

Campus Struggle Forming

BONN, Germany (AP) — A political struggle is shaping up in universities between a Marxist student organization and more conventional student associations.

The new group, called the Spartacus Marxist Students Union, has close ties to the Communist Party.

It has moved into a vacuum left by disintegration of the Socialist German Students Union or SDS.

Unlike SDS, which operated outside existing university institutions, Spartacus has set out to infiltrate them. It is named after a 1917 revolutionary organization set up by Communist leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

The group was founded last May. With less than 1,500 members, it has gained control of student councils at leading universities largely because of good organization and discipline.

It is facing its first challenge at Bonn University which called a convention to amend its laws governing student groups.

Spartacus disrupted two attempts to hold the public meeting. The university administration has decided to hold the session behind closed doors, if necessary under police protection.

The Christian Democratic Student Association complained of "methods which the Nazis used to come to power in 1933."

The old SDS lost support when students tired of street and campus violence. The violence reached its climax in 1968 following an attempt to kill its most prominent leader, Rudi Dutschke, in West Berlin. Leftist students across West Germany vented their anger by throwing rocks and setting fire to trucks and buildings belonging to the Springer newspaper chain, which they blamed for inspiring the assassination.

One extremeist group, calling itself "Red Army Faction," remains underground. It is known to police as the Baader-Meinhoff gang and has turned to criminal acts such as bank holdups. The gang gets its name from **Andreas Baader**, who tried to set a department store on fire, and Ulrike Meinhoff, a former journalist. The gang has eluded police for more than two years.

Spartacus has built up support among Marxist students willing to support the newly constituted Communist party, formed in 1968. It was permitted to function legally after it gave up as an aim the violent overthrow of the government.

By May, Spartacus rounded up enough support to become a national organization. Its disciplined cadres stick closely to the line of the Communist Party, which in turn takes its impulses from Moscow and East Berlin.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's government has not shown any official concern. Officials regard Spartacus and the Communist Party alike. They say it makes no sense to ban Communists since they would only go underground. So far the party has failed to attract any significant voter support.

The Christian Democratic opposition does not share this view. Juergen Echterhach, leader of its youth organization, contends Spartacus is more dangerous than the rock-throwing, fire-setting students of 1968.