

... City, State, National, World Week In Review Nebraska May Overhaul Constitution

Nebraska's 91-year-old constitution which has undergone only one major overhaul by constitutional convention since its adoption in 1875 will be subject to 18 possible piecemeal changes in the Nov. 8 general election.

Only once since the 1875 constitution was adopted have so many proposed changes confronted voters at one time. The large number of amendments at issue this year is expected to prompt renewed agitation for another constitutional convention which would subject the entire constitution to review and revision.

State Senator Marvin E. Stromer of Lincoln says he will introduce a constitutional convention bill as a parting shot before he leaves the legislature to devote full time to teaching at Scottsbluff.

Such bills have been introduced at several recent legislative sessions but never have received lawmaker approval. It would require a vote of the people to call such a convention even were the Legislature to approve.

Supporters of the constitutional convention can be counted upon to call attention to the fact that more and more amendments keep getting proposed and approved.

Forty-eight amendments have been added to the constitution since 1920, but 40 of these have been adopted since 1952.

Altogether the Legislature has considered 278 bills proposing constitutional changes in the last 35 years.

Proponents of the major overhaul constitutional convention approach can be expected to suggest that voters have trouble informing themselves and exercising good judgement about the many constitutional issues at stake this year.

A proposed amendment is approved only if it receives a majority of all votes cast and if the favoring votes equal at least 35 per cent of the total votes cast.

If a large segment of voters should refrain from voting out of dismay, disgust or confusion, the 35 per cent requirement could cause some amendments to fail despite the approving vote of those balloting.

The Lincoln Evening Journal

Agreement Prospects Dim ... Jewish 'Homeland' Refuted By Arabs

By Cheryl Tritt
Junior Staff Writer
The hostilities which exist between the Arab nations and Israel stem from the Arabs' refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish homeland.

Since Great Britain gave up its mandate to administer Palestine in 1947 and Israel was established as an independent nation in 1948, border skirmishes and conflicts have erupted periodically between Israel and the neighboring Arab nations.

Following the Arabs' attempt to defeat by military force the newly-formed Israeli state in 1948, the United Nations mediate a truce between the two nations which has been in effect for 18 years.

However, no final settlement has been reached. W. N. Hogan, University professor of political science said.

Aside from the Arabs' refusal to recognize Israel as a nation, a refugee problem is also creating tension, Hogan said.

Approximately one million Arabs who fled Palestine during the Arab invasion in 1948 are living along the Israeli borders.

These refugees claim they have been evicted from their rightful homes and demand the return of their property in Israel.

These refugees, with the backing of the Arab government, have been crossing the border in small bands and terrorizing the surrounding border areas.

Hogan noted that the Israel-Arab dispute can not be settled until the refugee problem is settled.

"I don't see any prospects

for agreement between the two nations," Hogan said, "and there will probably be an indefinite continuation of the occasional flare-ups and UN interventions."

However, Hogan expressed that he didn't believe there would be a major war between the two countries in the near future.

Consulate's Speech
Both sides of the Israeli-Arab dispute were voiced Thursday at a speech given by the Israeli consulate of Chicago, Gad Ranon, during a Union Talks and Topics program.

Following the speech Ranon and several Syrian exchange students debated the problems which exist between their respective countries.

Ranon said that Israel is an "entrenched reality" and the Arabs have to "come to terms with their dream of destroying Israel."

Ranon said that the Arabs have an advantage of territory, population, wealth and membership in international organizations "where numbers count" but that these factors do not entitle them to decide whether Israel should exist.

The Arab's policy to "reduce our territory, thwart our diplomatic relations, bar our admission into international organizations and boycott our trade" has not been completely successful, Ranon declared.

The Israeli policy, Ranon said, is to hold its "absolute right of sovereignty and integrity, to insist on a precise application of the UN charter and to make no claim against other countries' independence."

The Consulate added that the rift between Israel and the Arab nations could be settled only by "sitting down to a conference table and rationally discussing the problems."

A Syrian exchange student, Farouk Muwakki, said the Arab nations have reversed the views they held when Israel first became a nation.

The Arab nations formerly wished to destroy Israel, he said, but now the Arabs want the one million refugees living on the Israeli borders to be allowed to return to their native homes.

"We are not opposed to Judaism, Muwakki declared, we are opposed to Zionism."

The inauguration of a Zionist Movement in the late 19th century caused a wave of Jewish people to Palestine who were emigrating from their homelands to seek religious and political refuge in this land.

"Homeland"
The Arabs basic argument against Israel is that they do not believe a country should exist as a "homeland" for one group of people" and other races be evicted from their own country, Muwakki said.

Muwakki added that Jews live in the Arab countries without discrimination and this same state should be found in Israel.

The Arabs now wish to enact a UN resolution

which was first proposed in 1948 but was voted against by five Arab nations and was never affected, Muwakki said.

The resolution called for a reinstatement of the Arab refugees to their homeland and an economic partition to be established.

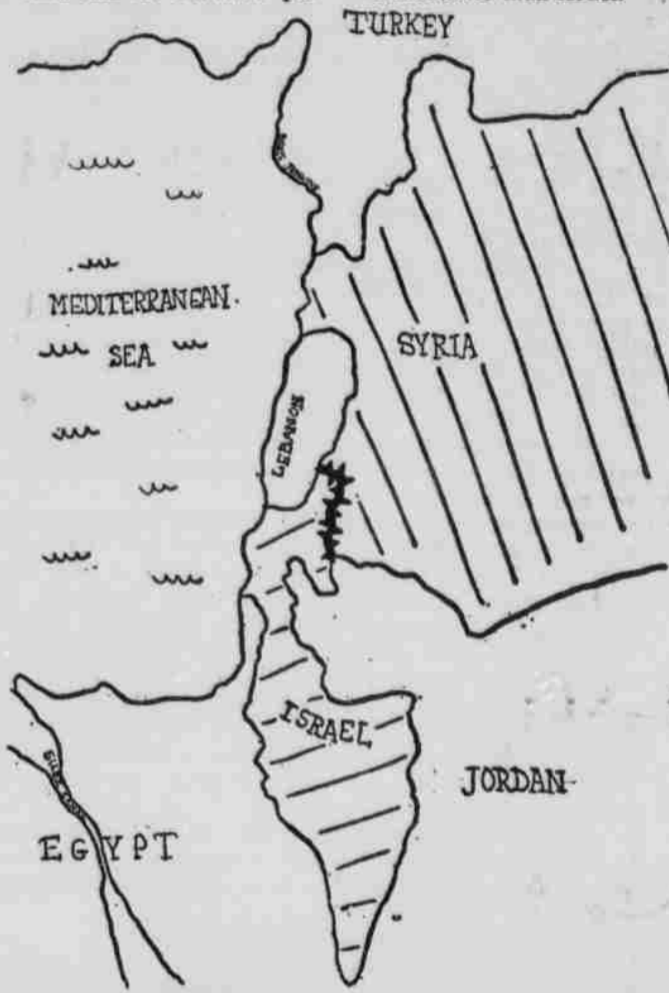
Muwakki said that Israeli-Arab conflict will be concluded when the Arabs are allowed to return to their homes and "Christian, Jew and Arab alike can live in peace in a Holy Land rather than Israel."

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Racial Strife Lacking In New Orleans

Racial turbulence, which has erupted in many cities has been notably lacking in New Orleans.

Insiders credit this significant achievement to several factors:

- 1. Moderation of Negro leaders.
- 2. Absence of Negro ghettos.
- 3. Negro advances in business.

New Orleans public schools were first integrated in 1960. Sporadic racial outbursts followed. But they evaporated under moderate Negro leadership.

In succeeding years integration has proceeded apace. During this period,

more than 3,000 Negro pupils in lower grades have been absorbed harmoniously into previously all-white schools.

"There just aren't the grievances to adjust to in New Orleans that you find in other cities," says attorney A. P. Turcaud, one of the city's respected Negro leaders.

There are no great concentrations of Negroes. Few residential areas of the city proper are segregated. "This residential pattern," he says, "vastly diminishes the threat of riots."

The Christian Science Monitor

Population To Double By Year 2000

In 34 years the world's population will double.

That is the latest revised United Nations forecast. And it is a "medium" figure at that.

According to a new UN study, "World Population Prospects", turn of the century population may reach 6.13 billion. This is some 160 million more than the UN projection of two years ago.

UN specialists consider this a realistic forecast. Their predictions for the year 2000 range from a high of 6.994 billion to a low of 5.449 billion.

The population of poorer lands continues to outstrip that in wealthier, industrialized Europe and North America.

According to the UN projection, underdeveloped countries will comprise 76 per cent of the world's people in the year 2000. In 1960 the figure was 67 per cent.

Annual growth rates in the poorer lands are almost twice those in developed nations—ranging from 1 to 3.5 per

cent in the former as compared to .5 percent in the latter.

In a speech to the 50th anniversary meeting of the Planned Parenthood movement in New York, Dr. B. R. Sen, director of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, warned that there is "danger of large-scale famines in some of the most densely populated areas of the world" because food production is lagging while the rate of population expansion continues.

The UN population projection study proceeds with caution on the subject of how long the present "population explosion" may continue.

It develops "medium" figures on the assumption of "an accelerated growth which eventually slows down, sooner in some regions, later in others."

The rate may drop back through declining fertility. But such a drop would not happen within a few decades even if fertility decline were to set in at once."

The Christian Science Monitor

Add Rebellion Muscle Supermarket Boycotts

The housewives' rebellion added muscle to its grocery counter insurrection Thursday by supermarket boycotts timed to cut into the heavy weekend food buying.

Traditionally, the weekend brings another pay

check and a trip to the grocery for the week's food supplies. The petticoat rebels planned to put a squeeze on supermarkets to lower food prices.

Many of the militant mothers from the East Coast to the Hawaiian Islands demanded an end to promotional gimmicks and trading stamps, two items stores have long claimed actually lowered prices by raising volume.

Supermarket operators, insisting their profits have been slashed by inflation, promised to battle rising prices.

Members of the National Association of Food Chains pledged "a continuation of active and aggressive efforts to fight inflation."

Organizations in at least eight large areas ranging in size from city-wide to whole countries and sections of states, planned or were involved in boycotts of markets Thursday.

The Lincoln Journal

Unions Continue Wage Hike Talks

Westinghouse Electric Corporation reached contract accord with two unions and continued negotiations with two other unions.

The Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Unions and the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, representing a total of about 54,000 employees reached agreement with the firm over the weekend.

The company has submitted similar proposals to the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Independent United Electrical Workers.

The company said the agreed wage increases amounted to about 4 per cent. The Christian Science Monitor.

Red Allies Issue No Viet Statement

The Kremlin and its eight allies who met for a week of intensive summit talks in Moscow have kept silent about any decisions on Viet Nam, China or other issues.

The laconic nature of the communique issued at the end of the meetings has given rise to some speculation that the Soviet bloc may be preparing quiet new initiatives aimed at a political settlement of the Viet Nam war.

The Christian Science Monitor

Asians Aim At Partnership Of Equals

The effort of Asian leaders to collect on President Johnson's promise of a partnership of equals and the President's maneuvering to decide how far he can go are the dominant themes of the Manila talks.

The Asian nations want to be consulted by the United States. They want a direct share in setting the conditions of negotiated peace in Vietnam.

President Johnson, on his side, cannot share the power of his country in making of decisions to guide the use of that power beyond carefully restricted limits. Johnson is committed only to a limited consultation.

Johnson is in favor of economic aid with firm American conditions attached.

In sum the chief issues of the conference appear to be:

1. How the aims of the United States can be adjusted to the diversity of desires and goals of much less powerful nations.

2. How the stated methods of achieving this at the end of the conference will prove in terms of actions to fit the words.

As the conference nears its conclusion, the unequal positions of the "equal partners" will not be adjusted here, for this conference is more to set patterns and attitudes than to freeze positions.

But it is evident that the way Johnson handles this delicate role will give the Asians an advance indication of how equal or unequal their status is and what the Johnson friendly diplomacy means in terms of the use of power in peace maneuvers and in economic and military operations.

The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's Congress Forced To Recess

Military rule in Brazil tightened this past week. By ordering the Congress into recess to end its defiance of his orders, Marshal Castelo Branco shut down one of the few democratic showcases remaining in Brazil.

The action led to significant protests from many in Brazil who had previously reacted favorably to the efforts of President Castelo Branco.

His action came after a portion of the Chamber of Deputies refused to recognize his decree purging six deputies and removing their political rights for 10 years.

The clash between the executive and the legislature was a sharp one involving Branco's wide-sweeping powers to rule Brazil without congressional review versus a growing congressional discontent.

In such a contest, the closing of Con-

gress appeared to observers in Brazil to be about the only course open to the President.

Yet it illustrated the military government's inability to inspire national confidence. And it further showed the deterioration of the good will the Army had in many quarters following its ouster of Joao Goulart in 1964.

Observers are looking to next month's congressional election for indications of what direction the country will head next.

The opposition party stands to pick up a large number of seats but it fears it may have them purge as undesirable.

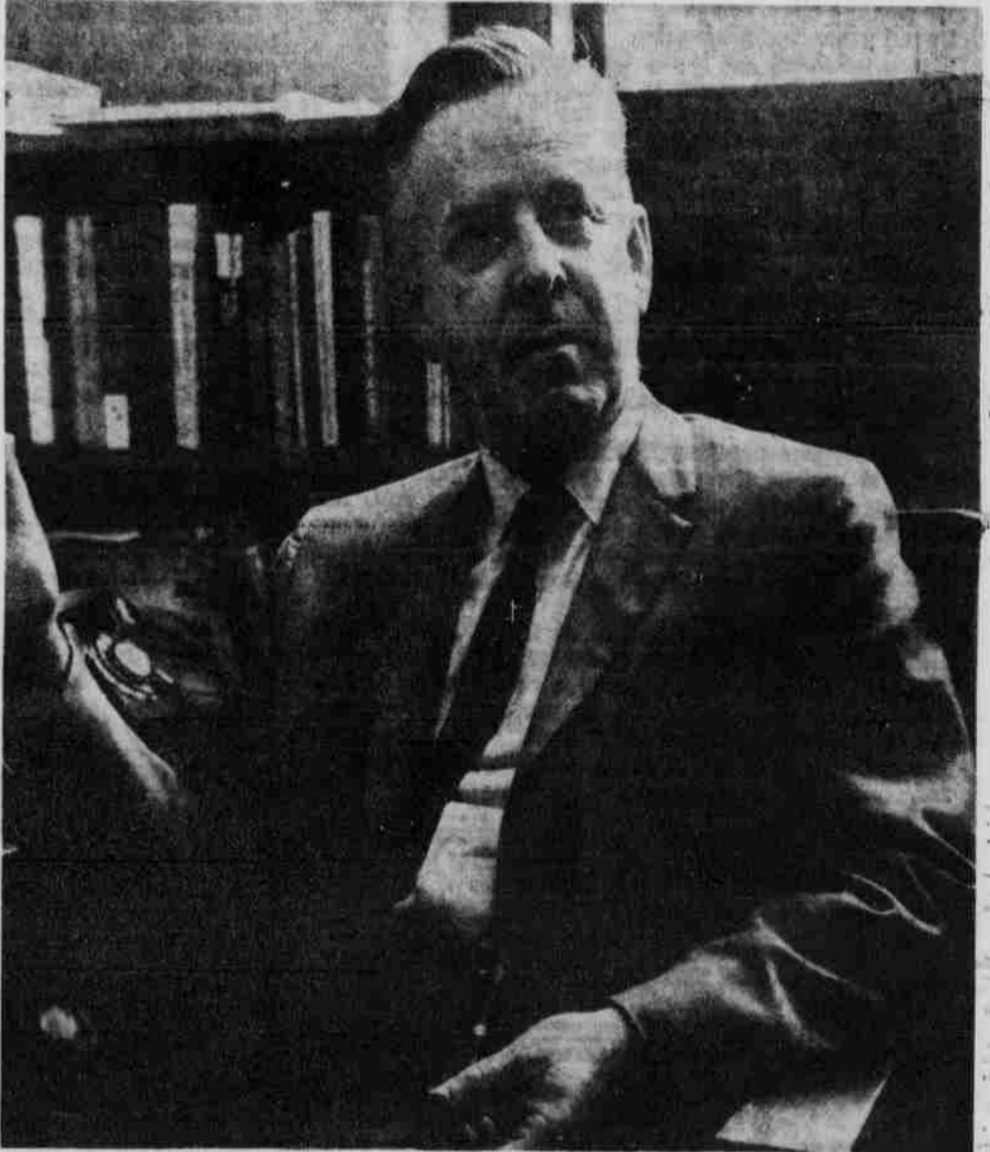
Brazil's military argue that anti-revolutionary activities must be stamped out and that nothing must be permitted to stand in the way of its planned reforms of Brazilian life.

The Christian Science Monitor

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