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Inhoud (Paraphrase) —

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GEHEIM.

Verwezen wordt naar mijn telegram nr. 146.

Nadat uit telegram van Casey bleek, dat het bericht in de New York Times in genen dele kon zijn ingegeven door uitlatingen zijnerzijds, is Oetoyo ontboden en heeft Watt hem het volgende namens Menzies medegedeeld:

1. Dank voor informatie aan Parson.
2. Op 16 November heeft Casey Subardjo medegedeeld, dat de Australische Regering oprakelen van de kwestie Nieuw Guinea betreurt.
3. "While it may be unfortunate" dat de kwestie in verband met de wijziging van de Nederlandse Grondwet naar voren is gebracht, er van Nederlandse kwade trouw geen sprake is en dat er hoegenaamd geen verandering "of substance" is.
4. Australie hangt "cold storage" aan, overtuigd als het is dat dit de beste politiek voor de drie landen is.
5. In het Australisch standpunt aanzien Nieuw Guinea is geen wijziging gekomen.

Inzake de propositie van Subardjo aan Casey, waaromtrent laatstgenoemde U op de hoogte bracht, heeft Watt mij ingelicht. Aan Casey werd opdracht gegeven U, in verband met de moeizaam verkregen verbeterde verhouding tussen Australie en Indonesie, met klem op het hart te drukken er voor te waken, dat wij Indonesie laten merken van het voorstel kennis te hebben genomen; daar Menzies evenwel niet gerust is, dat Casey zulks voldoende duidelijk maakte, deed Watt mij het verzoek dit nogmaals aan U over te brengen.

Naar aanleiding van Uw telegram nr. 110 bericht ik U dat ook External Affairs de persverklaring van Casey niet geheel duidelijk is; zij gaf het volgende commentaar: "He may have gone off the deep end". Tenslotte de Australische Regering heeft het gevoel dat Cochran Indonesie bewust of onbewust heeft opgezet tot deze actie.

TEIXEIRA 147.

PR/CN.

Ter beveiliging van code-verbindingen zijn o.a. de volgende punten van belang:—

1. Op een codetelegram mag telegrafisch niet in open taal worden geantwoord.
2. Over de inhoud van een codetelegram mag niet met verwijzing naar dat telegram per telefoon worden gesproken.
3. Dossiers, welke codetelegrammen bevatten (ook in paraphrase), dienen veilig te worden opgeborgen.
4. Kladpapier, carbonpapier en dergelijke verband houdende met codetelegrammen dienen te worden verbrand (versnipperen is niet voldoende).

AUSTRALIA SEEKS TIES WITH DUTCH

Foreign Chief at the Hague for
Talks on Joint Defense of
Western New Guinea

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Nov. 17—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, arrived here today for two days of conferences with Dutch Cabinet members understood to be aimed at uniting Australian and Dutch New Guinea in military and economic arrangements that would safeguard the island against Indonesian agitation and encroachment of Japanese fishermen.

Australia resolutely opposes any concession to Indonesian claims on the Dutch half of the island, which is regarded as vital to Australian defense. Mr. Casey wants assurances that the Dutch will stand firm and is willing to offer help to bolster their position.

In August, 1950, the then Minister for External Affairs, Percy C. Spender, visited The Hague and made clear to the Netherlands that if she stepped out of western New Guinea, Australia would move in. He also offered aid in economic development, which the Dutch did not accept at a time when they were hoping to reach a settlement with Indonesia. Thereafter negotiations with the Jakarta republic broke down and the deadlock has continued until the present.

Wide Cooperation Sought

Australia is now renewing her proposals for cooperation with the Dutch in a more far-reaching form. They were influenced by reports of Indonesian "occupation" in September of the uninhabited Isle of Browse off the northwestern Australian coast and "poaching" by Japanese fishermen in Australian waters. The Dutch are also worried about the tuna fish industry off Western New Guinea and so this provides an additional common basis for discussion.

Mr. Casey's proposals are believed to include:

1. A joint Australian-Dutch air and sea patrol around New Guinea that would supplement the patrol Australia is already planning off her northwestern coast.
2. Australian assistance in rehabilitating the airfields in Dutch New Guinea built by the United States during the war.
3. Economic assistance in developing the Dutch half of the island to fortify the Netherlands position there.

Talks on Personal Level

The initiative is entirely Australian and no hint is available here of the attitude of the Dutch people who would have to weigh the advantages of the Australian proposal against the hostility that would be aroused in Indonesia. Discussions so far have been on-

ceded by a round of conversations in Paris. Mr. Casey talked to Foreign Minister Dirk U. Stikker, who was understood to have discussed New Guinea with Secretary of State Dean Acheson and with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Dr. Stikker also conferred with Indonesian Foreign Minister Achmad Subardjo, but it is considered unlikely that he tipped him off about the Australian proposals.

Whatever the result of the Paris talks, they apparently got far enough to justify Mr. Casey's meeting a larger group of Dutch ministers. The negotiations started tonight at a dinner at which Premier Willem Drees was host.

TIBETAN ASSEMBLY BACKS CHINESE PACT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KALIMPONG, India, Nov. 17—A Tibetan National Assembly meeting earlier this month ratified the "Chinese-Tibetan" agreement transferring control of foreign affairs, currency and defense to the Chinese Communist Government, according to reports reaching this border town from Lhasa.

Gen. Tung Ko-ha, a senior officer of the Chinese Army, was reported to have arrived in Lhasa recently with a large contingent of Chinese troops. He will relieve Gen. Chang Ching-nu as head of the Peiping mission in the Tibetan capital.

The Chinese troops now in Lhasa are said to number 10,000. To relieve pressure on the acute food shortage in the Forbidden City, the Chinese authorities are said to be moving out part of the military to garrison all outposts on the southern Indian-Tibetan border and to Shigatse, 130 miles west of Lhasa and the spiritual home of the Panchen Lama.

All Tibetan officials and nobles who have sent their children for "Western-style" education to a missionary school in Darjeeling, in west Bengal, have been instructed to call them back.

The Lhasa reports said it was thought likely that the Tibetan children hereafter would be sent to China for higher studies.

LOST PAINTING RECOVERED

Collector Finds in Italy What He Owned in France

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 17 (AP)—Police reported today that a wealthy United States art collector had accidentally found in an art dealer's shop here a painting that had disappeared during the war from his villa at Mentone, France.

The police report said that the collector, Alan May de Courcy of San Rafael, Calif., and Washington, D. C., made the discovery during a visit here recently. The painting is of a masked child and is attributed to Jean Germain Drouais, an eighteenth century French artist.

Mr. De Courcy, the police report said, declared that the painting was one of a collection that disappeared after Italian and German troops had occupied his villa.

