

Khrushchev's Appearance at UN No Indication of Solving Problems



A NIXON BACKER — Robyn Armstrong, 2 1/2, of Dyersville, Iowa, finds an unusual spot for a giant Nixon campaign button. She meant no harm however, since she was attending a Republican party picnic with her parents. (UPI Telephoto)

Editors Note — What may come of Khrushchev's unwanted summit in the United Nations this week? At worst, a propaganda battle at the pinnacle of real damage to hopes of East-West accord. At best, perhaps, important new proposals on world problems. So reports one of America's leading political scientists in a dispatch analyzing the outlook of the U. N. General Assembly session and summit diplomacy. The author is professor and head of the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland.

By Prof. ELMER PLISCHKE
Written for UPI

College Park, Md. — (UPI) — It would be illusory to presume that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's coming to the United States as head of the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly is dedicated to achieve any significant and immediate resolution of East-West diplomatic issues.

It is equally erroneous to assume that, because of the abortive Paris conference last May, diplomacy at the Summit is dead, or even dormant. While a formal East-West great power summit conference is unlikely to be convened in the near future, the personal diplomacy of our President and other heads of government nevertheless continues apace.

The very fact that the leaders of an unusual number of countries are engaging in the deliberations of the United Nations evidences their expectation of achieving some national or personal diplomatic advantage. Doubtless, they intend to use the United Nations as the diplomatic forum for the enunciation or the recapitulation of policy for informal contact and consultation, or simply for propaganda purposes. To the extent to which top-echelon officials are involved, this constitutes diplomacy at the summit.

The advantage of this technique is that it focuses attention upon these leaders and enables them to speak to foreign governments and peoples respecting external policies and international problems, without necessarily requiring them to serve as practical negotiators, as would be expected at the formal international conference.

Its disadvantages are that summit pronouncements and maneuvering in the United Nations forum can scarcely resolve any of the major world problems, they overshadow the practical and working level of diplomacy where, in quiet, progress is most often achieved, and they induce a focus of attention so widespread and intense that far too much tends to be expected as the outcome.

Propaganda Battle
At worst, this technique may produce little more than a propaganda battle at the pinnacle.

At best, it might evoke constructive proposals for dealing with critical problems, paving the way for negotiation at the diplomatic levels in the United Nations and elsewhere.

In any case, the foregathering of heads of government in New York is likely to involve a good many private consultations — to build and strengthen alliances, to wear the reluctant and uncommitted, or simply to mold the images of the leaders or augment good will.

Further evidencing the virility of summitry—despite the questionable success of the formal meeting of adversaries around the conference table in recent years — Premier Khrushchev has made the spectacular proposal that the arms limitation issue be brought before the United Nations General Assembly, with some eighty heads of government participating. The assumption that such a "world summit conference," deliberating in the glare of global publicity, can really evoke a solution for this complex problem appears to be unrealistic if not fantastic.

Would Undermine Value
It is not inconceivable that such a grandiose conclave would harm not only the chances of progress toward arms reduction, but also the cause of the United Nations as a diplomatic institution. In addition, it also would under-

mine whatever value might remain in the formal conference at the summit.

It appears as though summitry is being regarded too much either as a panacea for the world's ills, or as a means of contesting the strength and popularity of the images of

world leaders. Rather, it should be resorted to only when other diplomatic techniques fail to sustain the peace or to enhance accommodation and the resolution of critical problems.

It goes without saying that the era of summit diplomacy

is under way. Contemporary technological facilities render it possible if not convenient for the leaders of the world personally to engage in foreign affairs whenever they deem it to be appropriate. Its advantages, augmented by the ease with which it may be

employed, often are viewed as outweighing its limitations. Nevertheless, inasmuch as it is no more than one of the many techniques for conducting foreign relations, caution needs to be exercised that it does not come to be regarded as a fetish—or an end in

itself. Disappointment with its results is likely to be especially great when summitry as a means overshadows the policy objectives intended to be achieved by diplomacy. It may very well be that New York will need to be added to Paris and Geneva!



SUMMER STORE HOURS: Open every night until 9 P.M. seven days a week.



Groceteria

THE PLACE TO GO FOR THE BRANDS YOU KNOW

LOTS OF FREE PARKING

We give the best—THRIFTY GREEN STAMPS



BIGGER SAVINGS

CENTENNIAL BEANS

Small White Baby Limas or Large White

3 2-LB. PKGS. \$1.00

BEST FOODS MAYONNAISE

QUART

REG. 69c

39c

SAVE 30c



BETTY CROCKER BISQUICK

40-Ounce Pkg.—Reg. 47c

33c

SAVE 14c

Pacific Maid Tiny SHRIMP

No. 1/2 CANS

3 Cans \$1.00

You can buy with REAL CONFIDENCE if the label is—

SNOBOY

Snoboy CARROTS

2-lb. pack .. 19c

25-lb. bag .. \$1.98

CELERY HEARTS

Snoboy Jumbo Pack—Package .. 29c

FANCY LOCAL Jonathan Apples ... 2 lbs. 25c

Swift Chopped Beef Steak 69c 12-Oz. Can

Fillet of Sole Bellanna—Frozen 1 Pound Pkg. 67c

Chow Mein Noodles Chun King No. 2 1/2 can 29c

Aluminum Foil Kaiser—Heavy duty For Freezing. 18-in. x 25-in. 69c

Bouillon Cubes Steero Pkg. of 12 23c

Tuna White Star — Solid Pack Reg. 39c No. 1/2 can 3 for \$1.00

Deviled Ham Underwood 4 1/2-oz. can 39c



KLEENEX Dinner Napkins

Don't Slide Off Your Lap. Box of 30 Reg. 29c

25c

KLEENEX Facial Tissues

400 Count Box Reg. 29c

3 Pkgs. 79c



Eddie Cantor Still Hospital Patient

Hollywood — (UPI) — Eddie Cantor, 68, remained in Cedars of Lebanon hospital today where he was taken Aug. 22 following a heart attack.

A hospital spokesman said Cantor was in fair condition, but indicated the singer's release would not come for some time.

"Doctors feel it is better to keep him here where he will remain quietly," said the spokesman. Cantor suffered a serious heart attack in 1953 and since has suffered from a chronic heart ailment.

Egyptian Auto Manufacturer Eyes Afro-Asian Market

Cairo — (UPI) — An Egyptian automotive engineer with 15 years' experience, partly in Britain and the United States, has set an automotive industry rolling here.

The engineer, George Hawi, 39, hopes eventually to export his "Ramses" throughout the Afro-Asian world.

Hawi heads the Egyptian automotive company, makers of the Ramses auto. Named after the chariot-mounted Egyptian king, the small auto features a pharaoh-inspired design.

Hawi said the wide base of the Ramses, its tapering body and the straight, parallel lines of the front grille were inspired by the massive, angular architecture of the pharaohs.

The rear engine is imported from the NSU firm in West Germany. It is air-cooled; no radiator to explode in desert heat.

The two-cylinder, four-stroke engine has been especially adapted for greater resistance to the high temperature in Middle East countries.

The Ramses will get 55 miles per gallon. It has four gears and rear transmission, all synchronized.

Five vehicles a day are coming off the assembly line, 12 miles west of Cairo on a desert site dominated by the Giza pyramids.

Hawi plans to double production by next January and to be turning out 7,000 cars a year by 1963.

Sales have been no problem. Ramses showrooms are still drawing crowds more than a month after the first models went on display. Orders are back-logged for six months.

The Ramses comes in three models: jeep-type utility, two-door sedan and roadster. With no customs duty to be paid, they are the lowest-priced cars in Egypt.

The two-door four-seater is priced at 600 Egyptian pounds (\$1,689). The jeep-like utility model is about 100 pounds (\$280) cheaper, while the custom-made sports car is 100 pounds more expensive than the sedan.

The Ramses got rolling with the help of loans from bankers impressed by the long ex-

perience of Hawi and his partner, Essam El Din Aboul Ella. The bankers got further encouragement from the UAR government, which is dedicated to building up new industry in traditionally agricultural Egypt.

Instead of building an extravagant car which would have meant drastically taxing Egyptian capabilities, Hawi's firm undertook its job "within the local industrial and technical potentialities."

EAC experimented for six years with various prototypes. The first Ramses passed the Egyptian traffic board's safety tests in December 1958.

"About 55 per cent of the production value of the car originates here in Egypt. We consider this a high percentage for a start," Hawi said.

The Ramses factory, situated alongside the desert highway to Alexandria, is not large by international standards. But EAC expects to expand.

What Is The Law?

This column is prepared as a public service by the College of Law, Willamette University, Salem, to explain basic legal principles, not to provide legal advice. The reader is cautioned not to apply these cases to his own problems without an attorney's advice, for differing facts may change the outcome.

Martin, a university student, wrote two letters to the university president bitterly complaining that the school exercised too much control over student organizations.

Because of his criticism, the student was suspended, but was readmitted the next fall on condition that he not join any student club or activity.

The following year these conditions were again imposed. It was too much for Martin to suffer in silence, so he attacked the continued restriction in the college newspaper.

This resulted in his again being suspended for the rest of the term. Martin responded by distributing leaflets that were extremely critical of the university; by breaking the university imposed restrictions and attending a student council meeting; and by writing letters to the school administration in which he accused the authorities of "malicious lies" and "vile indecencies."

Finally the university could stand no more of Martin, and permanently expelled him. Martin then brought suit in the federal district court under a statute giving the federal court the right to try civil rights violations, claiming that his constitutional rights, including freedom of speech, had been denied and demanding that he either be reinstated or given a trial with the opportunity to cross-examine university officials.

The district court dismissed Martin's complaint, and the federal court of appeals affirmed the dismissal by a 2-1 vote.

Judge Morgan voted against Martin because he thought he should seek relief in the state courts before he had any right to sue in a federal court. In any event, he felt that the Constitution did not forbid a criminalization by state schools except on grounds of race, color or creed.

Judge Burke voted against Martin because he believed that a student's freedom of speech is not violated by his expulsion from a state school because of his criticism of university officials.

Strong Spirit Only Vice
Judge Norton voted for Martin, stating that Martin had been unconstitutionally discriminated against and that his only vice had been his strong spirit of independence. Judge Norton declared that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution did not just protect Negroes and unpopular religious groups from discrimination; it is meant to protect everyone, even an irritatingly independent student.

As this dispute certainly demonstrates, it is not clear just what rights a student has in dealing with university officials. There are many authorities, however, who would disagree with the court's decision against Martin. Perhaps his defeat may be partly explained by the fact that, although not a lawyer, he acted as his own attorney.

Jerry Geisler Said To Be Improving
Hollywood — (UPI) — Jerry Geisler, 73, attorney for many of filmland's biggest stars, was reported slightly improved but still in serious condition today at Mt. Sinai hospital.

Geisler entered the hospital last Wednesday suffering from a heart attack, his third so far this year.



ANY WAY YOU FIGURE IT.

Pays To Move Money Here Now!

6% INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY

Withdraw principal and all accrued interest whenever you choose. Any multiple of \$10.00 accepted.

Name of Board of Directors on Request

CRATER FINANCE
135 PINE CENTRAL NO 4-1273

Come In and Register For the GRAND OPENING Sept. 22, 23, 24 More Than \$2,500.00 IN GIFTS

All you have to do is come in and register to be eligible to win
Andy's JEWELER
218 EAST MAIN

LEAN AND TENDER PORK CHOPS 79c lb

SORAN'S Fresh Oregon Whole FRYING CHICKENS 33c lb
Cut-up Fryers 39c lb.

