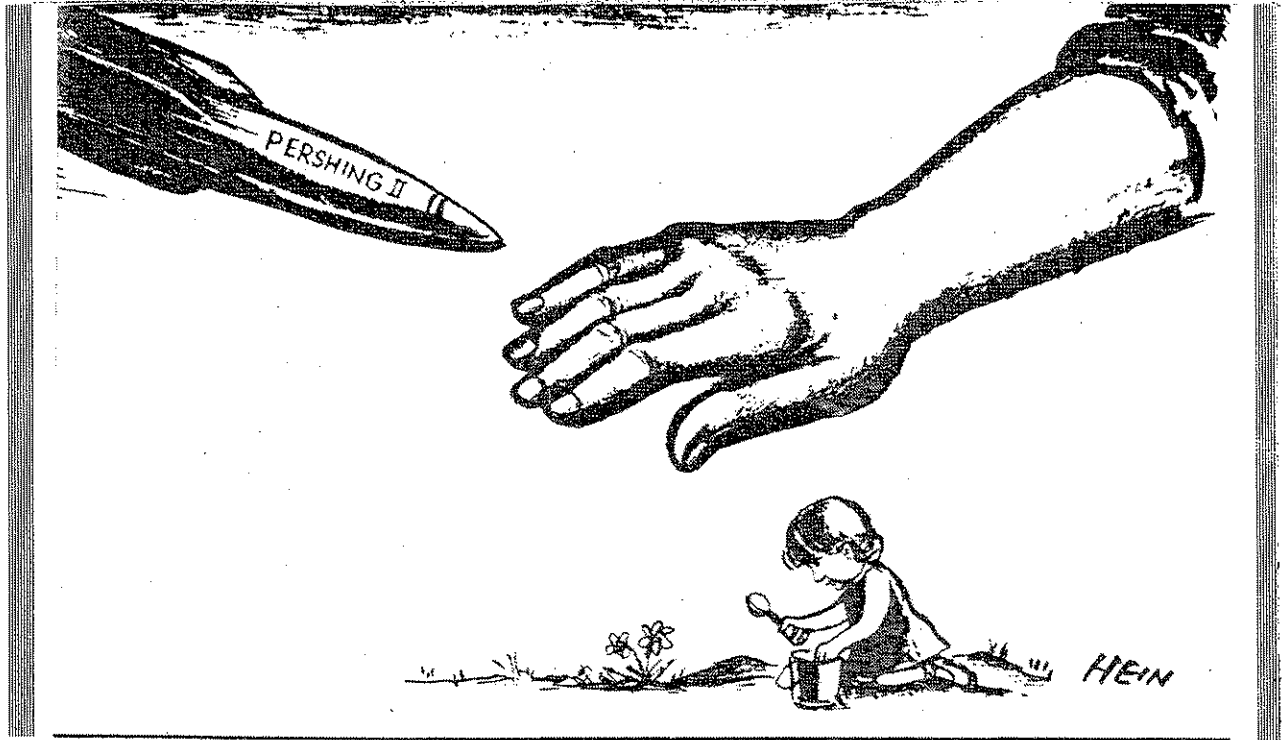


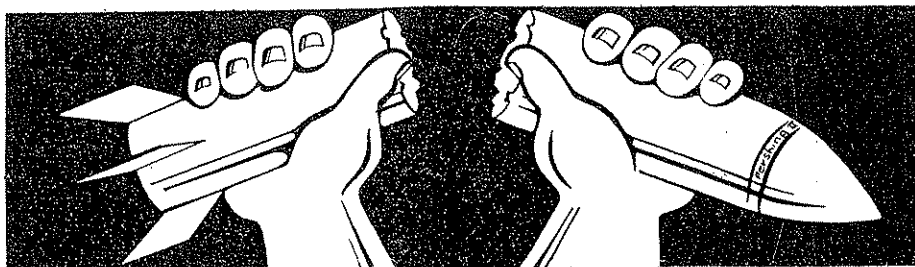
From SOCIALISM, Principles, Practice,
Prospects -- Moscow



Safeguard peace!

Poster by E. Heinke (FRG)

DISARMAMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL MANKIND





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labour.

This issue contains a somewhat condensed version of the Main Report of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Committee of Canadian Communists held in Regina on November 11.

It was the most successful and inspiring conference yet, with new faces present. The delegates exhibited a desire to know how better to apply the Science of Marxism-Leninism to today's problems in order to defeat the enemy. There was a search for the most effective ways of resolving today's problems with an understanding that the success of such a search rests in not only mastering the science of Marxism-Leninism but also of applying it correctly to Canadian conditions.

We thank you for sending in subscription renewals, new subscriptions and donations. Your contributions keep us going.

We greatly appreciate your advice and opinions.

We wish you a happy and productive New Year in the struggle for Peace and social progress.

-- The editorial board

ITS UP TO LABOUR

TO

● STRENGTHEN THE FIGHT
FOR PEACE, JOBS, AND
INDEPENDENCE.

● FOR A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM TO
MEET CAPITALIST CRISIS.

World developments in the Eighties are noteworthy because of the more dangerous and explosive quality to all contradictions.

The peoples of the world are placed in mortal danger by the growing threat of thermonuclear war brought about by the desperate and irrational attempts by the imperialist powers to reverse the progressive course of world development, to regain lost positions, to return to a world more to their liking.

It is in the giant struggle between socialism and capitalism, between development versus the domination of the advanced capitalist powers, and among the imperialist powers themselves, where the roots of the complicated struggles we face today are to be found.

The Reagan Conservative administration dreams of winning an American empire in an imperialist world in which socialism has disappeared, in which the New Socialist Man no longer proudly walks the face of the earth; and where all human effort and all human reason is subordinated to the power and profit-taking of the monopolies.

There is nothing positive in the role of United States imperialism in the world today.

American imperialism resorts to

barbaric actions which threaten to destroy civilisation along with all the material and spiritual achievements of mankind.

PEACE IS MIGHTIER THAN WAR

Imperialism can be defeated.

The USSR and the socialist community, the mass movements for peace, the Communist Parties, the world-wide labour movement, the liberal-reform movement and sections of the bourgeoisie--all these make up a force strong enough to defeat imperialism.

As this 20th century draws to a close we take part in a mighty and rising tide of struggle which will result in the greatest defeat imperialism has ever experienced. The issues are significant and the defeat of imperialism (something far from easy) will bring about far-reaching changes.

LESSONS OF THE PAST

During the Great Depression of the Thirties world imperialism sought to answer its problems through fascism, by violence against people, by oppression, conquest and war. Socialism was to be destroyed once and for all.

The fascist Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis set itself the task of destroying

socialism. It aimed at wresting the colonial empires from Britain, France and United States for the glory of Greater Germany.

The governments of the western powers, notably Britain, adopted the policy of appeasement. Driven by their anti-Communism, they acted in every way to strengthen fascism and to turn it against the USSR. They assisted it to build its war machine and made money out of it in the process. They helped to dismember and deliver Austria, Czechoslovakia and Spain up to Hitler fascism.

The consequences of those incredible follies, all committed in the name of anti-Communism, culminated in the most bloody war in history. It began on September 1, 1939, lasted six years, and drew 72 states into its maelstrom. When it ended over 55 million people had been killed and another 28-million had been crippled. The Soviets alone lost 20 million and enormous wealth was destroyed. Hitler's 1,000 year Reich only lasted for a dozen years.

The outcome of the Second World War, and even its course, was opposite to the expectations of the western imperialist powers.

Differences within the camp of imperialism drove Germany to first attack Poland, France and Britain. Only later fascist Germany turned on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union entered into an anti-fascist alliance with the western capitalist democracies. It is true that each member of that anti-fascist alliance pursued its own aims. But it was a firm alliance in the fight against fascism, and it defeated fascism.

Any tribute we pay to the memories of those anti-fascist fighters of long ago--and the Communist Parties lost many of their very best members--is incomplete if we draw no lessons from that titanic struggle; and if we fail to see the connection between what they did in the Thirties and the tasks facing the new generations today in the Eighties.

The past is a means of strengthening the present and future struggles. The lessons of history provide us with a means of avoiding mistakes and is a stimulus to present-day politics.

The defeat of fascism was the common achievement of all mankind. It takes second place only to the October Socialist Revolution in 1917 as the major event of the Twentieth Century.

The victory over fascism undermined the positions of imperialism. Capitalism was weakened. A world socialist system came into existence. The colonial empires crumbled. The victory gave impetus to the international working-class movement.

The victory over fascism was proof of the decisive role of the common people in making history. Today the bourgeoisie is busy trying to minimize that role by seeking to mask the class nature of wars and the class nature of fascism.

The anniversary of the Normandy landing held this year brought together soldiers from the western imperialist countries and their erstwhile fascist enemy on the battlefield, and excluded the Soviet allies. The monopolists are trying to create the impression that we were allied with the German fascists against the Soviet Union in the Second World War -- or, at least, we ought to have been according to their reasoning.

MONOPOLY CHOOSES ITS OPTIONS

In the Thirties the two directions taken in the evolution of state monopoly capitalism--one of them fascism--represented the class strategy of the monopolists.

In the Eighties the reactionary thrust of the imperialist powers is open militarism and violence, expressed politically in a turn to Right-Wing Conservatism, motivated by an insane effort to turn the clock of human progress back.

The election outcome in Canada is no different in essence.

The turn to the Right in Britain, West Germany and the USA has influenced people in Canada, too, and arises from the same factors. There is mass support for the Tory governments in all the imperialist countries involving the middle classes and sections of the working-class.

The reason why many progressives, including Communists, thought the best outcome of the election would be if a Liberal minority was elected with the NDP holding the balance-of-power was because the working-class movement itself is too politically weak--too lacking in class-consciousness--to be a challenge to the bourgeoisie in the elections.

The prevailing tendency in politics towards Conservatism isn't consciously resisted by the working-class which tends to be a passive political force.

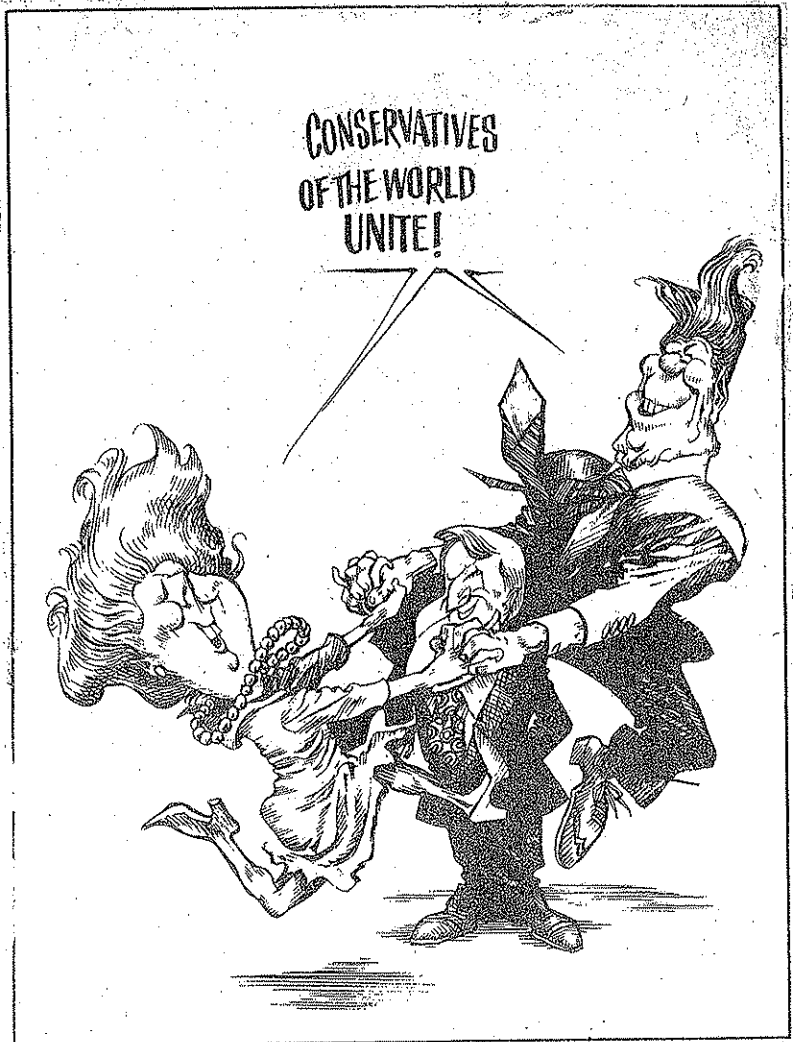
The election campaign proved that the bourgeoisie doesn't lack in ideas and understanding but that it is incapable of presenting programmes which would open up the prospects of development. It is unable to inspire the masses.

The bourgeoisie can't dispense with elections but it increasingly finds them an unreliable means of consolidating its power and tends to view the Rightist and neo-fascist option as desirable.

A nervous bourgeoisie manipulates and falsifies, gerrymanders and takes polls, erects barriers in the way of the smaller parties and manipulates public opinion through its control of the media.

The upswing in the political fortunes of the Tories reflects the growing nervousness of the bourgeoisie at the increasing strength of socialism.

The people mistakenly and angrily voted Tory because of their deepgoing dissatisfaction with their lives, because of worsening social and economic conditions for which they blamed the Liberals. The Tories appealed to "Me first" attitudes among the people.



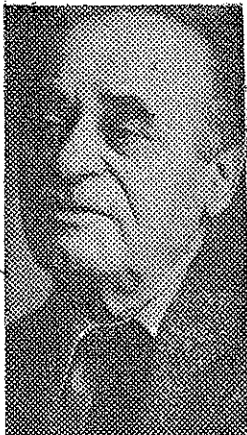
Small businessmen and farmers voted in anger, in passion, because they were voting against rising taxes and interest rates, against bankruptcy and rising costs, against changes in the Crow and monopoly exploitation. Some of their illusions are already being shattered.

Approximately 25% of the electorate stayed at home and didn't vote.

Those who voted Tory objectively voted to guarantee that they will get exactly what they don't want.

DEMOCRACY?

The Conservatives garnered 49.96% of the vote (38% if the total number of electors is taken into account) but hold 71.7% of the seats in the House of Commons. The Liberals and the NDP garnered 47% of the vote but hold only 24.8% of the seats in the House.



William Kashtan

Liberals in a hurry. But it is careful not to make the distinction between the NDP and the Liberals too pronounced. Its present course is filled with opportunism.

The NDP experiences problems in relating its policies to the main course of world events. It fails to develop policies which anticipate the future and which, by being advanced now, would be in step with that future and even speed up the course of events. Social Democracy exhibits its greatest shortcomings in developing policies relating to the socialist world and to developments and needs in the developing countries.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CAMPAIGN

The 52 Communist Party candidates received a small percentage of the vote, averaging about 150 votes a candidate.

Factors which contribute to the low vote are widespread anti-Communism, a low level of class-consciousness among the working-class, illusions persisting about continued capitalist prosperity (which includes the illusion that unemployment is temporary), confusion arising from the deliberate efforts to create a consumer psychology among the masses while, at the same time, cutting back on wages and benefits, the use of gimmicks such as cheap gas and the underwriting of interest on mortgages as a form of bribery, and so on.

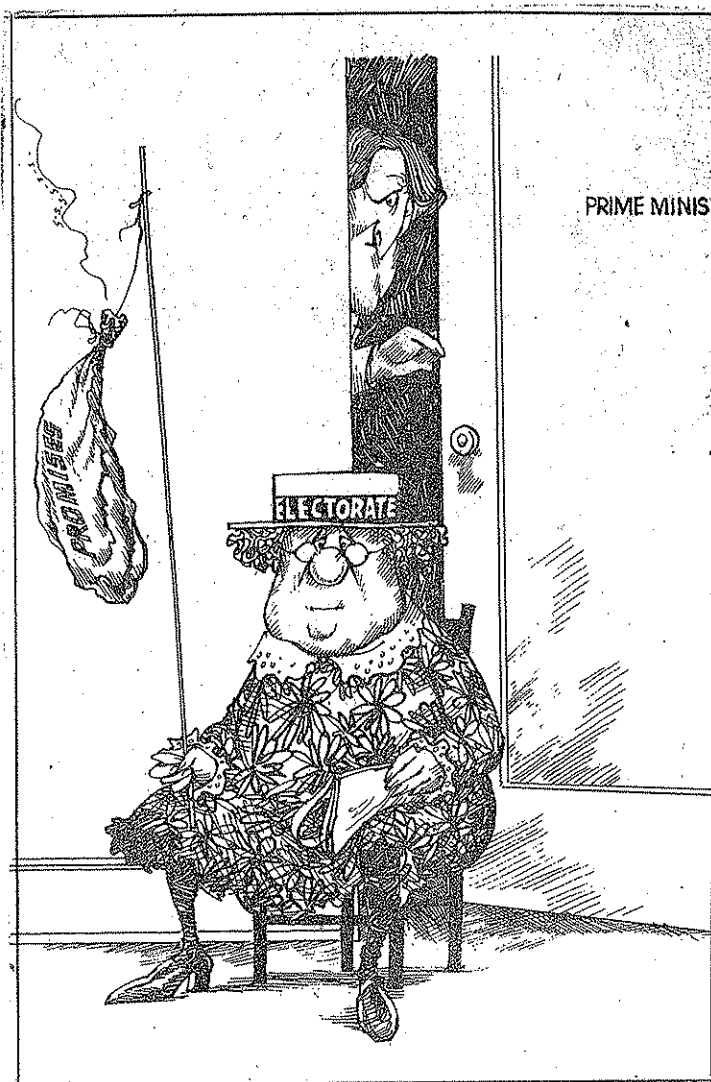
However, like other political parties the Communist Party also experiences weaknesses which creates impediments to its advance.

With some exceptions the public sees the Communist Party as emerging during the sixty days of the elections and then disappearing again until the next campaign.

Nor can anyone claim that the Communist Party fully utilises its main strength which rests on the science of Marxism-Leninism which, if properly utilised,

enables it to be a political pace maker.

A TIME FOR UNITED STRUGGLE



We know enough about the Tories to give us an accurate picture of what the future holds.

The Tories speak and act for the most reactionary and powerful monopolies and transnational corporations.

They reject the Liberal-reformist course because the Keynesian policies on which the Liberals base their programmes have failed to solve capitalism's problems.

The Conservatives use the national debt as an excuse to cut people's wages and for doing nothing about unemployment.

Cutting the national debt is a

utopian dream which Conservative governments elsewhere have not done. Tory policies to date will only slow the rate at which the public debt will grow while speeding up the rate at which unemployment will grow

The Tories represent "Reaganomics." "Reaganomics" mean that the rich get richer, the poor get poorer and the fuse gets shorter.

"Reaganomics" is monopoly's way of perpetuating the exploitation of labour at a higher level.

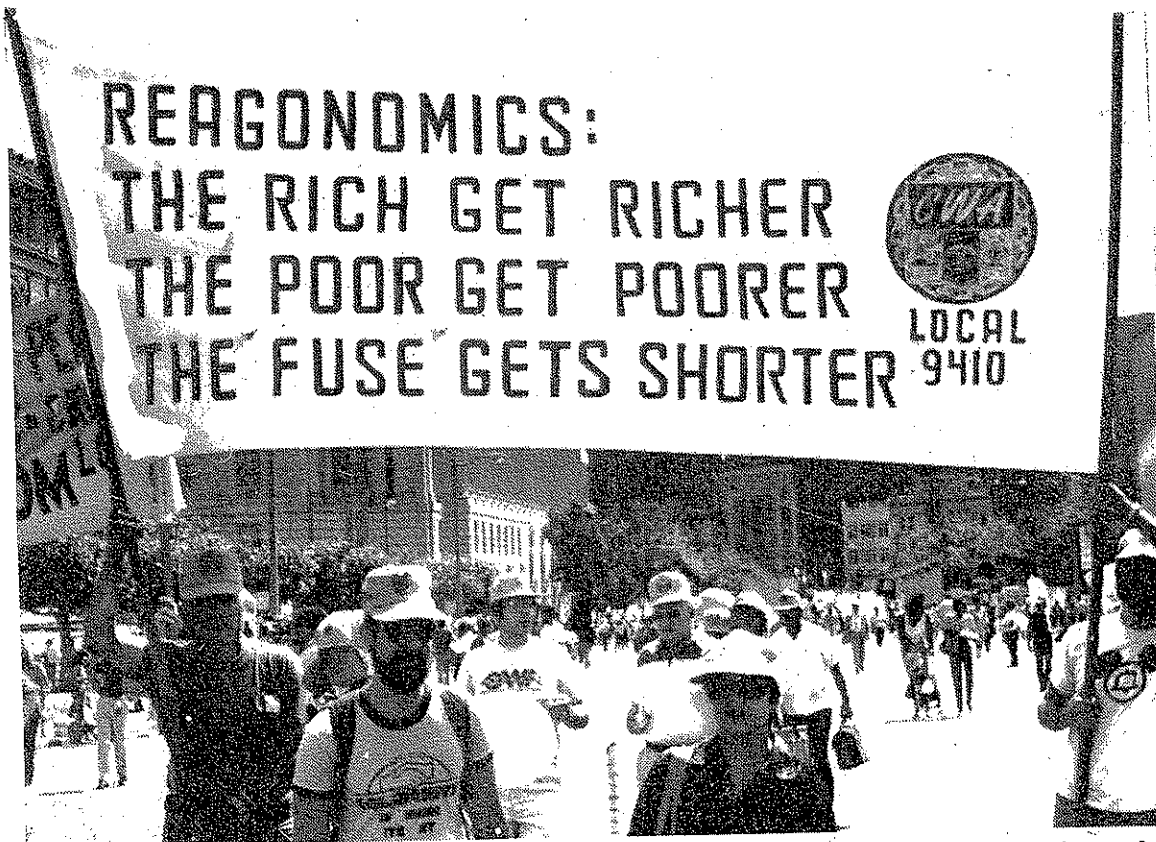
"Reaganomics" means that monopoly siphons off colossal sums from the pockets of the working people to finance bigger arms budgets and to boost the profits of the military manufacturers.

country into the U.S. military network.

Subsidies paid to the oil, railway and shipbuilding companies amount to \$7.4-billion which, added to \$11-billion in tax concessions amounts to \$18.4-billion a year. These figures do not include subsidies given to the transport and communications industries, nor do they include the subsidizing of \$6-billion in loans each year, nor the fact that some businesses hide their profits in offshore tax havens in the amount of \$3-billion a year.

Life would be better for millions of people if the money assigned to the arms race was invested in housing, education, medical care, wages and pensions that would enable people to live a good life, the development of manufacturing and energy, the expansion of trade, providing leisure for people, culture, literature and the arts, curing disease, cleaning up the ecology.

The arms budget stands at \$32-billion every four years, and its going up!



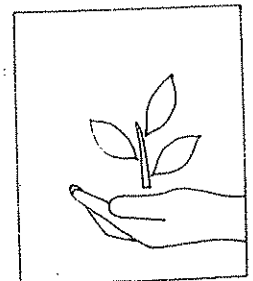
PROTEST REAGAN'S POLICIES — A union delegation expresses its opinion about President Reagan's policies while marching in a demonstration called by the AFL-CIO. Two hundred thousand unionists and their supporters participated in the protest held just before the Democratic Party Convention in San Francisco on July 15.

Raw Pinks

The Tories try to sell the idea that we can have an arms race forever without a nuclear war in a process which endangers Canada's security and absorbs our

Peace supporters,
close your ranks!

HUMAN RIGHTS



THE TORY CREDO

The Tory doctrine can be summed up in eleven points,

1. Full employment causes inflation; therefore full employment is not desirable if capitalism is to work properly.
2. Overdoing social payments weakens the incentive to work and leads to "voluntary" unemployment.
3. Unemployment can be reduced if wages do not increase at all; or if they increase slowly--the slower the better.
4. Policies to encourage private savings are a priority.
5. Limits must be placed on the growth of consumer demand.
6. Government stabilisation programmes always destabilise the economy.
7. Government social spending increases taxes. Therefore social services are not really free and lead to government bureaucracy.
8. A progressive tax system is discriminatory, encouraging the lazy and unambitious types to evade taxes. Therefore, taxes should be cut on corporate profits and the rates by which corporations are taxed should be reduced.
9. Working people's rights should be restricted and private capital should be encouraged.
10. Government interference in price fixing should be lessened.
11. Environmental protection measures should be eased.

The size of the Cabinet was increased immediately, reflecting the tendency of capitalist governments to increasingly encroach on the legislative powers of parliament.

A bigger cabinet is intended to streamline government debate and carry

through the wishes of monopoly more easily.

The cabinet always uses devices and tricks to overcome parliamentary opposition and the arrogant ruling bourgeoisie only wants a parliament that rubber stamps its proposals.

There are more businessmen than lawyers in the Mulroney cabinet for the first time in living history. Obviously the cabinet was chose to satisfy the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Chambers of Commerce, the big banks, and the like.

A constant stream of advisers from the business world are being appointed.

Twenty-five years ago, Tim Buck said to a Party convention,

"Our number one job now is to defeat the capitalist offensive as part of the fight to end the Cold War."

That sums up the tasks working people face with the turn towards Conservatism, the growing threat of war, the major offensive against the working-class--all components of the program of reactionary state monopoly capitalism.

It calls for a vigorous and business-like campaign for alternative peoples' policies.

ORDINARY PEOPLE ARE THE TARGET

When the Tory Minister of Finance said that the cupboard is bare he was telling Canadians that Tory election promises will not be fulfilled despite the fact that 86% of Canadians favour cutting benefits to the rich (a recent poll).

During the elections Prime Minister Mulroney promised, "We are in favour of universality in social programs and it shall not be touched."

But universality is under enormous pressure from big business. Both the Business Council on National Issues and the C.D. Howe Institute, the Royal Bank and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have proposed a reduction in the

deficit by \$11-billion by 1988 through an end in universality in social services payment, and cuts in government spending.

They state that the range of cuts would involve economic, social and external spending, such as cuts in agricultural subsidies, regional development grants, transport and energy.

Under attack are dairy farmers and dairy factories in what are termed low-growth areas--and the transportation subsidies which amount to \$1.3-billion a year (a cut in services and a fare increase).

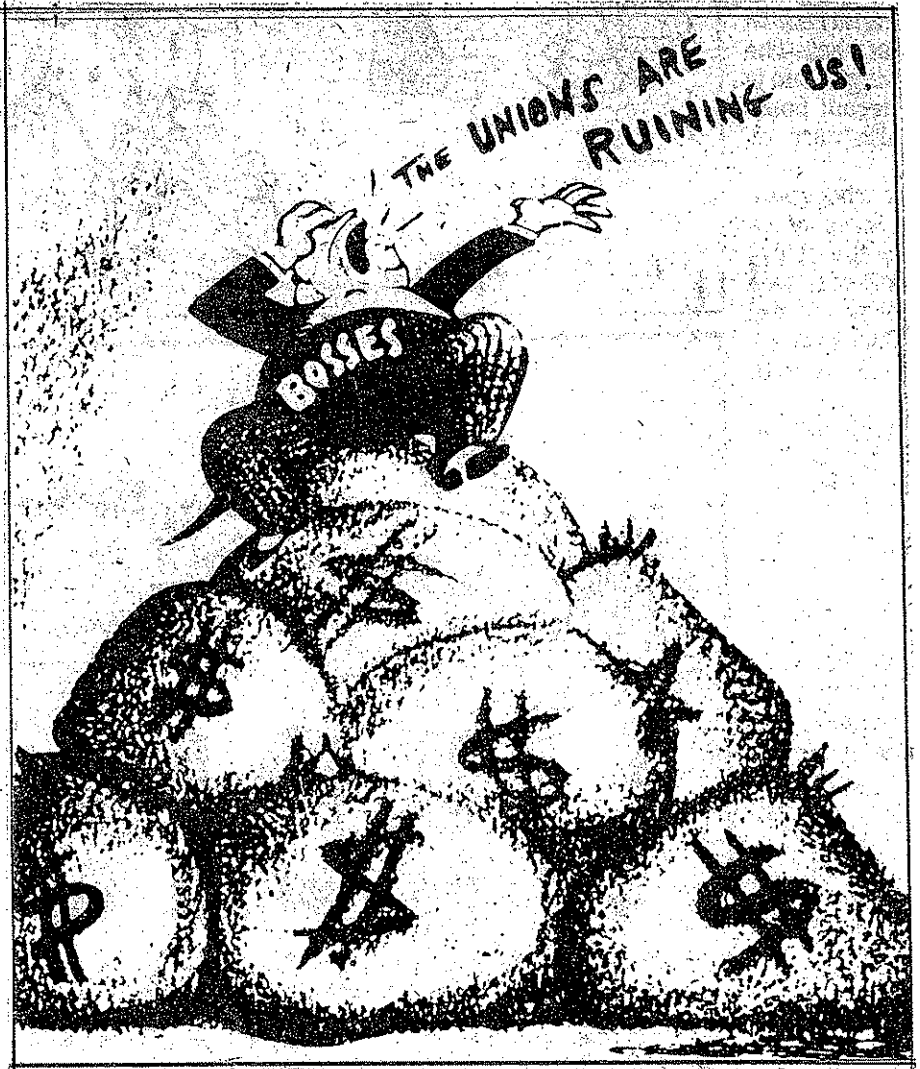
While admitting that people generally favour the Canadianization of the oil industry, heavy pressure is mounted against the NEP which is depicted as a monstrous violation of Western Canadian rights. For them Western Canadian rights are the world price for oil and higher profits for the oil monopolies.

On Saturday, November 10th, people began paying the world price for oil. It amount to 2.1 cents more for a litre of gasoline. The promise is made that even if world prices drop below the present level, Canadian oil monopolies will maintain prices at the present level.

If the Tory government deregulates the oil and gas industry (which Alberta wants) it will bring about significant increases in the costs of heating, light and transportation and, again, the only westerners who will benefit will be the oil monopolies.

The Canadian Petroleum Association wants \$176-billion in discretionary income for reinvestment and they propose to get it through reduced royalties and the elimination of the Petroleum and Gas Revenue tax without reducing the selling price of oil products. (Want to bet? They'll go up.)

Western Canadian capital formations



want a free hand to profiteer and their course threatens Canadian sovereignty and national unity.

The brief presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the Tory cabinet and the Royal Commission on the Economy calls for

- looser laws dealing with child labour, statutory holidays, minimum wages and health and safety standards, and laws requiring lay-off notices--to give individual firms the right to opt out of government laws.
- A guaranteed annual income set at \$7,000 for single and \$10,000 for a couple with one child to replace social assistance, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, child tax credits, veteran's allowances and the Canada Pensions Plan.

Thus a worker receiving \$255 in

detente = peace = trade = jobs

Shorter workweek means more jobs

unemployment benefits would be reduced under this formula to about \$135. a week.

A Tory cabinet dominated by business men is unquestionably sympathetic to these proposals, although it may exercise caution in implementing them.

The claim that money would be saved by abandoning universality is manifestly false, and the government knows it. It is an excuse to attack the poor.

The budget deficit, which is used by business to justify everything reactionary, didn't come about because working people are living too well, or even having their needs satisfied. It stands as a giant monument to the profit-taking system of monopoly capitalism and its inability to solve the major problems of the day.

Preparations for war limit the possibility of overcoming the crisis problems in the economy, limits markets and imposes financial burdens on the people.

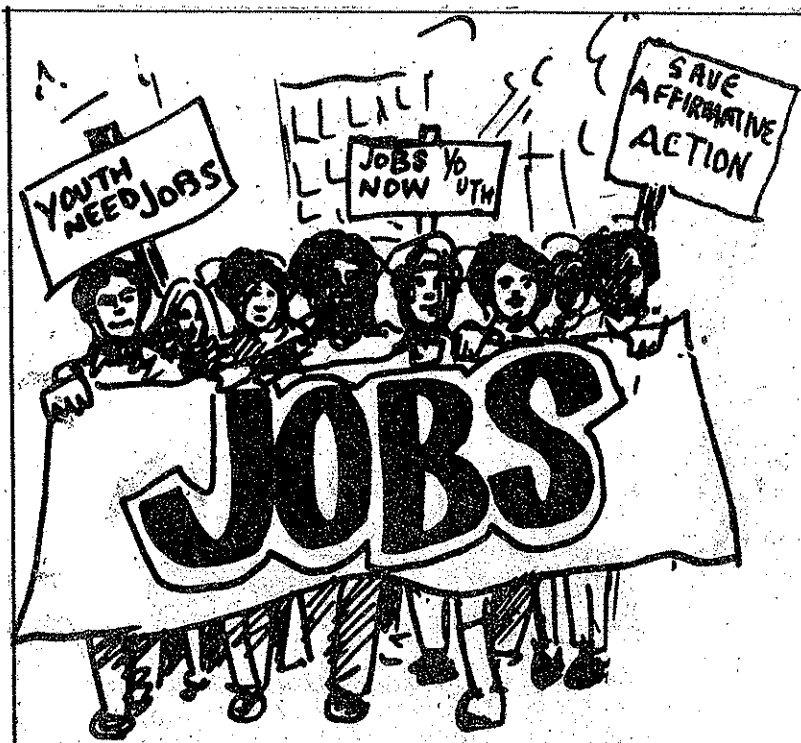
PROGRAMMES FOR PEOPLE ARE NEEDED

We are called upon to advance programmes which go beyond telling people that the economy is in trouble. Just as big business fights for its propositions so does labour need to fight for programmes which benefit people.

It has to be a programme to expand home and foreign markets, to overcome unemployment and poverty, to develop a power and water base for the full economic development of Canada, to develop manufacturing industries, to increase purchasing power, to expand trade with the third world and with the socialist countries on the basis of equality.

An example of the kind of trade that can be developed under peaceful conditions, which create jobs and ensures Canadian independence, is a recent deal announced by Canadian Foremost Limited of Calgary.

It recently concluded a \$25-million deal with the USSR for 50 heavy-duty vehicles over the next 19 months for use in the Western Siberian oil fields. The company had already made sales to the USSR in 1983 amounting to \$21-million. It has sold 390 vehicles to the Soviet Union.



Dennis McDermott's politically foolish statements welcoming the election of the Tories are anti-labour in essence.

McDermott sees in the Tories the potential for what he terms a new era of progress (!) for Canada, and he



says he gets good "vibes" when he met the new Tory Labour Minister, Bill McKnight.

McDermott is expressing the hopes of the NDP parliamentarians of becoming the second main party in Canada. The victory of the Tory reactionaries is not in the interests of the working people, and is not the way to establish the NDP's credentials as a party with a progressive alternative to the old-line parties. It is another way of reopening the door to tripartism and smothering the Solidarity movement.

McDermott's position and the attacks on Solidarity by NDP trade union leaders indicate that rank-and-file movements will play an important role in developing alternative people's programmes.

The trade union movement won't survive as a defender of the worker's needs without a militant fight-back programme. The CLC plays an important role in Canadian life. The question before every trade unionist is to consider how to conduct and win a battle to retain labour's rights and safeguard the positions of the working-class.

The unions are still strong and B.C.'s experiences with Solidarity indicate that the bosses could not achieve their goals if a clear lead is given and if unity of purpose is maintained.

The recent Saskatchewan Federation of Labour annual convention spent as much time discussing capital punishment as it did almost any other question. A fight-back program, labour unity and solidarity are the main themes before any labour meetings today.

That unionists respond to the fight-back is to be seen in the overwhelming enthusiasm by which representatives of the British miners were greeted in

Saskatchewan and the fact that they took over \$10,000 in support with them.

Lacking is a country-wide unity behind a common strategy and programme.

The union leadership were not prepared to offer solutions to the problems being experienced in the economy. They accepted bourgeois interpretations of the economic problems. They thought welfarism and consumerism were forever. As a result, many workers have and continue to lose confidence in the unions, and the unions are losing membership. More and more workers are crossing picket lines.

The peculiarities in today's economy is that there is an upturn accompanied by a growth in unemployment, a growth of poverty, increased bankruptcies, a continuing crisis in agriculture, lack of fixed capital investment, stagnation in manufacturing, continuing inflation and further strains on the credit and financial system.

A young, jobless Canadian interviewed on CBC recently described his life as "Wasted days and wasted nights."

People are looking for answers to their problems, judging trade union leaders and politicians, going through a process of learning bitter and searing lessons.

These are the questions with which the Communist Party must be occupied and provide answers for.



PEACE IS STRONGER THAN WAR

The struggle for peace is the most important issue we face.

The threats to peace have brought into existence a powerful anti-war movement which is becoming increasingly anti-American imperialism.

The peace movement is a powerful factor in politics, recently given expression in the fact that the leaders of all political parties in the House of Commons turned out to meet the representatives of the Peace Caravan campaign.

Ronald Reagan was recently re-elected President. Because he symbolises war at its worst people felt terribly let down. However, the re-election of Reagan wasn't a peace or war decision. Some people who want peace voted for Reagan on purely economic grounds. Nor did the Reagan forces win in the elections to the House of Representatives and Congress.

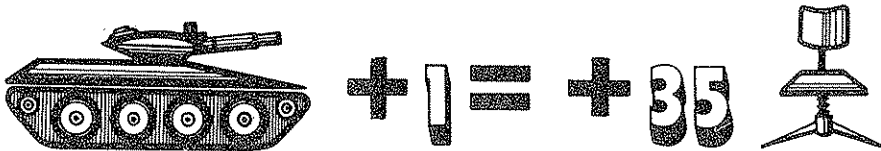
The Reagan administration has torpedoed disarmament negotiations and increased the U.S. arms budget to \$285-billion a year.

The appetite of the Pentagon and the war industries is a bottomless pit. Profits ranging anywhere from 150% to a high of 500% drive the military complex on to greater excesses.

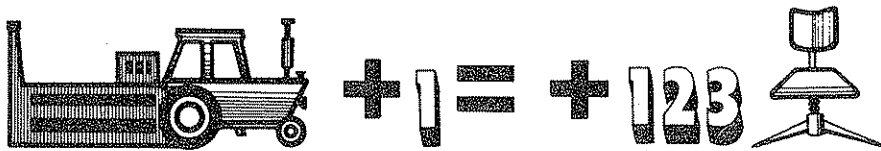
The actions taken by the Reagan administration cannot be dismissed as a simple show of force. They are part of a design to bring about U.S. military superiority, and then to chance a surprise first strike.

It won't work. There will be immediate retaliation and the war will be on. That's the world of reality. The attempt by the imperialists to realise their dreams of unlimited power will bring about a nuclear winter.

MAKING GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE.



A one billion dollar increase in military spending in the US can provide jobs for 35,000 people there.



The same billion dollars invested in the civilian sector of industry would provide work for 123,000 people.
The result: Peaceful industries provide 88,000 more jobs.

From SOCIALISM, Theory and Practice, Moscow.

I VOTE FOR PEACE



Expressing its will for peace, the Soviet youth has undertaken a new action—"I vote for peace!" It is being held within the framework of the Soviet Youth Peace March launched in 1982. Millions of Soviet boys and girls are sending letters to the heads of government of the USA, Britain, the FRG and Italy. Below is the text of a letter sent to the White House.

"I Vote for Peace!" Such was the motto of the anti-war youth referendum held in the USSR in 1983 by young peace activists. More than 70 million boys and girls, as well as people of the older generation who lived through the horrors of two world wars, signed the appeal for peace.

In this way, all these 70 million voiced their support for the worldwide anti-war movement. In this way, they called for an end to the arms race.

In this way, like all honest people on the globe, they wholeheartedly supported Yuri Andropov's Statement of September 28, 1983, in which he stressed: "Mankind deserves a better fate than living in a conflict-torn world, suffocating under the burden of deadly weapons." For the sake of this better fate, the 70 million who took part in the "I Vote for Peace!" referendum, and all Soviet people demand that the government you head stop the disastrous deployment of deadly American missiles in Europe.

We shall not allow the world to be blown up!

From the *Komsomolskaya pravda* daily

from SOCIALISM, Principles, Practice, Prospects--Moscow

It is the USSR that says that the only sensible solution to the problem is disarmament.

THE TWO SUPERPOWERS THEORY

Some sections of the peace movement hold the idea that to oppose the two superpowers theory is a tactical error.

It is a theory which conceals the intrinsic differences between the two different social systems and what they stand for.

It is a theory that denies that two opposing lines have emerged in the world--the U.S. line for war and the USSR line for peace.

Some peace workers hold the notion that to oppose the two superpowers theory compels people to either be pro-Soviet or pro-American, and from there it is only a short way to the idea that it is sectarianism to point to U.S. imperialism as the source of the war danger.

Exposing the falsity and harm of the two superpowers theory does not demand that people change their political affiliations in any way. It does demand that the source of the war danger must be pinpointed and attacked, the most effective way of saving the peace.

Of course tactics which include attempts to avoid unnecessary confrontations and hostility are always necessary.

People act for peace on the basis of their understanding. Large numbers of people understand that a nuclear war threatens to destroy civilisation and they oppose it.

The two superpowers theory repeats all the anti-Communist reasons the Reagan administration presents for pursuing the arms race; and it negates the main force for peace in the world. The theory is a source of hopelessness.

That is why it is so very important to discuss the content of the peace programme around which the largest number of people can be rallied, as well as unity forms of organization,

and how to most effectively fight for peace.

The problem is: how to make the existing peace movement stronger and more effective.

The peace movement faces

1. The need to involve the trade union movement and the farmers;
2. The need to develop the understanding of people as to the source of the threat of war, along with an understanding of the forces arrayed against war, their superior strength arising from their numbers and the correctness of their position;
3. The need to develop a concept of a Canadian foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence; the need to expand trade, cultural and scientific exchanges with the socialist countries and so on.
4. The need to counterattack the monopoly controlled media which is going all-out to sell the line of U.S. imperialism in Canada;
5. The need to strengthen the work of the Canadian Peace Congress and the Peace Councils. This is a most vital task because of the changes taking place in the mass peace movement.

The Peace Petition Caravan is the first time in a very long time that there has been a petition for peace involving much wider forces than the old peace organizations--and the results speak for themselves.

There are some forces in the mass peace movement (and it shouldn't be exaggerated) who have reached a critical point in their participation in the mass struggle for peace. Many of the professionals and intellectuals thought it would be enough just to talk what is termed good "common sense" and the battle for peace would quickly be won.

Because of their understanding many of them came to the peace struggle quickly. They are people who have been active on

the campuses, in arts, cultural and theatre groups, in welfare organizations and government agencies, and their participation helps to widen the scope of the peace movement. They are part of its new, mass character.

However, some of them are talking of being "burned out" by the struggle, and want to assess the peace marches and want to try "something else" because all "our efforts have failed" and so on.

Such a mood calls for quick and decisive actions by the Canadian Peace Congress and its Councils to increase the output of bulletins, tracts, educational materials, information of all sorts, and in developing forms by which the peace movement will be unified and strengthened, --in short, by giving a lead.

There are many positive experiences on which to draw. Our own experiences to the peace letters, grams, and tracts put out on a small scale indicate the response to a clear line.

There is a need to get trade union action committees for peace going.

There is a need for peace institutes, forums and public debates, for letters-to-the-editor challenging the war line.

There is a need to boldly challenge positions taken in parliament by writing letters and talking to local MPs.

Romesh Chandra said in Toronto, "The time is not for words but for deeds."

How can the politicians be made to translate the noble sentiments for peace they give voice to into actions for peace.

In an interview with the Washington Post, Soviet President K. Chernenko outlined four initiatives for peace,

1. A mutual, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze.
2. A pledge by the USA of no first use of nuclear weapons.
3. A ban on the militarization of outer space.
4. Ratification of a treaty banning tests of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet government has agreed to all of these points. The Soviets have advanced them in the UN:



President Chernenko stated that if the USA responded positively to "at least one of the essential questions of arms control" the Soviet Union would return to the negotiating table.

The USA did not respond.

Everything needed to secure world peace has been proposed by the Soviet Union. It is the United States government which refuses to go along.

The Trudeau peace initiative, even with its lack of concreteness, expressed a reservation about the dangerous course of the Reagan administration. It expressed an element of realism, of understanding that everyone loses in a nuclear war; and it implied that a different course must be found.

(Since our conference, Mr. Trudeau was awarded the Einstein peace prize and he further elaborated his position there)

Stop the Arms Race, Build for Peace, Feed the People

decide foreign policy.

Lewis was appointed because the Tories want to politically downgrade the Liberals; and he accepted in an attempt to upgrade the NDP at the Liberal's expense.

The Mulroney government also is attempting to ease fears that it will go too far to the Right.

Canadian Minister of Defence, Robert Coates, has assured the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, that Canada will increase its defence spending as a "special priority of the Mulroney government." That's the bottom line.

Coates and Weinberger also discussed NORAD. The old Dew Line is obsolete and discussions are taking place about a new U.S. installation in the north of Canada. Cost sharing is being discussed with the Pentagon, and Weinberger said, "Its just about ready to go forward. We've been waiting for your new government."(!)

Canada's northland is to become a special area for U.S. aggression against the USSR.

Coates also promised that Canada would cooperate with the United States in boycotting the sale of technology to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--a decision that will harm Canadian business concerns more than it harms the Soviet Union. It is one of the way the U.S. keeps its competitors weak.

The ending of the threat of a nuclear war presents itself as a problem of overcoming any paralyzing state of panic among people and building confidence in the future.

It is necessary to undertake a crash course in bringing public awareness up to be able to cope with the new threats

U.S. imperialism poses in the atomic age.

The arms race stands in the way of solving the deterioration in the conditions of the working-class, the growth in unemployment and the growth of farm debt. People are usually unaware of the link between their everyday problems and of how war hampers their solution.

World-wide cooperation is required to solve the big problems of food, fuel, raw materials, energy, out space, the world's oceans, the environment.

The arms race not only limits the money needed but also increases the demand for resources which are needed to satisfy peoples requirements.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

The peace movement is often engaged in discussions about human rights--usually trotted out when a proposal is made to direct fire at the U.S. government.

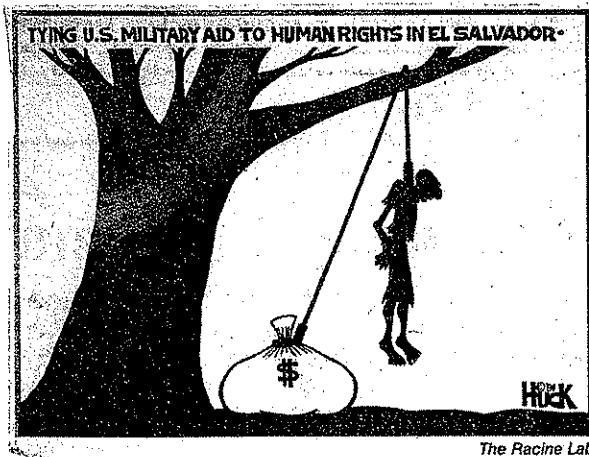
It is claimed that supposed violations of human rights in socialist countries stand in the way of arms negotiations--and negotiations are linked with a de-



Five years ago, in July 1979, a revolution triumphed in Nicaragua. A new life is taking shape in this country in difficult conditions. Since the first days after the victory of the revolution the people of that small Central American country have had to fight a hard struggle on two fronts: they have had to combat poverty and backwardness, the legacy of the pro-American regime, and to defend with arms in hand their freedom and independence from the enemies (at home and abroad) of the revolution.

An eyesore.
"Izvestia" (USSR)

SOCIALISM, Theory & Practice -- Moscow



The Racine Labor

mand for changes in the social system of socialism.

The question is filled with hypocrisy. The main thing to stress is that there are no political goals, no human rights, which justify a nuclear war.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE IS THE FIRST HUMAN RIGHT.

Of course there is little attention paid to the violations of human rights taking place in Canada -- unemployment, racism, hunger, poverty poor housing--all of which abound.

CANADA IS NO HAVEN FROM WAR

Many people still simplistically think that even if a war breaks out Canada will miss it.

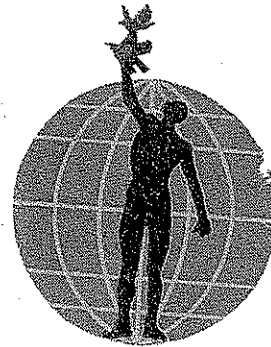
Canada's geographical position and its military cooperation with the U.S.A. war machine, makes it inevitable that it will be a theatre of operations. All of the affects of a nuclear war and its aftermath would be felt in Canada.

THE PARADOX OF OUR TIME

The world's peoples face a paradox in these times: The road to mankind's true history, filled with majestic possibilities, is being blocked by the reactionary imperialist forces who threaten the sacred right to life.

This is the time to assert the will to live.

Above all else, to be productive, to win the battle for the future, we have to be able to foresee the course of events clearly and with confidence, as well as some of the practical steps and proposals which, if acted on, will speed up the success of the fight back against monopoly, against war and oppression.



FOR THE BENEFIT OF MAN

The advantages of the socialist planned economy were once again demonstrated at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet held last December, which summed up the results of the country's socio-economic development in 1983 and outlined the targets for 1984.

The economy made considerable headway. The efficiency and quality of work were raised to a still higher level. The Soviet people's welfare also improved. These tendencies will prevail in 1984. What are the prospects in the social sphere? Some facts and figures answering this question follow.

Per capita real incomes are to increase 3.5 per cent over the 1983 level.

Average monthly wages will rise to 185.5 roubles as against 181.5 roubles in 1983.

Some 109 million sq. m of housing will be built—a 6.6 per cent increase on the target planned for 1984. Per capita floor-space will average 14.4 sq. m (14.2 sq. m in 1983).

The network of hospitals will be further expanded with the available number of beds reaching 3.6 million. The output of drugs and medical equipment will increase by 5.8 per cent.

Fourteen million working people will be provided with free or price-reduced accommodation in sanatoria and holiday-homes.

New secondary schools will be built for 818,000 pupils (56 per cent of them in rural areas). The number of pupils attending secondary schools will exceed 40 million.

Higher and specialized secondary educational establishments will train two million specialists, and vocational schools—2.5 million skilled workers.

Two billion roubles will be invested by the state to carry out environmental protection measures and to more rationally use natural resources.

The output of articles of everyday use and household appliances will be worth 53.2 billion roubles, a gain of 4.3 per cent on 1983.

*Argumenty i fakty, No. 2, 1984**

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