

Bonn Not Properly Consulted, He Says

Kiesinger Charges 'Complicity' By U.S. and Russia on A-Treaty

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BONN, Feb. 27—West German Chancellor Kiesinger charged the United States and Russia today with "a form of atomic complicity" and said he had told American visitors: "Things cannot go on like this."

The Chancellor's speech to a press group seemed a de-

parture from the Bonn government's apparent efforts over the past week to tone down the right-wing campaign against the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. The treaty is being considered in Geneva.

Kiesinger said that Bonn had not been properly consulted on the treaty. He said he viewed Bonn's relations with its Western allies, "and especially with the United States, with sorrow." The North Atlantic Alliance, the Chancellor declared, "threatens to become an empty edifice, a mere apparatus."

Kiesinger said that "the alliance continues to exist. The antagonism (between Russia and the West) continues to exist. But over it a form of atomic complicity or common nuclear responsibility has been formed, which forces the antagonists closer together."

The Chancellor noted that French President de Gaulle had reproved West Germany for being too obedient to the United States. "I cannot accept this for my government," Kiesinger said. "Naturally, we too know that American policy in Europe represents exclusively American interests . . . The task is to establish to what extent American interests coincide with our, Ger-

man and European, interests, and to what extent they do not or do not any longer."

The Chancellor said he had told his recent American visitors (who have included Sen. Robert F. Kennedy) that "things cannot go on like this. We are only discussing disputes with one another. We are no longer discussing a common policy."

Kiesinger reiterated his previous statements that Bonn would only sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty if its own "convictions and conscience" were satisfied.

German rightwing opponents of the treaty have claimed that it would inhibit the country's industrial growth and that international inspection could lead to Soviet control of industry.

Observers generally had thought that Kiesinger believed that most of the differences between Bonn and Washington over the treaty could be quietly composed. There were reports at the weekend that Kiesinger was heading for a showdown with Christian Democratic Finance Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, who helped make him chancellor and has been the atomic treaty's most outspoken foe. Kiesinger's speech today appeared to suggest that he had come to share Strauss' outlook.