

K Applies Pressure in Oslo Finale

He Wins on Paper, But Norway Says NATO Ties Stand

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OSLO, July 3—Applying the heaviest diplomatic pressure felt here since Stalin's time, the Soviet Union won a tactical victory today with a communique on the visit of Premier Khrushchev implying that Norway has accepted the idea of a special security zone in Northern Europe.

It can be said on the highest authority that Norwegian leaders did not and do not intend any weakening of their ties with NATO or any endorsement of the Kekkonen plan for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia. They want their allies to know this.

Nevertheless, it is conceded that agreement to the communique language about working untiringly for "solutions that may contribute to security in Europe, including Northern Europe" was a bad mistake requiring reassurance that Norway has not had second thoughts on the Kekkonen plan.

Otherwise, the communique on the final day of Khrushchev's visit was innocuous. It expressed the gratification of both countries at the relaxation of internal tensions and support for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, nondissemination of nuclear weapons and expanded Norwegian-Soviet trade.

In Classical Pattern

Soviet maneuvering on the controversial paragraph was in the classical pattern. High Russian officials said nothing about the communique on the

112-mile train trip to Porsgrunn yesterday morning.

On the way back, when their Norwegian hosts were tired, however, the Russians brought forth their diplomatic thumbscrews. They returned again and again to the language they wanted.

Norwegian Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen finally agreed without realizing how the communique might be exploited.

Others termed the Soviet technique that of a rug merchant. Although no direct threats were used, the pressure was the strongest Norway has experienced since she joined NATO in 1949.

Even so, the Russians got by no means all they wanted. The wording they originally sought about security in Northern Europe would virtually have implied Norway's detachment from NATO—

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which Khrushchev proposed in a speech here Tuesday.

The communique made no mention of Germany because Norwegian officials made it clear that if the Soviet Union insisted on asking recognition of East Germany they also would state Norwegian views on German self-determination.

Nor did the text stressing the importance of concrete disarmament measures take note of Khrushchev's flat assertion in private talks that the Geneva negotiations are useless without a prior German settlement recognizing two separate states.

Cuba also was omitted from the communique, although Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange later confirmed Khrushchev's assertion in the political discussions that the Soviet Union is prepared for Cuban "reaction" against American surveillance flights.

In fact, Khrushchev told the Norwegians that he had authorized Cuba to shoot down American planes and that the Soviet Union would aid the Castro government if the United States retaliated.

The Norwegians got the impression that Khrushchev might not actually approve Cuban interception of American overflights but wanted the United States to think that he had done so.

A-Arms Policy Noted

The communique cited Soviet appreciation of Norway's policy of not stationing nuclear weapons on her territory

as "an important contribution" to strengthening peace in Northern Europe.

It also expressed support of both countries for "further development of the United Nations as a peace-preserving instrument," although Khrushchev said in the political talks that he had no brief for peacekeeping missions.

At a news conference this evening, Gerhardsen attempted to put the best face on the visit by saying that there had been no surprises, that the political conversations had been on a general basis and that no specific international problems had been discussed.

Gerhardsen reiterated Norway's intention to continue to take part in the Western alliance. He denied that there had been any disagreement on the communique.

Paragraph Explained

Lange explained the paragraph on security in Northern Europe by noting that Norway has "always considered the security of Northern Europe as part and parcel of the security of Europe as a whole." She would accept a denuclearized zone only as a part of a comprehensive settlement on disarmament and European security, he emphasized.

During the last day of his visit, Khrushchev looked at 1000-year-old Norse ships in the Viking Museum and inspected the Kon-Tiki raft used by Thor Heyerdahl on his South Pacific expedition.