

West Germany's Union Uneasy

By Cheryl Tritt
Junior Staff Writer

West Germany's new coalition government headed by Kurt Georg Kiesinger may be an "uneasy partnership" because of widely conflicting views held by the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats.

However, the moderate tendencies of Christian Social Democrat, Willy Brandt, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, could ease ideological differences, according to Edward Homze, associate professor of history.

Kiesinger, who was installed as Chancellor by a parliamentary vote of 304-109 with 23 abstentions, is a former member of the Nazi Party.

Homze said Kiesinger joined that Nazi Party as a young man and became "disenchanted with the group shortly after becoming a member," but it has not been clarified if he held this membership during World War II.

Kiesinger was never a "hardened Nazi," Homze added, and his former political affiliations should not affect his viewpoints as Chancellor.

The European press is much more concerned with Kiesinger's former political affiliations than is the German public, Homze noted.

Some observers expressed the fear that the grand coalition's majority of 447 seats of the 496-member Bundestag would result in an authoritarian government.

The coalition was established "to form a strong government," Homze explained, and this partnership provides a better method for formulating foreign and economic policies than a way to authoritarian government.

The Social Democrats had a two-fold purpose when forming the coalition, Homze said. The party wanted to prove they are capable of governing and to place themselves in an advantageous position when the coalition disbands.

Public opinion polls in Germany show a gradual strengthening of the Social Democrats, Homze said.

The Social Democrats have an advantage over the Christian Democrats because they have strength in the urban areas. As Germany becomes more urbanized, the Social Democrats are going to gain prestige, Homze said.

However, the Christian Democrats influence the

rural areas of Germany. When Germany begins to follow the suburban pattern, the Christian Democrats will regain power.

Because the Christian Democratic Party "is so badly fragmented," and the Social Democrats are "more united," Homze noted, the Social Democrats may have a more powerful position in the grand coalition.

However, both parties "are becoming less ideological" in their viewpoints in order to win elections, Homze said.

The ideological side of issues will probably submit to the practical aspects of problems facing the country, he added.

Although grand coalitions have proved successful in the German province states, the national coalition will probably not hold power until the national elections in 1969, Homze noted.

Although the grand coalition is "definitely pro-western," the government will become more independent from American influence and more critical of United States policies, Homze said.

Concerning trade relations with eastern European countries, the Social Democrats have formulated a "small steps" program intending gradually to reestablish normal trade relations with these countries. Homze said West Germany presently does not have full diplomatic relations with communist countries except Russia.

The Social Democrats claim the Christian Democrats do not recognize eastern Europe, Homze explained, and this disagreement may cause tension in the coalition.

Most of the Western European countries are viewing the new coalition with a "wait and see attitude," Homze said. The countries' main objection to the coalition is Kiesinger's political background, he added.

Great Britain will look favorably on the coalition, Homze said, because the British Labor party and the Social Democrats have a similar ideology.

Homze added that Brandt and Kiesinger represent a more pragmatic type of politician than the old line German leaders.

Kiesinger contrasts them with the former chancellor, Ludwig Erhard, who is more adept at political maneuvering, Homze said.



Berkeley Students Claim 'Multiversity' Still Remains

Washington (CPS)—The lines have been drawn once more at Berkeley. Faced with massive student protests similar to those which shook the campus in 1964, the University of California administration is standing as squarely behind its policies as student and faculty activists are opposing them.

While the incident which precipitated open hostilities Nov. 30 was different from the one that touched off the Free Speech Movement, underlying dissatisfactions appear to be the same.

The message, as Berkeley radicals are putting it, is that in two years things have not really changed much. A few courses have been modified and a more enlightened administration has taken the helm, but the "multiversity" still remains.

Five thousand students stayed away from classes Dec. 1. An even greater percentage of the campus' 27,000 students reportedly honored the boycott the next day. A number of classes were called off; faculty strikes have crippled several departments.

The conflict opened Nov. 30 when police were called in to disperse a sit-in against Navy recruiters in the student union. The subsequent arrest and removal of several of the demonstration's leaders by club-wielding officers enraged a crowd of several thousand by-standers, who said they had never seen students so angry, not even during the Viet Nam protest.

The Berkeley administration protested the draft committee's actions — non-students, with the exception of government agencies—are not allowed to man tables anywhere on the campus—and termed the accompanying sit-in "illegal."

As a compromise move, the administration offered to allow the anti-draft table to remain if a recognized student organization, such as Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) would take responsibility for it. The demonstrators rejected this and redirected their protest, claiming that all off-campus individuals should be granted at least the privileges enjoyed by governmental agencies.

The Navy men finally left shortly after four, and that might have ended the incident. Dean of Students Arleigh Williams offered the demonstrators complete amnesty if they would disperse.

Students attempted to blockade the police bus

carrying the arrested demonstrators, but were beaten off by the officers. Three were arrested for battery.

Three thousand students massed into the union's Pauley Ballroom that evening to discuss the situation. One official tried to explain the administration's position to them, but the students jeered and dismissed his explanations as administrative doubletalk.

"If you all leave, I didn't see anybody here," he said, adding that he would stake his job on that.

The students were wary, whether Williams' superiors would honor his promise. They decided to trust the administration.

Presumably unaware of Williams' move, executive Vice Chancellor Earl F. Cheat was at that moment signing police complaints against the demonstration's non-student leaders, among them Mario Savio, head of the 1964 FSM.

Thirty Alameda County Sheriff's deputies joined campus police in a few minutes later and proceeded to place the accused under arrest. Police had to club their way through the sit-in demonstration.

Observers said that Cheat's performance effectively insured that students would subsequently demonstrate. Fred Best, first vice president of the Associated Students of the University of California, rose at one point in Cheat's talk and flatly contradicted one of the man's statements. The vice chancellor was speechless.

Savio, out on bail, proposed that students boycott their classes the next day. The body concurred.

A strike committee drew up a list of five demands and basis grievances. Savio read their statement to 8,000 students at a noon rally the next day.

They approved and voted to continue the strike.

The statement called for administration recognition of the following points:

—That policemen never be called onto campus to "solve" campus political problems;

—That there be no disciplinary action taken against participants in the Wednesday demonstration, and that the administration seek publicly and forcefully to have charges dropped against those arrested;

—That all off-campus individuals and non-commercial groups be granted at least the privileges enjoyed by governmental agencies;

—That University disciplinary hearings be open, and that these hearings be bound by the canons of due process;

—That negotiations begin to establish a system of just and effective student representation in the formulation of a new set of policies regulating student activity, and that the strike committee be permitted to name a majority of the student representatives on the negotiating body, and that that body not make any substantial decisions without the agreement of its student contingent.

Negotiations were deadlocked over the weekend when Chancellor Heyns refused to meet with the strike committees if it included non-students.

... City, State, National, World Week In Review

Tiemann Wants Immediate Sales Tax

Governor-elect Norbert Tiemann said he hopes a combination sales-income tax can be enacted early in the 1967 legislative session, with the sales tax going into effect immediately.

The personal and corporate income tax would become effective Jan. 1, 1968. Tiemann has drawn the tax legislation. Although details have not been reported, Tiemann said he would recommend a withholding provision in the income tax.

Such a provision for tax collection was contained in LB-797, the 1965 state income tax act which voters killed in the

Nov. 8 referendum.

Next July 1 has been most frequently mentioned as the likely starting date for a sales tax. A start much later could see a money shortage develop in the state treasury inasmuch as a constitutional amendment has banned further property tax levies at the state level.

To be placed in early effect, the tax legislation would need to be passed with the emergency clause attached — a condition which requires 33 affirmative votes in the 49-member body. Without the emergency clause, a bill needs 25 affirmative votes for passage.

Space Treaty To Ban Nuclear Arms

President Johnson said Thursday the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries have reached agreement on a treaty that would ban nuclear weapons from outer space.

Johnson, in a statement read to newsmen at White House press headquarters in Austin, Texas said the draft treaty prepared by the Outer Space Committee of the U.N. represents an "important step toward peace."

Announcing he would forward the treaty to the Senate early next year for ratification action, the chief executive said: "It is the most important arms control development since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963."

The 1963 treaty, since ratified by most of the world's nations but not by France and Red China, forbade nuclear testing in the atmosphere. Underground testing is still permitted.

Terms of the new treaty would bar

weapons from outer space and would guarantee free access by all nations to all parts of the moon and other celestial bodies—including access to any installations that man might erect there.

The Texas White House, in another statement promised that the suggestions by Pope Paul VI for linking two holiday truces in Viet Nam would receive sympathetic consideration by the United States.

George Christian, a Johnson aide said: "The United States government fully shares the desire of His Holiness, the Pope, for a peaceful solution in Viet Nam. His suggestions have always received sympathetic consideration on our part as will his most recent proposal."

Christian also announced Johnson would fly back to Washington Friday morning ending a 20-day recuperative stay at his ranch home 65 miles west of here.

UN's Boycott Asked Against Rhodesia

Rhodesia's white supremacy government Monday spurned a British approved proposal for ending its year-old revolt against eventual African rule.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson immediately ordered Foreign Secretary George Brown to fly to New York to invoke compulsory U.N. sanctions against the rebellious Rhodesians.

Wilson somberly warned the House of Commons that Rhodesia's continuing revolt could engulf all Southern Africa in war, and he vowed that Britain means to crush the revolt, no matter how long it takes.

The British leader's declaration to Parliament swiftly followed the decision of Prime Minister Ian Smith's cabinet to reject the provisional settlement signed by the two men aboard the cruiser Tiger

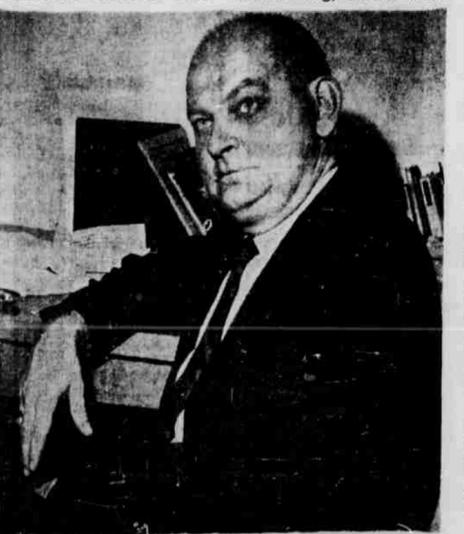
in the Mediterranean Saturday.

In New York, Brown will take charge of a British application to the U.N. for a worldwide ban on the purchase of vital Rhodesian exports. British officials said they might agree to add a limited oil embargo to their sanctions list.

Wilson has warned that if any country does not conform with U.N. sanctions—and South Africa has said it will not—a new situation would arise.

Wilson is said to fear South Africa may become embroiled to the point that African and Asian nations with Communist backing will demand military measures to compel its compliance with the U.N. orders. In time, this could lead to shooting and worse.

The Associated Press



HOMZE... press is more concerned with Kiesinger's former Nazi affiliation than is the German public.

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