

FUTURE OUTLINED FOR NEW GUINEA

Netherlands and Australia Proclaim Joint Policy Aim of Self-Determination

By **WALTER H. WAGGONER**
Special to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Nov. 6—The Netherlands and Australia proclaimed today a common policy on New Guinea. They agreed to promoting ultimate self-determination of the political future of all the peoples of that island.

Many months of discussion between the two Governments concluded in a statement that they would also cooperate in the administration of the "geographically and ethnologically related" areas of the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea, Netherlands New Guinea and Papua, which is an Australian territory.

"In so doing," the statement continued, "the two Governments are determined to promote an uninterrupted development of this process [of strength and cooperation] until such time as the inhabitants of the territories concerned will be in a position to determine their own future."

The effect of the proclamation is a joint denial of Indonesia's claim that Netherlands New Guinea, which Jakarta calls West Irian, is really Indonesian territory. Neither Indonesia nor her claim was mentioned in the statement, however.

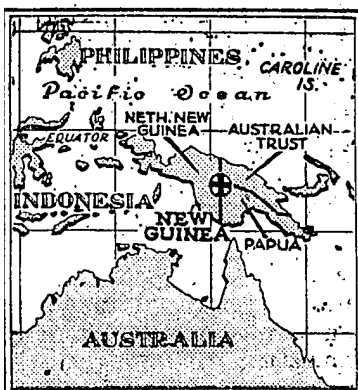
Advancement Stressed

Other points in the Dutch-Australian statement were: The two Governments base their policies toward and responsibility for the territories on "the interests and inalienable rights of the inhabitants" under the United Nations Charter; and the governing powers "are therefore pursuing, and will continue to pursue, policies directed toward the political, economic, social and educational advancement" of the people.

In a separate comment the Dutch Foreign Ministry said the decision to "consolidate and extend" administrative cooperation between the Netherlands and Australia "offers new and significant possibilities." The intention, the statement said, is that "in the administrative field account will be taken to an increasing extent of the ethnological and geographical affinity of the populations of the island."

In that way the two Governments reject Indonesia's contention that Netherlands New Guinea should be Indonesian territory while the other portion of the island could remain under Australian control.

The Dutch-Indonesian dispute over New Guinea has a number of diplomatic repercussions, nevertheless. It is at the heart of worsening relations between The Hague and Jakarta. Because of the United States neutrality on the issue, it also oc-



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The Netherlands agreed with Australia on plans for New Guinea (cross).

asionally strains Dutch-American friendship. Finally, it is what Australia has called the only clashing note in generally harmonious Australian-Indonesian relations.

The Dutch find the main significance of the statement is the fact that Australia now stands publicly side by side with the Netherlands on a policy toward New Guinea. This is more than merely supporting the Dutch policy, officials say here. It is an affirmation by Australia of a common policy

Indonesians Assail Action

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 6—The Indonesian delegation at the United Nations sharply criticized today a joint statement by the Netherlands and Australia regarding the future administration of West Irian.

West Irian is that section of New Guinea to which Indonesia lays claim but which still is occupied by the Netherlands.

A statement by Dr. Ali Sasroamidjojo, head of the Indonesian delegation, called the joint statement by Australia and the Netherlands an attempt to influence the peaceful solution of Indonesia's claim to the western part of New Guinea.