

K Sanctions Downing of Overflights

**Tells Norwegians
He'll Help Castro
Resist an Attack**

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OSLO, June 30—Soviet Premier Khrushchev told Norwegian government leaders privately today that he has authorized Cuba to shoot down American reconnaissance planes overflying the island.

Inspection flights to check on what the Castro regime does with Soviet-supplied missiles are useless, Khrushchev said, because necessary surveillance can be accomplished by satellites. The overflights

Premier Khrushchev berates Norway on NATO maneuvers held near Soviet border. Page A16.

are a violation of international law, he insisted, and must stop.

Khrushchev added that if Cuba should destroy an American plane and the United States should retaliate against Cuba, the Soviet Union would come to the aid of the Castro government.

Norwegian officials got the impression that Khrushchev may not actually have given approval to a tough policy, including Cuban interception of the overflights, but that he would like the United States to think that he has.

Desirous of Relay

As in Denmark and Sweden, Khrushchev led Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen and other Norwegian officials to believe that he wanted his remarks on Cuba and the urgency of a German settle-

ment to be relayed to Washington.

At the same time, he appeared very relaxed in his conversations and did not convey any feeling of crisis. Norwegian officials believe that he anticipates no serious East-West business until after the American election.

He surprised his hosts, however, with the unyielding nature of his remarks about Cuba and his refusal to concede any reason for American overflights, as well as by his lumping together of the situations in Laos and South Viet-Nam as "imperialist aggression."

The Soviet leader took essentially the same line as in Sweden and Denmark on the link between a German solution and progress on disarmament, but with several new wrinkles. He emphasized that the disarmament talks at Geneva are completely useless without a peace treaty recognizing both East and West Germany.

Slightly altering his tactics of last week, he said that the Soviet Union is not

See OSLO, A16, Col. 1

against a unified Germany but won't press for it. A unified Germany will come someday, he added, but on the basis of a socialist, meaning Communist, regime.

In Sweden he had explained that because capitalism would not be accepted in East Germany and communism was unacceptable in West Germany, it was imperative to make the division formal. Most leaders in the West secretly did not want to see Germany reunited, he contended.

Today he told the Norwegians that the Germans themselves will have to solve the problem by agreement between the two governments, and that there will be no plebiscite in East Germany as often demanded by the West. The Norwegians reiterated their support for German self-

For the time being, Khrushchev said, there will have to be two Germanys and a free state of Berlin. The Norwegians interpreted this as applying only to West Berlin.

Although the Soviet Union

does not expect anything to come out of the Geneva disarmament discussions, Khrushchev declared that it will not be the first to withdraw. But it might send representatives of lower rank.

"We can write their speeches in the Kremlin and simply forward them," he was reported to have said.

"No Peacekeeping Brief

The Soviet leader was alternately joking and serious during the three-hour discussion with Gerhardsen and Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange, and officials here were not always sure how to interpret him on any particular point.

To Norwegian suggestions that the role of the United Nations Security Council be strengthened in peacekeeping operations, he replied that although he considered the U.N. useful, he had no brief for the

He did not raise either the multilateral nuclear force or the Kekkonen plan for a nu-

clear-free zone in the Baltic during the private discussions, although he alluded to both in a speech at a Soviet luncheon today.

Khrushchev at no time became irate. Rather, he listened to Norwegian views and then stated his own firmly, implying that the two countries should agree to disagree about NATO and security arrangements. His line here appeared to be slightly softer than in Denmark and Sweden.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that experts should discuss fishery conservation problems in the northeast Atlantic, that the three-year trade agreement expiring this year should be renewed and that was room for expansion in exchange of artistic performers, students and scientists.

The discussions were held in Gerhardsen's private office, where Khrushchev began by admiring the view and inquiring about swimming in Oslo Fjord. At no time did Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko speak during the three-hour session.