

# HOME FRONT

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM AND A SECURE, PROSPEROUS PEACE

Volume 3

Phoenix, Arizona, January, 1945

Number 1

## Governors' Meeting Formulates Plans For Post-War Prosperity

The people of western states and our whole nation hail the farseeing statesmanship displayed at the Western Governors' Conference held in Phoenix, December 7-8-9. Arizona is proud of its chief executive, Governor Sidney P. Osborn. Governor Osborn set the tone and perspectives of the conference on a high level in his opening address. It was not a provincial, petty public official speaking but a statesman of national stature speaking, not only for his state but for the nation and our nation as a leader in international cooperation.

An example of the breadth of vision displayed at the Conference, was that, although the discussions were mainly centered a-



round the post-war, our war effort was not forgotten and nothing was done to hamper the full prosecution of the war.

### Governor Osborn Grasps Fundamentals

Governor Osborn showed a complete grasp of the path which will lead to industrialization of the west and the foreign markets necessary to maintain full operation of these industries when he took issue with George Malone's advocacy of protective tariffs. Governor Osborn turned the key when he said, "We can produce more in this country than we can use. If you go on the theory that we have to build up tariff walls around us, that production will fail. THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BE AN ISLAND OF PROSPERITY IN A WORLD OF ADVERSITY. Mexico,

## Home Front

We are constantly trying to improve the contents and appearance of HOME FRONT as a public service. The response of our readers and enemies show it has a definite place in helping unite and bring clarity to the great democratic-progressive coalition in our state. We want to expand and improve HOME FRONT even more. We want to reach more readers. To do this requires an increased financial expenditure. Many of our readers by their generosity make possible the publication of HOME FRONT. We appeal to others of our readers, who like HOME FRONT, to contribute to its growth.

THE EDITOR

South America and these other countries must have the purchasing power to buy our products, otherwise our dream of prosperity gradually will fade away."

### No Conflict of Interests

Another realistic and important step towards "opening" the west was the Conference's attitude towards cooperation with the federal government. Where in the past there has been the attitude on the part of many state officials of "state's rights" versus federal, here a definite feeling was expressed of no conflict but rather of partners in a United Nation.

The industrialization of the west does not conflict with the industrial east. If our domestic and foreign

(Cont. on page 3, col. 1)

## Conference Considers 1945 Legislation

### Democracy Faces Crisis In Europe

(Although an improvement has taken place in the Greek situation since this editorial was written, we believe it still timely).

As events pile up concerning Britain's attempt to "restore order" in Greece by destroying order, it becomes ever clearer that no man or woman, no trade union or civic organization in America can pretend a "neutrality" toward these events. For THIS is part of the war.

What kind of morale does Eisenhower expect of our American soldiers, when they learn that British troops and planes are killing the very Greek patriots who liberated Athens from the Nazis and allowed those British troops to enter the Greek capital?

We are not Anglo-phobes. We honor the British people for their brave fight against fascism, and we respect Churchill for having led that fight.

More, we have been out in front in pointing out that the arrogance of American business toward Britain's postwar position is a cause in Britain's seeking to in-

(Continued on page 4)

At a well attended conference held December 24, 1944, at the offices of the Communist Political Association, members of the State Committee and their guests gave serious consideration to the legislative program of our nation and Arizona for 1945. The proposals were discussed in light of the needs of the people and the possibilities of their being carried out. The following statement was adopted:

The new Congress which took office in January, 1945, will be expected to take action on a number of vital questions in accordance with the mandate of the people given in the November 7th elections. The organization of broad mass support of the President's war and post-war policies, is essential to prevent the obstruction of these policies by the die-hard defeatists.

### National Issues

First and foremost, will be the fight for the endorsement of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world security organization; the Bretton Woods monetary agreement; as well as renewal of Lend-Lease, United Nations Relief and Re-

(Cont. on page 4, col. 2)



## Season's Greetings

To readers of HOME FRONT, to our members, our friends and to our critics, the Communist Political Association of Arizona extends its best wishes for a victorious New Year.

Morris Graham  
President

Lou Korobkin  
Secretary

M. D. Allen  
Treasurer

C. B. Briggs  
Vice President

Mary A. Clatone  
Vice President

# HOME FRONT

Published by the  
COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF ARIZ.  
716½ East Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona

EDITOR.....MORRIS GRAHAM

## U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty Boon To Arizona

Ratification by the United States Senate of the Roosevelt Administration sponsored United States-Mexico Water Treaty could have far-reaching effects on the industrialization and expansion of agriculture in Arizona and the whole Southwest.

Industrialization and expanded agriculture for Arizona depends on markets. First, home markets and secondly, foreign markets. We must realize that the most optimistic estimation of an increased Arizona population will consume but a small fraction of Arizona production. Arizona is an exporting state and with industrialization will become even a greater exporter.

Foreign markets are going to be determined to a great extent by friendly relationships with other countries and recognition of their independence, sovereignty and desire and right to raise the standard of living of their peoples. This water treaty will in a material way demonstrate to Mexico and Latin America that our Good Neighbor policy is more than words. It will help create that vast reservoir of good will necessary to assure us expanding foreign markets and a stable, durable peace in the world.

### Treaty Implements Good Neighbor Policy

There is another aspect to this question that must be considered. This treaty can help carry forward the realistic policy of our national government in encouraging industrialization of backward agrarian countries. This Water Treaty can supplement the recent Industrialization Treaty our country signed with Mexico, whereby, we help in financial, technical and other ways the development of Mexican industry.

This good neighborliness is not only morally correct but of great importance to the well being of our own people.

More and more business men, laboring people, public officials and just plain John Citizen are learning that industrialization of backward countries raises the standard of living of these people. A rising standard of living means greater demands for goods of all kinds. American factories and farms will be called upon more and more to supply this demand. This in turn creates jobs and increased consumption in America itself.

Arizona as a major producer of food and fiber will find that BACKWARD countries will import mostly industrial products and export agricultural products. Thus we will not find increased foreign markets for our agricultural products but rather a flooding of these products upon our home market. Tariffs are not the answer. We all know tariffs work both ways. We also know, or learn pretty fast, that we need the customers in other countries more than they need us.

### Land Speculators Chief Opponents of Treaty

Those who oppose the ratification of the Water Treaty raise the objection that we are giving away Colorado River water to Mexico that could be used in Arizona. A thorough study of data from all sources show this is not true. The Treaty limits the amount of water to Mexico to 1,500,000 acre feet, including return flow. That is the maximum amount. In 1943 Mexico used 1,800,000 (under today's circumstances where there is no Treaty limits). Mexico seems willing to settle this matter in a fair and equitable manner. We must approach the question in the same way.

It looks to us as if certain Americans who own large tracts of land below the border, their willing little helpers, and those confused by these false arguments, are the only ones really opposed to ratification. The Treaty by limiting the amount of water going to Mexico would also limit the huge profits these speculators hope to make from the cheap Mexican land they now own.

On January 22 hearings will begin in the United States Senate on this Treaty. Write Senators Hayden and McFarland urging them to support ratification.

## Hull's Successor Carries On

President Roosevelt displayed good judgment in selecting Edward R. Stettinius to the vacated post of Secretary of State. Mr. Stettinius has already demon-



Edward Stettinius

strated his capacity and broad understanding of the problems facing the nation and the world. His record as administrator of lend-lease and his close collaboration with Mr. Hull as Undersecretary of State, especially at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, is ample evidence that the basic foreign policy forged by Mr. Hull and the President and approved by the people at the elections will be carried on. Some liberals are disturbed over the appointment of Mr. Stettinius as they were unduly upset by the secondary divergences from the main line of Mr. Hull's policy. They have shown more concern over the irregularities in the general development than in the main direction of our foreign policy. Their lack of faith in the basic agreements reached at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran causes them to measure present-day events by pre-war standards.

The objections to Mr. Stettinius arise from his former association with the U. S. Steel Corp. Presumably these liberals would exclude representatives of large corporations from participating in the government or in sharing responsibility and direction of our foreign policy. They may welcome progressive views from capitalists like C. E. Wilson, Henry Kaiser, Andrew Higgins, Thomas Lamont, and others but dis-

## Lublin Gov't Praised By French

The French News Agency, an official de Gaulle government organ, announced yesterday that an investigation had proved that the Lublin Polish Government of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was "efficiently and honestly administering the territories under its control."

The French agency announced sending of a special French representative to Lublin to negotiate terms of return to France of French prisoners liberated in Poland by the advance of the Soviet and Polish armies. The Germans had sent a number of these prisoners and forced laborers to work in Poland.

The French action is taken in European diplomatic circles to foreshadow official French recognition as soon as Lublin formally declares itself the capital of Poland.

## Catholic Leader Rips Franco

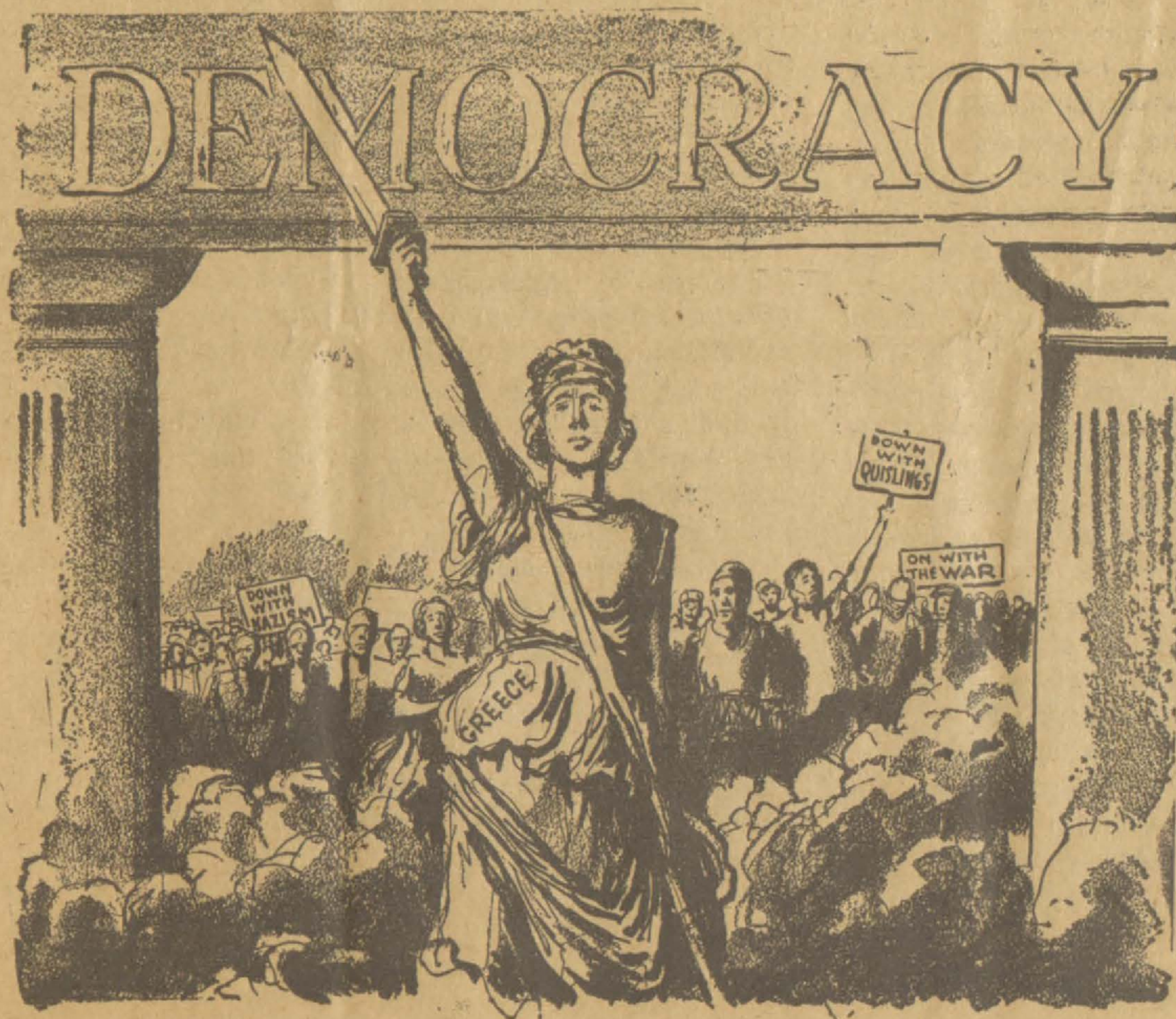
General Vicente Rojo, chief of staff of the Spanish Republican Army, and an outstanding leader among Spanish Catholics, is opposed to any attempted deal with Franco.

The general's stand, recently expressed in the Montevideo newspaper, *Espana Democratica*, is in direct contrast with the anti-resistance plot being hatched between the "Republican" Miguel Maura and Royalist generals representing Franco.

"Any compromise solution between the Franco forces and certain political Republicans among the emigres would be useless," Rojo declared. "Moderation is indispensable, but when this 'moderation' is against the will of the people it will not work and it is no good.

play a hopelessly sectarian and pessimistic outlook on the possibility of uniting all classes on a truly progressive and constructive program of world peace and mutually profitable international economic collaboration projected in the concord of Teheran.

## THE GREEKS HAVE THE WORD . . .



## Governors' Conference

markets develop in the post-war period on the basis of an increased domestic purchasing power and rising living standards and friendly, peaceful cooperation with other nations, there will be sufficient consumer demands to keep the factories operating in both the west and east.

Industrialization of the west will not conflict with development of great reclamation projects. The demand for agricultural products will increase with industrialization and should also tend to lower the price of industrial products the farmer buys.

The western governors should encourage and support every effort by our national government to help industrialize the backward countries such as Mexico, Latin America, India and China. They should support the United States-Mexico Water Treaty. They should support treaties of industrialization with other countries such as the one recently signed with Mexico. These countries, where more than half of the world's population lives, are great post-war foreign markets.

To carry out the per-

spective laid down at the Conference, the western governors must support the major foreign and domestic policies of the Roosevelt administration. This is not a partisan question, it affects the lives of all of us. The President has set a post-war goal of 60,000,000 jobs. Industrialization of the west will go a long way in achieving this.

The principles outlined in the President's new economic bill of rights need support. The plans to establish TVA projects throughout the country will be of tremendous importance to "opening" the west. Our national government's policy of international cooperation, on the basis of friendship and recognition of the independence and equality of other nations, will assure us needed foreign markets.

### Support Conference Perspective

The Western Governors' Conference has laid a solid foundation for jobs and prosperity for Arizona. Let us give support to this perspective. Let us see that the Arizona Legislature appropriates the funds necessary to carry on this work. We are on the threshold of the real "opening" of the west. Let us push forward to making it a reality.

## Soviet Policy Pays Off

News that behind the Red Army lines in Hungary a regular election has taken place, a provisional assembly has met, and a new, pro-Allied and anti-Hitler government has been set up, contrasts strangely with the Allied experience in Greece, Belgium and Italy.

Why is it that in enemy territory, where the Red Army goes, it seems possible to hold free elections immediately, even as in Hungary, when part of the country is still in German hands?

And it is said not to be possible in Greece and Belgium, both United Nations countries, both freed of German troops? (The small incursion into Belgium of the present German counter offensive hardly counts.)

How does it happen that Romania and Bulgaria—enemy countries—and now also Axis Hungary, once given a chance, set up anti-Hitler governments—agree to make war and do make war on their former "Allies" the Nazis?

All the talk by the Hearsts, by the William Philip Simmses and even by Dorothy Thompson about the Soviet Union doing what Britain did, is nonsense.

## Planning Conference Is Step Forward

The Governor's State Planning Conference held in Tucson in December, is welcomed throughout the state as a step in the direction of attacking Arizona post-war problems in an effective manner. In spite of the serious weakness of small labor representation, the Conference had a broad representation of the people of Arizona. It was the largest and most representative Conference of this type ever held in Arizona. Labor will have to be drawn in more fully in any future conferences or activity to assure success.

The Conference proposal to work for the setting up of an effective, permanent state planning board with adequate funds to do a job, should be actively supported in the 17th session of the Legislature. It seems to us the important thing is to see that the board has broad enough powers to tackle effectively post-war planning, and that the personnel is competent—with a perspective of jobs, full employment and expanding production.

The tendency on the part of the Conference to look at city planning and development as mainly a problem of the "better" side of the tracks must be criticised. Any serious planning or development of cities must consider the workers' section of town as most urgent. Parks, recreational centers and beautifying in these areas are usually nonexistent in most cities. Our minority groups are jammed into these slum areas. This is the heart of city planning.

We believe that in spite of the weaknesses of the Conference, on a whole, it was constructive. Its objectives deserve support.

The Soviet government does definitely want friendly governments around it, but it thinks that the way to get them is to let the people of the border countries rule—whereas British policy in Belgium and the Mediterranean seemed to go on the theory that only an unpopular government, which owes its power entirely to British arms, will be friendly to Britain.

## Democracy Faces

(Continued from page 1)

sure a reactionary Europe subject to British influence. We have argued that America must make long term agreements with Britain to allow it to live on the basis of an expanded world trade—the same policy urged by Hugh Dalton of the British Board of Trade.

It is as a friend of the British that we now assert that if they wish the fair-dealing we favor, the progressive, anti-Fascist forces in Britain must step forward and prevent the ruin which their Foreign Office is bringing upon them.

The people of Europe have built a new legality out of bloodshed and heroism, just as our forefathers did in 1776. We should honor that new legality, help to stabilize it and not undermine and betray it. Democracy in Europe is experiencing a rebirth; we Americans should hail this process, encourage it and give it all possible assistance.

Winston Churchill talks about waiting for elections in Europe. But the essence of what's happening is that the most reactionary force, fearing the results of these elections, is trying in advance to thwart popular majority expression by breaking the resistance movements. If the elections were held today, these emigre elements in Belgium and Greece would lose. That is why they are calling on foreign bayonets to bolster their position, so that by the time elections are held the old reactionary clique will ride back into power.

The present crisis cannot be understood as a "struggle for power" by the Communists in Europe, a desire for civil war. This is the Nazi version of the situation designed to split Allied unity. The Communists have no aims separate from the Resistance; nowhere are they trying to establish communism.

The Communists are doing their best to stabilize the new forms of democracy, under capitalist conditions, and are working and will work with all patriots from whatever social classes are prepared to reconstruct each nation on the basis of the people's welfare.

## Conference Considers 1945 Legislation

(Continued from page 1)

habilitation, and related questions involving the unity of the world coalition in the war and afterwards.

Secondly, will be the implementation of a post-war economic program of full production and employment, with the objective of 60 million jobs; and the realization of the President's economic Bill of Rights. This will include measures for orderly, planned reconversion, and will require a renewed fight for the principles of the Kilgore Bill.

Related to these will be the question of establishing a permanent FEPC with greater enforcement powers; the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act which provokes strikes; the revision of the Little Steel Formula and the strengthening of economic stabilization measures; the passage of the Wagner-Dingell Bill and similar measures; the enactment of adequate legislation to assure farm prosperity. The passage of anti-poll-tax legislation, the federal anti-lynching bill, and

### Vicky Says:



"I'd Walk a Mile for a Camel."

I've walked that mile and ten more like it,

Worn my feet until they're flat,

Lame and weary, still I hike it—

Brother, where IS that Camel at?

—G. P. HITCHCOCK.

America must speak up on the issue.

This is PART OF THE WAR, this stabilizing of people's governments by war against both the Nazis and their agents who helped them occupy Europe. A new Europe must rise on the ashes of Fascist oppression.

the outlawing of racial incitement are among the "must" measures to safeguard and strengthen our democracy.

National Legislation of special interest to Arizona includes support of the principles and general objectives of the U. S.-Mexico Water Treaty; stopping attempts to nullify 160 acre limitation in Reclamation Act; development and industrialization of the west, and establishment of friendly and cooperative political and economic relationship with Pacific Islands and the Far East.

### Arizona Issues

The new Arizona State Legislature which convenes January 8, 1945, must give serious thought to a constructive legislative program meeting the pressing needs of our people.

First, there must be a review of the wartime emergency legislation, with a view to adopting measures for a more effective participation in the war effort and cooperation with the Federal Government, particularly in questions of production, housing, man-power, child care, education and price control.

Second, more effective measures to deal with the problems of reconversion and post-war employment.

The proposal of the Governor's Planning Conference, held in Tucson, December 6, to establish an effective State Planning Board, and for the Legislature to appropriate adequate funds is to be commended and supported. This Board, with adequate funds and a forward-looking personnel, could play a great part in assuring full employment and an expanding well being for post-war Arizona.

The Legislature will receive the approval of the

people if it carries on the spirit of the Western Governors' Conference, held in Phoenix in December and appropriates the requested funds to carry on the Conference's work. The Conference set an example of non-partisanship and statesmanship, not only in the interests of the individual states and the West, but in the interest of our nation and international cooperation. It would be well for the Legislature to consider legislation which will implement the Conference's perspective for developing the West.

Serious thought must be given to legislation to cushion the difficult period between the ending of the war and when reconversion and peace time production gets into full swing.

The Legislature must take adequate steps to protect and safeguard the land for our returning veterans from land-sharks, speculators and such who anticipate large profits when Colorado River water is brought into Central Arizona.

The 17th Legislature is duty bound to give more than passing thought to the problems of Labor, Veterans, Women, Youth (such as lowering the voting-age to 18) Racial minorities (such as a State Civil Rights Bill) and the pensioners.

### The Job Ahead

A great responsibility lies upon our new U. S. Congress and the Arizona State Legislature to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in as short a time as humanly possible and to assure a People's Peace of jobs, security and prosperity for our country and every peace-loving and democratic country of the world. A great responsibility rests upon our people to see that the mandate of November 7 is carried out.

### Good Book Buys

Under Cover .....	\$1.49
Dragon Seed by Pearl Buck.....	\$1.00
The Curtain Rises by Quentin Reynolds.....	\$1.00
Paris Underground.....	\$1.00
Facts & Fascism by Seldes.....	\$1.50
The Truth About Soviet Russia by The Webbs.....	99c
Freedom Road by Howard Fast.....	\$2.75
Post War Jobs for Veterans, Negroes, Women.....	5c
Teheren by Earl Browder.....	35c

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BOOK STORE

716½ E. Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona