



AN AGE OF QUEENS—At the ball decided fairest of all, IFC Queen Candidate Helen McRoberts was elected Golden Bowl Queen. This queen won, and Queen's lost. And if all the queens had won would Queen's have won?

Prof. Barghoorn Released Due To Kennedy Pressure

By Don Sellar

Violent Western condemnation of Yale Professor Frederick Barghoorn's arrest on Russian spy charges has precipitated his subsequent release.

Professor B. R. Bociurkiw, Soviet Studies specialist in the department of political science, believes that Barghoorn's release is a direct result of President Kennedy's threat to postpone negotiation of a new cultural exchange pact between the US and USSR.

He said in an interview that the whole affair represents an embarrassing backdown by Soviet leaders.

EXPERT NOT GUILTY

Professor Bociurkiw, who once met Barghoorn at a conference, doubts that the American expert on Soviet culture is guilty of spy charges.

He gave three possible reasons for Barghoorn's arrest.

First, he believes that Premier Khrushchev was trying to show Communist Party officials that his attitudes towards the West are not "soft."

Also, there is a Soviet desire to stock up on Americans who could be traded for captured Russian spies.

Third, he suspects that Barghoorn represents an opportunity for the Soviets to teach political economists not to question certain aspects of Soviet politics.

Professor Bociurkiw, who believes that US exchange scholars will "be more careful about visiting the USSR in future," thinks that Barghoorn asked for information which would not be considered classified in the US.

Baird: Canada's Democracy Defined And Found Secure

By Janis Kostash
SCM Reporter

Canada's democracy is secure, Dr. R. E. Baird, professor of political science, asserted at SCM house Friday.

He qualified the popular concept of democracy by showing a difference between holding and controlling public office.

An elite group in office whose actions are controlled by the public will constitute a democratic sys-

tem, he said. In this case, democracy is not defined in terms of the people actually governing.

RICH GOVERN FOR POOR

Canada has considerable resources to the control of office by the people. One of the strongest is the ballot, which allows "rich men to govern for poor men." He also noted that the public is increasing in wealth, and with this, in social status.

The discussion raised the question of the influence of mass media. Dr. Baird disagreed that it was decisive in forming public opinion.

Academic Freedom

Council Dislikes Hinman's Views

By Elwood Johnson and Pat Mooney

Students' Council has voiced its disapproval of E. W. Hinman's statement on academic freedom.

In the Edmonton Journal of Nov. 6 he was quoted as saying that "there must be the greatest freedom of thought and expression at the university. But it must be that which the culture and concepts of the age can accept."

He further stated, "Universities which rely on tax contributions for the major part of their income must expect to accommodate intellectual

freedom with the purposes the taxpayer expects it (sic) to serve."

SECURITY STATEMENT

Council reaffirmed part of an earlier resolution on security investigations which stated that:

- it is the established traditional right of members of the university community to seek, test, and communicate ideas without restrictions,
- academic freedom is the freedom of thought, expression of opinion, action and association of individuals in so far as the expression of such freedoms does not interfere with the rights of others,
- this right called academic freedom is an essential prerequisite of the academic process.
- the student has a direct responsi-

bility to ensure the maintenance of academic freedom.

The second part of the motion was as follows: "Students' Council stands opposed to the suggestion that members of the university community must restrict their studies to areas and subjects condoned by the society in which the university is established."

NECESSARY ACTION

Wes Cragg said the action was necessary because a person in a responsible position made a disconcerting statement dangerous to the field of higher education.

"The government and the taxpayer should not have any say in academic affairs of the university. It is not in their best interests," said Cragg.

News Featurette

Bociurkiw Discusses Sino-Soviet Relations

Is China on the verge of going to war with Russia? Or is the so-called "Sino-Soviet dispute" merely an ideological squabble?

In this exclusive Gateway interview, fourth-year political science major Okcana Chomiak talks with professor Bohdan Bociurkiw, Soviet-studies specialist in the political science department.

Miss Chomiak, 21, speaks Russian and is specializing in Soviet studies.

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Stalin's corpse was burned in 1961.

Dr. Bohdan Bociurkiw cites the Sept. 20 issue of the **Peking Review** for documentation of this hitherto-unknown fact — which has never been mentioned by any of the western press services, as far as we know.

Dr. Bociurkiw came to Canada from the Ukraine in 1947, and studied at the Universities of Manitoba and Chicago. He has been lecturing on the Soviet system since 1956. And he has a burning interest in the Sino-Soviet squabble.

THREE ISSUES AT STAKE

Dr. Bociurkiw believes there are three basic issues in the dispute. These are the interrelated and overlapping issues of conflicting national interests, ideological differences, and organizational differences. Another element could be personal ambition and vanity on the part of the leaders.

Foreign and defence policy conflicts are most evident, according to Dr. Bociurkiw.

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. agreed to supply the Chinese with aid necessary to build nuclear reactors. Also, the Soviets have been making threatening noises over China's border problems to the extent of lending aid to India. While there seems to be little possibility that the border situation between Sinkiang and Soviet Uzbekistan will lead to a full-fledged war, border skirmishes have been reported.

China is unhappy about Soviet aid to "reactionary, uncommitted" countries while forcing the Chinese into a policy of disengagement vis-a-vis the United States, whom China is blaming for its economic difficulties and for its (China's) failure to annex Taiwan.

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

Ideological differences centre on nuclear weapons and their impact on the prospects for Communist victory,

says Dr. Bociurkiw. The Chinese believe that the laws of historical materialism still stand and that socialism would be the inevitable winner of a nuclear war with capitalism. However, the Soviets, realizing the destructiveness of nuclear weapons, support the theory of "peaceful co-existence."

The role of national liberation in the transition to socialism is still another area of conflict, according to Dr. Bociurkiw.

Khrushchev believes further development of the class struggle may lead to seizure of power, among other ways, through a parliamentary "coup d'etat." The Chinese retort that such notions are "parliamentary cretinisms both illusory and revisionist." War is inevitable and therefore peaceful co-existence disarms Communist forces and makes them vulnerable to Western nuclear blackmail.

ALTERNATIVE IDEAS

Alternative ideas on the transition from socialism to communism is another area of disagreement.

China wishes to reach Communism while bypassing socialism by developing universal, multipurpose equalitarian communes. Abundance is a prerequisite for the Communism of the Soviets; the Chinese claim equality is sufficient for "poor man's Communism." To counter the Chinese commune system, the Soviet Union officially claimed the dictatorship of the proletariat had been concluded in 1961 and replaced by a "state of the entire people." This move was severely criticized by China as being "revisionist" and leading toward the restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R.

The organizational dispute has centred on Stalin's position as the symbol of Communist orthodoxy. Communist solidarity could have been maintained either by an acceptance of Soviet leadership or by the introduction of a conciliar authority. At the 1957 party conference, the Chinese obtained the passage of a resolution which gave all parties internal independence and declared them all to be equal. Since then Communist parties have divided into pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese and split parties.

CHINESE SUPPORTERS

Chinese support comes from China, Albania, North Korea, Japan, and New Zealand, and with reservations, North Viet Nam. Lately the Communist parties in Laos, Burma, North Viet Nam and Indonesia have moved to the Chinese position. Large pro-Chinese factions exist in the Brazilian, Australian and Belgian parties.

The U.S.S.R. has the support of the majority of the other parties. Both sides are trying to infiltrate and subvert the other. Interestingly enough the Trotskyite Fourth International supports the Chinese, who are embarrassed by this support.

Relations between the two "fraternal" parties are so bad that a complete split seems probable. The Soviets appear to be preparing a showdown to force the Chinese to conform or else to force their expulsion from the party, Dr. Bociurkiw believes. Symbolic of the split is the appearance of an anti-Chinese cartoon on the cover of the semi-official Soviet humor magazine **Krokodil**. A similar cartoon which disparaged Albania had appeared several months before the Soviet-Albanian break in relations.

EAST-WEST ANALOGIES

An irrelevant analogy may be drawn between the position of the Chinese in the Soviet bloc and the position of the "right wing" in American politics. Both believe you cannot continue the struggle without the will to win, and the resolution to commit all resources. Peaceful co-existence is considered as demobilization or moral disarmament.

The dispute, Dr. Bociurkiw believes, has seriously undermined the belief in Marxism-Leninism as an infallible scientific theory. It has fragmented the international Communist movement. All over the world, front organizations are breaking up. This has progressed so far that the Soviets are afraid to call organization congresses. In the eyes of the neutralist countries this has seriously compromised the Communist line.

Western policy should take advantage of the dispute Dr. Bociurkiw suggests. It is a sheer lack of political realism to insist on further non-recognition of Communist China. The refusal to sell non-strategic materials is in the same category. A great deal might be gained by having the Communist Chinese represented in the United Nations. Neither should the West be stampeded into an anti-Chinese alliance. The West should use its position to maximize the possibilities of eroding Marxist-Leninism theory.

URGENT!

Ride needed for first year student living at the Airlines Motel, Monday-Friday for eight o'clock classes and leaving after 4:30 p.m. A monthly fee to be paid. Interested parties please contact . . .

Mrs. Jans,
Faculty of Commerce.