

A-Pact Foes Seen Fearing a Detente

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BONN, Feb. 27—Der Spiegel said today that the leading German opponents of a treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons were less disturbed by the treaty's contents than by the prospect of Soviet-American understanding.

The Hamburg newsmagazine identified the chief foes of a treaty as Finance Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, publishing magnate Axel Springer, Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder, and Wilhelm Grewe, Bonn's Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"To the treaty's opponents, led by Adenauer, Strauss and Springer," Spiegel charged, "the actual content of a treaty is less dangerous than the basic understanding expressed in it: An alliance between the two atomic giants, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, the nightmare of all German cold warriors since the founding of the (West German) Federal Republic."

The Spiegel article was the first lengthy, pro- and -con treatment of the nonprolifera-

tion treaty now being negotiated at Geneva to appear in print.

Press Suspicious.

For nearly a month, nearly all German press commentary has been more or less suspicious of the treaty, with the Springer newspapers leading a vociferous campaign of opposition.

Spiegel publisher Augstein today, on the other hand, wrote that the treaty "does not express any special German interest, to be sure, but nevertheless does express a common interest. It secures the framework for a later agreement with France and China, which is not now in sight but is nevertheless possible and necessary."

The newsmagazine also charged that an article in Springer's Die Welt, which accused the United States of breaking the North Atlantic Treaty, was written by "an anonymous member" of the Foreign Ministry planning staff.

Adenauer Comments

Adenauer was quoted as saying, "I find the whole thing monstrous. It is the Morgenthau Plan on a bigger scale."

This was a reference to the proposal drawn up in 1944 by Henry J. Morgenthau Jr., then the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. The plan called for the removal of Germany's industry to make it an essentially agricultural country after World War II.

Der Spiegel described the treaty's foes as largely motivated by the same "underdog complex" expressed by Prince Buelow, Imperial Chancellor under Kaiser Wilhelm II, when he justified German occupation of Tsingtao in China in 1897 with the words: "We wish to place no one in the shadow, but we demand our place in the sun."