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BRIDGES IS PUBLISHED BY THE LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF THE U.S.A., INC. THROUGH THIS NEWSLETTER, THE PUBLISHERS HOPE TO RE-ESTABLISH TIES BETWEEN THE DETACHED, MOBILE LITHUANIAN-AMERICANS AND THEIR LITHUANIAN HERITAGE BY PRESENTING ITEMS ON LITHUANIAN CULTURE, CONDITIONS IN THE HOMELAND, EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES IN AMERICA, AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF ALL WHO SUBSCRIBE TO THE IDEA THAT LITHUANIA DESIRES TO BE AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE NATION AGAIN.

THE FOURTH LITHUANIAN WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Lithuanian World Youth Congresses are held about every four years. The first two took place in North America, the third in South America, and the fourth, the latest, in Europe. Each congress is planned in two parts: a camp which stresses social and cultural activities, and which is open to all Lithuanian youth; and a more formal conference in which elected delegates discuss the pressing problems of young Lithuanians around the world. This article, the first of a series, is about the camp which this year was held in England.

In all, about 430 young Lithuanians from 13 countries gathered at the 600-acre campus of St. Mary's College in Strawberry Hill where the camp was held. Over half, 64%, were female. The ages ranged from 14 to 34, although the average was 20 years (and six months). The United States had the largest contingent with over half of all participants. Canadians made up about one-fifth of the camp and, in decreasing order, West Germany, England, Australia, Brazil, France, Argentina, Italy, Sweden, Uruguay, Colombia, and Venezuela provided the rest. The fact that North Americans made up all but one-quarter of the camp pointed out the fact that Europeans are not as well structured into groups and do not have as much experience with congresses or camps as Lithuanian-Americans or Lithuanian-Canadians. The shortage of young British-Lithuanians among the ranks of organizers also became apparent.

The daily routine at the camp consisted of many sign-up groups that offered instruction and practice in Lithuanian weaving, language, poetry and literature, folk dancing, cultural history, and even photography. There were also discussions about Lithuanian architecture and the Chronicles of the Catholic Church in Lithuania with a representative of Keston College's Center for the Study of Religion and Communism. There was a group writing and publishing the camp's newspaper, as well.

Lectures and symposiums were another major part of the program. Guest lecturers included Professors Aleksandras Štomas from London, and Rimvydas Šilbajoris from Ohio. Author Icchokas Meras from Israel and poet Kazys Bradūnas from Chicago read selections from their works. One well-attended event was a symposium about trips to



Lithuania. Arvydas Žygas, a delegate from Cicero, Illinois, described his many visits to Punkskas, a "very Lithuanian" town on the northeastern corner of present-day Poland. Petras Kisielius, also from Cicero, described events during his participation at summer courses sponsored annually by the faculty of Vilnius University and the communist government in Lithuania. Kisielius encouraged members of the audience to apply for acceptance in the courses, but he also described the problems people have had with the authorities in Lithuania.

Evenings provided a varied fare, from talent shows, socials, and camp fires, to a traditional Lithuanian "wedding" staged by a combination of activity groups and directed by Elena Bradūnas of Washington, D.C. The wedding demonstrated many colorful but long-forgotten wedding customs that Miss Bradūnas urged the audience to remember and incorporate into their own weddings.

Before coming to Europe, several delegations had set up appointments at their national embassies so that the delegates could express their concerns about Lithuania to the diplomats. All of the delegations, including the one from the U.S., were courteously received, but some receptions proved to be more informative than others.

During the weekend, the camp-goers were all bussed to London for a special concert at Queen Elizabeth Hall. The program included flutist Petras Odonis and pianist Raminta Lampsatyte, both from West Germany; Volungė, a women's octet from Toronto; and Gintaras, the Lithuanian Folk Ensemble from Montreal. The concert drew a large audience of British-Lithuanians who then joined the congressional group in a march to the Cenotaph, England's Tomb to the Unknown Soldier. Each delegation marched behind its country's flag in a long procession line that was accompanied by London police who stopped traffic on the busy downtown streets to allow the marchers to pass.

That evening, a dance was held at the Kensington Town Hall, an occasion for everyone to get decked out in their finest. The band played well but failed to draw much of the audience out onto the dance floor. A young delegate from South America decided to take the initiative, so he borrowed a guitar and offered a lively rendition of "La Bomba." This not only packed the floor with dancers but inspired the band to pick up the beat on their own selections as well.

Sunday, July 15, saw the camp's participants bussed into London once more, this time to attend a celebration of Holy Mass at the breathtaking Brompton Oratory, an Italian Baroque-style edifice built in 1884. Mass was concelebrated by Bishop Antanas Deksnys, Father Antanas Saulaitis of Chicago, Father Kornelijus Bučmys of New York, and Father V. Šarka of West Germany. The hymns sung by nearly a thousand Lithuanian throats resonated impressively throughout the great hall. Before Mass, Prof. Vytenis Vasyliūnas had given an organ recital.

The preceding paragraphs cover the major events at the first half of the IV Lithuanian World Congress. As this series continues, the results of the delegates conference in West Germany will be covered, the Congress' strengths and weaknesses will be probed, and the relevance of these events to our lives as Lithuanian-Americans, to the lives of our counterparts throughout the world, and to the lives of our brothers and sisters in Lithuania will be highlighted.

Linas Kojelis,
Delegate to the IV Lithuanian
World Youth Congress

(This article is a condensed version of one which appeared in the November issue of *Garsas*, the monthly newspaper of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America. The author, Linas Kojelis, is originally from Santa Monica, California, but now lives and works in Washington, D.C. He is presently on the Political Affairs Committee of the Executive Board of the World Lithuanian Youth Association, based in Chicago, Illinois. — ed.)



Prof. Alexandras Štomas, one of the lecturers featured during the camp in England. Photo by R. Kynas



The bridal couple (Kristina Raciūnaitė and Paulius Bernotas) in the traditional "wedding" staged during the camp in England at the IVth Lithuanian World Youth Congress.

Photo by R. Stirbys



The U.S. delegation standing with officials of the American embassy in London, England. In the front row wearing the dark suit is Michael Marine, Special Asst. to the Ambassador; to his left is Roberta Booker Jones, Special Asst. to the Deputy Consul General; and to her left is Violeta Abariūtė, head of the U.S. delegation. Photo by R. Stirbys

COMMUNITY WITH A CAPITAL "C"

The Public Affairs Council of Bendruomenė receives many inquiries from Americans seeking various types of information about Lithuania and Lithuanians. In the fall of 1979, Bendruomenė received an interesting request from a writer who was preparing a book about the Nazi genocide of the Jews during World War II. One of the characters in the book was to be a Lithuanian SS soldier (*Schutzstaffel* — elite Nazi troops who formed Hitler's personal bodyguards and secret police). The would-be author stated that he was having problems finding bibliographic information about Lithuanian SS legions and he asked Bendruomenė for help. An answer was prepared by Dr. Algimantas Budreckis, vice-president of Bendruomenė and former editor of *Bridges*. Dr. Budreckis explained that of all the republics occupied by Hitler during the war, Lithuanians, Poles, and Greeks were the only groups which did not form SS legions. Dr. Budreckis supported his answer with copious references and bibliographic sources, since documented refutation of

the Lithuanian-SS myth is apparently not in short supply. Having set the writer straight, it can be assumed that he will be more careful and stick to historical facts when completing his book, which is not something that can be said for the screenwriters of the television movie "Holocaust" which aired some seasons ago.

★ ★ ★

A banquet in support of the Carter/Mondale ticket sponsored by the Pennsylvania Carter/Mondale Finance Committee took place on December 5th, 1979 at the prestigious, newly opened Fairmont Hotel in Philadelphia. Several Lithuanian-Americans and Bendruomenė members were present, among them **Rimas Česonis**, who had worked on the initial Carter/Mondale campaign four years ago.

Although the special guest, Vice President Walter F. Mondale, could not be present due to the situation with the American hostages in Iran, his place was taken by **William Miller**, Finance Secretary, and Transportation Department Secretary **Neil Goldschmidt**. The Lithuanian-Americans had an opportunity to speak to Secretary Miller and were pleasantly surprised to find him knowledgeable about the Lithuanian situation and the current state of the Lithuanian legation. Secretary Miller's sense of awareness apparently comes from having a White Russian (Byelorussian) for a wife.

Invocations by representatives of the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths were said before the banquet began. Father **Kajetonas Sakalauskas**, of St. Andrew's parish in Philadelphia, was the Catholic representative. His non-standard blessing caught the attention of the banquet-goers as he prayed for political prisoners and victims of human rights violations.



Lithuanian-Americans from Philadelphia who attended the fund-raising banquet for the Carter/Mondale re-election campaign. Seated from the left: Feliksas Andriūnas, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller, Romas Veitas (from Boston), and Teresė Gečienė, Chairman of the Philadelphia District of Bendruomenė. Standing from the left: Rimas Česonis, Danutė Pliuškonytė, Kęstutis Pliuškonis, Co-chairman of Phila. Bendruomenė, and Roma Česonienė.

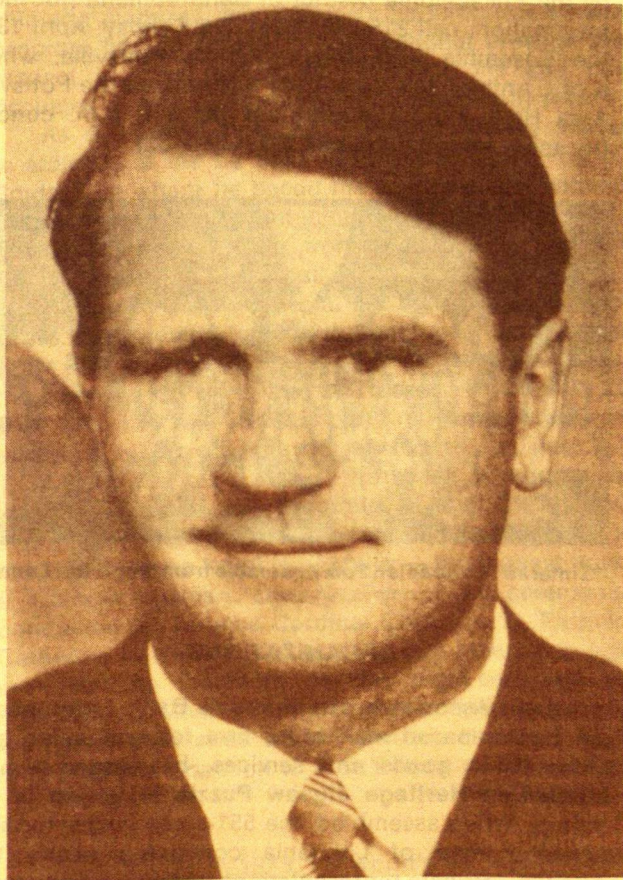
THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

In press reports issued in early November, it was disclosed that Soviet security police had arrested three dissident activists and had searched the apartments of many others in what Western diplomatic sources considered could be the beginning of a pre-Olympic crackdown. The three arrested were Tatyana Velikanova, a mathematician and veteran of the Moscow dissident movement, Gleb Yakunin, a dissident Russian Orthodox priest, and Lithuanian nationalist **Antanas Terleckas**, an economist and historian who has been involved in publishing underground journals in Lithuania.

Terleckas has been involved with Lithuanian human rights and national rights causes for some years. As a youth, Terleckas saw nothing wrong with the Soviet Union's occupation of Lithuania, to the extent that it would impose order and peace, and that Stalin would look after the people's welfare. He even joined the Communist Youth Organization (the Komsomols) because he wanted to live in accordance with the Soviet Constitution, to be a good citizen of the Soviet state and a loyal son of his native land, Lithuania. However, Terleckas soon found it impossible to be a good Soviet citizen and a good Lithuanian at the same time. The KGB first began to terrorize him in 1945 when he refused to become a police informer by spying on his compatriots and peers. Over the course of thirty years, he was often interrogated, beaten, imprisoned, sentenced to psychiatric hospitals, and harassed in all other aspects of his life. Despite official interference in his studies at the university, he managed to earn degrees in economics and history. Even so, the KGB would not permit him to work anywhere but as a museum guard.

In 1975 Terleckas sent an open letter to J. V. Andropov, Chairman of the Committee for State Security of the U.S.S.R. (Chief of the Soviet Secret Police, the KGB). In the letter, Terleckas detailed the many violations of his rights that had occurred over the years and asked that Andropov call off the harassment. The result was more arrests, more interrogations, more harassment of himself and his family. In 1977, his apartment was searched by 15 KGB agents. He was arrested and accused of "agitating Latvians and Estonians in a visit to Riga." He was pressured to testify against Viktoras Petkus, who had been arrested at about the same time. Instead, Terleckas attended Petkus' trial as an observer. He subsequently signed letters to protest the treatment of Romas Ragaišis and Angelė Paškauskienė, two other Lithuanian rights activists. In 1979, he was one of the 45 Balts to sign the petition condemning the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and demanding the restoration of Lithuania's independence.

In a disturbing footnote, when the arrest of Velikanova, Yakunin, and Terleckas was disclosed by the western press last November, all major American newspapers carried wire service or special correspondent dispatches that gave brief biographies about all three activists. All major newspapers except *The New York Times*, that is. The *Times*' account was headlined "Two Dissidents in Moscow Reported Seized by Police." The article gave brief information about Velikanova and Yakunin, but nothing about Terleckas. Reuters news service which provided the story to *The New York Times* had included a paragraph on Terleckas at the end of its dispatch, a paragraph which appeared in other newspapers that carry Reuters. When pressed for comment in New York City, a *Times* spokesperson replied that the Terleckas paragraph had been dropped "because of space limitations." *The New York Times*... isn't that the newspaper with the slogan, "All the news that fits?" With friends like the *N.Y. Times*, who needs the KGB?



Lithuanian nationalist Antanas Terleckas in an early photograph. The photo is taken from a copy of "Respect My Rights," Terleckas' appeal to Andropov of the KGB, as published by the Lithuanian World Community in 1976.

IN LITHUANIA

The **Personals** column of Soviet magazines seems to have come of age, according to an AP release published in a recent issue of *The Grand Rapids Press*. The article, entitled "Soviet singles turn to 'love ads,'" describes how Soviet journals are now taking ads from the lonely-hearted who are in search of companionship or a mate. The article indicates that Soviet editors initially came up with the idea in response to the growing population of single adults behind the Iron Curtain, but that they shied away from the idea of placing personal classifieds in their pages. Then the **Lithuanian magazine** *Family* started publishing "Love Ads" every month at the equivalent of \$7.50 each. There were some problems at first, such as with the widow who got swamped with responses when her ad indicated she had a car, a four-room apartment, and a brick garage — material possessions which put her into the upper classes and marked her as very desirable. But the start-up problems were worked out and the immense popularity of the ads persuaded many other Soviet journals to follow suit. Ad space for these classifieds is typically limited and the waiting list for *Family* is over a year long. Nevertheless, with a response rate of about 10 anxious replies per ad, the Personals column seems destined to become a social institution.

★ ★ ★

Lithuanian industry has been involved in the staging preparations for the farcical **Moscow Summer Olympics** to be held during the summer of 1980. Besides a variety of small products and souvenirs that will be manufactured in Lithuania, her contribution will be massive. Together with Leningrad, the Šiauliai Television Factory is producing all the equipment and electronic gear to be used by the Soviet Union during the Olympics. All the machinery which will be used to broadcast the games has already been presented to Moscow. Furniture for the Olympic village has been produced by the Venta factory and leather works in Lithuania have produced 17 different types of apparel stamped with the official Olympic symbol.

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On July 23-27, 1979, the Soviet Union staged **war maneuvers on Lithuanian soil**. According to provisions of the Helsinki Accords, they invited representatives of all signatories of the Act as observers, including the United States. However, in order not to violate government policy on non-recognition of the annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union, neither the United States nor Canada sent representatives. The war games were based near the Lithuanian capital

of Vilnius, but included "battlefields" in Latvia and Estonia as well. It's intriguing to note that the schedule for the war games coincided with that of the IVth Lithuanian World Youth Congress being held in England and West Germany.

MEDIA

At a time when many American press reporters have taken the easy route of knocking the Lithuanian legation as a quaint anachronism, a faded flower of some forgotten day waiting to be pressed between the leaves of some weighty tome and left, forgotten, on a dusty bookshelf, it is refreshing to see that the *Christian Science Monitor* has some positive things to say about "the backstage diplomatic corps." An article with that title, written by special correspondent Julian M. Weiss, appeared in a December 20 edition of the *Monitor*. In it, Weiss chose five examples to represent "that handful of missions operating in the shadowlands of diplomacy, maintaining a presence in the United States until the welcome mat of recognition is rolled out."

The examples Weiss chose were the Transkei, Taiwan, the Delegation of the Commission of the European Community, the Kurdish Democratic Party, and Latvia. In the section on Latvia, the article points out that "Latvia was overrun in 1940 by the USSR, along with two other Baltic States, Estonia and Lithuania. But the US Department of State does not recognize Soviet control to this day." Anatol Dimbergs is the charge d'affaires and, as is true of the other Baltic legations, the Latvians still retain embassies in several countries and their diplomats are fully accredited by the US in other nations. As far as the potential for longevity for these "backstage diplomats" is concerned, Weiss points out that "the parallel existence of unrecognized foreign service is likely to continue side by side with its official counterpart for as long as diplomatic links are used by nations and as long as there is a Washington." As far as the Lithuanian legation is concerned, this may only be true for as long as the legation's funds hold out. *Bridges* readers are asked to refer to the previous issue of this newsletter, in which a bill sponsored by Cong. Charles F. Dougherty (R-Pa.) was described. The proposed legislation, House Resolution 5407, would authorize continuing appropriations of \$250,000 for the maintenance and operation of the Lithuanian legation's property and staff. If you haven't already done so, write your Congressman to inquire whether he or she has already endorsed this bill, and if they haven't, to do so as soon as possible. Letters can also be sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wisc.). Copies of the bill can be obtained by writing to The Hon. Charles F. Dougherty, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

CULTURE

Gintaras, the well-known Lithuanian Folk Ensemble from Montreal, Canada, will be presenting its unique program of folk music and dance in two concerts in Pennsylvania in April, 1980. Gintaras (the word means "amber") is comprised of approximately 70 young Lithuanian-Canadians between nine and twenty years old. The orchestra of Lithuanian folk-instruments is the only one like it in North America and includes genuine or authentically replicated woodwind, string, and wooden percussion instruments. The folk songs and dances performed by the troupe cover the entire gamut of traditional and contemporary compositions. The Ensemble was organized in 1969. It has since performed in nearly all cities with large Lithuanian populations in the United States and Canada, and was featured during the IVth Lithuanian World Youth Congress held in Europe in July, 1979.

The Pennsylvania tour will begin in Philadelphia on Saturday, April 12th at the Lithuanian Music Hall. The performance starts at 7 p.m. and is sponsored by the Philadelphia District of Bendruomenė (for more information, call 215-677-1684). On Sunday, April 13th, the Ensemble will travel north to Pottsville, where K of L Anthracite Council 144 has booked the Pottsville Area High School Auditorium for a 2 p.m. concert (for more information, call 717-429-0132).



"Gintaras" Lithuanian Folk Ensemble from Montreal, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

Baltic Associates, Ltd. (formerly Baltic Enterprises), the Boston-based mail order firm for Lithuanian and other Baltic goods and services, has added a new **Lithuanian Heritage Jigsaw Puzzle** to its list of offerings. When assembled, the 551-piece puzzle forms a full-color map of Lithuania containing nearly 100 detailed, intricate representations of famous Lithuanian places, events, and personalities. The puzzle is accompanied by an illustrated, 32-page guidebook that provides background information for the items in-

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cluded on the puzzle. The guidebook is printed in Lithuanian and English and makes piecing the puzzle together a unique educational experience for anyone wishing to learn more about the history of Lithuania and her people. The puzzle is intended for ages 11 and up. Priced at \$13.95 (including shipping, handling, and insurance), the puzzle and its accompanying guidebook can be ordered from **Baltic Associates, Ltd., Box 8248, Boston, MA 02114.**

PERSONALITIES

Edward "Moose" Krause, originally Kriauciūnas, was born in Chicago on February 13, 1913. At a recent Notre Dame-South Carolina football game the official program carried this short note: "Krause (has been) Notre Dame's athletic director for the past 30 years. A legendary figure on the Notre Dame Irish sports scene, Krause has served the University as a student athlete, coach, and administrator since he first came to the campus nearly 50 years ago. Under his leadership and guidance, Notre Dame's tradition-rich athletic program has continued to gain national prestige and respect in every aspect of collegiate life and now occupies a lofty position few universities can match."

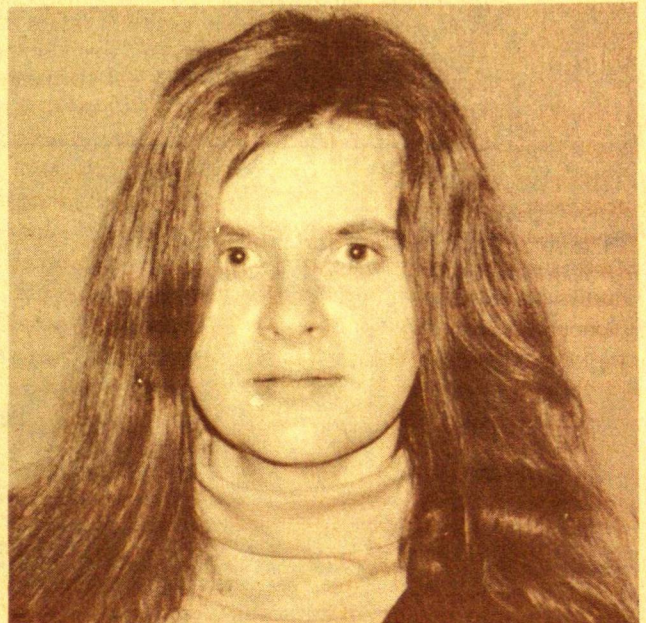
As a 6-foot 3-inch, 200 pounder, Krause started in athletics at the La Salle High School on Chicago's South Side where he paced his school to the national Catholic prep basketball championship in the early 1930's. After graduating from high school in 1934, Krause served as basketball and football coach at St. Mary's College in Minnesota. He then moved to Holy Cross. He assumed head basketball coaching duties at Notre Dame in 1943 and during six seasons guided the team to 98 wins and 48 losses. On March 22, 1949 (when he was 36 years old) Krause was appointed athletic director after having served as assistant.

During the years, Krause has been recognized by many groups not only for athletics, but for his civic and humanitarian contributions as well. In 1972, he was inducted into the Knights of Malta — the highest honor a Catholic layman can receive — at ceremonies conducted by Terence Cardinal Cooke in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Only 850 Americans have ever become members of this eight-centuries old organization. Most recently, Krause added his name to the list of dignitaries which form the Honorary Committee for the Coalition to Free Petkus and Gajauskas.

On December 4, 1979, the world's leading authority on the orangutan, **Dr. Birutė Galdikas**, was featured in a special program sponsored by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Galdikaitės work was show-

cased in a National Geographic television documentary and has been the subject of several publications. In the United States for only a short time before she returns to her project, Dr. Galdikaitė has spent the last 8 1/2 years in the Indonesian jungle of Central Borneo. Since her project was inaugurated in 1971 by the late Dr. Louis Leakey, this intrepid scientist has spent over 10,000 hours in the forests around the Tanjung Puting Reserve of Kumal, Kalimantan, observing and documenting the nature of the orangutan's social structure and semi-arboreal habitat. Although as an anthropologist her prime task is to seek answers to the origins of mankind, Dr. Galdikaitė has expended much effort with captive young orangs. In cooperation with the Indonesian government, she has worked to "rehabilitate" them till they were fit for a return to the wild.

Birutė Galdikaitė was born in Toronto, Canada. At an early age, she and her family moved to Los Angeles, California, where her parents still live. As a youngster, she attended Lithuanian Saturday School through the sixth grade and was an active "Ateitininkė" (Ateitis — Catholic Youth Group). She received her formal education and her doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles. When, after her program at the University of Pennsylvania was over, she was asked if she was still conversant in Lithuanian, she admitted that she was a little rusty at it. She added, however, that after nearly nine years in a remote jungle camp, she was having some problems with English.



Dr. Birutė Galdikas, anthropologist and leading expert on orangutans.

Bridges photo

BREZHNEV SAYS

On December 26th, many newspapers throughout the nation carried a UPI news release about **Christmas in the U.S.S.R.** The report mentioned that there is only one Catholic Church in Moscow, and that Christmas Mass was offered in Latin, Russian, and Polish. Approximately 400 people participated. The news release then quoted a release from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, that Christmas Mass was offered in all 630 churches in **Lithuania**, and that the majority of Catholics in the Soviet Union live in Lithuania.

The only problem with the report is that it failed to mention that Christmas is not officially celebrated by the officially atheistic Soviets. If December 25th falls on a weekday, it is considered an ordinary workday and any of the faithful who attend church services risk reprisals by the government.

To further this irony, a UPI dispatch in November reported that **Russian-made Christmas cards** were undercutting the British religious Christmas card market. The cards were based on older British designs, according to a spokesman for the British greeting

card industry, and offered sentiments as: "May the baby born in Bethlehem on the first Christmas Day give you peace and joy and love that never passes away" and "Candles burning brightly on the Christmas tree, Children stand outside the door merrily, Harken to the words they sing, Glory to the newborn king." Over 100 million of the Soviet cards had flooded the country, according to the spokesman, and without any identification as to the country of origin. Worse still are indications that inmates at Soviet labor camps were being used to manufacture the cards. Just think . . . this may have been the only officially sanctioned contact that Catholic prisoners of conscience such as Balyš Gajauskas and Viktoras Petkus may have had with Christianity during their present incarceration! And a Bah Humbug! to you, Leonid!

Credits

This month's contributors to *Bridges* include: V. Širvydas, E. Korzen, M. Drunga, and S. A. Gečys.

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