New Airlift Protests By Reds Called Only 'Harassing' Move

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—American air authorities today regarded as "just another harassing attempt" a Russian protest alleging hundreds of violations of flying regulations by American and British planes of the Berlin airlift.

They said "some sort of an answer" would be sent to Lt. Gen. M. I. Dratvin, Soviet deputy military governor, who made the protest. In this newest of a long series of allegations since the airlift began more than three months ago, Gen. Dratvin claimed 656 violations by the RAF and 86 by American planes in the air corridors leading to Berlin in the period from August 20 to October 1.

Most of the violations, the Russian claimed, were low altitude flying which "imperil safety." In the past, most of Gen. Dratvin's periodic protests have been rejected by the Western Allies as baseless and unwarranted.

U. S. Protests Not Acknowledged.

American authorities said the Russians still had not acknowledged vigorous protests made by the United States last week against the buzzing of two American supply planes by nine Soviet Yak fighters in the Berlin-Hamburg air corridor.

Meanwhile, the British-licensed German press service reported Communist headquarters had ordered German worker engaged at airlift airports who belong to Communist-controlled trade unions to "deliver detailed information on airlift cargoes."

This report said the Communists also claimed to have "received valuable information" about alleged shipment fo United States Army weapons from Communist dock workers at Bremen.

Americans Unconcerned.

American authorities said they were unconcerned about what the Communists could learn about airlift shipments since cargo totals were made public daliy.

On the political front Berliners awaited United Nations consideration of the Berlin dispute.

A Socialist rally cheered Otto Suhr, speaker of the anti-Communist city assembly, when he accused the Russians and their German Comunist allies of creating the Berlin crisis through their efforts to seize full political and economic control here.

Atomic

(Continued From First Page.)

meeting dealing with the Berlin blockade.

Cites Public Confusion.

Mr. Austin struck at repeated Russian demands for destruction of existing stock piles of atomic weapons. He said the casing for the bomb can be made in any machine shop.

No one, he added, has called for destruction of the nuclear fuel that goes into the bomb. That being so, he argued, it is only confusing to the public to demand destruction of the stockpiles and to say the nations will talk about controls later.

Mr. Manuilsky spoke for 50 minutes and repeated most of Mr. Vishinsky's assertions.

The majority of the committee wants control by a world agency operating outside of the Security Council veto area, and with full powers of inspection. Russia's plan calls for an international commission, subject to the veto. Russia has not agreed with the West on how far inspection shoud go.

New Zeland and Sweden both supported the majority control plan and called for establishment of effective international control of the production of atomic energy.

Sweden is working on an atomic energy project of her own, but said it is willing to limit its sovereignty to make control possible.

Marseille, France, shipped $51,902 worth of essential oils to the United States in a recent month.

Helicopter of Size Equal to C-54 Ordered by U. S.

By the Associated Press

A helicopter with a fuselage as big as a 44 passenger transport plane has been ordered by the Air Force.

The machine is being developed by the Piasecki Helicopter Corp., Morton, Pa. It now builds the navy's "rescuer", a tandem twin rotor helicopter which can carry ten persons.

In addition to its large fuselage, the new helicopter will be designed to carry a capsule on its underside for extra passengers or cargo.

The helicopter will be known as the XH-16. Piasecki officials said it will be about the size of a C-54 or DC-4, the 44-passenger four-engine transport now widely used over the world. However, no actual capacity, speed or range figures were announced.

The XH-16 will be all-metal, with a rotor at each end of the body. Two of the craft have been ordered and are to be ready within two years.

Peru

(Continued From First Page.)

naval armory, Fort Royal Phillip and the national slaughterhouse.

The government declared a stage of seige and sent large troop contingents to Callao to bolster the army garrison there. An army source said the number of killed and wounded at the Callao garrison was heavy because it was attacked by rebels on shore and from warships at sea.

The number of casualties aboard the rebel-seized warships also was believed to be high because they were strafed throughout the afternoon by army planes. The ships countered with anti-aircraft fire.

Tanks Moved Into Position.

By early evening government forces had crushed the rebels at Fort Royal Phillip and the naval academy, while the remnants of the insurgents ashore still were holding out in the armory and slaughterhouse.

Tank-supported infantry then moved to the fringes of the two holdout spots and were preparing to launch an attack when the revolutionists surrendered.

Col. Pielago said the bloodiest fighting was at Fort Royal Phillip where aviation forces joined rebel sailors. They fought stubbornly and continued firing from rooftops after loyal forces already were inside the fort. To end the fighting there, the army had to carry out detailed mopping up operations.

The newspaper El Comercia said that as the army overwhelmed the rebels on shore, the cruiser Almirante Grau and the destroyer Villar, two of the vessels seized by the insurgents, sailed into Callao Bay to surrender.

The revolt did not spread to Lima, five miles from Callao. The port city has a population of about 85,000.

Polio

(Continued From First Page.)

The birth was about a month premature.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Oct. 4 (AP).—Twelve-year-old Connie Harding, who sold dolls to aid the polio fight before she was striken with the disease, may be released from the hospital Wednesday for a sad homecoming.

Connie Harding

Her mother, Mrs. Sid T. Harding, 35, will be buried that day. Mrs. Harding died Friday, a victim of polio.

Connie was taken from the isolation ward at McKennan Hospital yesterday and was told by her father, a milk bar owner, of the funeral plans.

'She took the news bravely," Mr. Harding said. He added that Connie will not attend the services.

Soviet Note Proposes Four-Power Talks on Whole German Issue

By Eddy Gilmore
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—Russia proposed today that the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers meet to consider the Berlin crisis and the whole German situation.

The Soviet proposal was included in a note to the United States, Britain and France made public by Tass, official Soviet news agency.

The note was a reply to the Western power notes of September 26 breaking off four-power negotiations on the Berlin crisis and announcing the question would be taken to the United Nations Security Council.

Shortly before the start of Security Council debate on the Berlin crisis today, the Russians insisted the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Security Council.

Threat to Peace Denied.

They contended it was a matter to be settled by the four occupation powers and denied Western statements that the Berlin blockade is a threat to international peace and security.

The note declared: "The United States government's declaration that a situation has arisen which allegedly threatens international peace and security does not correspond with the real state of affairs and constitues nothing more than a means of pressure and an attempt to use the United Nations for the achievement of its aggressive aims."

The Russians proposed that the directive to the four military commanders in Germany, drawn up after a long series of four-power talks in the Kremlin, should be used as a basis for settling the Berlin situation.

The note detailed the Soviet version of the agreement reached in the Kremlin talks with Soviet Prime Minister Stalin and Foregin Minister Molotov and included what it said was the text of the directive.

Western Powers Blamed.

It blamed the three Western powers for failure to reach an agreement to end the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

The note asserted the Western powers "are striving in fact to govern in a sense of money and finance also the Soviet occupation zone of Germany in order to deprive the U. S. S. R. of its legal rights also in this part of Germany and in the end to evict the Soviet Union from there."

The Soviets claimed the American notes and statements on the four-power negotiations had seriously distorted the content of the Moscow talks, the statements made by Mr. Stalin, and of vital portions of the negotiations, and also had omitted essential information.

The Soviet note concluded:

"The Soviet government proposes that the agreed directive of August 30 to the commanders in chief in Germany be recognized as an agreement between the U. S. S. R., the United States, Great Britain and France on the basis of which the situation in Berlin must be settled.

"The Soviet government proposes to call together the Council of Foreign Ministers in order to review the situation in Berlin and also the question of Germany as a whole in correspondence with the Potsdam agreement of the four powers."

The note said "the problem of the Berlin situation is closely connected with that of Germany as a whole, with the dismemberment of Germany, and with the creation of a separate government in Western Germany * * *."

Long List of Grievances.

In reviewing the Kremlin talks the note said, "Premier Stalin expressed the insistent wish that the governments of the U. S. A., Great Britain and France should postpone fulfilment of the London decisions regarding the establishment of a government of the western part of Germany until representatives of the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A., Great Britain and France could meet together to discuss the question of Germany as a whole."

The Russians listed a long series of grievances against the Western powers, including establishment of the British-American bizone, separate currency reform in the Western occupation zones, and the plan for setting up a Western German government.

"Latterly, particularly in connection with the realization of the Marshall Plan, a real danger has been created of a war economic potential being re-established in Western Germany, a situation that violated the Potsdam agreement among the powers and contradicts the interests of all peace-loving countries," the note declared.

"By their separate actions in the western zones of Germany and in the three sectors of Berlin the three powers have destroyed the system of quadripartie administration of both Germany and Berlin, and thereby have undermined the legal basis which insured their right to participation in the administration of Berlin."

Agreement Held Possible.

The Russians said the directive to the four military governors did not provide for control by the proposed four-power financial commission over the issue of currency in Berlin. They said the Western powers, however, insisted during the Berlin talks on control over currency issue "in an effort to subject the economy of the entire Soviet zone to their control."

The note claimed a four-power agreement on the functions of the financial commission could be reached if the directive were closely followed.

It claimed also that the four powers could agree on Soviet demands for control of air transport between Berlin and the Western occupation zones. The note said this was needed to prevent possible imports of currency into Berlin.

The Soviets quoted United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith as saying in a Kremlin meeting September 18:

"It is fully understandable the Soviet government should want to have certain guarantees against the use of air transport for illegal dals or black market operations. Satisfactory guarantees of such a type could be easily assured."

The note said "if the governments of the three powers recognize this declaration as correct, then the Soviet government considers it to be fully possible to settle this question on a mutually satisfactory basis."

The Soviet note was received at the Western embassies here about midnight and staffs of the respective missions worked all night to translate the note and send it to their capitals and to high officials at the U. N. sessions in Paris. Ambassador Smith is in the United States, but informed sources said he was expected back in Moscow by next Sunday.

U. N.

(Continued From First Page.)

ternational agreements signed by these powers," he declared.

Mr. Vishinsky referred to the latest Soviet note and asked: "Isn't it strange * * * that this organ (the Council of Foreign Ministers) has been frozen out? This organ that was set up to deal with question relating to Germany * * *?"

Mr. Vishinsky said Article 107 of the U.N. charter forbade the Security Council to discuss the German question.

Belgian Delegate Fernand Van Langenhove objected to Mr. Vishinsky's speech on a point of order. He said the Soviet's remarks were premature.

If the question was put on the Security Council agenda, he said, it did not settle whether the Security Council was competent to discuss the matter. He said the question of the agenda should be discussed before the merits of the matter were debated.

Mr. Vishinsky disagreed and said adoption of the agenda meant the Council considered itself competent to deal with the subject.

"If we accepted an item on the agenda and then found we were not competent to discuss it, what would we do then?" he asked.

Mr. Vishinsky then said:

"Does such a threat to peace and security exist? * * * Isn't it really an excuse? Gentlemen, you have got the wrong address."

Mr. Vishinsky's voice rose as he again demanded that the East-West dispute be sent to the proper "legal" body—the Council of Foreign Ministers.

"I insist that this agenda which includes the item on Berlin should not be approved," he said. "We shall not be parties to such violations (of the U. N. Charter)."

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States deputy delegate and Columbia University professor of international law took over the American seat from Mr. Austin. Dr. Jessup declared that today's Soviet note did not change the situation.

"The Soviet government still refuses to remove the blockade of Berlin and thus to remove the threat to peace," he said.

He said he had "rather expected the Soviet delegate would object" to putting the Berlin dispute on the agenda. The Soviet note, he said, "revealed the intent to resort to this maneuver."

The Western powers—Britain, France and the United States—pressed the charges before the Council in spite of a last-minute Soviet effort to transfer the dispute to the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers.

Western Leaders Confer.

United States Secretary of State Marshall, Britain's Ernest Bevin and their top advisers on German affairs met with French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman in Mr. Schuman's office as the Security Council debated the Berlin crisis, a French spokesman reported.

They had before them fully translated texts of the Russian note, received in the early hours of this morning, which replied to their notice to the Kremlin last week that they considered direct East-West negotiations for a Berlin settlement a failure.

Their conference continued for more than two hours and ended without immediate announcement of what conclusions, if any, were reached.

American and British officials said before the three ministers met that the Russian note had not changed the essential circumstances of the East-West dispute over Berlin.

They stressed that Russia's call for a foreign ministers' meeting to discuss Berlin and other German problems "ducked the issue" because it ignored the basic Western demand that the Russians lift their Berlin blockade.

The foreign ministers are expected to decide whether they intend to reply to the Russian note.

Propaganda Maneuver Seen.

Other Western power officials expressed the view privately that the Russian note was mainly important as a propaganda maneuver. What the Russians apparently want, these officials said, is to impress members of the Security Council that the Soviet Union is still willing to settle things on a friendly basis.

The note did not suggest a place or date for the proposed Foreign Ministers' Council meeting. A Moscow dispatch pointed out, however, it was apparent the Russians would agree to a Paris meeting, since three of the four power foreign ministers already are here.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov did not come to Paris for the U. N. autumn meeting and Mr. Vishinsky heads the Russian delegation.

If the case finally gets full consideration by the Council, there were indications the Russians would veto or ignore any decision the U. N. makes.

Spokesmen for the Western powers here said politics in Berlin and Germany is not the issue. They said the issue is the Berlin blockade and that the Western powers' aim in going to the Security Council is to get the blockade lifted.

The United States, Britain and France decided it would not be useful to continue their talks with Russia, the spokesmen said, and that they must go to the U. N. When they filed charges against Russia with the Security Council last week, they said Russia was attempting to gain political objectives illegally in Berlin.

Peace Threat Charged.

The Western powers also charged Russia with seeking to take over the whole city in violation of a previous agreement. Finally, they said, Russia has created a threat to international peace and security. They asked the Security Council to consider the Berlin case under Chapter VII of the U. N. Charter.

That chapter contains provisions under which the U. N. could invoke the most severe measures against Russia, if the Council so decided. These measures could range from a mere recommendation that the four powers get together, to actual war against any nation convicted of being an aggressor or a threat to peace.

However, any one of the five great powers—the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China—can use a veto under this chapter to kill any decision.

War against a convicted nation by U. N. forces—which have not yet been formed—can be undertaken only if the five great powers plus two other members of the Council agree to it.

If the Council decision is vetoed and if the Western powers then take the case to the General Assembly, the Russians are expected by delegates here to ignore the decision and boycott any body that might be formed to investigate the Berlin situation.

ECA

(Continued From First Page.)

the week-end, ECA reported that through September 29 it had allotted a total of $2,012,055,851 to participating countries. This is not quite half the money available for outright grants, apart from $1,000,000,000 authorized for repayable loans.

The report to Congress noted that commerce between ERP nations and Eastern Europe has been reviving despite the strain on certain Eastern nations of reparation payments to Russia.

At the same time, the report continued. ECA "must carefully observe the movement of goods in east-west trade." This must be done, it said, in the light of security interests of the United States and because Congress stipulated that the agency must not finance the supply of materials incorporated into products shipped by participating countries in Eastern Europe if these products would be denied export licenses by the United States.

Other highlights of the report included:

1. The stipulation in the Foreign Aid Appropriations Act that no commodities are purchased in bulk with ECA funds at prices higher than those prevailing in the United States at time of purchase "has had the effect of limiting the procurement of certain commodities from off-shore sources."

2. Even if goals for agricultural production are attained by 1950-51, over-all food consumption in the participationg countries will probably fall below the levels of 1938.

3. As the advance planning for procurement takes effect, Government transactions will decline and the use of private trade channels will be increased to the maximum extent possible—as directed by Congress.

4. ECA is working closely with the FBI to insure a complete security and loyalty investigation of all its employes.

Not Solving China's Problems.

In a brief report on the China Aid Program, ECA said that during the quarter authorizitations for that country amounted to $26,500,000—$1,100,000 for purchase of bread grains in the United States, $13,000,000 for United States cotton, $11,600,000 for rice from Burma and Siam and $800,000 for shipping costs.

The agency commented that "it is clear from the legislative history of the China Aid Act and the economic difficulties which confront China at this time that assistance of the magnitude authorized would not by itself provide a solution to China's problems.

ECA said it was experiencing difficulties in fully informing some 270,000,000 persons in the participating countries of ECA's contribution to their countries.

This was blamed on (1) information media in some countries are not as extensive or effective as in the United States, and (2) in many countries leading newspapers are allied with the Communist Party, and "therefore, are violently hostile to the ECA program."

It said months of painstaking effort will be needed to develop a real understanding of ECA operations and purposes. Nevertheless, ECA added, the co-operation of participating governments "has been of great assistance in the information program."

Crash Injuries Fatal To Front Royal Man

William Richett, 42, of Front Royal, Va., died in George Washington Hospital here yesterday of injuries suffered in an automobile accident Thursday near Front Royal. Police said Mr. Richett's car smashed into the back of a truck while he was driving on Route 522, north of the town. He was transferred from Front Royal Hospital to George Washington Friday.

Originally from Hagerstown, Md., Mr. Richett had been employed as a mechanic at the Wall Auto Co. in Front Royal.

Rotarians to Hear Arnold

Harry E. Arnold of Baltimore, governor of the 180th district of Rotary International, will be a guest of the Rotary Club of Washington at its luncheon meeting at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday at the Mayflower Hotel.

Television Screen To Show Surgery To 4,000 Doctors

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—A series of surgical operations and clinical procedures will be transmitted on television from the University of Pennsylvania Hospital to Convention Hall this week.

The broadcast will be witnessed by 4,000 physicians and surgeons gathered at Convention Hall for the centennial celebration of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

The surgical-television programs are arranged for tomorrow and Wednesday mornings with 35 physicians and surgeons participating in proceedings at the hospital 500 yards from the hall.

Surgical operations to be televised will comprise obstetrical and gynecological procedure, including a Caesarian section; the blue baby operation, gastric and biliary tract surgery.

Smith, Kline and French laboratories is sponsoring the new technique for teaching of medicine and surgery with Radio Corp. of America operating special facilities for the proceedings.

Man Stabbed and Robbed While Sitting in Auto

Edward Parker, 33, colored, 933 N street N.W., is in Gallanger Hospital with head cuts after being stabbed and robbed early today.

He told police he was sitting in his automobile at Eleventh street and New York avenue N.W. when two colored men walked up and demanded his money. Before he gave them his $12, he told police, one of the men drew a knife and cut him about the head.

In another robbery yesterday, Gong Bing Wung, a waiter, reported to police that his wallet, containing $180 in bills, was taken from a chair in his room at 913 New York avenue N.W. while he was taking a bath. Police said entry was through a window off a fire escape outside the fourth-floor apartment.

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STOCKHOLM*	$ 569.30	$199.30
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ATHENS*	$ 801.60	$141.60
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