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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.

## LITHUANIA THEN, AFGHANISTAN NOW

Soviet expansionism has had its seasons: in 1940, the illegal annexation of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; in 1956, the brutal crushing of the Hungarian revolution; in 1968, the ironic destruction of the Czechoslovakian attempt at freedom; and in 1979, in Afghanistan, Soviet tanks rolled once more across the borders of a sovereign nation. There is a chilling pattern to all this and it had its start with Lithuania.

Lithuania is an age-old nation with over seven centuries of nationhood. Its language is one of the oldest living languages today. From the Middle Ages the kingdom of Lithuania rose to become a major power of Eastern Europe in the 15th century. Even though it endured over one hundred years of Czarist Russia's severe oppression in the 17th and 18th centuries, it reemerged as a free and independent nation in 1918. Until June of 1940, Lithuania enjoyed soaring resurgence educationally, culturally, economically, politically, and in every other aspect of its national life. Then Soviet Russia signed the now infamous treaty of non-aggression with Nazi Germany (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939), a treaty in which the two super-powers agreed to divide between themselves the countries of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, and Poland. And then, despite existing treaties and assurances to the Lithuanian government to the contrary, the Soviets invaded Lithuania. One month later, in July 1940, after mock elections, Soviet Russia claimed — and still claims — that Lithuania voluntarily voted and asked to be incorporated into the Soviet Union.

By the end of World War II, Lithuania had lost nearly one-third of its population through forcible deportations, assassinations, and the genocide of its people. Even though Lithuanian partisans, alone and unsupported, without any of the help promised by the West, fought against the Soviet oppressor for a whole decade more, the armed resistance had to come to an end. However, the will of the Lithuanian people to be free never



diminished and resistance to political repression, religious persecution, cultural genocide, and the denial of basic human rights by the communist occupiers continues in Lithuania to this very day.

And so, in 1980, we again see the same pattern of Soviet Russia's expansionism in Afghanistan. Infiltration, the puppet government, invasion, deportations and executions, and the lonely resistance of the freedom fighters. Lithuania? Hungary? Czechoslovakia? Afghanistan?

In the past, the West has condemned Soviet Russia's transgressions, calling them morally, ethically, and politically wrong. In no instance have firm measures been taken to right those wrongs. In every instance, after a temporary fall-out of censure, Soviet Russia has been permitted to keep the spoils of its wrongdoing. There is a tremendous backlog of Soviet wrongs to be righted. And there is an immense range of decisive actions that must be taken by the Free World to prevent further Soviet expansionism.

Hopefully, this time at last, we have come to realize that the threat of Soviet Russia's lust for world domination is no longer considered an extremist notion even by the most liberal among us. Let us hope that we, as Americans, have the moral fiber to talk when we can and to act when we must, while we are still in a position to do so.

**Rima and Gabe Mironas**

(Prepared in cooperation with the Lithuanian-American Community of U.S.A., Inc., as part of the commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day on February 16th.)

## COMMUNITY WITH CAPITAL "C"

On February 16th, we all celebrated Lithuanian Independence Day. It was an annual commemoration that should have been joyful knowing that 62 years ago, after a long absence of freedom, Lithuania again became sovereign and independent. However, since 1940 the ceremonies have been laden with sadness and anger, knowing that Lithuania and her people are once again oppressed.

It is on the occasion of this commemoration that we Lithuanian-Americans must once again renew our commitment to working towards a free Lithuania. However, a commitment is not enough. Since our brothers and sisters in Lithuania are not permitted to speak for themselves, we, living in a free nation, must take the responsibility of speaking for them to tell the world of their plight. There is so much work to be done . . . let us all work together to do it. Let us knock on the doors at the White House and at the State Department; let us inform our Congressmen and our Senators; let us spread the word to the newspaper editors, the book publishers, and the radio and television producers. Information — the truth — about Lithuania is a powerful weapon, but the list of things to talk about seems endless: prisoners of conscience, the "charter" of the 45 Balts, cultural genocide, the dilemma of the Lithuanian Legation in Washington, D.C., and so on.

The Lithuanian American Community of U.S.A., Inc. (Bendruomenė) has been in the vanguard of

truth-bearers seeking action for the Cause. To better inform the world of Lithuania's situation, Bendruomenė publishes works such as the yearly "Violations of Human Rights in Lithuania." Bendruomenė has also published books such as Dr. Tomas Remeikis' *Dissent in Lithuania*, and is about to publish several other works such as a book on the forced-Russification program in Lithuania and another on Lithuanian-Jewish relations during the Nazi-German occupation.

Bendruomenė will be spending about \$40,000 to publish the books mentioned above. Other monies regularly go to the massive task of publicizing events regarding political prisoners, dissidents, and other events in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

Our brothers and sisters in Lithuania daily risk their livelihoods and even their lives working for human rights and a free Lithuania. We who support their aspirations and are privileged to enjoy the fruits of liberty here in the United States can demonstrate our support with a monetary donation to Bendruomenė. You can send a check or money order either to your local chapter, or use the coupon provided on page 7 of this issue. Your money will be well spent.

## THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

Authoritative sources are quoted by *ELTA Information Bulletin* as saying that the **Lithuanian Helsinki Group** has two new members, **Mečislovas Jurevičius** and **Algis Statkevičius**. The Lithuanian Helsinki Group was set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the



human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Two of the group's members, Balys Gajauskas and Viktoras Petkus, were arrested last year and are now in Soviet prisons. Father Karolis Garuckas died last April 5th, while Tomas Venclova now lives in the United States. Surviving founding members are Ona Lukauskaitė-Poškienė and Eitanas Finkelšteinas. They were later joined by Father Bronius Laurinavičius.

Jurevičius' name has often appeared in the underground publication, the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania* because of his human and national rights activities. He had been arrested in 1950 and sentenced to 25 years in prison for participation in anti-Soviet Lithuanian partisan activities after World War II. Although he was granted an amnesty in 1956, he became active again and, among other things, helped organize a demonstration at the Shrine of Our Lady of Šiluva in 1976 in protest of Soviet violations of Lithuanian religious rights.

Little is known yet about Algis Statkevičius, except that he was born in 1937 and that, in 1970, he was released from a Soviet "psychiatric" hospital to which he had been sentenced.

Both Jurevičius and Statkevičius were among the 45 Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians who signed a petition last August, 1979 in protest of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the illegal Soviet occupation of the Baltic States.

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JBANC (Joint Baltic American National Committee) reports that the State Department has recently declared its view on H.R. 5407, a bill introduced by Cong. Charles Dougherty (R-Pa.), which would appropriate funds for the Lithuanian Legation and would also provide for the continuity of Lithuanian diplomatic representation. The Department's opinion was expressed in a letter to Cong. C. Zablocki, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to which the bill had been referred.

As the letter points out, the Department for various reasons does not recommend the appropriation of U.S. Government funds to provide relief for the Lithuanian Legation, an objective sought by H.R. 5407. The Department has arrived at a different solution, the details of which "cannot be made public because they involve matters which are protected by diplomatic immunity and confidentiality." Department officials have indicated that the arrangement involves a reorientation of Baltic legation funds. Given these factors, the Department does not recommend that the Congress enact H.R. 5407.

The Department at this time chose not to address the other point of H.R. 5407, on the continuity of diplomatic representation. In the Department's view,

that issue was secondary to the more pressing matter of the Lithuanian Legation's financial status. The Department's view was that the issue of diplomatic representation should be addressed separately and on its own merits. Touching on this sensitive issue, the Department writes to Congressman Zablocki that "... the measures we are taking will adequately satisfy the primary purpose of H.R. 5407 in providing for the financial survival of the Lithuanian Legation as long as there are eligible diplomatic representatives to staff it." Together with ongoing discussions, this indicates the Department's prevailing opinion that present accreditation requirements for the Baltic diplomatic corps would not be relaxed. It remains the prerogative of the Baltic American community, an effort recognized by the Department, to seek ways to avoid what would be a biological termination of the Baltic diplomatic corps.

Department officials felt that the efforts of the Lithuanian American community in gaining introduction of H. R. 5407 were productive, as this served to focus attention on the Lithuanian Legation's financial status and reinforced the need to achieve a timely solution.

We at *Bridges* feel that the matter cannot end here, however. We urge our readers to continue pressing for H. R. 5407 but now with special concentration on the issue of continuity. While the funding is important for the upkeep of the legation, what good will it do us if there isn't anyone to run it? Continue writing your congressmen and senators, or address inquiries on this matter to the Baltic Affairs Office, EUR/EE Room 5221, Department of State, 2201 C St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520. The telephone number is (202) 632-1739.

## CULTURE

The **Lithuanian Opera Company of Chicago** will be presenting its annual, spectacular opera production at Maria High School in Marquette Park, Chicago on June 19th, 20th, and 26th. This year's production will be the operas *Carmina Burana* and *I Pagliacci*. This will be the twenty-third year of the opera company's existence. Its premier performance was in 1957 when it staged *Rigoletto*. Since then, it has produced both standard repertoire works such as *Faust*, *La Traviata*, *Aida*, and last year *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and Lithuanian operas such as *Gražina* and *Jūratė ir Kastytis*. *Gražina* was written by Jurgis Karnavičius and premiered in Kaunas, Lithuania in 1933. *Jūratė ir Kastytis*, based on a ballad of the same name written by the Lithuanian poet Maironis, was created in the United States and premiered in 1972. Most of the performers in the Chicago production company have received their training in Germany and the United States.



## THE LITHUANIANS

**Antanas Baranauskas** was born, lived and died in Lithuania while it was under the oppression of Tsarist Russia. The Tsarist ban on printing Lithuanian in the Latin alphabet did not keep this famous Roman Catholic bishop, poet, and mathematician from creating works that made him one of the most prominent poets of Lithuania.

Baranauskas was born on January 11, 1831 in Anykščiai, a city 118 kilometers (71 miles) north of Vilnius, Lithuania's capital. In the course of his theological studies, Baranauskas attended several universities in Western Europe and in St. Petersburg. Bishop Baranauskas was known for his total immersion into subjects which interested him. During the course of several years, he would spend 12 to 13 hours studying or writing on mathematics, Lithuanian philology, or his first love, poetry.

Baranauskas was known as a leading authority on the Lithuanian language in his time. However, although in his later years he renounced the Lithuanian nationalist movement as separatist, he also had a streak of opposition in him that frustrated and perplexed the Tsarist overlords. In general, his contemporaries considered him a renegade, but they were surprised when Baranauskas wrote hymns in Lithuanian — in opposition to the Tsar's decree and a clear sign of nationalism. At the same time, Baranauskas began to include passages in his poetic works which dealt with the oppression of Lithuania by foreign powers.

Just as poetry was his first love, it also provided Baranauskas with his most prominent achievement.



Lithuanian poet Bishop Antanas Baranauskas



A scene from the pine forest of Anykščiai

His poetic creation *Anykščių Šilelis* (*The Pine Forest of Anykščiai*) is considered a classic. It is said that he wrote it on a dare. While studying in Poland, fellow students confronted him by saying that nothing of literary value could be created in the Lithuanian language. At that time, the only major work in Lithuanian was *Metai* (*The Seasons*) by Donelaitis (See *Bridges* Vol. 3, No. 5, May, 1979 for more on Donelaitis). And so, between 1858-59, supposedly as a result of these taunts, Baranauskas wrote *Anykščių Šilelis*. In this work, which centers around the forests near the poet's birthplace, Baranauskas created images that appeal to all the senses in describing the magic and beauty of the forest. As Donelaitis did in *Metai*, Baranauskas speaks of the mystic union of the Lithuanian people with the forest, and focuses on the woods as a source of power and enlightenment. The first part of the poem deals with the sights and sounds of the forest: "giria nosį trina" (the dense forest rubs against the nose); and "taip tyku, kad girdisi kaip žiedai kraunasi" (it is so still that one can hear the sound of blossoms piling up). In the second part of the poem, Baranauskas withdraws from his subjective description of the forest's details and begins to describe how the forest changed with the coming of foreign overlords. This intrusion marked the death of the forest and the beginning of a rift between the Lithuanians and the source of their power . . . nature. In practical terms, the Tsarist regime had actually restricted the freedom of the native inhabitants to enjoy the gifts of the forest. Land grants were given to the nobility and large sections of woodland were felled for timber.

The final part of the poem tells of the glory that was lost and, with symbolic significance, stresses that



the demise of the forest spells the decline of Lithuania.

*Toj pat galybė, ką mišką sugraužė, širdį,  
dūšią užgriuvo ir giesmę nulaužė.*

(The same power which destroyed the forest,  
attacked the heart and soul and broke off my song.)

Although Baranauskas wrote other poetry, it was often to lecture against intemperance or to offer his interpretation of history. These other works were not considered of any great poetic or literary importance. It is for *Anykščių Šilėlis*, a poem only 342 lines long, a poem which raised patriotism in the hearts of Lithuanians and which gave the young writers of Lithuania's literary infancy inspiration, that Baranauskas is best remembered.

In 1901, Baranauskas started another project which required all his concentration. He started to translate the Bible into Lithuanian, using his normal working method of 12 to 13-hour daily sessions. It was during this effort that he collapsed from overwork and was found dead at his desk in the middle of a sentence on November 26, 1902.

### PERSONALITIES

In December of 1979, Lithuanian - American Casimir G. Oksas was appointed to a three-year term as Jury Commissioner of Cook County. The appointment was made by a majority of the judges of the Circuit Court pursuant to Illinois Statute. Duties of this position involve the selection and qualification of prospective jurors for all the courts within the Cook County judicial system. Oksas is a retired Colonel in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a past president of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce of Illinois. He is also a member of the Lithuanian Executives Club and of the Knights of Lithuania and is current president of the Republican State Nationalities Council of Illinois.



**Casimir G. Oksas**

Photo: GOP Nationalities News

### MEDIA

A "fresh burst of Baltic nationalism hits the Kremlin," reports David K. Willis in an article which appeared in the January 29th *Christian Science Monitor*. Two recent events were highlighted in the article: an open letter to Leonid Brezhnev and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, signed by five Estonians and 25 Lithuanians and Latvians; and appeals to the International Olympic Committee and the national Olympic committees of various countries, asking that the 1980 summer games be held outside of the Soviet Union. The two documents, both dated Jan. 28, were released by Estonian scientist Jurii Kukk, who resigned from the Communist party last May after being a member for twelve years.

The Olympic-boycott appeal reminds nations that do not recognize the illegal Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, that the plans to hold the Olympic regatta in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, "tramples on the principles of the Olympic games." The open letter on the invasion of Afghanistan linked Soviet use of the friendship treaty with Afghanistan to the pretext used by the Soviet Union to send troops into the Baltic States in 1940.

The article reveals that four Estonian signers of the Baltic "Charter" have been fired or threatened with losing their jobs. The "Charter," signed last August by 45 Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian citizens, condemned the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression treaty (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939) and called for full independence for the Baltic States. The four Estonians — Mart Niklus, Erik Udam, Enn Tarto, and Endel Ratas — also signed the latest two documents. Mr. Kukk reports that he and Mr. Niklus have been kept under surveillance. KGB agents "accompanied" the two men on a train trip to Vilnius on January 17, keeping watch outside their apartments.

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The December 19, 1979 issue of *World Coin News*, a major numismatic publication, carried an article entitled "Lithuanians Thirst for Free State on 40th Anniversary of Regaining Vilnius." The article was written by **Frank Passic**, editor of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association's *The Knight*.

The fully-illustrated article recounts the early history of Vilnius, starting with its founding in 1323 by Grand Duke Gediminas and the establishment of Vilnius University in 1579. Although the article has many references to Lithuanian currency and commemorative postage stamps, it concentrates on the often stormy relationship between Lithuania and Poland, a relationship that culminated in the invasion and occupation by Polish troops of up to one-third of Lithuania's



territory in 1920, territory that included Lithuania's capital city of Vilnius. On October 10, 1939, with Poland swept up by conquering Nazi and Soviet armies, Lithuania was able to reclaim its stolen territory. For eight months, Lithuania's national flag flew over the city, but the victory was short-lived. Invading Soviet forces, temporarily replaced by the German Occupation Army, kept Lithuania's national identity repressed. Even though the second Soviet invasion in 1944 restored Vilnius as the capital of the Lithuanian territory, that territory was designated a Soviet Socialist Republic and the Lithuanian tri-color became subordinate to the hammer-and-sickel.

Passic ends his article with a commentary on current conditions in Vilnius, citing as an example the "soccer riots" in Vilnius in October, 1977 when thousands of Lithuanian patriots swarmed through the streets shouting "Russians — Go Home!"

Reprints of the Passic article can be obtained for 50 cents per copy from the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 4012 Archer Ave., Chicago, IL 60632. For more information on the Lithuanian Numismatic Association, contact Frank Passic at 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

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The made-for-television film "The Defection of Simas Kudirka," which stars Alan Arkin and which was shown in the United States over the CBS television network in 1977, was broadcast throughout **France** on January 22nd at 8:30 P.M. The program was followed by a live panel discussion and an interview with **Simas Kudirka**. Kudirka became a household word in America when his "leap of freedom" in 1970 failed because U.S. Coastguardsmen returned him to the Soviets. Kudirka was released from a Siberian prison in 1974 only after it was determined that his mother was an American citizen. Arthur Goldberg, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, served as moderator. Petras Klimas was the translator.

"The Defection of Simas Kudirka" received only a lukewarm response from the American television audience when it was first aired. Subsequently, however, it was adopted by many public secondary school systems as an aid to a newly established reading program and received wide support and greater distribution.

The attitude of the French television industry and the time they intend to devote to this political and in many ways controversial subject is in marked contrast to that displayed by one of America's Big Three in commercial television. In June of 1979, a Lithuanian woman from Naugatuck, Connecticut wrote to the producers of ABC's *20/20 Show*, a news-magazine production with a format made popular by

CBS's *60 Minutes*. In her letter, the woman pleaded for network help in freeing Viktoras Petkus and Balys Gajauskas, two Lithuanian prisoners of conscience. ABC finally got around to responding in December with a "Dear Friend" memorandum. They told her that "although your suggestion is of great concern to us, it does not seem likely that a story will be done on it at this time. We do appreciate your writing to us and wish to keep your suggestion on file should the occasion arise when *further investigation may be appropriate.*" (Italics mine — ed.) Maybe when ABC finally gets around to deciding that "further investigation may be appropriate," they'll decide to do a whole series on Lithuanian prisoners of conscience — a series of obituaries on Gajauskas, Petkus, Terleckas, Plumpa, Žyprė, Sadūnaitė, Ragaišis . . .

## EDUCATION

On January 10th at the famous Sacred Heart Catholic University of Milan, the 400th anniversary of Vilnius University was commemorated. A lecture on the history of Vilnius U. was presented by historian Father Prof. Paulius Rabikauskas of Rome. The Sacred Heart Catholic University also announced that, starting on January 11th, courses on Lithuania would be continued. The Lithuanian Language and Culture course is being taught by Fr. Prof. Tasius Ereminas. The History of the Lithuanian Language course will be taught by Italian professor Guido Michelini, who has learned Lithuanian and is well-acquainted with Lithuanian history, culture, and the problems of present-day Lithuania. In announcing the language courses, which are taught once a week, the Milan university emphasized the importance of learning Lithuanian to students and teachers of philosophy and ancient literature.

## ORGANIZATIONS

The World Lithuanian Community, in conjunction with the American Travel Service Bureau of Chicago, Illinois, is planning a **22-day tour of Australia**. The trip is scheduled for a departure on December 19, 1980 with a return to the U.S. on January 10, 1981. The itinerary includes Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Alice Springs, Ayers Rock, Cairns, Melbourne, and Canberra. The addition of tour groups from South America and Canada is envisioned as well. The estimated round-trip cost from Chicago is \$1,200 but is subject to change. For full costs and more information write American Travel Service Bureau, 9727 S. Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60643; the telephone number is (312) 238-9787.

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**Baltic Associates, Ltd.** (formerly Baltic Enterprises) proudly announces the publication of its new, full-color, 52-page catalogue of Lithuanian-heritage products and services. Accompanied by a 15-page appendix for U.S. customers, the catalogue lists virtually every item that you could possibly look for to display, investigate, or enjoy your Lithuanian roots. Amber and silver jewelry, crystal, wood carvings, wall decorations, weaving, pottery, book covers, T-shirts, bumper stickers, and even beach umbrellas, all these and more can be found in the catalogue. Looking for a Lithuanian map, jigsaw puzzle, folk costume, or place setting? You'll find it in the catalogue. Need some light, English-language reading about Lithuania, a coffee-table book on Lithuanian art, or a recording of Lithuanian folk songs? Check with Baltic Associates, Ltd. Do you want someone to research your family name or the town in Lithuania that your grandparents were born in? Baltic Associates, Ltd. can help you. Write them at Baltic Associates, Ltd., P.O. Box 8248, Boston, MA 02114; or call (617) 269-4455. If you're writing for a copy of the catalogue, please include \$2.00 to cover costs. There are only a limited number of catalogues left. Act now and you can open up an undreamed vista of your Lithuanian past.

*Bridges* welcomes a new Associate Editor to its staff: **Danutė Muraškaitė**. Danutė was born in Kempten, West Germany in 1947 but was raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She studied in Philadelphia, too, and received her B.A. from Holy Family College and a

Master of Science and Library Science degree from Villanova University. Danutė says she is a "retired veteran" of Philadelphia's folk dancing group, but she is still an active ateitininkė (Ateitis — Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation). She's also on the Committee for Human Rights in the Federation of Lithuanian Women's Clubs and is a member of the Lithuanian Folk Art Institute. Danutė has travelled extensively and has visited Japan, Greece, Great Britain, and, of course, Lithuania. She is currently employed as a Medical Librarian at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Philadelphia.



**Danutė Muraškaitė, Bridges' new Associate Editor**  
Bridges photo

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## IN LITHUANIA

An offbeat item that's received wide circulation in U.S. newspapers deals with a swimming program in Lithuania. Quoting from an issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "From womb to water is the way it's happening these days in Lithuania, where a swimming center for new-born infants has been opened in Panavezys (in north-central Lithuania on the banks of the river Nevėžis — ed.). Physicians begin training the infants in swimming shortly after birth and contend that by the time the youngsters are a year old they will be able to bathe with their parents in streams in summer."

Permission has been granted to establish an Esperantist association in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. The elected president of the association is Professor L. A. Skupas of Vilnius University. During the first occupation by the Soviets in 1940-41, the then-existing Esperantists' association members were persecuted, arrested, and exiled to Siberia, probably because in Independent Lithuania they corresponded with their counterparts in foreign countries.

Esperanto is an artificial language introduced in the late 19th century and intended by its inventor, Dr. Ludwig L. Zamenhof of Poland, to be of some help in breaking down the barriers separating people speaking different languages. Esperantist associations exist in almost every country of the world.

## GERA ŠEIMININKĖ

## COLD BAKED FISH IN TOMATO SAUCE

(Žuvis su Pomidorų Padažu)

<b>Ingredients:</b>	2 large onions
1 tb. turbot (fresh or frozen)	1 tablespoon ketchup
1 can tomato soup (10 3/4 oz.)	1 tablespoon parsley
1 1/2 tblsp. tomato paste	oil, salt, and pepper

Cut the turbot into small serving pieces (defrost first, if frozen), each about two inches long. Place these on lined cookie sheets that have been lightly greased. Season the fish with salt and pepper, to taste. Bake in a 325 degree oven for about 25 minutes or until the fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. While the fish is baking, chop the onions and saute them in oil until transparent, then add the tomato soup, tomato paste, ketchup, and parsley. Mix well. Simmer for about 10 minutes, stirring often. When both sauce and fish are done, place 2 or 3 tablespoons of the tomato sauce in the bottom of a glass or ceramic serving bowl. Add a layer of fish, cover with more sauce, and continue alternating layers of fish and sauce, finishing with a layer of sauce. Let stand until cooled. Cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate. This dish, ready when cold, serves 5 - 6 as an appetizer or 3 - 4 as a main dish. It keeps for several days in the refrigerator. Great with rye bread.

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