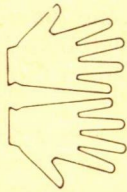
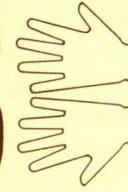


Lithuanian-
American
Community
of U.S.A., Inc.



BRIDGES



Lithuanian-
American
NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 9061 Boston, MA 02114

VOL. 1, No. 5

AUGUST, 1977

If all goes as planned, the Lithuanian political cause is soon to receive some fresh and long awaited publicity. The occasion is the **Baltic Human Rights Rally**, scheduled to take place **September 24, 1977** in Washington, D.C. Conceived by the Lithuanian World Youth Association and backed by all major Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian organizations, this rally will broadcast a call for the independence of the Baltic states as 35 Western nations are about to meet at Belgrade to assess Helsinki and plan for the European future.

In their own true-to-character way of preparing for Belgrade, the Soviets are cracking down on dissidents and other human rights activists left and right — in Lithuania alone to the tune of several arrests and many more interrogations a week. Some have seen this stepped-up repression as evidence that the Western human rights campaign is “counterproductive.” But that is exactly what the Soviets wish us to believe. Their strategy is transparent and treacherous, like a piece of broken glass: they ache for us to abort our human rights drive because it gives them immense hurt even as they in turn give hurt to the dissidents.

But as dissidents are bearing up under the heightened terror — bravely and with seemingly boundless physical and spiritual reserves. Not one of them has yet asked the West to “cease and desist” from its vocal support of their struggle. While fear of reprisal may keep many behind the Iron Curtain from laying bare their hearts, those who have once chosen to do so can no longer be dissuaded by what they know lies in store for them. KGB harassment, job dismissal, forced labor, psychiatric detention, involuntary exile — all of these benefits of communism which the Soviet constitution fails to mention hold no surprises for the human rights activists, and in larger or smaller measure have touched them all.

In view of these sacrifices, what the organizers of the Baltic Human Rights Rally are asking of us is slight indeed: **the price of a trip to, and of an overnight stay in Washington.** If you can't go yourself, enable someone else who has the time but not the funds to do so.

The question has been asked: Can a demonstration at the Lincoln Memorial really be effective and worthwhile? The answer is: Only if we show up in strength; only if we stream into Washington by the thousands and tens of thousands.

Again, can we do it? Future will tell, but one thing is certain even now: coming to Washington by the thousands is incomparably easier than dying in Lithuanian forests or Siberian tundras by the thousands. And the latter, as we all know, **has** been done.

More specific information about the rally may be obtained from its executive committee 1668 Bowers Ave., Birmingham, MI 48008; (313) 645-5926. Local organizing committees have been set up in many of the cities. They will be able to help you with planning transportation to and accommodations in Washington. But the basic piece of information to have is simply this: Be at the Lincoln Memorial by 11 A.M., Saturday, September 24th.



THE EDITORIAL BOARD

In early 1976, **Gvidonis Dovydaitis** of Šakiai in south-western Lithuania wrote an open letter to teachers and government officials to protest the persecution for religious reasons of schoolchildren. In explaining his reasons for writing the letter, Dovydaitis said: "When the idea of writing this letter came to me, I thought about it and weighed it for a long time, but I kept hesitating. A coincidence helped me to make up my mind. During one television broadcast, a speaker quoted the words of **R. Eberhardt**: "Do not be afraid of your enemies — in the worst event they can kill you. Do not be afraid of your friends — in the worst event they can betray you. Be afraid of the apathetic — they do not kill or betray, but it is with their consent that killing and betrayal exist on earth." It was then that I came to the conclusion that I could not remain apathetic." (From Issue 22 of the underground publication **Lietuvos katalikų bažnyčios kronika** — The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church). **RV**

Issue 6/46 of **AUŠRA**, an underground newspaper in Lithuania, reported the following:

"On Jan. 23, 1977 four students from the University of Vilnius and a female student from the Vilnius Institute of Structural Engineering, all freshmen and all born in 1958, went to the city's (Vilnius) central post office where they took down a large bas relief of Lenin from the wall of the main hall and threw it into the River Neris from Žaliasis Bridge. At the bridge they were detained by police. After lengthy interrogations, **Romas Grigas**, who was studying material-technical distribution (materialinį techninį aprūpinimą), was imprisoned (uždarytas) in Section 6 of Naujoji Vilnia Psychiatric Hospital. **Saulius Marcinkevičius**, who was studying cybernetics, **Vytas Šimkūnas**, who was studying history, and **Rasa Abeltenytė**, who was studying architecture, are under further interrogation. They were all expelled from the Communist Youth League and later from school as well. Only Romas Grigas will be put on trial, while the others will be forced to testify against him."

An international conference on "Human Rights After Helsinki," sponsored by the American Council on World Freedom, was held on May 19 in Washington, D.C. Among speakers was **Jonas Jurašas**, a noted Lithuanian theatre director who left Lithuania in 1974 after a clash with Soviet authorities over censorship.

Mr. Jurašas said reliable information from Lithuania reports a new wave of repression in his country. Items brought out by Mr. Jurašas include:

Students **Ramanauskas** and **Mišauskas** were arrested for distributing leaflets and are still being held.

Two men, **Lapienis** and **Matulionis**, were arrested in connection with distributing the underground "Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church." Their fate is still undecided.

Leonas Paulavičius was arrested and sentenced to a year and a half for removing a Soviet flag from a dormitory at Vilnius University.

Five hundred demonstrators marched to the Hill Of Crosses in Lithuania to protest continuing destruction of religious and cultural monuments. Churches have been and are being destroyed or converted into various state buildings.

Fifteen students were interrogated for contacting members of the Lithuanian Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords. Of these 15, seven were expelled from their schools.

An increasing number of **underground publications** is circulating.

Klimašauskas was arrested and placed in a psychiatric hospital for translating into Lithuanian "The Gulag Archipelago" by **Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn**.

As late as April 19, 1977, there was a coordinated **mass search** of more than 50 Lithuanian ethnographers, who had been collecting artifacts and studying Lithuanian culture.

Persons returning from prison or camp are discriminated against and often are not allowed to return to Lithuania.

Other speakers at the conference spoke about human rights in the Ukraine, Bielorussia, the Caucasus, Russia, Central Asia, Mainland China, and Cuba.

THE HOMELAND

(Continued From Previous Issue)

Vytautas Bubnys (b. 1932) is a talented writer whose novel "Po vasaros dangum" (Under the Skies of Summer, 1973) attracted attention for frank descriptions of social conflicts in rural Lithuania and has been made into a movie, "Perskeltas dangus (The Shattered Sky).

Ichokas Meras (b. 1934), who in 1972 emigrated to Israel, is a major prose writer who has employed various styles. His latest novel, "Striptizas, arba Paryžius - Roma - Paryžius" (Striptease, or Paris - Rome - Parys), is an abstract and complex existential work, which was serialized in the literary journal Pergalė (Victory) in 1971 but was not allowed to appear in book form. Last year, Lithuanians in the United States published the novel as a book.

Romualdas Granauskas (b. 1939) is a highly original writer who, according to critic B. Vaškėlis, "chases neither after rubles nor popularity, panders neither to readers nor the authorities." He has published the story collections "Medžių Viršūnės" (Treetops) and "Duonos valgytojai" (Eaters Of Bread).

Also noteworthy among younger prose writers are **Algimantas Zurba** (b. 1942), **Bitė Vilimaitė** (b. 1943), and **Leonidas Jacinevičius** (b. 1944). Among talented dramatists are **Kazys Saja** (b. 1932) and **Juozas Glinskis** (b. 1933).

Among outstanding poets is **Eduardas Mieželaitis** (b. 1919), whose major work is the long poem "Žmogus" (Man). A five-volume series of his poetry and essays was recently published. Writer Mihailo Osadchy, resently sent to a concentration camp for Ukrainian nationalism, considers **Mieželaitis** the best Soviet poet.

The warm and sensitive poems of **Janina Degutyte** (b. 1928) show the influence of V. Mykolaitis-Putinas, A. Miškinis, and Salomėja Nėris. She is among the most intimate and subtle of present lyricists.

Another prominent poetess is **Tatjana Rostovaitė** (b. 1926), who has had her difficulties with censors. Her work is more thoughtful than lyrical and she has cut herself off from the neoromantic tradition.

The intellectuality and original form of **Alfonsas Maldonis's** (b. 1929) poetry have made him an important figure in present Lithuanian literature. His poetry is laconic, subtly suggestive. Both **Degutyte** and **Maldonis**, especially the former, use nature landscapes to express personal emotional states.

Among the most talented of present poets is **Justinas Marcinkevičius** (b. 1930), whose work shows deep ties to the land, the soil. His works include "Devyni Broliai" (Nine Brothers), "Publicistinė poema" (A Publicist Poem), "Mindaugas", "Katedra" (The Cathedral), and "Donelaitis".

Marcelijus Martinaitis (b. 1936), one of the most original of current poets, concentrates not on internal states, but on relating to the reality of the twentieth century, to people, nature, history, everyday life.

Tomas Venclova (b. 1937) has rejected the political beliefs of his father, **Antanas Venclova**. Earlier this year, he left Lithuania and now teaches at Berkeley. **Venclova's** poetry, original, complex, difficult, deeply symbolic, has caused Russian dissident poet **Yosif Brodsky** to call him the greatest poet in the Soviet empire.

Judita Vaičiūnaitė (b. 1937) has been called unique for the totally personal quality of her poetry, which has three major motifs: the erotic, the humanistic, and the general. Her complicated poetry is also considered exceptional for its urban quality.

The poetry of **Sigitas Geda** (b. 1943) is imbued with a mythical quality.

Other poets include **Mindaugas Tomonis**, who was persecuted by Soviet authorities and died in 1975 under suspicious circumstances; **Almis Grybauskas**; **Algimantas Baltakis**; **Algirdas Skinkys**; and **Antanas Drilinga**.

Finally, an interesting case is that of **Vytautas Mačernis** (1921-1944). The emigres took him as one of their own and printed his work soon after the war.

Soviet authorities, though frowning upon him, finally allowed publication of his poems, though not all of them, in 1970 in a book called "Žmogaus apnuoginta širdis" (I Open Up My Heart To You). His poems exhibit vitality and existentialism. In the long poem "Vizijos" (Visions), the narrator describes the onset of existential despair and the finding of spiritual shelter in the land, in the continuity of generations and history. SG

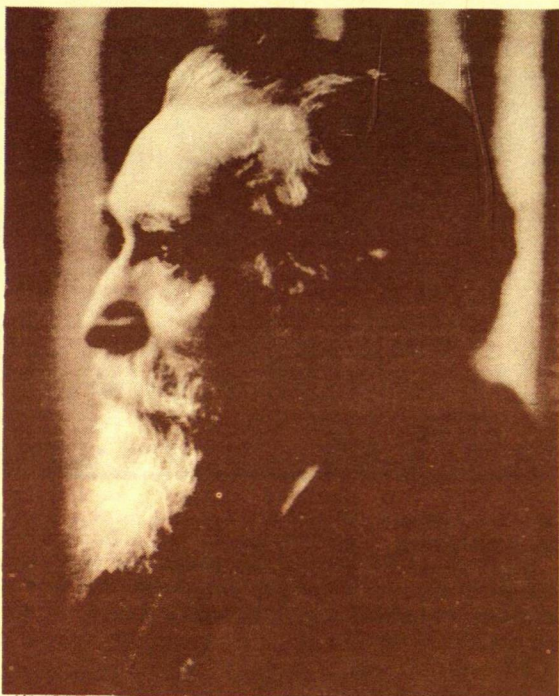


Actress V. Mainelytė who starred in the first Lithuanian musical (miuziklas), "Velnio Nuotaka" (The Devil's Bride). Made in Lithuania by Arūnas Žebriūnas, the film recently was shown in several American cities where it was well-received by Lithuanian-American audiences.

It was once commonly accepted that the city of **Vilnius** was founded in 1323 by **King Gediminas** (he signed his correspondence "rex lituanorum", Latin for "the king of the Lithuanians"). However, historians now believe that **Vilnius** was in existence long before then. The year 1323 may have been the date **Vilnius** was proclaimed Lithuania's capital. Or, 1323 may have merely been the first time **Vilnius** was mentioned in documents. In fact, some historians believe that **Vilnius** may have been the capital of **King Mindaugas**, who between 1219 and 1246 became the first ruler of a unified Lithuanian state. Archeological data show that the site of **Vilnius** was already inhabited in the last few centuries before the birth of Christ. By the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ **Vilnius** was

the site of a fairly large settlement. It has been determined that from the tenth into twelfth century a wooden fortress stood on the top of Gediminas Hill, where today are the partially restored ruins of a castle dating back to the fourteenth century. RV

Fifty years ago, on February 16, 1927, Dr. Jonas Basanavičius, known as the Patriarch of the Lithuanian National Renaissance (or "rebirth", roughly analogous, for example, to the Greek national revival), died in Vilnius, Lithuania. Born Nov. 23, 1851 in Ožkabalai in southwestern Lithuania, he studied medicine in Moscow, Russia. His participation in the Lithuanian national movement forced him to live 25 years in exile. While in exile, he contributed much to public health and the study of history in Bulgaria, where today there are monuments to his memory. Basanavičius' most important contribution is the founding in 1883 of the underground newspaper **AUŠRA** (Dawn). Aušra,



Dr. Jonas Basanavičius

in format more a magazine than a newspaper, printed in German-occupied Lithuania and smuggled into tsarist-occupied Lithuania Proper, stressed the glories of Lithuania's past, from which it drew inspiration; the beauties of the persecuted Lithuanian language and culture, and the hope of a better future. Though it lasted only three years, Aušra turned the national revival stirrings, which had their roots in the early 1800s, into a modern mass movement that culminated in 1918 in the restoration of an independent Lithuanian state "with its capital in Vilnius." In 1905, when revolution was shaking the foundations of the tsarist empire, Basanavičius returned to Lithuania (on his very

first day back in Vilnius, he visited the Castle of Gediminas, the symbol of Lithuanian statehood) where he proposed, helped organize, and chaired the Great Vilnius Congress of 1905 (**Didysis Vilniaus seimas**). About 2,000 delegates elected from all over Lithuania came to the Congress and demanded, among other things, autonomy for Lithuania. During World War I, Basanavičius became chairman of the **Lietuvos Taryba** (The Council of Lithuania), which on Saturday, February 16, 1918, declared the restoration of independent Lithuanian statehood. Basanavičius's scholarly work is noteworthy as well. In 1907, on his initiative, the **Lietuvių mokslo draugija** (the Lithuanian Society of Learning) was founded. Though his whimsical theories on the origins of the Lithuanian people have no scientific merit, his collections and studies of Lithuanian folklore are of considerable value even today. When Polish imperialists occupied the Vilnius region, he refused to leave his beloved city, where he died nine years to the day after the declaration of Lithuanian independence. His importance and the inspiration that he provides are testified to by the fact that an underground newspaper which began appearing in October 1975 in Lithuania took not only the name **Aušra**, but also began issue numeration there, where Basanavičius left off in 1886. SG

COMMUNITY WITH A CAPITAL "C"

Cleveland witnessed the **Second Session of the Eighth National Council of the Lithuanian American Community** on June 18-19th. Council Chairman Raymond Kudukis convened the session. He also greeted the session in his capacity as **acting mayor of Cleveland**, for His Honor Ralph Perk was out of town. Following the national anthems and Rev. J. Borevičius, SJ, invocation, the session was greeted by Mr. Malskis, Bendruomenė Cleveland Chapter chairman, and by **Bronius Nainys**, President, Lithuanian World Community. The morning meeting was devoted to reports by executive officers of the Lithuanian American Community: Pres. A. S. Gečys (overview), F. Andriūnas (finances), J. Gaila (cultural affairs), B. Juodelis (Lithuanian education), A. Zerr (public affairs), B. Raugas (organizational matters), A. Budreckis ("Bridges" newsletter), and R. Česonis (Lithuanian press). The afternoon meeting heard the report on the Lithuanian Foundation (**Lietuvių Fondas**) by V. Kamantas. Jonas Simanavičius, President, Lithuanian Community of Canada, spoke about the World Lithuanian Days in Toronto next year. Algis Širvaitis, Vice-Chairman of the National Council, explained the project regarding representation by American delegates during the 1978 Lithuanian World Community Congress. The delegates to the Second Session then dispersed to separate workshops, covering the following areas: economic-financial, youth, cultural, political-informational, organizational, and religious. During the Saturday night banquet, Mrs. A.

Zerr presented a citation plaque to J. Činga to present⁵ to Mr. Adomėnas for successfully conducting a Bendruomenė fund-raising campaign in Los Angeles. The solitary speaker at the banquet was **Stasys Barzdukas**, Honorary President of the Lithuanian World Community. Following Mass offered by Rev. K. Bučmys, OFM, delegate from New York, the Sunday Meeting concluded its official reports, including the memorandum from the Court of Honor, Audit Committee report, report on the Baltic Human Rights Rally, and officially approved the National Executive Board budget for 1977. The remainder of the session was devoted to lively discussion and formulation of resolutions based on the findings of the six workshops. The session ended with benediction by Rev. G. Kijauskas, SJ, and the singing of the Lithuanian National Anthem. **A.M.B.**

EVENTS

CLASSES IN LITHUANIAN language and culture are being held weekly at the Lithuanian Cultural Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. Joseph Boley - Bolevičius teaches a

class for beginners and Mrs. Kregždienė instructs an advanced class. Among the organizers of these classes for adults was William Kumet of Uniondale, N.Y.

The **Sophie Barcus Lithuanian Radio Family Program** in Chicago, Ill. this year is marking its 45th year of broadcasting in the Lithuanian language. The program was founded in 1932 by **Sophie Barcus**. Then known as the Sophie Barcus Lithuanian Housewives' Program, the show, at its peak, was on the air eight hours a week — daily in the mornings and Monday evenings. Since Mrs. Barcus's death in 1961, her daughter, **Aldona Daukus**, has been the program's director and producer. The program is still broadcast seven days a week, but economic reasons have forced a cutback in hours: 12:30 to 1 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Saturdays and Sundays. The program is broadcast over WOPA 1490 AM from a remote studio installed in Mrs. Daukus' home in 1966. The program includes newscasts written and read by Liudvikas Šmulkštys, editor of the journal Sėja (The Sowing); religious hours by the Rev. Anicetas Tamošaitis, S.J.,



This is the second year the Priests' League had its retreat in Putnam, Conn. It was held on June 10. Priests attending were, left to right, Revs. A. Račkauskas, G. Gurinskas, Vl. Budreckas, J. Raokis, Ged. Kijauskas, P. Juras, K. Pugevičius, Z. Smilga, V. Dabušis, J. Pakalniškis, V. Pakturna, J. Matutis, M. Čyvas, J. Grabys, V. Martinkus, V. Balčys, J. Grigonis, J. Tautkus, K. Sakalauskas, St. Yla, K. Gečys, J. Steponaitis, J. Aleksišius, Fl. Karaveckas. Three priests were missing: Revs. V. Zakaras, V. Cukuras, and V. Balčiūnas.

Jonas Muzikant, Lithuanian Bible Students; health information by Dr. Jonas Adomavičius; a literary section by critic Algirdas Titus Antanaitis; and information on Lithuanian activities. Assisting in the announcing is Mrs. Daukus's daughter, Sophia.

Lithuanians on the island of **Tasmania**, a part of **Australia**, have joined with Estonians and Latvians to form the Help the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Peoples Association — **HELLP**. Among HELLP'S activities is the publication in English of Baltic News. A recent issue of Baltic News reported that HELLP was contacting various church and other voluntary service organizations in an attempt to form prisoner or conscience groups to help Baltic political prisoners in the Soviet Union. The same issue contains news items about Balts in their homelands and abroad. HELLP's address is P. O. Box 272, Sandy Bay, Tasmania 7005, Australia.

The **Lazdynas** Lithuanian folk dancing ensemble of **Rochester, N.Y.** performed in the city's annual Folk Festival on June 25. The group, choreographed by Mrs. **J. Raginienė** and accompanied by accordionist Mrs. **R. Urbanienė**, performed six dances, including **malūnas** (The Windmill). The event presented the debut of Lazdynas's junior group. The ensemble contains about 40 members in two groups, junior and senior. Also in Rochester, the Ateitininkai, a Catholic youth group, had scheduled a July 17 "šeimos šventė" (family day).

The Lithuanian Folk Dancing Institute (**Lietuvių tautinių šokių institutas**) will hold folk dancing courses Aug. 21 through 28 at Camp Dainava in Manchester, Mich. The courses are to include a lecture on Lithuanian folk costumes by artist Antanas Tamošaitis on Aug. 27. The institute's chairwoman is **Jadvyga Matulaitienė** of Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERSONALITIES

Two important writers are celebrating their 70th anniversary this year. Of all poets, **Bernardas Brazdžionis** (Los Angeles, Cal.) most compellingly, perhaps, interprets the fate of Lithuania in the twentieth century from the perspective of a Biblical religious humanism. This may sound dull except that Brazdžionis' poetry, reassuringly traditional in form, has the quality of a sudden, sweeping view from a mountain top: heart-stopping and elemental. He is highly valued by the Lithuanian underground, which finds in his forbidden vision of Lithuania something uniquely prophetic.

Rather distinct in poetic temperament is Brazdžionis' close friend **Antanas Gustaitis** (Boston, Mass.). Whereas, like a herald of hope, the former hails man's nobility and grandeur in the midst of an hostile existence, the latter half-leeringly and half-mockingly peers down at man's never-failing defeat by his own vices and frailties. However, an everpresent sense of "there but for the grace of God go I" supplies more than a few drops of compassion, self-reflection and ambiguity to what would otherwise be a deadly mixture of damning satire. Professionally trained in the arts of theater and broadcasting, **Gustaitis** is an inimitable performer of his own work, frequently called upon to give literary solo recitals. Like Brazdžionis, he is an active journalist in addition to serving as principal of the Boston Lithuanian Saturday School. **m. dr.**

Casimir Oksas, a Lithuanian leader, was named **Republican Ethnic American Man of the Year** at the seventh annual convention of the National Republican Heritage Groups Council in Chicago in May, for which **Oksas** was host committee chairman. In making the award's presentation, the Rev. Florian Galdau, acting chairman of the awards committee, said his committee had limited the individual awards to one person to emphasize the exceptional contribution Mr. Oksas had made to the "heritage cause." Mr. Oksas's activities include being Midwest Region vice chairman of the Heritage Groups Council executive board, chairman of the Lithuanian Republican League of Illinois, and a founder of the Illinois State Heritage Groups Council. According to the "GOP Nationalities News", the Rev. Galdau said the "awards committee was particularly impressed with Oksas's outstanding ability to make friends and his willingness to spend his time, money, and energy whenever the Heritage Council had need of his services."



Casimir Oksas and the Rev. Florian Galdau

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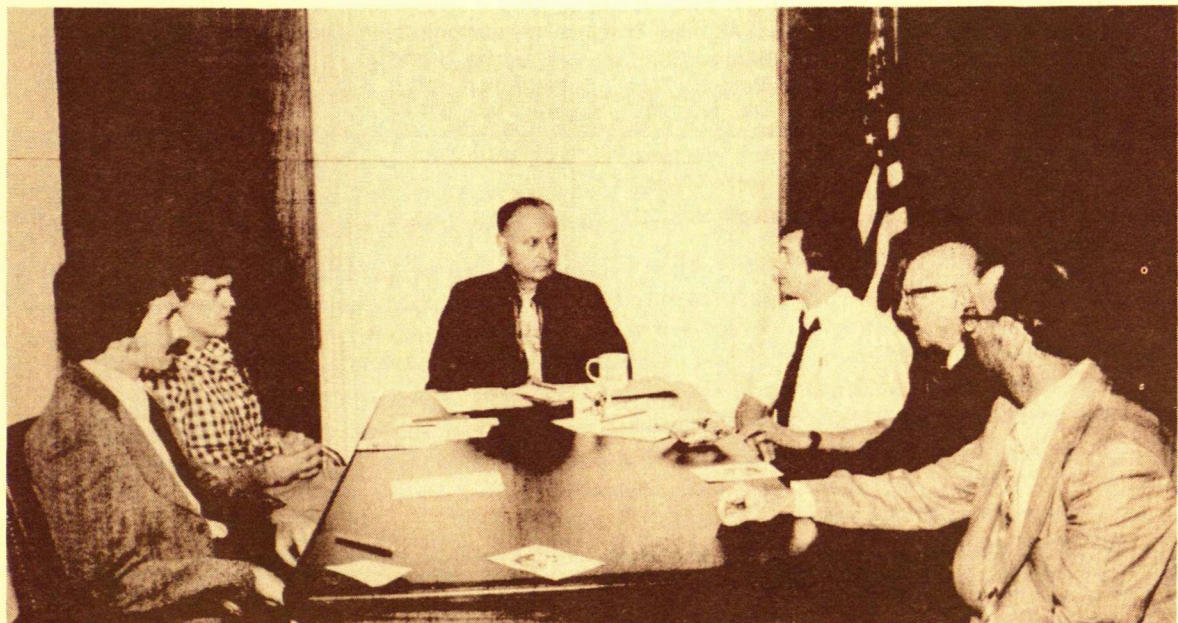
tor eos suo exemplo animasset, alij
sacrum locum succifum & domum

Ancient Lithuanians, worshipping fire and a snake, as shown in "Cosmographia Universalis," a book first published in 1544. This and other reproductions of antique illustrations of Lithuania appear on the covers of a set of 10 greeting cards, suitable for all occasions and for short letters, as they are blank inside. Sets may be obtained for \$1.20 each from METMENYS, c/o M. Paškevičienė, 3308 West 62nd Place, Chicago, Ill. 60629

The "oldest art porcelain studio in the United States" was founded by Boleslaw Cybis, who was born in Vilnius, Lithuania in 1895. He attended the St. Petersburg Academy in Russia for a couple of years starting in 1915 and served in the Ukrainian Army against the Bolsheviks. Cybis completed his studio in Princeton, N.J., in 1944 and died in 1957. The porcelain sculptures produced by the Cybis studio are valued for their quality and attractiveness and as investments. Items range from a five-inch buffalo for \$70 to a carousel lion on a base, 12 inches, at \$1,025. The sculptures are often used as gifts of state. When Queen Elizabeth II visited the United States during its bicentennial, she received a Cybis porcelain bouquet of 13 flowers. Cybis works can be found in the White House, the Vatican Museum, Mainland China, and the Kremlin. Cybis work was the subject of a study on American porcelain by Syracuse University.

Jūratė Kazickas, a reporter for the Associated Press, has been assigned since March 1977 to the White House to cover the activities of the First Lady. Miss Kazickas spent several months covering the Viet Nam war and accompanied a recent expedition to Mt. Everest. She accompanied Mrs. Carter on her Latin American tour.

Mary Jo Koblinsky of North Grafton, Mass., called "the lethal Lithuanian" by fellow students at Worcester



Members of the Baltic Human Rights Rally executive committee met with U.S. Rep. James J. Blanchard on July 9 in his Michigan office to discuss the rally's program. Rep. Blanchard offered assistance in organizing the rally. From left to right: Uldis Sipols (Latvian), Victor Nakas (Lithuanian), Raimund Tralla (Estonian), Rep. Blanchard, Sigurds Rudzitis (Latvian), Jonas Urbonas (Lithuanian).

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Academy, was among 104 high school seniors to visit Washington and meet President J. Carter this spring. Miss Koblinsky, in Washington to "observe" tried to do more and told Mr. Carter that the Soviet government was not observing the Helsinki Accords in Lithuania and described to him the situation in Lithuania. She reported that Mr. Carter replied he knew of the "plight of the people" and that he was "cordial." The trip, sponsored by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation, gave students from around the United States \$1,500 scholarships and a week in Washington. Miss Koblinsky said Lithuania would quickly progress to "the level of the United States" in economic and technological areas if her ties to the Soviet Union were broken. "I think people my age should get involved with their ethnic culture," she said. "I am trying to drum up more interest in our ethnic origins."

BOOKS

The **Lithuanian Library Press, Inc.** of Chicago, headed by Jonas Puzinas and Algimantas Kezys, SJ, has published in English **A Lithuanian Cemetery**, edited by the Rev. Kezys and plans to publish in the near future **Lithuanian Writers In the USA** and **Lithuanians in Multi-Ethnic Chicago**, the former edited by Alina Skrupskelis.

The publishers also plan to release **Lietuvių šeimos tradicijos** (Traditions of the Lithuanian Family) by Stasys Yla; **Amerikos Lietuvių muzika, teatras, šokis** (The Music, Theatre, and Dance of Lithuanians in America), edited by Juozas Žilevičius; and **Lietuviai Sibire** (Lithuanians in Siberia) by Juozas Prunskis.

A Lithuanian Cemetery, or its Lithuanian version, **Palikę tėviškės namus**, can each be ordered for \$19.95 a copy. **Pennsylvanijos angliakasių Lietuva** (The Lithuania of Pennsylvania Coal Miners) by Vladas Butėnas, a book of fine photographs and oral history concerning an area once a center of emigre activity, is available for \$20.

Information and books published or yet to be published may be ordered from the Lithuanian Library Press, Inc., 5620 South Claremont Ave., Chicago, IL 60636.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ATTENTION READERS! A number of our new subscribers have asked for the first issues of BRIDGES. Unfortunately, we are unable to satisfy this request. The first issues have been exhausted, depleted. Subscriptions run from the issue next following the placed application. Thus, subscribers paying in August will have their subscriptions commence in September. Thank you for your understanding. **THE EDITORS**

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