

Nixon Denies Wrongdoing, Won't Resign

Allies Warned On Ganging Up

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon warned the Common Market nations yesterday against trying to "gang up against the United States" and he ruled out meeting with European heads of government until they will "cooperate on the economic and political front."

These were the sternest remarks that the President has publicly addressed to the West European allies since he took office.

President Nixon had intended to go to Europe in April to sign two joint declarations: one pledging the security commitments of the North Atlantic alliance; the second, pledging cooperation between the United States and the nine-nation Common Market in the economic and political areas.

"The day of the one-way street is gone," the President said at a luncheon meeting of the Executives' Club of Chicago.

"Now, the Europeans cannot have it both ways," the President bluntly said. "They cannot have the United States participation and cooperation on the security front, and then proceed to have confrontation and even hostility on the economic and political front." The President was referring to the American nuclear umbrella over Western Europe and more than 300,000 U.S. troops based there.

"And until the Europeans are willing to sit down and cooperate on the economic and political front, as well as on the security front," he emphasized, "no meeting of heads of government should be scheduled."

The presidential indignation

was aroused by the year-long controversy across the Atlantic. French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert has insisted that there must be an "independent European policy." Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said on Monday that the United States has no quarrel with that, but "it does have an objection when independence takes the form of basic hostility to the United States."

This debate began to be polarized last month at the Washington Energy Conference when Britain, West Germany, Italy and other Common Market nations split with France and joined the United States in a 12 to 1 vote to cooperate on oil policy. On March 4, however, the Common Market nations followed a French lead to authorize independent economic and technical cooperation with 20 Arab nations.

See ALLIANCE, A7, Col. 6

ALLIANCE, From A1

President Nixon protested in a letter last week to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, present head of the Common Market council, that the United States was inadequately consulted on that action. Mr. Nixon formally postponed a meeting on completion of the intended U.S.-European Economic Community (Common Market) declaration.

The President yesterday alluded to what was learned to be a second critical letter to Brandt, in which Mr. Nixon said the United States cannot proceed with the declaration in its present form.

Mr. Nixon said "the progress in developing declarations on the security front (the NATO statement) has gone forward on schedule."

But he said he regretted to report, as he has written to

Chancellor Brandt, "that on the economic and political front the progress has not gone forward" and if heads of government "were to meet at this time, for example in the month of April, we would simply be papering over difficulties and not resolving them."

Mr. Nixon said, "I've had

Congress to continue to support American forces in Europe at the level that we need to keep them there." If Congress "gets the idea that we are going to be faced with economic confrontation and hostility from The Nine (Common Market countries)," he told his Chicago audience, "you will find it almost impossible to get congressional support for continued American presence at present levels."

"Now we don't want this to happen," said the President. But, he said, "we are not going to be faced with a situation where the nine countries of Europe gang up against the United States — the United States which is their guarantee for their security. That we cannot have."

The President said he does not want to leave "the impression that the European and American alliance is shattered. It is not." But he said Europeans and Americans must "determine that we are either going to get along together on both the security and the economic and political fronts or we will go separately." Mr. Nixon said, "I believe we will work out the co-

operation."

Secretary Kissinger will begin talks in Moscow on March 25 to prepare for President Nixon's planned trip to the Soviet Union this summer, the White House formally announced yesterday. It previously had been reported that Kissinger will leave Washington March 24 spend three or four days in Moscow, and stop briefly in London on his return trip.

President Nixon, in his Chicago appearance yesterday, once again firmly defended his policy of detente with the Soviet Union. He emphasized the need to negotiate further limitation of nuclear weapons—a prime objective of Kissinger's trip.

Mr. Nixon also reiterated, for his critics, that during the detente process there has been a far greater outflow of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union. He said the figure rose from 400 Jewish emigrants a year to 35,000 last year. This shows, he said, that "it's far better to have the voice of the President of the United States heard from within the Kremlin than on the outside, because those walls are mighty thick . . ."