

AMBASSADOR COLLEGE NEWS BUREAU

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY

NEWS REPORT

February 16, 1968

WESTERN EUROPE: OUTLOOK '68...GROWING UNITY

WEST GERMANY: GROWING FRUSTRATION AIDS NPD

UNITY THE TREND, DESPITE DE GAULLE

"Western Europe, in 1968 and the years to follow, (is) expected to continue moving toward greater political and economic cohesion despite the opposition of Charles de Gaulle.

"The French President's battle has been a rear guard action whose effectiveness is expected to be reduced further in the coming years. As one German diplomat said recently: 'People in Europe are well on their way toward calling Europe their Fatherland.'...

"For 1968, however, trends show that if any progress toward European unification is made at all, it will only consist of groundwork. De Gaulle has already made clear his veto of the British application to join the present six members of the Common Market....

"Western Europe will change only when de Gaulle is gone, many diplomats agree. French Gaullists have said that the French would continue de Gaulle's policies. But most diplomats, as well as the growing French opposition, believe that an expansion of the Common Market and greater consultation on political matters would follow de Gaulle's eventual departure" (By Marilyn Berger, NEWSDAY, December 28, 1967).

EEC BREAKTHROUGH: YUGOSLAVIA TO EXTEND RECOGNITION

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 -- "Yugoslavia will shortly establish diplomatic relations with the six-nation European Economic Community (EEC) Jean Rey, the EEC executive president announced at the weekend.

"Negotiations are under way to make Yugoslavia the first eastern European nation to recognize the existence of the prosperous Common Market and its sister communities -- the coal-steel pool and Euratom.

"Mr. Rey told journalists who report on the EEC that 71 other nations have ambassadors accredited and said he hoped Yugoslavia would be the 'advance guard' of other East European recognitions" (JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, February 5, 1968).

BENELUX COUNTRIES BECOMING VIRTUALLY ONE NATION

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 24 (WP) -- "The three Benelux countries adopted plans today for the abolition of their borders with each other and for a full-scale unification of their economies.

"The decision of the foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg here today follows their move two weeks ago to concert their foreign policies. Both initiatives are aimed at strengthening their position in the European Common Market in the face of continued opposition to British entry and any kind of economic integration involving an abandonment of sovereignty.

"A 'little summit' meeting of the countries' premiers, for the signing of a new treaty of economic union, is scheduled for June 6. The Benelux countries have already removed all tariffs for trade in the Low Countries, and will now remove fiscal and administrative barriers thus making their borders obsolete.

"Once the proposed treaty goes into effect, the three plan to turn much economic power over to the Benelux Secretariat, thus making it a kind of supranational body patterned on the European Community Commission. But Benelux officials will probably have easier sailing, for the three Low Countries are in basic agreement on their economic and political objectives and the Common Market Six are not" (By Gordon Weil, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, January 25, 1968).

(For years in The PLAIN TRUTH we have said that what is coming in Europe, according to Rev. 17:12, will be a union of ten nations or groups of nations. Benelux may be just such a group. If so considered, there would be room for not four but six additional nations or groups of nations.)

COMMON MARKET INTRODUCES COMMON TAX

"Europe is moving rapidly toward a single system of levying taxes on transactions that ultimately will make life easier for businessmen. It's the biggest step toward harmonizing the structural differences of Western Europe since Napoleon imposed metric measurement on France's neighbors in the early 19th Century.

"Once again France has led the way. Next month West Germany will switch from its complicated, and frequently obscure, turnover tax to the simpler, French-style tax on value added. By Jan. 1, 1970, all six of the Common Market nations will be using the same system.

"Orchestrator and conductor of the new harmony in taxation is the Common Market Commission in Brussels. Last February it selected the relatively new French system as the model for a single tax system throughout the Common Market" (BUSINESS WEEK, December 9, 1967).

TAX WILL ENCOURAGE BIG SELLERS, RESTRICT IMPORTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1967 (AP) -- "One important effect is that (the tax) will work against the old-fashioned small shopkeeper, who still does most of Western Europe's retail business, and favor supermarkets and department stores. Big traders usually have smaller mark ups, so their taxes will be less....

"Because of the way the tax is figured on goods in foreign trade, West German imports will be more expensive and exports will be cheaper -- just as if the currency had been slightly devalued."

HALLSTEIN SEEKS "COMEBACK"

"APOSTLE OF EUROPEAN UNITY" STILL WORKING ON PET PROJECT



Prof. Walter Hallstein
... apostle of European unity

SAARBRUECKEN, Germany -- "Walter Hallstein, former president of the Common Market Commission, expresses confidence that the European spirit is still very much alive among West German youth.

"A recent private poll among German university students showed Dr. Hallstein outranking the late Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, and other political figures in popularity.

"Professor Hallstein attributed his high showing to the students' continuing lively interest in European unity, symbolized by the Common Market which Dr. Hallstein led until last July.

"At that time the executive commissions of the three communities -- Common Market, Coal and Steel Community, and the atomic energy pool (Euratom) -- were merged. Opposed by France, Dr. Hallstein

lost his chairmanship in favor of Jean Rey, a Belgian, Dr. Hallstein's persistent efforts to give greater supranational powers to the Common Market Commission and to the six-nation European Parliament had run counter to the policy of President de Gaulle.

"West Germany's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Chancellor Kiesinger's party, now plans to give Professor Hallstein a safe Bundestag seat in elections next year. Dr. Hallstein, in other words, will shift to the political arena to continue his work for European integration. General de Gaulle's long arm cannot touch him as an elected West German deputy....

"Until the 1969 elections, Dr. Hallstien plans to write and lecture on his favorite theme of European unity. His recent choice as President of the European Movement gives him a new platform from which to work. The European Movement is a nonofficial organization, grouping trade unions, political parties, and other agencies interested in European unity....

Dr. Hallstein (proposes) a 12-year plan, designed to bring about a European political federation by 1980. Parallel to the existing economic community, he suggests a European defense organization should be created, including a European general staff and a commission to standardize European weapons. This concept also is favored by the United States....

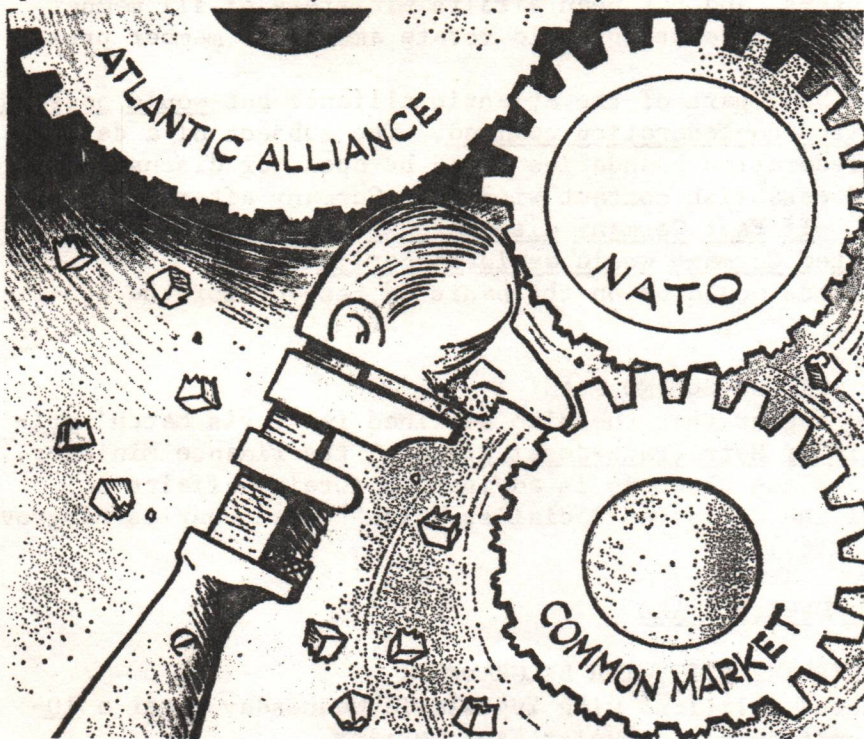
"None of these steps would interfere with or weaken the EEC, he said. The aim would be to develop parallel communities which, as the 1970's drew to a close, could begin to merge as a European federation embracing economics, politics, and defense" (By Harry B. Ellis, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, February 13, 1968).

GERMAN YOUTHS BECOMING MORE "EUROPEAN"

"Support for European unification is growing in the Federal Republic of Germany as people born after 1945 become a more important and vocal segment of the population.

"The young are becoming 'European' more quickly than are their elders, according to a study published in October by the chief public opinion polling institute for Germany....

"The percentage of Germans that said they would vote for a 'United States of Europe' in an election rose from 68 per cent in 1955 to 78 per cent in 1967. During the same period the percentage of those 16-29 years old who would vote to unite Europe shifted from 66 per cent to 82 per cent" (European Community, Official publication of EEC, ECSC and Euratom).



French Monkey Wrench

Alexander, Philadelphia Bulletin

DE GAULLE FRUSTRATES YOUNG GERMANS

SAARBRÜCKEN, Germany -- "A poll showing Dr. Hallstein's popularity somewhat balances a growing tendency among West German youth to take to the streets to voice their protest.

"The war in Vietnam,...the slide of Greece into military dictatorship, archaic university structure in West Germany -- all these issues are prodding young Germans into street demonstrations...

"Contributing to this restlessness, observers agree, is widespread disillusionment among young Germans over General de Gaulle's obstructive tactics in the Common Market. No postwar group had been more eager to integrate Europe than West Germans brought up in the Nazi era" (by Harry Ellis, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, February 13, 1968).

JULY 1 -- CUSTOMS UNION COMPLETE
ALL FINAL TRADE BARRIERS WITHIN SIX TO GO

"Let us first take a look at the year now drawing to a close. What has it meant for the Community? What has it bequeathed to the Community?...

"The first lesson that I think should be drawn from the ~~(Kennedy Round)~~ trade negotiations in Geneva is that where Europe is seen to be united, where she speaks with a single voice and expresses a united interest, she is entitled to rank as a protagonist. The Kennedy Round has shown that in the only field where the Europeans are integrated, they are on the same footing as, and negotiate as equals with, the Americans....

"Nineteen sixty-eight is opening...on prospects that are largely assured already. On next July first, customs union will be an accomplished fact, eighteen months before the Treaty deadline. This is without any doubt one of the most significant achievements of the Community. One of the most significant and one of the most stimulating, since the attainment of customs union calls for and entails a leap forward in the field of economic union.

"Nineteen sixty-eight will also bring us new challenges: new tasks and new difficulties. This is perhaps the best proof that the Community is living, that we have youth on our side and that the future is ours" (A New Years message by Common Market Commission President Jean Rey).

SECRET EUROPEAN UNION PLAN DISCOVERED

PARIS, December 27, 1967, (AP) -- "Paris Match said Tuesday a secret plan had been submitted to Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger of West Germany providing for a confederation of all European states except the Soviet Union.

"The weekly magazine said the plan would involve the withdrawal of Russian forces from Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany, and creation of a European defense establishment linked to the Atlantic Alliance. Match said its Bonn correspondent 'was able to learn' the plan from 'high personalities in the Federal Republic.' It did not say who authored the project, those contents were still secret. The magazine said the project had these basic points:

-- "Formations of a confederation open to all European countries, except the Soviet Union. The confederation would have a cabinet comprised of the presidents, foreign ministers, finance ministers, and European affairs ministers of all member countries. The presidency of the confederation would rotate among the member presidents.

-- "The confederation would be a part of the Atlantic Alliance but would possess its own armed forces under a united confederation command. The subject of a de-nuclearized zone within the confederation boundaries would be open for discussion.

-- "The confederation would establish contact with East Germany after first having recognized its existence. If East Germany disengaged itself from 'foreign tutelage' the capital of a reunited Germany would again be Berlin.

-- "The admission of new states would be on the basis of respect for the confederation constitution."

STRAUSS BEHIND PLAN

PARIS, Dec. 26 -- "It would appear that the plan outlined in 'Paris Match' originates from the political circle of Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, the Finance Minister.... The admitted author of them, Dr. Klaus Bloemer, is adviser on foreign affairs to Herr Strauss, who is chairman of the Christian Socialist Union" (From Charles Hargrove, THE TIMES, London, December 27, 1967).

MEANWHILE, GERMANY'S "OSTPOLITIK" MOVES FORWARD

BONN REPAIRS RIFT WITH BELGRADE

BONN -- "West Germany restored relations with Yugoslavia Wednesday after a 10-year break over Belgrade's recognition of Communist East Germany.

"The move was regarded here as another important step in the campaign of the government of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger to improve Bonn's relations with its neighbors in Eastern Europe.

"The resumption of relations between Bonn and Belgrade, reached after almost a year of delicate and cautious negotiations, was announced simultaneously in both capitals....

"Although Yugoslavia cannot be considered a member of the Soviet bloc and Romania is certainly a maverick within the alliance, the establishment of relations with them ~~(Romania tie re-established a year ago)~~ is considered by Bonn to be a great step forward in its current 'ostpolitik' (eastern policy) program.

"Bonn has high hopes that the other Eastern European states -- Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland -- eventually will follow suit, and probably in about that order" (By Osgood Caruthers, L.A. TIMES, February 1, 1968).

POLITICIANS ALL SMILES EASTERN POLICY SUCCESS

BONN -- "Members of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's government do not hide their satisfaction over their first year's work in Eastern Europe.

"Romania has established diplomatic relations. Yugoslavia is about to follow. Hungary and Bulgaria dearly want relations with Bonn but are being held back by Moscow. Czechoslovakia is wavering from the East Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow axis toward warmer relations with West Germany....

"In their hour of triumph, Dr. Kiesinger's aides are paying tribute to Gerhard Schröder, foreign minister to former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. It was Dr. Schroder's opening to the East, conceived as early as 1963, that blazed Bonn's expanding path east of the Iron Curtain" (By Harry B. Ellis, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, February, 1968).

"THE KREMLIN PLOTS WITH GERMANY"

SOVIETS CONCERNED OVER "OSTPOLITIK"

PROPOSE BONN SIGN NON-AGGRESSION PACTS WITH EASTERN NATIONS

BONN -- "In secret meetings with Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, Soviet Ambassador Semyon Tsarapkin has dangled the prospect of a series of bilateral agreements with East European governments on renunciation of force.

"The hitch in this proposal, authoritative sources here say, is that Moscow is insisting that West Germany make identical agreements with all European Communist regimes, including East Germany. This would provide the East German regime with a greater level of formal West German recognition than it has ever had....

"While this may seem an obscure legalistic nuance to casual observers, it has vital importance to the West Germans, who insist that theirs is the sole legitimate German government.... Embarrassingly enough, it was West Germany itself which first proposed exchanging renunciation-of-force agreements with the East European governments ~~(but not with East Germany)~~ in the so-called peace note of March, 1966.... These are among the reasons why Bonn is keeping quiet, as agreed, about the Soviet initiative.

"In an interview Wednesday night, Herbert Wehner, the main architect of Bonn's Eastern policy, said the Federal Republic would be willing to 'talk about the theme of renunciation of force' with the 'other side' -- meaning the East Germans....

"In an interview published Thursday by a Paris magazine, Wehner bitterly criticized West Germany's 'so-called friends' who 'do nothing... (on) all German questions.' He blamed the Western Allies for creating the present German situation by insisting on 'unconditional surrender' of Hitler's Third Reich" (By David Binder, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, February 3-4, 1968).

BONN THINKING SERIOUSLY ABOUT SOVIET PROPOSAL

BONN -- "Although government officials would make no comment on the (Soviet) proposals, the West German news agency DPA quoted authoritative government circles as having expressed interest in the Soviet proposals....

"It is interesting to note...that Brandt and Tsarapkin had agreed to maintain the strictest secrecy on the specific content of their talk and of the Soviet memorandum" (By Osgood Caruthers, L.A. TIMES, January 31, 1968).

BONN WILLING TO PAY "HIGH PRICE"?

"High West German officials in the Foreign Ministry have long said that Bonn would be ready to pay 'quite a high price' for better relations with Moscow, which it views as holding the key to its policies of detente with eastern Europe." (The implication being that a large part of that "high price" would be Bonn's recognition in some form of the Communist East German state.) (By Dan Morgan, WASHINGTON POST, February 9, 1968).

OTHER TRENDS IN WEST GERMANY

BONN PLANS BIG ARMS BUILD-UP

ALMOST QUARTER-BILLION \$ A YEAR FOR WEAPONS RESEARCH

BONN -- "West Germany will spend up to £100 million a year (240 million dollars) over the next five years on advanced weapons research, with the aim of becoming self-sufficient again in many types of modern arms, and building up a major armaments exporting industry.

"The new rearmament drive -- 'not for aggression but for business' -- will cover five key areas: aircraft, naval weapons, marine and airborne electronics and ballistic missiles.

"In a crash programme to replace the Anglo-French Jaguar, the West German aircraft industry has been asked by the Bonn Defence Ministry to get out plans for an 'all-German fighter' by June.

"In Hamburg, five of the largest German shipbuilders have joined to form a research body for 'advising, planning and developing naval ships including weapons systems,' and six of Germany's major electrical companies have similarly set up a 'marine electronics planning company' to 'project and manufacture electronic ships' weapons systems' in collaboration with shipbuilding and other industries.

"Possibly the most important research group has been set up by four large electrical combines. This will eventually make West Germany self-supporting in electronics systems for the West German Air Force -- hitherto one of the most expensive items imported from Britain and the U.S.

"West Germany's largest chemical explosives plant Dynamit-Nobel and a big electrical combine A E G-Telefunken have joined with a U.S. advisory group to develop ballistic missile systems starting with an artillery rocket for the West German Army.

"Bonn decided to 'go-it-alone' according to one observer, because of the 'utter disarray in the field of European armaments co-operation.' Most of the pressure comes from officials in the Defence and Science Ministries, backed by West German industry" (By Antony Terry, SUNDAY TIMES, London, January 21, 1968).

THE ATOMIC LEADER IN EUROPE

"Dockside at West Germany's Baltic port of Kiel last week, workers were putting the finishing touches...on the atomic-powered merchant ship Otto Hahn, named for the 88-year-old German physicist who fathered nuclear fission. The third civilian vessel of its kind, after America's Savannah and Russia's Lenin, it will start trial cruises this month.

"Completion of the \$14 million Otto Hahn, a Euratom project, was but one of a burst of achievements with which the German nuclear-energy program wound up 1967, and which lent substantial support to the claim that West Germany has suddenly become the atomic leader of Europe. In the words of one observer, editor Simon Rippon of Britain's trade paper Nuclear Engineering, Germany has put on a 'breath-taking performance.'...

"The 15-megawatt test reactor at the Juelich Atomic Research Center has begun to produce electricity using a German-patented fuel system that promises a new low in operating costs....

"Of more immediate importance to German industry, however, is the recent signing of two major contracts for construction of the country's first practical reactor-driven electric power plants, at a cost of more than \$100 million each. Scheduled for completion in 1972, they will be the two biggest power stations in Germany....

"While the two plants will not in themselves represent technological breakthroughs, they do mean important economic and psychological breakthroughs for Germany.... As Minister for Scientific Research Gerhard Stoltenberg puts it: 'Now that we have these two projects under way, the export orders should come much more easily.... We're over the hump.'

"If Germany is indeed over the hump, she has made it in considerably less time than the other big Western nations, for it was not until 1955 that the Allies gave formal approval to a German atomic-research program. Actually, however, German scientists had been quietly at work on nuclear projects for several years before that time. Prof. Rudolph Schulten, director of the reactor program at Juelich, frankly admits that he had set up an institute for reactor physics at Heidelberg as early as 1953 -- 'although naturally, what we were doing at the time was forbidden by the Allies'" (NEWSWEEK, January 15, 1968).

OFFICIAL MARK FOR EVERY WEST GERMAN

BONN (UPI) -- "In the near future every West German will officially receive a mark consisting of letters and a number, which will be printed on all his papers.

"The Bonn government confirmed yesterday, that preparation for this project is progressing rapidly. An exact date has not yet been set. The reason for this numbering project, according to a government speaker, is a simplification of administration. With the introduction of a permanent mark, computers could be used to help in technical administrative tasks" (OFFENBACHER POST, West Germany, Oct. 14, 1967).

NEO-NAZIS CAPITALIZING ON GROWING ECONOMIC & POLITICAL FRUSTRATION

NAZISM ALIVE AND GROWING

"Nazism is not a dead cult in Germany -- it is a vibrant, growing political influence.

"The neo-Nazis, working under what they call the National Democratic party, are expected...to win about 50 seats in the West German parliament in the 1969 elections. While this will not represent much power in the 469-seat national legislative body, it nevertheless confounds the experts who had thought the National Democratic party had passed its prime.

"But in recent state elections in Bremen, the neo-Nazis collected 8.8 per cent of the popular vote and eight legislative seats. Two years ago, the party collected only 2.2 per cent....

"In addition to Bremen, the states (in which the NPD has representation) are Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate and Schleswig-Holstein. Currently the National Democrats are ranked fourth among the nation's major political parties. But their inroads may cause them to supplant the Free Democrats as the third-ranking party.

"Still on top are the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats. The latter forms the present coalition government presided over by Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. But it was Brandt's Social Democrats who slipped in the Bremen elections while the neo-Nazis gained. The coalition may be threatened if this develops into a continuing trend" (An editorial in an unidentified American newspaper, January 28, 1968).

"ADOLF THE SECOND"

"To an average Canadian tourist, West Germany looks deceptively exciting. The 'economic miracle' may have evaporated, but its achievements remain: glass-encased skyscrapers, plush suburban real-estate developments, a swinging night life -- and a king-sized national debt.

"But to a journalist who covered German politics for more than thirty years, as I did, today's West German scene looks dangerously familiar. It reminds me of the early 1930s: a serious economic recession, rising unemployment, a steep decline in the political fortunes of the left-of-centre Social Democrats, frightened, undecided voters, and the emergence of an ultra-nationalist party, led by Adolf von Thadden -- Adolf the Second, as he is sometimes called" (By Peter Lust, SATURDAY NIGHT, a Canadian magazine, February, 1968).

TOP BONN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST NPD

BERLIN, Dec. 9 -- "Herbert Wehner, Minister for All-German Affairs in the Bonn Cabinet, told West Germans here today that they must stand up against the rebirth of nationalist and extremist groups another opportunity."... Mr. Wehner's remarks were

Nazism Grows in Germany

**NEO-NAZIS
PLAN DRIVE
AT POLLS**
50 SEATS HOPE

**Neo-Nazi Chief
Echoes Hitler
In Germany**

**WEST GERMANY:
That Old Feeling**

**Hitler songs
still heard
in Germany**

**Neo-Nazis Continue To Grow;
Call For Pan-Germanism**

Neo-Nazi Scoring Alarming Progress

**Deutschland
über Alles**

**GERMAN RIGHTISTS
FORM GUARD UNIT**

**It Is to Protect Meetings—
Nazi Groups Recalled**

Neo-Nazis vex Bonn

**Nazi Past Still Haunts
German Army**

**NEW NAZIS TO FILM
SS WAR 'HEROES'**

the first public reaction by a Cabinet minister to yesterday's note in which the Soviet Union accused Bonn of furthering a revival of fascism.

"Party spokesmen in the West German capital, in first statements, called the Russian note a propaganda maneuver aimed at blocking Bonn's policy of a detente with Eastern Europe.

"But Mr. Wehner, a leading Social Democratic politician, implied that he was taking the Russian warning far more seriously. He said there was a grave danger in the growth of the right-wing National Democratic party, which he described as an 'anti-democratic organization'" (NEW YORK TIMES, December 10, 1967).

POLL SHOWS ECONOMIC CRISIS WOULD INCREASE NPD POWER

BONN (JTA) -- "One West German of every four would vote for the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party 'under certain circumstances,' according to a survey made on behalf of the Social Democratic Party, which marked the first anniversary of its participation in a coalition government headed by Kurt Kiesinger.

"The survey indicated that fear of mass unemployment would boost the voting support for the NPD by an 'alarming' 25 percent. One Social Democratic leader was quoted as saying that 'the great danger in Germany lies on the right, and not enough is being done to draw attention to this threat.' He added that 'one day we will wake up and it will be too late.'

"Angry street clashes, reminiscent of the early days of the Hitler era, broke out in Duisburg last weekend, when the neo-Nazi NPD held a rally addressed by its chairman, Adolf von Thadden. A 54-year-old accountant collapsed and died of a heart attack in the melee between supporters and opponents of the NPD, and several other persons were slightly injured" (NEW YORK JEWISH PRESS, December 8, 1967).

SEEDS OF SUCH A CRISIS NOW TAKING ROOT IN THE RUHR

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany -- "Next March 21, the grime-covered pitmen of the Concordia mine here will come out into daylight and trudge off to coal-blackened homes....

"On that day, the 118-year-old Concordia will shut down. Its 3,000-foot-deep main shaft will be closed and this Ruhr Valley coal town will lose its main industry....

"For the conservative-socialist coalition government in Bonn, the problem of the sick coal industry has become as much political as economic. Labor leaders are openly warning of a swing to extremist parties of both Left and Right in the 1969 federal election if the big parties can't solve the Ruhr problems....

"The right-wing National Democratic Party has been flooding the mining communities with leaflets attacking the 'scandal' of the duty-free import of 5 million tons of American coal a year which the party says has undercut German coal.

"The German press, reacting to the thought of 1969 gains for extremist parties such as the National Democrats or the left-wing German Peace Union, has compared the situation with that under the Weimar Republic -- with its fractionalized parties....

"There are at least 14,000 unemployed miners in the Ruhr, a number which could more than double if expected pit closings materialize in the next six months. Thousands of other workers in related industries are out of work....

"What happens in the Ruhr in the next few months is now seen as a test of this strategy and as a guide for the future direction of German politics" (By Dan Morgan, L.A. TIMES, November 23, 1967).

"IF THINGS DON'T GET BETTER, WE'LL ALL VOTE N.P.D."

WANNE-EICKEL, Germany, November 13 -- "The proposed closing of the last coal mine in this drab mining city has touched off protests that suggest a growing radical trend among Ruhr miners.

"'Anything can happen,' a worried union official put it.

"At a smoky bar across from the main entrance to the Pluto pit a young miner received nods of approval from his friends when he said: 'There's a limit to what we'll take and if things don't get better we'll all vote N.P.D. and bring the house crashing in.'... In the industrial Ruhr, traditional stronghold of the Social

Democratic party, the National Democrats have so far failed to gain parliamentary representation. The 1969 national elections will be the next elections in the Ruhr.

"However, most Social Democrats and union leaders fear that, if elections were held now in the Ruhr, at least 10 per cent of the vote would go to the right-wing extremists. Invariably, these people quote former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's warning many years ago that 'if the Ruhr burns, all the water in the Rhine won't suffice to put out the flames.'...

"Until 1957 there were...142 (pits) in the entire Ruhr with a total employment of 600,000 miners. Today, as a result of the growing supremacy of petroleum and natural gas in the West German energy market, the number of mines is down to 67 with a combined work force of barely 300,000" (NEW YORK TIMES, November 14, 1967).

SOLUTION TO COAL PROBLEM: "BRING THE NAZIS BACK"

BONN, November 8 -- "Herr Helmut Schmidt, parliamentary chairman of the Social Democratic Party, described the crisis in the coal industry as the most important internal political problem....

"In a television film today on the plight of the miners a middle-aged woman whose husband was unemployed was asked how she would tackle the coal problem. 'That's easy,' she replied. 'Bring the Nazis back.' The fear that such sentiments would be carried into the polling booths is not the least reason for decisive action to restore health to the Ruhr" (By Norman Crossland, GUARDIAN, November 9, 1967).

SCHOOLTEACHERS JOINING N.P.D. RANKS

BONN -- "Decking itself in the flag of patriotism, the NPD also makes a pitch for soldier voters....

"A disproportionately high number of NPD candidates for local and state assemblies are schoolteachers. In part, analysts trace this back to the Third Reich, when every schoolteacher had to be a member of the Nazi Party or lose his job....

"The party aims next at Baden-Wurttemberg next spring and federal elections in 1969" (By Harry B. Ellis, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, October 28, 1967).

GERMAN RIGHTISTS FORM GUARD UNIT CALLED "SG"

BONN, December 7 -- "The rightwing extremist National Democratic party is forming a 'guard society' to protect its public meetings.

"Adolf von Thadden, leader of the party, said at a news conference here today that it had decided to call the organization the Guard Society Against Opinion Terror. This is a literal translation of Schutzgemeinschaft Gegen Meinungsterror, connoting the idea that people are being terrorized for their opinions, beliefs and convictions by their opponents.

"The initials in German for 'guard society' are S.G. and this awakened memories in many listeners of the S.A. (Sturmabteilung or storm troopers) and the SS. (Schutzstaffel or elite guard), the brown-shirted and black-shirted toughs who helped put Hitler in power. One of the original tasks of the old storm troopers in the nineteen-twenties was to protect Hitler, Joseph Goebbels, his propaganda chief, and other Nazi speakers from assaults by Communist and Socialist formations....

"Mr. von Thadden...said the party planned to intensify its campaigning in the Ruhr coal area, where the closing of pits have caused some mine workers to lean toward the National Democrats as a protest against the Government in Bonn" (By David Binder, NEW YORK TIMES, December 8, 1967).

"NEO-NAZIS ARE NO THREAT TODAY"

"Fears of a Nazi resurgence, because of the fact that in recent local elections the National Democratic Party (NPD) garnered a few votes, are pointless. This is the main finding of a four-week study trip to the German Federal Republic....

"The strength of the old Nazi Party was not derived from a mass vote of 'fascists,' and 'aggressor.' There were plenty of frustrated nationalists, rowdies and bullies, and psychopathic haters. But the bulk of the Nazi vote was cast in the midst of the Great Depression by unemployed workers, peasants unable to pay their mortgages, bankrupt businessmen, impoverished professionals, and despairing students. The Nazism of 1933 was primarily a response to an economic catastrophe which will not repeat itself" (By Stefan T. Possony, L.A. TIMES, December 5, 1967. Dr. Possony is director of the international political studies program at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University).