

U.N. ASKED TO CONSIDER U.S. VIOLATIONS

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 21, 1960, 1700 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)
(Letter and explanatory note of USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. Moscow TASS in English on Aug. 21 reports that this letter was sent on Aug. 20 and that, on behalf of the Soviet Government, it asked that the "threat to universal peace created by U.S. aggressive acts against the Soviet Union" be included on the agenda of the forthcoming 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.)

(Text) (Intercepted in progress) threat to general peace which is being created by the aggressive actions which the United States is taking against the USSR. In accordance with rule 20 of the rules for procedure of the General Assembly, I enclose an explanatory note (zapiska):

The USSR Government (few indistinct words) has drawn the attention of the United Nations to facts of crass premeditated violation of USSR borders by the U.S. Air Force, warning about the dangerous character of such actions of the U.S. Government which threaten universal peace. The U.S. Government, ignoring the principles and aims of the United Nations goes on with its policy of intrusion of U.S. military aircraft into USSR airspace. In doing this, the U.S. Government is known to have stated that violations by U.S. military aircraft of USSR airspace has been and continues to be the considered policy of the United States. Thus, the U.S. Government grossly violates generally recognized norms of international law and the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter, which have also been signed by the United States. Violations by U.S. military aircraft of the state borders and sovereignty of another member state of the United Nations, in this case the USSR, are basic acts of aggression.

Here are the relevant data.

On May 1, 1960, a U.S. military aircraft of the Lockheed U-2 type took off from Peshawar airport in Pakistan, (and penetrated?) into USSR airspace, having been given the task of crossing USSR territory in a northwesterly direction toward the region of Archangel and Murmansk and of landing at the Norwegian airport of Bodø. This aircraft was shot down by a unit of Soviet rocket troops over USSR territory in the region of Sverdlovsk at a distance of over 2,000 kilometers from the Soviet-Afghan border.

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Evidence given by the pilot, who bailed out by parachute, as well as an examination of the aircraft's wreckage, made it possible to determine definitely that the aircraft had been sent into USSR airspace for military intelligence over Soviet territory, in particular to gather information about Soviet industrial and military objects by means of photography.

Because of the incontrovertible evidence, the U.S. Government was forced to admit the fact of the intrusion into the USSR and the military intelligence nature of the flight of the Lockheed U-2 aircraft. It was also forced to admit that the version it had previously issued about the innocent flight of the aircraft into the USSR was mendacious and aimed at deceiving people.

The USSR Government made a relevant approach to the Security Council and demanded the immediate discontinuation of such aggressive actions of the United States, which are fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

As a result of an examination of this question, the Security Council passed the well-known resolution of May 27, 1960, demanding that all countries respect the principle of state sovereignty.

The U.S. Government, nevertheless, continued its aggressive and provocative actions against the USSR. On July 1, 1960, in the Barents Sea, near the Kola peninsula, a U.S. RB-47 military bomber intruded into USSR airspace 22 kilometers north of Svyatoy Nos Cape and proceeded in the direction of the city of Arkhangel, violating the USSR state border.

The aggression was stopped by a fighter of the USSR Air Force. The U.S. bomber was shot down. As was shown in the course of the interrogation of the two members of the crew of the shot-down aircraft who were picked up in USSR territorial waters, the RB-47 bomber belonged to a unit of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, forming part of the 55th Wing and carried out special tasks of the nature of military intelligence. For this end the RB-47 aircraft was armed and equipped with special photographic and radioelectronic equipment.

This new violation of the USSR border by the U.S. bomber has confirmed that the U.S. Government is continuing along the same dangerous course and that the solemn declarations of the U.S. Government and President Eisenhower personally about his alleged order to stop intrusions of U.S. military aircraft into USSR airspace were but maneuvers aimed at deceiving the public.

The seriousness of the situation is aggravated by the fact that the United States continues to use military bases which it has set up on the territory of other countries which are allies of the United States for its dangerous provocations against the USSR. These countries allow the United States to use their territory for provocatory actions of the U.S. Air Force and thus become accomplices of the aggressive acts of the United States against the USSR. The USSR Government has warned the governments of the countries which have taken part in the aforementioned aggressive acts of the heavy responsibility which they bear as a result of this.

In accordance with the U.N. Charter, the USSR Government has decided to propose the question of the aggressive actions of the United States at the U.N. General Assembly. The USSR Government expresses the hope that the U.N. General Assembly will examine with all seriousness the situation which has arisen and will take relevant steps.

In doing so, the Soviet Government proceeds from the consideration that the policy of gross violations of the sovereignty of other states which is being pursued by the United States, exemplified in this case by aggressive and provocatory actions of the U.S. Air Force against the USSR, can, if it is not stopped, lead to serious consequences for the cause of general peace. Taking this into account, the Soviet Government is deeply convinced that any U.N. member state whose government is aware of its responsibility for the fate of world cannot help paying the greatest degree of attention to the question proposed by the USSR Government in the course of its examination by the General Assembly.

U.S. PROVOCATION OFF JAPAN REPORTED

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in Russian to Europe, Aug. 20, 1960, 1500 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED) (Tex) Vladivostock--A U.S. warship has committed a provocation against the Soviet research vessel Shokalskiy. She returned here today from Odessa after considerable research in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

According to candidate of geographical sciences Aleksey Kryndin, leader of the scientific expedition, the Shokalskiy was some 100 miles off Japanese shores when a cruiser came quite near and asked her name and origin. When the Shokalskiy replied the cruiser disappeared from sight.