

Cattle Barons Propose Public Land Grab

Oppose Land Use To Veterans. Small Cattlemen at Odds With Cattle Barons

The handful of large cattlemen who dominate the stock-raising industry in Arizona have unashamedly proposed taking public domain and squeezing out the small, family stock-raiser.

Ed. L. Jameson, Kingman, running 1200 head of cattle on 116,000 acres of public and private land, who spoke for these selfish interests at the U. S. Senate sub-committee meeting on public grazing lands, held in Phoenix, May 10-11, brazenly asked that the U. S. government give private title to millions of acres of public domain to a handful of cattlemen.

Jameson attempted to draw a parallel between this proposition and land acquired under the Homestead Act. The main purpose of the Homestead Act was to encourage the opening of the west so that hundreds of thousands of families could settle on the land, whereas Jameson's proposal would drive small cattlemen out of business, prevent other family groups, such as veterans, from becoming self-supporting citizens, and retard development of the west.

U. S. GRAZING DIRECTOR REFUTES JAMESON

C. L. Forsling, director of the U. S. grazing department, and representatives of the U.S. Park Service, showed that these vast public lands were all-important to hundreds of thousands of Arizona people whose livelihood and well-being depended upon their proper care. These lands encompass the main water-

* **SHOWLOW RANCH** *
* **FAMILIES FIGHT** *
* **LOSS OF HOMESTEAD** *
* **Phoenix Newspapers** *
* **Suppress Story** *
* Appearing before the Sen- *
* ate sub-committee hearing, *
* ranchers Willis and Strat- *
* ton of Showlow, present- *
* ed a resolution from the *
* White Mountain Farming *
* and Cattlemen's Associa- *
* tion, small ranchers around *
* Lakeside and Pinedale, *
* protesting their inability to *
* lease federal grazing land *
* in Sitgreaves National For- *
* est. *

* Both Willis and Stratton *
* pointed out that the mem- *
* bers of their Association *
* were homesteaders, having *
* taken up their land many *
* years ago. They had fam- *
* ilies and wanted to provide *
* for and educate them. *
* Their farming was not suf- *
* ficient alone to provide an *
* (Continued on Page 3 *
* * * * *

sheds. Over-grazing and other damaging use of the land would mean jeopardizing the rich irrigated areas, such as Salt River Valley.

In reply to Jameson's belittling of the service rendered by
(Continued on Page 4)

HOME FRONT

Vol. 3



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SPECIAL SESSION NEEDED NOW

Governor Osborn's announcement after V-E Day that there would be no legislative session until the fall is quite disappointing to the majority of Arizonans. They had looked to an early special session to pass the much needed war and postwar legislation that the regular session criminally neglected in 60 days of horseplay.

We cannot agree with the Governor's reasons for putting off the special session when such critical legislation is needed. With V-E Day it becomes even more imperative to call a special session than on the last day of the regular session when the Governor lambasted the legislature for its dismal failure. The Governor stated then he would call the legislators back again and again until needed legislation was passed.

If the Governor and his advisors consider it a waste of the people's money to call a special session now because of the hopelessness of expecting anything constructive to come out of the partisan, special interest group that controls the legislature, we think this is playing into the hands of those who have prostituted the legislative processes. The people need to know who the obstructionists are. Then the people will act in their own way.

WAR AND POST-WAR LEGISLATION IMPERATIVE

Laws are needed for orderly reconversion and post-war jobs. A state post-war planning and development board is needed to coordinate federal, state and city plans for keeping industry in Arizona and to develop new ones. A special committee, similar to California's Reconversion and Re-Employment Committee, could be very useful. A state law patterned after U. S. Senator James Murray's Full Employment Bill would help maintain jobs in the post-war.

No coordinated State Veterans Agency has been set up in accordance with the Governor's recommendation last January. Won't the swift return of thousands of Arizona veterans now make such veteran's aid legislation more necessary than ever?

Is there less need now for such post-war legislation as housing, education, health and public works? The answer is obvious.

What about the war? There still remains a great deal that the legislature can do. To mention just one we need only quote War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson who warned in his report to President Truman after V-E Day, the "major home-front battle" that will continue to demand "strongest
(Continued on Page 3)

ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE

"Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight-edge of your own confidence and your resolve, and to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and decisive action."

—From a speech written the night before he died.

AN APPRAISAL OF THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE

—An Editorial

As the United Nations Conference goes into its fifth week, it is desirable that the people be given some idea of whether it is attaining the aims for which the Big Three at Yalta called it.

The final result of the conference, which will be written into the charter of the world organization, will be a gain to humanity, an advance over all past plans in the securing of peace.

But that is not to say that all that has been done has contributed to that aim, or that all that will be done from now on will likewise be perfectly attuned to promote the enduring peace of the world. That would lull the people to sleep when vigilance is needed. And it most certainly is needed, and will be needed even after this charter is written.

In the final charter which is to come out of this conference, after all the maneuvering of the Vandenberg-Dulles crowd, the actual provisions of the security organization give promise of being acceptable.

The great hue and cry about including "justice!" and "human rights" in the charter has given the Soviet delegation the chance to raise—even though its proposals have not thus far been adopted—the demand that "justice" be concretely stated as the right of colonial peoples to independence, and that "human rights" be immediately translated into the substantial "right to work."

Vandenberg found his weapons used against him. His scheme to "revise treaties" has resulted in equal opportunity for others to use in the future against "situations" of real injustice and human welfare.

The essential thing to remember is that, on major questions, the Big Four have already reached substantial agreement.

Vandenberg and Dulles are limited in the extent of their "domination" of the American delegation. They are compelled by the overwhelming demand of the people of America and the world, to agree to set up a security organization; they are forced, willy-nilly, to defer to known Roosevelt policy.

But they seek to water it down, to leave loopholes for the future that they hope to use when "things die down." Stassen, Connally and Bloom sometimes are overfearful of opposing Vandenberg-Dulles policy because they remember only the narrow issue of "the two-thirds majority" of the U. S. Senate. It is this weakness in the Administration forces within the U. S. delegation which has given the conference its bad spots.

But the democratic forces of the future will be able to deal with those problems as they arise.

The main thing for the American people is to remember that they must forever remain vigilant and vocal in expressing their desires and demands.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPOSES FASCISM IN AMERICA

On March 24, the U. S. War Department issued a memorandum to 175,000 orientation officers for discussion among the 10,000,000 soldiers in our armed forces. This memorandum concerned itself with an exposure of fascism in the United States. In the opening paragraph the War Department declared:

"Fascism is not the easiest thing to identify and analyze; nor, once in power, is it easy to destroy. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR OUR FUTURE AND THAT OF THE WORLD THAT AS MANY OF US AS POSSIBLE UNDERSTAND THE CAUSES AND PRACTICES OF FASCISM, IN ORDER TO COMBAT IT."

In Arizona we have certain groups and individuals who propagate Fascist ideas. These groups can be readily identified, if we apply the yardstick used by the War Department in this memorandum. We, therefore, present below excerpts from this memorandum for your study:

PROMISES TO ALL

"Fascism is government by the few and for the few. The objective is seizure and control of the economic, political, social and cultural life of the state.

"Fascism came to power in Germany, Italy and Japan at a time of social and economic unrest. A small group of men, supported in secret by powerful financial and military interests, convinced enough insecure people that fascism would give them the things they wanted.

"The fascists promised everything to everyone: They would make the poor rich and the rich richer . . . TO BIG BUSINESSMEN AND THE INDUSTRIALISTS THEY SECRETLY PROMISED GREATER SECURITY AND PROFITS THROUGH THE ELIMINATION OF SMALL BUSINESS COMPETITORS AND TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

ONE AGAINST THE OTHER

"The fascists knew that all believers in democracy were their enemies . . . So they fought democracy in all its phases . . . They played the political, religious, social and economic groups against each other and seized power while these groups struggled against each other.

"Among the first victims were those farmers, workers and small business men who had believed the promises that had been made to them and who complained that they had been 'sucked in.'

"Deprived of their unions, the working people could be driven to work longer and harder for less and less money, so that those who subsidized and ran fascism could grow richer.

CAN COME TO AMERICA

"Some Americans would give an emphatic 'No' to the question 'Can fascism come to America after it has been defeated abroad?'

"In a good many European nations, the people felt the same way some of us do: that fascism was foreign to them and could never become a power in their land. They found, however, that fascist-minded people within their borders . . . could seize power.

"The United States also has its native fascists who say they are '100% American.'

HOW TO IDENTIFY

"Question: Have any groups in America used fascist tactics and appeals?

"Most of the people in America like to be good neighbors. But, at various times and places in our history, we have had sorry instances of mob sadism, lynchings, vigilantism, terror and suppression of civil liberties. We have had our hooded gangs, Black Legions, Silver Shirts and racial and religious bigots. All of them, in the name of Americanism, have used undemocratic methods and doctrines which experience has shown can be properly identified as 'fascist.'

"Question: How can we identify native American fascists at work?

"An American fascist seeking power would not proclaim that he is a fascist. Fascism always camouflages its plans and purposes.

"Any fascist attempt to gain power in America would . . . work under the guise of 'super-patriotism' and 'super-Americanism.'

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

"Fascists in America may differ slightly from fascists in other countries, but there are a number of attitudes and practices that they have in common.

"Pitting of religious, racial and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of the 'divide and conquer' technique used by Hitler to gain power in Germany and in other countries . . . In the United States, native fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Labor, anti-foreign-born.

"Interwoven with the 'master-race' theory of fascism is a well-planned 'hate campaign' against minority races, religions and other groups. To suit their particular needs and aims, fascists will use any one or a combination of such groups as a convenient scapegoat.

"Right now our native fascists
(Continued on Page 3)

THE PRESS VERSUS UNITED NATIONS UNITY

The joyous friendship which the people of the Soviet Union expressed for America on the Russian V-E Day should warm the hearts of all of us, and help to clear our minds. It should serve as a warning to the American press that in the dissemination of news about the San Francisco conference they have great responsibility as well as great influence.

"Long Live America!" enthusiastic crowds of Soviet citizens shouted in the streets on the day of their final liberation. "Long live Truman! Long live the memory of Roosevelt! Long live the great American people!"

Your Phoenix Gazette of May 9, 1945, carried this story. It is not a concoction of "communist" propaganda. It is a dispatch of the Associated Press. "Thousands of wildly celebrating Muscovites" shouted the tributes in the streets of Moscow.

People of Arizona: Ask yourself—would this enthusiasm of Soviet citizens be possible if the Soviet press had fallen down so miserable as some American newspapers have in presenting to its citizens the progress and the differences of opinion between Soviet and American delegates at the San Francisco conference.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC CREATES SUSPICIONS

In what sharp contrast the Arizona Republic cartoon of May 5 shows up. The shadow of Molotov enlarged like a Russian bear on the wall, clearly intimating the desire and danger of Moscow to "rule or ruin." How does this square with the picture of "thousands of wildly celebrating Muscovites" shouting, "Long live Truman—long live the memory of Roosevelt!"

The stupid questions of society page reporters placing in first importance the pronunciation of the word "vodka", combined with the utter viciousness of yellow journalism seeing red, can add up to a dampening of that Soviet enthusiasm for America. Such an eventuality would be much more than "too bad for Russia." It would be "too bad" for America and the world too.

The picture brightens somewhat with the almost unanimous repudiation of gun-jumper Kennedy, the AP man who released a day too soon the momentous news which he and all other reporters were honor bound not to release. Reporters have learned about the seriousness of "jumping the gun" on news that may cost the lives of American soldiers and the unity of the allies. But on the tragic effects of sensationalism and yellow journalism when applied to the San Francisco conference, they have learned very little. Every difference of opinion is "news" to be played up as a "rift", while fifty agreements are nothing but routine. Sensational journalists have to cre-

FARM MARKETS

First congressional move toward approving any part of the United Nations' program for world economic cooperation was taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee which recommended U. S. participation in the International Food and Agricultural Organization. Before becoming effective, of course, the resolution still requires House and Senate approval.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the committee, "To keep the peace we must make the peace worth keeping." "We must do more than strike down aggression," he added; "we must to the greatest possible extent remove the causes of discontent and the conditions that invite aggression."

Crux of Wickard's thesis is that nations may either enjoy larger shares of an expanding world trade or they may go back to the "old pattern of fighting for" smaller shares of a "shrinking world trade."

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said that the big question asked by farmers is what kind of market they can expect after the war. "The key to that problem" he said, "will be the progress that is made in the field of distribution and the extent to which purchasing power is maintained or increased both in this country and abroad."

"I think it would be fine," Jones said, "if FAO could become the first functional organization for world security and betterment to go into operation in this war period . . . It is my personal belief that the United States would not only strengthen its own position but would be taking a definite step toward world security and betterment by becoming a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization."



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ate a fight when none exists. That is a dangerous business for the peace of the world, and according to Walter Lippman, well-known newspaper man, would lead to another war.

HOME FRONT

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EDITOR - - - - - MORRIS GRAHAM

YOUTH'S CHALLENGE OF TOMORROW

New York—The greatest single obstacle to an enduring peace is the rise of racial tensions, both at home and abroad, according to five young Americans speaking at a New York Times forum on "America's Future." Three veterans of the present war and two college girls outlined their hopes for a better world after the war. In pleading for respect for the individual without regard to race, creed, or color, Lieutenant Cord Meyer, United States Marine Corps, declared:

"One of the most distressing experiences of one who returns from overseas is the realization that as we supposedly fight for freedom and humane tolerance, narrow prejudices toward Negro and Jew have increased and spread at home . . ."

Former Corporal John Duff Stradley asserted that the veteran wants equality as well as a job, a girl and a home. "Dwell for a brief moment," he said, "on the question of the returning Negro heroes from Burma hearing the detailed stories of the fascist inspired Detroit race riots, or the Jewish heroes returning to Boston and the tales of swastikas painted on their churches, the Protestant boy returning to the South and finding that the children of his Catholic buddy were being ostracized because they were Catholics . . ."

Jane White, of Smith College, Jane Brunstetter of Barnard College, and Charles G. Bolte of the American Veterans Committee, declared that there could be no security for this nation if poverty, ignorance, or oppression were to rule anywhere in the world.

SHOWLOW RANCH FAMILIES FIGHT LOSS OF HOMESTEADS

(Continued from Page 1)
adequate living but by supplementing this income with 25 or 30 head of cattle they could make a go of it.

They stated there was plenty of good range in Sitgreaves National Forest but it is given over to two or three large individual ranchers. Some of these large ranchers are not even residents of the area. Some have acquired their permits by purchase, yet old homestead families must struggle along, constantly faced with the danger of loss of their homes.

SMALL RANCHERS NEED TO ORGANIZE

These men were the voice of the 95% of cattlemen who, with their families, find it a hard struggle to make a living. Jameson spoke for the 5%—the cattle barons—who want to hog it all. The small rancher knows that Jameson's proposal to get private title to millions of acres of public lands would mean the end of the small family rancher. The small rancher is opposed to this scheme. Like the White Mountain ranchers, represented by Willis and Stratton, the small ranchers throughout the state need to organize to fight this land grab. The Arizona Cattle Growers Association is controlled by the cattle barons and does not represent the small rancher.

"FREE" PRESS SUPPRESSES STORY

The testimony of Willis and Stratton was of interest to all Arizonans, yet the Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette did not mention one word of the plight of these Arizona families. These are the same papers that shed crocodile tears over freedom of the press when the American high command censored Kennedy of the Associated Press for prematurely announcing the unconditional surrender of the German armies—thus jeopardizing the allied war effort.

Labor and progressives should

Negro Sailor a Hero Off Okinawa

The following story by Mac R. Johnson, of the UP, somewhere in the Pacific, was released April 26, as follows:

A 6-foot, 3-inch, 212-pound Negro, who was a waiter at the New Yorker Hotel for nine years, performed super-human physical feats when his ship was hit by a Japanese suicide plane on April 16 off Okinawa.

He is Steward's Mate Second Class Samuel C. Dixon, 29, of 92 W. 18 St., Bayonne, N. J.

Ensign William C. Word, Jr., Silver City, N. M., assistant gunnery officer, told of Dixon's work:

"He carried a case of three-inch ammunition under each arm and they weigh about 150 pounds each. Sometimes he would have a case of ammunition in one arm and be carrying a wounded man in the other.

"He would place a man in a stretcher on one deck and alone carry the litter and patient down a ladder to the deck below."

The husky former waiter said:

"We all had to work hard and fast, the executive officer told me 'let's keep fighting.'"

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get behind the fight of the small rancher to survive. Not only the welfare of small ranchers is at stake, but the welfare of our whole state. The Jameson land grab is a threat to Arizona's future.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

The explanation of Edward Kennedy, West European manager of Associated Press, for violating the pledge to the High Command on the surrender news, is that he decided the High Command was wrong in stating that military security was involved. It looks as if the main office of the Associated Press may now take disciplinary action and demote Gen. Eisenhower.

* * * * *

Hitler's can be proud of one thing: his boast that the Third Reich would last 1,000 years fell short by only 988.

* * * * *

Besides, it is doubtful if the Nazis would ever have been beaten if Generalissimo Franco had not delivered the final blow by breaking off relations with Germany on surrender day.

* * * * *

It is reported that Franco is even thinking of a state of belligerency, but is withholding an actual declaration of war until he gets a better idea whether Germany or the Allies are likely to win.

* * * * *

Admiral Doenitz says he is ready to continue as the head of Germany if the Allies want him. As a gesture of friendship, he is even willing to forgive the Allies for letting their ships get in the way of his torpedoes.

* * * * *

Doenitz is also ready to send a representative to be seated at the San Francisco conference—he feels it is an unfair burden on Argentina to have that country represent Germany's interests in addition to its own.

* * * * *

It is unreasonable for Poland to complain that it is barred from San Francisco while Argentina is admitted. After all, what did Poland ever do to win a seat outside of helping defeat Germany?

* * * * *

The Music Hall Theatre in New York City has barred the army newsreel of German atrocities on the ground that theirs is a "family" theatre. Evidently they believe the truth about Germany should be known only to people who are not members of any family.

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A glance at the map will show the extent of the Nazi Army retreat: all the way from the Doenitz to the Doenitz.

SPECIAL SESSION NEEDED NOW

(Continued from Page 1)

public support" is that against inflation and rising prices. Like other states, Arizona could pass a law permitting use of state law enforcement agencies to aid the OPA police price violators and blackmarketing.

LET THE GOVERNOR KNOW THE PEOPLE BACK HIM

The Governor's record of support of our war effort is good but he cannot let up now. To win this people's war and a

PRIEST TELLS REAL STORY OF POLAND

The Tidings, official organ of the Catholic archdiocese of Los Angeles, this week carries on the front page two major stories full of the usual confusion about Poland, quoting the bishops of the National Welfare Council. But on page two and three is one of the finest historical and geographical discussions of the Polish question yet to appear.

Written by Father Chrysostom Tarasevitch, a Benedictine of St. Procopius' Abbey in Illinois, the article speaks from first-hand knowledge of the peoples and territories involved, and shows extensive scholarship into the political and especially the clerical history of Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

"One must remember that we are dealing with "Reds" who have shown in this mighty war for human freedom and a better future, the greatest of heroism—have proved themselves capable of the greatest sacrifices, and are hailed by the masses in the liberated territories as their real liberators and benefactors. (Ital. Ours.)

"But as regards Russian claims on the disputed territory, they are very just, for the Russian people want to own their own provinces—Western Russia (Western Byelorussia and the Western Ukraine) which constituted before 1939 what was known as Eastern Poland. Every unbiased person must admit the justice of their claims on the grounds that the vast masses of the people inhabiting those territories are either White Russians or Ukrainians respectively," and the father adds that the only Poles in this territory were the landowners, colonists, clergy with a few intellectuals.

"Anyone who knows what Poland did in Western White Russia and in the Western Ukraine during these 25 years of her 'independent' life, will fully agree with the statement made by Davidoff: Those deeds were unworthy of any human institution, and least of all of a Catholic country."

"Poland must give up her aspirations to greatness at the expense of the White Russian and Ukrainian territories and populations. These nations have just as much right to exist and to develop as any other nation in the world, and elementary justice demands that their own territories should belong to them."

durable peace of plenty calls for intensified effort. Labor, progressives and patriotic businessmen throughout Arizona should let the Governor know that they are behind him 100% in keeping Arizona geared to the war effort and preparing for a post-war period of jobs and full production. They should let him know that they will support a special session now in spite of obstructionists.

POST-WAR JOBS AND PRODUCTION

V-E Day has very sharply brought to the attention of our people the need for concrete plans and action on post-war problems, such as reconversion and jobs, if mass unemployment and chaotic conditions are to be avoided at the end of the war. Arizona and the west have the additional problem of industrialization.

Government, industry and labor are giving increasing attention to post-war problems. Important examples of broad unity around common problems are multiplying throughout the country, such as the recent Labor-Management Charter signed by the AFL-CIO-U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Another promising effort is the conferences of 11 western Governors. The latest conference, held in Reno, Nevada, in April, agreed to some excellent proposals, which, if implemented, could go a long way in cushioning the trying reconversion period and lay the ground work for full post-war production and jobs.

SPECIAL SESSION CAN DO MUCH

A special session of the Arizona Legislature now can do much in tackling post-war problems. For instance, California has a special commission for reconversion and reemployment. A Full Employment Bill has been introduced into the California Legislature, modeled after and supplementing the Full Employment Bill, S. B. 380, introduced by U. S. Senator James Murray, Montana. Such legislation, along with a state Post-War Planning and Development Board, could become effective vehicles in assuring post-war jobs.

A constructive step has been taken by the Phoenix Central Labor Council and certain management representatives in the Phoenix area to carry out on a local scale the national AFL-CIO-Management Charter. This offers great possibilities for strengthening the national unity needed to solve post-war problems. Other areas in Arizona would do well to follow suit.

THE PATH TO POST-WAR JOBS AND FULL PRODUCTION

With the recent Interstate Commerce Commission order equalizing western and eastern freight rates, a wider opportunity opens up for industrializing the west and developing Far East, Pacific and Latin-American markets for western products. Senate ratification of the San Francisco World Security Plan, and Congressional approval of Bretton Woods and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements would assure us foreign markets.

America can solve the problems of post-war jobs and full production. It will take unity of all sections of our population acting in a quick and determined fashion.

HOME BUYING BY VETERANS

The fight of reaction in Congress against price control, especially that of the "farm bloc" which has resulted in an enormous and dangerous inflation of the price of land, is blocking the attempt of veterans of this war to obtain homes under the GI Bill of Rights.

There have been, so far, some 15,000 applications for authorization by the Veterans Administration of loans under the GI Bill of Rights, to buy homes, farms and businesses. But only 1000 of them have been completed.

The reason, says Herbert U. Nelson, of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is that—when the veteran wants to buy a piece of property, the Veterans Administration is obliged to have an expert appraisal made of its value, an appraisal which, under the law, must be based on "reasonable normal value."

But then, Mr. Nelson concedes, "a difference may arise between appraisal evaluation and higher market price."

Thus, although the property the veteran wants to buy is appraised by the government as worth a certain sum at "reasonable normal value," the owner wants a lot more. Hence the deal cannot go through with the Veterans Administration standing good for a loan to cover inflated land prices.

It seems to us that veterans' organizations, and labor organizations, too, not to say progressive members of Congress, should make immediate investigation of this hold up of veterans, and see if there is some way veterans can buy homes without being robbed by inflated real estate prices.

Cattle Barons Propose Public Land Grab

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the grazing department, Forsling brought forth the record. The department did a great deal of conservation work, seeding, developed water supplies, prevented and corrected erosion, protected wildlife, prevented fires and built roads. Forsling contended only such agencies as the grazing department could properly protect and improve the land. He cited instances in other states where due to land abuses, formerly good lands were abandoned. Now the government is buying this bad land to rebuild it. He pointed out that most cattlemen will agree that keeping lands improved is best for grazing.

OPPOSE VETERANS USING LAND

Jameson ridiculed the idea of veterans having a chance to "make a go" of cattle-raising in Arizona. His contention was that only large-scale cattlemen, such as Jameson, could succeed. This same argument is used by the representatives of corporate farms down in the valleys who say the 160 acre limitation on reclaimed land should be abolished because only large-scale mechanized farming can be successful in the irrigated areas of the west. We know that experience has proven this argument false. Under proper conditions, the family-sized farm can efficiently and profitably use machinery through cooperative effort.

INCREASE IN GRAZING FEE MUST BE HANDLED INTEL-LIGENTLY

The grazing department has proposed that the fee charged cattlemen for use of public lands should be raised. One cannot oppose this if it will mean increasing and continuing the important services now rendered. But as brought out by A. Spikes, Cochise county, speaking in behalf of the small cattlemen, a raise in fee might break these hard-working people. When Jameson did not

raise very strenuous objections to raising the fee, it became clear that the large cattlemen hoped this might be a means of squeezing out these small competitors (who amount to 95 per cent of all cattlemen), and getting their lands and herds.

Spikes, in contrast to the attitude of the large cattlemen, spoke of the great importance to the small cattlemen of the various services rendered by the grazing department.

Forsling had given some very revealing figures on the cattle industry in the state. That 70% of the cattlemen, averaging 57 head, graze only 19% of the stock, while 30%, having more than 200 head, graze 81% of the stock.

Possibly the fairest system would be to have a basic fee set that would be raised on a sliding scale according to the size of one's herd.

ARIZONANS NEED FIGHT LAND GRAB PROPOSAL

The history of our country is full of instances of predatory interests selfishly exploiting our natural resources to the point of irreparable damage in some cases. It has been necessary for the federal and state governments to pass stringent laws and constitutional safeguards in order to save our natural resources from destruction. This proposal of the cattle barons is another case of the people versus special interests.

The people of our state have the solemn duty of fighting this proposal to grab public land. The small cattlemen should realize that labor and the rest of the great democratic majority of our people are their friends. When small cattlemen have been used to fight labor, such as the attempt of the Jamesons and Fains to pass the so-called "right to work" bills in the 17th regular session of the legislature—aimed to destroy labor unions—the small cattlemen has to realize he is fighting a friend.

WAR DEPART. EXPOSE

(Continued from Page 2)

are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French and anti-United Nations propaganda.

"Many fascists make the spurious claim that the world has but two choices—either fascism or communism, and they label as 'communist' everyone who refuses to support them.

"Learning to identify native fascists and to detect their techniques is not easy. They plan it that way. But it is vitally important to learn to spot them, even though they adopt names and slogans with popular appeal, drape themselves with the American flag, and attempt to carry out their program in the name of the democracy they are trying to destroy.

HOW TO PREVENT FASCISM

"The only way to prevent fascism from getting a hold in America is by making our democracy work and by actively cooperating to preserve world peace and security.

"The fascist doctrine of hate fulfills a triple mission. By creating disunity—it weakens democracy. By getting men to hate rather than to think—it prevents men from seeking the real cause and a democratic solution of the problem. By fake promises of jobs and security, fascism then tries to lure men to its program as the way out of insecurity. Only by democratically solving the economic problems of our day can there be any certainty that fascism won't happen here. THAT IS OUR JOB AS CITIZENS.

"Freedom, like peace and security, cannot be maintained in isolation. It involves being alert and on guard against the infringement not only of our own freedom but the freedom of every American. If we permit discrimination, prejudice or hate to rob ANYONE of his democratic rights, our own freedom and all democracy is threatened."

v

WICKARD URGES U. S. 'OK FOOD FOR ALL'

Washington, April 29 — Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard is urging prompt United States ratification of the United Nations food and agricultural organization, the worldwide "food for all" program outlined at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943.

Legislation providing for the United States' joining the FAO has been approved by the House foreign affairs committee and is due to come before the House soon. The program provides for an international exchange of ideas on food production and distribution.

Wickard told the House agriculture committee that if the United States should fail to enter the FAO, it might "give other nations the idea that we are not interested in international cooperation."

Sec. 562 — P. L. and R.

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TO HOME FRONT READERS:

Due to wartime conditions in the printing trade, we regret that a number of typographical errors appear in Home Front. We ask our readers to understand these are beyond our control. We are especially concerned about the fact that the union label was left off. It has always been our policy to support unionism. Home Front is printed in a union shop, the Glendale News. We are making every effort to eliminate these regrettable errors in the future.

The Editor