

Труман, секретарь Ачесон и сенаторы получают письма от бизнесменов, с серьезным призывом работать в союзе с Советским Союзом. И кто знает, эти торговые потребности не наметают ли американскую политику на путь мира и дружбы с нами?

Прессовщик И. Зубак со своими помощниками дают каждому по 18.500 штук целых записок по 14.000 по норме. Стахановка Мария Кузьма свое дневное за

жургородский окружной культурно-просветительный отдел закупил недавно новую партию книг для пополнения сельских библиотек, так что сель-

ти до своей нововысвобожденной отчизны. И поразили наши лемки родню Лемковщину, выкажи в судьям им новый родной

теперь и русскому языку, то и Люба учились по-русски. Повидат, што дома говорят по-лемковски, в сельской школе ище в Лицнах, на Лем-

творчески богатства. Пушкина ит ни капли русско-го великодержавного шовинизма. Пушкин сочувствовал (Продолжение на 4-ой стр.)

Diary Kept by American Slav Flyer

JOSEPH SEKERAK'S DIARY DESCRIBES HIS LAST DAYS

Talk of another war! We haven't forgotten World War II. We mustn't allow anyone else to forget it either. We shouldn't allow the terrible talk and actions which may lead to another war.

Our readers Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Sekerak of Cleveland, Ohio will never forget the war. And it gives them great concern that others have such short memories. Mr. and Mrs. M. Sekerak lost a son in the last war. Their son, Lt. Joseph M. Sekerak was killed in action November 11, 1944 while serving with the U. S. Army Air Forces in Europe.

JOSEPH M. SEKERAK

Joseph Sekerak, born June 1, 1924 in Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from Berlin Heights High School in 1942. Then he entered Kent State University with a four year scholarship for a pre-law course.

In March 1943 he enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps. He received his first training in Texas. When he was 19 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. Lt. Sekerak had been on various missions over Europe and received his air medal.

Lt. Sekerak kept a diary in which he wrote about his feelings and the action he experienced up to four days before he was shot down. The concluding chapter of his diary follows:

DIARY

Oct. 8, 1944. Up at 0415, took off for target near Győr, Hungary. Flew an hour around field and got called back in weather.

Oct. 11. Briefed and took off for Vienna. Weather very, very bad. Damn near got it in a mid-air collision with plane that two engines cut out on suddenly over Yugoslavia. We lost an engine over Yugoslavia and came home on three. Mission called off when we were

about 100 miles south of Vienna. Got credit for it, however — No. 4. Flying tomorrow.

Oct. 12. Flew to Bologna and bombed it in support of ground troops which should move in tonight. Saw Anzio, Rome and Elbe from the air today. Flak heavy but inaccurate — wasn't very close to our ship but Zimmerman (co-pilot) badly wounded. No. 5 today.

Oct. 14. Flew to and bombed a railroad bridge at Maribor in N. Yugoslavia. Flak was very accurate and many planes got hit. We had 8 good sized holes in plane. One piece of flak came in nose, went through table brace, glanced off bombardier's flak suit and hit me in leg. It was slowed down and only stung like buckshot. I was amazingly calm today through it all.

Oct. 18. Went up to Bari today. Had a doctor check my eyes. Learned that Bob Couture, an old buddy of mine got killed in a mess. Pretty hard blow.

Nov. 1. Took off for Vienna this morning. We flew up into the Northern Adriatic and then turned back because of weather. One ship blew up when it landed with the bombs. No credit.

Nov. 6. Took off for a mission to Herman Goering Tank Works in a small town 20 miles northwest of Vienna. Flak was moderate and accurate. We got 6 holes. One burst was exactly below bombardier and me. Force of it lifted plane slightly. Other bursts very close. Saw German fighters over Yugoslavia and over target but they didn't make a pass. Flew into Czechoslovakia today north and east of Bratislava for first time. Missions No. 7 and No. 8.

Nov. 8. Flew to three towns in Yugoslavia where German troops were concentrated. We were to bomb them at Marshall Tito's request at 0900. Two boxes dropped bombs somewhere near Sjenica but we didn't because the target was overcast. No. 9.

"KEEP AMERICA FREE!"

GEORGE S. WUCHINICH, World War II Veteran, OSS Captain, DSC

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — July 4 — Last weekend the House Un-American Activities Committee issued its attack against the American Slav Congress in general, and against myself in particular — calling me a "most dangerous person." The paid press, according to plan, plastered this latest lying of the Committee's in every big city paper of last Sunday. On that day I was traveling to Milwaukee by plane, train and bus and I saw no difference in any paper, whether in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee or Cleveland.

The first time I was called dangerous was in 1944. At that time I was in Slovenia, a province of Yugoslavia, attached to the People's Liberation Army as an American intelligence officer. We were about 400 miles behind German lines and not over 80 miles from Berchtesgaden, the mountain nest of Hitler's in the Bavarian Alps. Our radio at Partisan headquarters was turned on and the German announcer from Vienna broadcast a warning to the Yugoslav people about some Americans who were in the mountains. The Nazi said that these Americans, of whom I was one, were not real G.I.s — but, with dirty anti-semitic invective, said we were Russian Jews whom the Partisans had dressed in uniforms taken from dead fliers in

shot down American bombers. Over and over, the announcer said the word — dangerous — and coupled my name with FDR's whom he called Rosenfeld. Soon after, in March 1944, the BBC of London announced that I was an American representative attending the first People's Parliament ever held in Festung Europa and that the presence of free Americans in Hitler's Fortress at this historic gathering in February 1944 at Metlika, Slovenia should give heart to all enslaved peoples that soon the Second Front would open.

That was the first time I was called dangerous. The second was in July 1944 when a German plane — a light monoplane called a Storch, dropped newspapers over Slovenian villages. These papers were issued by the Catholic Bishop Rozman of Ljubljana, the capital city of Slovenia, a close collaborator and today is war Criminal by War Criminal by people. We had a paper many times. But, on this occasion, a picture and lead story was on the front page. Two dead soldiers were lying on the ground and the caption read — "So-called American Un-American Committee Payroll, Maybe, Bishop Rozman is killed in battle of Metlika — July 25 — with his notorious companion, Major Bill Jones of Britain."

We were both alive — in fact, Major Jones had left months ago to return to London.

And the story went further — the Bishop and his German overlords, didn't use nice language — calling me a dangerous man, not an American, who now — "Thank God, was dead."

All this is in the Partisan Archives of Ljubljana, Slovenia, a republic in Yugoslavia. It's in the record and when in my own country I am called dangerous — I think of 1944 — of the Nazis and Bishop Rozman.

I was so dangerous to them that Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt decorated me with the Distinguished Service Cross in November 1944, it being the highest of five decorations which I earned in our country's armed forces from 1942-46, for fighting on the people's side in Yugoslavia, in China — all around the world.

When the House Un-American Activities Committee calls me dangerous, I know why. I learned the answer in 1944.

After all — this House Un-American Activities Committee is still on Hitler's side, and I am still on the people's. I am the same man I was in World War II, no different — and I still believe in the principles of our Constitution and Bill of Rights which I defended and will defend with my life. I still believe in FDR's program and will help see it accomplished. Like hundreds of thousands of Americans I have joined with Wallace to attain a better, freer and prosperous America. I will join any organization that promotes the welfare of our country, no matter what the House Committee thinks or says.

First, on this list is the American Slav Congress to which I am proud to belong and in which I helped to keep our country at peace in the past four years.

This column is being printed on Independence Day — July 4th. Patriots of that day and time — Paine, Franklin, Jefferson, Henry, Washington, Revere and thousands of others were called dangerous. I join their ranks in 1949 — and it's a great honor, the finest decoration ever given me.

This time I am not in Slovenia or North China fighting my people's battles. This time I am at home, the steel city of Pittsburgh where I was born, educated — where I have lived all my life — worked, organized and struggled.

To all the fighters over the world whom it was my great privilege to join in battle against the common enemy — fascism — take heart — because progressive Americans will stop the war drive of the lords of Washington and Wall Street.

These warmakers have had to admit it is no longer a "cold war" but a "cold peace." 1949 marks a turning point. Under pressure of the world's people, including Americans, they in Wall Street and the bi-partisans of Washington have had to turn back.

They will go back and back — their holes as more and more Americans wipe away fear, to stand up to these warmakers who masquerade under a thin veneer of "Americanism" beneath which shows the swastika.

Maybe the announcer from Vienna in 1944 is on the House Un-American Committee Payroll, Maybe, Bishop Rozman is listed, too. Because, what the House Committee had to say about me sounded, almost word

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN YOUTH PAGE

Soviet Arms Curtailment Proves Peace Aim in Deeds

By Colonel M. Tolchenov

All progressive mankind has learned that the USSR is persistently working for the consolidation of peace. From the very first days of its existence the Soviet Union has been consistently waging a struggle for peace. In the Soviet Union, a socialist country, as distinct from capitalist countries, there are no, nor could there be any circles or individuals interested in military conflict which have aggressive designs on other peoples. The Soviet Union has always taken the initiative in the struggle for stable, democratic peace, for friendly co-operation among all countries, large and small. In the interests of peace and the security of nations the Soviet Union has on many occasions advanced proposals for the reduction of armaments.

The problem of reducing armaments and armed forces is especially timely now, because an untrammelled armaments race is proceeding in a number of countries, which creates an atmosphere of mistrust and anxiety. As distinct from other Great Powers, the Soviet Union has been steadily reducing its armaments and armed forces. It is perfectly natural that in the years of the life-and-death struggle against aggression all the forces and resources of the Soviet Union, all the efforts of the Soviet people were concentrated on defeating the enemy. In these years the armed forces and armaments grew and the expenditures of the USSR on the armed forces comprised: 59.5 per cent of all budget expenditures in 1943; 52.2 per cent in 1944; and 42.9 per cent in 1945.

The armed forces of the Soviet Union then counted many million men, while hundreds of thousands of Soviet people — men and women — fought in guerrilla detachments against the enemy. The entire country was converted into an armed camp and the entire Soviet people rose to the defense of their homeland, to the defense of civilization and culture from fascist aggression.

No sooner, however, had the war ended than the Soviet Union began at once to reconquer peace. The energy and efforts of the Soviet people were concentrated on healing the wounds inflicted by German aggression. Just as in the years of war all the forces and resources of the USSR were directed toward defeating the enemy, with the termination of the war they began at once to be utilized for recovery, for peaceful construction.

This found its reflection in the state budget. Only one year after the defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, in 1946, the military expenditures of the Soviet Union had dropped to 23.09 per cent of all budget expenditures. In 1947 they amounted to 18.4 per cent; in 1948 to 17 per cent.

Is not this fact alone eloquent testimony to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union? Accompanying the drop in military expenditures was a reduction in the armed forces of the Soviet Union. The din of the battles of the Second World War had hardly

for word, what the Nazis said. That's why I know these lies for what they are. But — do you?

died when the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued the law on demobilizing the senior age classes. This measure at once substantially reduced the numerical strength of the Soviet armed forces.

On February 4, 1947, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued an edict on demobilizing several more age classes in the land, naval and air forces. In March 1948, by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, all the remaining age classes called up during the war were demobilized.

Thus, at the present time the armed forces of the Soviet Union have been brought down fully to the peacetime level. This fact should be known the world over.

In connection with the cut in military expenditure and the reduction of the numerical strength of the land, naval and air forces of the Soviet Union, armaments have also been reduced. It is clear that it is impossible to acquire on the 17 per cent of budget expenditures now allotted for military needs as much armaments as were acquired during the years of war, when nearly 50 per cent of the country's expenditures were used for that purpose.

Moreover, there is no need for them, inasmuch as the numerical strength of the armed forces has been sharply reduced.

Unemployment to Hit 5 Million This Year

Many government economists expect unemployment to reach five million this year. There is a downtrend in the metal industries. If the automobile market becomes weak also, unemployment will surpass even this figure.

This is the opinion of economists with slight deviations from this expectation. Economists concerned with this problem are the Council of Economic Advisors, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumers Department, Federal Reserve Board and United States Employment Service.

But the labor experts disagree on how serious this level of unemployment can be. Some insist that we are in a period of "readjustments" which are being completed in some non-durable industries like textiles. They expect business to turn up next year.

Others, on the other hand, are less optimistic. Some are awaiting secondary effects of this current decline. Declining investments and reductions in total spending is causing considerable concern. When people don't have jobs they cut down spending. That means that there is less demand for goods. Lower demand leads to cutting production. Then more people are "laid off". In April, when manufacturing slowed down, investments and total spending declined. And steel production is expected to decline further.

Unions are pessimistic. The CIO says that the government is underestimating the unemployment that exists. The CIO believes that the problem is a serious one and is getting worse.

While everyone must admit that we are having a decline in business, an increase in unemployment, there are differences as to the seriousness of it.

The great curtailment in military expenditures and reduction of the armed forces and armaments is the most convincing proof that the Soviet Union, not in words but in deeds, is a consistent and indefatigable champion of peace. The USSR stands firmly for implementing the decisions adopted by the General Assembly two years ago on prohibiting the atomic weapon and reducing armaments. This once more confirms the loyalty of the USSR to international agreements to which it is a party. The Soviet Union is pursuing a peaceful policy, a policy of friendship and co-operation with all countries striving for peace.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is well known to all of progressive mankind. It is known to common people of all countries — American workers and Chinese coolies, British dockers and French scientists, Polish miners and Indonesian peasants, Norwegian sailors and Spanish grapegrowers. The sincere striving of the Soviet Union for the consolidation of peace is confirmed by the struggle of Soviet diplomacy to implement such a vital measure for mankind as the reduction of armaments and prohibition of the atomic weapon. That is the reason that all the attempts of the reactionary press to distort the meaning of the Soviet proposals are doomed to failure.

The freedom-loving peoples of all countries understand and appreciate the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union to ensure general security.

Tourists Bound for Europe

Ships and Planes Filled; Tourists Expected to Spend Over \$300 Million

American are flocking to Europe this summer. Ships and planes are carrying big loads. This year both the Cunard and U. S. Line are reported filled to capacity. The Cunard Line has a new ship carrying over 900 more people than last year.

We hear the same reports from the airlines. For example, the Transcontinental and Western Air line reports that its April-May European bound traffic this year was more than double that of a year ago.

Air France reports that its July and early August reservations are 34% above last year.

WELCOME DOLLARS

European countries welcome American tourists because the tourists are one kind of export for the Europeans. The Europeans export their services to Americans. Dollars come in. The more dollars tourists leave, the more the country likes them.

HOW MUCH?

How much the tourist spends depends upon the individual. The cheapest way to travel is by tourist class. A 28 or 29 day all-expenses-paid tour of Holland, Belgium, France and England, for instance, costs \$834 in tourist class accommodations.

But tourist class is not the most comfortable way to travel. It means four to eight persons in a room on the ship and two in a hotel room ashore. Minimum first class accommodations start at \$1,289.

July 4th Picnic by Amateur Circle

Proceeds Go to the Lemko School Fund

Independence Day was a profitable day for the Lemko school. The Amateur Circle sponsored a picnic on the C. R. A. Center grounds on July 4th beginning at 3. P. M. for the benefit of the Lemko school.

The strong wind which capsize boats in New York and caused damage in various places in New York did not disperse the crowd for the picnic was continued in the large hall of the C. R. A. Center. The hall was crowded even after the music stopped playing at 9:30 in the evening.

Many of the people attending the picnic were young girls and fellows who recently came to the United States from Europe. These young people and our young Americans learn from each other. It was interesting to hear one of our young American boys talk in Russian to an immigrant girl while she showed him how they dance in Europe.

All the home-made food prepared by the mothers of the Lemko school pupils was sold out very fast.

Our young Lemkos in Yonkers did not travel far away on July 4th. They spent their holiday together with their friends at the picnic.

The profit made at the picnic gives a boost to the Lemko school fund which will be used for the school when it begins again in the autumn.

Party Given in Honor of Stephen Kitchura

Three cheers for a successful first year.

Three cheers for progress next fall.

Celebrating the successful completion of the Lemko school and pledging support for the continuation of the school in the autumn, the parents of the Lemko American pupils gave a party in honor of Mr. Stephen Kitchura, their teacher, on Saturday evening, July 2, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chacho in Yonkers.

The parents presented Mr. S. Kitchura with a set of dishes as a token of their appreciation for his cooperation and untiring effort in teaching the pupils, ranging between the ages of seven and fifteen years, to read and speak the Lemko language.

Children also joined in the party to show their teacher that they enjoyed their year's experience in school. They also expressed their wish to attend school again in the fall to advance in their study of the Russian language.

Various aspects of the party were photographed by Boris Glus, one of the students. The photographs will recall the pleasant evening spent by the many families with the Lemko teacher.

PICTURE OF PARIS

Travel experts describe a tourist's stay in Paris. Deluxe hotel rates for a single room cost from \$4 to \$7 a day.

About food, they say you can get a good breakfast for \$1.25: fruit juice, eggs, toast and coffee.

If the tourist stays away from night clubs in Paris he can get along on as little as \$15 a day, according to the French National Tourist Office.

Every reader of this page should contribute articles for it.

