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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 BOYCOTT

The score stands at 85-29-27: that's 85 Olympic committees planning to attend the Moscow Games, 29 boycotting the Games, and 27 which haven't decided yet. Although the boycotters include longtime U.S. allies such as Canada, Israel, Japan, and West Germany, other national groups which are considered to be in the "Western camp" have decided to attend. The excuse offered most frequently by those Olympic teams which have chosen to go to Moscow — in many cases against the wishes of their governments, as in Britain, France, Portugal, and Australia — is that sports and politics should not be mixed. This cry is most often raised by the Soviet Union and by Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee. The irony of the situation is almost as unbelievable as the naivete shown by the yea-sayers.

Not that the U.S. team has shown unanimity. Although the U.S. Olympic Committee did eventually vote for a boycott, a splinter group comprised mainly of the U.S. rowing team, led by the rowing coach, took it upon themselves to challenge the USOC's authority by bringing the case to court. The case went as far as a Federal appeals court before it was thrown out. Perhaps these "dissidents" wouldn't have been as persistent if they had been aware of the fate of Vladas Česiūnas (see *Bridges* Vol. 3, No. 10). Česiūnas had been a gold-medal winning canoeist for the Soviet team before he tried to defect to West Germany. The Soviets managed to kidnap him and return him to Lithuania. Amid conflicting reports that he either has died or has been committed to a "psychiatric hospital," is the report that he planned to write a book exposing Soviet abuses in sports. Such a book would not have won him friends at the Kremlin.

Let's take a closer look at the track record of the Soviets as far as sports and politics are concerned. There is ample proof that Olympic-level sports is a state-controlled industry in the USSR. Ever since the Soviets fielded a team at the 1952 Helsinki Games, their sports victories have been couched in propagandistic terms which extolled the superiority of the Marxist-Leninist system. In a booklet prepared for the Moscow Olympics, "Soviet Sport: Questions and Answers," it is claimed that the "Soviet people view sport as an instrument of peace. When, for instance, Soviet representatives call for the expulsion of the South African and Rhodesian racists from the Olympic movement, that is, of course, a political move. But this is a policy for the sake of peace. When Soviet football players refuse to play a match at the

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COMMUNITY WITH CAPITAL "C"

On April 20, 1989, a meeting was held between Bendruomenė representatives and officials of the B'Nai B'Rith Anti-Defamation League at the League's New York City offices. The meeting was initiated by Alexander Epstein, an attorney from Canada who chairs the League's Inter-Cultural Affairs Committee. Mr. Epstein arranged the meeting in coordination with S. Algimantas Gečys, Public Affairs Chairman of the Lithuanian American Community of U.S.A., Inc.

The meeting began with general discussion of various topics, including Lithuanian and Jewish immigration to the U.S., on-going projects of the two organizations, shared problems, and definition of the two groups spheres of activity. There followed a sincere dialogue about those areas which bring rise to misunderstandings between Lithuanians and Jews and which hamper cooperative action. The meeting was conducted in such an air of harmony, however, that it was not only agreed that efforts should be made to foster greater cooperation, but to search for those elements of Lithuanian and Jewish heritage which unite and strengthen the two groups. Support was voiced for greater cooperation in the struggle for human rights, for the cultivation of the Lithuanian and Jewish cultures, and for encouraging the maintenance of the ethnic-religious identity of the family. It was also decided to encourage communication between Lithuanians and Jews to eliminate the various unfounded accusations and counter-accusations which only impede the attainment of closer relations. Future meetings were planned to exchange information and explore common problem areas.

In addition to Mr. Epstein, the Anti-Defamation League was represented by the League's U.S. program director Theodore Freedman, co-director Leon Klinicki, Rabbi Leonard S. Krawitz, and council member Edward Weiss.

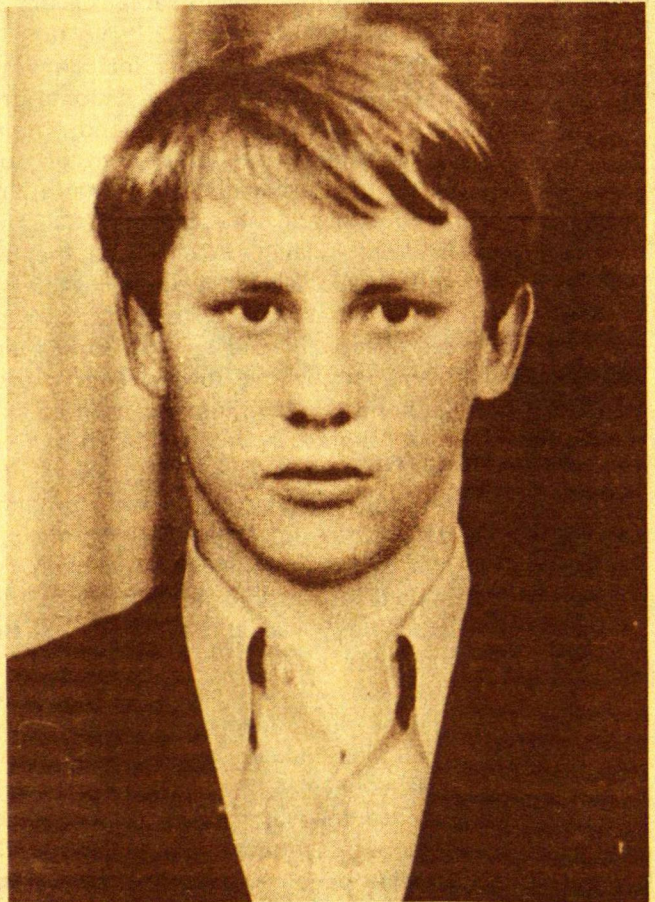
Bendruomenė's representatives included S. A. Gečys, Dr. Bronius Nemickas from the World Lithuanian Community, Canadian Lithuanian Community Public Affairs Chairman Joana Kuraitė, Rev. K. Pugevičius, Lithuanian American Community Council member Dr. Viktoras Stankus, and, representing the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies, Dr. Romualdas Misiūnas. Also attending was Mrs. Audronė Misiūnienė, who was the initial contact of Mr. Epstein as he began to investigate the possibility for this meeting.

The success of the meeting is reflected in a telegram Epstein and Freedman later sent Gečys. The telegram read, in part: "We believe that this conference will be the start of a warm and sincere cooperation, through which our groups will find the ability to work together for the general welfare of our people".

The G & C Merriam Company has sent a letter to the Public Affairs Committee of Bendruomenė to inform them that the editors have noted the inaccuracies about Lithuania brought to the company's attention by Bendruomenė. The editors indicated that they will correct such inaccuracies in future editions. The Merriam Company publishes the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* among other publications.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

To date, 5 Lithuanian signatories to the Baltic 45 memorandum are known to have been arrested in Soviet-occupied Lithuania, reports Lithuanian Information Service. The Baltic 45 memorandum (see *Bridges* Vol. 3, No. 11) demanded the abrogation of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin pact (Molotov - Ribbentrop) and self-determination for the Baltic states.



Twenty-year old Julius Sasnauskas, one of the 45 co-signers of the Baltic 45 memorandum. Sasnauskas was arrested on December 11. Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid Photo



The newest arrests in Lithuania include former prisoner of conscience Jonas Petkevičius and Lithuanian Helsinki group member Algirdas Statkevičius. Petkevičius and his wife Jadvyga have signed public appeals on behalf of arrested human rights activists as well as petitions demanding the implementation of rights guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and international agreements signed by the U.S.S.R. Algirdas Statkevičius joined the Lithuanian Helsinki Group in the fall of 1979. In October of 1979, his apartment was subjected to a lengthy KGB search.

Other co-signers of the Baltic 45 memorandum arrested recently include Julius Sasnauskas, Arvydas Čekanavičius and Antanas Terleckas.

Sasnauskas, a 20-year old youth, had been repeatedly interrogated and searched by the KGB since his high school days for associating with former political prisoner Viktoras Petkus and for his religious and national beliefs. (Petkus is now serving a 15-year sentence in Chistopol prison). Arvydas Čekanavičius, born in 1949, was arrested for the third time on November 9, 1979 and interned in Naujosios Vilnios (New Vilnius) psychiatric hospital. He was charged with allegedly installing a telephone illegally in his apartment. Antanas Terleckas (see *Bridges* Vol. 3, Nr. 12), a 51-year old economist, was arrested October 30, 1979 in Vilnius. He and his family had been harassed for many years by security agents because of his outspoken Lithuanian nationalism.

Another co-signer of the Baltic 45 memorandum, Rev. Virgilijus Jaugelis, died March 2, 1980 in Lithuania. Jaugelis had been repeatedly denied entrance to the only existing Catholic Seminary in Lithuania. He had been ordained a priest in a clandestine ceremony conducted by the "underground church."

* * *

Nijolė Sadūnaitė, a 42-year-old Lithuanian Roman Catholic nun, has informed the West of her imminent release from exile in Siberia on June 6, 1980, if the Soviet authorities "do not think up something new".

Sadūnaitė was arrested in Soviet-occupied Lithuania on August 27, 1974 and charged under paragraph 68 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code for the production and distribution of anti-Soviet literature. A manuscript of the 11th issue of the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania* was found in Miss Sadūnaitė's typewriter during a search conducted at her apartment by Soviet police agents. The underground *Chronicle* has been documenting the persecution of religion and the violation of human rights in Soviet Lithuania since 1972.

Sadūnaitė rose to prominence when news of her trial, which took place in Vilnius on June 16-17, 1975, filtered out to the West. Throughout her trial, which was closed to the general public, she protested the

Soviet abuse of psychiatry, legalized discrimination against practicing Catholics, and the suppression of human rights in Lithuania. In her final statement at the trial, Sadūnaitė said "This is the happiest day of my life . . . I am being tried because I love people and want the truth. Loving people is the greatest love and fighting for their rights is the most beautiful love song. I have one last request — free all prisoners and all those who have been taken to psychiatric hospitals for fighting for human rights and for justice . . ."

Nijolė Sadūnaitė was sentenced to three years compulsory labor and three years in exile. The first half of her sentence began June 20, 1975 in a Moldovian prison camp. She has been living in exile since 1977 in the village of Boguchany on the Angara River.

PUBLICATIONS

The fifth volume in the **Ethnic Encyclopedia of Lithuanian Culture in the U.S.A.** has been released. *Lithuanian Writers in the West, An Anthology*, edited by Alina Skrupskelis, was produced "to acquaint American readers with the Lithuanian immigrant as creative artist," according to the forward. The anthology contains excerpts from the works of 64 Lithuanian authors: 30 poets, 4 dramatists, and 30 prose writers are featured. Most of the writers were born in Lithuania and continue to write in their native language. Their literature is presented in the original language with a companion translation into English. Each of the works is accompanied by photographs and short biographical sketches of the authors.

Lithuanian Library Press, Inc. began publishing the Ethnic Encyclopedia series in 1976. The books published to date are:

A Lithuanian Cemetery, edited by Algimantas Kezys, in Lithuanian and English.

Palikę tėviškės namus, a solely Lithuanian-language version of the above.

Pennsylvanijos Angliakasių Lietuva (The Lithuania of Pennsylvania's Coalminers), by Vladas Būtėnas, in Lithuanian.

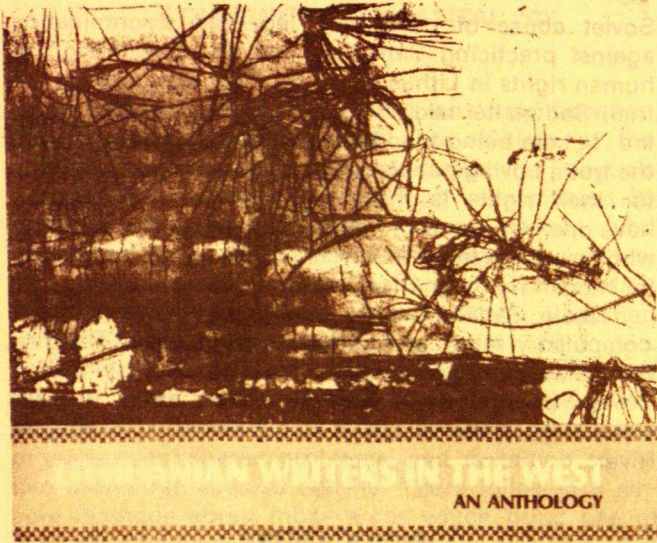
Lithuanians in Multi-Ethnic Chicago, by David Fainhauz, in English.

Lietuvių šeimos tradicijos (Lithuanian Family Traditions), by Stasys Yla, in Lithuanian.

Each of these books is in a large, horizontal format which incorporates graphic illustrations and photographs by professionals in the respective fields. Additional books in the series, yet to be published, include:

Lithuanian Bookplates, in English and Lithuanian.

Lietuviai Sibire (Lithuanians in Siberia), in Lithuanian.



Cover from *Lithuanian Writers in the West*, another book in the series comprising the Ethnic Encyclopedia of Lithuanian Culture in the USA, published by Lithuanian Library Press, Inc.

Amerikos Lietuvių Muzika (Music of Lithuanian-Americans), in Lithuanian.

Lithuania: Glimpses of a Heritage, in English.

The retail price of *Lithuanian Writers in the West, An Anthology* is \$20.00, not including postage or handling. For more complete price information or to order any of the books in the series, write to the publishers: Lithuanian Library Press, Inc., 3001 West 59th St., Chicago, IL 60629. (*Lithuanian Writers* was published in collaboration with Loyola University Press, 3441 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, IL 60657.)

PERSONALITIES

A Lithuanian-American priest has come home to his mother tongue, reports *The News-Sun* of Waukegan, Illinois. According to the article, when the Rev. **Bill Zavaski** was first assigned as pastor of St. Bartholomew Church in Waukegan last year, he couldn't even say *Dieve, Palaimink* (God bless you) to his parishioners. Even though he was raised in this Lithuanian parish by Lithuanian-speaking parents, the language was never ingrained in him. "My parents only used it at home when they didn't want me to know what they were saying," Zavaski told the *News-Sun* reporter.

Now, Zavaski spends one to two hours each week with his tutor, Stalla Tamašauskas, a former teacher in Lithuania. He also studies from tapes between lessons and is at the point where he can read masses in the language. Although Zavaski has had a Lithuanian

baptism, he hopes eventually to speak fluently enough to hear confessions. Less than ten percent of the parishioners were born in Lithuania — most are second generation — but in their prayer life they are more comfortable with Lithuanian. One effect of Father Zavaski's efforts has been that several members of the congregation, ranging in age from 16 to 60, have expressed interest in learning the language. As a result, a class is being organized and will be taught by Albina Petroliunas.

THE LITHUANIANS

The unusual fervor for Lithuania's freedom of **Anthony Mažeika** was noted in a recent article in the *Colonial News Transcript*, a weekly newspaper in Freehold, New Jersey. The 39-year old Mažeika, who was born in the United States, stood out as a lifelong champion of Lithuanian rights who loves the land of his heritage. Mažeika's parents were both offspring of Lithuanian immigrants. His father returned to Lithuania before the outbreak of World War I to operate a farm. The war played havoc with his plans, however, and he returned to the United States in 1929. Later, the elder Mažeika became involved in the Knights of Lithuania, an organization Anthony joined at the age of 16. The younger Mažeika began his active role by participating in cultural events with the K of L. Since 1965, he has worked through the Lithuanian American Community (Bendruomenė) mainly to bring Lithuanian human rights activities to the attention of the American public.

Human rights are described as being more than "an abstract concept to Mažeika". In his college days, he remembers hearing that communism would benefit Eastern Europe by providing stability and raising the standard of living. "But once you have bread on the table," he is quoted as saying, "intellectual needs take over as the most important force in life — the need to achieve, the need to grow as an individual. You have to have basic human rights in order to achieve that."

The article devotes generous space to pre- and post-World War II Lithuanian history, including the deportation of Lithuanians to Siberia and the demoralization of Lithuanian nationalists in the early 1950's as Soviet domination intensified and as the realization of Western indifference to Lithuania's plight sank in. In the article, Mažeika took the opportunity to explain that Lithuanian resistance is now principally channelled through the Roman Catholic Church which is closely linked to Lithuania's heritage, and, as ironically pointed out, to the Communist Party. Mažeika reasoned that "many Lithuanians feel that by taking an active role in the Communist Party, they can make sure all government activity is in the best interest of Lithuania.

They have been able to retain official use of the Lithuanian language, keep cultural traditions alive and keep up the economy and standard of living while paying lip service to the communist system."

Mažeika doesn't claim that this frees Lithuanians from Soviet persecution. Far from it, as he pointed out by saying that Lithuanian activists are still being arrested for speaking out in favor of Lithuania's national and human rights. This is a primary concern of Mažeika's, and he does all that he can to tell Americans what is happening in Lithuania and to publish writings on the situation smuggled out to the West. Mažeika has also written to elected officials, advocating that the SALT II treaty be linked to enforcement of the Helsinki Accords. In addition, Mažeika has visited foreign missions to the United Nations to make them aware of human rights violations in Lithuania and has served as English language director and political commentator for a local Lithuanian radio program.

One of Mažeika's most satisfying moments came, when, working through Bendruomenė, he was in large measure responsible for the release of Simas Kudirka from a Soviet prison. Kudirka is the Lithuanian sailor who attempted to defect to the United States in November, 1970, but was returned to Soviet authorities by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mažeika, like many other Lithuanian-Americans, organized rallies to bring attention to the matter. Congressional hearings were held, and after four years of prodding the Nixon and Ford administrations to demand Kudirka's return, the efforts of Mažeika and other activists were rewarded in August, 1974.

Because of the outcry over Kudirka, the U.S. State Department promulgated new guidelines to follow in dealing with future potential defectors. To publicize the new policy, Mažeika is said to have hired several airplanes to drop leaflets over the Soviet fishing fleet in the Atlantic Ocean in order to encourage other Soviet dissidents to defect. Simas Kudirka showed Mažeika his gratitude by agreeing to become godfather of Mažeika's son, born in 1977.

ORGANIZATIONS

A conference of representatives to the **Association of Young Lithuanian Americans** met in Detroit on March 29-30. Part of the agenda was devoted to discussing the results of the IVth World Lithuanian Youth Congress, held in West Germany the previous summer, and to organizational and procedural matters. One of the important tasks at the meeting, however, was the selection of a new national executive president.

That burden fell to **Virgus Volertas** from the Philadelphia - Southern New Jersey unit of the Association. Volertas, 25, lives in New Jersey and is an electrical engineer with the Honeywell Corporation. Returning home from the conference, he drew on local Lithuanian-American youths to put together a national executive committee. According to Volertas, the committee's primary task will be to revitalize the activities of the group and help strengthen and provide organizational guidance for the Association's many metropolitan chapters.

The Association of Young Lithuanian Americans was created in Cleveland in 1973 following the first World Lithuanian Youth Congress at Kent State in 1972. With members ranging in age from 16 to 30, the American branch of the international parent body (World Lithuanian Youth Association) is closely linked with the Lithuanian American Community of U.S.A., Inc. It also embraces the Lithuanian Charter, drafted in 1949 by the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania (Vyriausiasis Lietuvos Išlaisvinimo Komitetas — VLIK).

The Association is non-political, but its primary purpose is to support the task of recapturing Lithuania's stolen independence, to seek the release of Lithuanian prisoners of conscience, and to use every available means of generating public awareness of Lithuania's plight and public support for redressing Lithuania's grievances. The Association also strives to keep alive the heritage of Lithuanian - American youth and to foster an awareness of and participation in the richness of Lithuania's cultural life.

For more information about the Association of Young Lithuanian Americans, contact Virgus Volertas at 405 Leon Ave., Delran, NJ 08075.



The new National Executive Committee of the Association of Young Lithuanian Americans. Bottom row, left to right: Algis Šalčiūnas, Virgus Volertas (President), Jūratė Krokytė-Stirbienė, Rimantas Stirbys. Top row: Vytautas Volertas, Jr., Vytautas Maciūnas, Vidmantas Rukšys.

Bridges photo

The **Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe**, the U.S. Congressional Helsinki Watch Group chaired by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), has published a revised edition of *Profiles: The Helsinki Monitors*. The book carries one-page biographies (with photographs when available) of members of Helsinki Watch Groups from Moscow, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia. Biographical sketches are also provided for members of the Moscow-based Christian Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers, the Working Commission to investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purpose, a group defending the religious rights of Seventh-Day Adventists, the initiative Group to Defend the Rights of Invalids in the USSR, and the Lithuanian-based **Catholic Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers**. Thirteen Lithuanians are profiled in all, including Balys Gajauskas and Viktoras Petkus who are currently serving prison terms for their Religious Aid.

For more information about Profiles or about the other activities of the CSCE, write the Commission at the following address: CSCE, 3257 House Office Bldg. Annex 2, Wahsington, D.C. 20515.

IN LITHUANIA

Whitecollar crime has hit the "big time" in Lithuania, according to a dispatch from United Press International. Three Lithuanian women who stole more than \$120,000 from their state-controlled factory through a

computer-assisted embezzlement scheme have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight to 15 years. The news first broke in the Vilnius daily newspaper, *Soviet Lithuania*, which denounced the women's scheme as a "mindboggling" outrage. *Soviet Lithuania* said the embezzlement scheme operated over four years and that the sum pocketed by the conspirators represented more than 25 years' salary for an average worker. The paper did not say if the money was recovered.

The culprits simply created phony employees at a Vilnius calculator factory by altering the computerized payroll sheets. A cashier who was part of the scheme collected the salaries of the nonexistent employees on the twice-monthly paydays. Regular audits at the plant failed to disclose the embezzlement, even though the women had programmed the plant computer to omit customary tax deductions from the salaries of the phony workers.

The Soviet government, in response, has cracked down to prevent a repeat occurence. In addition to the three jail sentences, a number of executives at the factory have been punished, evidently for lax managerial practices that permitted the embezzlement scheme to succeed. According to UPI, some Soviet observers have suggested that the sentences handed down in Vilnius were relatively lenient, possibly because the defendents were all women. Major embezzlement cases have led to the death penalty in the past. Janina Maišeliėnė, head accountant of the calculator factory and described by *Soviet Lithuania* as the mastermind and engineer



Members of Detroit's Lithuanian folk dance group Šilainė, and their director Galina Gobienė. Šilainė will be one of the groups participating in the Vth Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival in Chicago this July.

Photo: Jonas Urbonas

of the scheme, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Now, who says the Soviet system doesn't allow for individual initiative and ingenuity?

THE BOYCOTT

(continued from page 1)

Santiago stadium, where the ground is stained with the blood of Chilean patriots, this is also, of course, politics. It is a policy of struggling . . . against fascist regimes."

This so-called struggle came to life in 1973, when the audience for the World University Games, held in Moscow, was packed with Soviet army recruits. When the Israeli basketball team came onto the court, the players were subjected to a verbal barrage of catcalls, obscenities, and anti-Semitic abuse. Some Jewish spectators were beaten up, also. In 1976, the Soviet Union and the rest of the Eastern bloc boycotted the 1976 Chess Olympics in Haifa, Israel — a site approved by the International Chess Federation — on the grounds that Israel was "an aggressor country" in its wars with its Arab neighbors. The Olympics were held anyway, successfully, with 50 participating nations.

The touchstone to this Soviet Bombast can be read in a chapter of "The Handbook for Communist Party Activists," printed in Russian and published in Moscow last November. The handbook was reportedly distributed to all Soviet embassies throughout the world and contained the following: "The decision to give the honored right to hold the Olympic Games in the capital of the world's first socialist state is convincing testimony to the general recognition of the importance and correctness of the foreign political course of our country. The Olympic Games have turned into an event of great social and political significance . . ."

To his credit, Lord Killanin has rebuked the Soviets for this blather by saying that the IOC "did not award the games to Moscow for any political reasons, but in recognition of the Soviet Union's contribution to sport." But, claiming he has divorced sports from politics doesn't absolve the IOC head of hypocrisy so easily. One of Jack Anderson's columns in January reported that, in 1977, Lord Killanin was instrumental in having recognition of the Taiwanese athletic teams withdrawn by the IOC, and in having the People's Republic of China designated the official representative of the Chinese people. Killanin's involvement allegedly included advice to the PRC sports commissioners on methods to gain international acceptance of Chinese athletics, convincing the IOC to back his position through a ruling which humiliated the Taiwanese by refusing them the right to fly their own flag, and, following an official Taiwanese protest, manipulating

a mail order referendum on the question by including a misleading letter from the U.S. State Department (later disavowed) citing U.S. withdrawal of recognition of the Nationalist Chinese.

A final irony concerning the Soviets is found in a slim book recently pulled off of Moscow bookstands. The volume, put out by the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, a Soviet organ, contained two embarrassing items. The first was a full-page photograph of the USSR's gold medal ice skating team of Oleg and Ludmilla Protopopov, who have since defected to Switzerland. The other was a reference to the 1936 Summer Olympics in Nazi Germany. The book scorned the IOC which was then in control of the Olympics for not moving the Games out of Berlin — a move others have pointed out is not dissimilar from President Carter's call to move the Olympics out of Moscow because of the invasion of Afghanistan.

The brutal Soviet invasion last year and the on-going attempts to subdue and occupy Afghanistan forms the basis for Mr. Carter's protest and his statement that "unless the Soviets withdraw their troops . . . from Afghanistan that the Olympic Games be moved from Moscow to an alternate site, or multiple sites, or postponed or cancelled." The message is simple. The Soviets must be shown they cannot continue to impose their will on others.

Despite the appalling similarities between what is going on in Afghanistan now and what occurred in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia forty years ago, the invasion is not the sole reason that *Bridges* readers should publicly endorse the boycott. In their preparation for the Games, the Soviets have been spending hundreds of millions of dollars to clean up Moscow

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and other areas that will be exposed to foreign tourists. Part of this clean-up has involved the arrests and detentions of those who might pose still more "embarrassments" for the Kremlin. Those arrested include the Lithuanians Antanas Terleckas, Julius Sasnauskas, and Viktoras Skuodys, and the Estonians Mart Niklus and Dr. Juri Kukk. These Baltic nationalists and human rights advocates are neither the first nor the last examples of the persecution and suffering of their nations. The diminishing power of detente and the Soviet fear that such "anti-social" individuals might poison the minds of those who have come from abroad to see the glory of "the world's first socialist state," has prompted the KGB to pull the plug on the suppression of dissent. The arrests can be expected to continue. Under these circumstances, the Moscow Olympics cannot be allowed to continue.

Rimantas A. Stirbys

(Material for this article was collected from various press sources, including UPI, AP, The New York Times, the Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor, U.S.-News & World Report, The Philadelphia Inquirer, and The Philadelphia Bulletin — Ed.)

EDITORS NOTE:

Although *Bridges* is still June and July issues will be further delayed by the July vacation to be taken by the printers. The June issue will appear first thing in August, to be followed by a double July - August issue. Please bear with us through this inconvenience.

Credits:

This month's contributors to *Bridges* include: Lithuanian Information Service, C. Pugevičius, S. A. Gečys, and the Lithuanian American Community of USA, Inc.

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