

HELP US HEAL THE WOUNDS AND SOOTH THE PAINS OF THE AILING LITHUANIANS

The over-all relief picture in Europe, according to official reports, is both sad and grim. In spite of the gigantic efforts of UNRRA and other governmental and private agencies, the people of Europe face a long winter of continued shortages. Hunger and destitution are widespread and not limited to any national, racial, religious or political entity—Lithuanians, too, suffer this common fate.

To help the Lithuanians in Europe to survive is the task of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund. This task, in turn, is shared by charity-minded Americans, who, in never turning their backs to any worthy cause, have generously responded to all the drives in behalf of needy Lithuanians.

After a careful study of the reports of Rev. Dr. J. Koncius, at present on a relief survey on the needs of Lithuanians in Europe, the general conclusion reached prompted the Executive Board of the Lithuanian Relief Fund to issue another, and a stronger appeal for aid. The compelling reasons are too multiple and convincing to be dismissed. Let us, therefore, quickly review the situation as reported by Dr. Koncius.

FOOD: Lithuanian refugees in UNRRA camps in the American, British and French zones of Germany and Austria receive food from the military authorities in each zone. The quantity and quality depend on the amounts available. Lithuanians, living outside of UNRRA camps or in countries not receiving UNRRA aid, subsist on the meager food allotments permitted under the rationing systems. There they fare very badly, and a daily diet of 850-950 calories has long been the standard with no increase in sight. In the case of Lithuanians, the situation is further worsened by the fact that as aliens they are deprived of opportunities for employment or to practice their professions. Fats and oils are most in demand, while special food for infants, children and the sick are urgently needed. Therefore, if the Lithuanians are to survive, supplementary food must be sent, and sent quickly and often.

CLOTHING AND SHOES: New wearing apparel and footwear for the civilian population of Europe are things of the distant past. Only the older Lithuanian refugees remember what a new suit or a new dress looks like. Patched patches of raiment are now perform the fad, while a worn suit received from America creates a sensation in any camp. To date, about 75,000 Lithuanians have been clothed to some extent through the ULRF. Other thousands are still to be clothed. It has been pointed out that to prevent the start and spread of diseases caused by exposure more clothing and shoes have to be provided.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES: Here again is a problem yet to be solved. Everywhere that Dr. Koncius visited he was besieged for drugs, vitamins, surgical instruments, dental equipment and other similar items. Everything from an aspirin to an ambulance is needed. Lack of sufficient diet, over-exposure to the elements and other causes have lowered the health standards to an alarming degree. In this instance, an urgent sincere appeal is made to physicians, dentists and the public alike for drugs and instruments. Help us heal the wounds and soothe the pains of the ailing Lithuanians.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND BOOKS: Kindergartens, grammar and high schools, vocational and other higher institutions of specialized training have been established by Lithuanian DP's themselves wherever larger numbers of them are found. UNRRA, under its regulations "cannot purchase toys and educational materials for displaced children." Therefore, the entire burden of supplying school supplies for displaced Lithuanian youth—of which there are over 20,000—becomes another task for the ULRF. As an illustration of the acute need for educational equipment, Dr. Koncius writes of a class of Lithuanian youngsters where he saw nine children each waiting his turn to use the only pencil available. Suggested contributions in this category are pencils, pens, crayons, composition books, drawing pads, writing paper, powdered ink, rulers, erasers, picture books etc.

The Baltic University at Hamburg, administered by UNRRA under British military supervision, provides an excellent opportunity for displaced Baltic nationals to continue and complete their studies. However, since this institution commenced its academic career only last March, all matter of equipment is needed. Numerous appeals have been received from faculty members and students requesting textbooks in any language on technical, literary, historical and other subjects, other non-fiction and fiction books, and works of general interest and usage, including encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS: An appeal is made, too, for other everyday articles of necessity. This category includes pins, needles, thread, combs, mirrors, safety razors and blades and alike.

All donors are urged to attach their names and addresses to all their contributions to enable the Lithuanian refugees receiving them to acknowledge their receipt and express their appreciation. Please send your contributions directly to:

LITHUANIAN RELIEF WAREHOUSE
101 Grand Street, Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

SHIPMENTS

During the first-half of 1946, 488,544 lbs. of relief goods were shipped by the United Lithuanian Relief Fund to Lithuanian war victims in Europe. Included in this total were 330,976 lbs. of

clothing and shoes, 130,251 lbs. of food, 3,778 lbs. of medical supplies, about 70,000 books and magazines, 6,000 lbs. of school supplies, and other miscellaneous items. The aggregate value of these shipments totalled \$413,000.00. L. R. N.

KAIP TAPTI AMERIKOS PILIECIU?

Tai yra labai naudinga knygotė, kuri daug padės tiems, kurie ruošiasi gauti Amerikos piliečių statusą. Joje yra trumpas angliški klausimai ir atsakymai anglų ir lietuvių kalbomis. Knygotė maža formata. Galit matyti ją šaldyti ir ridikuli (pachbook). Didelis raudas, apneida aiški. Norintieji gauti knygotę—KAIP TAPTI AMERIKOS PILIECIU? Išleista 1946 m. rugpjūtį "GARSU", P O Box 33 Wilkes-

STUKO LIETUVIŲ RADJO TAUTINIŲ ŠOKĖJŲ GRUPE



Newark, N. J.—Lietuvių šokėjų grupė Newark, jau nieko nekalbant apie jos ankštyvesnius veikimus, paskutiniu laiku net du kartus pasirodė publikai labai pagirtinai, būtent, "Motinų Dieną" gegužės 12-tą, ir liepos 7-tą laike lietuvių suvažiavimo Newark, N. J.

Šokėjų vardai, žiūrint iš kairės į dešinę: Eleonora Katiliūtė, Motiejus Bartnikas, Birutė Stokytė, Jokūbas (Jack) Stukas, direktorius ir Lilija Antanavičiūtė, vedėja. O klūpančios, žiūrint iš kairės į dešinę: Elena Pečiūraitė, Birutė Statkytė, Elena Statkytė, Darata Račkytė ir Elena Venskytė.

Prie šios šokėjų grupės, nors jų nėra šiame atvaizde, priklauso dar ir šie: Bronius Kokanskis, Vera Laukžemytė, Marytė Matulytė, Juozas Paskučimas, Augustinas Stukas ir Milly Urbonaitė. Viengentis Jokūbas Stukas, 429 Walnut St., Newark 5, N. J., kaip radijo vedėjas Amerikoje yra jauniausias. Energijos darbuotis jam nestokuoja. Jis būdamas vos 17 metų pradėjo tą savo mėgiamą radijo vedėjo darbuotę. Geriausios kloties ateityje! K. V.

LITHS IN THE SERVICE

MARINE RECRUITING SERGEANT HAS HAD COLORFUL CAREER

A musician who became an infantryman, though not by choice, is Staff Sgt. Anthony Stankatis, a prisoner of the Japanese for three years and six months, and is now a Recruiting Sergeant for the U. S. Marine Corps in the Haverhill (Mass.) area.

Sgt. Stankatis, a veteran of more than 10-years in the Corps, enlisted in December, 1935, and played in U. S. Marine Bands at Quantico and Norfolk, Va., and San Diego, California, before going overseas. While stationed at Quantico, he played with the U. S. Marine Band, Washington, D. C., on several occasions.

The story of Sgt. Stankatis' infantry career, though comparatively short-lived, began after his outfit, the famous Fourth Marine Regiment, was ordered to the Philippines from Shanghai, China, in 1941. The Regiment reached the Philippines six days before the outbreak of the war. When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, on the morning of December 7, 1941, band instruments were forgotten and Stankatis became an Infantryman with the rest of his comrades. The Fourth Regiment took to the hills when the Japanese invaded the Islands and finally fell back to Bataan and Corregidor—where the marines were assigned to man the Beach defenses. Stankatis became a member of the USAFFE guard assigned to General MacArthur which accompanied the general everywhere he went.

Sgt. Stankatis returned to Corregidor when General Douglas MacArthur left for Australia in the Spring of 1942, and was placed in command of a group of men assigned to Beach defense. This group was half Navy and

half Marines, and was equipped with only small arms. Beach defense efforts were futile against the superior firepower of the Japanese and the defense and fall of Corregidor is now a well known story.

The Sergeant was paraded through the streets of Manila with other military prisoners in the Japanese "Victory Parade" held to impress the Filipino populace. He then went to work on the docks of that city and loaded ships on a 24-hour day shift. Sgt. Stankatis had to learn the Japanese language the hard way. He was working on the docks one day, when he was asked question by a Japanese officer. He was unable to answer. The Jap officer, thinking Stankatis was impertinent, ordered his squad of men to use strong arm tactics. He was knocked unconscious and remained so—for three days. When he came to, he went back to work. He worked on the docks for two and a half year—and lived on a diet of rice. He became a student of the Japanese language—and thus saved himself from further beatings.

Sgt. Stankatis was taken to Japan in 1944 when the Japanese feared the Americans were ready to invade. He made the trip in 18-days in the hold of the ship with other prisoners and lost 40-lbs. He thought his days were numbered—as he made the trip in a convoy, and American planes and submarines sank several ships en route. According to Sgt. Stankatis, only 200-prisoners survived after one ship carrying some 1600 prisoners was sunk.

Was Lucky

As Sgt. Stankatis tells it, "I was pretty lucky when I arrived in Japan. I was sent to the Island of Kyushu, where I went to work in a coal mine. I worked 10-hours a day, for 10-days a week." (The Japanese week varies from nine to eleven days). "I was made a foreman and interpreter because I knew the Japanese language." He worked for the Japanese in this capacity until he was liberated in September, 1945.

Sgt. Stankatis traveled by aircraft carrier to Okinawa, and was flown from there—direct to Squantum (Mass.) where he received orders for a 30-day convalescent leave. He received an additional 90-day leave afterwards.

Sport Items

Swordfish Landed by Quartet

On Saturday, July 6th, a quartet of New Britain, Conn., Fishermen—landed a swordfish, after an hour's battle in the sea off Montauk Point, Long Island. The quartet include the following: William Brennecko, Victor Abecunas, Sr., Victor Abecunas, Jr. (father and son), and Stephen Jacobs. From now on—no one will question the fish stories told by them. When they have a story to tell—they produce the proof and here it is, a swordfish measuring 12-feet, six inches and weighing more than 300 lbs. The monster of the deep was hauled in off Montauk Point, Long Island, after a battle lasting more than an hour which jeopardized their schooner, the Oumiak. Victor Abecunas, Jr., a Coast Guardsman, is the hero of the story—"his good right arm plunged the harpoon into the swordfish." (Understand that swordfish steaks are very delicious! The "Brennecke's, Jacobs' and Abecunas' families" have found them to be—just that! "No meat shortage" in their neighborhood for a while!)

Reports For Football Practice

Johnny Bezemes, former Peabody, Mass. High School and Holy Cross Star Athlete—who has been playing a fancy game at Center Field for the Lawrence (Mass.) Millionaires, has left the Baseball Club on July 15th, preparatory to reporting for football practice with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League. J. R. D.

Stoska Plays in Important Broadway Musical in October

Miss Polyna Stoska, Grand Opera and concert singer, will have an important role in a Broadway musical come next season. It is song-and-dance version of Elmer Rice's play, "Street Scene," which will be produced by Dwight Deere Wiman and the Playwrights' Co Rehearsals will begin in October (1946). Incidentally, Miss Stoska is at the present time singing abroad—having left for overseas for the European continent—with a USO Group. This is her third trip overseas with USO Groups, and in the last two trips—she traveled more than 65,000 miles—singing for the GI's in the Pacific area. (Her home is in Worcester, Mass.) J. R. D.

Serviceman Shot Abroad

Reports were received on June 26th by Mrs. Irene M. Lakatus, of Mt. Vernon St., Fitchburg, Mass., that her husband, Sgt. Edward W. Lakatus, 29 year-old, was wounded by a pistol shot in Luxembourg and is in an Army Hospital there. He was sent overseas five weeks ago (as of July 10th) as a member of the Army of Occupation. He has been in the service since March of last year (1945). (Mrs. Lakatus is attempting to get

OUR FAMILY IN AMERICA

During the two years of its existence, the United Lithuanian Relief Fund has grown into a network of 119 Chapters and 925 associate organizations stretching across the whole of America. Organizations of every description in 36 States and in Canada are actively participating in this relief work of aiding Lithuanian refugees.

The main body of the ULRF and the leading factor in the successful accomplishment of its tasks are the 119 hardworking Chapters of the parent organization. Starting with Chapter 1, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., and continuing to Chapter 119, of West Pulman, Ill., the newest member, they have all unselfishly and with great endeavor contributed in goods, time and labor to aid the Lithuanians in want.

LITHUANIAN RELIEF COMMITTEES ABROAD

To investigate and report the needs of the Lithuanian refugees and to facilitate and supervise the distribution of the relief goods sent to them, the representatives of the ULRF abroad work in close contact with local committees. These representatives are located in the following countries: Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Their relief endeavors have been materially strengthened and expedited with the sincere cooperation extended by other organizations, among them UNRRA, War Relief Services—NCWC, American Red Cross, International Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, American Relief for Italy, and American Relief for France.

MALDOS UŽ LIETUVĄ

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Kadangi mūsų senoji Tėvynė Lietuva yra praversta raudonojo okupanto, kadangi mūsų broliai seserys ir mylimi yra išblaškyti po platus pasaulį—ir jie sunkiai kenčia; tamsūs nusiminimo debesys yra juos apdengę, todėl jie laukia pagalbos ir paramos, kaip medžiagiškos, taip ir moralinės. Taigi, Pittsburgho klebonai, pasitarę su draugijų vadais, kreipėsi į Katalikų Federaciją, kad surengtų ypatingas pamaldas; ir kad į tas pamaldas sutrauktus vienus lietuvius, kurie myli Lietuvą, savuosius ir rūpinas suteikti jiems paramą ir pagalbą.

Vadovaujant Katalikų Federacijai, rugsėjo (Sept.) pirmą (sekmdienį) yra rengiamos iškilmingos pamaldos Sv. Pranciškaus vienuolienų už pavergtą Lietuvą ir už išblaškytus lietuvius po visą pasaulį. Šių pamaldų tikslas: 1) suteikti mūsų broliams moralę pagalbą—kantrybės, ištvėrmės ir kad Dievo malonę globotų juos varge ir nelaimėje; 2) kad galėtume suteikti jiems ir medžiagišką paramą.

Netikėtai Pittsburgho visos parapijos, draugijos, klubai ir visai lietuviai yra kviečiami, bet ir iš Cleveland, Ohio, Youngtown, Ohio, Steubenville, Ohio, Vandergrift, Pa. ir visų apylinkės miestų ir miestelių. Komitetas

P. S. Kitas susirinkimas bus rugsėjo 7 diena, 7:30 P. M., šv. Kazimiero parapijos mokyklos svetainėje.

Už \$1.00 per metus šalia mūsų pačių—išleisite 32-jų puslapių žurnalą. Adresas: LIETUVIŲ NAUJINIŲ REDAKCIJA, 108 N. 6th St., Philadelphia 5, Pa.



