinea Gold, Thursday 3 August 1944	N.E.I GOV. Moving to Brisbane this week: Brisbane, Wednesday: Nether- Lands Indies Government officials Will arrive in Brisbane at the end of this week to establish headquarters at Camp Columbia. This was state today by an official Of the Netherlands Consulate	
The Advertiser, Friday 8 December 1944	Answers to Correspondents: "R.B" Allenby Gardens – The head- Quarters in Australia of the Royal Nether- Lands Navy is at 441 St. Kilda road, Melbourne. Air Force HQ is 431 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. The HQ of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army is Camp Columbia, Brisbane. The initials KLM Stand for Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij And the address is: -KLM e/6 Royal Packet Navigation Co. Ltd. 255 George street, Sydney.	
The Telegraph, Wednesday 16 <sup>th</sup> May 1945	<b>NEI Officers Take Oath</b> At a ceremony hold this after- noon at Camp Columbia, seven officers of the NEI Forces took the oath of allegiance to their Queen. Of these three were newly ap- pointed officers of the Netherlands East Indies Women's Auxiliary Corps, and are the first officers of this corps to be sworn in. The remaining four are members of the NEI Forces. The parade was attended not only by members of the NEI Auxiliary Corps but also by detachments from the Royal NEI Army and re- presentatives from the Civil Ad- ministration School.	

<p>The Telegraph, Friday 1<sup>st</sup> June 1945</p>	<p>used measures for the re- lian war effort were an- Representatives this after- ne Minister (Mr Chifley), recommendations had been advisory War Council and</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">★ Graduation Ceremony ★</h2> <p>Scene at the graduation ceremony held at the United States Officer Candidate School at Camp Columbia today, when 396 graduates completed the last course of this type to be held in Australia. Brigadier General W. H. Donaldson, Commanding General, HQ Australian Base Section, USASOS, presented the certificates.</p> 	
<p>The Advertiser, Monday 27 August 1945</p>	<p>Official Date For End Of Japanese War London, August 26. An Order-in-Council sets out August 15 as the official date for The end of the Japanese war for the Purposes of certain tenancy agreement. The order does not apply To agreements which specify an Event not referred to in the order, Such as the signing of the peace Treaty with Japan.</p>	
<p>Sunday Mail, Sun 22nd July 1945</p>	<p><b>SPEEDING UP HERE FOR RELEASE OF VETERANS</b> URGENT preparations are being made around Brisbane for the demobilisation of A.I.F. five- year veterans. Camp Columbia, Wacol, for- merly occupied by the U.S. Army, has been taken over by the Australian Army. The commander of an Austra- lian army staging camp at Ka- linga was ordered on Wednesday to move his camp and staff to Wacol without delay. By yester- day the move had been completed. It was learned yesterday that it</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>had been decided that the present demobilisation staff and equipment at Redbank could not handle the 10,000 Queenslanders who must be released in the next few months if soldiers from this State are to get their fair share of releases under the scheme.</p> <p><b>May Be Main Centre</b>  For some time it has been suggested that the well-constructed camp at Wacol would be used at the end of the war as the main Queensland demobilisation centre for the Australian army. Army authorities admitted last night that the Kalinga camp had been shifted to Camp Colombia, but said that as yet no decision had been made as to its future use. They said it was only one of several sites being considered as a demobilisation centre. Camp Columbia is one of the best fitted camps in Queensland. There are ample hot and cold water facilities, dormitory huts, mess huts, kitchen, and administrative blocks to handle a big flow of men. To make it a demobilisation centre it would be necessary to install valuable medical and dental equipment.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph,  Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup>  July 1945,  page 4</p>	<p><b>Dutch Couple  Wedded Today</b>  Second Lieut. Georgette Leone Marie Annette Noel, of the Dutch WAC, and First Lieut. Jacobus Hagan, a doctor with the Dutch Army, who first met in Utrecht, Holland, in 1938, were married this morning in St. Mary's Church, South Brisbane. During the years of occupation of Holland by the Nazis, the bride, who is a registered pharmacist,</p>	

worked as an assistant to a drug  
gist and to a doctor, and later  
served underground as a child  
nurse.

She assisted in the distribution  
of the underground movement's  
newspaper and coupons.

A native of Roermond, Holland,  
she is the daughter of Mr and Mrs  
George Noel.

The bridegroom worked as an  
assistant doctor in a Rotterdam  
hospital, and is the son of Mr and  
Mrs Jacobus Hagan of Utrecht.  
Holland.

After a long separation, the  
couple met again In London and  
came to Australia in the same  
ship.

They are attached to a medical  
unit at Camp Columbia.

For the ceremony the bride wore  
a white silk frock and was given  
away by Dr. Edward Hallcwas,  
and the bridegroom was attended  
by First Lieutenant A. Michiels.

Following a brief honeymoon  
the couple will return to their  
unit.



The Telegraph,  
Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup>  
August 1945

#### DUTCH VC PRESENTED

Before high-ranking Dutch officers and about 500 Dutch and Allied service men and women on parade at Camp Columbia today. Sergeant Maurits Christlaan Kokkelink, of the Royal Netherlands Army, was decorated with the highest military award of his country — the Militaire Willems Orde.

Sergeant Kokkelink, a slim, short soldier born in Java, received the enamelled cross of the order bearing the words "Moed, Beleid en Trouw" (for valour, leadership and devotion to duty) from the commander-in-chief of the Netherlands forces in Australia (Lieutenant-General van Oyen).

The order, which is regarded as the Netherlands equivalent of the Victoria Cross, was awarded to Sergeant Kokkelink for his heroism

	<p>and leadership of a band of guerrillas, the remnants of the garrison of Manokwari, in Dutch New Guinea, who fought the Japanese throughout their occupation of the island. Four Dutch officers who also hold the decoration, including the Netherlands Minister to Australia (Baron van Acrssen Beyerens van Voshol), stepped forward on the parade ground and gave Sergeant Kokke a formal accolade.</p> <p><b>FIND THE PICTURE ATTACHED – PAGE 7?</b></p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Wed 22 August 1945</p>	<p><b>DO YOU REMEMBER? BRISBANE FELT THE IMPACT OF WAR MORE THAN MOST AUSTRALIAN CITIES.</b> BY A STAFF WRITER</p> <p>HOW is your memory? War-time Brisbane had its hectic moments, and many things happened that could only be hinted at if published at all, at the time because the nation was fighting for its existence, and in war you don't give away information to the enemy. Do you remember: The many times you read "GHQ somewhere in Australia," when you knew— but for security reasons— newspapers could not publish— that GHQ was in Brisbane? The presence of 60 or more war correspondents in Brisbane representing the Allied world Press ? The tremendous flow of Navy and merchant shipping that used to congest the Brisbane River while supplies poured in from the United States? Security patrols on the river ? BRISBANE'S few air raid alerts, that turned out to be friendly unrecognised aircraft Alerts that sent many people to shelters and had wardens bustling round in their helmets ?</p>	<p>Trove</p>

THE wartime turning-over of the biggest part of the AMP Building, the Commercial Bank of Australia Building, the T. and G. Building, Perry House, and other buildings to the American Army? Also many of our fine schools to the various fighting services? CROWDS that used to gather at the corner of Queen and Edward Streets to see General MacArthur enter or leave his headquarters in the AMP Building? THE trek of hundreds of families away from coastal areas in early 1942, when invasion seemed a very real threat? And the mushroom growth of home air raid shelters? OUR distinguished visitors, (?) as Mr. Forrestal (now U.S. Secretary of the Navy), - Admiral Halsey, General Marshall (U.S. Chief-of-Staff), General Arnold (U.S. Chief of Army Air Forces), who could be named only after their departure, and then only as having- visited General MacArthur's, headquarters "somewhere in Australia"? THE acute accommodation problem at the peak of the time when Brisbane was a garrison city? -Our overcrowded trams, buses, cafes, theatres? ADMIRAL KINKAID, Admiral Barbey. and Other high ranking American Navy chiefs living in the city? GENERAL GEORGE KENNEY and his air chiefs too? REMARKABLE efforts (still continuing) of Voluntary war workers who staffed hostels for the services, particularly before the time when; the Federal author

	<p>ities belatedly built the Lady Bowen and Rich's Clubs?  THE unsuccessful efforts of socialites to Induce Mrs MacArthur to attend their functions?  GENERAL BLAMEY'S Land Headquarters occupying the University buildings at St. Lucia?  THE influx of service personnel and war workers doubling the city's population?  THE way that with GHQ communique issued in this city each morning. "The Telegraph" regularly beat the rest of the world Press with official war statements in the South-west Pacific area?  NECESSARILY secret departures of many troop transports to widely scattered war front?  DAMAGED ships coming in for repairs?  DUTCH East Indies Government in exile moving Into Camp Columbia at Wacol?  LENNON'S and other leading hotels becoming billeting centres for Allied service chiefs of the South-west Pacific area?  Yes, the war hit Brisbane in a big way. It will be longer returning to normal than most of our capital cities.  On the other hand, the war also put Brisbane on the world map. As focal point of so many war announcements, terminus of trans-Pacific war air services; and host to so many war leaders the city gained some importance and international recognition.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Monday 27<sup>th</sup> August 1945, page 4</p>	<p><b>Dutch Romance</b>  A sergeant-major in the Dutch Army and a NEI Army nurse, who met early this year in an Army</p>	



camp in England, and were re united in Brisbane, were married this morning in the Ann Street Presbyterian Church. He is Sergeant-Major I. Dinger from Heerlen, in Holland, and his bride is Sergeant Cobl Calje, who is from Eindhoven, Holland. They were married today according to our law and to morrow a ceremony will take place at Camp Columbia according to the rites of the Dutch Church. Sergeants H. M. Lommers and V. Kitsohman of the Dutch Army, attended the groom.



The Courier-Mail, Monday 17<sup>th</sup>

N.E.I. Worker  
In Girl Test  
Miss Gail Campbell

September  
1945

Domestic science student and Netherlands East Indies Government employee, Miss Gail Campbell is today entrant in the "Miss Australia" contest. She is employed by the N.E.I. Government at Camp Columbia, and is entering the test on behalf of the Bulimba-Hawthorne Returned Soldiers' League sub branch to help the Anzac House Appeal. When her war job is over she wants to become an air hostess. The camp commandant agreed to an appeal being made on her behalf among the troops at Camp Columbia last night. The Brisbane City Council's 'Miss Australia' committee will hold their weekly Tuesday lunch hour dance in the City Hall basement (Adelaide Street entrance) to-morrow, between 1 and 1.45 p.m. Admission is 6d, but men in uniform are admitted free. Nurses at the General Hospital have organised a concert with 40 artists, to be held in the nurses' recreation hall to-morrow, in aid of their candidate, Nurse Rick Sanderson, who won the Charles Chauvel screen test in 1939.



The Courier-Mail, Tuesday  
25<sup>th</sup>  
September  
1945

**1500 DUTCH P.O.W.**  
Provisions have been made for the reception of 1500 released Dutch prisoners of war and internees at Camp Columbia, Wacol, the camp commandant (Lt. Col. G. A. de Stoppelaar) said yesterday.  
Most would remain there for a few weeks. They would then find suitable accommodation, return to Holland or Java, or carry out individual plans.  
About 100 Australian civilians were now working at the camp, but more would be required, he added.

Queensland  
Times,

**WATERFRONT DISPUTE  
EXTENDS; UNION VIEW**

Trove

Wednesday  
26th  
September  
1945

BRISBANE, September 25 - The Brisbane water front dispute extended to a further ship to-day, and indications are that in a day or two the whole port will be idle. Meanwhile Indonesian seamen, technicians, clerical workers, and others (around whose demands the dispute revolves) are being housed in the Trades Apart from the six Dutch ships declared 'black' by the Trades and Labour Council Disputes Committee, no further ships were Worked by waterside workers to-day. When the call for labour commenced at the pick-up shed this morning the Waterside Employment Bureau called for labour for the Dutch vessels. There was no response, and no further calls for labour were made.

The Secretary of the Brisbane Waterside Workers' Federation (Mr. Englart) said to-day that because of the decision to refrain from working six Dutch vessels 1400 members of the Federation had been locked out.

Mr. Englart said the waterside workers knew that the shipowners, in an attempt to Win public opinion to the side of the Dutch Government, were using the plea that thousands of P.O.W. European evacuees, and Javanese people were suffering because of the shipping hold up, but, added Mr. Englart, boxes labelled "comforts" were found to contain phosphorus bombs and Tommy guns.

Mr. Englart said that if an order for labour for the hospital ship, Oranje, due to-morrow, was received, and the employers refused to select labour in the ordinary course, members of the Federation would go to the

Oranje, do whatever work was required, and argue about payment later

The Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council (Mr. Healy) today sent a telegram to the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) informing him of the dispute, and asking that Indonesians involved in the disputes be declared temporary residents in Brisbane pending a settlement of the trouble.

The telegram stated that unions were afraid that rigid application of the Immigration Act would cause serious consequences, possibly resulting in a general strike. The Camp Commandant (Lieut.-Col. D. D. E. Scoplaar) said tonight that about 400 Indonesians who went on strike at Camp Columbia (the Netherlands East Indies Camp at Wacol) will be shipped back to Java as soon as possible. The men at Wacol ceased work in sympathy with about 200 Indonesians at Casino, who were placed in confinement last week. Netherlands East Indies officials said that the men at Casino were under sailing orders, and as the refusal of duty was an offence against military discipline, the military authorities had been forced to take action....

#### **JAVA OCCUPATION NEXT MONTH**

**CANBERRA**, September 25.

- The re-occupation of Java was not expected before the first week in October, said the Minister for the Army (Mr. Forde) today.

Allied occupation forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten would then land on the island.

	<p>There were 400 Australian prisoners-of-war on Java, and 310 In Sumatra. Pending their relief by occupation forces, British Army authorities were parachuting medical Items and food. The Minister denied that Australian prisoners in the Netherlands East Indies were still being guarded by Japanese soldiers. It was true that the Japanese were in occupation of these islands till they were officially handed over to occupation troops next month. Australian prisoners recovered in the East Indies would be cared for at Singapore. Subsequently those who were medically unfit would leave for Australia in hospital ships and the fit in troopships.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Thursday 4 October 1945</p>	<p><b>Quarters Change Trades Hall to Camp Surprise Move in Brisbane Brisbane, Oct 3 - The Trades And Labour Council made a surprise move this morning when all Indonesian seamen whose accommodation in Brisbane Trades Hall had been objected to by the female clerks employed there was transferred to Camp Columbia at Wacol. The Transfers took place early in the Morning and entailed the use of six Trucks. The possibility of the application Of the Immigration Act if there were Any escape by any Indonesian Caused Trades hall officials some Concern. Camp Columbia is the Netherlands East Indies camp where other Indonesians are quartered. Meanwhile the waterside workers in Brisbane continued their refusal to work Dutch ships in port.</b></p>	
<p>The Northern Miner, Friday</p>	<p>INDONESIAN SEAMEN TO LEAVE AUSTRALIA CANBERRA. October 4.</p>	

<p>5<sup>th</sup> October 1945</p>	<p>In Queensland tomorrow 210 Indonesian seamen who took possession of the Dutch camp, Columbia, after being : removed from the Brisbane Trades Hall, will be arrested under Commonwealth instructions as prohibited immigrants. Similar action is contemplated in other States.</p> <p>This decision followed a conference today between the Dutch authorities and the Minister for Immigration, Mr. Calwell, following official advice that the Indonesian seamen charged as prohibited immigrants, had been re-manded until October 12.</p> <p>Assurances were issued from Canberra tonight that shipping would be found to remove the men from Australia without duress.</p> <p>The Indonesians have asked that space on Australian or British ships be set aside for Indonesian soldiers wishing to join the independence movement in Java. The government has refused. They have been informed that Indonesian soldiers are Dutch soldiers under Dutch military control. It was stated officially to-night that before the end of the month all Indonesians will have left Australia.</p>	
<p>The Herald, Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> January 1946</p>	<p><b>HOMES FOUND FOR NEI EVACUEES</b></p> <p>Little difficulty has been met in finding accommodation for the Dutch evacuees now recuperating in Australia before returning to the East Indies.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	<p>Evacuees were kept in camp in Brisbane until accommodation became available at other capitals. Accommodation had been found at Katoomba, Bondi, Leura and Kosciusko (NSW), Southport and Camp Columbia (Qld.), Fullarton, Eastwood. Norwood and Myrtle Park (SA), and in suburbs of Perth.</p> <p>The evacuees would stay for about four months. Some had expressed a desire to live here permanently.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Wednesday 16 January 1946</p>	<p><b>PARTY FOR DUTCH EVACUEE KIDDIES</b></p> <p>Evacuee children at Camp Columbia, Wacol, who attend the Princess Margriet Nursery School at Wacol, will be entertained on Saturday in honour of the birthday of the Princess, who is the youngest daughter of Princess Juliana, of the Netherlands.</p> <p>The function is being organised by the NEI Welfare Organisation of Evacuees, and will be held at the school which, although it has only been open one month, already numbers 50 children under the age of six.</p> <p>The association is in charge of Major A. J. Grevers. Miss T. Roelensnat Directs the school.</p>	



The Telegraph,  
Saturday 19<sup>th</sup>  
January 1946



**LUCKY DIP:** Miss J. Hall sees that Evert Muller digs deep for his lucky dip at the birthday party given by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees at **Camp Columbia**, Wacol, this afternoon. The party was given for children of the Princess Margriet Nursery School and other Dutch evacuee children in honour of the third birthday of Princess Margriet, the third daughter of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. Miss Hall is an assistant at the nursery.

The Courier  
Mail, Sat 20th  
April 1946,  
page 1

### **DUTCH TO VACATE CAMP COLUMBIA**

Camp Columbia, Wacol, Netherlands East Indies service and evacuee camp, will be vacated by May 1. an N.E.I. officer said last night.

The 300 troops and evacuees from Java housed at Wacol now, will be transferred to other camps in Southern Queensland.

Since Camp Columbia was built early in the war for a U.S. Army motor pool, it has been occupied continuously by the Allied services.

Trove

	<p>A Dutch officer said last night that he understood the camp would be handed to the Australians after May 1.</p>	
<p>Warwick Daily News, Thursday 20th Feb 1947, page 1</p>	<p><b>Camp Columbia Portion Taken Over For Housing</b> <b>BRISBANE:</b> The State Government has taken over portion of former Camp Columbia, Wacol, on the Ipswich line, for temporary housing. It will accommodate 50 families. This makes the third service establishment taken over by the Government within a week. A quick start will be made on the conversion of the buildings.</p>	<p>trove</p>
<p>The Courier-Mail, Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> April 1946</p>	<p><b>500 DUTCH WILL LEAVE BY JULY</b> <b>BRISBANE'S</b> Dutch colony of 500 civilians, evacuees, and servicemen would be gone before the end of June, the commanding officer, Camp Columbia (Col. de Stoppelaar) said yesterday. There were now 300 evacuees and servicemen at Wacol and 200 at private addresses. One hundred would leave on the hospital ship Tasman, due in Brisbane on May 6. Wacol would be closed on May 1. Servicemen and evacuees who did not go on the Tasman would be sent south as soon as possible, to the main embarkation harbours at Sydney and Melbourne. Awaiting transport, they would be accommodated at Coolangatta and New Farm hostels. Servicemen would go to Perry Park. Meanwhile, the Tasman would take 400 civilians from the south, and 1300 would leave soon on the</p>	

Bloemfontien. Another ship would be available soon afterwards.

As the southern camps were cleared space there would be used by the people from Queensland.

#### Housing Relief

With the transfer of the 500 Dutch nationals, more than 100 houses and flats would become available for Brisbane home seekers, said Col. de Stoppelaar.

The Real Estate Institute president (Mr. Ray White), however, said this would make little difference to Brisbane's housing shortage. There were too many homes now accommodating two or more families.

Departure of the Allied servicemen would tend to bring rentals down to a reasonable level in some areas, he added. Landlords would not find Australians prepared to pay £6 and more a week for a place worth half the price.

Col. de Stoppelaar explained that most of the Dutch in Brisbane were evacuees from Java.

The Dutch Government paid single men £40 a month, married men £65, and £15 extra for each child.

#### Australian Brides

He said plans also were being made to cater for 150 Australian girls who married Dutchmen during the war. Most of their husbands were in Java, however, and the main evacuation destination was Holland. Some girls had gone: but officials expected that most would prefer to stay home until they could rejoin their husbands.

In the final evacuation thousands of pounds worth of Dutch material here would be dealt with by the Disposals Commission.

	<p>The secretary of the Dutch Consulate (Mr. Knops) said that all Indonesians also would leave Queensland within eight weeks. There were 50 at Mackay, 36 at Camp Columbia, and 31 in other parts of the State.</p>	
<p>Article: Cairns Post, Thursday 20th Feb 1947, page 1</p>	<p><b>CAMP COLUMBIA TO ACCOMMODATE FAMILIES.</b>  <b>BRISBANE</b>, Feb. 19.-The State Government has taken over portion of the former Camp Columbia at Wacol on the Ipswich Line for temporary housing. It will accommodate about 50 families. This makes the third service establishment taken over by the Government within a week. A quick start will be made on the conversion of the buildings.</p>	<p>Trove</p>

**Archerfield References:**

<p>The Telegraph, Sat July 09 1938, page 14</p>	<p><b>Another Dutch Airliner At Archerfield</b> The first message delivered to Captain J. E. Schott when he stepped off the Dutch plane at Archerfield to day was a telegram inviting him to a dinner party at Sydney to-night. Would he accept It? Captain Schott shook his head. He had to start a return trip from Sydney aa far as Darwin to-morrow, and said that he Intends to be early abed. Who was piloting the second K.N.L.L.M. plane to take up the twice weekly service between Batavia and Sydney. It flew from Den Pasar to Cloncurry yesterday, and completed the flight to Sydney to-day. passing through Brisbane only this afternoon. Head winds up to 40 miles an hour delayed the Lockheed on its flight this morning, and It arrived at Archer field at 12.40 p.m., an hour and a half behind schedule. It carried mails and freight, but no passengers, and after being refuelled It left for Sydney at 1.10 p.m. The other members of the crew, First Officer C. Ten Katon, Flight Engineer C. J. Vinju. and Wireless Operator H. O. Richards, were making their first trip lo Australia. Captain Schott was chief pilot in the survey flight made in June.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>The Telegraph Monday 5 May 1941, page 7</p>	<p><b>NEW LANDING DEVICE ON DUTCH GOODWILL PLANE AT ARCHERFIELD</b> The new Dutch Douglas DC5 nose-wheel airliner — the I first seen here— which is on a goodwill tour of Australia,</p>	<p>Trove</p>

landed in Brisbane to-day and stayed for three and a half hours.

**The crew of the new Dutch Douglas nose-wheel airliner which arrived in Brisbane to-day on a goodwill tour of Australia. The commodore of the K.N.I.L.M. line (Captain van Messel) is third from the left. [Help](#)**

The crew of the new Dutch Douglas nose-wheel airliner which arrived in Brisbane to-day on a goodwill tour of Australia. The commodore of the K.N.I.L.M. line (Captain van Messel) is third from the left.

Fog prevented an attempt on the record between Sydney and Brisbane, and the trip was made in two hours 35 minutes. Nearly 100 leading citizens were taken on short flights over the city.

Thousand, lined Archerfield Aerodrome to watch the arrival. Air Force officers should keen interest in the nose-wheel. The plane was piloted by the commo dore of the K.N.I.L.M. Line (Captain van Messel) and carried the managing director (Major W. C. J. Versteegh). Better Landing.

It is claimed that the advantage of the nose-wheel, which retracts into a compartment, is that it' stabilises landing. "Landing is made at the same level as when the plane is in the air." said Major

Versteegh. "Brakes can be applied more forcefully without any danger of nosing-over."

The line has two of these aircraft but they will not be placed on the Australian run yet.

"The war has forged the link between

	<p>the East Indies and Australia which aviation would have completed." said Major Versteegh.</p> <p>"We are friends, and our company has placed itself at the disposal of the Australian Government. Any information or data that our pilots gather is at its disposal.</p> <p>"Our planes can easily be fitted out as troop-carriers.</p> <p>Indies Ready For Anything</p> <p>"The Indies is ready for anything that might develop in the East. We have been preparing for a long time," he added.</p> <p>Major Versteegh said that there was little likelihood of Brisbane being included again in the route from Batavia to Sydney. Slower planes made it necessary that the shortest route between Darwin and Brisbane be flown. He added that Australian aerodromes were not as good as those in the Indies. Archerfield was the best he had seen in the Commonwealth.</p> <p>The plane carries two pilots, a flight engineer, a radio operator and a steward.</p> <p>It weighs 10 tons, has a cruising speed of 180 miles per hour, and a top speed of slightly over 200 miles per hour.</p> <p>The range is approximately 1,100 miles. The plane has comfortable accommodation for 22 passengers. The cabin is air-conditioned and there is a well fitted out kitchen. It returned to Sydney at 2 p.m.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Mon 10 Sep 1945, page 5</p>	<p><b>Dutch Minister in Brisbane</b></p> <p>A member of the Dutch Cabinet, formed since the liberation of Holland, arrived in Brisbane by plane</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>today.  He is Professor J. H. Logeman, Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territories.  He has come here to confer with the Lt. Governor-General of the Netherlands -Indies (Dr H. J. van Mook) who was at Archerfield to meet him today.  Dr Logeman, who until the liberation of his country was interned in a German concentration camp, said: "Food supplies are improving in Holland, but heating and housing during this coming winter are going to be critical.  "Holland is not yet in good order. The Germans stripped the country, and we have not yet had time to get our railways or our factories in working order."  Dr Logeman said his discussions with the Lieutenant Governor-General would concern "purely internal" matters. He would welcome an opportunity of discussions with members of the Australian Government during his visit.  Among those who were at Archerfield to welcome Dr. Logeman today was the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army (Lieutenant-General van Oyen), just back from Yokohama, where he witnessed the signing of the peace with Japan aboard the battleship Missouri.  " The Japanese looked very sour," General van Oyen said.</p>	
<p>Morning Bulletin, at 29 Dec 1945, page 4</p>	<p><b>NEI EVACUEES BEING FLOWN TO BRISBANE</b>  <b>BRISBANE, December 28. -</b>  Nearly 100 evacuees from Batavia</p>	<p>Trove</p>



	<p>are being brought to Brisbane each week by the Netherlands East Indies Air Force. They are staged at Wacol. All are being brought to Brisbane by planes piloted by Dutch officers.</p> <p>To augment the service the Netherlands East Indies Government is recruiting civilians with air transport experience, drivers of 'aircraft, loaders, and storemen. In charge of the arrangements at Archerfield are three former RAAF men with extensive overseas service.</p>	<p>Reference to Camp Columbia?</p>
<p>The Courier-Mail, Tue 30 April 1946, page 3</p>	<p><b>Dutch Flying Men To N.E.I</b></p> <p>Hundreds of men for the Dutch East Indies and hundreds of tons of supplies have been flown from Archerfield by Dutch navy and army planes in the last six months. A Dutch officer said yesterday that a minimum of five services a week was being flown. Planes were needed to take many of the people and much of the supplies, because of the long hold-up of Dutch ships in Australia. Seven Dutch ships have been held up in Australian ports for eight months because watersiders refuse to load cargoes for the N.E.I.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>The Telegraph, Wed 15 Jan 1947, page 1</p>	<p><b>DUTCH PLANE LANDS JEWS HERE: 180 COMING</b></p> <p>Their entry papers in order, and met by their own national welfare organisation, 12 Jewish refugees; en route from Indo-China to Melbourne, were landed by a Dutch Army plane at</p>	<p>Trove</p>

Archerfield last night.  
They paid £A140 each for their passage, and they expect that 180 of their countrymen at present stranded at Saigon will soon enter Australia -the same way.  
Sponsored by southern friends and relatives and bearing Australian papers the refugees were cleared by the Customs Department at the airfield.  
The refugees would not talk about any aspect of their entry into Australia.  
The Dutch Government representative in Brisbane (Colonel Verwjis) did not know how the Jews had come to be landed in an N.E.I. 19th Transport Squadron aircraft. He assumed it must have been arranged in Batavia by the Dutch authorities there.  
The newcomers last night were assisted through the Customs routine by Messrs. A. Newhouse and Levy, of the Jewish Welfare Society, who said they knew little about them except that their relatives in the South had asked that they be met.  
All were taken to the city in a Netherlands Government vehicle and spent the night at Lennon's.  
They completed their journey South by air today.  
It is understood that this is the second batch of Jews to arrive in Dutch Air Force planes in the past fortnight, and it is expected that further batches of Jewish refugees will arrive at regular intervals.  
Plane From N.E.I.  
Colonel Verwjis said he believed the refugees were brought only from Batavia by Dutch plane, and not from Saigon.

"I knew nothing of the matter until the refugees arrived here," he said. " Apparently their transportation was arranged solely in the N.E.I"

Colonel Verwjis said he did not know what fares, if any, had been charged for the air transport.

Army planes had been used to bring yesterday's 12 refugees and last week's 11 Jews, he said.

He added, " These people were in the N.E.I., but they did not have, papers for the N.E.I. They did have papers for , Australia,' so we helped them get down."

Not many of the party which, arrived last night could speak English, and none had been in Saigon-, more than a month.

They were well clad and fed.

The four men of the party gave the occupations of tailor, student, medical student and furrier. The women had plenty of jewellery.

All were displaced by the war.

They had been wandering about the Far East mostly, and hope that Australia for them will be journey's end.

Some were weeping when the Dutch Army plane touched down in Brisbane. The plane crew said that some of them had been crying in spasms throughout the flight.

All of them will join relatives in Sydney and Melbourne.

Some of them left by commercial service planes this morning, and more were booked out this afternoon'.

They are not destitute and have all been vouched for.

One of the party, Miss Mary Zoltak, 22, a Polish Jewess, almost broke down completely when, she met her brother Mr. David Zoltak, of Melbourne, whom she had not seen for 10 years.

	<p>She escaped from Poland when the war broke out, and with false papers got to Germany, where she worked undetected. Her parents were killed.</p> <p>After hostilities had ceased she got to Paris, and travelled by boat to Saigon.</p> <p>Arrangements are being made now to enable the remaining 180 still at Saigon to come to Australia.</p> <p>Dutch Civil Airline</p> <p>Before the war the Dutch civil airline, K.N.I.L.M., operated a Batavia-Sydney service, which called at Brisbane Plans for a resumption of that service are being prepared as the agreement between the Commonwealth and N.E.I. Governments remains in force.</p> <p>However, no date has been announced yet for the restoration of the service.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, at 18 Jan 1947, page 3</p>	<p><b>Another Batch of Jews Arrives in Dutch Plane</b></p> <p>Seven Jews arrived at Archerfield early last night, bringing to 30 the number who have come to Australia by Dutch planes during the past week.</p> <p>The first batch of 11 arrived in Brisbane last Friday, the second of 12 on Tuesday.</p> <p>The three parties were brought to Australia from Batavia by a Douglas plane of the N.E.I. 19th Transport Squadron. Each passenger was charged a fare of approximately £A140.</p> <p>The 30 Jews so far flown to Australia by the Dutch came from Saigon, where they were stranded with 150 others who sailed from Marseilles, apparently for Sydney.</p>	<p>Trove</p>

Their vessel reached Saigon, but was unexpectedly diverted from there.

The 150 Jews remaining in Saigon have Australian papers, and hope to fly to Australia, None of the 30 who have reached here so far intends to stay in Brisbane.

No Customs Delay

The latest planeload arrived at Archerfield at 6.30 yesterday and passed through the Customs in little more than an hour.

The Jews included three men, three women and an eight-year-old boy.

All were poorly dressed — the women in dirndls.

They carried battered suitcases, in which Customs officers found parcelled cutlery, bottled pickles and spices, and an opened bottle of expensive perfume.

The men included a 25-year-old wood expert an 18-year-old student, and a 38-year-old merchant.

The women included a 40-year-old shirt maker, a 25-year-old housewife, and a 45-year-old dressmaker.

Three were Poles, three Austrians, and one- Romanian.

Prisoner of Nazis

The Romanian student, Raphael Mandell, said he spent the war in a Nazi concentration camp and, when peace came, made his way to Paris. He wrote to his uncle, Geza Mandell, a Sydney elastic manufacturer, and expressed his desire to come to Australia.

His uncle procured and posted the papers necessary to cover his entry into Australia. These were obtained from Canberra.

Mandell's boat passage was booked and paid for by his uncle. When he received his migration papers in Paris, Mandell passed through the

	<p>British Embassy and Australian Legation.  His passport and visa were obtained from the Paris police.  Six weeks after Mandell received his passport, he boarded the steamer at Marseilles and arrived at Saigon on December 24. He , reached Batavia four days before securing passage on the Dutch aircraft.  Mandell said he experienced no official obstruction en route to Australia. Now he has arrived here he intends to study to become an elastic manufacturer.  The wood expert, Henryk Silberberg, and his young wife, Dola, will leave Brisbane as soon as possible for Melbourne to settle down.  At Archerfield they said, "It has taken us more than two years to get here. We are happy now and want to settle down to a normal life."</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Fri 9 May 1947, page 6</p>	<p><b>Dutch Honour War Dead</b>  Netherlander who gave their lives in the Second World War were honoured at an impressive service at the - Netherlands section of Archerfield aerodrome.  Similar observances were held throughout the world by decree of Queen Wilhelmina. The Brisbane ceremony was arranged by the Netherlands Consul in conjunction with Netherlands East Indies authorities. Details were in the hands of a reception committee composed of Dutch and Australian employees of the 19th Air Transport Squadron.  Lieutenant-Colonel J. Verwijs, representing the Government, said that 300,000 Netherlands died for certain through enemy violence. It was estimated that 400,000 perished.</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>'This is a day of mourning, but also a day of inspiration and hope,' Colonel Verwijs said. 'Our enemies are destroyed, our ships sail the seas, our country is free again. This is the ideal for which our people died. We can honour them best by working for international co-operation and friendship.'</p>	
<p>The Herald, Fri 1 Aug 1947, page 2</p>	<p><b>REQUEST FOR BAN ON DUTCH PLANES</b>  <b>BRISBANE, Friday.</b>— The Queensland Trades and Labor Council wants the landing and servicing of Dutch aeroplanes at Archerfield stopped.  The following telegram has been sent to me Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford) : "In view of the Indian Government's decision refusing Dutch permission to fly planes over India, we believe the Australian Government should take similar action with the Dutch squadron now using Archerfield aerodrome to land and service their planes. We urge you to have this matter investigated immediately."  The secretary (Mr M. Healy), in a covering letter, told the Minister that the 19th Bombing Squadron had had the continued use of Archerfield, and recently part of it had been transferred to the fighting section of the Dutch Air Force to be used against the Indonesians. In addition, he said, considerable staff was engaged in servicing and repairing Dutch planes.</p> <p><b>FREIGHT FOR SHIP</b>  The 10,000-ton Dutch freighter Tjibesar, which-arrived in Brisbane today, will be able to load about 3000 tons of cargo, which prob-</p>	

	<p>ably include aeroplane wings, surf barges, oil barges and trucks now on the Pinkenba wharf.</p> <p>In Sydney and Melbourne the Tjlbesar wns loaded by Dutch marines on board her.</p> <p>The other Dutch freighter in Brisbane, the Tjikampek, which loaded about 4000 tons of cargo for the NEI before the union ban was re-imposed, will anchor in the bay and await Instructions.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph Friday 1 August 1947</p>	<p><b>Ban Sought on Dutch Use of Archerfield</b></p> <p>The Queensland Trades and Labour Council wants the landing and servicing of Dutch aeroplanes at Archerfield stopped.</p> <p>The following telegram has been sent to the Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford): "In view of the Indian Government's decision refusing Dutch permission to fly planes over India we believe the Australian - Government should take similar action with the Dutch squadron now using Archerfield aerodrome to land and service their planes. We urge you to have this matter investigated immediately."</p> <p>The secretary (Mr. M. Heuly) in a covering letter, told the Minister that the 19th Bombing Squadron had had the continued use of Archerfield, and recently, part of it had been transferred lo the fighting section of the Dutch Air Force to be used against the Indonesian. In addition, he said considerable staff was engaged in servicing and repairing Dutch planes.</p> <p>A sale of railway lost properly will be held on No. 0 platform, Central</p>	



	Station. on August 7. at. 10 a.m.	
Cairns Post Thursday 7th August 1947 page 5	<p><b>DUTCH PLANES UNDER BAN</b>  <b>NO ARCHERFIELD SERVICING</b>  <b>MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.-</b>The secretary of the A.C.T.U; (Mr. A. Monk) stated to-day that Use council's ban on the movement of all Dutch goods and trans-  port would apply to the planes engaged on the Dutch courier service to Archerfield. They would not be serviced by union labour.  He added that the ban was binding on all unions' represented at yesterday's conference. Among the protests made against the ban to-day was that of the Deputy 'Opposition Leader (Mr. S. J. Harrison), who said that it was tantamount to stabbing the United Nations in thé back. The Security Council discussions might be prejudiced by the latest Union move.'</p>	
Warwick Daily News Sat 23 August 1947, page 1	<p><b>Oil Ban</b>  <b>Dutch Planes Grounded at Archerfield</b>  ' BRISBANE: Three Dutch planes are grounded at Archerfield because their petrol supplies have been stopped. The R.A.A.F. has also refused loading facilities.  An oil company which has been supplying the Dutch with thousands of gallons of petrol a week in -Brisbane has- announced that no more will be available.  The oil ban was announced on Thursday by the company which apologised for its action but said it had no alternative.  The three grounded planes, are Dakotas used on courier work between Brisbane and Batavia. The ban mearts that they will have to</p>	

	<p>stay at Archerfield indefinitely, because petrol, already has been refused them at Darwin.</p> <p>The Netherlands Ambassador in Canberra (Dr Teppema) has been asked to intervene, as the petrol ban is a sequel to the A.C.T.U. ban on Dutch ships and planes. The plane ban means that mail communications between the N.E.I. and Australia are cut.</p> <p>The State secretary of the Transport Union (Mr Hamilton) said: "A road transport ban on Dutch ships and planes is on all over Australia. It is in accord with the A.C.T.U. decision and oil companies will not have their men involved. The Transport Union has refused to carry fuel to Dutch planes.</p> <p>One plane was refused fuel in Sydney, but somehow it managed to get away.</p>	
<p>Charters Towers, at 23 August 1947, page 1</p>	<p><b>Ban On Dutch 'Planes</b>  <b>3 Grounded at Archerfield</b>  <b>BRISBANE, August 22</b>  Three Dutch 'planes were grounded at Archerfield because their petrol supplies have been stopped. The R.A.A.F. has also been refused loading facilities, and an oil company which has been supplying the Dutch with thousands of gallons of petrol a week in Brisbane has announced that no more will be available.</p> <p>The oil ban was announced on Thursday by the company, which apologised for its action, but said it had no alternative.</p> <p>The three grounded 'planes are Dakotas used on courier work between Brisbane and Batavia. The ban means that they will have to stay at Archerfield indefinitely because petrol</p>	

	<p>already has been refused them at Darwin.</p> <p>The Netherlands Ambassador at Canberra, Mr. Teppema, has been asked to intervene, as the petrol ban is a sequel the A.C.T.U. ban on Dutch ships and 'planes.</p> <p>The 'plane ban means that mail communications between the N.E.I. and Australia are cut.</p> <p>The Transport Union State Secretary, Mr. Milton, said "The road transport ban on Dutch ships and 'planes is on all over Australia. It is in accord with the A.C.T.U. decision, and the oil companies will not have their men Involved.</p> <p>The Transport Union has refused to carry fuel to the Dutch 'plane. One 'plane was refused fuel at Sydney, but somehow it managed to get away.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Tue 26 Aug 1947</p>	<p><b>DUTCH DAKOTA BEATS AIR BAN</b></p> <p>A UNION ban on any Dutch aircraft leaving Archerfield was beaten yesterday when a Dutch Dakota,, with 15 Australian women on board, flew to Cloncurry, on the way to Batavia.</p> <p>She was one of three Dutch 19th Squadron planes held up by a ban imposed by the Transport Workers' Union last Friday, following a decision by the Australasian Council of Trade Unions 'to oppose the movement of all Dutch goods and personnel to Indonesia.'</p> <p>The Transport Workers' Union secretary (Mr. A. Milton) claimed on Sunday that the planes would have little chance of breaking the ban.</p> <p>Union officials were still puzzled last night about how the</p>	

	<p>plane beat the ban.  The R.A.A.F. also refused to supply petrol, following the Ban.  An R.A.A.F. officer said last night that orders - to refuse the Dutch petrol 'for the moment' had been received from R.A.A.F. headquarters in Melbourne.</p> <p>Travellers Silent  The Dakota left Archerfield at 12.42 p.m., and at 3 p.m. landed at Charleville where 600 gallons of petrol were obtained from N.E.I. stocks on the aerodrome. The plane then left for Cloncurry, where it landed at 7.25 p.m.</p> <p>None of the crew or passengers in the plane would discuss the trip when they arrived at Cloncurry.</p> <p>The plane is expected to leave for Darwin this morning.</p> <p>The representative of the 19th Squadron in Brisbane (Mr. J. M. Mijnlief ) would not disclose yesterday how the petrol was obtained in Brisbane for the initial stage of the trip to Charleville. 'It is a case of mixing beer with gin,' he joked.</p> <p>Mr. Mijnlief said that the Australian women on board were wives of Dutchmen in the N.E.I. The only other passenger in the Dakota was a doctor.</p> <p>The plane's cargo included medical supplies and electrical equipment.</p>	
<p>Cairns Post, Wed 27 August 1947</p>	<p><b>SECOND DUTCH PLANE ELUDES BLACK BAN IMPOSED BY UNIONS</b>  Source of Petrol Supply for Dakotas Leaving Archerfield a Mystery  Brisbane, Aug. 26 - Four Australians employed as ground crew by the Dutch were passengers to-day to Batavia in the second Dutch Da-</p>	

	<p>kota plane to best the union "black" ban in two days. Only one Dutch plane now remains in Australia. It is at Archerfield undergoing repairs.</p> <p>The first Dakota left Archerfield at noon on Monday. The second departed to-day at 6 a.m. and apart from the Australian air ground staff it took aircraft instruments, medical supplies and foodstuffs. Both planes have flown via Charleville, Cloncurry, Daly Waters and Darwin to Batavia.</p> <p>Dutch authorities to-day refused to disclose how petrol supplies were obtained for the planes in Brisbane. However, a Dutch spokesman admitted that the K.E.I. had stocks in Australia. A valuable trade with the Dutch was being jeopardised because of the fanatical attitude of the unions, the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce President (Mr. R. Wainwright) said to-night. Mr. Wainwright said that Australia's foreign policy should be administered by the country's elected representatives, and not by a minority section.</p> <p>He added that the Government had shown deplorable weakness in allowing certain unions to run its affairs. As a result, Australia's reputation with the Dutch authorities was fast waning.</p> <p><i>From &lt;</i></p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail Wed 27 August 1947</p>	<p><b>DUTCH BEAT BAN AGAIN</b></p> <p>A second Dutch Dakota beat the Transport Workers' Union ban yesterday when it took off from Archerfield for Batavia carrying four Australian ground crew employed by the Dutch.</p> <p>The plane had on board aircraft instruments, medical supplies and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Only one Dutch plane, at pres</p>	

	<p>ent at Archerfield undergoing repairs, remains in Australia. The planes, the last of the Dutch 19th Squadron, were grounded at Archerfield last Friday when the Transport Workers Union, following an Australasian Council of Trades Unions' decision, refused to provide loading facilities.</p> <p>The R.A.A.P. also refused petrol supplies.</p> <p>The first Dakota left Archerfield at noon last Monday carrying 15 Australian brides of Dutch men in the N'.E.I.'</p> <p>The fanatical attitude of unions was jeopardising valuable trade with the Dutch, the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce president (Mr. R. H. Wainwright) said last night.</p>	
<p>Tweed Daily, Tue 2 Sep 1947. page 1</p>	<p>Ban on Dutch Planes Broken</p> <p>BRISBANE, Monday:</p> <p>The ban imposed by the Transport Workers' Union against the refuelling of three Dutch Dakota planes bound for Batavia has now been completely broken.</p> <p>The last of the three planes cleared Archerfield at 6.14 am today eight minutes before Dutch planes from Batavia arrived.</p> <p>'The Dutch had two weeks in which to prepare fuel supplies for their machines before the ban was imposed,' the union secretary (Mr A. Milton) said today. 'Obviously they have sent their planes away, on reserve stocks.' '</p> <p>He was satisfied that no members of the Transport Workers' Union had handled petrol for the Dutch. 'And that is the begin</p>	

	<p>ning and the end of this union's responsibilities,' he added. Mr Milton said the ban imposed by the union implied only in the southern division of the State.</p>	
<p>Daily Mercury, Mon 8 Sep 1947, page 1</p>	<p><b>DUTCH SEETHING ON JAVAN ATROCITIES</b>      "'The 'New York Times' Hague correspondent says the announcement that Dr. Van Mook would go to Washington to-day for a quick trip and come back to The Hague before his return to Java is a surprise move. The correspondent says the Netherlands has decided to take the United States into its confidence on Indonesia and will plead patience . even if the Dutch resume military operations there.      The nation is seething with anger over the reported Indonesian atrocities. Perhaps the real reason why so many Dutchmen demand military action can be found in their love for order. They have been exasperated by the chaos in Java. It is far less likely that the Netherlands is resorting to military action at the behest of wealthy Amsterdam bankers and industrialists as many Americans suppose.      Few Dutchmen are interested in the growing Communist activity in Indonesia. They blame Britain, USA and the United Nations Security Council for hindering their efforts to restore order. Australian members of 19th Squadron said yesterday that the Dutch would not permit them to take any part- in the fighting</p>	

against the Indonesians, nor allow them to fly over Republican territory.

They said they would not mind getting into some action, but wanted to avoid the Indonesians, as capture meant almost certain torture to death.

This was not just because they were Australians, but because they were white.

"These Indonesian extremists are nice fellows," one Australian said. "They either crucify you, slit open your stomach, and toss you into a canal, bury you alive, or just carry out mutilations on your body until you die.

"One popular pastime early in the anti-Dutch struggle was to capture whites— Dutch or any other ' nationality— outside Batavia, mutilate them horribly, and toss their bodies into a canal which flows through the city.

"Sometimes six bodies a day would float through the town. One I saw was the body of a 16-year-old Dutch girl. She had been crucified, and her stomach slit open."

#### SABOTAGE!' PRECAUTIONS

Strict precautions to prevent sabotage of the last Dutch 'Army plane ' to ' operate ' in Australia were taken at Archerfield Aerodrome on Saturday night.

The plane was heavily guarded in its hangar by armed men. This morning it will be test flown by the pilot. Captain W. Newborn, before passengers and cargo are loaded for the trip to Java, with an all-Australian crew.

These steps were ordered by Dutch authorities here, following sabotage of a Dutch Navy plane at Darwin last



week, when the ailerons and elevators were slit with a razor blade.

The damage was detected before the take-off. Otherwise the plane would have crashed soon after it had left the ground.

The crew of the plane which left yesterday, a DC3, are Australians employed by the 19th Squadron, Royal Dutch Air Force.

Passengers will be the last of the Dutch and Australian members of the squadron in Brisbane.

" FIFTH PLANE

This will be the fifth ' Dutch Army plane to leave Brisbane since the ban on petrol supply for the planes was imposed by unions several weeks ago. The fourth left early yesterday.

The Dutch blamed Communists for the Darwin incident, and thought that similar sabotage might be attempted here in retaliation for the defeat of the petrol ban.

The Dakota which left yesterday with an all-Dutch crew also was heavily guarded at Archerfield in the last 24 hours of its stay there. It was flight tested on Friday afternoon.

BEATING THE BAN

The story of how the Dutch beat the petrol ban was revealed yesterday. The Shell Co., usual suppliers, said that it could not supply aviation spirit in future to the Dutch because the firm had been threatened with an Australian-wide black ban by the unions, if they did so.

The RAAF station at Amberley was asked to supply fuel for the planes. RAAF headquarters, Melbourne, Instructed Amberley command not to supply the Dutch.

So Australian members of the squadron were sent to aviation spirit agents at aerodromes throughout Queensland, and they bought as much spirit as possible without disclosing the purpose. Supplies also were flown in from Koepang, 3(?) hours' flying time from Darwin. Now the Dutch hold enough aviation fuel in Queensland to run the normal services to and from Batavia for at least two months. ,

**SERVICE STOPPED**

But the Dutch have decided that to avoid political and diplomatic friction here they will close the service from to-day. There will be no further Dutch air service between Australia and Java from now until KLM starts its commercial airline soon. The five planes that have come to Australia since the ban have been able to lift all 19 th. Squadron's equipment and personnel except a few 'low priority items, which will be sent later- by ship.

The Associated Press Amsterdam correspondent says that Dr. Van Mook, before leaving for the United States, where he will discuss Indonesia with the United States Secretary for State (Mr. Marshall), said it was possible that, he' would see Dr. Evatt later. Jogjakarta Radio officially announced that the Republican Government had asked the Australian Government to sit in the three-nation good offices commission requested by the Security Council.

Finished at Dutch Plane Comes in to refuel - page 8 - the telegraph		
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**'Dutch, Wacol' references:**

<p>The Courier-Mail, Wed 26 Sep 1945, page 1</p>	<p><b>PORT HOLD-UP FEARED IN DUTCH STRIKE</b> <b>BRISBANE</b> waterfront dispute over claims by Indonesian crews of Dutch ships extended yesterday. Indications point to the whole port becoming idle. In Sydney Javanese walked off one Dutch ship. Four others still await loading. A Lascar crew recruited in Sydney is expected to reach Melbourne to-day to man the held up Dutch ship Karsik. In Brisbane last night striking Indonesians said only three of the six Dutch 'black' ships had Indonesian crews. The others carried Indian crews. <b>Three Demands</b> They summarised their demands thus: — Support for the Indonesian Republican Government. Payment of deferred pay in Australia. Granting of freedom to all exiled Indonesians so that they could return home as free men and not as men in exile. The men said that imprisonment of 250 of their countrymen at Casino had brought their discontent to a climax. The Indonesian seamen, technicians, clerical workers, and others, around whose demands the dispute revolves, are being housed in the council room on the third floor of the Trades Hall. Apart from the six Dutch ships declared 'black' by the Trades and Labour Council Disputes Committee on Monday, no further ships were manned by waterside</p>	<p>Trove</p>
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workers in Brisbane yesterday. When the call for labour began yesterday the Waterside Employment Bureau called for labour for the Dutch vessels. No waterside worker responded and no further call for labour was made. Only work in progress yesterday was that of 550 day workers, who were operating ships for which they were selected before the dispute began, and last night 200 night shift men. When these men finish their ships it is expected they will join those idle yesterday. Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council (Mr. M. Healy) yesterday sent telegrams to the Prime Minister. (Mr. Chifley) and the Information Minister (Mr. Calwell) asking that the Indonesians involved be granted temporary residence in Brisbane pending settlement of the trouble. The telegrams stated that the unions were afraid that rigid application of the Immigration Act would have serious consequences, possibly resulting in a general strike. It is understood that nine Indonesian troops, alleged to be the leaders of a strike at Camp Columbia, the Netherlands East Indies camp at Wacol, are being sent to Casino under armed guard.

**Why They Struck**

About 400 struck as a protest against the confinement in Casino of Indonesians who threatened to refuse any order from Casino if claims for deferred pay were not met. The Wacol Camp Commandant (Lieut.-Col. G. A. de Stoppelaar) said yesterday that Indonesians on strike at the camp will be shipped back to Java as soon as possible.

No disciplinary measures were being taken by the Dutch authorities. The men would continue to be fed and live in the camp, doing no work until shipping became available.

#### **1400 WHARFIES OUT**

Secretary of the Brisbane Waterside Workers' Federation (Mr. E. C. Englart) said yesterday that because of the decision to refrain from working the six Dutch vessels, 1400 members of the Federation had been locked out.

The men yesterday presented themselves for work for the discharging and loading of all ships except the Dutch; and for hospital and mercy ships.

'The Brisbane Waterside Employment Committee, with the agreement of the shipping employers, refused to allow our members to work unless they were prepared to work Dutch ships,' said Mr. Englart.

In addition, on Monday night a number of men were suspended for refusing to accept transfers to the Dutch ships after they finished their shifts from 9 p.m. onwards.

It was said that thousands of P.O.W.'s, European evacuees, and Javanese people were suffering because of the shipping hold-up, but boxes labelled 'Comforts' for Dutch evacuees were found to contain phosphorus bombs and tommy guns, said Mr. Englart.

Mr. Englart said that if an order for labour for the hospital ship Oranje, due to-day, was received, and the employers refused to select the labour in the ordinary course, members of the Federation would go to the Oranje, do whatever work was required, and argue about payment later.

	<p>It was learned yesterday that the action taken at the pick-up shed was the result of instructions received in Brisbane from the Stevedoring Industry Commission in Sydney. This is the authority set up by the Commonwealth Government under National Security Regulation to provide for the regulation, control, and performance of waterside work and stevedoring operations in Australian ports. The N.E.I. Government Information Service states that the re-occupation of Java by Allied forces will take place about October 4. The N.E.I. Government will be re-established in Batavia either at the same time or soon after, depending on whether communications have been restored by that date.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Thu 15 Nov 1945, page 3</p>	<p><b>74 More Indonesians Go To Gaol</b>  Seventy-four Indonesian seamen from Camp Columbia, Wacol, were taken by civil police to Boggo Road gaol today,. They went quietly and, according to the police, gave no trouble. They had been convicted with 11 other Indonesian seamen in the Summons Court yesterday on charges of deserting a Dutch ship.- Mr S. Wilson, SM. had fined them each £7, with 16/6 costs, in default three weeks' imprisonment, and had refused a request for time to pay the fine,  Ten of the men, who were in court, declined to pay the fine and were taken to Boggo Road. All of the remainder, except one man who is in hospital, joined them,</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>in gaol today.</p> <p>A large squad of- police, under Inspector M. O'Driscoll, went to Camp Columbia to collect the Indonesians.</p> <p>The seamen promptly obeyed in instructions passed on' to "them through an interpreter.</p> <p>Four Army, buses were used for their transport and four trucks, for their luggage.</p> <p>Luggage was searched upon admission to Boggo Road. Some of the men had bicycles and other Items as well as their clothes.</p> <p>The prison authorities said that entry "of such a large number of men did not strain accommodation</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Wed 3 Oct 1945, page 1</p>	<p><b>Grim picture at Dutch refugee camp</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE, Sat.</b>— There will be 1000 refugees at the Dutch camp at Wacol, when the first Dutch hospital ship arrives in Australia next week. Hundreds have been arriving by plane during the last few months. Some of the people are the most pitiable cases the war in the Pacific has produced.</p> <p>Camp Commandant Colonel De Stopelaar said today that most of the evacuees were women and children, and there were some mental cases among them.</p> <p>Many women still did not know where their husbands were and some of the children had seen terrible atrocities.</p> <p>Many were suffering from beri-beri and malnutrition.</p> <p>Some of the children aged eight and nine looked four years old, and many would remain dwarfs.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>The Advertiser, Thu 4 Oct 1945, page 1</p>	<p><b>INDONESIANS NOT EAGER TO STAY</b></p>	<p>Trove</p>



	<p>"Fear Of Returning On Dutch Ships? MELBOURNE, October 3. Any suggestion that Indonesians wanted to remain in Australia was quite wrong, a spokesman for the Indonesians in Melbourne said today. Although they had been happy in Australia, it had been clearly shown to them that they were not wanted as immigrants, and in any case they wanted to return to assist the Indonesian republican movement. At the City Watchhouse today. 63 Indonesians who had been fined yesterday for desertion from the Netherlands ship Merak, were charged with being prohibited immigrants. Later in the day, another 38 Indonesian seamen from other ships were similarly charged. All will appear before the City Court tomorrow</p> <p>Surprise Brisbane Move BRISBANE, October 3—The Trades and Labor Council made a surprise move this morning when all Indonesian seamen, whose accommodation in the Brisbane Trades Hall had been objected to by female clerks employed there, were transferred to Camp Columbia at Wacol. The transfer early in the morning entailed the use of six trucks. Camp Columbia is the Netherlands East Indies camp where other Indonesians are quartered. Meanwhile, waterside workers in Brisbane continued their refusal to work Dutch ships in port.</p>	
The Telegraph, Fri 5 Oct 1945, page 1	<b>Police Round Up Indonesian Seamen</b>	Trove

Without incident the 200 striking Indonesian seamen, who invaded the Dutch camp at Wacol on Wednesday were rounded up today by police and Customs officials, acting on behalf of the Immigration authorities. After the usual formalities the men were taken to the internment camp at Gaythorne, where they were submitted to a language test. It is understood that they will appear in Court tomorrow morning. Fifteen military trucks conveyed the men into the city, and nine trucks carried their luggage. The, long convoy was escorted by an armed military provost guard. The camp was out of bounds to pressmen who went to Wacol to witness the proceedings. "The Telegraph's" representative interviewed the Camp Commandant. Colonel de Stoppolaar, who stated that he had no statement to make pending the men being dealt with by the immigration authorities. On leaving his office the representative was escorted "by a military provost and told to keep out of the camp area.

175 Police There

There were about 109, uniformed police and about 75 MPs (military and a few naval) at the camp. Shortly after noon the immigration officials arrived and the strikers were taken into a hut about 19 to a dozen at a time and It is believed they were here given a 'dictation test. As the men came out of the hut they were taken back to their quarters in groups of about 50 under armed provost guard.

	<p>Later the men were loaded into trucks which left the camp between 1.30 and 2 pm.</p> <p>Interviewed by telephone after the men had left the NCOs hall, the Camp Commandant said the men had been put through a dictation test.</p> <p>"The Australian authorities," he said, "are handling the whole matter, and I am very grateful to them that they have helped me out."</p> <p>Asked if the camp was still a prohibited area, the proceedings against the men having ended, and whether the Press could interview him in his office, he replied: "Yes, it is still a prohibited area.</p> <p>"I have my orders, but you can get me on the phone any time.</p> <p>"I have never sat behind my desk for so long since I've been in the army."</p>	
<p>Queensland Times, Wed 17 Oct 1945, page 1</p>	<p><b>MANY DISCHARGED AT WACOL</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE</b>, Oct 16.-One hundred and fifty Indonesian militia men who had been camped at Wacol had been discharged by the Dutch authorities, said the Labour Council Secretary (Mr. Healy) to-day. They demanded their discharge last Friday because the period for which they joined the Netherlands East Indies forces had expired, and they wanted to return home. They were now at Lytton staging camp, and would board the next ship home.</p> <p>Mr. Healy said he had been informed that Indonesian Army and militiamen at Casino went on strike to-day in protest against the treatment meted out to 23</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>Indonesian prisoners. It is expected that another British ship will be made available to deport the Indonesians who could not be accommodated on the Esperance Bay, which left to-day. It is estimated that there still are about 1000 Indonesians in Australia, most of them in Queensland.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Thu 25 Oct 1945, page 3</p>	<p><b>Dutch Shipping Trouble Spreads in Brisbane</b> There has been a further spread of the trouble on several Dutch ships in the port of Brisbane, latest reports being that the Indian crew of the Both had refused duty, while four Indonesian petty officers of the Janssens had walked off the ship. The agents for the Both, which is tied up at South Brisbane, stated that although the crew had refused duty they had not so far left the ship. Three of the four petty officers left the Janssens this morning to join their striking countrymen, and the fourth this afternoon. <b>Stopped Ship Move</b> An attempt by the Dutch authorities to have the Janssens moved from the Patrick wharf to the American Army wharf at Pinkenba to load Dutch troops had been frustrated, said the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council (Mr Healy) today, Mr Healy said that on learning of this move he had advised the US authorities that if the Janssens was allowed to tie up there the wharf would be declared black. A spokesman for the US Army said that permission to use the wharf had actually not been refused. The wharf could only cope</p>	<p>Trove</p>

with three ships, and that number was tied up there now. Two more ships were arriving at the weekend and the wharf would be filled for some days.

Mr Healy also itimatcd that the van den Bosh, from which a number of Indonesians had deserted on October 17, and which was now out at the Pile Light, wanted to re-enter the river for coaling.

All the interested shipping companies, he said, had been informed that any wharf at which the van dcn Bosh tied up would be declared black.

When an attempt was made previously to coal the vessel the Waterside Workers' Federation and the ARU instructed their members not to handle the coal.

Declared black in Sydney, the Dutch vessel, Karlsh, which called at Bowen for coaling 12 days ago, was still tied up there,' Mr Healy also stated.

The Trades and Labour Council had now requested the members of the Waterside Workers' Federation at Bowen to allow enough coal to be taken on board daily to keep the refrigeration plant operating, and enough food to meet the inneeds of the Indian crew.

Strikers Being

Fed at Wacol

At the request ot the Customs authorities the Camp Command ant at Wacol (Col dc Stoppelaar) Is providing accommodation for the striking Indonesian seamen, who "invaded" the camp Iast Tues day, also "a little hit of rice and a little bit of fish"

Col de Stoppelaar said today that he could not provide the men with kitchen facilities, as the number of evacuees was growing daily. They were arriving at the

	<p>rate of 25 to 30 a day by plane. Trades Hall union leaders, he added, had sent a truck out with food on the previous day. "I hope they keep - up the supply," remarked the Colonel. A Customs official stated today that after a discussion with the immigration authorities, the Camp Commandant at Wacol had been requested to house the Indonesians.</p> <p>"After all," he remarked, "the men are still the responsibility of the Dutch Government, and it is up to it to look after them until they are deported, either voluntarily or compulsorily. He added that Canberra considered no further action was necessary at the moment than to have the men housed at Wacol.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Fri 26 Oct 1945, page 3</p>	<p><b>Dutch Ship's Indians Go On Strike</b></p> <p>-Indians, who are British subjects, employed in the Dutch ship Both went on strike yesterday. The Both is berthed at South Brisbane and is expected to be here about three weeks for repairs. Union circles claim that the Indians are striking in sympathy with the Indonesians. This is denied by Dutch officials, who say the trouble is being caused by Communists, who are trying to hold up every Dutch ship in port. They say that the first trouble with the Indians, numbering about 25. arose over the price of cigarettes. A dispute about expiring dates of contracts followed. The Dutch add that the Indians are still in the ship. They expect that the trouble will be settled before the ship sails.</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>Four Leave Janssens  Four Indonesian petty officers on the Dutch ship Janssens yesterday walked off the ship and joined their countrymen on strike. On Wednesday the Trades and Labour Council sent food to 100 Indonesian seamen who had left the Dutch ship Bontekoe and had gone to the Wacol camp. The Trades and Labour Council secretary (Mr. M. Healy) said yesterday that no more food had been sent because the Indonesians were being fed at the camp.</p> <p>The camp commandant said he was providing these Indonesians with what food the camp could spare until they could be placed in a base camp.</p> <p>Mr. Healy claimed yesterday that not more than 50 Indonesian's throughout Australia were now working for the Dutch.</p>	
<p>Advocate, Wed 19 Dec 1945, page 17</p>	<p><b>Missionaries Arrive from Dutch East Indies</b></p> <p>At 6 o'clock, on December 3, seven Fathers and one Lay Brother arrived from the Dutch East Indies by 'plane. They landed at Archer Field and were taken to Camp Columbia at Wacol. They were a few of those released by Australian troops at Camp Makassar, on the island of Celebes. After more than three years of captivity under the Japanese, during which they suffered starvation, cold and sickness, they have been brought to Australia for a few months of recreation and recuperation. They are: Rev. Frs. Girard van Velzen, S.V.D., Pro-Vicar of the Little Sunda Islands; Mathew van Stiphout, S.V.D.; Arnold van de Burg, S.V.D.; Hadrian Mom--</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>merstug, S.V.D.; Leo Maas, S.V.D.; Simon Schuur, M.S.C.; Charles Bedaus, M.S.C., D.D., and Brother Arnold Streng, S.V.D. The other missionary priests and Brothers (Divine Word) and Sisters (Servants of the Holy Ghost) who were in Makassar and able to be moved, have been taken back to their mission in Dutch Timor, while those of the island of Flores have been detained on Timor until Flores is completely cleared of Japanese troops.</p> <p>Dressed in anything they could find at Makassar (Japanese trousers, khaki shorts, sport shirts: and army boots) they, too, reluctantly tell a tale of three years of horror. They are a happy group, in spite of, or perhaps because of, what they have suffered for Christ and souls. Their only thought is to regain their health and return as soon as possible to their destroyed mission, which is still "the grandest place and the most beautiful mission this side of heaven!" As soon as they have been cleared by medical authorities, the Divine Word Fathers and Brother will take up their residence at St. Vincent's Mission Seminary, Marburg, Queensland. Please remember these heroes of Christ in a little prayer.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Sat 29 Dec 1945, page 8</p>	<p><b>BATAVIA EVACUEES</b>  <b>Dutch Air Service to Brisbane.</b>  <b>BRISBANE</b>, Dec 28.-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 Columbia, at Wacol, near</p>	<p>Trove</p>



	<p>Brisbane. The commanding officer of the 19th Squadron, Col W. Zersteegh, said tonight that he hoped to increase the service soon to 1,000 a week.</p>	
<p>Queensland Times, Thur 25 Oct 1945, page 1</p>	<p><b>INDONESIANS SEEK ACCOMMODATION AT WACOL</b> BRISBANE, October 24 One hundred Indonesian sea men, who walked off two Dutch ships in Brisbane this week, have made their way to the Dutch evacuation camp at Wacol, Admitting they were there, the Camp Commandant, Colonel Stoppelaar said the situation was too silly for words. It was a prohibited area for sailors who refused to do their duty and he would have nothing to do with these men. They did not want to have anything to do with the Dutch but they wanted accommodation from the Dutch. They were without food. The Deputy Collector of Customs to-day said he had not yet received any instructions from Canberra about the Indonesians.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>Daily Mercury, Tue 1 Jan 1946, page 2</p>	<p><b>DUTCH EVACUEES "At Home" 'At Wacol</b> <b>BRISBANE</b>, Monday.— Hundreds of Dutch families evacuated from Javanese and Japanese internment camps are being rehabilitated at the Dutch camp at Wacol, and cared for by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of the Evacuees. The women are learning again the joys of modern household conveni</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>ences, and children are being taught amusements and games they did not know previously. The evacuees were flown to Brisbane by the Netherlands East Indies Air Force. They are permitted to remain in Australia for six months, during which they are cared for by NIWOE. Already there are 900 evacuees at the camp and hundreds more will arrive each week.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Tue 1 Jan 1946, page 3</p>	<p><b>ASSISTING DUTCH ON ROAD BACK</b>  <b>HUNDREDS</b> of Dutch families evacuated from Javanese and Japanese internment camps are being rehabilitated at the Dutch camp at Wacol. Cared for by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees, women are learning again the joys of modern household conveniences. Children are being taught amusements and games they did not know previously. The organisation is controlled and financed by the Netherlands Government. Officer in charge is Captain J. C. Greves. and the chief welfare officer is Mrs. Elsa Dolan. The evacuees are flown, to Brisbane by the Netherlands East Indies Air Force. They are permitted to remain in Australia for six months, during which time they are completely cared for by N.I.W.O.E.  <b>Housed In Huts</b>  When they arrive in Brisbane—their first port of call— they are housed in army huts at Wacol, two families to each hut. Meals are provided at five mess halls. They are given money and coupons, and with the help of welfare</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>officers, buy clothing and household goods they have been without for years.</p> <p>Already, there are 900 evacuees at the camp, and hundreds more arrive each week.</p> <p>To make room for the increasing number, evacuees are sent to Southern N.I.W.O.E. camps, and to seaside and mountain holiday resorts after a few weeks at Wacol.</p> <p><b>Elaborate Nursery</b></p> <p>An elaborate nursery and kindergarten have been established for the 260 children at the camp. Supervised by Warrant Officer Toni Roelandschap, it contains an open air playground and sandpit, indoor playground and dormitory. Milk is available at all times during the day, and the children have responded quickly to the care they have received since arriving at Wacol.</p> <p>There is an educational department for children of all ages. In addition to the ordinary curriculum Dutch and English are taught.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Thu 17 Jan 1946, page 3</p>	<p><b>Dutch Evacuee Problems</b></p> <p>Numerous offers of hotels and boarding-houses to house evacuees have been received and refused by the Dutch authorities in Brisbane. The camp commandant at Wacol (Colonel de Stoppelaar) said he had declined all such offers because acceptance might aggravate the shortage of accommodation for Australian civilians.</p> <p>Referring to a serviceman's complaint to "The Telegraph" yesterday that Australian troops had been shifted from the Greenmount (Coolangatta) convalescent camp to make way for Dutch evacuees, Colonel de Stoppelaar said he was occupying</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>only camps offered to him by the Australian Army and Navy. He had a difficult problem in trying to arrange to handle many hundreds of evacuees' who were expected from Java.</p> <p>Offers made to him included the sharing of camps at Perry Park and at New Farm with the Australian Navy, and the use of three small camps near Marine Parade, Coolongtatta.</p> <p>He expected that those centres would accommodate about 2,000 people.</p>	
<p>The Daily Telegraph, Sun 20 Jan 1946, page 11</p>	<p><b>Grim picture at Dutch refugee camp</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE</b>, Sat.— There will be 1000 refugees at the Dutch camp at Wacol, when the first Dutch hospital ship arrives in Australia next week. Hundreds have been arriving by plane during the last few months. Some of the people are the most pitiable cases the war in the Pacific has produced.</p> <p>Camp Commandant Colonel De Stopelaar said today that most of the evacuees were women and children, and there were some mental cases among them.</p> <p>Many women still did not know where their husbands were and some of the children had seen terrible atrocities.</p> <p>Many were suffering from beri-beri and malnutrition.</p> <p>Some of the children aged eight and nine looked four years old, and many would remain dwarfs.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>Townsville Daily Bulletin, Mon 21 Jan 1946, page</p>	<p><b>DUTCH REFUGEES AT WACOL</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE</b>. January 19. -When the first Dutch hospital ship from Java arrives in Brisbane next week</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>there will be 1000 refugees at the Dutch camp at Wacol.</p> <p>Among the hundreds who have been arriving plane from the East Indies are some of the most pitiable cases the war in the Pacific has produced.</p> <p>There are now more than 600 refugees at the camp. More than half are women and children .</p> <p>The camp commandant. Colonel de Stopelaar, said some thousands had passed through the camp and some weeks ago up to 900 had been accommodated.</p> <p>Many refugees are being sent to the Southern States to give them a respite from the heat. They have been too long in tropical climates.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Sat 26 Jan 1946, page 3</p>	<p><b>Arrest In Wacol Case</b></p> <p>Police have arrested and charged a Javanese kitchen hand, formerly of the Dutch Army camp at Wacol, with rape following an incident at Wacol on January 15.</p> <p>On that day two married Brisbane women, employed by the Dutch Army, were assaulted about 300 yards from the officers' canteen, when they were picking ferns. One of the women said she was threatened by a Javanese with a knife.</p> <p>Detectives and uniformed police together with Dutch authorities, organised a large scale check-up of Javanese from Bundaberg to Casino.</p> <p>Because of several languages spoken by different sections of Javanese, inquiries were very difficult.</p> <p>Dutch officers and men combined with civilian police to overcome this and other difficulties.</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>The man charged was detained by police yesterday about 3 p.m., in scrub country near the scene of the alleged assault.</p> <p>When found, he was sheltered by portion of a tent, which he had improvised as protection against the weather.</p>	
<p>Townsville Daily Bulletin, Mon 22 April 1946, page 3</p>	<p><b>END OF WACOL CAMP</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE.</b> April 21.— A Netherlands East Indies officer said on Friday that Camp Columbia, at Wacol, the N.E.I.'s service and evacuee camp, will be vacated by May 1. Three hundred troops and evacuees from Java now housed at Wacol will be transferred to other camps in Southern Queensland.</p> <p>Another Dutch officer said he understood the camp would be handed over to the Australians after May 1.</p>	<p>Trove</p>
<p>Morning Bulletin, Sat 27 April 1946, page 4</p>	<p><b>DUTCH CLOSING CAMP NEAR BRISBANE</b></p> <p><b>BRISBANE,</b> April 26. The commanding officer of Camp Colombia (Col. D. Stoppelaar) said today that the Brisbane camp, a colony of 500 evacuees and servicemen, would be gone before the end of June. There were now 300 evacuees and servicemen at Wacol and 200 at private addresses.</p> <p>The main Dutch camp at Wacol would be closed on May 1. Servicemen and evacuees who did not embark on a hospital ship, due to reach Brisbane on May 6, would be sent to the main embarkation harbours in Sydney and Melbourne. Those awaiting transport would be accommodated at the Coolangatta and New Farm hostels.</p> <p>Col. Stoppelaar said that, with</p>	<p>Trove</p>

	<p>the transfer of 500 Dutchmen, more than 100 houses and flats would become available for Brisbane homeseekers. He explained that most of the Dutch in Brisbane were evacuees from Java. The Dutch Government paid single men each £40 per month and each married man £65 and £15 extra for each child. Since the Japanese occupied the Netherlands East Indies in 1942, the Dutch headquarters in Brisbane had done an amazing job. Soldiers, sailors and airmen were sent to the operation zones. Plans were also being made to cater for 150 Australian women who married Dutchmen during the war. Some of the women had already gone to Holland, but officials expected that most of them would prefer to stay at home until they could rejoin their husbands.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Mon 5 May 1947, page 2</p>	<p><b>The Dutch Will Go When Shipping Ban Is Lifted</b>  By  H. J. SUMMERS  At any time now we may expect to hear of the lifting of the watersiders' ban on Dutch shipping. Dr. van Hoogstraten, Director of Economic Affairs in the Netherlands East Indies, is in Melbourne settling financial relations of his Government with Australia. It would be surprising if he were not also negotiating new trade agreements. Before long there should be shipping between Australia</p>	<p>Trove</p>

and the East Indies, with Dutch and Indonesian Republicans sharing the space. The Australian Government offered a loan of £7,500,000 to the N.E.I. last January. That was to assist it to meet war time commitments for goods and services provided by Australia, to buy surplus Army stores in the islands, and to meet current expenses. But the Dutch are not looking for money credits. They are after goods and a revival of regular trade. Resumption of shipping will be a relief to everyone. As it develops, however, activities of N.E.I. 19th Army Transport Squadron at Archerfield will be tapered off, and that will be cause for genuine regret to many Australians. The 19th Squadron has done a magnificent job since its formation as part of R.A.A.F. organisation in 1944. After the war it became a Netherlands unit but kept its Australian numerical name. Many Australian prisoners of war were flown home from Japanese horror camps in its planes. It brought about 5000 sick evacuees of various nationalities to Australia, and provided trained nurses to tend them on the way.

THE 'squadron' grew to be a fleet of 48 twin-engined passenger and cargo aircraft and four Skymasters. It has four constellations on order. On the Australia-Java and inter-island services in the last year it has averaged more than 4000 flying hours a month. Five hundred Australians have



been employed or Archerfield, in addition to 60 Dutchmen, for the technical servicing. The Australian payroll each week has amounted to £3000, exclusive of tax deductions.

If the shipping ban is removed soon, the squadron may 'close its Brisbane station before the end of July.

Few of the Australian maintenance staff will accompany it to its new headquarters in Batavia, but 12 complete Australian crews are transferring.

WHILE the 19th Squadron has been operating it has had only two fatal accidents. A Dakota was lost on a test flight over Moreton Bay last February, and a passenger plane went down between Batavia and Bandoeng in March. Its wartime record was only one accident. Credit for this excellent record is given largely to men who did the maintenance.

'The technical service, of the Australian lads has been wonderful,' said the engineering officer in charge (Mr. G. C. Snijders), expressing regret at the team's approaching disbandment. 'We could not have kept up without them.'

'The Dutch and Australians worked happily together from the start. All the Australian people have been extremely good to us. We have had full co-operation from the R.A.A.F. and Australian civil airlines.'

WITH the departure of 19th Squadron, the N.E.I. Government organisation in Brisbane also will come to

in end. It will probably have gone before the end of the year.

This may involve the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Verwijs, a good friend of Australia and a man with considerable knowledge and understanding of this country and its people.

Colonel Verwijs was chiefly responsible for the clever organisation that got three Dutch ships out of Brisbane, and three out of Sydney, in July last year after they had been tied up for ten months by the watersiders' ban on Netherlands shipping. The ships sneaked out of Brisbane one morning under the nose of unionists, who had imposed the ban, and were coaled in Moreton Bay by one of the vessels that had come up from Sydney to join them in convoy to Java.

Colonel Verwijs, formerly a civil engineer in Holland, took up flying as a hobby and handled Dutch aviation interests in America before the war. This took him to Java in 1939 and he was there when the Pacific War began.

He came to Australia in March, 1942, in charge of a flying school that was to have operated under the R.A.A.P. At Java's fall he went to Melbourne in charge of N.E.I. Army headquarters, and transferred to Brisbane in 1944, when he was associated with the establishment of Camp Columbia as an N.E.I. Government and Army centre.

After the departure of the Government for Batavia in October, 1945, he was appointed its representative in the Brisbane office, and representative also of the Department of Public Works and Communications for the whole of

Australia.  
Colonel Verwijs' services should be valuable in the months ahead, while diplomatic and trade relations are being developed between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

At the height of the Dutch organisation here the Dutch had the large camp at Wacol, offices in the city for Army base, supply, procurement, technical, and ordnance staffs. They ran a government Import and export organisation, a naval control office, and shipping stores. They supported a motor pool, two canteens for their forces, a post office, and an N.E.I. bank. Some of these are still operating.

The Netherlands diplomatic service in Australia is being strengthened, but there has been no appointment yet to succeed the Minister. Baron von Aerssen, now in China.

Most of the Indonesians left in Australia— about 400 of them— departed in the Manoora for Java last Saturday.

Two officially remain. They are Slamet, chairman of the central committee in Australia for Indonesian independence, and Bondan, the secretary, who, with his Australian wife, is putting out a typed information sheet based on republican news broadcast from Radio Jogjakarta.

Brisbane has been the centre of Indonesian organisation in this country since 1942. The presence of these two officials suggests that it will continue to be. The source of Dutch propaganda is Melbourne, where a highly effi

	<p>cient information service is maintained.'</p> <p>By contrast, Australia has no information service in the East Indies. Its representation is a Consul-General in Batavia who is working without a staff'.</p>	
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## Women

<p>The Telegraph, Brisbane. Wed 8<sup>th</sup> march 1944</p>	<p>DUTCH WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS TO AID ALLIES</p> <p>Co-operation of Dutch women in Australia will soon be sought by the NEI Government in the formation of a Volunteer Women's Army Corps. This further indication of the Dutch Government's all-out policy to assist the Allies to drive out the Japanese in vader was given today by Colonel J, M. R. Sandberg, Dutch officer</p> <p>The occasion was the second anniversary of the fall of Bandoeng, seat of the Dutch Government in the NEtI, which was commemorated in the Netherlands Canteen, Elizabeth Street, by a large gathering of Dutch army, navy and air transport officers and men and civilians. Colonel Sandberg, speaking in Dutch, recalled the day two years ago when the Japanese invaded Bandoeng. The next day he said, the radio station manager announced, "This station is now closing down until better times. God bless the Queen." That man was taken prisoner.</p> <p>At the time of the invasion the army comprised only 75,000 men in a population of 72million people. The air force consisted of about 150 bombers and fighters, most of which were five years old,</p> <p>The Netherlands East Indies were the first to declare war on Japan after Pearl Harbour had been attacked, and the Dutch planes were sent to help the British in Malaya. When Java was attacked, said Colonel Sandberg, the Dutch had only 20 planes left and those and the army of 75,000 were all they had to defend the Dutch Indies against the largest amphibious attack then known. The army was too small to prevent the landings of the</p>	
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	<p>Japanese, and from that they had learned the lesson of neglecting the army, he said.</p> <p>Dealing with the courage of the Dutch, he mentioned specifically Vice-Admiral Doorman, of the Dutch Fleet, who in the Battle of Macassar Strait went down with his cruiser.</p> <p>Then there were the Government officials in Bandoeng, who stayed on when the invaders marched in so that they could help the Indoneses</p> <p>Many of these people had been killed, but their spirit lived on. Most of them had friends and relatives in prisoner of war camps, but they all looked forward confidently to the day when they would return, a free people to their own land, he said.</p> <p>Dr van der Plas also addressed the gathering, which concluded with the singing of the Dutch National Anthem.</p> <p>The picture shows Dutch officers and men listening to an address at the commemoration.</p>	
<p>The Western Australian, Peth. Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> May 1944</p>	<p>"VROUME CORPS."  Dutch Women Recruits.  WASHINGTON. May 16. The War Department has announced that Dutch women recruiting for service with the Netherlands Indies Army will receive their basic training with American WAC's at Fort Oglethorpe (Georgia), after which they will undergo field training as nurses, typists, stenographers and truck drivers and then go to Australia. They will be called the "Vroume Corps"</p>	

The Age,  
Melbourne.  
Thursday  
20<sup>th</sup> July  
1944



*Members of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army were reviewed yesterday by the Commander in Chief, Lieut.-General L. H. van Oyen, at N.E.I. head quarters*

Cairns Post,  
Thursday  
27<sup>th</sup> July  
1944

**WOMENS AUXILIARY  
CORPS.  
ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES.  
ARMY.**  
MELBOURNE. July 19.  
To-day the Commandér-in-Chief of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, Lieutenant-General L. H. van Oyan, inspected the first group of the Womens Auxiliary Corps established in Australia.  
The Women's Auxiliary Corps is entirely voluntary and consists at present of Dutch women and girls who, came to Australia from different parts. Among them are girls from the Netherlands Indies and escapees from Holland. Small groups have had, in the past months, their basic training in different capital cities in Australia, during their spare time. This training includes general drill, a knowledge of motor car engines and trucks, the Malay language, and a general knowledge of the land and people in the Netherlands Indies, etc.  
The different groups will in the near future be called up, after which they

	<p>will receive their final training in camp, with the exception of those who are following a special nursing course or are training for laboratory assistants. They will be joined then by a group of Dutch women from the United States who are receiving their basic training in W.A.C. camps, and a small group from England.</p> <p>The corps will then be split into three main sections: one for medical assistants, one for administration personnel, and one group for general field work-as truck drivers, etc</p> <p>After their training, they will be attached to units of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, to co-operate in the liberation and reconstruction of Netherlands Indies territory.</p>	
<p>The Argus, Melbourne. Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> August 1944</p>	<p>Dutch Women Preparing For Liberation of N EI</p> <p>Dutch women are not unmindful of the day when their country's possessions in the Netherlands East Indies are liberated from the enemy and open to the Dutch again.</p> <p>With this day in their minds members of the Netherlands Indies Women's Army Corps are training for the time when they can follow their own troops into these areas.</p> <p>Every Saturday afternoon Melbourne members of the corps meet for instruction to fit them for work in rehabilitation of liberated areas.</p> <p>Like fellow members in Sydney and Brisbane, they are learning Malay, the use of weapons, decoding, typing, nursing, and drill, so they will be an efficient auxiliary to their army.</p> <p>They are also training as transport drivers and technicians.</p> <p>Another service Dutch women in Melbourne are performing is less spectacular, but just as important. As members of the Dutch and Indonesian Women's Association, a</p>	



number of Dutch women give a lot of their spare time to making clothing and knitting garments for Dutch and Indonesian children, to be despatched where they are most needed as soon as Dutch territory begins to be liberated. Some goods are being sent to England to await despatch to Holland. They also work to provide comforts for their fighting men in northern areas. Another branch of their work is visiting the sick and convalescent men in hospitals. Most of these women have regular war jobs, and their voluntary work is done in the little spare time they have.

The Courier Mail,  
Brisbane,  
Tuesday  
12<sup>th</sup>  
September  
1944

**HERE TO HELP DUTCH**



Private Elizabeth Bolkestein's miniature Dutch flag, which she brought from New York with her, was admired by Private Ella Hassell when they landed yesterday at an Australian port. They are members of the Netherlands East Indies Women's Army Corps.

The West Australian,  
Peth.

DUTCH VISITOR.  
Women's Corps Member.  
Miss M. C. Goslinga, a private in the administrative section in the

<p>Friday 9<sup>th</sup> Feb 1945</p>	<p>Women's Corps of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, passed through Perth on Wednesday on her way to Brisbane.</p> <p>Brought up in the Dutch West Indies, where her father is Director of Education for the Netherlands Government, Miss Goslings took a keen interest in Dutch colonial problems. In 1942 she joined the secretarial staff of the Netherlands Government's representative in New York. It was while she was living in the US that Dutch consuls all over the world called for volunteers for the corps. The American section of the corps trained with the WACS in Georgia and were later sent to other bases.</p> <p>The object of the corps is to go into re-occupied territory in the Dutch East Indies and establish hospital and welfare bases. The work that it will do is comparable with that of UNRRA in Europe.</p> <p>Miss Goslinga, who speaks perfect English with a slight American accent, wore the uniform of the corps, a tailored dark grey suit with the badge on the left sleeve. When she arrives in Brisbane she will wear the khaki uniform which is rapidly becoming familiar to the people of the Eastern States. One of the first volunteers, Miss Goslinga will continue her work in the administrative section in Australia and hopes to be based in the Dutch East Indies before long.</p>	
<p>The Western Australian, Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> March 1945</p>	<p>DUTCH WOMEN'S CORPS. Formation of New Groups. The Netherlands Press Agency, Aneta, reports that the Netherlands Military Administration in the liberated southern part of Holland has instituted a new section called "East</p>	

	<p>and West Indies Affair" which will gather civil personnel to do the preparatory work in Australia for the reconstruction of the Netherlands Indies after their liberation.</p> <p>Besides, the formation of a voluntary expeditionary army which, together with the Netherlands Marines, will fight in the Pacific, it is also intended to form a special Women's Auxiliary Corps.</p> <p>In Australia 20 members of NEI Women's Corps are doing six months' training after which they will emerge the equivalent of AAMWS. In charge of the group is Cpl Helen Heymons, who spent some time in concentration camps in Europe. After her escape, she reached the United States where she taught Dutch to American soldiers at Stanford University. Her son, a trainee pilot, was killed in Canada last year and she joined up to take his place. Six of the 20 members recently arrived from the US where they had done their basic training course. One of these Pte Hermina Schnitzer is married to a member of the US Navy serving in the Pacific. Before she joined up she was assistant director, of personnel at the Chrysler war plant.</p> <p>The youngest of the group is Pte Fernanda Stonner, aged 17, who is so keen about her training that she intends to become a qualified nurse when she returns to Toronto, Canada.</p>	

## Children at Wacol

<p>Sunday Mail, Brisbane. Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 1946</p>	<p><b>DUTCH CHILDREN SING</b> 'Silent Night' was sung in Dutch. 'Ave Maria' in Latin, and 'Holy City' in English, by a choir of 40 Dutch evacuee children, at the concert they gave last night at Camp Columbia, Wacol. The children also performed in a ballet, for which they have been trained for two and a half months by Mrs: M. Lamb. Numbers of the children had spent years in Japanese internment camps, and Had no previous ballet experience.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Brisbane. Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> January 1946.</p>	<p>Lucky DIP: Miss J. Hall sees that Evert Muller digs deep for his lucky dip at the birthday party given by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees at Camp Columbia, Wacol, this afternoon. The party was given for children of the Princess Margriet Nursery School and other Dutch evacuee 1 children in honour of the third birthday of Princess Margriet, the third daughter of Princess Juliana of The Netherlands. Miss Hall is an assistant at the nursery.</p> 	


**N.I.W.O.E./ Evacuees**

<p>The Argus, Melbourne. Friday 20<sup>th</sup> march 1942</p>	<p>The World of Women CARING FOR EVACUEES</p> <p>At the rooms of the newly inaugurated Victoria League evacuees auxiliary yesterday Miss G Pendred field officer to the auxilian, discussed plans with Lady Dugan, president. The immediate concern apart from establishing efficient organisation of the new auxiliary, is the welfare of Dutch evacuees, many of whom are still destitute. The Netherlands Consulate is working through this auxiliary Representatives of the consulate will continue to meet ships or planes on which evacuees arrive, and the auxiliary will care for them and see that clothes are distributed evenly and without overlapping.</p> <p>In response to an appeal in The Argus yesterday Travellers' Aid Society, which is caring for many Dutch East Indies and other evacuees, has received 3 large tablecloths and 3 smaller ones, all in splendid condition. Miss Nest Malcolm, the secretary, has also been offered by Mrs Littlejohn, for the Girl Guides, 12 pairs of blankets provided Miss Malcolm can procure them. A blanket has also been sent to the society.</p> <p>Miss Malcolm said yesterday that she was deeply grateful for these gifts at a time when they were urgently needed, and she could do with more tablecloths and blankets, as so many evacuees have to be catered for in addition to the society's usual guests.</p>	
<p>The Daily News, Perth.</p>	<p>Plans Rest In WA For Dutch Mr. J. W. Blok, represen</p>	

Thursday 4<sup>th</sup>  
October 1945

tative of the Netherlands East Indies Buying Organisation in Western Australia, will be in charge of the W.A. State office for N.E.I. evacuees who will come to W.A. to recuperate as tourists. This was announced today by Trade Commissioner in Australia for the Netherlands East Indies Mr J. van Hoist Pellekaan. Mr. Pellekaan reached Perth from Melbourne by A.N.A. airliner on Tuesday night to further arrangements for reception of the tourists, who will come direct from Java and Sumatra. Civilians interned by the Japanese, they will recuperate in Australia for from four to six months. First will arrive about the end of October.

**WANTS BUILDINGS**

Mr Pellekaan is seeking suitable buildings for a reception centre. He has examined a number of sites, including one at Naval Base. He will inspect the AWAS camp at Guildford before he returns to Melbourne On Saturday or Sunday. Mr Pellekaan is also in search of a suitable Perth building for use as an administrative centre, and social and welfare club for evacuees. Transport service for the evacuees is being arranged. Mr Pellekaan has found it difficult to obtain suitable accommodation. He would like to hear from anyone, who can assist, he said today.



**MR. J. PELLEKAAN**

The Daily  
News, Perth.  
Thursday 18<sup>th</sup>  
October 1945

Dutch Children  
For Fairbridge  
EIGHTY to 100 Dutch children, mostly from Java, are to be billeted at Fairbridge School, Pinjarra. They are expected to arrive next month. An application for the accommodation of these boys and girls was lodged by the Netherlands Indies Government on October 11. It was agreed to, provided that satisfactory arrangements could be arranged, by the Fairbridge Farm Committee last Monday, said secretary A. F. Stowe of the committee, today.  
Welfare officer Miss A. Mendelson, of the Evacuees' Organisation, will be going to the school to discuss arrangements



	<p>regarding the children shortly. The ages of the Dutch children are not yet known, Mr. Stowe said.</p>	
<p>The Daily News, Perth. Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p>Dutch Take Over Hospital Westminster Hospital, threatened with closure recently because of staff shortages, has been taken over by the Dutch as an evacuee medical centre. All evacuees landed at Fremantle off Oranje are being medically examined at Westminster Hospital. Already ten cases have been admitted. Abiding by a request from Acting W.A. Public Health Commissioner Dr A. Kingsbury, the Dutch authorities have reserved the hospital's biggest ward in case it is needed for Australian patients. Evacuees who arrived on Oranje are suffering from malnutrition, stomach troubles and nerve complaints. No cases of serious illness have been brought to Australia. Evacuee medical centre is under the control of Dr K. E. Surbek, Netherlands representative of the International Red Cross. Dutch have taken over nursing and domestic staffs at the hospital, are able to carry on because a medical centre does not require the same number of staff as a hospital. <b>RED CROSS UNIT</b> Before long the Dutch authorities hope to have a Red Cross unit in Perth. Unit will comprise ten members, including two doctors and two dentists. Dr Surbek inspected all civilian internment camps in Sumatra, is well-acquainted with most complaints likely to be met in treating evacuees.</p>	

	<p>Mr H. J. W. Blok, head of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees in Perth, said today that evacuees would not be a burden to Australia.</p> <p>He said that every evacuee was granted an allowance of £40 a month and clothing allowance of another £40 a month.</p> <p>Before disembarking at Fremantle all were issued with the normal number of clothing and other ration coupons and in addition to these were granted a special clothing allowance of 170 coupons.</p> <p>Trade commissioner in Australia for the Netherlands Indies, Mr. J. van Hoist Pellekaan; Vice-Consul for the Netherlands Indies, Mr. P. Wes sels; chief medical officer of the Netherlands Evacuee Welfare Organisation, Dr. van Trioht, and chief billeting officer in Melbourne, Mr. Ferguson, left Perth by airliner for Melbourne today.</p> <p>Party came to this State to meet Oranje which brought Dutch evacuees from Java.</p> <p>Westminister Hospital is in Adelaide Terrace, has 31 beds, two operation theatres. As many as 1000 operations a year have been performed there.</p>	
<p>The Western Australian. Monday 19<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p>DUTCH EVACUEES. MEDICAL TREATMENT. City Hospital Taken Over. To be used as a medical centre for treating Dutch evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, Westminister, Hospital, in Adelaide-terrace, Perth, has been taken over by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation. The head of the organisation in Perth (Mr H. J. W. Blok) said last night that the organisation had purchased the equipment and had also retained the hospital staff.</p>	

Mr Blok said that the hospital would be used as a medical centre for all Dutch evacuees coming to this state. This, he said, would obviate the necessity to send some of the evacuees to hospitals where there were already long waiting lists. All evacuees coming to Australia would be given a thorough medical overhaul and the centre would accommodate, on an average, about 15 patients. Other accommodation would be used for the staff, which would later be joined by a Red Cross unit from Java. This unit would comprise two doctors, two dentists, nurses and a technician.

The centre is under the control of Dr K. E. Surbek, a surgeon who is Netherlands representative of the International Red Cross and who volunteered for the work. Dr Surbek, after the Japanese surrender, visited internment camps in Sumatra and gained first-hand knowledge of conditions and treatment which would be required by the evacuees.

Mr Blok also stated that the organisation had assured the Acting Commissioner of Public Health (Dr Kingsbury) that the centre would accommodate some Australian patients should this become necessary. The largest ward in the hospital would be available for that purpose. Referring to published statements concerning allowances, Mr Blok said that evacuees received a monthly allowance of £40. Upon arrival they were granted £40 and a special coupon issue to cover clothing. There were now about 600 evacuees in this State.

Mr Blok also referred to the assistance which his organisation had received from the Australian Red Cross, and made particular mention

	<p>of the Red Cross issue of warm clothing to 125 evacuees on board the Kota Gede. These people, he said, could not be accommodated in Perth and would proceed to a centre in Sydney.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Monday 19<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p>Dr van Tricht, chief medical officer of the Netherlands Evacuee Welfare Organisation in Australia, Mr J. van Hoist Pellekaan. Trade Commissioner in Australia for the Netherlands Indies, Mr P. Wessels. vice-consul for the Netherlands Indies, and Mr Ferguson, chief billeting officer in Melbourne were passengers for Melbourne by the A.N.A. airliner on Saturday. Mr H. J. W. Blok, head of the welfare organisation in this Stat., is staying at the Palace Hotel. Dr K. E. Surbek, Netherlands representative of the International Red Cross, is the voluntary head of the medical centre in Perth for treating Dutch evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies. Westminster Hospital has been taken over by the Netherlands Indies Welfare organisation for this purpose.</p>	
<p>The Courier-mail, Brisbane. Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p>MISS OWEN FAREWELLED Miss Gertrude Owen was again guest of honour at farewell parties yesterday, tendered to her before she leaves for Malaya to be Y.W.C.A. world emissary there. Mrs. Elsa Dolan, chief welfare officer for Netherlands Indies Organisation for Evacuees, entertained Miss Owen and Miss Gwen Stevenson, new general secretary, Y.W.C.A., at luncheon in the Dutch Club. Dr. Gertrude Langer entertained friends of Miss Owen in the evening at her home on Coronation</p>	

	Drive.	
<p>The Herald, Melbourne. Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p>REFUGEE 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 3 1/2 years' captivity by the Japanese. Still in a violent war area, they face massacre, starvation and disease unless they are evacu ated quickly. B 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 Gutwirth, chairman of The Batavian Red Cross. Australian Government representative, Mr. Macmahon Ball- 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 Aus- tralia. Under the evacuation scheme about 1200 people have reached Australia in the past few weeks. They have been accommodated in hotels, hostels, boarding rooms and private homes. An- other 1000 will arrive early next month. But the Netherlands Indies wel fare organisations for evacuees, established in each Australian capital, are at their wits' ends</p>	

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 hold only a few additional thousands  
HOMES FOR CHILDREN

It is obvious that if the people of the NEI are to be given refuge with their nearest neighbour, the Netherlands shortage of shipping will require Australia to play a full part.

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 stalls, medical facilities or transport to (?) supplies.

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

In Western Australia, the Fairbridge Farm School organisation now caring for 70 Dutch chil

	<p>dren each month, taking an immense burden from their parents shoulders— also possibly beginning Australia's lagging child migration scheme.</p> <p>This voluntary and humanitarian move by Fairbridge is what the Dutch hoped would become (?) in Australia.</p> <p>The NEI Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr J. van Hoist Pellekaan) says that if the women of Australia would open their homes to evacuee Dutch children, as did the needy house wives of Britain after the liberation of Holland, it would help greatly to solve the problem. Because he was attending the triennial conference of the Australian Labor Party, the Minister for Migration (Mr Calwell was not available today for comment on the plea to accommodate evacuees.</p>	
<p>News, Adelaide. Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November 1945</p>	<p><b>QUARTERS SOUGHT FOR REFUGEES</b></p> <p>The billeting officer of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees (Mr. A. van Anton) will visit Mount Barker on Tuesday to inspect accommodation offered for refugees.</p> <p>The Netherlands Consulate. 47 Waymouth street. Adelaide (C 6516) is eager to hear from anybody able to offer accommodation between here and Mount Barker for evacuees, immediately or at any time within the next few months.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Brisbane. Thursday 6<sup>th</sup></p>	<p><b>DUTCH HOLD OLD FESTIVAL</b></p> <p>Wearing his scarlet and gold robes and mitre, and carrying an</p>	

<p>December 1945</p>	<p>enormous crook, St. Nicholas yesterday visited 240 young Dutch evacuees at the Dutch club in Elizabeth Street.</p> <p>At least 150 of these children, though many were four years old, had never before experienced a St. Nicholas festival, which is held on December 5, and is the most popular celebration of the Dutch year. The function was arranged by the committee of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees.</p> <p>St. Nicholas, according to tradition, was assisted by his little black boy. 'Zwarfe.' who wore a rakish hat, green blouse, yellow cummerbund, and black trousers. Zwarfe, who threw sweets to the children on his arrival, was 15 year-old Master W. Eindhoven, a Dutch lad who has spent three and a half years in an internment camp.</p> <p>Traditional St. Nicholas Day airs Were sung during the afternoon.</p>	
<p>The Herald, Melbourne. Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> December 1945</p>	<p>Housing Hitch In NEI Refugee Plan!</p> <p>CANBERRA. — The success of any Australian plan to take 50,000 refugees from the Netherlands East Indies is expected to depend on the willingness of the Dutch authorities to agree to their being housed in disused army camps and additional tents.</p> <p>Arrangements for accommodation are being discussed between the Commonwealth Government and the Dutch authorities.</p> <p>To date the Netherlands Legation had not formally agreed to the accommodation of any Dutch nationals in disused army camps.</p>	




	<p>There has been a move in certain Dutch quarters to obtain houses and hotel accommodation for the refugees.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Government, it is understood, is opposed to the use of existing houses and hotels on a large scale to house refugees on the ground that this accentuates the already acute housing and accommodation shortage in Australia.</p> <p>Dutch View</p> <p>Few Army camps were suitable for even temporary reception centres for incoming evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, Mr Van Holst Pellekaan, who is in charge of Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for evacuees, said today.</p> <p>He said that reports that the Geraldton camp in WA, would be taken over, were incorrect. He had inspected the camp and found it quite unsuitable.</p> <p>On leaving reception centres, the evacuees would be billeted in hostels and boarding houses, where they could be properly cared for. Most of them had been behind barbed wire for 3 1/2 years, and it was undesirable that they should continue to live in a camp atmosphere.</p> <p>The Welfare Organisation was endeavoring to reopen guest houses and hostels which had been closed during the war, so that the Australian accommodation shortage would not be intensified.</p>	
<p>The Herald, Melbourne. Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> December 1945</p>	<p>Firm Gives £100 pound for Dutch Children</p> <p>The Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees has received £100 from W. E. Woods Ltd.. Sydney, to buy toys for chil-</p>	

	dren evacuated from the Nether- (and) Indies or to be used in any other way likely to bring added enjoyment to the younger mem bers of Dutch families during their stay in Australia.	
Daily Mercury, Mackay. Tuesday 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1946	DUTCH EVACUEES "At Home" At Wacol BRISBANE, Monday.— Hun dreds of Dutch families evacuated from Javanese and Japanese in ternment camps are being re habilitated at the Dutch camp at Wacol, and cared for by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organ isation of the Evacuees. The women are learning again the joys of modern household conveni ences, and children are being taught amusements and games they did not know previously. The evacuees were flown to Brisbane by the Netherlands East Indies Air Force. They are per mitted to remain in Australia for six months, during which they are cared for by NIWOE. Already there are 900 evacuees at the camp and hundreds more will arrive each week.	
News, Adelaide. Wednesday 16 <sup>th</sup> January, 1946.	N.E.I. DOCTOR SAYS "THANK YOU" If you want to hear a lot of nice things about Aus tralia and its people, call on Dr. von Metzsch and family, formerly of the Netherlands East Indies and now living at Glenelg. ADELAIDE was home, husband, and father to Mrs. von Metzsch and her three children while the doctor was a prisoner in Japanese hands. This week Dr. von Metzsch, of N.E.I. permanent army, greeted his family for the first time since he farewelled them in Ambon in January, 1942 and he's keen to say	

	<p>a word of thanks on behalf of Dutch evacuees all over Australia. "Just look at my children," he said. looking proudly at his three healthy, sun-tanned. and smiling children. "They're a real advertisement for Australian Kindness." Incidentally, this Dutch family has a lesson for us in sensible summer dress. At the first sign of heat, the children lose no time in changing into something cool Hedy, aged seven, and Anneliesje (nine) into neat play suits. and Ernest (six) into shorts and sandals.</p> <p>Dr. von Metzsch is here for N.I.W.O.E. -- Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees To treat evacuees and decide when they are medically fit to return to their island homes in the north.</p>	
<p>The Courier-Mail, Brisbane. Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> January 1946</p>	<p>IN honour of the third birthday of Princess Margriet, third daughter of Princess Juliana of Holland, celebrated this week, a children's party will be given next Saturday at the Princess Margriet Nursery School at Camp Columbia, Wacol. The school was opened recently by the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation of Evacuees, and is attended by about 50 evacuee Dutch children under the age of six, all of whom will be guests at the party.</p>	
<p>Sunday Mail, Brisbane. Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> March 1946</p>	<p>SHIP LACK HOLDS DUTCH EVACUEES PERTH, Saturday —A shortage of shipping is delaying the return to Java of Dutch evacuees in Western Australia.</p>	

	<p>This was stated to-day by the head of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees (Mr. H. J. W. Blok), who said that most of the 625 evacuees had been here for four months.</p> <p>All Dutch ships were now in an Allied pool, and the evacuees would have to stay until the release of a ship could be obtained.</p>	
<p>The Age, Melbourne. Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1946</p>	<p>PEOPLE and PARTIES</p> <p>Dutch evacuees mingled with Australian friends last night when the staff of N.I.W.O.E. (Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation) gave a dance at 9 Darling-street as an expression of welcome to those forced to leave their own homes and friends.</p> <p>Mrs. C. Moir acted as hostess and chose a brocaded gown of blue satin to wear under her silver fox cape. A number of Dutch members of N.I.W.O.E. attended, and at the official table were Dr. van Tricht, Dr. H. Gombels, Dr. and Mrs. Spit. Dr. and Mrs. J. Zwalf, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bergma, Mrs J. A. van Wulfften Palthe, Miss Batty Eyval</p>	<p>The Age, Melbourne. Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1946</p>
<p>The West Australian, Perth, Friday 15<sup>th</sup> March 1946</p>	<p>Mr. J. van Hoist Pellekann. Trade Commissioner in Australia for the <b>Netherlands</b> East Indies, arrived by airliner from Melbourne last night. He is on one of his periodical visits relating to the <b>welfare</b> of Dutch <b>evacuees</b> in this state.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Wednesday</p>	<p>Mr. J. van Hoist Pellekaan, Trade Commissioner in Australia for the Netherlands East Indies, who had been visiting this State in connection with the welfare of Dutch</p>	

<p>20<sup>th</sup> May, 1946</p>	<p>evacuees from the Indies, left for Melbourne by yesterday's A.N.A. Airliner.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1946</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DUTCH EVACUEES MEET LORD MAYOR.</b></p>  <p style="font-size: small;">At Perth City Council chambers yesterday the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. Totterdell) met representatives of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees, preliminary to the imminent repatriation of a number of Dutch who have been living in the metropolitan area. The representatives expressed gratitude for West Australian hospitality. The photograph shows the president of N.I.W.O.E. (Mr. W. van den Bosch) signing the visitors' book, with the Lord Mayor on the left.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1946</p>	<p><b>FARE WELL TO DUTCH. LORD MAYOR'S GESTURE.</b>  <b>Hopes Evacuees Will Return.</b>  A warm, friendly atmosphere pervaded the Lord Mayor's parlour at the Perth City Council Chambers yesterday when the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. Totterdell) entertained representatives of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees to say farewell. The Consul for the Netherlands in Perth (Mr. E. F. Fethers), who was unable to be present, was represented by Mr. W. J. Downe. The visitors were introduced by the president of the evacuees' organisation (Mr. Van Den Bosch) and the welfare officer (Mr. -J. J. Van Helten). Dutch evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies expect to leave Perth at the end of this month.  "We were very glad to have this opportunity to thank you and the citizens of Perth for the hospitality</p>	

	<p>we have enjoyed during our stay in your beautiful city." Mr. Van Den Bosch told the Lord Mayor. "Now that we shall shortly be leaving these shores we think with gratitude of the material and moral benefits we have received. Wherever we went people were friendly and we felt thoroughly at home."</p> <p>Declaring that the people of Perth would be very happy to see the Dutch evacuees return here as permanent citizens, the Lord Mayor said that during their residence of from six to eight months in Perth, the Dutch had shown themselves to be very well-behaved and responsible citizens. West Australians had been glad to afford them such a haven in our land of plenty and sunshine and would be proud to have them back again. One of their number was to marry a West Australian girl and that was a very desirable thing. "We do need immigrants and W.A. will be glad to have people of your type."</p> <p>Concluding, the Lord Mayor recalled that he had assisted the Dutch organisation to secure a lease of "The Cloisters." When they left he hoped they would be going home to bring other Dutch people back here with them.</p>	
<p>The Daily News, Perth. Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> May 1946.</p>	<p>Dutch Evacuees Await Shipping</p> <p>Shortage of shipping is delaying the return to Java of Dutch evacuees in this State.</p> <p>Stating this today, head of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees, Mr. H. J. W. Blok, said that most of the 625 evacuees in W.A. had been here for four months — the time set down originally for their stay.</p>	<p>The Daily News, Perth. Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> May 1946.</p>

	<p>All Dutch ships were now in the Allied pool and evacuees would have to stay here until the release of a ship from the pool could be obtained. But Mr. Blok is hopeful that the first contingent for Java will leave next month, the remainder in May. Most of the evacuees in this State are living in hotels in the metropolitan area. Some have managed to get rooms or flats.</p> <p>Reason for the majority being kept in the city has been to enable them to be handy to available medical facilities; Westminster Hospital was taken over for the evacuees as a medical treatment centre.</p> <p>Although the time fixed for the stay of evacuees was four months, this time can be extended by a month or two months if doctors believe that evacuees have riot recovered sufficiently to return.</p> <p>But, if after an extension, the progress of some evacuees is still not satisfactory then they will be sent to Holland.</p> <p>Under the original scheme another contingent of evacuees was to have come to Australia after the present contingent, but these plans have since been revised and no more evacuees from Java will come to Australia.</p>	
<p>The Telegraph, Brisbane. Friday 17<sup>th</sup> May 1946</p>	<p>WELFARE OFFICER FAREWELLED Mrs Elsa Dolan, who has been welfare officer for the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for refugees since the arrival of the first evacuees, was given a farewell at Whytecliffe last night by the Dutch. Those now resident at Whytecliffe are the last evacuees left in Brisbane and are awaiting transportation to the East and Holland.</p>	

	<p>Mrs Dolan was presented with a bouquet of flowers and a fruit bowl by little Geby Robinson, of Batavia. Mrs Dolan was born in Amsterdam, and as she speaks Dutch and English she was called upon when the <b>evacuees</b> first arrived here to as welfare officer</p>	
<p>The Daily News, Perth. Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> June 1946</p>	<p>SADNESS REPLACES JOY AT CLOISTERS</p> <p>Because they know that the brief four or five months of family reunion is nearly at an end, and that their families are again about to be divided, a shadow of sadness hangs over the Dutch Club at the Cloisters in St. George's Terrace.</p> <p>The Cloisters has been the meeting place for Dutch people of the Netherlands East Indies recuperating after their privations in the Japanese internment camps.</p> <p>Separated for nearly four years, families have* been reunited there, have sat at the Continental style cafe under the Moreton Bay fig trees.</p> <p>When the Tasman sails on June 13 or 14, taking with her about 70 administrative personnel to Batavia, many families will again be broken up, for the Netherlands East Indies is still very unsettled, and majority of Dutch husbands have elected to send their wives and families back to Holland.</p> <p>These facts were revealed today by state organiser J. J. Nomoacn, of the N.E.I, welfare organisation for evacuees.</p> <p>He said that the Tasman would take with her the first large contingent of Dutch evacuees who were returning from this State to the Indies. About 50 more were expected to follow later. Remainder would return to</p>	



	<p>Holland.  He expected that the first contingent of about 300 bound for Holland would sail aboard the Bloemfontein. the arrival date of which was still uncertain.</p> <p>While a babble of Dutch came from the laughing children on the Cloisters garden round about, he said, 'It is very sad for families, re-united for such a short while, to be again broken up.</p> <p>"We- have all enjoyed the hospitality and friendliness, the sense of freedom that is here. You could call this one of the best climates in the world.'</p> <p>Due to the shipping delay Mr. Rombach said, the lease of the Cloisters had been extended till the . end of August. He expected that they would be able to use the Westminster Hospital as long as necessary, said that when- it was not filled with Dutch people the beds were always available for Australian sick</p>	
<p>The Age,  Melbourne.  Wednesday  5<sup>th</sup> June 1946</p>	<p>CROWDED SHIP  Evacuees to Sail for  N.E.I.  Five hundred evacuees from Sumatra and Java who were interned by the Japanese and have been recuperating in Australia will sail for the Netherlands East Indies in the steamer Tasman at the end of the week.</p> <p>The Tasman which is due to arrive in Melbourne to-morrow morning, has visited Brisbane and Sydney, where approximately 250 evacuees have been taken aboard. Another 200 will join the ship in Melbourne, while the remainder will be picked up in Fremantle, after which the ves</p>	

	<p>sel will said for the Indies.</p> <p>The chief welfare officer of the Netherlands East Indies Welfare Organisation (Mr. H. G. Ferguson) said yesterday that because of the shipping shortage accommodation would be poor. Conditions would be overcrowded, and it was expected that many evacuees would have to sleep in mattresses on the deck. Cooking and eating facilities for the passengers were temporary, and would not be of a high standard.</p>	
<p>The Age, Melbourne. Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> June 1946</p>	<p>EVACUEE SHIP DUE TO-PAY 500 To Return to the N.E.I.</p> <p>Two hundred evacuees from Java and Sumatra who have been billeted in Melbourne for approximately the last six months will join the steamer Tasman to-day for the return voyage to the Netherlands East Indies. The Tasman, which has visited Brisbane and Sydney, will berth at Prince's Pier this morning. She will continue her voyage to the Indies to-morrow, calling in at Fremantle, where more evacuees will be taken aboard.</p> <p>In all, 500 evacuees who have been recuperating in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and West Australia will return to the Indies in the ship.</p> <p>The chief welfare officer of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation (Mr. H. G. Ferguson) said yesterday that the Tasman would be certainly crowded, but no more so than passenger ships leaving these shores for overseas.</p> <p>"The cooking and eating fa</p>	

	<p>cilities," Mr. Ferguson added, "will be first class. They have already been inspected by the head of the medical services of the N.E.I. Government, who has commented favorably on arrangements made and the quality of foodstuffs to be used."</p>	
<p>The Herald, Melbourne. Friday 7<sup>th</sup> June 1946.</p>	<p><b>NO FEDERAL ACTION TO ASSIST DUTCH SHIPS</b> Herald Special Correspondent CANBERRA -Following the disclosure that Australian trades unions will not permit members to repair the damaged Dutch destroyer, Piet Hein, the Commonwealth Government appears to be adopting the policy it followed when waterside unions decided to tie up Dutch merchant ships carrying mercy supplies for the NEI.</p> <p>Since the Minister for the Navy (Mr Makin) called for a statement on the case earlier this week, there has been no indication that the Commonwealth Government proposes to exert any pressure on the unions. There has been no comment in Ministerial quarters on the disclosure, that various unions In the eastern States have directed members not to work the vessel, no rebuke by any senior Minister to the unions concerned, and no indication that the Government proposes to discipline them. At most, if anything has been done, it has been by informal and indirect representation and there is no certainty that even this measure of official assistance has been given to the Dutch Authorities.</p> <p>Mr Makin has claimed that Government-controlled shipyards were too busy with other work to handle the Piet Hein for the Dutch authorities and that a private firm, which he understood</p>	

had been approached, was in no way under his Jurisdiction.

COULD HAVE BEEN REPAIRED HERE !

"It was not, because Australian shipyards were working to capacity, in our case at least, that, the Piet Hein was not repaired When she was at Melbourne, the general manager of Duke's and Orr's Amalgamated Dry Docks Ltd. (Mr Livingstone) said today, "Mr Makin was reported from Canberra to that effect, but that was not the true position, and he has sent me a telegram apologising for any misunderstanding.

"The true position is that we arranged to dock the Piet Hein here in Melbourne on May 14, and work would have been proceeded if the Ship Painters and Dockers' Union had not placed a ban on her.

"We would have been very pleased to have had the work to do, and we would have given a good job, but the union would not touch it."

STORED WINCHES FOR TASMAN

Two deck winches of the Dutch steamer Tasman, which have been stored in Melbourne for four years, were loaded on the vessel before she sailed for Batavia from Prince's Pier today.

The winches were removed when the Tasman was converted to a hospital ship during the war. More than 200 tons of stores and luggage were loaded into the Tasman by Dutch schoolboys of Melbourne, who are to be paid £1 a day for their work by the Netherlands Indies Government Import and Export Office.

A gang of 20 Dutch sailors from HMAS Kalgoorlie turned up to day to help load. About 250 more passengers embarked on the Tasman this afternoon, making conditions more crowded.

Disgusted At  
Boys

Loading Ship

A former Australian P.O.W., disgusted at the necessity for Dutch schoolboys to load the steamer Tasman at Port Melbourne today because wharf-laborers refused to handle it, recalled that many such boys had been slave-laborers under the Japanese.

The ex-P.O.W. Warrant Officer Max Thompson, who is now a radio engineer, had gone down to farewell a Dutch doctor who had treated many Australian airmen and soldiers, including himself in the Japanese prison hospital in Batavia.

He had seen many such boys ; performing identically severe work ! in Batavia, straining at moving1 bags of rice and flour, or unloading timber.

It was a terrible last, memory or Australia for returning Dutch people to see boys having to send a ship off to the Netherlands East Indies because Australians refused To help a wartime ally, he said.



NETHERLAND INDIES welfare workers supplied refreshments to Dutch schoolboys and volunteers from the Dutch Navy who helped load the Tasman at Prince's Pier today after wharf workers had refused to do so. The Tasman is expected to leave Melbourne tonight or early tomorrow with Dutch evacuees who have been recuperating here.

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The West  
Australian.  
Thursday 13<sup>th</sup>  
June 1946

DUTCH EVACUEES.  
FIRST BATCH FOR JAVA.  
Happy Stay in This State.  
"I think the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees in Western Australia has been the best in the Commonwealth and has been an outstanding example of hospitality and kindness. Among our people here there is not one who is not satisfied," the Trade Commissioner in Australia for the Netherlands East Indies (Mr. J. van Hoist Pellekaan) said last night.  
Dutch evacuees to this State were extremely grateful for the hospitality they had received, he said. They considered they had a better time, a better climate and a better reception than those in other parts of Australia. At present there were 620 evacuees from the Netherlands

	<p>Indies in Western Australia. A first contingent of 70 would leave tomorrow in the Tasman for Java, and a further 250 would leave in July in the Bloemfontein for Holland. It was expected that the last of the evacuees would leave this State about the end of August or early in September. The Tasman had already picked up about 460 Dutch evacuees at other Australian ports.</p> <p>"We have accommodated nearly 5,000 Dutch people in Australia and 850 in New Zealand," said Mr. Pellekaan. "In my opinion we could easily have accommodated three or four times as many in both countries. We have received every help from the Australian people, officials and government departments. N.I.W.O.E was 95 per cent staffed with Australians, and they have done a wonderful job."</p> <p>The organisation, he said, would have been capable of catering for 15,000 evacuees in Australia at one time, and he believed they could have been accommodated. The policy of the organisation had been to create accommodation and to seek it in unusual places. Owners of guest houses closed down during the war years had been induced to re-open them, and blankets, sheets and other necessities had been provided through N.I.W.O.E.</p> <p>Mr. Pellekaan arrived from the Eastern States by airliner on Tuesday night. He will return by Sky master on Saturday.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Friday 12<sup>th</sup> July 1946</p>	<p>Dutch Evacuees Farewelled. (By "Avon.") More than 200 grateful and happy Dutch evacuees packed the Old Malt House yesterday afternoon when</p>	

	<p>they were entertained at a farewell party arranged for them by the ex members of the Information and Hospitality Bureau for the Forces. The long room was gay with large bowls of poinsettias, poppies, orange berries, golden jonquils and masses of wattle which gave the decorations a decided Australian flavour. The evacuees, young and old, sat and chatted with their West Australian hostesses and there was a general mingling of the Dutch and English languages.</p> <p>After they had been welcomed by the president of the bureau (Mrs. A. W. Jacoby), the guests enjoyed a number of musical items. The programme was arranged by Mrs. Cecil Treadgold and the artists included Miss Mary Bernet (pianist), Mrs. Vera Rees (violinist), Miss Mavis Tarr (contralto) and Mrs. W. R. Rogers and Miss Jean Brede (accompanists).</p> <p>A vote of thanks to the organisers and for the hospitality of West Australians was proposed by the chairman of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees (Mr. J. J. Rombach)</p>	
<p>The Sun, Sydney. Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> July 1946</p>	<p>OVERCROWDING ON SHIP-DUTCH COMPLAIN</p> <p>Complaint's of overcrowding and discomfort were made today by some of the Dutch people aboard the repatriation motorship Bloemfontein, now berthed in Sydney.</p> <p>The ship is embarking former evacuees from Japanese prison camps in the Dutch East Indies, who have been recuperating in Australia.</p> <p>There are about 600 aboard from Brisbane and Melbourne. Nearly 300 are to go aboard in Sydney on Saturday.</p> <p>By the time more are picked up in Fremantle, the ship will</p>	



be carrying about 1100.  
The grumbling has reached the ears of officials but no formal protest has been made because passengers are longing to get home and fear that allowances may be stopped if they refuse to sail by the vessel.  
They say that they have been given a circular in Dutch to the effect that if they do not sail by the ship, they will lose their claims to leave by another ship.  
No Cutlery "  
Basis of their complaints is that there is overcrowding, insufficient fresh water, and no facilities for washing, drying and ironing clothes; that they have had to provide their own cutlery and mattresses.  
Inquiries today revealed that the Bloemfontein was fitted out as a troopship to carry 2600 Americans.  
Although men are in troop-deck accommodation, sick people, young children and some of the women have been provided with cabin accommodation.  
Not Queen Mary  
Mr. Van Oosten, of the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees, which is in charge of accommodating and victualling the repatriates, said:  
"I have heard no complaints.  
"On a ship like this, complaints are normal. These people are like you Australians who complain about the Australian hotels after six years of war.  
"I know that there are people who desire a cabin, but we can't give them all

	<p>cabins. We haven't a Queen Mary.</p> <p>"As for the water, there are people who would like to lie all day in a fresh water bath with out regard for others.</p> <p>"The ship definitely is not overcrowded. All authorities were consulted before it was decided to put these people aboard."</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Monday 29<sup>th</sup> July 1946</p>	<p>DUTCH EVACUEES. DEPARTURE TODAY. Seventy-five from W.A. Seventy-five of the 260 Dutch evacuees in this State awaiting transport to Holland will leave today by the motor liner Bloemfontein, which reached Fremantle on Saturday from the Eastern States. Originally it was expected that all of them would leave by the ship, but later it was announced that plans had fallen through as there was insufficient suitable accommodation to carry them as well as those embarked in Sydney and Melbourne. After the berthing of the ship a conference was held with officials of the Netherlands East Indies Welfare Organisation, and it was later announced that 75 would be taken from this State.</p> <p>Three holds of the vessel are being used to house the bulk of the evacuees. About 200 elderly people, expectant mothers and mothers with small children are accommodated in four, six and nine-berth cabins. It was stated unofficially on Saturday that the embarkation of all the 260 evacuees from this State would tax the reserve accommodation in the ship which would be necessary in the event of sickness developing on board.</p> <p>The ship is carrying 888 evacuees</p>	

	<p>from Melbourne and Sydney, including a large number of children. Most of them have spent up to eight months in Australia in order to recuperate after long terms of internment under the Japanese in Java. The ship is still fitted out as a troop ship and during the war she carried 2,500 American troops. Several people complained about the lack of space, but all praised the food and the efforts of the crew to make them comfortable.</p>	
<p>The Advertiser, Adelaide. Friday 27<sup>th</sup> Sep 1946</p>	<p>Dutch Nationals Thank Helpers To tile Editor I am, Sir, &amp;c., O.R.E. BRUNNER. Head Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees in SA. Consul of the Netherlands. Sir—Now that the Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation in this State is dosing-down, it is desired to take the opportunity of expressing to the public of South Australia appreciation and thanks for the co-operation, assistance and kindness shown to the many Dutch Nationals who had the privilege of recuperating in this State, after their experience as prisoners of war in the Netherlands East Indies. The task of billeting 200 men, women and children for a lengthy period was lightened by the generosity of citizens who made accommodation available in their homes. Rapid recovery in the health of the evacuees was greatly assisted by the whole-hearted co-operation of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions. With the prevalent shortage of essential commodities, local store</p>	

	<p>keepers did a fine job in fitting these nationals out for a fresh start in life. The willing assistance rendered by the Red Cross Society, WANS, Shell Co, and SA Railways has been greatly appreciated.</p> <p>The activities of this organisation in South Australia will cease this month, but the goodwill shown to these evacuees will doubtless be reflected in increased trade and friendly relations with the people of the Netherlands East Indies.-</p> <p>I am, Sir &amp;c., O.R.E. Brunner. Head Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for Evacuees in SA. Consul of the Netherlands.</p>	
<p>The Argus, Melbourne. Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> October 1946</p>	<p>Dutch Party AS a gesture of thanks for the help they received when they arrived in Australia fresh from Japanese POW camps, Dutch <b>evacuees</b> last night held a cheery party at the <b>Netherlands</b> Forces canteen. About 60 members of the Netherlands Indies <b>Welfare</b> Organisation for <b>evacuees</b> and their relatives were guests at an informal dance. They were received by Mr J. A. Hoekstra, president, and Mr F. C. Wimmers, secretary.</p>	
<p>The West Australian, Perth. Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> October 1946</p>	<p>Mr. J. J. Rombach, supervisor of the <b>Netherlands</b> East Indies <b>welfare</b> organisation for <b>evacuees</b>, will leave Perth by Skymaster today en route to Holland. He will be accompanied by his wife and son.</p>	