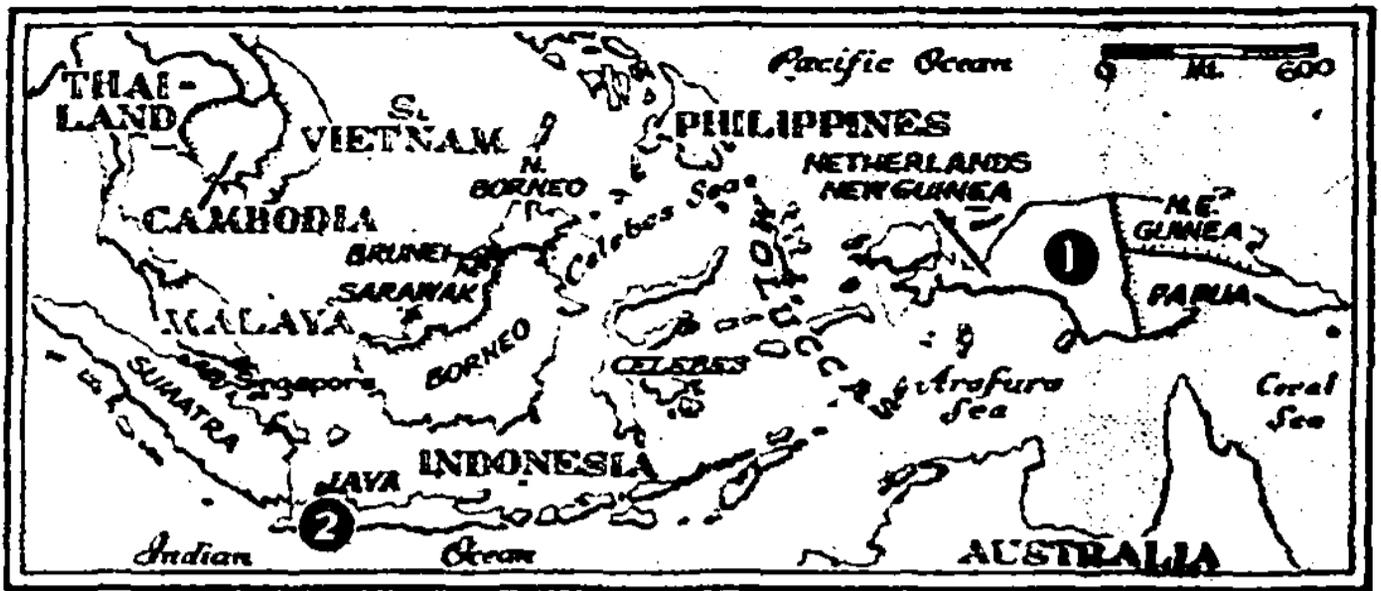


Dutch Offer to Give U.N. Control Over Disputed New Guinea Area



The New York Times

Sept. 27, 1961

The United Nations has been offered jurisdiction over Netherlands New Guinea (1), which Indonesia (2) claims.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 26—The Netherlands offered today to give up all control over Netherlands New Guinea and put the disputed territory under United Nations jurisdiction.

The plan was placed before the General Assembly by Foreign Minister Joseph M. A. H. Luns, who called it a "new concept in the history of decolonization."

Netherlands New Guinea, an area of 151,000 square miles, has been the object of a twelve-year dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The area, called West Irian by Indonesia, was not included in the territories transferred to the new Indonesian republic when it became independent from the Netherlands in 1949.

Control of New Guinea is

divided between the Dutch, who hold the western half, and Australia, which controls the eastern sector under a United Nations trusteeship.

In offering to yield control the Dutch Foreign Minister proposed that as a first step the United Nations send an inquiry commission to New Guinea to organize a plebiscite.

Dr. Luns underscored his Government's willingness to help the Papuan population. He pledged continued financial help and also promised to urge Dutch officials to remain in their jobs as international civil servants.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister elaborated on the plan after his formal address. He said its aim was to make cer-

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tain that a vacuum would not be left when the Netherlands pulled out, as happened a year ago when Belgian authorities abruptly left the Congo, which suffered a political and administrative collapse.

Netherlands officials said their plan offered these innovations: It provides for the withdrawal of the controlling government, but replaces it with the immediate introduction of the United Nations in an executive capacity. It provides for the Netherlands to continue to supply the help to keep the territory stable. Finally, its basic aim is to safeguard the right of the Papuans to decide their own future by self-determination.

Indonesia's initial reaction was to give a flat rejection to the new Dutch plan and assail it as an attempt at the "fragmentation" of Indonesian territory. This point was made by Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo of Indonesia who took the floor a few hours after Dr. Luns spoke.

He promised a fuller answer tomorrow, but he made it clear that Indonesia would oppose the program because she regards the territory as an integral part of Indonesia.

The Netherlands is known to have consulted at least forty governments about her general intentions. The Indonesians were not informed because the two countries do not have diplomatic relations.

In outlining the plan, Dr. Luns recalled in the Assembly that the Netherlands last year had supported a resolution urging an end to colonialism. He said that the present proposal

should indicate that the Netherlands vote was not a "cheap meaningless gesture." Netherlands delegates also have made no secret of their wish to be able to answer Soviet propaganda charges about European colonialists.

As explained by Dr. Luns, the key elements in the decolonization program would be that the Netherlands would relinquish sovereignty over the territory's 730,000 inhabitants. The administration and development of the territory would be brought under "active supervision of the United Nations."

To help insure stability, the Netherlands would continue her financial aid of \$30,000,000 yearly. Further, the Netherlands would ask her 2,800 citizens in the civil service to assist the territory as long as necessary.

Dr. Luns observed that the proposals were so new that the Assembly might wish for a complete and impartial report, which he suggested could be made by an inquiry commission.



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OFFERS A NEW PLAN:
Foreign Minister J. M. A. H.
Luns of the Netherlands ad-
dresses the United Nations
on Netherlands New Guinea.