





This page is set aside for all Carpatho-Russian Youth and their problems.

# Carpatho-Russian Youth Page

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## Youth After the War

One of the problems in the post-war U. S. will be that of counseling the young people who have left school for war jobs. According to the National Child Labor Committee, there will be at least 3,000,000 boys and girls ranging from 14 to 22 years who left school for employment during the war years before reaching the age of 18 and before completing high school. In the annual report the committee said that, "Many will have had no more than an elementary school education and the majority not more than two years of high school."

After the war it will be socially desirable that these boys and girls be directed to some type of educational program. Also, it will be economically important that they be removed from the labor market. These young persons are no longer children. Therefore they must be planned for as adults. Counseling services and educational programs must be made available to them as adults.

Of course, such programs could be made but the difficulty of this problem lies in the fact that most of the civilian youth will be eligible for

unemployment insurance when they lose their jobs. In most States, unemployment benefits are not paid to a person regularly attending school on the basis that he is no longer available for work.

As a solution, it was recommended that federal funds should be made available for educational grants to young persons otherwise eligible for unemployment insurance who enroll in educational institutions, the amount and duration of the grants to be equivalent to what they would have received under unemployment insurance if they had not enrolled in school. Although this may give the impression of having to "bribe" or "pay" these young people to go to school, if it is the only way to make them get an education then it ought to be done.

As always, prevention is better than any cure. Therefore, though the problem must be met as it is, we should see to it that further difficulty does not arise. One way to do this is to have the age limit in State child labor laws raised to 16 years for all gainful employment during school hours. Only thirteen States now have this standard; most States laws permit children to leave school at 14 if they obtain employment.

As result of the successful fulfillment of the Teheran decisions, the war is approaching a victorious end. The Hitlerite rulers know that their game is hopelessly lost. Their efforts are directed at present toward protracting the war in order to create conditions which would enable the Hitlerite gangster imperialists to survive this war as German imperialism survived the last war, and to prepare a new world slaughter.

They find support on the part of certain elements in the neutral and even in the Allied countries. The remnants of the Fifth Columns, these turncoat advocates of collaboration with Hitlerite Germany, act in their interests. The Germans hope to receive reports on various plans providing for the revival of prewar combinations, on attempts to secure a lenient attitude toward aggressors, on tendencies to return to the old order which brought about the "new order," this deadly danger to the freedom-loving nations.

Bitter disappointment awaits the Hitlerites. The freedom-loving nations have not raised the banner of irreconcilable struggle against the deadliest enemy of humanity—against Hitlerite gangster imperialism—for the purpose of allowing the henchmen of the German fascists to desecrate with their dirty hands the hard-won victory.

The Teheran Conference inspired the nations with confidence in victory and unveiled before them the prospects of a lasting and stable peace. The fruitful results of the Teheran Conference give every ground for hope that the great Allied powers, on whom rests the chief responsibility both for the achievement of victory and for the organization of post-war peace, will cope with their historical task, and in companionship and collaboration with all freedom-loving nations will achieve lasting and stable peace and security for all of freedom-loving mankind.

(1881-62) taught Chinese soldiers how to fight in Western fashion. He is still honored by a shrine near Shanghai as a "wonderful hero."

Chinese family names come first instead of given names. John Smith would be Smith John in China. Chinese books begin in the last page instead of the first.

China has three minerals vital to the war effort—tin, antimony and tungsten. Before the Burma Road was closed, China helped repay the U. S. in these minerals for help she received through Lend-Lease.

China has 28 provinces but the bulk of the population lives in 18 of them. The U. S. has an average of 44 persons to each square mile, but China has 174 people per square mile.

## Gen. MacArthur

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is leading our troops back through the Philippines and on to Japan, is no stranger in the Pacific.

Ninety days after his graduation from West Point in June 1903, he arrived in the Philippines to work as a second lieutenant of engineers.

His father, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, was the last military governor of the Philippines. He served from 1900 to 1901. Today there are still people in the islands who refer to the present general as "the young MacArthur."

Throughout his military career, General MacArthur has served repeatedly in the Philippines. When he retired from the American Army in 1937, he remained in the Philippines as field marshal of the native army. He returned to active duty in the U. S. Army after Pearl Harbor.

MacArthur was born at Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 26, 1880. He was graduated from West Point in 1903 at the head of his class.

In World War I, MacArthur served in France as chief of staff of the famous Rainbow Division. He won 20 citations for bravery. Once, armed only with a riding crop, he is reported to have captured a German officer by pulling him across No Man's Land by one ear.

When he returned from France as a brigadier general, MacArthur became superintendent of West Point. He was the youngest man who had ever held this office.

In 1922 he went back to the Philippines. Then, in 1930, after another period of duty in the Philippines, he was appointed as the Army's chief of staff in Washington. He held this position for five years, returning to the Philippines in 1935.

## A GOOD BOOK

*The Cross and the Arrow* by Albert Maltz.

Here's a book about contemporary Germany that digs deep into the souls of German people to reveal the corruption, cynicism and brutality of Hitler's power. Mr. Maltz has written a profound novel in which he tries to answer the question, "What Germans are guilty of the crimes of Nazism?" There's nothing superficial in the answer he gives

## International Law: What Is It?

International law often comes into the news in wartime. But it is just as important in time of peace.

Every time you write a letter to a foreign country, you are depending upon the rule of international law. Every time you listen to a foreign radio broadcast, international law has been at work. Every ship that comes into an American port does so in accordance with international law.

What is international law? What makes it? Who enforces it?

### Law Comes by Custom

Each nation wants to use the seas. Who owns the seas? Centuries ago, the nations came to see that since every nation wants to use the sea, it was common sense that the seas should be free to all. Centuries ago, the nations recognized "freedom of the seas."

In very early days, if a ship was wrecked in a strange land, the sailors might be killed and their goods stolen. Such action might bring revenge. In Iceland, a different custom grew up. If a stranger was shipwrecked in winter, he was fed and given a place by the fire until spring. Then he was given a boat some food. If he chose to stay after that, it was at his own risk.

Customs that grew up in this way were generally obeyed by civilized nations. Prisoners were not killed, but were sent home after the war was over. Rules for "fighting fair" in wartime sprang up, each side hoping the other would keep the rules. These rules were only customs until 1625. Then a Dutchman, Hugo Grotius wrote many of them down. After that, nations had a clearer idea of international law, and men often consulted Grotius' book.

### Other Laws by Agreement

As nations became more civilized, they had more and more use for international law. In recent years, they have signed treaties regarding mail, the telegraph, radio, use of airplanes, birds that migrate from one country to another, and scores of other subjects. Many agreements still have to do with "fighting fair" in time of war. Thus, it is now consi-

dered against international law to use poison gas and certain kinds of bullets and mines. These agreements, signed by the nations, are now a part of international law.

### Enforcing International Law

There are no international policemen to enforce international law. Nations are bound by their honor to obey these international rules. Yet each nation has another interest in keeping the law. If one side uses poison gas in war, it knows that its enemy is likely to do the same. Thus, both sides may keep the law.

In time of war, the belligerent (fighting) nations are likely to trample on the rights of the neutral (not-fighting) nations. Warring nations are so anxious to win that they are like a man rushing to a hospital. The man may run through a red light but he is willing to pay a fine afterward. A nation at war may harm a neutral nation, then pay damages afterward.

A nation that breaks international law is not punished unless another decides to go to war against it. During the first World War, Germany interfered with American ships contrary to international law. Partly for this reason, the United States made war on Germany.

## FACTS ABOUT CHINA

The population of China (in 1936) was 457,800,000 — one-fifth of the human race. China has a temperate climate. The section of the country around Chungking, for instance, has weather like that of Virginia.

Before the war China had 108 colleges (almost all in territory now occupied) and 32,000 students. Now, in free China, there are 73 colleges with 40,000 students.

China is famous for her philosopher Confucius, for her gardens and for the humor and courtesy of her people.

America's relationship with China began in 1784 when the first Yankee merchantman anchored in Canton harbor. Later, Frederick Townsend Ward

## Why I Bought Another War Bond in the Sixth War Loan

Jacob Czuchman — Albion, Pa.

I bought Another \$100 War Bond in the Sixth War Loan Drive, to help bring the war to an end sooner.

While our boys are over there, in all parts of Europe, fighting and dying for us and our country I am also willing to work and keep an buying war bonds to bring our boys home again and may we all see the day of victory soon.

Ann Fuchilla — Elizabeth, N. J.

Singly my bond purchase in the Sixth War Loan seemingly is minute, but I feel that grouped with other purchases it will aid in supplying our fighting forces with the necessary material and equipment, thus bringing the war to a quicker end. A quicker victory betokens saving the lives of many of our fighting men and hastens their return home. Also, what now is a mere loan will, in a few years, augment its original value. One extra bond was too big and too important an investment to pay no heed.

Steven Kopistansky — Clifton, N. J.

Why we bought another war bond? Pretty much the same reason as everyone else. To help in some way to bring an end to the misery and destruction which now reigns. Build-up and though he probes deeply, he never permits his analysis to weaken the gripping quality of his narrative. This is an important book and one that read as excitingly as the fastest moving thriller.

## SMILES

Mother: "Who taught you that wicked word?"

Small Son: "Santa Claus".

"Santa Claus?"

"Yes, when he stumbled over my bed on Christmas morning."

Traffic Cop: "Why did you drive by me after I blew my whistle?"

Motorist: "I'm deaf, Officer."

Traffic Cop: "That may be true, but you'll get your hearing in the morning."

"Conductor, help me off the train?"

"Sure."

"You see, I'm stout, and have to get off the train backwards. The porter thinks I'm getting on and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations past my destination now."

Customer: "You say this hair restorer is very good, do you?"

Druggist: "Yes, sir. I know a man who took the cork out of a bottle of this stuff with his teeth and he had a mustache next day."

A young man stayed up all night figuring out where the sun went when it went down. It finally dawned on him.

Many boys who find it difficult to learn their lessons can readily comprehend the most complicated football rules. That efforts of all races may be directed towards the build-

ing up, not breaking down of civilization. A personal reason? I'd like to see all the guys I've known back in circulation as soon as possible.

Ann Halopi — Garfield, N. J.

Today was just another day for everyone else, but to me it was a day that will be recorded in my diary as a never-to-be-forgotten-one. It started to snow today, and for a few minutes I set aside my work, and sat watching the tiny snowflakes fall to the ground. As I watched it a feeling of awe came over me. The realization that those snow-flakes were falling on a free country, a country where a peaceful earth felt the snow, awakened something entirely new in me. I didn't want to be a giddy working girl, a girl with only frivolous thoughts. A girl with a serious nature that's what I wanted to be.

At first this war was something that was quite hard to take. It seemed so unreal. I thought, "Oh, it can't possibly touch us here in the United States." Then the boys were drafted and trained. Soon many were sent over-seas. Our hearts grew heavier, tears seemed to fill our eyes when we heard that somebody, some innocent boy had given his life for his country. We began to realize that this was something we had to help fight. Rationing, fighting the black market, and buying war bonds, were things we ordinary people would have to help to help in, and golly we were going to do it.

Each time a War Loan Drive came about we pitched in and did our best. We met our quota, and the boys at the front were proud of us. To them it meant more ammunition and guns to fight the enemy with and to drive them back.

The 6th War Loan Drive was begun. I bought a bond. Why? Because this war loan to me seemed the most important of them all. Our boys were fighting the enemy and pushing them back at all fronts. With this war loan a success, I believe, in fact I am sure the war will be won much sooner and with fewer casualties.

I bought that War Bond and felt mighty proud. I had helped too, and shall keep on helping to the utmost of my ability. I want to keep this country free so that those snow-flakes can fall on a peaceful earth.

Anna Chacho — Yonkers, N. Y.

Although my contribution to the Sixth War Loan was relatively very small, I have my consolation in the thought that I did my best. No money could be in better use than that invested in war bonds. Not only does it help the war effort, by helping to buy war materials, but it also helps to curb inflation which usually comes in war time. In addition to these reasons, there is another. A war bond is this best and safest investment one could make. For the reasons mentioned, I bought another bond.

