

FORECASTS (for 24 hours from 6 a.m.): CITY: Showery periods, Bleak S winds, strong on the coast. Max. temp. 52 deg. N.S.W.: Highland snowshowers, constricting to the Snowy Mountains. Showers on coast and ranges with bleak S winds extending North. Severe frosts developing.

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N.G. WAR 'PREVENTED,' SAYS BARWICK Policy Of Australia 'Will Prove Right'

NOT TH

CANBERRA, Tuesday.--The role of Australia and its allies in the West New Guinea dispute had helped to prevent a large-scale war between Holland and Indonesia, the Minister for External Affairs, Sir Garfield Barwick, said today.

Sir Garfield, in a statement to the House of Representatives, was outlining the Government's attitude to the settlement of the dispute which Holland and Indonesia signed on August 15.

The agreement provides for the handing over of West New Guinea to Indonesia after May 1, 1963.

Sir Garfield said Australia's policy on West New Guinea would in time prove to be not only right, but "creditable and valuable to Australia and Australia's best interests."

There were rowdy scenes while Sir Garfield spoke. As he ended his speech, a Labour member called: "Disgusting," and, "What a shameful document."

The Acting Leader of the Opposition, Mr E. G. Whitlam, who spoke after Sir Gar-

field, accused the Government of "improvisation, procrastination and capitulation" in its West New Guinea policy.

Mr Whitlam clashed several times with the Treasurer, Mr H. E. Holt, when he accused the Government of trying to avoid a full-scale debate on the issue.

NO 'SENSE OF FOREBODING'

The agreement, signed in New York last week, provides for the transfer of West New Guinea to Indonesia by next May, with a United Nations administration in the meantime.

It also lays down that the Papuans will exercise self-determination on their future by 1969.

Sir Garfield made these points:

The agreement signed last week had ended a dispute which seemed bound to lead to a large-scale war in which the inhabitants would have borne the brunt of the suffering.

War in the Territory would have extinguished any hope of the Papuans for self-determination.

Sir Garfield said it would have been "preferable" if the dispute had been settled without the "forceful manifestations" of the last few months.

"But I believe that the efforts of the United States and others, including Australia, have prevented the outbreak of hostilities from which nobody in the area, including the Papuan inhabitants, could have profited," he said.

Sir Garfield said the solution accorded with the desire of Holland to relinquish the Territory and the desire of all that the indigenous people should choose their future.

He rejected suggestions that the dispute should have gone to the United Nations. He said a solution in the Security Council would have been frustrated by a Soviet veto, and the General Assembly was "ill equipped" to solve the problem.

Sir Garfield said it would be wrong to begin Australia's new "closer association" with Indonesia in any sense of foreboding or recrimination.

"We have proclaimed our friendship for the peoples of neighbouring Asia, including

specifically the peoples of Indonesia," he said. "I am sure that we will continue to do so, and enrich our own and their economies and cultures and broaden and deepen the security and stability of the area in which we live."

Principle And Co-operation

Mr Whitlam said the Government should ensure that it followed a policy of principle and co-operation over West New Guinea. He said there were serious gaps in Sir Garfield's statement - no reference to asylum for Papuans, to a non-aggressive pact with Indonesia or to Australia's agreement with Holland in 1957 on administration of the island.

Mr Whitlam said the principle of self-determination for the West New Guinea people had never been in the "forefront" of Government statements on the dispute since 1954. Since then, emphasis on

self-determination had declined in Australia's statements.

The Australian Government had also moved away from its earlier expressed opposition to any change in the status of West New Guinea.

Mr Whitlam said that although Australia in 1959 received guarantees of no use of force by Indonesia, the agreement made last week had undoubtedly been arrived at after armed infiltration and threat of force.

Australia had also refused to co-operate with the United Nations in 1954, 1956 and 1957, when there was a majority in the Assembly favouring U.N. handling of the dispute.

If Australia had not been foremost in keeping the dispute out of the United Nations, the matter would probably have been settled then with closer regard for the principle of self-determination than shown now.

DIFFICULTIES OF AGREEMENT

Sir Garfield, in his statement said the first step towards the agreement were taken when secret exploratory discussions between representatives of the two Governments began near Washington in March.

They took place in the presence of Mr Ellsworth Bunker, designated by the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, as his representative.

After an initial setback on March 22, when these exploratory discussions were suspended, Mr Bunker in April submitted to both parties the outline of a compromise plan to settle the dispute.

This outline—which became known as the "Bunker proposals"—provided for the transfer of administration from Holland to a United Nations authority over a period of one year, and for subsequent transfer to Indonesia during another year.

What had now been agreed followed closely the plan outlined by Mr Bunker. Some of the timing had been altered and some details not previously specified had been added, but the overall framework was the same.

Sir Garfield said mutual suspicions and distrust, built up over the long years for which the dispute had endured, and from the events which preceded and attended the transfer of all the other parts of the former Dutch East Indies, materially increased the difficulties of reaching a solution.

Sea And Air Landings

Incursions by Indonesia began with sea-borne landings against islands of the west coast of the New Guinea mainland, and were followed from April by a series of paratrooper landings, involving hundreds of men dropped over a wide area of West New Guinea.

The Dutch authorities had taken steps to resist such incursions and, by reinforcement, to increase their capacity so to do, while the Indonesian authorities sought to maintain and strengthen the forces they had introduced.

These actions, although the forces directly engaged were small, created a highly explosive situation which not only involved the two parties but which also could well have escalated to the stage where outside Powers would have been drawn in and large-scale and embittering warfare begun.

"No Rights Or Claims"

Australia had no rights or claims to the Territory, but it had an interest, and the Government had always expressed that interest, in the ultimate ability of the indigenous people to choose their future.

Accordingly, the Government had maintained constant, vigorous diplomatic encouragement to the parties to settle their differences peacefully, and, in doing so, to ensure the ability of the Papuan population to make that choice. There could have been no certainty that warfare would result in such a

choice for the people of West New Guinea," said Sir Garfield.

"Indeed, I think that warfare would have lessened the chance." On July 13—four months after the negotiations were suspended—discussions were resumed near Washington, once more in the presence of Mr Bunker.

After several days the Indonesian Foreign Minis-

ter, Dr Subandrio, went to West New Guinea to participate. Even at this stage the

- Sir Garfield's statement continued, P. 6. • Whitlam's reply, P. 6. • Bishop's warning, P. 4.

Surprise East German Aid For Migrant

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A.A.P.-Reuter).—A 77-year-old East German grandmother today crossed into West Berlin on her way to America—with the full support of East German authorities.

She is Mrs Helena Gruebna, who will live in Michigan with a daughter she has not seen for 25 years. Mrs Gruebna is the first German known to have received support from East German authorities in a quest to migrate to the United States. She said her local Burgermeister (mayor) helped her get the necessary papers. He obtained permission for a visit to West Berlin to see the American Consul authorities. She will leave tomorrow on her first plane flight for Jackson, Michigan, where her daughter, Mrs Gilbert Reuter, lives. There she will see her five grandchildren for the first time.

Govt. Defeated In House—55-54

CANBERRA, Tuesday. — The Government late tonight suffered its first defeat in the House of Representatives since coming to power nearly 13 years ago.

Opposition members stood and cheered when the Speaker, Sir John McLeay, announced the Government had lost by one vote—55 to 54.

Although a great prestige victory for the Opposition, the loss is not vital to the Government.

The vote was on a procedural issue—the "gagging" of the debate on the motion to adjourn the House.

The House was in uproar for several minutes after the vote, until the Government reversed the effect of the division by winning a later division, 56-55.

The illness of five Government members and the absence of one other caused the Government's defeat.

Precipitated Its Own Defeat

The missing member was Mr H. J. Bais (Lib. N.S.W.), who was taking a phone call when the division bells started ringing. The Government won the second division when Mr Bais and one of the sick Government members, Mr G. D. Erwin (Lib. Vic.), came into the House to vote. The Government precipitated its own defeat when the Minister for Supply, Mr A. Fairhall, moved that the House adjourn after the Budget debate and immediately followed this by moving that the "question now be put"

at 10.45, the Speaker checked the tally sheets and announced: "Order. Result of the division—Ayes 54, noes 55. The question therefore is resolved in the negative."

In excited groups, Opposition members juiced to their feet and cheered. Sir John McLeay called Mr E. J. Ward (Lab. N.S.W.) who started to speak amid the uproar.

The Treasurer, Mr Holt, called: "You took advantage of a few sick men and was drowned by Opposition interjections."

Mr Holt conferred hastily with the Minister for Supply, Mr A. Fairhall, and the Minister for Repatriation, Mr R. W. C. Swartz.

Extension Of Time Defeated

When Sir John told Mr Ward that his time had expired, Mr J. F. Cope (Lab. N.S.W.) moved that Mr Ward be granted an extension. Sir John put the motion, the Opposition roared "Aye" and the Government replied with an equally loud "No." Sir John ruled that the noes had it and the Opposition forced another division. Mr Erwin then walked into the Chamber—in Liverpool and visibly shaking. To a tense and hushed House, Sir John announced the result of the division—Ayes 55, Noes 56. With the count completed



Blazing Jet In Sea: 80 Escape

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 21 (A.A.P.-Reuter).—At least 80 of the 101 passengers and crew are reported to have escaped when a Brazilian DC-8 jet airliner crashed into the sea in flames during take-off from Rio de Janeiro last night.

The four-engine airliner veered off the runway, crashed through a sea wall and plunged into Guanabara Bay.

Survivors climbed on to the wings before the wreckage sank in 15 ft of water about 500 yards from the shore.

Rescue launches raced to pick up survivors while searchlights swept the water of the bay.

Most of those who escaped were treated in hospital for burns. Rescuers are searching for possible victims who could have been swept away as the plane hit the water.

The Panair do Brasil airliner, bound for London and Paris, was carrying 92 passengers, including six children, and a crew of nine.

Some reports said it hit a petrol dump on the edge of the airfield before plunging into the bay.

The airport is on Governor's Island in Guanabara Bay. A bridge connects the island with the mainland. One eyewitness said the

pilot tried desperately to halt the plane before it skidded off the runway.

A member of a Soviet delegation of seven, returning home from a medical congress, is among the dead. A two-month-old girl was also killed.

The only member of the Brazilian crew who died in the crash was a stewardess, Fernanda Fortunata. She died while being given first aid.

Rescuers said one woman, carrying a baby in her arms, swam about half a mile to a landing stage, where she collapsed and died. The baby was saved.

Eyewitnesses said the airliner veered off the runway at an angle of 30 degrees, crashed through a 4ft-high concrete wall reinforced with iron bars and a row of wooden posts, before plunging across the road skirting the airfield and plunging into the bay.

"Didn't Want To Rise"

One engine dropped off at the edge of the water. A second engine "broke" off about 10ft further on.

An airline official said the pilot, Renato Cesar, reported: "I tried to lift the plane off the runway, but it didn't want to rise."

An airport policeman who saw the crash said: "The pilot braked violently as the plane approached the end of the runway."

The plane appeared to lose balance and one of its engines was torn off as it left the runway.

"Sparks from the plane's belly set the other two engines on fire and the plane plunged into the sea in flames."

One of the rescuers, Francisco Silva, said he recovered five bodies from the submerged wreckage.

The Brazilian delegate to the disarmament conference in Geneva, Dr Josue de Castro, was reported among the passengers. He is a former president of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Concern On Road Of Opera House

By Our State Correspondent

The State Government is understood to call this week level conference Sydney Opera largely because it concerned with the cost of the sail-like

The Danish arch Joern Utzon, will Sydney by air tomorrow for the fall will begin tomorrow

Mr Utzon will bepanied by Mr O'Connell, principal of the firm of engineering project, and Mr G. Heffron, a partner.

They are coming Government's request. The Premier, Mr Heffron, said today the conference extend beyond Fri

Heffron To Public Inform

He would issue a statement to keep the public informed. Government are perturbed by estimate by a Lib. committee that the House and associated ultimately may cost million, against its cost's original estimate of \$4.8 million.

The Government believed, wants a further sh in estimates. According to sources, Cabinet concerned at the et problems involved in the unique roof

The article in the Sydney Morning Herald, Mr Tucker, said yesterday felt confident th House stage facility be adequate for a purposes.

He said he had minutes on Monday the chairman of House Committee Haviland, inspect plans.

London Robot Train Plan

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A.A.P.-Reuter).—A new underground railway line to be tunnelled across London may have fully automatic driverless trains. The new line, the first to be built for 50 years, will be the most modern in the world, with closed circuit television to speed traffic. The line will have 11 modern stations in the 11 miles from Victoria in West London, to Walthamstow on the east side of the city. It will have a capacity of 32,000 passengers an hour—equal to a 14-lane motorway.

Mr Reg Bra