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A Time for Promptness

A judicial probe of the serious charges which have rocked Ottawa cannot begin too soon. Therefore this afternoon's announcement of the appointment of Chief Justice Frederic Dorian is most appropriate in the situation which has thoroughly alarmed Parliament and the public for two days. It is a pity that Justice Minister Favre did not move a step further into the serious allegations were first brought to his attention. The investigation which he ordered made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police might better have been followed by his consulting experts in the justice department as to whether or not charges should be laid. Instead the minister appears to have decided the

matter upon his own initiative — naively, perhaps, as he himself says, but nevertheless unjustly. On the other hand Prime Minister Pearson appears to have acted with commendable speed to remove his executive assistant immediately on learning that the breath of scandal had touched his office. It would be improper to discuss the charges themselves. But it is fair to point out that the reputation of several individuals are under a cloud. If the allegations against them should be false, an injustice is done these men with every day that passes before the findings of a judicial inquiry are announced. The inquiry must be painstaking and may be slow. All the more reason that it begin promptly.

NATO's Nuclear Role

British and Canadian ideas on the management of the nuclear deterrent in NATO seem closely parallel. Neither government wishes to join the mixed-man, multilateral rocket ship fleet — at least, not in the form presently envisaged by the United States. Britain's Harold Wilson recently seemed to be reconsidering his earlier opposition to the MLF. But the judgement he passed upon it in the British Parliament Monday was harsh. He said he does not believe the MLF could add to the West's strength. It could, he said, dissipate that strength. These are strong and significant words, delivered, as they are, on the eve of Mr. Wilson's visit to Washington. It is too early to say whether he will propose abandonment, alteration or an alternative to the MLF. But he is on record as being willing to turn over everything nuclear, including Britain's own so-called independent deterrent, to a NATO pool. The man in the street may wonder how effective is the difference between the MLF which Washington wants all its NATO allies to join — and which

West Germany alone shows any eagerness for — and the pooled arrangement proposed by Mr. Wilson. Skeptics must await the details. Canada's own nuclear role in NATO is a small one and there is every indication the Pearson government would give it up quickly for an arrangement such as Mr. Wilson indicates he has in mind. External Affairs Minister Martin revealed some of what the government is thinking in a speech at Windsor, Monday. He criticized both the U.S. mixed-manned force idea and the French independent deterrent as tending to fragment NATO defence. Nothing must occur, in his view, to affect the pre-eminent role now played by the U.S. in insuring collective security. This is what Mr. Wilson says. It is another area in which Mr. Martin and Mr. Wilson appeared to be reading the same speech. Both rejected the claims of European members of NATO for greater participation in NATO's nuclear controls. Coincidence could hardly go further.

The Token Hearing

The Public Utilities Commission hearings on B.C. Hydro's proposed bus fare increases ended Friday after 21 days of argument which had been as suspenseful as a fixed fight or a Communist election. This wasn't because the opposition put up by the affected municipalities was lackluster or slipshod. It was because the provincial cabinet had cleverly reworded the PUC's terms of reference to the point where protest was academic. The one way to have ended the farce

would have been for the commission chairman to throw up his hands and quit, but this, despite his apologetic admissions of his limitations, he did not do. So a decision is to be made. Without regard to its effect on society. Without regard to its effect on traffic patterns. Without regard to the overall responsibilities and ability to balance profits against losses of transit's state owner. We can hardly wait.

The Highest in Education

The University of B.C. might well consider a recent suggestion by Prime Minister Pearson. He stressed the national interest in specialized post-graduate studies, but observed Canada is not large enough to have the highest standards available in several universities at once. Let the major universities cooperate then, he proposed, and each establish an institute for the highest advanced studies in a different subject. For almost 40 years the UBC has endeavored to fill the needs of the province for trained academic, scientific and professional personnel. Of late years UBC graduate schools have been multiplied toward this end, particularly in medicine. Mr. Pearson made no suggestion of curbing graduate studies as they are now provided, but under the plan UBC would have to accept that its best students in, say, economics, agriculture or medicine might have to go to Toronto, Montreal or Saskatoon for most excellent final instruction. The plan is not novel. In Europe and the United States certain universities

have long been recognized as pre-eminent in special subjects. Students of other universities and other countries attend them to achieve the recognized highest degree of qualification in such subjects. The University of B.C. has long been proud of the educational standards it maintains, and with justice. From time to time it has been recognized as outstanding in certain departments. Mining, chemistry, English, agriculture and physics come to mind. But to a certain degree these achievements have been impermanent. Personnel changes and faculty become inadequate. Standards can be maintained, but the degree of excellence varies. The university is not large and wealthy enough to be outstanding in all departments at one time to the same degree. But it now should be able to maintain the very highest standards, the best faculty, the finest facilities, in one specialized graduate field. At the same time it can give the quality education in less advanced studies over the broad general field the province requires.

THE NEW LEADERS ARE AN EMBARRASSED LOT

The Kremlin's Dirty Linen Is Still Well Out of Sight

This is the first of two articles on the overthrow of Nikita Khrushchev and the coming of the coup by the Kremlin leaders. Exactly a month after Nikita Khrushchev's overthrow his former colleagues completed the coup by making further changes at the top of the party hierarchy. The central committee has appointed new men to its presidium: Leonid Brezhnev, one of the party secretaries in charge of state security, Pyotr Shelepin, the party boss of the Ukraine, and Pyotr Demichiev, the former party secretary of the Moscow organization (the latter is only a candidate member of the presidium).

Within the central committee itself no fewer than eight candidates have been proposed for the post of first deputy. Some familiar names, on the other hand, have been struck off the list: Frol Kozlov, reputed to be the leader of the conservatives, and Leonid Brezhnev, who has disappeared from the presidium, allegedly on grounds of ill-health. Divisions Remain Vassili Polyakov, head of the party's agricultural branch, has been dismissed from his post, while Alexei Adzhubei, the party leader's disgraced son-in-law, has been expelled from the central committee. The new appointments are designed partly to fill gaps caused by dismissals and demotions and partly to establish a new balance between the various groups within the party. There is no question, of course, of any Khrushchevite or anti-Khrushchevite, for they are all anti-Khrushchevites now, just as all were Khrushchevites until quite recently. However, the divisions between conservatives and reformers or neo-Stalinists and liberals remain in force.



If Mr. Bennett expects us Ambleside and Tiddeycovers to ride buses into Vancouver, they had jolly well better be suitable carriages.

COMMON MARKET THREATENS PROSPERITY By BRUCE HUTCHISON

The Austrians Waltz Under a Sword



HUTCHISON

The marble Johann Strauss, Vienna's darling state, seemed to play his violin with special sprightliness this autumn. The trees around him were richly dyed and at the city's rim his beloved Vienna Wood almost rivaled in color the crimson maples of eastern Canada, but not quite. It was a jolly season in the curious political vacuum called Austria, every street of the capital jammed with a native shrewdness of heavily food and drink, everybody employed and apparently content. Every national problem well hidden from the foreigner.

ment. Both sides being almost exactly equal in elected members, they have ignored their basic differences and joined each other to erect an administration that looks unworkable but works. Since there is no significant parliamentary opposition, the two-headed government can do pretty much what it pleases, settling its policies of pragmatic compromise in the back room. Nevertheless, the citizen is as safe in his democratic liberties, as outspoken and critical of his rulers, as any in Europe. And never, throughout Austria's long history, has he had it so good. He could have it even better if he were not determined to keep Austria entirely for Austrians. The country needs large foreign investment to improve its industry and Germany is eager to supply it but the people, remembering Hitler's conquest, will not accept the wealth of his heirs. Foreign penetration, from Russia or the West, is rejected for emotional reasons much stronger than economics.

Keeps Legal Neutrality But there are problems, deep problems, some of them perhaps insoluble. For the present nation of Austria, only nine years old, is trying to live in defiance of the world's newer struggle and of economic laws. So far it has succeeded beyond expectation by a native shrewdness always disguised under an outward air of levity. The carefree Austrians in the faded waltz town of Europe are doing very well, for the moment anyway.

When Nikita Khrushchev, executing his first great demerch, pulled the Russian soldiers out of Austria in 1955 (for motives still mysterious) some seven million people were permitted to establish a neutral state — the tiny remains of the once vast Hapsburg empire. Shorn of its old hinterland in the Danube basin, shorn, too, of many illusions and legends, the new state has been maintained in its legal neutrality and kept its bargain with Russia. The neutrality, however, is legal only. All Austria's sentiments are turned to the West, all its hatred and fear directed at communism. It can never forget the brutal Russian occupation.

System a Paradox The current Austrian political and economic system is a paradox fitting no definition and baffling all foreigners. To begin with, the government is a coalition of theoretical opposites, the Conservatives and the Socialists, simply because neither can win a parliamentary majority in a free parliamentary system.

LEGAL HINTS QUESTION: I recently sold some tractor parts to a company which cannot pay its bills. How do I go about putting a lien on the tractor? ANSWER: When you delivered the parts to the company you lost the right of a seller's lien. You will have to sue the company and obtain judgment and issue a warrant seizing the tractor or any property of the company in order to satisfy your claim.

No Sense of Guilt They should, therefore, be free from the sense of guilt, the fear, and the craving for self-exculpation which are so characteristic of the older leaders and which have so often impeded de-Stalinization. It will take some time before the political character of the young newcomers shows itself.

No Purge Left-Overs Of course, not all the younger men are necessarily ardent de-Stalinizers. Some may be conservatives and disciplinarians. Shelepin has been supervisor of the political police; he exercised this function at a time when the powers of the police were drastically cut.

Merging Proceeds It was with these considerations in mind that the central committee, at its last session, placed the reorganization of the party at the top of its agenda. The reorganization undoes the division of the party into two

trality. The Russian fears may be groundless and its threats are possibly a bluff, but Russian power in neighboring Hungary, is only a few miles away and no Austrian underestimates it. As it has contrived a queer combination of socialism and free enterprise at home under a government preaching both, Austria now seeks some kind of ambiguous "association" with the Common Market by means not yet clear and always blurred in official utterances. The immediate Austrian situation is satisfactory. Its government is rich with revenues from nationalized industries (a hidden tax paid in retail prices) but conditions must change as the Common Market reduces the tariffs between its members.

They're No Savers This system of free trade will impose new, discriminatory tariffs against outsiders and Austria a small country, must feel a particularly sharp pinch. How Austria can join the Common Market without joining it and inviting Russian retaliation nobody seems to know.

Exact Invisible Price This profit independence exacts a high though invisible price. It is paid in the undoubted inefficiency of Austrian industry which has been carefully sheltered from outside competition. It is paid also in an expensive, proliferating bureaucracy governed by the principles of Professor Parkinson. It may have to be paid sooner or later in a harsh decision, long postponed.

Years Ago (These extracts are from The Sun and its predecessor, the News Advertiser, on this date in 1889, 1911, 1929 and 1941.) 75 Years Ago A delegation of B.C. salmon packers in Ottawa asked abolition of the 50 cent head tax on Chinese immigrants to save the industry from decline.

50 Years Ago Russian armies captured 40,000 German prisoners in a drive on Craicow, Poland.

25 Years Ago British naval units fought off a German mass air raid on Scapa Flow without losses.

10 Years Ago Independent Loggers Association of B.C. accused Lands and Forests Minister R. E. Sommers of favoritism in awarding forest licenses.

ROBERT RUARK: Beatles—Quit!

LONDON — Possibly the strongest stride in pursuit of culture that the world has seen since Christine Keeler went to the jug occurred here the other day. Some alleged singing people who call themselves The Animals got kicked out of a posh hotel because their appearance was detrimental to business. The Animals are what in England is called a "pop" group in which means that, RUARK means that, after a fashion, they sing songs with titles like I'm Crying. Personally, I'd kick them out of anything better than a cave for the mere sin of singing.

Without any doubt, there is nothing in the world as peculiar to the eye as a young Britisher these days, as the world goes behind the Beatles and their assorted vocal kinkfolk who murder the night with what is erroneously called song and assassinate the day with their appearance.

GOD KNOWS THE BRITISH are funny enough to look at, even taken straight. They are almost as funny to look at as the animals which inhabit Madison Avenue in New York, with their bobrimmed faces, no-shouldered suits, and no hats of any particular value to match the general ensemble.

But whereas we've suffered the crewcut in noble silence in America, Britain is now almost completely thrall by the sheepdog look. It wasn't so bad when Becket and Henry Tive wore it, but they had better tailors.

British young men, for some reason unknown to medical science, run more to pimples than most other races. They call them "spots." When you add spots to a page-boy haircut, lay on a beard, and clothe the general in a striped pipe-stem pants, and a red leather jacket — make that read black leather jacket, valise jacket, don't bother me, I'm tired — well...

You just ain't seen nothing yet. There is small wonder that the Mods fight the Rockers. The pity is, of course, that one side usually wins, when it would be no nice if they encountered a fatal dose of it. It would take a touch of weight off the British's insteps.

PERHAPS THEY WILL BREED a new race, which will look like a cross between an orangutan and a Cambridge jock. I just don't want to hang around long enough to see what arrives, as get from Miss Primal Plum and one of these lads with the bangs and the neck hair.

Possibly I am way behind it, and old-fashioned has me handcuffed. I was in a cave of winds off Berkeley Square the other night, with a couple hundred of these creatures bouncing around to some terribly noisy canned music — sung by groups that wear their hair the same way — and I quit.

I couldn't tell the boys from the girls, and, if you want an honest evaluation, I couldn't have cared less. I never thought I'd feel about a gorilla, but, man, the change wouldn't be difficult.

Public Opinion Poll JOBS BIGGEST PROBLEM Unemployment is still ranked as Canada's No. 1 problem in the latest poll of voters taken across the country. The nation's economy and trade are rated next in order, while for the first time the words "lack of unity" are mentioned as a matter of concern. The Gallup Poll asked: "What, in your opinion, is the most important problem facing this country today?" 32 per cent of the people claim unemployment and automation are the major problems. 12 per cent say the economy of the country and trade are worrisome. 11 per cent name lack of unity between the provinces and separatism in Quebec. Other problems mentioned are nuclear weapons, inflation, Canada-U.S. relations, medicine, lack of leadership, high cost of living and the flag issue—each by less than 10 per cent of the population.

By ISAAC DEUTSCHER

Charges Not in Open

In this way the Soviet people are told that Khrushchev's scheme has failed to cope with the chronic crisis in agriculture; and that, moreover, by splitting the organization into two economic sectors, Khrushchev had sought to reduce the party's political weight and so to enhance his own personal power and the "cult" of his own personality. But this again gives rise to the question why these charges are not made openly. Evidently Khrushchev's successors are as reluctant to wash the party's dirty linen in public as Stalin's successors once were; and they, too, do not set eyes to eye with each other over just how far they should go in denouncing the departed leader and over the motives of the denunciation.