



VOL. 2 No. 6

JUNE 1978

### WHY LITHUANIANS MOURN IN JUNE

June is the month of youth and balmy weather. People celebrate the verdant joys of early summer and head for nature or attend festive weddings and graduation ceremonies. In contrast, Lithuanian civic and cultural organizations meet in solemn assembly to mourn. The mood is somber, the refrain is dirgeful. The observance of **Baisieji Birželio Įvykiai** or **Tragiškasis Birželis** has become a grim annual reminder of the genocide that befell the Lithuanian Nation. The People of the Book keep reminding themselves and the world of the Holocaust. Lacking the financial resources, the talents, and techniques of modern communications commanded by the People of the Book, the Lithuanians gather and lament among themselves the affliction of genocide that befell their parents, children, brothers, relatives, and friends.

Of 20th century coinage, the word **genocide** means the deliberate and systematic destruction of a people, nation, or followers of a religion. Beginning with the Armenians in the 1900's and continuing to the present with the wholesale massacre of Com-bodians by their Communist regime, the twentieth century has truly earned the name of the "age of ideological fanaticism and systematic butchery". It was Lithuania's misfortune to fall victim to a threefold genocide, that of the Soviets, followed by the Nazis, and again followed by the Soviets.

The "Terrible June Days," "The Tragic June," or simply, "The June Days" designate not only the loss of Lithuania's independence on June 15, 1940, but also the genocidal practices of the Soviet Russians against the Lithuanian nation. This practice taking on more fashionable "cultural" and "corrective psychotherapeutic methods" has continued to this day.

What are the losses that the Soviets have caused? It is difficult to tally with precise accuracy. Furthermore, we live in a callous age which reduces human losses to abstract statistics. Nonetheless, lest we forget, a rollcall of our dead is our duty.

As early as July 20, 1940 the Soviets arrested and eliminated 2,000 prominent Lithuanian political and civic leaders as a "pre-election precaution." The "Terrible June days" occurred on June 14 through 20, 1941 when the NKVD arrested and deported to Siberia 34,260 men, women, and children. Between August 1940 and June 1941 the Soviets "repatriated" 54,000 to Germany. Five thousand innocent people were slaughtered by the retreating Red Army in June 1941. As a result of the USSR-Lublin Government Agreement, 180,000 people were deported to Poland between 1944 and 1946. During the 1944 - 1954 partisan war some 30,000 to 50,000 patriotic men and women perished in the uneven struggle. The collectivization and Sovietization of Lithuania, 1944 - 1951, required the deportation or liquidation of 570,000 Lithuanians.

In summation, the Lithuanian Nation lost **895,260** men, women and children at the hands of the Soviet Russians for the simple reason that these people fostered values dear to the Lithuanian character. The result of this genocide was such that the number of Lithuanians in Soviet Lithuania reached the 1940 figure only after 30 years. This is why Lithuanians mourn in June.

**Algirdas Budreckis**



Soviet repression in Lithuania has reached alarming proportions, according to a source close to the Lithuanian Helsinki Group. Show trials and draconic sentences are used to intimidate and silence the country's widespread nationalist and religious movement.

The source warns of an impending show trial for **Viktoras Petkus**, a member of the Lithuanian Public Group to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Agreements. Petkus was arrested Aug. 23, 1977 in Vilnius, the capital, together with **Antanas Terleckas** and **Feliks Serebov**, a dissident from Moscow. Petkus had previously spent 1.5 years in the Pravieniškiai labor camp.

After the arrest of Petkus, the Lithuanian Helsinki Group is left with three active members: **Ona Lukauskaitė-Poškienė**, 72-year-old poetess; the Rev. **Karolis Garuckas**; and **Eitanas Finkelšteinas**, a physicist. Another member of the Helsinki Group, poet Tomas Venclova, was allowed to emigrate to the United States early last year. The authorities obviously aim to extinguish the Helsinki Group entirely. **ELTA**

**Balys Gajauskas**, a veteran activist for human rights, was sentenced April 14, 1978 in Vilnius to 10 years of severe regime camps and five years of exile for "antsoviet agitation and propaganda." His actual "crime" has consisted of collecting historical and archival materials on the Lithuanian antsoviet guerilla war (1944-1952) and of distributing money from the "Solzhenitsyn Fund" to former prisoners and their families. A friend of Alexander Ginzburg, a noted human rights activist arrested last year in Moscow, Gajauskas has already survived 25 years of Soviet concentration camps. **ELTA**

**ELTA** Information Service of New Yorke provides excerpts from issue 9 of **Aušra**, an underground newspaper in Lithuania, on last autumn's demonstrations in Vilnius against the occupation of Lithuania.

"In the early morning of Oct. 7, 1977, the USSR and LSSR flags were hoisted at each house in Vilnius... That day a new USSR constitution was confirmed in Moscow. That evening in the Vilnius Žalgiris stadium, the **Žalgiris** soccer team of Vilnius won a game against Dvina of Vitebsk. All 20,000 seats in the stadium were filled. The victory of the Lithuanian soccer players against a Russian team roused the spectators to a display of great enthusiasm, which soon turned into a sporadic eruption of national emotions.

"The numerous policemen (milicininkai) and KGB (secret police) in the stadium proved to be helpless in their efforts to restrain the aroused spectators. The crows poured out of the stadium... and moved toward the Green Bridge, where it encountered a cordon

of police of various ranks, who tried to prevent the crowd from entering the central streets. This obstacle was easily breached and... **the demonstrators** continued along Lenin Avenue... They **were shouting slogans: 'Rusians, get out of Lithuania! Freedom for Lithuania!'**... Traffic was blocked... buses were pushed back. The demonstrators were singing Lithuanian songs, including the National Anthem. At the KGB's headquarters, the demonstrators were met by a strong contingent of armed police, KGB agents, and MVD soldiers, who split up the crowd and pushed it into side streets... Many people were arrested. They were dragged to cars and taken to an assembly area... where they were cruelly beaten. Some were released probably because the authorities did not want to fill the prisons with hundreds of arrested youths and thus give too much publicity to the events... So many were seized that there would not have been enough room in prisons for them. After the crowd was dispersed, the hospital... near Lenin Square was jammed with injured people. Among them were quite a few KGB people with black marks under their eyes.

"... The top authorities were extremely irritated. Some high KGB officials were punished for improper preparation for the "soccer match"...

"Two days later, Oct. 10, the Žalgiris team scored a 2:1 victory against the Iskra team from Smolensk... The many thousands of spectators felt another surge of pride: at least in soccer Lithuanians are defeating Russians! This time the authorities were differently prepared. Several hundred policemen and about as many auxiliary policemen (draugovininkai) were stationed in the stadium." But this time too the crowds rallied together and moved toward the center of the city, shouting "nonsoviet" slogans. The police and the KGB units were this time reinforced by the MVD division from Suvorov Street. The first big clash took place in Cathedral Square. KGB agents in plainclothes handled the demonstrators with excessive brutality. Some police cars were overturned.

"Despite the concerted efforts of the police, the crowds penetrated the Lenin Avenue, moving as far as Chernyahovski Square and the Hotel Vilnius." Many windows were broken, including those of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party. The crowd was finally dispersed in Chernyahovski Square and many demonstrators were arrested. **Slogans echoed during the clashes: "Down with the Russians! Freedom for Lithuania! Freedom for political prisoners!"** In many cases, the demonstrators shouting slogans wore scarves across their faces to conceal themselves from the KGB men. "The fiercest fighters in the crowd were those who had been beaten up on the eve of the proclamation of the new USSR constitution." The students found out to be window breakers were punished in their schools. Also penalized were office managers whose employees took part in the



demonstration. Party members whose children were seized have suffered reprisals.

"Of the many arrested, 44 were detained for a longer period. Among them were numerous Russians, a fact that caused much annoyance to the KGB, most probably because it prevented them from initiating political cases against the others. The crowd was filmed by concealed cameras and many persons thus recognized were later called in for questioning.

"Several days after the second soccer game, office and factory managers as well Communist party secretaries were called in for briefings at the city's party district committees . . . An admission was made of insufficient preparation for the Oct. 7 game . . . Many university students are threatened with expulsion and with draft into the army . . ."

The authorities prepared themselves much better for the next game . . . The game between Žalgiris and Spartak from Nalchik, originally scheduled for Nov. 5, was moved to Nov. 8. In addition, the game was to be played in the daytime, not in the evening . . . More than 1,000 tickets were allotted to the police and the KGB while others were distributed to various offices and factories. The latter, in turn, had to make lists of reliable individuals who would see the game . . . Those lists were then checked and corrected by the party committee . . . The recipients of tickets were warned that they would be punished if they failed to appear in the stadium. Yet some gave away their tickets to real fans or spent their time elsewhere . . . This time the stadium was not overcrowded as during the previous games . . . Students were allowed inside only with their teachers and had to sit together with them.

The fans had to show their tickets two or three times to the guards even before they reached the gate of the stadium. Behind some barricades there were uniformed officials with specially trained dogs. Draugovinkai (auxiliary police) sat at both ends of each bench in the stadium. Groups of police, equipped with walkie-talkies, were stationed in passageways and observed the spectators' behavior. Many real fans, who could not get inside, were standing outside the stadium. "An army unit, afraid of assault, encircled the stadium."

The game ended with a 1:0 victory for Žalgiris, but the departing crowds were subdued and tense. All along the main routes special posts were manned by police and auxiliary police. Yellow police cars were waiting in the side streets. The army detachment was the last to leave the stadium. Police with white helmets patrolled Dzeržinskis Street. Vilnius looked like a city under siege. Despite all the preparations, some sporadic incidents occurred.

Vilnius sports events have always been a headache to the authorities. Several years ago the controlled press accused sports fans of "hooliganism"

because they rooted for foreign teams against the Russians. For a while Vilnius was off-limits to international sports events.

## THE HOMELAND

The history of medieval Lithuania has some brilliant Calvinist pages on the Age of Reformation, mostly connected with the noble Radvila family of Biržai, particularly with Prince Kristupas II Radvila (1585-1640). Nobles began to send their sons to the Calvinist university at Marburg, Germany (1609 - 1620) and a plan to publish a Bible in Lithuanian was projected. In his well-known book *Žemaičių Vyskupystė* (The Diocese of Žemaitija) Bishop Motiejus Valančius culled 30 names of refugee Scots from the Kėdainiai Calvinist parish in 1637. For instance: Dzemeson (Jameson), Peterson, Ramsey, Gordon, Knox, Levingston, and others. This is brought out by Paul Rėklaitis in an article in the cultural journal *Aidai* (Echoes) published in Brooklyn, N.Y. The authorities in Lithuania have converted the ancient Calvinist church into a hall for a local school's sports events but maintain for exhibition purposes the underground burial vaults of the Radvila family. V. Š.

## EVENTS

The Chicago Television Reading Program in January combined reading and watching television. For their collaboration on the project the **Chicago Sun-Time** and WBBM-TV received certificates of appreciation from the **Lithuanian American Republic League of Illinois**. The **Sun-Times** printed the script of the CBS-TV drama "The Defection of Simas Kudirka", and distributed 200,000 additional scripts to area higher schools as a stimulus to reading. At the Lithuanian American Republican League annual awards dinner, Myron Bilas of WBBM-TV's advertising department and Kenneth Towers, **Sun-Times** assistant managing editor, were feted by Anatole Milunas, the League's president, and Algis A. Reigs, executive vice president of the League.

An exhibition of Lithuanian artifacts was displayed at the Lauinger Library of **Georgetown University**, Washington, D.C. from February 13 through 27. Part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Lithuanian Republic this exhibit included rare amber mosaics and jewelry, woodcarvings, paintings, costumes and other Lithuanica. On Sunday, February 26 at Georgetown University in the New South Faculty Lounge, there was a reception. The Honorable Cliff Brady, State Department, presented a brief address on human rights



in Lithuania. Elena Jurgéla provided a musical program afterwards. The Lithuanian Exhibition was organized by Eva Migonis, President of the Local Knights of Lithuania Council, Ernest C. Raskauskas, Jr., Exhibit director, and Dr. Biruté Vileišis, exhibit curator.

Among the papers read at the third annual meeting of the New England Slavic Association, April 14-15, at Campus Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., of interests to Lithuanians were "The Experiment in Co-existence: the Uniate and Orthodox Churches in Poland-Lithuania" by Frank Sysyn of the Harvard University Ukrainian Center. Something of interest was Mark O'Connor's (Boston College) paper "Czartoryski as Curator of the Wilna Education District". **V. Š.**

Prof. **Frank R. Šilbajoris** chaired a panel on Leo Tolstoy at the Midwest Slavic Conference at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana on April 14-16. No other Lithuanians or papers on Baltic themes were scheduled. **V. Š.**

The **Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies** lists over 750 members in its 1977 Directory. The AABS publishes a semi-annual **Journal of Baltic Studies**, and an irregular Newsletter. The index of the 1970-1975 contents of the **Journal** shows a variety of articles on the languages, literature, and historical experiences of these three Baltic nations, from oil discoveries in Lithuania and Latvia to the Lithuanian Nominative Plural in -ys and us, besides reviews of various books on Baltic themes. The membership dues are \$29 annually which includes subscription to the **Journal** and **Newsletter**. **V.Š.**

The Most Rev. J. Carroll McCormick, Bishop of Scranton, Pa., in a February letter to pastors of Lithuanian parishes in the diocese, urged support for those living in Lithuania, a martyr nation, and asked that special collections be taken up on February 18 and 19 in these parishes to assist Lithuanian Religious Aid, Inc. for those suffering unjust oppression. Msgr. **John F. Boll**, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre, was the treasurer for the drive.

The Worcester Lithuanian Boy and Girl Scouts sponsored their traditional spring festival, known as **Kaziuko Mugė** on Sunday, March 19th in the Lithuanian cultural center of the east, Maironis Park. The opening ceremonies were at noon on that Palm Sunday with many guests waiting for the doors to open to see and choose from the array of handiwork in Lithuanian folk art motifs, made by the boys and girls themselves.

As one walked past the fine displays in the main ballroom, one could see wayside crosses, and other articles made of wood, artistically decorated Easter eggs in the ancient margučiai style, handwoven pieces, flowers of the season, and many other delights. Throughout the day Lithuanian foods and drinks were sampled while friends from throughout New England enjoyed the cordial atmosphere. There were also displays of rare Lithuanian coins and stamps, which drew much attention. From all accounts a fine time was had by all. This year the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian scouts will be observed. All money realized from this festival has been set aside to help send the Worcester boy and girl scouts to the VI National Jamboree this August. **BVM**

Council 144 (Anthracite Council) sponsored the annual St. Casimir's Communion and the Mid-Atlantic District Meeting of the Knights of Lithuania on March 12th. The St. Casimir's Day Mass was held at the oldest Lithuanian church in the U.S., St. George Church in Shenandoah, Pa. The Communion brunch followed at the newly-built Our Lady of Šiluva parish hall in Maizeville, Pa. The Mid-Atlantic vusiness meeting was also held there. The speaker at the breakfast was **Jonas Jurašas**, the Lithuanian dissident and stage director. The MAD District of the Knights of Lithuania includes councils in New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C.

**Grandinėlė**, Lithuanian Folk Dancers of Cleveland, are celebrating their 25th anniversary this year. A special commemoration ball was held on April 8th at the Slovenian Auditorium, Cleveland. The history of Grandinėlė is closely knit with the career of its director **Liudas Sagys**. In 1953 he organized Grandinėlė's Ensemble and since then hundreds of high school and college students have participated in the activities of the group. Under Sagys' direction Grandinėlė has grown steadily and has won acclaim internationally for graceful and fresh interpretations of the Lithuanian folk dances. The major goal of the company has been to reach out beyond the Lithuanian community for new audiences, new experiences. Grandinėlė has performed in major cities of the United States and Canada. In 1970 the group toured Columbia and Venezuela. Though the rhythms, music, steps and stories of the Lithuanian folk dances were new to the South American audiences, their response was overwhelming. In the summer of 1972 the young dancers went to Europe. Their concerts in England and West Germany were filmed by television for nationwide broadcasting. The highlight of the tour was an audience with Pope Paul VI in Rome. After the European trip Ralph Perk, Mayor of Cleveland, proclaimed a day in Grandinėlė's honor and praised the group for it's artistic and ambassadorial contributions to the city.

The year Grandinėlė is ready again to cross another





Grandinèle — Lithuanian Folk Dancers

ocean to reach Australia, the cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The touring ensemble consists of 40 dancers and 7 musicians directed by Jonas Pažemis. For more information write: Mrs. Alexandra Sagys, Manager, Grandinèle Lithuanian Folk Dancers, 1620 Curry Dr., Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124.

A **Chicago metropolitan Lithuanian center**, located in Marquette Park, has been proposed. "I would like to recommend that all of the metropolitan Lithuanian organizations get together and select one of our local Marquette Park area large buildings for the purpose of consolidating their offices and representations in one centralized structure," said W. Harold Kamar, president of the Marquette Park Civic Association. "In our immediate Marquette Park community there must be dozens of small clubs and associations that could consider this proposition and therefore cut down their operating costs by unnecessary duplication of facilities and efforts, added Mr. Kamar.

#### PERSONALITIES

On December 15, 1977 His Excellency **Charles Alexander Salatka** was installed as Archbishop of Oklahoma City. The former Bishop of Marquette, Mich., and Honorary Member of the Knights of Lithuania, His Excellency is the first Lithuanian American to be named Archbishop. When Charles A. Salatka was consecrated bishop in 1961 he had the distinction of being the first Lithuanian bishop in America. The Knights of Lithuania National President **Anthony Miner** attended Archbishop Salatka's formal installation and the related reception in Oklahoma City on December 15, 1977. During the festivities Mr. Miner presented the Archbishop with a gift — a replica of the painting of Our Lady of Vilnius, done in amber stones — on behalf of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Lithuania.

**Anna Klizas Margo** of Saint Clair, Pa., secretary of Anthracite Council 114, Knights of Lithuania, was





**Archbishop Charles A. Salatka  
Blesses His Faithful**

selected as "Knight of the Year" during the Mid-Atlantic District Spring Convention of the Knights of Lithuania held over the March 11-12 weekend. When Anna Wargo was named as "Knight of the Year" she was presented with a gift from the Supreme Council Vice President Phillip Skabeikis of New York. She is a District trustee and chaired last year's Lithuanian Day Committee in Lakewood Park, Pa. Knights attended from Scranton, Forest CKITY, Pittston, New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, D.C. The Anthracite Council, of which Bernice Mikavavage is president, was host for the event held at St. Casimir's Hall, Saint Clair, Pa.

**Dr. Albert Yurkstas** of Quincy, Mass., professor and chairman of the Department of Complete Denture Prosthetics at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine (TUSDM), has been selected as the 1978 recipient of the International Association for Dental Research (IADR) Prosthodontics Award. The presentation was made to Dr. Yurkstas during the March 16 - 19 IADR meeting in Washington, D.C. Dr. Yurkstas earned his D.M.D. degree Magna cum Laude at TUSDM in 1949 and an M.S. degree in prosthetics from TUSDM in 1956. He joined the TUSDM faculty as a research associate in 1949, progressing to an assistant professorship in prosthetics in 1954, and associate professorship in 1956 and professor and chairman in

1960. He was director of clinics from 1963 to 1965. Dr. Yurkstas currently is doing research in oral cytology; denture esthetics; factors influencing the longevity of abutment teeth and the accuracy of various maxillo-facial determinations. He is a past president of the Robert R. Andrews Society, Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the national dental honors society, the Greater New York Academy of Prosthodontics and the Northeastern Prosthodontic Society. He is a member of numerous other professional societies, including the IADR American Dental Association, American Prosthodontic Society Executive Council, American Academy of Dental Science, American College of Dentists, International College of Dentists and the Academy of Denture Prosthetics. Not to sound trite, BRIDGES is proud to number Dr. Yurkstas as an early subscriber to our newsletter.

**Stephen Anaya**, a graphic artist from Los Angeles, became the first native-born American to hold a one-man show in Lithuania since the Soviets took over this Baltic nation. His month-long exhibition of 14 etchings in downtown Vilnius in February drew thousands of curious Lithuanians to view that Anaya calls "a sort of mysticism and fantastic realism." The exhibition came about when Lithuanian artists suggested to the sojourner that he display his "strange looking etchings." It took some doing to overcome bureaucratic red tape (for example, no artist shall display his works unless he has a printed catalogue.) How did Mr. Anaya, a UCLA graduate with a master of arts, get to Lithuania? "It sort of just happened," said Anaya. "My wife, Liucija Baskauskas, who is a professor of ethnography and a Lithuanian-born American, received a grant under a government exchange program to study old Lithuanian customs. I just kind of tagged along."



**Audrey Butway** (Audronė Meilė Butvydaitė) is a face that will be remembered. A business trip took Miss



Butway around the world last summer, stopping in China, Japan, Egypt and many European cities. This photo of her appeared in leading fashion magazines: **Fashions of the Times** (August), **Vogue** (September); **Bazaar** (September); **Town and Country** (September); The New Yorker (September), and **Glamour** (October).

Young Americans for Freedom, the leading and best-known conservative youth organization, has picked **Simas Kudirka** as the recipient of its annual Freedom Award. The YAF, along with Lithuanian Americans, raised a furor when Kudirka was handed back to the Russians seven years ago. The former sailor, now one of the most popular and effective broadcasters of the Lithuanian cause, was honored at YAF's convention at Tarrytown, N.Y., on March 31 - April 2.

The Brandenburg Ensemble, founded by Frank Salomon, brings together some of the country's finest concert artists and chamber music players, under the inspired direction of **Alexander Schneider**. Mr. Schneider, conductor and violinist, has performed at all of the world's great music centers. He has conducted his own orchestra in his New School Concert Series in New York, at Carnegie Hall and at Dumbarton Oaks. Alexander Schneider was born in Vilnius, Lithuania.

**Helen Johnson**

**Assisted by Multimedia Center of the University of California and sponsored by California Institute of Research and Education, Berkeley, Dr. Victor Kaupas** has begun the production of a motion picture and TV documentary. In its first series, the documentary features the demise of Hitler's 1000-Year Reich. Unearthing new facts and circumstances the documentary sheds new light also on the infamous "Secret Protocol" of the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939 that was so fateful to the Baltic States and Eastern Europe. Baltic refugee camps, documents show, were filled with uprooted people — mostly from Lithuania — who had either been deported by Hitler to Germany as slave labor, or had escaped west from the hands of Stalin's military. The filmmaker is Dr. Kaupas who was eyewitness to the events. (He lived in Germany during the entire Hitler era as a student, foreign correspondent, diplomat, and finally Gestapo prisoner. Speaking of his task as filmmaker and producer of the documentary film, Dr. Kaupas said: "A meaningful contribution to World War II history of Lithuania, I believe, the documentary can also be, in the area of international public opinion, a piece of cogent evidence in the plea for the restoration of Lithuania's independence". Further information may be obtained by writing to:

California Institute of Research and Education, 851 Gelston Pl., El Cerrito, Cal. 94530 (telephone (415)-526-7354).

**Michael Budrys** of the **Chicago Tribune**, a prize-winning photographer, went to Poland and the **Tribune's** correspondent in Warsaw toured the country, sending news dispatches with pictures to his newspaper. **V.Š.**

A 76-year old Lithuanian-Canadian, who came to that country in 1929, **Stasys Rukšys**, of Stony Creek, Ontario, won a million dollars in the Loto Canada Lottery. He divided the money with his son-in-law, daughter, and their two daughters, because he had promised to do so, if he won. **V.Š.**

## BOOKS

Lithuanian lore is preserved in a book by Vytautas F. Beliajus. Vyts (as he is known to his friends) immigrated to the United States in 1923 and currently lives in Denver, where he publishes the folklore magazine "Viltis". For almost half a century, he has devoted his energies to maintaining the folk heritage of his native Lithuania. "ONA: A Collection of Short Stories" consists of nine short stories written prior to 1930. Each story focuses on the microcosm of village life during a time when Lithuania was caught in the maelstrom of German occupation, Bolshevik attacks and Polish incursions (1918-1921). Written in narrative style, the stories are grim and tragic. Based on real incidents, they reflect a period of abject terror in the life of the young author. The book is available for \$5 from V. F. Beliajus, P.O. Box 1226, Denver, Colo. 80201.

Rev. **Stasys Yla**, chaplain at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Putnam, Conn., and author of 30 books, has recently published a 384 page book in Lithuanian on Bishop Jurgis Matulaitis whose beatification is being processed at the Vatican. **V.Š.**

## IN APPRECIATION

**The staff of BRIDGES extends its sincere thanks to the following persons for their financial donations made in addition to the regular subscription feeds:**

**Antanas Andriulionis**, Boston, Mass. — \$10.

**Lithuanian American Community, Bushwick Chapter**, 341 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, N.Y. — \$50.

**Mečys Valiukėnas**, Chicago, Ill. — \$10.





The Detroit Lithuanian folk dance ensemble Šilainė during an April 2 performance in their hometown.

BRIDGES — LITHUANIAN AMERICAN NEWSLETTER is published monthly by the Lithuanian American Community of the USA, Inc. Managing Editor: Algirdas Budreckis; Members of the Editorial Board: Mykolas Drunga, Vytautas Jurgėla, Gintaras Karosas, Eduardas Meilus, Jr., Algirdas Mitkus, Viktoras Stankus, Vytautas Širvydas, Marytė Bizinkauskaitė. Entered as Third Class Matter at the Post Office in Boston, Mass. Subscription rates: \$3.00 for one year. Editorial and Subscriptions Address: P. O. Box 9061, Boston, MA. 02114.

After 5 Days, Return to

**Bridges - Lithuanian American Newsletter**

c/o DARBININKAS  
341 Highland Blvd.  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207

Non-Profit Org.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Permit No. 5417

Romas Sakadolskis  
2532 W. 46 Pl.  
Chicago, IL 60632

99 790152