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EDITORIAL

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

For the last several years *BRIDGES* has undergone many changes in its editorial staff and content. From now on, the newsletter will become a strong voice of the Lithuanian-American Community (LAC) for the young and the old generations of Lithuanians, who are scattered throughout the country and whose knowledge of the Lithuanian language does not permit them to make use of the other media that is available in our native language.

With this belated October issue, *BRIDGES* will appear on the second week of the month with ten issues a year. Present subscribers will receive the newsletter up to June, 1982. New subscribers, besides getting the ten copies for 1982 will also receive three complimentary issues of 1981. The subscription rate is \$5.00 per year.

One of the main purposes of this newsletter is to attempt to reach all Americans of Lithuanian descent. In order to make it more relevant to our readers, we ask them to keep us informed of what is going on in the major Lithuanian communities throughout the United States. We request that they send us clippings from newspapers, organizational press releases, letters to the editor, photographs (of good quality) and other items pertaining to the Lithuanians in the United States.

We can never underestimate the power of the press. Lithuania's independence in 1918 was won mostly through the work of the press in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. It is keeping us alive at the present as well. As you will see in this issue, the underground press in Lithuania is very much alive, and so is the press in the United States and Canada. The support of that press has become the patriotic duty of every Lithuanian in this country. What we write here might not seem relevant to us, saturated as we are with the mass media communication system, but it is of great concern to Soviet occupied Lithuania, where every word we utter is taken seriously. We carry a great responsibility toward our people in the homeland and we have to live up to this responsibility.

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 UNDERGROUND PERIODICALS IN SOVIET OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

Lithuania has the largest underground press per capita of all the nations behind the Iron Curtain. Some sixteen underground periodicals appear in Lithuania today, despite a relentless KGB warfare against them and draconic sentences meted out to the publishers, writers, printers and distributors.

An impetus for the revival of the Lithuanian underground periodicals came with the new wave of repression in the late 1960's, which triggered a nation-wide resistance in Lithuania. The rise of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union was also a contributing factor.

Vladas Šakalys, a member of the Lithuanian patriotic movement who escaped to the West last summer, provided revealing information about the underground press. Asked how it survives in the face of savage reprisals, he emphasized the mass support it enjoys and the enthusiasm of its publishers and helpers. He said that the KGB might succeed in closing down some periodicals, especially the newer ones, but the main journals, such as *The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania* (Lietuvos Katalikų Bažnyčios Kronika), and *Aušra* (The Dawn) would prevail.

Only a part of the Lithuanian underground press reaches the West, Šakalys said. In addition to the periodicals, there are many other underground publications: memoirs, studies, memoranda, historical works, etc. The KGB is especially sensitive about historical subjects. As one KGB agent told Šakalys, history is an anti-Soviet discipline, because it teaches love of one's country and that, in turn, fosters resistance. Following is a survey of the main Lithuanian underground periodicals.

LIETUVOS KATALIKŲ BAŽNYČIOS KRONIKA (THE CHRONICLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LITHUANIA)

This oldest and most authoritative continuing underground journal started publication on March 19, 1972. The last issue to reach the West was No. 48 dated June 29, 1981. The *Chronicle* is better known in the West than any other Lithuanian underground periodical. Patterned after Moscow's Russian language *Chronicle of Current Events* (Khronika tekushchikh sobyti), the Lithuanian *Chronicle* publishes detailed information on the violations of religious rights in Lithuania. It also included brief reports on the persecution of religion in Moldavia, Belorussia, the Ukraine and other Soviet republics. The editors of the *Chronicle* take special care to check and confirm their data. As a result, the *Chronicle* has acquired a reputation on both sides of the Iron Curtain for its veracity and reliability.

Although primarily a religious journal, the *Chronicle* also includes information on the struggle for national and cultural rights. The recent issues contain a detailed survey of searches, interrogations and arrests in Lithuania. One of its permanent columns, "In the Soviet School", documents the persecution of religious and patriotic students. The KGB has waged several major campaigns to suppress the *Chronicle*. The most recent of these campaigns is in full swing at present. Nijolė Sadūnaitė, Ona Pranskūnaitė, Virgilijus Jaugelis, Povilas Pet-

ronis, Juozas Gražys had served time in the camps for their association with the *Chronicle*. Petras Plumpa and Vladas Lapienis are still imprisoned. Povilas Buzas, Anastazas Janulis, Genė Navickaitė, and Ona Vitkauskaitė are serving their sentences.

AUŠRA (THE DAWN)

Aušra is the organ of Lithuanian Catholic nationalists. Its first issue appeared in October, 1975. The journal sees itself as a successor to the 19th century *Aušra*, a monthly that played an important role in the Lithuanian "national awakening". *Aušra* repudiates violence and puts the emphasis on "spiritual values" and cultural progress in order to preserve the Lithuanian "national identity", which is threatened by the Soviet occupation. As under the tsarist rule, *Aušra* says, "the existence of the Lithuanian nation is again in danger . . . Lithuania is being spiritually undermined and physically destroyed" (No. 1, October, 1975).

One of the special concerns of *Aušra* is the distortion of Lithuania's history by the communist regime. The journal, therefore, wants "to show the Lithuanians their own past, to give a proper evaluation of the present, and to help them envision the Lithuania of the future".

After a lengthy interval, *Aušra* has once again made its appearance in the West. Nos: 17, 18, 23 and 24 have appeared. The reason for this delay was that these specific numbers contain certain material very unpleasant to the Soviet government: The Memorandum of the Balts condemning the Hitler-Stalin Pact (18); The Ultimatum of the Lithuanian Freedom League to the government of Russia (17); An Appeal to the United Nations (18). Also of interest are the Viktoras Petkus biography (18), The Lithuanian Helsinki Group's Proclamation No. 15 (18); and other materials.

PERSPEKTYVOS (PERSPECTIVES)

Perspektyvos started publication in 1978. Of the nineteen issues that have appeared by March, 1980 three were received in the West: Numbers 2, 9 and 11. Issue No. 2 consists of a Lithuanian-language version of Andrei Sakharov's book *My Country and My World*.

A liberal nationalist journal, *Perspektyvos* aims to be a forum for a broad exchange of divergent views. One of the contributors to the journal has been the Lithuanian Communist Association (for secession from the USSR), a group sympathetic to the Eurocommunist views. *Perspektyvos* shares the concern of the other underground journals about the russification and denationalization policies of the Soviet regime.

In a statement of purposes published in issue No. 1, the editors of *Perspektyvos* says that they will raise "the most topical problems of our daily life and will show the ways to their possible solution . . . The readers will be acquainted with the view of those who are persecuted or even jailed in the Soviet Union for their views and convictions. *Perspektyvos* wants to help to find the ways out of the present dead-end road to a renovation, based on the principles of a genuine democracy and of the international obligations".



Lithuanians who took part in the recent New York marathon. From the left, front row: Vaidila Damušis (Cleveland), Jūratė Kazickaitė, standing: Rimas Prižgintas (California), Petras Vainius, Monika Vainiūtė and Rimas Gedeika (all from N.Y.)

Photo: Jonas Vainius

VARPAS (THE BELL)

Like *Aušra*, the periodical *Varpas* takes its name from an antitsarist journal published from 1899 to 1906, at the time of the Lithuanian National Awakening, thereby stressing the continuity of Lithuania's "struggle for nationhood". The publishers of the first four short issues of *Varpas* in 1977 have introduced themselves as the Revolutionary Liberation Front of Lithuania, an organization which has not been mentioned by other Lithuanian underground journals. All four issues have been received in the West. They deal with Lithuanian anti-Nazi and anti-Soviet resistance (No. 1); the denuclearization of Lithuania (No. 2); an amnesty for political prisoners (No. 3); and with the struggle for self-determination (No. 4).

The subsequent two issues of *Varpas*, published in 1978 and 1979, are of an entirely different character, suggesting a change in editorship, and deal mainly with cultural matters. Some doubts have been expressed about their authenticity.

PASTOGĖ (SHELTER)

Both issues of *Pastogė*, published in 1978 and in July, 1979, have reached the West. A youth oriented journal, *Pastogė* treats religious, philosophical, and literary subjects with a relatively high degree of sophistication. The editors describe their purpose as fostering unimpeded creativity as well as a religious and cultural revival. In its emphasis on youth and religious values, *Pastogė* is closely related to such Lithuanian underground journals as *Alma Mater* and *Ateitis* (The Future).

According to an editorial statement, *Pastogė* seeks to provide a shelter for those who wish to speak and to create "without restriction". To be a free artist means not only to challenge external censorship, but to win the inner battle

against "the most insidious enemy of the artist — internal censorship", which endangers the very core of culture and fosters "pseudocreation" and "sterility and vice beneath its loud colors". The editors charge that for many years their generation has been hearing "nothing but lies or half-truths" from the cultural establishment of Lithuania. They refuse to have anything to do with compromise juxtapose to the official culture their own "moral position".

DIEVAS IR TĖVYNĖ (GOD AND COUNTRY)

This religious journal was launched in 1976. Eleven issues have been published by the end of 1979, seven of which have reached the West. The editors see their purpose as defending religion in Lithuania and waging a "struggle against the occupying power with spiritual weapons". The journal focuses on anti-atheist polemics but also deals with political and national questions. Its tone has been criticized by the Lithuanian *Chronicle* as "too abusive".

RŪPINTOJĖLIS (THE SORROWING CHRIST)

None of the thirteen issues of this religious and cultural magazine, which was published as of March, 1980, has been received abroad.

ATEITIS (THE FUTURE)

The journal bears the same name as a magazine published by the Catholic organization *Ateitis* in independent Lithuania and, subsequently, in the United States. Three issues of the journal have appeared by January 1, 1980; none has reached the West yet.

(To be continued)



Council 110 of the Knights of Lithuania erected a Lithuanian Cross—Wayside Shrine on the grounds of Transfiguration (Lithuanian) parish in Maspeth, N.Y. Some of the participants in the ceremony, from the left: Al. Marcelyn; the Rev. Francis Bulovas, pastor; US Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro; the Bishop of Brooklyn Francis Mugavero, John Adomėnas, president of thenKnights of Lithuania Council 110, the Rev. S. Raila, assistant pastor. Photo by Charles Binkis.



American-born Vytautas Skuodis, convicted for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

AMERICAN—BORN PROFESSOR SENTENCED BY THE SOVIETS

A geologist claiming American citizenship was sentenced by a Soviet court to 7 years of strict regimen labor camp and 5 years internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The trial of Vytautas Skuodis (also known as Benedict Scott, born in Chicaco, Ill. on March 21, 1929) took place in Vilnius, Lithuania on December 15-22, 1980.

US. CONGRESS, STATE DEPARTMENT ACT ON SKUODIS (SCOTT)

The news of the hunger strike started by **Vytautas Skuodis** on June 15, 1981, in his Mordovian labor camp, had a telling impact in the United States. Senators Percy, Dixon, Hayakawa and Dodd submitted on July 30, 1981, Resolution 198 relating to his imprisonment. An identical Resolution 200 was submitted in the House of Representatives.

P.E.N. REPORT ON IMPRISONED WRITERS

The Writers in Prison Committee of International P.E.N., a global literary association, regularly publishes reports listing writers and journalists, including contributors to underground journals, who are imprisoned for expressing their ideas. These Reports are presented to the P.E.N. congresses and released to the media.

This year's report, dated August 1981, and discussed at the P.E.N. congress in Lyons, France, on September 22-23, demonstrates the severity of the political and cultural repression in Lithuania. Of the 33 writers and journalists now imprisoned in the Soviet Union, fourteen are Ukrainians, nine Russians, **eight Lithuanians**, one Estonian and one Armenian. Thus Lithuania, whose population amounts to slightly more than one percent of the USSR total, provides almost 25 percent of the literary and journalistic prisoners of the Soviet empire. Michael Scammell, the chairman of the writers in Prison Committee, writes:

"... One year ago I reported that one of the hardest countries in which to be a writer was the **Soviet Union**, and I am sorry to say that since then I have seen no reason to change my mind. On the contrary, the past few months have seen yet more trials and imprisonments — especially in Lithuania — and the number of writers currently in Soviet prisons and camps (34) is higher than ever before. In Lithuania, three writers have been tried and sentenced since my last Report. **Vytautas Skuodis** (who incidentally was born in the United States in 1929 but returned to Lithuania with his parents while still an infant) was sentenced to 7 years in a strict regime camp and 5 years internal exile for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'. **Gintautas Iešmantas** was sentenced in December last year to 6 years in a strict regime labor camp and 5 years internal exile on similar charges on the basis of a number of poems and articles he had written. At the same trial **Povilas Pečeliūnas** was sentenced to 3 years in strict regime camps and 5 years internal exile..."

The report also lists Petras Lukoševičius, Viktoras Petkus, Julius Sasnauskas, Algirdas Statkevičius and Antanas Terleckas.

The report shows one welcome change in format. The imprisoned writers and journalists are now listed under their individual republics, and not simply under the Soviet Union. "This seems to me to be a perfectly rational and responsible way of presenting these cases", Scammell says, "since so many of the writers concerned are in prison explicitly for defending their national identity and national culture."

(ELTA)

USA MUST EXPAND INFORMATION

The Honorable James A. Courter, Congressman from New Jersey, in the House of Representatives on July 13, 1981, stated that the Soviet Union every year distributes 180 million books and pamphlets around the world while the U.S. distributes about 200,000. In 1981 the Soviets offered some 4,500 college scholarships for Latin Americans, the U.S. 181... The Soviets broadcast over 2000 hours a week in 82 different languages; our Voice of America broadcasts 891 hours a week in only 39 Languages.

A LITHUANIAN IN CONGRESS

Another Lithuanian-American has entered the political forefront: on January 14th of this year, in the Michigan State Representatives Chambers, **Mat Dunaskiss** was sworn in as a representative from the 61st district. His grandparents came to America before World War I. Both his parents speak Lithuanian and Mat claims to understand it as well.

Dunaskiss, 29 years old, was elected regional commissioner in 1979. He won his seat for the state representative by a 2-to-1 margin. In an analysis of Dunaskiss' election campaign tactics, *The Lake Orion Review* mentioned that he likes to get out to the people. He's handed out his home telephone number and has invited people to call him. During a parade, he shunned the float that other politicians rode in favor of walking along the sidewalk so that he could meet more people.

VALDAS ADAMKUS — ADMINISTRATOR

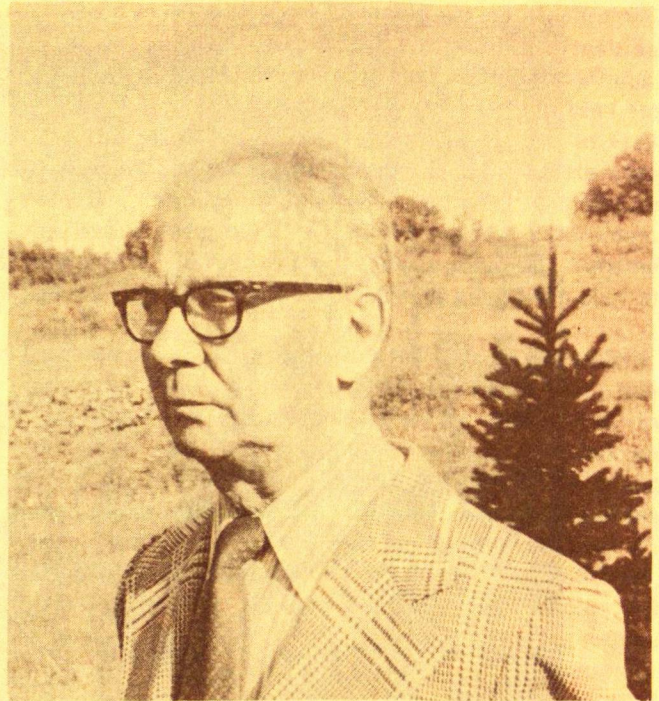
The administration of President Reagan announced the appointment of **Valdas Adamkus** to head the Central Western Region's US Environmental Protection Agency.

Due to his vast experience in the environment protection field, Mr. Adamkus was a logical choice for the job as administrator. The announcement of the appointment states that his great contribution in this field is held in high regard by both the US and the International experts in the field of environmental protection.

He will head the largest region in the US. It encompasses 5 States and has a population of 45 million. He will work together with the Canadian government in dealing with international lakes and waterways and their protection. During the past 10 years he has been vice president of this region and before that headed the Ohio Basin region in Cincinnati.



Loretta Stukas



Stasys Barzdukas

STASYS BARZDUKAS DEAD AT 75

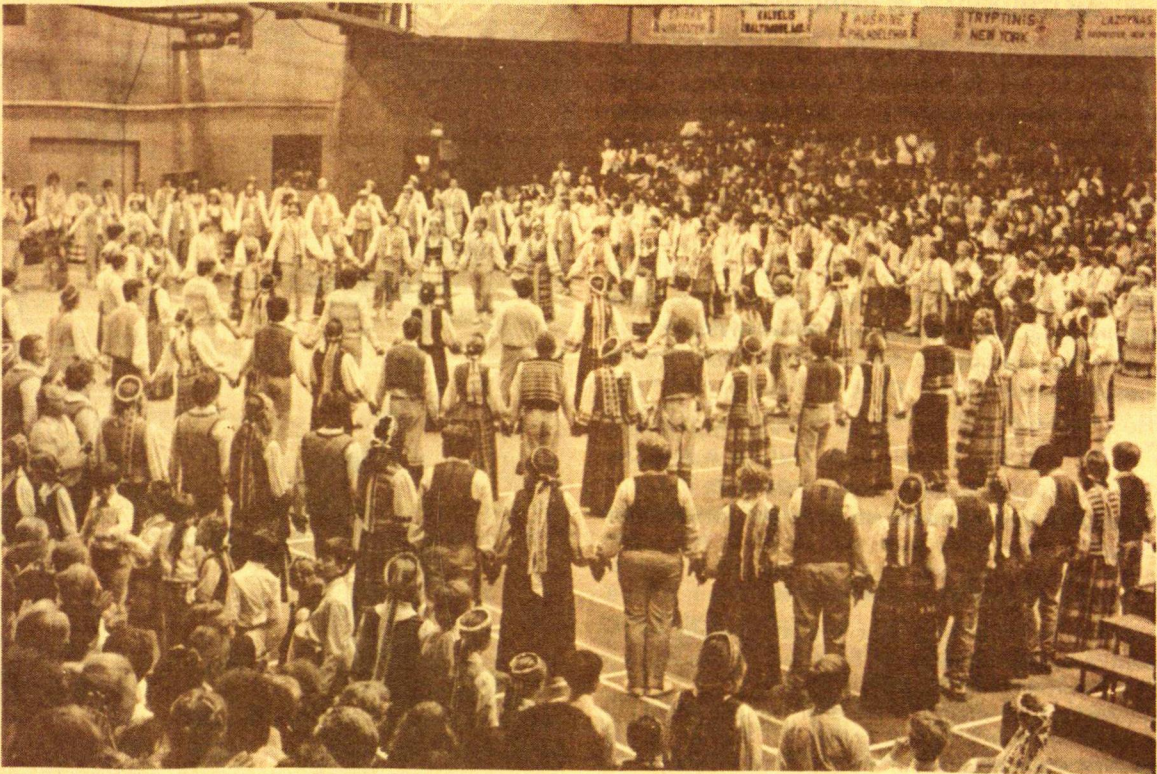
Stasys Barzdukas, teacher, educator, humanitarian and past president of the Lithuanian American Community on the National and International levels died September 13, 1981. A mighty oak has fallen. He will be sorely missed.

GAJAUSKAS AWARDE PEACE-FREEDOM PRIZE

This year, the Rothko Chapel award, in memory of the deceased artist, and founded in Houston, Texas, awarded \$10,000 each to 12 individuals known for their work in the field of human rights. Among them was the Lithuanian historian — Balys Gajauskas, who at present is incarcerated in the Soviet prison at Perm. At the presentation in Houston, the Lithuanian writer, Tomas Venclova accepted the prize in behalf of Balys Gajauskas.

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA HOLD ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Knights of Lithuania 68th National convention took place on August 19-23, at the University of Scranton, in Pennsylvania. Participating were the Bishop of Scranton J. Carroll McCormick, Auxiliary Bishop James Timlin and Bishop Vincentas Brizgys of Chicago. Present also was Congressman Charles F. Dougherty who was awarded the 1981 Friend of Lithuania award. The convention proved to be somewhat of an historical occasion since in the long history of the Knights, this year only the 3 woman was elected as National President—Loretta Stukas.



Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival held at Trinity College in Hartford on Sunday, May 31, 1981. The largest of its kind in the eastern United States. 300 young performers provided an afternoon of intricate dances for an audience of thousands.

A total of eight folk dance ensembles and five Lithuanian Saturday School dance groups from the Lithuanian-American communities in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Rochester, Worcester, Elizabeth, Brockton, New York and Hartford participated in this folk dance spectacular. The Festival was under the sponsorship of LAC's Hartford chapter.

SINCE LAST WE MET

— The Lithuanian Writers' Association presented its 1980 award for the best collection of poetry of 1980 to **Katryna Grigaitytė** for her book *Marių vėjui skambant* (The Sound of the sea Breeze). This award was sponsored by the Lithuanian Foundation.

— The Bishop of Vilnius, **Julijonas Steponavičius** in occupied Lithuania, celebrated two anniversaries in 1980: his 25th as Bishop and his 20th as an exile of the communistic government, in Žagare, Lithuania.

— The junior senator from New York, **Alfonse D'Amato** was main speaker at the Commemoration of Lithuania's independence, at the Lithuanian Cultural Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. on February 14, 1981.

— The Lithuanian section of Vatican Radio in Rome, celebrated its 40th anniversary of broadcasting in the Lithuanian Language. The first program was on November 20, 1940.

— **Juozas Žilevičius**, a Lithuanian composer, celebrated his

90th birthday on March 16, 1981. At present, Maestro **Žilevičius** is a guest at a rest home in Baltimore, Maryland.

— *Ateitis*, the official organ of the Ateitininkai (futurists), a Lithuanian youth organization, celebrated its 70th year of publication. At present its editor is the **Rev. Kęstutis Trimakas**.

— The Lithuanian Radio program — *Memories of Lithuania*, which from its inception on has been hosted by **Prof. Jack J. Stukas**, celebrated its 40 year in broadcasting (2000th translation) May 1981.

— The Lithuanian Cultural Council awarded prizes for the two best plays of 1980. The first prize went to professor-playwright **Algirdas Landsbergis** for his work *Vaikai Gintarų Rūmuose* (Children in an Amber Palace). The second prize was given to **Povilas A. Mažeika** for his play *Apsilankymas* (The Visit). At present the president of the Cultural Council is **Jurgis Blekaitis**.

— The Lithuanian Franciscan Community celebrated its 40 years in the United States. Presently its provincial is the **Rev. Paulius Baltakis, OFM**.



Tyler School of Art Prof. Romas Viesulas, as shown in a full-page ad run nation-wide in Newsweek magazine by Philadelphia's Temple University.

Lithuanian-American graphic artist **Romas Viesulas** was featured in one of a series of full-page ads sponsored by Philadelphia's Temple University. The ads, appearing in *Newsweek* magazine and the Sunday magazine section of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, focused on department heads in various of Temple's schools and were aimed at drawing the attention of potential students to the university's academic excellence and career opportunities.

Viesulas, a professor at the nationally-renowned Tyler School of Art at Temple University, is chairman of the Department of Printmaking.

Born in 1918 in the Lithuanian village of Gardinai-Lašai, county of Ilukste, Latvia, Romas Viesulas studied law at the Universities of Riga, Latvia and Vilnius, Lithuania before he fled the Soviet onslaught in 1944. He later studied at the Ecole des Arts et Metiers in Freiburg, Germany where he graduated in 1949. He continued his studies at the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux Arts in Paris under a French government scholarship. In 1951, he came to the US, became active in American graphic arts, and joined the staff at Tyler in 1960.

Viesulas has won numerous fellowships and awards, including the Guggenheim (1958, 1964 and 1969), the Tamarind (first American artist to receive it, in 1960), and the Tiffany (1962) Fellowships. He has an international reputation earned through winning prizes at prestigious shows throughout the world. Some of his works are in the permanent collections of over 65 museums and libraries, including: Biblioteque Nationale, Paris; Museum of Modern Art, Kakamura, Japan; Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; Musee d'art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Switzerland; Museum of Contemporary Art, Skopje, Yugoslavia; Art Council of Pakistan, Karachi; L'Accademia di Belle Arti, Catania, Italy; Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Vilnius, Lithuania; Museum of Modern Art, New York; National Gallery of Art, Washington; Library of Congress; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cleveland Art Museum; Philadelphia Museum of Art; and the Art Institute of Chicago. Some of his bookplates are included in the recently published "Ex Libris" volume of the Ethnic Encyclopedia of Lithuanian Culture in the U.S.A.

Viesulas, who is married and has three children, lives in a suburb of Philadelphia.

Cut out his Form and mail it to *Bridges — Lithuaniana American Newsletter* to get a year's subscription (10 issues) for only five dollars. (This Year's 3 issues and next year's 10 only \$5.00)

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Please be sure to enclose payment. We can't afford to bill you and keep subscription rates this low at the same time.

GERA ŠEIMININKĖ

With Christmas fast approaching, we would like to share with you a list of the 12 traditional Christmas eve dishes. Each district in Lithuania has its special dishes therefore, slight variations occur in menus for traditional "holiday fare" as well as in everyday cooking.

1. Wafer (unleavened bread)
2. A Glass of Wine or other not too potent drink
3. A Mixture of Peas and Wheat
4. Oatmeal Pudding
5. Herring with Vegetables
6. Beet Soup with "Little Ears"
7. Pike in Aspic
8. Tomatoes stuffed with Mushrooms
9. Poppy Seed Milk
10. Cranberry Pudding
11. Dried Fruit Compote
12. Various fruit and nuts

The recipes for the above dishes and many others are contained in the LITHUANIAN COOKERY available from Darbininkas, 341 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207. (Enclose 8 dol. plus .50 c. for postage).

Following is the recipe for Cranberry pudding (Spanguolių kisielis).

Ingredients

2 cups cranberries
1 cup sugar
1 cup potato starch
5 cups water
Cinnamon, cloves, orange peel

Pick over cranberries, cover with cold water and cook until the berries burst. Strain cooked berries. If a clear pudding is desired, do not force berries through a strainer. Otherwise force the berries through the strainer.

Simmer spices in water, separately. Strain, add to cranberries, together with the sugar. When sugar is dissolved, divide liquid in half. Bring half of the liquid to a boil. Dissolve potato starch in the other half of the liquid, add to the boiling liquid, stirring constantly, and bring to a boil. Pour into prepared mold and chill.

Serve with milk or cream.



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