

DUTCH DISRUPTING NEW GUINEA RAIDS

By ROBERT ALDEN Special to The New York Times.

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Say Captives Include Some
Regular Indonesian Troops
—Jakarta Denies Role

By ROBERT ALDEN
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HOLLANDIA, Netherlands New Guinea, Jan. 10—The first prisoners of the conflict between the Indonesians and the Dutch for possession of Netherlands New Guinea are in the jail here.

The Dutch say that at least half of them are regular Indonesian soldiers who have taken part in infiltration raids. The rest, the Dutch add, are civilians from near-by Indonesian islands who were impressed into raiding parties by the soldiers.

The Indonesian Government says its army had nothing to do with these events. It ascribes one "raid" to a group of unfortunate Indonesian fishermen who were blown off course and landed in West New Guinea.

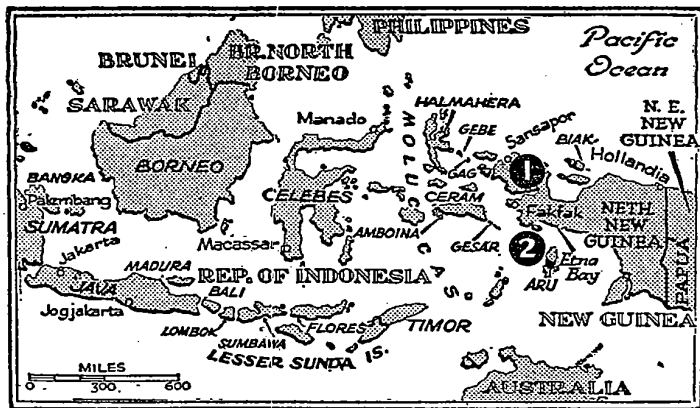
As evidence of their side of the case, the Dutch offer the Indonesian prisoners themselves and the story they tell.

The Dutch say there have been four raids, all with the purpose of making it appear that West New Guinea is in a state of restless ferment. The general expertness with which the raids have been carried out has increased, it was said, although they have met with no success so far.

The first raid, an insignificant affair, took place in 1950, when six men landed at Sansapor, on the northern coast. They were taken into custody.

In January, 1952, forty-three men set sail from the Indonesian island of Gebe and landed at the near-by West New Guinea island of Gag. This raid also was easily handled by the local police.

In the third raid, in May, 1953,



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DUTCH HOLD CAPTIVES: Prisoners are in custody in New Guinea as a result, according to the Dutch, of raids at Sansapor, Gag and Fakfak (1) and Aru (2).

seventeen Indonesians and one Papuan native guide, who had been living in Indonesia, landed near Fakfak, on the western coast. This party had set sail from Gesar, an island just off Ceram, and the Dutch say the soldiers were part of an Indonesian Army detachment stationed in the Celebes.

Dutch Marines were sent to the scene. An exchange of gunfire followed and three Indonesians, including their leader, a sergeant, were killed. Fifteen others were taken prisoner, among them the Papuan guide, some sailors from Gesar and a "political officer. They have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half to six years.

The fourth raid, which took place last October, was by far the most effective. On Oct. 10, twenty-one well-armed Indonesian soldiers landed on the Indonesian island of Aru, just off the West New Guinea coast. The Dutch say the soldiers had come from Amboina, where they were members of the Twenty-fifth Indonesian Infantry Regiment. They also had trained at a special guerrilla-warfare school.

The leader of the group, a 35-year-old Papuan second lieu-

tenant who had left West New Guinea twenty years before, recruited twenty-one natives without informing them of their destination. Their boat sailed on Oct. 19, and on Oct. 21, with the Dutch flag flying, it entered Etna Bay, on the southern coast of West New Guinea.

The raiders penetrated inland, and were engaged by Dutch Marines near Jamur Lake. The raiders then retreated into the jungle and, according to the Dutch, ran into trouble with the natives, who killed five with bow and arrow. The Marines killed four others and twenty-eight were taken prisoner. Five are missing.