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**ALLIED CHIEFS SIGN
NATO DECLARATION**

**Nixon, in Brussels, Pledges
Full Consultation on His
Soviet Negotiations**

By **ALVIN SHUSTER**
Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, June 26—The leaders of the 15-nation North Atlantic alliance today signed a new declaration intended to insure close consultations and end months of bickering among them.

The public ceremony and the private meetings, coming on the eve of President Nixon's departure for Moscow, were intended to revitalize the 25-year-old North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to enable the President to provide assurances to the allies that he would protect their interests in his talks with the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The President, speaking at a luncheon, pledged to "consult with our allies in this great alliance" both before and after the Moscow talks "to make sure that our negotiations serve not only the cause of peace, but also the cause of freedom and everything it means to those who are privileged to be members of this great alliance."

During the day, Mr. Nixon walked the streets of Brussels, mingling with crowds, shaking hands and chatting with admirers. The President was the picture of an active world leader, although, according to his press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, his left leg continued to be swollen from phlebitis.

Mr. Ziegler said, however, that the phlebitis was no longer causing the President pain. [Page 16.]

The declaration signed by the NATO leader today, shaped to guide the alliance through its second 25 years, was made public a week ago having been approved in Ottawa at a meeting of the alliance's foreign ministers. The ceremony here marked

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the formal conclusion of some 14 months of bargaining that began after Secretary of State Kissinger called for a "year of Europe."

The declaration reaffirmed that the alliance's common defense was "one and indivisible" and that "an attack on one"

was an attack against all. It restated the basic security interests of North America and the European allies, stressing that the security of the alliance was largely dependent on United States security forces.

Moreover, it stated that the European members—including Britain and France, which have nuclear forces—would contribute enough to maintain defense levels capable of "detering and if necessary repelling" a Soviet attack. It said that American forces would be kept at levels in Europe necessary to deter attack and defend the North Atlantic area.

Consultations Stressed

On the question of consultation, which has stirred trans-Atlantic tensions, the alliance members pledged themselves to "frank and timely consultations" on common problems including issues outside the alliance area, such as the Middle East. Much of the recent strain in the alliance stemmed from differences between the United States and its allies during the war in the Middle East last October.

The President spelled out his views on consultation and his Moscow visit, among other issues, at a private two-hour meeting with the alliance leaders. Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House spokesman, quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that consultation "should not be viewed as a legally binding obligation."

Rather, Mr. Ziegler declared, the President said that the purpose of the Atlantic document was to "symbolize a spirit of cooperation within the alliance" that the United States hopes will grow into a recognition that no member of the alliance should consider taking any action affecting the alliance without seeking the support and understanding of its members.

While officials of the European allies expressed satisfaction today with the assurances, there remained the question of just how the pledges on consultation would work in the future—on both sides of the Atlantic.

On his last visit to Brussels five years ago, for example, Mr. Nixon also talked about the need for consultations on a "two-way street," but the alliance fell into disarray, par-

ticularly within the last year.

Each Delegation Signs

There was no great sense of historic occasion today as President Nixon and the other leaders entered the main council room at Nato's permanent headquarters to sign the Atlantic declaration. In a way the ceremony represented a delayed birthday party, coming three months after the 25th anniversary of the alliance.

The document was carried around to each delegation and signed under the wall bearing slogan: "Animus in Consulendo Liber." This is freely translated into, "In Discussion a Free Mind," and expresses, as NATO officials put it, "the habit of consultation between the allies."

On Mr. Nixon's left sat Dr. Joseph M. A. H. Luns, the organization's secretary general, and on his right, Secretary Kissinger, who was seated beside Prime Minister Wilson of Britain. The other NATO members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Turkey.

At the private session today, according to Mr. Ziegler, the President again told the allies that the United States "would maintain and improve our forces" in Europe "if there is a similar effort by our allies." The President was said to have added that the United States would not reduce its forces in Europe "unless there is reciprocal action" by Moscow.

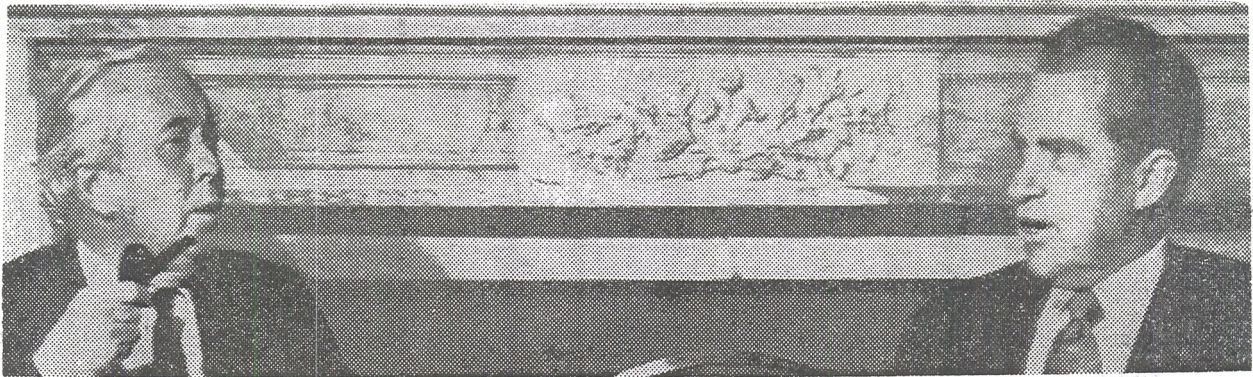
'Difficult' Arms Talks Seen

Concerning the Moscow visit, the President said that he expected "a number of agreements" in various areas and that there was "difficult negotiating ahead in relation to arms control," although he expected some progress.

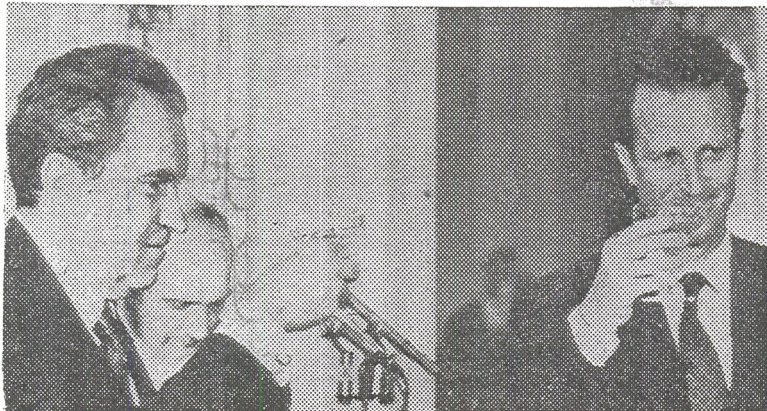
At a news conference tonight, Secretary Kissinger again stressed the problem of reaching a new agreement on limitation of strategic arms with the Soviet Union. He said, however, that the United States and the Soviet Union would sign eight or nine interpretations of their existing arms agreement to clarify certain points. He said that Moscow wanted to keep this secret but that Congress would be fully informed of their contents.

In broader terms, Mr. Kissinger reiterated that the Moscow talks would not result "in any permanent agreement this time." He also said it now seemed inevitable that the Soviet Union would go ahead to deploy multiple warheads on its missiles, a technology in which the United States holds a substantial lead.

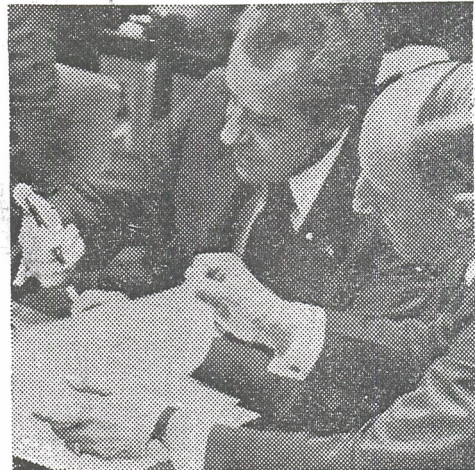
"We are prepared to continue in the arms race as long as we must, and we will never accept a strategic disadvantage for the United States, but we do believe how the technological explosion can be moderated," Mr. Kissinger said.



In Brussels yesterday, President Nixon conferred with Prime Minister Wilson of Britain, above, and with other European leaders.



He attended a luncheon at the Royal Palace for the heads of the NATO delegations. King Baudouin of Belgium offered the toast.



Joseph M. A. H. Luns, Secretary General of NATO, helped him sign unity charter.



Associated Press

Mr. Nixon also shook hands with well-wishers. Reportedly, his left leg was swollen with phlebitis but he felt no pain.