

POLISH AMERICAN



YOUTH COURIER

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85,000 EXPECTED TO MARCH

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TO REVIEW PARADE

85,000 Americans of Polish ancestry will march along New York's Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, October 5th, in what will be the 11th Annual Pulaski Day Parade, honoring the Revolutionary War hero Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The parade will begin at noon when the "Fighting 69th" turns into Fifth Ave., from 26 Street. Following the "The 69th" will be other divisions, representing Polish-Americans of many states.

The Pulaski Day Parades have in the past 10 years become an event looked forward to by thousands, who come from neighboring states and cities to New York to view the parade along the line of march.

In previous years the participants displayed signs demanding the liberation of Poland. Last year the theme was a protest against Russian intervention in Poland's internal affairs and a demand that the U. S. supervise the elections which were soon to be held.

The theme of this years parade will be a plea for the backing of the \$12,000,000 drive of the American Relief of Poland.

Among the notable who will review the parade from the Reviewing Stand at 42nd St., will be the Governors of New York and New Jersey, Mayor O'Dwyer, Jan Ciechanowski, the Ambassador of Poland, many high ranking officers of the Army and Navy and many men of high political significance.

Outstanding in their absence, will be the representatives of the present Communist Regime in Poland.

DEWEY CONDEMNS ENSLAVEMENT OF POLES STATES "POLISH PEOPLE MUST RECEIVE AID"

by Richard Zatorski

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York accepts sponsorship of American Relief for Poland in letter sent to Colonel Blair, chairman of the committee. The remarks made in this letter were the latest in a series of caustic attacks at the Communistic regime of Joe Stalin.

Governor Dewey stated that the Polish homeland "once again is subjected to enslavement by a ruthless and a dictatorial power". Thomas E. Dewey, who has always been a champion for the cause of Democracy and an avid anti-communist declared that the campaign for twelve million dollars for Polish relief "is carefully devised to help the people of Poland and not their governmental oppressors."

The message to Colonel Henry T. Blair, Chairman of the American Relief for Poland, was made known to the Polish American Youth Courier recently. The entire text follows: "Dear Colonel Blair:

As Governor of the State of New York, I am happy to accept your kind invitation to serve as a sponsor for the American Relief for Poland campaign, which will open in September.

All men and women of good will, and particularly the 300,000 citizens of New York State who are of Polish descent, are well aware of the needs of the suffering people of Poland today. They will, I am sure, contribute handsomely to this very worth-wile campaign, which is carefully devised to help the people of Poland and not their governmental oppressors.

Since the days of the American Revolution, we here in America have been indebted to the sons and daugh-



Gov. Thomas E. Dewey

ters of Poland who came to our shores and became loyal, devoted citizens of our free republic. In the last war, Americans of Polish descent served on the battle of the world with great distinction. Many of them gave their lives so that we might continue to be free.

Cont'd. on page 7, col. 2.

PARTY LEADER REPORTED SLAIN BY UNDERGROUD IN POLAND

WARSAW. — Andrzej Aleski, a local leader of Premier Osobka-Morawski's Communist Party, was slain near his home by "armed underground terrorists," dispatches from Lancut, in southern Poland, reported.

Nihil Jag.

HOW RUSSIA RULES POLAND

LANE EXPOSES POLISH PUPPET REGIME AS SOVIET TOOL

(Excerpts from an article in "Life Magazine", 14th July, 1947, by ARTHUR BLISS LANE, U. S. Ambassador to Poland, 1944—1947.)

"...In July, 1945, after we had recognized the Lublin Government, I flew to Warsaw, where I lived for 20 months. In March, 1947, after the travesty of 'free and unfettered' elections held on the previous Jan. 19, I resigned so that I could talk and write publicly about the perpetration of an international fraud which has effectively condemned the Polish people to loss of freedom and independence.

The process of destroying Poland from within was well advanced before my arrival there. The Communist-controlled stooge government had been set up in Warsaw.

...I had last visited the city in 1937, when it was one of the most beautiful capitals in Europe. But best of all I remembered it in 1919, when as a very junior secretary I served in the first American legation... The Warsaw of 1919 had plenty of troubles: food was scarce; accommodations were difficult to obtain; there was a frontier crisis with Czechoslovakia and a latent threat from the Bolsheviks, culminating in the attack on Warsaw itself in 1920. But one sensed in the Warsaw of 1919 a gaiety of the soul, an intoxicating sense of freedom after nearly 125 years of servitude. General Pilsudski was chief of state, the beloved Paderewski was Prime Minister. Whatever their limitations, they were Poles and masters in their own house.

But this time as we drove from the airport to Warsaw, I sensed the chill of deep depression.

...The funeral emptiness that had depressed me on my arrival deepened as time went on. During my first summer the Red Army that had surged into Germany began in part to return to Russia through Poland. Day after day horse-drawn convoys, guarded by armed calvary, poured through the city — carts laden with furniture, sewing machines, crockery, bed linen, bicycles, plumbing fixtures. Even this loot did not satisfy the Russian soldiers' acquisitiveness. Almost every night shots and screams were audible to us in the

hotel, as Russians quarreled with Poles over Polish property.

...By 1946 the eastbound Russian convoys had come to an end. Fewer and fewer Russian uniforms were seen on the street and more and more Polish ones. The Red Army strength was reportedly cut from 300,000 to 100,000 men. But the wags observed that the new Polish army was remarkably fluent in Russian... The Minister of Public Security himself, Stanislaw Radkiewicz, on one occasion admitted to me that his security police were being trained by 200 Soviet N. K. V. D. instructors. These secret police were heartlessly efficient in the pre-election period: murder, imprisonment, threatened loss of homes and job, torture (some men were made to stand three days knee-deep in icy water), censorship of the opposition press and radio and the outlawing of the Polish Peasant party in a quarter of the country.

...Following the elections, Premier Osobka-Morawski was replaced by a member of the same Socialist party, Josef Cyrankiewicz, who had been the leading Socialist agitator for a united bloc between the Communist and Socialist parties. All of the key ministers went to Communists: Foreign Affairs, Industry, Public Security and Western Territories — which in effect put the Kremlin in direct administration of the added German provinces.

...The Soviet system of double surveillance extends into the Foreign Office, where it is reported that double sets of clerks decipher and encipher all messages as a safeguard against foiling Communist policy. The puppets, however, have in addition their own security police — at least 118,000 by their own figures. It goes by the name of *Urzad Bezpieczenstwa*. Like the Gestapo and the N. K. V. D. upon which it is modeled, the U. B. is a force against which no man has recourse. It is the dreaded footfall in the night, the ter-

Cont'd. on page 8, col. 1.

COMMUNIST'S PLAN TO CORAL INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FAILS

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION PROVED COMMUNISTIC

According to reports sent to us from Vienna, Austria's Student Union, which represents the student bodies of all of the universities and colleges in Austria, announced its withdrawal from the International Student Union at Prague, Czechoslovakia on grounds that its plea for autonomy was rejected.

The International Union has been previously severely attacked as being Communistic in nature and controlled by avid left-wingers. Delegations from several nations have refused to enter the Union on the ground that it was not principally an organization intended to further student welfare and academic relations but that its program was primarily political. It should be noted that the United States delegation is chiefly composed of left-wingers, Communists, and Marxist liberals.

The Austrian Student Union left the International Union when its plea for autonomy in internal university affairs was rejected. Another stipulation set by the Austrians, which was rejected, was one whereby the Austrians would not be bound to take part in any action that was outside framework of the university and student problems.

The preliminary program of the International Union, when launched in London, was one for a genuinely student group; thinking only of student affairs and working on a non-political basis. At Prague, however, the movement was seized by a very well organized group of delegates, mainly from the eastern bloc countries. The ones in control allowed free speech but steered the organization away from its original purpose and transformed it into a political tool for the communist and left-wing causes. The International Student, as set up, allegedly makes participation in all political activities mandatory.

Prague is rapidly becoming a center for a number of Communist front organizations. A new women's international, which met there last year, is also accused of being communistic.

"KNOW YOUR ENEMY"

by Stanislaw J. Malek

**Famous Polish Scientist Takes Post At
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute**

Interviewed expressly for the Courier

by Stephen A. Kowalski

The Soviet has vowed to dissolve the "capitalist democracies" of Great Britain and the United States. This project has been designed to weaken us from within, rather than by armed conflict, and in spite of the grim picture, most experts are convinced that Russia is not prepared and will not resort to force at the present time to accomplish her aims of complete domination.

Nowhere can we find more authoritative information on communistic infiltration than in Canada, our next door neighbor. In a recent report by the Royal Commission, the information given clearly shows how the Soviet has intimidated, bribed, and corrupted seemingly loyal citizens to do her bidding. What if the Soviet Spy Ring was undiscovered or so strongly imbedded in government machinery that little or nothing could ever come to light?

Can you picture your own Congressman or Senator on the Soviet payroll — and you as a citizen who had voted him into office? He has the right to speak for you and perhaps change your entire future. Know the man in public — he may be jeopardizing your life.

In an effort to show Russia's tactics in dominating Poland, the puppet Warsaw government has sentenced nine men to die and seven others to long imprisonment for "espionage on behalf of foreign powers". Former U. S. Ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane based his article, "How Russia Rules Poland", appearing in the July 14, '47 edition of Life Magazine, on information provided by members of Poland's underground organization, "Freedom and Independence". There is no way for us to judge these men, but nevertheless they provided us with a vivid picture of conditions under Russian domination and of the Soviet threat to all of Western Europe.

We are taking steps in the right direction by investigating all persons on the payroll of the United States Government following the executive order to oust all communist. Many may be found to be unwitting "fel-

Professor Marian Balicki, winner of the Carnegie Silver Medal for research on work hardening and reannealing of metals arrived in New York a month ago to assume his post as assistant professor of metallurgical studies at BPI. He arrived from England, where he has recently completed his assignment in organizing and instructing metallurgical work at the Polish University College in London.

Professor Balicki, born in 1907 near Tarnow, Poland, has long been known in the metallurgical field. He began his technical training at the Krakow Mining Academy in 1927, joining the staff upon his graduation five years later. He worked for one year with Professor Dawidowski on the problems of fuel technology, and the years 1934-1939 saw him working with Prof. Krupkowski on work hardening of metals. With the onset of war, Professor Balicki was placed in charge of research production at a factory in Starachowica.

After the fall of Poland, the noted scientist was interned by both the Russians and Germans respectively. This is a period of his life which he remembers vividly, but not too pleasantly. He managed, however, to make his way to Czechoslovakia, thence to Hungary, Yugoslavia and finally to Greece. There he secured passage by boat to France where he joined the Polish army. The professor stressed that he served first as a private, eventually being promoted to lance corporal. "This," he contended,

low travellers" or even communists who have considered themselves as liberals. They should remember that in Soviet Russia there are no "liberals" with Liberty.

An excellent opportunity is at hand to find written proof of our "American Heritage". Visit "Freedom Train" when it arrives in your town and be convinced that ours is the way of life—the American Way must not be endangered by any people, who either consciously or unconsciously are endeavouring to promote communism in your land and mine.

ed, "should disprove the belief that all that was needed to become a high ranking officer in the Polish army was a college education."

With the signing of the armistice between France and Germany, the Professor ventured for England, as did so many of the other Polish soldiers in France. In England he rejoined the Polish forces, serving only until 1941, at which time he was recalled by English and Polish authorities to do research at the University College at Swansea, South Wales. It was here that he followed up his research work on hardening and reannealing and reannealing of metals. The results won the highly coveted Carnegie medal.

Though Professor Balicki worked hard in his research and instructing commitments, he did, however, take time out to relax. His favorite sports are rowing and skiing. He is so proficient in his rowing that he was a University champion, and at one time, he was one of the three best oarsmen in Poland.

Now that the professor is in America, he hopes to pursue certain theoretical ideas on physical metallurgy, and in time, their practical application. He is very well pleased with the research facilities which he has at the Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute, claiming that they are among the best he has yet encountered. Of America, the noted scientist is very appreciative, for he is very happy here, and very much at home. When asked whether his intention were to return to Poland, the eminent technologist declared that he had hoped to be able to accept the standing offer of full professorship at Krakow University, but he would make his decision once political events in Poland became more stable. Till then, the professor hopes to do his bit in bringing greater recognition to the Polish people. He alluded to Madame Curie, his idol, a scientist who had done her greatest work in France, but who had brought world acclaim to the Polish people.

Good luck, Professor Balicki.

POLISH AMERICAN YOUTH COURIER

MONTHLY YOUTH PUBLICATION

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"One Year—This Month"

In October of 1946, a group of college students began writing and editing the "Polish American Youth Courier." This monthly newspaper was not a new idea because others has this idea before, but it was always in a formative stage and never in the active.

Finally, it became a reality and a Polish newspaper in the English language was born. This newspaper was to be the organ of Polish American Youth. A newspaper that held no biases and that would write about ALL of the Polish American Youth. With these facts in view, one would expect the amassing of youth to the banners of the Youth Courier. But, instead Polish American Youth has held to its individualism for the past year and has only cooperated on rare occasions.

Should individualism and an interest only in your organization be your restriction in Polish American affairs? It definitely should not. Polish American Youth should become the Cosmopolites of Polonia. They should support every worthwhile project.

Next month will be the beginning of a new publishing year for the Polish American Youth Courier. With the beginning of this new year the "Esprit des Corps" of the Polish American Youth Courier will be found in the simple words, "This is your newspaper." You may not agree with the Courier on certain policies but the one factor that must be considered now and at all times is that this is your newspaper and it is up to you as an individual to help the Courier gain its eventual goal.

A STATUE FOR PULASKI

For the past 10 years we have had in New York City, a Pulaski Memorial Committee, whose aim it has been to honor the memory of General Casimir Pulaski. We must readily acknowledge that the committee, under John Pateracki, has shown a great deal of activity.

However, this activity has been mostly restricted to the business of the Pulaski Day Parades.

It seems to us that, since this year marks a decade of work on the Pulaski Memorial, the good people of New York and its vicinity should begin planning an even better way of honoring the memory of this hero of the American Revolution. What way would be better than the erection of a **MONUMENT TO CASIMIR PULASKI?**

This work would naturally fall to the present Pulaski Memorial Committee. We feel sure that they can easily prepare a campaign for such an end. Let us make a permanent monument to the heroism of Pulaski, by erecting a monument in Central Park.

The time to start is now! Let's hear something on this from the Pulaski Memorial Committee!

REVOLUTIONS BEGIN ON TOP

We tend to think that all revolutions begin with the spontaneous eruption of the masses, who are made desperate by misery and injustice, and turn in fury upon those, who have robbed and deceived them of their social freedoms.

Such a view of revolution is common place but, far the opposite. People generally will not do anything unless they are led. The masses must be led by a few that can lead. This work invariably falls upon a small minority — called "intellectuals" nowadays — and not upon any group from the masses.

Such a group of "intellectuals" does exist at present. They are the students, who are studying in German universities and English universities. They are the Polish people, who cannot enter Poland, because they do not believe in the present Warsaw Puppet Regime.

These Displaced Students feel that

by gaining as much education as possible, it will help in the gaining of a free Republic of Poland. The Germans and the Russians have done a thorough job on eliminating the Polish Intelligensia. These students realize that they must fill the shoes of those who were mercilessly butchered by both totalitarian powers.

In many cases, these students cannot continue with their studies because they lack the necessary funds. As long as they are handicapped by the lack of funds, Poland shall remain just as she is — a conquered nation subjugated by Russian agents.

Let's equip our future leaders of Poland by insuring them a full education. A few dollars from you can keep a Polish Displaced Student in a foreign university. Send your donations to Aid of Displaced Students in Europe, 19-23 St. Marks Place, New York 3, N. Y.

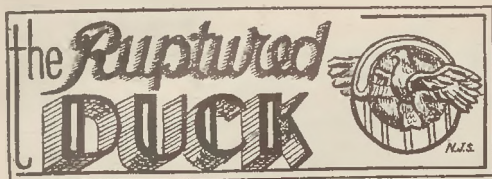
ATTENTION READERS! STAFF SPOTS OPEN ON COURIER

You can work on the Youth Courier! It's easy. There is no red tape to work through. You won't run foolish errands for months before anyone lets you near a typewriter.

If you can write — you're in. The ability of the writer and the worth of his material are the sole criteria of Courier judgement. There are book reviews to be written, a women's column to be written and a sports column, since the Courier has no sports coverage. The question is still an open one on the staff. There are no fixed rules on this newspaper, no habit that cannot be broken for a good reason or a good cause. The point of view of the Courier is determined by its staff and by no one else.

The Youth Courier needs reporters, artists, reviewers, leg men, critics and people in general office work. If you're interested in journalism, this is your opportunity. Don't miss it — it will not cost you anything except a little of your time.

If you are interested, send a card or letter saying so to Stanley Nasiewicz, c/o Polish American Youth Courier, 110 East 7th Street, New York, N. Y.



by S. J. Nasiewicz

"Should the Veterans, through their organizations, throw their weight around as a political pressure group?" This question I know has been repeatedly been asked by members of veteran's organizations and has been also asked and discussed in political circles.

Recently at a post meeting of a Veteran's group this question was asked and it was very interesting to note that the majoriy was in favor of their post to take political action in the coming elections. A minority was against it and their reason was that Veteran's organizations enjoy a prestige in the nation which gives their leaders an opportunity either to lead or mislead great masses. And much of this prestige that the leaders of Veteran's organizations use, are for their own ends, and actually it is an unearned inheritance from those veterans who have been killed or from those that do not belong to any veteran's organization at all. Secondly, the fellowship within the organization has never proven to be active in formulating national policies. Therefore, leadership again falls on a few in the veteran organizations who take the leadership because they are willing to be leaders, but by all means who do not make leaders of the best kind. It would be fatal in certain respects to have these few become the conscience of demand of the mass in the veteran's organizations.

On the other hand the majority of the members of that post were in favor of veterans having a hand in political pressure for reasons such as: "It is well known that other citizens use Lobbyists and special interest groups in Washington to gain their end, and that they see no reason why the veterans should not do the same. Others retorted that this is an age of organizations and that political independence may be a comfortable sounding word, but quite ineffective and futile when you want something done. A few came to the conclusion that by having

veteran pressure groups, legislation of the right kind will be passed, preferably in their favor, and that the possibilities of a third World war can be averted, since, veterans know what war is and will do everything within their power to exert pressure where it will do the most good to stem the tide of war.

It is this writer's opinion that the veterans should exert political pressure not only through their veteran's organizations but through any political, fraternal, or cultural organization. The veterans comprise 70% of the voters of this nation; they are the ones who have fought for the American cause and they should become the leaders of tomorrow. But above all they should take active part in the molding of today's Atomic world, by taking a prominent position in future elections.

COLLECTED THOUGHTS

Collector: N. J. Staniecki

The class yell of the School of Experience is "Ouch!" Walter Winchell

* * *

It is one of the ironies of life that when one grows tall enough to reach the jam on the pantry shelf, the craving for jam has disappeared The Advocate

* * *

Flattery is a perfume to be smelled, not swallowed Oliver Beacon

* * *

People should endeavor to live so that when they die, even the undertaker will be sorry.

* * *

The whole philosophy of failure can be summed up in a question of three words: "What's the use?"

* * *

That dizzy feeling many people complain of its hardly ever caused by doing to many good turns.

YOU SHOULD KNOW... By Francis G. Ciosek

YOU SHOULD KNOW that one of the first Americans to help Poland in her struggle for independence was John Phillip Ripley, a Dartmouth College student from Philadelphia, who enlisted and served with Kosciuszko in 1793. He was captured by the Russians and imprisoned for 9 months.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that the Late President of Poland, Ignacy Moscicki, developed a process for the synthetic manufacture of Nitric Acid, vital for munitions.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that the first Polish settlements in Texas were founded in 1854 at Panna Maria and Czystochowa, Texas.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that among the men famous for their part in the Mexican War were Capt. Charles Radziminski, Capt. Napoleon Kocialkowski and Sgt. Ignace Szumowski.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that the first Union officer killed during the Civil War was Capt. Konstantin Blandowski, killed in action at St. Louis, May 10, 1861. Before coming to America Blandowski took part in the Hungarian Insurrection and served under Garibaldi in Italy.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that the first U. S. soldier to be killed in action in World War I was a Polish American, Sgt. John J. Czajka.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that Dr. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska (1829-1902) received her medical degree in 1856, 3 years after her arrival in the U. S. She founded and served as resident physician in a hospital of her own in 1862 until her death. This hospital has since developed into the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that a Polish scientist, Wroblewski, developed the method of liquefaction of oxygen, nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that Ignacy Domeyko, a Pole, organized the elementary school system and reorganized the Chilean University when Chile was young.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that in 1930 Dr. J. Wiegdel, of the University of Lwow, developed an Anti-Spotted Typhus Serum.

Patronize our Advertisers

Youth

by: Jan S. Pargiello

ALL OUT FOR PULASKI PARADE

The Youth of New York City and the vicinity is going to really show its colors this Sunday, October 5th, when they march down Fifth Avenue in the Pulaski Parade. From all reports many of the floats in the parade will be sponsored by Youth Clubs. Besides the floats, there will be several large contingents of Youth Organizations from the neighboring states. I hope that every Polish American Youngster who reads this issue of the Courier will either attend the Pulaski Parade as a spectator or, better yet, as an active participant.

YOUTH FEDERATION OF POLISH AMERICANS is continuing its marvelous work on a political, social, and benevolent scale by building a float for Pulaski Parade. They are also working closely with the Polish American Congress, and are active in a million other worthy things. It should be mentioned that they have formed a scholarship or award committee to present to the best student in the Polish Schools of N. Y. C. with a medal or prize. This is a marvelous incentive to the Polish American Youth of New York City. It would be a nice gesture for other organizations outside this city to do the same.

THE COMMITTEE TO SAVE POLISH DISPLACED STUDENTS has already collected over \$1500, but this is just a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed to alleviate the burden of all of the 1400 displaced Polish students in Europe. This committee, with Miss Regina Zaorska-Didek at the head, is one of the many projects started by the Youth Federation of Polish Americans.

POLISH AMERICAN COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION in its initial meeting of the season will try to institute a scholarship fund for Polish Americans. If this program goes through, it will be the first time in the United States that anything of the sort has been done o help OUR

YOUTH. Drop them a line or a donation to: Polish American Collegiate Assotiation, 15 East 65 St., New York City.

POLISH LANGUAGE COURSES are being instituted in so many high schools and colleges on the East Coast that it does my heart good. If we expect to uphold the traditions and culture of a true Polish Nation, we must have courses in Polish for all of our children. YOU can start a course in Polish language history or in general culture at your local college or high school by simply getting a list of students who would like to have the course and make an appeal to your local school. If you want your family to know the true picture of the heritage of Poland, send your chidren or brothers and sisters to schools that teaches Polish History or allied subjects.

LOAFERS REUNION this year will be at the Hotel Times Square on the week-end of the Pulaski Parade, October 4—5th. This gathering of young Polish Americans will be a pleasant way of getting the heads of many influential Polish Clubs from the East to talk things over in a friendly atmosphere. More has been accomplished at these reunions for our youth than could have been done at some stodgy convention. Most of the people who attend are members of the Związek Narodowy Polski, which is the largest Polish Organization in America.

THE WARSAW SPORT CLUB of Brooklyn is looking for more players on their soccer team. Many soccer enthusiasts of Polish extraction are actively playing with groups of other denomination, perhaps because they are unaware of the existence

of this fine Polish sport club. All interested parties are urged to contact Warsaw Sport Club, 261-263 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keep your eyes open for the November issue of the Courier, when you will read articles of interest about the youth at the Pulaski Parade in The Polish American Youth Courier.

THIS MONTHS ACTIVITIES

Saturday, Oct. 4 — 5th Annual Ball and Review tendered by the Polish W. A. F. Youts Circles, to be held at Polish National Home, 19-23 St. Marks Pl., N. Y. C.

Sat.—Sun., Oct. 4 & 5 — Loafers Reunion to be held at Hotel Times Sq. Semi-Formal Dance to be held on Saturday night.

Sunday, Oct. 5 — 11th Annual Gen. Casimir Pulaski Parade along 5th Avesue, N. Y. C. Commencing 1 P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 11 — Annual Ball sponsored by Tow. Wolna Polska, Inc. at Arlington Hall, 19 23 St. Marks Pl., N. Y. C. Commencing at 8 P. M. Admission \$1.20.

Saturday, Oct., 11 — Beer Party sponsored by Sgt. Joseph Lopaeki Post 6133 V. F. W. to be held at Clubrooms at 134 E. 7th St. N.Y.C.

SSuday, Oct. 19 — Fall Dance sponsored by Queen Jadwiga Soc. (Gr. 441 Z. P. A.) to be held at St. Stanislaus Auditorium, 101 E. 7th St. N. Y. C. ,

Sunday, Oct. 26 — Fall Dance sponsored by St. Veronica Soc. (Gr. 178 Z. N. P.) at St. Stanislaus Auditorium, 101 E. 7th St., N. Y. C.

S U C C E S S
To
PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY
PARADE
—
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of
**ALLIANCE OF YOUTH
OF POLAND**

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BOOKS OF THE MONTH

The Art of Poland by Irena Piotrowska (\$6.00) at Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York.

This book is an attempt to present to the American art lover the fascinating panorama of Polish Art.

The work is divided into thirty-four chapters devoted successively to architecture, sculpture, painting, the graphic arts, the decorative arts, folk art, and art protection. Further supplemented with a carefully compiled index, including artists, Polish art collectors and museums housing Polish works of art, and with a bibliography in English and French, the volume offers a wealth of indispensable information for quick reference, as well as for study and research.

During her fifteen-year sojourn in the United States, the author has given lectures on Polish art and arranged a number of exhibitions.

From the comments of American art critics upon the exhibitions and from the discussions which followed the lectures, she has learned what both the American specialist and the casual gallery visitor find interesting in Polish art. And this interest can be summed up in two basic questions, which, indeed, supplement each other: What relationship had Polish art to that abroad and what are its individual traits? Thus, while describing the various phases and manifestations of this art, the author had these two problems constantly in mind and tries to explain them in this book. On the one hand she has introduced comparisons with analogous phenomena in foreign art, and on the other, she has pointed out the peculiarities of the Polish art forms wherever they appear.

Another book that should be read is "Soldier of Liberty" by Clarence A. Manning. This book can also be bought at the Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York. The price is \$2.75.

This book written by an American author gives the best un-biased report on the life of General Count Casimir Pulaski. It is a superbly, well written book, cramed with 304

pages of the life of Casimir Pulaski. "Soldier of Liberty" is the only book of its kind in the sense that it deals a great deal with Pulaski's position in the Confederation of the Bar. I am sure that this book will hold your attention from beginning to end — because it is a story of a great Pole and an even greater American.

DEWEY CONDEMNS ENSLAVEMENT OF POLES

Cont'd. from page 1, col. 2

Today, the Polish homeland is once again subjected to enslavement by a ruthless and a dictatorial power. In the coming campaign of the American Relief for Poland, all of us will not only be bringing much needed assistance to the unfortunate Polish people, but we will also be proving to all the world that the American people will not forget these people who are now under the influence of a totalitarian power which seeks to destroy the dignity of the individual as well as the ideals we all hold dear.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. DEWEY.

AMEREPOL TO HOLD HALLOWEEN PARTY.

The entertainment committee of the Amrepol club has announced its plans for a gala Halloween party to be held on Friday evening, October 31st, 1947 at 8:30 P. M. The affair is to be held at the National Republican Club headquarters on 40th Street, just east of 6th Ave. This party is the first of a series of planned affairs which the entertainment committee will offer for members and friends of the Amrepol Club.

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JUST LOOKING AROUND

by Stephen Kowalski

There is no reason why we, of Polish descent, cannot become more conscious of the importance of higher education. There are far too many Polish young men and women in America who think more of making the dollar today, in any way that presents itself, than they do of convincing themselves that schooling might bring with it a fuller life, more success in eventual work, and, above all, a greater prestige to the Polish race.

The progress of the Pole in this country has rivalled that of any other nationality, and it must continue to do so. We can rightfully be proud of the work which our fathers did in adding to the growth and development of the United States. The next five years, however, will see a complete change of responsibility, for the work which our parents began will fall upon our shoulders. The American youth who was fortunate enough to be born into parents of Polish descent must certainly be prepared to shoulder that responsibility. He cannot fully discharge that obligation if he is not motivated to pursue Education.

World War II, although it did not bring us the fruits of victory which we hoped for, did, in sense, bring a triumph for the Polish-Americans, for through the G. I. Bill of Rights, many young men and women of Polish descent are enjoying the advantages of an education which they might not have otherwise had. This has started a trend which must be maintained, for ours is the "GOLDEN ERA OF EDUCATION" for Polish-American youth. This era must not decline with the termination of the G. I. Bill, for to lapse back into a state of educational lethargy would be to uselessly expend the momentum which is now being created.

Because the subject of education for the Polish-American youth is so vitally important, it must be stressed over and over again. It must be written — it must be discussed — it must be publicized. Above all, it must be practiced!

HOW RUSSIA RULES POLAND

Cont'd. from page 2, col. 2.

rifying knock on the door; the black abyss awaiting the individual — prison; concentration camps; firing squads; a repetition of the nightmare which Poles endured under Hitler.

Toward the end of our stay in Poland I could feel an invisible wall closing around the Embassy and our apartment. Our Polish friends stopped coming to the hotel. Word came to us that it would be dangerous for them to be seen entering our apartment. Many of the hotel employees were U. B. spies.

...In the face of a deliberate Soviet policy of communizing Europe and of aping Hitler's policy of world domination, by conquering nations one by one, it is essential that we should maintain the closest contracts with all peoples who yearn for the independence which we have promised them... We will be encouraging the Poles, as well as the peoples of Europe, who are also in political slavery, that there is hope in the future, however far distant it may be. This is the least we can do to atone for our tacit acquiescence at Yalta to the selling of Poland and Yugoslavia down the river.

I have always felt that in matters of this sort, which may eventually involve our own security, the greatest frankness is necessary. On March 1, 1946, long before the elections were held in Poland but at a time when the repressive measures of the Soviet controlled security police were already evident, I wrote to a high official in the Department of State, partly as follows:

...We should give publicity to what is going on in Poland and other nations in an analogous position. The solution of the Polish question boils down in the last analysis to a decision as to what our policy is going to be towards the Soviet Union. We may be criticized that by making known the unpleasant facts regarding Communist domination of the countries of Eastern Europe (and perhaps later of Western Europe) we are creating difficulties with the Soviet Union. I emphasize, however, that the American public has a right to know the truth; that unpreparedness nearly cost us the war; that appeasement would be just as dangerous today as it was at the time of Munich; and that we run far more risk of war if we ignore the dangers of aggression than by honestly facing the facts..."

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