



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE
SUBJECT: Soviet Note on Overflights

Herewith a copy of the official translation of
the Soviet note on overflights delivered April 21.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Fisher Howe".

Fisher Howe
Director
Executive Secretariat



Enclosure:

Copy of Soviet Note on
Overflights, April 21, 1958.

No. 9

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents its compliments to the Department of State of the United States of America and, referring to the Aide Memoire of the Department of State dated March 31, 1958 and containing a reply of the Government of the United States of America to the Aide Memoire of the Soviet Government dated March 5 concerning a violation of the Soviet state border in the Far East by an American military jet aircraft, has the honor to communicate the following:



In the reply Aide Memoire of the Department of State an attempt is made to deny the fact of an American military aircraft having violated the Soviet border.

As has already been communicated, the Soviet Government has at its disposal carefully verified data on this violation, the reliability of which leaves no room for doubt. According to these data, on March 2, 1958, at 4:05 a.m. Moscow time, an American military reconnaissance aircraft of the Lockheed U-2 type, having appeared from the direction of the Sea of Japan, violated the state border of the Soviet Union in the area of the settlement Velikaya Kema, 32 kilometers south of that settlement. Then the violating aircraft penetrated the airspace of the USSR and, after remaining over its territory for a considerable period of time, passed beyond the limits of

Department of State,
United States of America,
Washington, D.C.

the Soviet

the Soviet territory 45 kilometers south of the Olga Bay at 8:11 a.m.

In the light of the established facts the reply of the Government of the United States of America can in no way be recognized as satisfactory. Naturally, the question arises as to how to explain such a reply of the American Government: whether it was misled deliberately by its military representatives in the Far East or whether it considered it possible to protect such persons subordinate to it, who, without regard to the possible consequences, sanction violation of Soviet borders, thus creating a threat of international complications.

Such a reply of the Government of the United States of America to the communication of the Soviet Government cannot fail to cause serious concern, the more so since the new case of violation of Soviet airspace took place after warnings on the part of the Government of the USSR to the effect that American authorities should take the necessary steps to prevent such violations.

In connection with the foregoing the Soviet Government expects that the Government of the United States of America will undertake further investigation of this act of violation of the airspace of the USSR by an American military aircraft and will punish severely those guilty of this violation.

The Soviet



The Soviet Government also expects that the Government of the United States of America will take the necessary steps to prevent violations of Soviet airspace by American aircraft in the future and states that in the event of new violations full responsibility for their consequences will rest with the Government of the United States.



Washington, D.C.

April 21, 1958

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 April 58

MIR

On 24 April, at
the President's direction,
I advised Gen Twining,
& Allen Dulles that
there are to be
no reconnaissance
flights, by military or
other aircraft, over
the territory of the
USSR or other Communist
countries. *B*

