

PARTIAL TEXT

Russians Complain Of U. S. Violation

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP).—Here is a partial text of the Soviet note of protest to the United States yesterday as transmitted by Tass:

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics refers this note to the Government of the United States of America in connection with the new gross violation of the airspace of the Soviet Union by a United States Air Force plane.

An unidentified military aircraft heading for the frontier of the Soviet Union was sighted by the aerial observation service of the Soviet anti-aircraft defense forces over the Barents Sea, in the vicinity of the Kola Peninsula, on July 1, 1960. A fighter plane was sent up to identify the nationality of the plane and prevent it from invading the territory of the USSR.

The pilot of the Soviet fighter plane established that the unidentified plane was a bomber with markings of the United States Air Force. The American plane violated the state frontier of the USSR 22 kilometers (14 miles) north of the Svyatol Nos Cape and was moving in the direction of the city of Archangel.

Signals Given

Despite the signals given by the Soviet fighter plane to follow it and to prepare for landing, the violating plane continued moving deeper into the air space of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the order issued to the armed forces of the Soviet Union on safeguarding the Soviet frontiers the violating plane was shot down at 1803 (6:03 p.m.) Moscow time over Soviet territorial waters east of Svyatol Nos Cape.

Some time later a Soviet ship picked up in the territorial waters of the USSR two members of the crew of the American plane that was shot down. They were the plane's navigator, first lieutenant of the United States Air Force, John Richard McCone of Missouri, actually from Tonganoxie, Ky., born in 1932, and co-pilot, first lieutenant of the United States Air Force, Freeman Bruce Olmsted of the State of New York, born in 1935.

As McCone and Olmsted testified during the interrogation, the plane in which they had flown—a six-engine "RB-47" reconnaissance bomber—belonged to an air unit of the American military strategic reconnaissance group included in the 55th Wing, and fulfilled special military reconnaissance missions. The plane was armed with two 20-millimeter guns and a set of shells and had compartment enclosing special reconnaissance photo and radio electronic equipment.

According to Olmsted and McCone, the plane had a crew of four men besides themselves.

The commander of the plane, Capt. Willard G. Palm, and three officers—specialists in photo and radio—electronic equipment—Capt. Eugene E. Posa and 1st Lt. Oscar L. Goforth and Dean B. Phillips. The body of the first pilot, Capt. Palm, was discovered by Soviet vessel in a rubber boat and taken aboard. The search for other members of the plane's crew yielded no results.

Flew From Britain

According to the testimony of Olmsted and McCone, the "RB-47" plane, on board of which they flew, took off on July 1, 1960, at 1000 hours Greenwich time from an American military base situated in Brize Norton, Britain, on route lying along the northern frontiers of Norway and the Soviet Union. It was under instruction to return, after fulfilling its assignment, to the same base in Britain where the United States Air Force unit to which this plane belonged was stationed.

Before the takeoff the crew of the plane had been warned by their unit commander at the Brize Norton base, Maj. DeBelle, that the flight had to be kept top secret and the crew were therefore forbidden to maintain regular radio communication with the base.

It is only two months ago that the aggressive actions of the United States, which found expression in the predetermined intrusion of an American Military aircraft into the USSR on a spying mission and in the proclamation on such provocative acts to be a matter of the national policy of the United States, led to the wrecking of the summit conference by the United States Government and were unanimously condemned by the public opinion of the world. The new violation of the frontier of the Soviet Union by an American aircraft proves that the United States is still following the same course dangerous to peace. Everybody sees now what is the real worth of the solemn assurances by the United States Government and by President Eisenhower in person about the President's alleged order to discontinue American spying overflights of the territory of the USSR.

The question arises what purposes does the United States Government have in continuing the policy of aggressive incursions in the airspace of the Soviet Union? There can be only one answer. The actions of the United States Government constitute a deliberate violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, a policy of deliberate

provocations aimed at aggravating the situation, at increasing the war danger. . . .

Warns of Consequences

The Government of the United States is certainly aware of the consequences its policy of deliberate provocations, against the Soviet Union may entail. It may, for some or other reasons, withhold them from its people. But the government of the U. S. S. R. deems itself in duty bound to warn the United States Government that it has no right to gamble with the destinies of the world.

The Soviet Government deeply regrets to have to state that the governments of certain countries—the United States' allies in the military blocs have still not drawn the due conclusions from the well known facts connected with the aggressive actions of the United States Air Force.

By allowing the American military bases in their territory to be used they continue the policy of complicity in the above mentioned aggressive actions, thereby inviting a great danger on the peoples of their countries.

In view of the new violation of the Soviet frontier by the American plane on July 1, the government of the U. S. S. R. declares a strong protest to the Government of the United States.

Health Plans Hearing Open

BALTIMORE, July 12 (AP).—The State insurance commissioner has announced the ground rules for a public hearing on a proposed Blue Cross-Blue Shield rate increase, but no date has been set for the opening session.

Commissioner F. Douglas Sears yesterday set July 26 as the deadline for the filing of written briefs by persons who want to be heard on the request by the health insurance plans for rate boosts ranging up to 3.4 per cent.

Khrushchev Utilizes Chance to Divide U. S.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's contemptuous blast today at the United States makes it certain that foreign policy will be a dominating issue of the United States election campaign.

It is probable Mr. Khrushchev wants that to be the case. With the opportunity once again in his hands to place the United States in a humiliating position and to spread fear and distrust of Washington among the Western allies, Mr. Khrushchev held his fire for 10 days.

It can hardly be doubted that Mr. Khrushchev timed his new display of fireworks for the Democratic National Convention, what better opportunity could there be to induce one group of Americans to condemn another group of Americans and provide more and better fodder for Mr. Khrushchev's own Communist propaganda mill?

Deliberate Contempt

The Soviet Communist leader went well out of his way to make a show of his contempt for the United States Government. He delayed announcement of the latest plane incident, he said, to see whether the United States Government would fall into another trap. He wanted to see, he explained, if the American alibi this time would be like that of the incident in May.

Mr. Khrushchev had to be quite aware that the United States administration, having burned its fingers in the U-2 incident, would be supercautious this time in committing itself to any alibi. No matter how innocent the intentions behind the RB-47 flight, the United States would be slow this time with its explanation.

Nothing could have suited Mr. Khrushchev's purposes better.

The Soviet Premier insists that the RB-47 was on a spying mission, that the two captured flyers admitted this, and that the flight was another "act of aggression."

But it is Mr. Khrushchev in this instance who has assumed the sole right to define both espionage and aggression and it is on his initiative that the threat of world war is raised.

Uses Golden Chance

Here was another golden chance for him to take another sledge-hammer whack at the wedge he is trying to drive between the United States and its allies.

The U-2 incident, having caught the United States Government in an embarrassing lie, had paved the way for Mr. Khrushchev. The world would be a little less ready, this time, to accept American explanations, a little more distrustful of official American statements.

But even better than that, Mr. Khrushchev had before him a fine opportunity to divide the American people themselves and turn the presidential election campaign, into a noisy row over the conduct of cold war policy, with the whole world looking on and drawing its own conclusions.

Transfer for Galloway

Maj. Gen. Gerald E. Galloway, commanding general of the Army Engineer Center and commander of the Army Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, will leave his post in September to become division engineer, United States Army Pacific Ocean, Engineer Division in Honolulu, Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker announced yesterday.

Crashed Plane Carrying 18 Seen in Andes

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 12 (AP).—The wreckage of a United States military transport plane missing since yesterday with 18 aboard was sighted today in the Andes Mountains, the United States Consulate announced.

Ecuadorian Air Force planes spotted the wreck on the side of Mount Piehinocha, only 10 minutes' flight from Quito, its destination.

Aboard the plane were State Department employees, FBI agents and several Ecuadorian diplomats.

Air Attache Aboard

The C-47 from the United States military mission in Bogota, Colombia, was bringing Col. James Seaver, United States Air Attache in Bogota and Quito, to the Ecuadorian capital yesterday to present the Legion of Merit to Col. Gustavo Izurieta, inspector general of Ecuador's Air Force and former air attache in Washington. Mrs. Seaver was also on the flight.

The Caribbean Air Command in Panama said the plane, with 14 passengers and four crewmen aboard, last reported at 11:23 a.m. as it was heading for San Antonio Pass through the Andes, some of the roughest terrain in the world.

The pilot said he was flying at 8,500 feet and was climbing to 11,500 feet. He estimated he would arrive in Quito in half an hour.

Heavy Fog and Rain

San Antonio Pass, leading to Quito, has a 15,500 foot peak on one side and a 10,000-foot peak on the other. There had been heavy fog and rain the

Gun in Police Slayings Linked to 4 Murders

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12 (AP).—Ballistics tests show the same pistol used in the Sunday slaying of two policemen in Highland Park was used to kill four people last January, the Middlesex County prosecutor said today.

Police throughout North Jersey were searching for a Hungarian refugee, Michael Fekecs, 25, since two Franklin Township patrolmen were found shot to death in his apartment.

"There's no question that this is the same gun" used in the January slayings at the home of Dr. Francis Clark, Prosecutor Edward Dolan said.

Other Clues Hinted

"I have other reasons to believe that Fekecs is the man who committed the Clarke murders," he added without elaborating.

It was reported one clue lay in the fact Fekecs on January 26, the day of the Clarke murders, was missing from his job at the Westinghouse Electric Corp. plant in nearby Edison.

Fekecs has been a \$80-a-week materials handler at the plant for three years.

Mr. Dolan said ballistics tests and examinations of spent cartridge shells found at the Clarke home and at Fekecs'

apartment showed the same weapon was used.

Dr. Clarke, a prominent surgeon, was away at a hospital when an unknown gunman came to his home and shot four people, each through the head.

The victims were Mrs. Edith Clarke, 57-year-old invalid wife of the doctor; Miss Dorothy Moore, 66, her housekeeper and companion; Mrs. Cora Thaddeus, 29, a maid, and Morris Michael, 56, a Newark cab driver who brought the killer to the home.

The gunman drove off in the cab after the killings. The motive for the crime has remained a mystery.

Fekecs was arrested Sunday on a traffic charge—driving while his license was revoked. At a court hearing, bail was set at \$250 and two Franklin Township patrolmen accompanied him to his apartment in Highland Park so he could pick up money for the bond. The two were later found dead in the apartment, each with a bullet wound in the head.

Deadly Gas Powder Footprints Found

ABERDEEN, N. C., July 12 (AP).—Authorities are looking for an intruder whose footprints were found in the Olin-Mathieson Corp. plant here. They said the footprints indicated the person had walked barefoot through deadly mustard gas powder.

The footprints, described as those of a small person, were found when the plant was opened yesterday. Nothing was missing from the building, plant officials said, although a door had been pried open. They said the mustard gas dust could be fatal within three to five days if the intruder is not treated.

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Khrushchev Assails U. S. on Air Incident

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP).—The text of a statement by Premier Khrushchev today at a Kremlin news conference on the downing of a United States reconnaissance plane over the Barents Sea July 1 as distributed by Tass, the official Soviet news agency:

You already know that the government of the Soviet Union lodged a resolute protest yesterday with the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and Norway, in connection with the new gross violation of our country's air space by an American warplane.

This happened on July 1. An American military aircraft violated the state frontier of the Soviet Union in the vicinity of the Svyatol Nos Cape in the Barents Sea, near the Kola Peninsula, and flew in the direction of Archangel.

The intruder plane did not obey the signals given by our fighter plane, which demanded that the aircraft follow it. After that, in accordance with the order given to the armed forces of the Soviet Union on the protection of the Soviet frontiers, our fighter was compelled to open up on the intruder plane and shot it down.

Two Crewmen Saved

Later on two members of the crew of the shot-down American plane were picked up in Soviet territorial waters—the navigator and copilot.

Their evidence showed that this six-engine RB-47 aircraft took off from an American war base in British territory and was to fly on an espionage mission along the northern frontiers of the Soviet Union and then return to Britain.

The new gross violation of our country's air space shows that the Government of the United States of America did not give up its policy of perpetrating acts of aggression against the Soviet Union.

In this case the intrusion of the American plane was cut short in the very beginning and for this reason the Soviet government limited itself to the shooting down of the aircraft. The surviving members of the crew will be tried in accordance with Soviet laws. The provocations and executors of their evil must not expect to go scot-free after such actions.

Cites U. S. Gamble

We have warned the Government of the United States about the grave responsibility it assumed by perpetrating provocations against the Soviet Union. The American people, as all the world public, must

know the truth. They must know that the Government of the United States of America is gambling dangerously with the destiny of the world, with the destinies of the peoples.

The violation by an American reconnaissance plane on July 1 of the Soviet frontier is a new act of perfidy on the part of the United States Government. The provocative flight of the American RB-47 military aircraft shows that the assurances of President Eisenhower in Paris last May on the discontinuation of spy flights into the confines of the Soviet Union are not worth a penny.

Attacks Britain

It is necessary to note the unseemly role played in this provocative affair by the Government of Britain. It came out as a direct accomplice of the United States aggressive acts against the Soviet Government. This role is entirely incompatible with the official statements of the British Government about its desire to promote the easing of tension and to improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

The question also arises—can one trust the statements of the Norwegian government, which promised in its note of May 27 to take measures to prevent the use by the United States of Norway territory for aggressive purposes against the Soviet Union? In the light of the known facts, the position of the Norwegian Government is, to say the least, unwise and dangerous for the Norwegian people.

Hits "Ruling Quarters"

On behalf of the Soviet government and all the Soviet people, I wish to call with all seriousness the attention of all the countries of the world to the fact that the ruling quarters of the United States, with the connivance of their allies under aggressive blocs, obviously provoking a serious military conflict. Their actions cannot be assessed otherwise.

The Soviet Union will go on upholding the interests of peace and international security. Those who decided to carry out patience are making a great blunder. The Soviet Union and our allies, with whom we are linked by appropriate commitments, will be able to rebuff any aggressor.



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