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EDITORIAL

VASARIO 16

After World War II over a hundred countries emerged as new nations with their sovereign legislative, judicial and administrative bodies. Most were parts of the former British, Spanish and Portuguese empires. But in this impressive number of independent new nations, none had emerged from the Russian empire. After the Bolshevik Revolution, the Soviets quickly added new colonies to their ever expanding empire. They started by re-conquering the Ukraine. With the approach of war and with the eager assistance of Hitler, the Soviet Union continued to swallow up one independent country after another. The independent countries of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were the first to go. Most recently, the Soviets "went to the aid" of Afghanistan and we all know what is happening over there.

So, while the western world is granting independence to one country after another, the Soviets are greedily holding on to their ill-gotten goods and are eyeing the rest of the rapidly shrinking free world.

It is paradoxical that while some minute islands have the right of self-determination, nations with centuries of history, such as Lithuania, are being denied their unalienable rights and are slowly being pushed toward extinction. The case of Lithuania is especially sad. A country, which perhaps holds the secret of the origin of languages — having a language as old as Sanscrit; a country that once stretched from the Baltic to the Black Seas, a country which once saved Russia from the influx of the hordes of Ghengis Khan and the Turks, is now being denied its bare existence.

On February 16, countless Lithuanians will gather to commemorate this important event. At hundreds of Lithuanian communities scattered throughout the free world — the Lithuanian National Anthem—Lietuva Tėvyne Mūsų (Lithuania our Fatherland) will be reverently sung. Lithuanians will listen to patriotic speeches and donate to the freedom fund. They will return to their homes, reflecting on happier commemorations in the future, for as the poet tells us: "We are born Lithuanians and that is what we want to remain"!

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 HOMETLAND 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.

LIETUVOS
NACIONALINĖ
M. MAŽYDŲ
BIBLIOTEKA



Governor Dick Thornburgh and his wife Ginny join Annie Morgalis, Joe Mackalonis for "Christmas... An Ethnic Experience" in Harrisburg, PA.

NOT A BOILING DOWN BUT A BLENDING TOGETHER

Governor Dick Thornburgh and his wife Ginny opened the cultural holiday festivity, "Christmas... An Ethnic Experience", Sunday, December 20 at the William Penn Museum in Harrisburg.

The Governor welcomed the visitors to the ethnic Christmas tree exhibit by placing a Christmas ball on the Pennsylvania multi-ethnic tree. In his Christmas message to all Pennsylvanians, Governor Thornburgh said that "the vast family of the human race must try to live together in peace and harmony." The Governor continued with "in Pennsylvania we are all immigrants who have combined to create this great Commonwealth and nation since William Penn first came to America to enjoy the freedoms of the new world."

The event was jointly sponsored by the Governor's Heritage Affairs

Advisory Commission (GHAAC) and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. It remained open to the public through January 10, 1982.

GHAAC Coordinator Joseph Mackalonis coordinated the Lithuanian-American community tree trimming with help from the Knights of Lithuania, Anthracite Council. In addition to its community tree, each of the ethnic groups contributed to the decorating of the Pennsylvania multi-ethnic tree with distinctive or unusual trimmings from its native country.

The day's festivities featured ethnic displays in the museum's Village Square and Memorial Hall. The Lithuanian exhibit included various novelties ranging from wooden games to jewelry to toy woodcarvings. Also included were

dolls and animal figures.

In responding to the beauty of the trees and displays, Governor Thornburgh said, "This exciting exhibit helps to promote a feeling of international goodwill by giving Pennsylvanians the chance to share in the yuletide observances of our diverse population. The many ethnic groups who have settled in our commonwealth celebrate this special holiday in different ways, each reflecting the spirit of its native land. I hope that this attractive exhibit will help promote understanding among all the citizens of Pennsylvania during this joyous season."

The "Ethnic Experience" concluded Sunday with a Lively Arts Presentation from various ethnic communities across the state. The Žarija Choir of Schuylkill County presented a Lithuanian Christmas Carol and Folk Medley selection. It was sponsored by the Anthracite Council Knights of Lithuania.

GHAAC Chairman Charles Bojanic in his opening remarks said, "America should be a blending together, not a boiling down, of the best of the many religious customs and talents of the many people who live here. These should be continued by the ethnic groups for furthering ethnic interests in both Pennsylvania and America."

Louis Skeparnias, Executive Director of GHAAC, added that he hoped "the interest in this year's "Christmas... An Ethnic Experience" program would continue into future Christmas seasons and also into the many events planned for the new year." He also complimented the participants for their time and effort in helping to make this year's program a success.





THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAC SPEAKS ON THE OCCASION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATION

My Fellow Lithuanians,

Sixty-two years ago, Lithuania arose to enjoy a free and independent existence. During the brief 23 years of her independence, Lithuania made great strides in all spheres. Education, culture and economy reached unheard of heights. But all this progress was cut short 43 years ago. Today, our nation is enslaved. Our brethren were, or still are suffering in the wasteland which is Siberia, in prisons, concentration camps or are scattered throughout the vastness of Russia. But the Lithuanian spirit is far from being enslaved. It is the greatest weapon against the oppressor. Armed with this determination, they bravely defended their homeland as guerrilla fighters, the underground press is flourishing — proclaiming to the free world the violations of human rights in Lithuania by its cruel Soviet oppressor. The Lithuanian people, in occupied Lithuania, at the risk of losing their jobs and even their lives, sign various petitions, demanding freedom of religion and freedom for Lithuania. They boldly testify in courts of law against Soviet imperialism.

Today, when we are once again commemorating the anniversary of our independence, I would like to share with you the activities of our organization during the past year.

During the school year of 1980/81, our organization with a grant from the Lithuanian Foundation, was able to assist the Lithuanian Saturday Schools with the sum of 22,227.75 dol. The annual Teachers' Study and work weekend was sponsored by the Educational Council at Dainava. New text books are being published and review books prepared.

On May 17, 1981, in Cleveland, the prize for literature was awarded. The 3000 dol. prize was a grant from the Lithuanian-American Community. The prizes for theatre, drama, music and art were made possible by a grant from the Lithuanian Foundation.

On May 31, 1981 in Hartford, Conn. the first Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival held on the east coast took place. On June 7, 1981 in Los Angeles, Calif. A Song and Dance spectacular took place.

From November 25th to 28th, the 4th Educational & Creativity Symposium was held. It was sponsored in part by the LAC National Council.

At the start of its tenure in office, the present National Council organized a Social Affairs Commission and later on established a Social Relations Council. Up to now very little was accomplished in this field. At present, the census is being taken of all Lithuanians over the age of 60, various data is being collected to see how they may be aided by various governmental benefits. Attempts are being made at establishing Lithuanian villages for our senior citizens and involve them in various other social activities. Each week, the Lithuanian daily *Draugas* (Friend) publishes a Social Welfare column. The representatives of this council journeyed to Washington to discuss these matters with government officials. Two of them — Dr. Regina Kuliene and Galina Suziedeliene attended, and were full fledged members of the White House Council on Aging. Such conferences take place in the United States every ten years.

THE LAC keeps close contacts with the Rev. Albert Kontautas, president of the Lithuanian Priests' League, His Excellency Bishop Vincentas Brizgys, the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation in the United States president — Saulius Kuprys, Knights of Lithuania president Loretta Stukas, Lithuanian Catholic Women's organization president, Julia Mack, the head of the Ateitininkai — Juozas Laučka and the president of Lithuanian Catholic Services — Rev. Kazimieras Pugevičius. Many of the above mentioned organizations declared 1982 as the year of the Lithuanian parishes.

The LAC National Council endorses Lithuanian participation in athletics — a good means of preserving the Lithuanian spirit of competition. LAC National Council has a vice president for athletics and the Educational Council has an individual specializing in this field.

THE LAC has also been busy in publication. In 1980, Dr. Tomas Remeikis' book *OPPOSITION TO SOVIET RULE IN LITHUANIA, 1945-1980* was published. A Paris based publisher printed *LA LITHUENE ET LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE* (Lithuania and the Second World War). On the

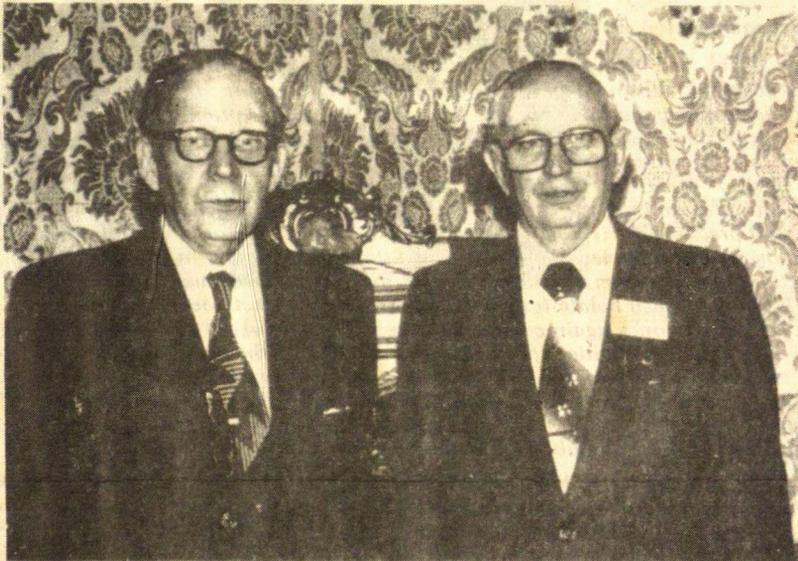
(Continued on p. 4)

40th anniversary of the deportations to Siberia, Leonardas Kerulis' book — A COMPILED LIST OF LITHUANIANS DEPORTED appeared. The introduction to it (in four languages) was written by Dr. Vytautas Vardys. Towards the end of last year, VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOVIET OCCUPIED LITHUANIA — A REPORT FOR 1979-1980 made its appearance.

The preparation and publication of these works is evaluated at close to 50,000 dollars.

Lithuanians attending commemorations throughout the country are able to choose freely to which organization their freedom fund donation is to go. We ask you to remember the work of the Lithuanian American Community when you are making your decision. We thank you most sincerely for all your previous generosity.

VYTAUTAS KUTKUS
LAC National Council



Stasys A. Bačkis, Councilor of the Lithuanian Legation in Washington and Vytautas Kutkus, President of the Lithuanian American Community National Council.

U.S. HELSINKI WATCH PUBLISHES PRISONERS CALENDAR

The 1982 HELSINKI PRISONERS WATCH CALENDAR is now ready for distribution. It is a dramatic black-and-red 24" x 36" poster, intended for display as a gesture of respect to the imprisoned Helsinki Monitors in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Useful as a calendar for 1982, it is also a reminder of those who will spend their next birthdays behind prison walls or the barbed wire of a labor camp.

Among the Lithuanians listed are: Viktoras Petkus, Mečislovas Jurevičius, Balys Gajauskas, Vytautas Vaičiūnas, Vytautas Skuodis and Algis Statkevičius.

Sixty-eight men and women from all walks of life—authors, teachers, workers, clergy, scientists, lawyers, doctors—are listed in the calendar on their dates of birth. A separate Address Directory is included for sending birthday cards and letters to the imprisoned monitors. We must let them know that they are not forgotten.

Order now for New Year's giving. One copy per customer (folded 9" x 12") will be sent free of charge on request. Rolled copies for hanging will be sent at \$5.00 per poster to you and to names on your gift list. Order from: Helsinki Watch, 205 East 42nd Street, New York NY 10017. Telephone 212 867-7035

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COSTUME

Since some of our readers have inquired about the make-up of the Lithuanian national costume, we will feature a few excerpts from *Lithuanian National Costume* by Antanas and Anastasia Tamošaitis.

The basic Lithuanian national costume is the holiday attire of the peasant. Over the centuries the peasants wove their own cloth, created their own patterns, coordinated colour schemes, and fashioned the design and cut of their clothes.

The festive folk dress differed greatly from one province to another. Throughout Lithuania there were many types of dress distinguishable by weave, design, colour, and manner of wearing. Even within a given village the more skillful and artistic weavers developed more complex designs and patterns, more interesting colour combinations,

and different styles.

Several hundred genuine holiday or festive costumes have been collected from all over Lithuania. They have been grouped according to weaving technique, pattern, colour, accessory ornamentation, style of dressmaking, and manner in which they were worn. Furthermore, it has been possible to classify them according to geographical region: AUKŠTAITIJA (Highland), VILNIAUS KRAŠTAS—VILNIJA (Vilnius Region), SŪDUVA, DZŪKIJA, KAPSAI, ZANAVYKIJA, MAŽOJI LIETUVA (Lithuania Minor), and ŽEMAITIJA (Samogitia).

(LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COSTUME — with hundreds of black and white and colored illustrations, 256 pages. Available from: BRIDGES, 341 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY. Enclose \$26 plus \$1 for postage and handling.)



The seven provinces of Lithuanian national costume

THE LITHUANIAN LEGATION IN NEED OF YOUR AID

The Lithuanian legation located in Washington, D.C., is in dire need of repair. All Lithuanian organizations are gathering money for this cause. If you wish to contribute, make your checks payable to: The Lithuanian Legation. Send them to: Lithuanian Legation, 2622 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009



Our Lady of Vilnius Church

1982 — YEAR OF THE LITHUANIAN PERISHES.

What are we going to do about it?

The above-pictured church, Our Lady of Vilnius (*Aušros Vartai*) located in Manhattan, New York is the only Lithuanian church in the Archdiocese of New York. Due to shifts in population, at present it is struggling to survive with the aid from its loyal parishioners. The Church did not have a Lithuanian pastor for more than two years. How can we help? If you ever visit New York or are a native New Yorker, drop in for a visit. You will be most welcome. Our Lady of Vilnius Church, 570 Broome St., New York, N.Y. 10013. Telephone 212 255-2648

THE HOLY FATHER GREETES LITHUANIANS

Pope John Paul II, in his 1981 Christmas greeting, spoke in 42 languages. The 21th language he spoke in was Lithuanian: *Kalėdų palaimos ir džiaugsmo Kristuje!* I wish you the blessings of Christmas and joy in Christ!

TO KNOW YOUR ROOTS THIS SUMMER!

LITHUANIAN HERITAGE CAMP at Camp DAINAVA of Manchester, will provide an excellent opportunity for children of Lithuanian descent to know their roots.

Qualified staff will instruct the campers in Lithuanian language, history and culture. Sessions on Lithuanian geography, current Lithuanian affairs in that Soviet-occupied country and in the Lithuanian community of the free world, Lithuanian folklore — folk-dancing, folk-songs, tradition, arts and crafts will also be featured.

The camp has sports facilities for outdoor tennis, soccer, basketball, volleyball and swimming.

Campfires, talent shows, dances and game nights are among the leisure activities scheduled for the campers.

CAMPING FEES

LITHUANIAN HERITAGE CAMP carries a registration fee of \$15.00, payable

in advance. The general fee for the one week camp program is \$75.00.

Families wishing to register more than one child, need only pay \$65.00 per week beginning with the second registrant.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Pre-registration is required. Pre-camp details will be sent to pre-registered applicants only.

2. Please clip out this form and return it with \$15.00 registration fee at the earliest possible time. The deadline is April 15, 1982.

3. Your check (in US \$) should be made payable to: LITHUANIAN HERITAGE CAMP

Mail to: LITHUANIAN HERITAGE CAMP
c/o Mrs. J. Damusis
25830 Forestview
Southfield, MI 48034
Tel. (313) 354-0746

Total amount enclosed: \$

LITHUANIAN HERITAGE CAMP
at
Youth Camp Dainava
from
August 8 to August 15, 1982
for
Children of Ages 7 - 17
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME _____
Last First Middle

2. BIRTHDATE _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

3. ADDRESS _____
Street
City State Zip

4. TELEPHONE _____
Area code

5. FATHER'S NAME _____

6. MOTHER'S NAME _____
Maiden

COURSES IN LITHUANIAN

The University of Connecticut will offer a course in Lithuanian during the Spring semester which will start in February. For more information write to: Professor B. Bilokur, Critical Languages Program, U-57, Storrs, Conn. 06268



LITHUANIAN SCIENTIST DEFECTS

Dr. Kazys Eringis, a Lithuanian ecologist, defected from group of Soviet scientists who were on the way to the XIII International Congress of Botany in Sydney. He arrived in Chicago on September 2, 1981.

Dr. Eringis was head of the laboratory of the ecological section of the Botany Institute in Vilnius. Born in 1921, he received his doctorate at the University of Leningrad in 1967. He has specialized in the protection of the environment and has authored several books on this and related subjects.

This June, Eringis was included in a group of 33 Soviet scientists who took a sea trip to Australia. The Congress was to start on August 14. When the boat docked at the island of Seychelles, near Madagascar, Eringis felt ill. He was allowed to go ashore, where he managed to contact the U.S. Embassy. Eringis asked for political asylum and was granted it. The leaders of the Soviet expedition were permitted an interview with Eringis. They asked if he was given any drugs and if his defection was voluntary. Eringis affirmed that it was.



LITHUANIAN MUSEUM ISSUES WOOD TOKEN

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture has issued a special two inch wooden 10 ducat token to commemorate its 15th anniversary. Designed by numismatic curator Frank Passic with artwork by artist Mark Mitchell, the token features a drawing of one of Lithuania's most prestigious coins, the 1562 gold 10 ducat.

The obverse of the wood reads Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture 15th Anniversary 1966-1981 Chicago. Depicted is the Lithuanian symbol of sovereignty, the "Columns of Gediminas," which originated with the founding of the Lithuanian capital city of Vilnius in the year 1323. Shown also are the Lithuanian and American flags.

The 10 ducat featured on the reverse displays the Lithuanian

national symbol *Vytis* (knight) in the center, with the Columns of Gediminas below. This Lithuanian coin was minted in the capital city of Vilnius in the year 1562 during the reign of Grand Duke Sigismund August, who ruled Lithuania from 1544 to 1572.

Also known internationally as "10 Florens," the Latin inscription around the perimeter of the coin reads 10 Flor Avr Moneta Magni Ducatus Litvan. This is translated around the perimeter of the token reverse as "A 10 Ducat Gold Coin of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania." A coin of great rarity in the numismatic world, the gold 10 ducat of 1562 reflects the glory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during its days of power before its union with Poland in 1569.

Tokens are available for 50c plus a stamped self-addressed envelope from Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 4012 Archer Avenue, Chicago, IL 60632. The museum also issued a commemorative wood in 1978 for the 60th anniversary of the declaration of Lithuanian independence. A limited number of these tokens are still available from the museum for 50c and a stamped self-addressed envelope.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Many of your devoted readers are Lutheran-Lithuanians. We sometimes feel slighted that our efforts for Lithuanian freedom and culture are given no note in your fine paper.

Perhaps you could give some space to the annual Lithuanian Festival in Collinsville, Ill. Over three thousand people attended again this year.

Sincerely,
Robert S. Galinat

Thank you for your clipping.
We will use it for *Bridges*. — Editor

— — —

With the best wishes for your endeavors in 1982!

Linksmų Švenčių!
Julius Bulota,
Denver, Co.

Thank you for your wishes and the Gates Company publication *Progress*. We shall review it in a future issue of *Bridges*. — Editor

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ŠEIMININKĖ

COOKING LITHUANIAN STYLE

Soups are very popular among the Lithuanians. At times it was even served for breakfast before the workers went to their labours in the fields. Here are two popular soups especially in the winter time when the weather is cold.

POTATO SOUP
BULVIENĖ

Ingredients

2 lbs. potatoes
2 carrots
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups flour
1 lb. fresh cabbage
1 egg
1 qt. milk
Salt to taste

This is a thick soup cooked with water, with milk added after cooking. Cut peeled potatoes into 4-6 parts, grate carrots coarsely and cook together

in a small amount of water. Cut cabbage into squares.

According to taste, flour and egg may be made into a dough, which is then chopped into small pieces and added to the soup when the vegetables are cooked. Bring to a boil again so that the dumplings will cook. Add the butter and heated milk. The potato soup will taste better if it is not allowed to boil after the milk is added.

CREAM OF POTATO SOUP
PERTRINTŪ BULVIŲ SRIUBA

This soup may be made with or without meat. The cream is also optional.

Ingredients

3 lbs. meat with bones
2 lbs. potatoes
3 carrots
1 onion
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons butter
2 egg yolks
1 cup cream
Salt, some leeks, celery, parsley

If meat is used, chop greens, peeled vegetables into cold water and cook until meat is tender. Remove cooked meat. Strain the soup and force all the vegetables through the strainer. Saute flour and diced onion in butter, mix in some broth, and pour into the soup. Beat yolks with a dash of salt, mix with the cream and pour into the soup. Potato balls shaped with a special small round knife, may also be added to this soup. They should be cooked separately in salted water until tender, being careful not to let them crumble.

Serve with croutons: slice day-old bread and cut into small cubes. Saute in butter. When serving soup, the croutons are served in a separate dish.

(LITHUANIAN COOKERY, 326 pages, with hundreds of Lithuanian recipes. Plastic cover. BRIDGES, 341 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207. Enclose \$8, and 1 dol. for postage and handling)

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