

Week In Review

... City, State, National World

Omaha Cannot Annex Sarpy Ground

The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the City of Omaha does not have authority to annex territory in Sarpy County.

The action voided a test annexation by Omaha in 1965. The decision means that Omaha's boundary stops at Harrison Street, which is the county line.

Omaha City Attorney Herbert Fite said that Omaha had not yet decided whether to ask the Legislature to give the city the power to cross county lines.

The Legislative Council's committee on annexation had withheld recommendations for the 1967 session pending the outcome of the Omaha-Sarpy case.

The Supreme Court upheld the earlier ruling of Douglas County District Judge John Burke.

The Supreme Court's opinion said the power of annexation "must be construed strictly" and that the Legislature has not given Omaha specific authority to spread into adjoining counties.

The Omaha World-Herald

Congress Hurries Anti-Riot Proposal

Congress is rushing to pass an anti-riot law despite Justice Department doubts that it can be enforced.

The crux of the problem is how to deal with the problem of professional agitators and not impinge on First Amendment liberties.

The Senate amended the anti-poverty bill to withhold funds from anyone who "incites, promotes, encourages, or carries on a riot." The amendment is similar to one passed earlier in the House.

Some 80 bills now before the House Judiciary Committee promise stiff punishment for those who foment riots.

The most prominent bill is one sponsored by Rep. William C. Cramer of Florida. It metes out sentences of up to five years imprisonment and/or up to \$10,000 in fines. It applies equally to extremists of the left or right wings.

But Assistant Attorney General John Doar told the House Judiciary Committee that this bill or its companion versions with their present wording.

"By appearing to reach too far, or by using vague or uncertain language in defining the crime sought to be punished," Doar told the House Judiciary Committee, "the congress can place the entire bill in jeopardy."

The Justice Department spokesman reminded committee members of federal court vigilance in protecting freedom of speech as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

The Justice Department stance drew some criticism. Cramer accused Doar of suggesting doing nothing. He contended that "the local people are crying for help."

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D) of Mississippi agreed with Cramer. He said, "Somehow, somewhere the folks who ought to be doing something about this are looking the other way—like the assistant attorney general."

Unless you change the attitude of the Justice Department no law will be enforced."

The Christian Science Monitor

Bumper Harvest Expected In USSR

The Soviet Union is anticipating a bumper grain harvest this year with the Soviet statistical board claiming a harvest of about 130 million tons.

Western experts believe that a 130-140 million-ton range is possible.

It also reported high yields from some of the virgin-lands areas.

Western analysts believe that wheat, most crucial of grain crops is doing very well this year. The winter wheat harvest came to about 30 million tons; the spring wheat is expected to top 40 million tons.

This takes the wheat harvest well beyond the 69 million-ton level which is believed to be the Soviet Union's break-even

point—the level at which it needs no imports.

For the Breshnev-Kosygin team, the bumper crop ensures replenishment of Soviet grain reserves essential to the success of the agricultural reform program.

Soviet leaders are working out step-by-step measures to increase the fertility of the soil and secure high and stable harvests which will guarantee more or less even gross yields.

To implement the program, Soviet leaders have emphasized good farm management and have boosted material incentives.

The Christian Science Monitor

Guatemalan Leader Killed . . . Rebel Faction May Encounter Trouble

By Cheryl Tritt
Junior Staff Writer

The Guatemalan rebel faction may encounter internal difficulties resulting from the death of its leader Luis Augusto Turcios Lima.

Turcios was killed in an automobile accident outside of Guatemala City Oct. 2.

The rebel leader is succeeded by the number two man, Cesar Montes. However, there is some doubt that Montes has the prestige to command the loyalty of the rebel forces, said M. C. Meyer, assistant professor of history.

The guerrilla movement started in Guatemala with an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government of Miguel Fuentes in 1960. Turcios was a member of this movement but later joined the rebel movement of Marco Antonio Yon Sosa.

Following a disagreement with Yon Sosa, Turcios formed his own movement known as the Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR). Yon Sosa's group is called the 13th of November, which is patterned after Fidel Castro's 26th of July, Meyer explained.

Of the two rebel forces in Guatemala today, the FAR is the stronger, Meyer said. However, there is the possibility that Yon Sosa may attempt to recapture power, now that Turcios is

dead, and combine the two rebel forces, Meyer noted.

The main purpose of the rebel movement, Meyer said, is to promote agrarian reform. Rebel activity is strongest in the rural areas, where the farmers are being persuaded to seize land by force if reforms are not accomplished.

In addition to organizing peasant leagues, the FAR is also engaging in different types of terrorism in the cities, such as fire bombs, breaking windows and kidnappings.

"The purpose of these attacks on the city is to embarrass the incumbent government," Meyer said.

Meyer added that the kidnappings serves a dual purpose. The rebel groups also have been financing their movement for the past two years from the ransoms acquired from the kidnappings.

Two top government officials, Romeo Augusto de Leon, president of the Guatemalan Supreme Court and Baitasar Morales de la Cruz, Secretary of Information in the former military government, were released in Sept. after four months' captivity.

Last July the newly-elected government leader, Julio Mendez Montenegro declared a general amnesty to rebels who had committed political crimes from Nov. 1 1960 to July 26, 1966, if the rebels would lay down their arms, Meyer said.

However, Turcios refused to comply with Montenegro's offer.

In Sept. the FAR assassinated the former President of the Guatemalan Congress, Meyer stated, to indicate they thought Montenegro was not making reforms fast enough.

Meyer added that this tactic was unfair because Montenegro had been in office for such a short time that any far reaching programs would have been impossible.

Montenegro is not only being pressured by the rebel faction but also by the army, Meyer said.

The most important officer in the Guatemalan army is Enrique Peralta, who is a former president of the country. He opposes any meaningful change or reforms because he claims they would disrupt the economy and increase the possibilities of a social revolution by radical left groups or the communists.

Meyer explained that Guatemala's internal political problems stem from the country's social and economic status.

"Guatemala is one of the most stagnant countries in Southern Central America, has one of the highest illiteracy rates, one of the lowest income per capita and a heavy Indian population which has never been incorporated," Meyer said.

The Alliance for Progress was established to aid countries such as Guatemala, but with the understanding that assistance would be predicated on the amount of social reform the individual countries were accomplishing.

Therefore, the United States is more interested with Guatemala maintaining a stable political government rather than economic reform, Meyer stated.

Guatemala's difficulties are not unique. Venezuela, Columbia, Peru and the Dominican Republic have

radical leftist factions which are demanding economic and social reforms.

If the South American countries are not to remain permanently stagnated, their only alternative is to create a social revolution from which a democratic form of government emerges, Meyer stated.



Photo By Mike Herman

DR. MEYER . . . discusses Guatemala.



Hoiberg Will Attend Seminar

The director of community development for the University Extension Division, Otto G. Hoiberg, is participating in six regional community development seminars during October.

His appearances are sponsored by the National University Extension Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

The seminars are being held on college campuses at Syracuse, N.Y., East Lansing, Mich., Columbia Mo., Eugene, Ore., Tucson Ariz., and Athens, Ga.



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