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LITHUANIAN - AMERICAN NEWSLETTER

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EDITORIAL

Lithuania's Need — Our Responsibility

The history of Lithuania shows the beneficial effects of close ties between religion and nationalism. Most of us are aware of the basic problems facing religion in Soviet-occupied Lithuania: the punitive Regulations for Religious Associations; the myriad problems facing the sole remaining seminary in Kaunas; the abolition of the religious press, religious orders, institutions, schools and organizations; a program of atheist education in the schools — the litany is endless. Religion is repressed after forty years' time because it remains a threat to Moscow. At least two-thirds of Lithuania's 3.3 million people are practicing Catholics, and sizeable Protestant and Jewish minorities remain. But even the most highly motivated resistance cannot exist in a vacuum. The believers of Lithuania need help, and we have a moral obligation to provide it. Assistance can include everything from direct aid to helping focus the attention of an already trouble-weary world on the situation.

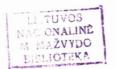
The people of Lithuania have repeatedly asked for our prayers. Arranging prayer services which include opportunities to learn more about the problem can be an effective way to help. Including non-Lithuanians and those of other religious beliefs in these events will maximize their impact, as will making contact with the local media.

We can no longer afford to keep our concern to ourselves. Working to bring the plight of the Catholics and other believers in Lithuania to the attention of our bishops and other religious leaders should become a personal and organizational priority. Pressure must be brought on the bishops so that they will speak out against the violations of the rights of Lithuania's believers with the same conviction they have lent to other issues.

There are some 700 priests and 1500 underground sisters in Lithuania. Their mission is not confined to Lithuania itself, but extends to Byelorussia, Siberia and elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Not content to wait for liberation, these brave men and women are daring to share their faith and resources with others. For this, too, they need our help. There is only one agency working full-time in the free world to assist the Church in Soviet-occupied Lithuania — Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid. For more than twenty years, LCRA has provided spiritual, material and moral support to those who work for the survival of the Church in Lithuania and other points throughout the Soviet Union. Support for LCRA will reach these people directly, as well as help to fund the work of the Lithuanian Information Center which is working to break the barrier of ignorance about these problems.

The believers of Lithuania need not remain forgotten victims. The help so urgently needed, is possible. We have an obligation to give it.

Marian C. Skabeikis Associate Director Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid



NEWS FROM THE LITHUANIAN — AMERICAN COMMUNITY



The first \$100,000 for the Lithuanian Chair is a reality! Some of those involved in this venture, from the left: Dr. Marija Stankus-Saulaitė, Dr. Nicholas Moravcevich, an official of the University of Illinois; Mrs. Irena Baleisienė and Stanley Balzekas, Jr. members of the Fund Raising Committee. Photo by L. Tamulaitis

THE FIRST STEP

THE CHAIR OF LITHUANIAN STUDIES

Financial Questions

In order to establish the Chair of Lithuanian Studies, it is necessary to collect \$750,000. The Lithuanian Community will have to raise \$600.000 and the University of Illinois Foundation will add \$150.000. If only \$300,000 are collected, the title "Distinguished Professor" will be awarded to the selected candidate. If even this sum is not collected, the contract states that the money collected will go towards enriching the present Lithuanian Language Program with guest lecturers, teaching aids, scholarships, etc.

The \$750,000 will be invested and from the interest earned, the professor's salary and office expenses will be paid. This is one investment for all times. The distribution of interest may vary, however. For example, the College of Business Administration (which got the

first Chair in the University of Illinois at Chicago) predicts that since the value of money will be decreasing continuously, about 20% of the interest will be reinvested with their capital so that all expenses related to the Chair will always be converted.

The Chair of Lithuanian Studies is guaranteed by contract for all times. The University of Illinois at Chicago will not use the collected sum for its own purposes. Were it to happen that one hundred years hence there were no interest in the Lithuanian language or studies, and the money could not be used for Lithuanian purposes, only then would the University take the money for its own academic use.

Is it necessary to establish the Chair of Lithuanian Studies?

Perhaps the money necessary to establish the Chair could be used somewhere else; however, this is a one time investment for all times. The Chair will give the Lithuanian Community prestige and political status in the U.S. and in the Academic world.

The Chair and its programs will also be available for non-Lithuanians. In the past, there have been non-Lithuanian students and academicians interested in the Lithuanian language. The professor of the Chair will have all the importance and worth tied to the University and academia.

Although there are higher-level courses and a Lithuanian program at the University of Illinois at Chicago, the courses offered by the Chair will be of a higher level. When more higher-level Lithuanian courses will be offered (currently there are only three) and the Illinois Board of Higher Education approves, the Chair will be able to grant Master's and Doctoral degrees. The Slavic Languages Department has the right to grant doctorates, so it is entirely possible for the Lithuanian Chair to do likewise.

The University of Illinois at Chicago is well known in various fields. The Lithuanian Studies professor, surrounded by a growing and vibrant environment, will attain as much as his/her abilities and determination will allow. He/she also has the possibility of political power, both in the University and in other contacts, since his/her position is sought after and rare.

Being a Chair professor is one of the highest reachable positions in academic life. Such an opportunity is unique. This position attests to the fact that the professor is distinguished in his/her field and promises to accomplish still more. Another very important reason to establish this Chair is that, until now, the study of the Lithuanian language has been pursued voluntarily, in snatches of free time. Now it will be possible for a professor to study and analyze Lithuanian full-time and be paid well for his/her time.

AČIŪ LABA!!

\$200.00 — Rev. Augustine Simanavičius of Resurrection Parish, Toronto, Canada.

\$50.00 — KASA Credit Union, Richmond Hill, New York.

\$25.00 — A. Snotas, Kearny, N.J., M. Kachinski, Peabody, Ma.

\$20.00 - A. Vanagas, Highland, CA.

\$15.00 - R. Sakadolskis, Chicago, Ill.

\$10.00 — Z. Jonušas, Miami Springs, Md. N.R. Shutterly, Silver Spings, Md., M. B. Martell, Reno, Nev.

\$8.00 — A.T. Oaks, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS FROM LITHUANIA

NEW LITHUANIAN UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS "Chronicle (Nos. 52 and 53), "Aušra" (No. 30)

Three new issues of Lithuanian underground publications have been received in the West. Issue No. 52 of The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania is dated March 25, 1982. It contains reports on "The Blackmail Against Bishop Julijonas Steponavičius", "The Trial of the Murderers of the Rev. Leonas Mažeika", "The Persecution of the Rev. Kastytis-Jonas Matulionis", "The Trial of Fr. Antanas Gražulis", and "KGB Rage in Marijampolė". Also included are surveys of antireligious measures in the Lithuanian schools and of the recent activities of the Lithuanian Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Believers' Rights.

The 53rd issue of the Lithuanian Chronicle is dated May 31, 1982. It covers developments in the Kaunas Theological Seminary, the experiences of the "prisoner of conscience" Genovaite Navickaite, house-searches and interrogations, reports on the Lithuanian political prisoners, new underground publications, and other items of interest.

The 30th issue of Ausra (The Dawn) discusses the spiritual foundations of Lithuania's independence, the "senility" of the Soviet Union, Lithuanians killed in Afghanistan, etc.

SOVIET "PROMISES"

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe informs of several cases of Soviet hunger strikers, among which, the Commission points out the desperate case of Marija Jurgutis:

"Marija Jurgutis, wife of Lithuanian musician Aloyzas Jurgutis, who defected to the West in 1974 and who now lives in Chicago, was lured away from Moscow on June 1, 1982 back to Vilnius with false promises of an exit visa and has since given up her fast under threat of arrest."

When she arrived in Vilnius, she was arrested and threatened with all kinds of blackmail to give up her hopes to be reunited with her husband.

JULIUS SASNAUSKAS BEING FORCED TO WORK ON PIPELINE

On July 21, 1982 an article appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, concerning the use of forced labor on the construction of the Soviet pipeline. Written by reporter Alice Siegert it states that a West German human rights organization, The International Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt, reported that labor camps had been set up in the last 2 years on construction stretches along the 3,000 mile line.

Among prisoners forced to work on the pipeline project were human rights activists and citizens persecuted for their religious and political activities.

Lithuanian Julius Sasnauskas is said to be one of those prisoners working on the pipeline.

Prisoners have been forced to work under inhuman conditions. During the long Siberian winter they were housed in railroad cars which offered no protection against the cold; earth-moving machines are left idle while heavy loads are carried manually by men. Women whose job is to insulate the pipes with asbestos and glass wool suffer water blisters and boils on their hands. Protective gloves are issued only every 6 months.

Write to: Ambassador A. Dobrynin, Embassy of the USSR, 1125 16th St. NW, Washington DC 20036 or Y. Malik, Soviet Mission to the UN, 136 E. 67th St., New York, NY 10021

On behalf of Julius Sasnauskas: State that the inhumane conditions he endures working on this pipeline are a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

RELIGION'S FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL IN THE USSR

U.S. News and World Report, in its August 3, 1982 issue featured an article entitled Religion's Fight for Survival in Russia. Written by Nicholas Daniloff it mentions the death of Rev. Bronius Laurinavičius on Nov. 4, 1981 in a specially engineered road accident. The author also notes that the election of

Pope John Paul II provided a boost for the Soviet Catholics, most of whom live in Latvia and Lithuania. "Believers in Russia are well aware that faith can be costly — that it sometimes results in such penalties as rejections for job promotions or even jail." comments Daniloff.

INFLATION

To take joy in somebody else's troubles is neither Christian nor humanistic, however, in spite of all the propaganda by the Soviet Union that everything is "all right" with their system, and maybe because of it, they cannot hide the economic reality that hurts them more than in the so-called "inherent" capitalistic system. We have been flooded with news of inflation in Poland and Czechoslovakia, but it was a common knowledge that inflation is as hard pressing in Russia and its empire as it is in the satelite countries. Officially, of course, inflation is an economic malady confined to the unhealthy capitalist environment. Even the word "inflation" does not have an equivalent in the language, presumably Russian because it does not exist in the Soviet Union. But the prices have been rising steadily, and not those of luxury items. For example: a small can of fish in tomato sauce which use to cost \$1.26 just last summer, now is priced at \$2.71. Vodka which was \$14 a liter, now is \$17.74. A pair of winter boots that sold for \$84 last summer now is \$168. Of course the price of gasoline has doubled and so has that of a pack of cigarettes, etc. All this would be all right if the average monthly wage would have doubled as well, but that is not the case. The average salary today in the Soviet Union is 175 rubles per month, which is up 34% from the 1970 figures. The figures are self-explanatory. Just compare the hours of labor it takes to purchase a bottle of vodka in the Soviet Union with that in the United States.



"Viktoras Vizgirda a Lithuanian artist who is a most accomplished Expressionist painter.... He emerges as an artist of sensitivity and boldness of design whose dynamic color and texture generally have a most dramatic nature."

> Robert Taylor The Boston Sunday Herald

The artist at his exhibit at the Ondine Galleries

VIKTORAS VIZGIRDA HAS ART EXHIBIT

In a most unusual setting, in Cape Cod, Mass. at the Ondine Galleries for African Art the Lithuanian painter Viktoras Vizgirda exhibited his collection of works. The collection consisted of his latest paintings, medium size achrilic canvases created within the last two years. These modern works were in starck contrast with the "modern" African sculptures from West Africa. The owner of the Gallery Ričardas Lizdenis has for 15 years collected and studied African art forms from both the anthropolgical and ethnographic point, and is an expert in the field.

Mr. Vizgirda, is a well-known Lithuanian artist, and in spite of his age (78) is young in his creativity. He constantly rejuvenates his style, his trademark of dark and somber colorings.. He loves green, grey, blue and black and he depicts an imaginary landscape similar to one in Cape Cod, Hawaii or Vilnius. The strong brush and the subtility of his compositions abound in all his works.

MEANING OF KŪČIOS

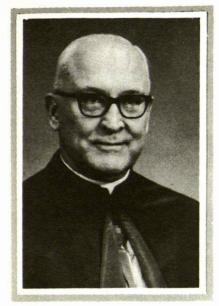
Following the customs of our parents we gather on Christmas Eve around a common table which symbolizes the family altar. Here we renew those deep-down, inner ties which bind us each to each other and to our God. This holy Christmas Eve, when all around us there is a deep silence of peace, our hearts speak out to one another in that peaceful silence. We forgive one another and express to each other our fondest wishes for the Christmas season. Whether this be done in a poor, little dwelling or a well-to-do home, those who gather together on Christmas Eve feel something sacred and holy, something mysterious. Christmas Eve is truly a night of mystery, because during this evening the light of two worlds intermingles, the light of this world and that of the world above.

It is winter and the sun has crossed over its threshold and seems to be re newing the world again, shedding down upon it more and more light, causing within our hearts a greater joy, a stronger life, a more brilliant beauty. The great light which is greater than the sun, God, Himself, having stepped over the threshold of time that first Christmas, sends forth a new ray of light, His Son, Who was born as man and Who brings into the world a spiritual renewal and, with it peace, love and happiness.

Kūčios, the Christmas Eve supper, is indeed a holy mystery. By means of its light from this world and its light from the world above it illuminates the mystery of man's victory over darkness.

New Worlds, mysterious worlds, open up to the hopes of mankind. All of man's five senses, his everyday, real senses, feel a deep awe and through their feeling penetrate more deeply into the truths of this mystery. The human senses see new stars appearing, hear the angels singing; they even hear it is said, the animals speaking.

(KÜČIOS — Meaning — Symbols — Prayers by Stasys Yla. Abridged translation by Rev. Anthony Jurgelaitis, O.P. Published by: Lithuanian-American Catholic Services, 351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207)



MONSIGNOR JOHN BALKŪNAS — A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

During the month of October, Monsignor John Balkūnas celebrated his 80th birthday. There are few who are not familiar with this legendary "primum mobile" of the Lithuanian community. Even while retired in St. Petersburg, Florida, he remains more active than people half his age. Ilgiausių metų mielas prelate!

The Rev. Michael Ozalas, Pastor of St. Joseph's Parish in Scranton, PA. and the late Friar Brother George Petkevičius, OFM. The Wayside Cross before which they are standing was procurred by Brother George for his hometown parish. The inscription on it reads: Lithuanian Roadside Cross Memorial tribute to those men and women who heroically died in defense of our country, suffering and oppressed Lithuanian people behind the Iron Curtain and deceased parishioners of St. Joseph Lithuanian Parish. Dedicated and Blessed May 26, 1975

Brother George worked in the Administrative offices of Bridges and was at times contributed to its pages.

His funeral in his hometown, Scranton, PA, was attended by the Provincial of the Lithuanian Franciscans Father Paulius Baltakis, the Bishop of Scranton J. Carroll McCormick, the Mother General of the Sisters of St. Casimir, Mother M. Joanella and hundreds of relatives and friends.



The Editors and Staff of Bridges wish to extend the most sincerest congratulations to the 3 ORDERS OF THE FRANCISCAN FAMILY on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of their founder's ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI BIRTH

The editors and staff of BRIDGES extend their deepest condelences to the Family of Brother George and to the Lithuanian Franciscans.



BY THEIR FRUIT YOU SHALL KNOW THEM!

In 1971, when St. Joseph's Lithuanian parish, in Scranton, PA., was observing its Diamond Jubilee, it published a most unusual program book. It was special, because in its few front pages, among the pictures and greetings from the Pope, the President, Bishop and other distinguished personalities in the history of the parish, there also appeared a picture of a woman — Mother Maria Kaupas — the Foundress of the Sisters of St. Casimir and deeply affiliated with this parish. Her brother, Rev. Anthony Kaupas, was one of the first pastors here and his sister Maria was his housekeeper. In all probability, Mother Maria, by God's grace, could be the first Lithuanian woman saint. The community is



working hard towards this goal.

The fifth and present pastor Rev. Michael Ozalas was appointed in 1969. He completely remodeled the parish for the needs of the times. He provided St. Josephs parishioners and the City of Scranton with real estate that adds to the dignity of the parishioners and the city.

Up to 1971, the parish has given ten individuals for the religious life. Among them are three Lithuanian Franciscan Friars: Rev. Gabriel Baltrušaitis, OFM, the late Brother George Petkevičius, OFM and the late Brother Casimir Gulbinas, OFM. (both passed away this year).

St. Joseph's Church, 116 Theodore ST., Scranton, PA. 198508. Telephone 717342-4339.

Lithuanians in the News

MAKING APPLES SING



Paul Lutus
PHOTO — THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The May 3, 1982 issue of *The Wall Street Journal* featured an item about a "Mountain Hermit (who) makes 'apples' sing in simple English".

The hermit is a son of a Lithuanian emigrant is Paul Lutus a computer expert. Residing in a remote part of California, he has made millions for the Apple Computer.. His program which published the first edition in 1979, in the past 16 months alone has grossed over \$1.5 million for the company.

According to the *Journal*: "His published programs include one that helps builders do architectural drawings and would be composers write music. His software, in effect, even taught Apples to sing: With his program that transforms the Apple computer's monotone beep into many notes, the operator can use the keyboard like a piano to play everything from Scot Joplin rag to a Bach fugue."



The newly elected Supreme Council of the Knights of Lithuania. The election was held at the 69th Annual Convention in Cleveland, August 5-8. The President — Mrs. Loretta Stukas is at the extreme left in the first row. Over 500 delegates, friends and guests attended the Knights' convention. The Bishop of Cleveland Anthony Pilla honored the Knights of Lithuanian by his presents at a few of the functions.

Photo: V. Bacevičius

ISRAEL HONORS LITHUANIANS

From among the many Lithuanians who aided in the rescue of the Jewish people from the Nazi concentracamps, during the ond World War, one was honored in Toronto. Stasys Jucevičius, who had been a pharmacist in Kaunas during the war, transported many Jewish people into the woods and hid them in the forest of Lazdijai. Jucevičius considered this to be his duty and never claimed any honors. But he was searched out by one of the families which he had aided. Mr. Wulf Michnovskis, now of Israel, wanted to thank his benefactor. The Israel institution found Stasys Jucevičius residing in Canada. On May 6th, the Israel Consul in Toronto, Mr. David Ariel and the representative of the Jewish Congress in Canada, Mr. Leipziger, awarded Stasys Jucevičius a medal and a certificate for his heroic act.

A catechism published in 1547 by Martynas Mažvydas was the first printed book in the Lithuanian language.



TV Producer Nijolė Kuzmickas associated with the Canadian Broadcasting Company, won the Nellie for Best TV Children's program "SWITCHBACK". The program is in discussion form and children between the ages of 10-14 participate.

NEW RECORDINGS

Nauja Diena (New Day) songs for listening and for dancing. The artists are the twins Astra and Andy Salnai: Serenade, I will never forget you; Do not leave the village; Over the hills far away; Look for love; The last Sunday; Do you remember the little house? You are beautiful to me; Neighbors; Let's raise our glass; I would recognize you on a dark night; Will we part?

The first recording of the twins Pavasaris (Spring time) is still available. Available from: Bridges, 341 Highland Blvd., New York, 11207. Enclose \$10.00 for each record plus \$1.00 for mailing and handling.

Gerimantas Penikas an active filmaker of Lithuanian events, has completed the editing and processing of his documentary film—The Hartford Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival. The festival took place in May, 1981 and 300 dancers participated before a 3000 crowd of spectators. This worthwhile film should be shown in every Lithuanian community.

Lithuanian Life - Styles



Girl's Sunday dress. Region of Taurage. Woman's national costume. District of Kretinga. Man's festive dress. District of Telsiai. Girl's wedding costume, Jurbarkas county of Reseiniai. Man's autumn garment. Region of Mažeikiai (Lithuanian National Costume, Antanas and Anastasia Tamošaitis. Lithuanian Folk Art Institute, Toronto, Canada)

THE FOLK COSTUME OF ŽEMAITIJA (SAMOGITIA)

With its castle mounds and sacred pagan groves, Žemaitija, or Samogitia, was the most romantic of the Lithuanian provinces.

The farmers had a reputation for being unhurried, cautious, tight-lipped, and distrustful of strangers. They wore simple, comfortable homewoven clothes. The Samogitian woman typically wore several skirts at once and covered her head with many kerchiefs and shawls. Patterns and colours were modest. Traditionally, cloth was made from homespun linen and wool yarns dyed with natural dyes and woven simply.

Clothes were basically either striped or checked. Delicate, simple patterns were sparsely woven or picked up between the stripes. The underskirts or petticoats were rather narrow; the top skirts and aprons, wide; kerchiefs and shawls were of many sizes; the bodices, pleated from the waist down or short to the waist.

Although coral and coloured glass necklaces did exist, amber was by far the most popular adornment. It was found in abundant supply on the shores of the Baltic Sea and provided the area with a variety of colours and sizes from which to fashion jewelry.

The natural and polished amber pieces were strung on plied, waxed linen thread. Each necklace was strung differently; the pieces were grouped according to size, form, and shade with the largest and most attractive pieces of amber placed in the middle. The distinguishing characteristic of the amber beads was their disc shape.

COME VISIT CHICAGO CAPITAL OF LITHUANIAN - AMERICANS

If you ever intend to go to Chicago there is much to see - especially for a Lithuanian. The largest community outside Lithuania, is located on the South Side extending from Bridgeport to Marquette Park, and the English language is hardly necessary since on practically every corner you can meet a Lithuanian. If you feel religious there is the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on 69th Street. For food—there are plenty of restaurants specializing in Lithuanian food, for instance at the Daina, you may get a full meal for \$4.00. For variety there are the Tulpe and Gintaras restaurants. For shopping needs there is Parama and numerous other stores. If you get thirsty in your journey - there is the 69th Playhouse where you can meet warm friends over a cold glass of beer. For culture there is the Balzekas Museum and the Lithuanian Youth Center. A visit to the Morkūnas Printing Shop and the Lithuanian Daily Draugas is a must. Here you will find the latest publications both in English and Lithuanian.

Plan to spend your next year's vacation in Chicago, there will be much going on: from June 25 to July 4th the IIth World's Lithuanian Days, with concerts, opera, seminars, art shows, folk festivals and a huge *Dainų* Šventė (song festival). We promise you, you won't be sorry. So, we'll see you in the Windy City!

Cut out this form and mail it to BRIDGES — Lithuanian American Newsletter. A year's subscription (10 issues) is 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

A must for every Kūčios (Christmas Eve supper) is —

CHRISTMAS EVE BISCUITS PRESKUČIAI, ŠLIŽIKAI

Ingredients:

1 ounce yeast
1 tbsp. sugar
1 cup milk
1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 cup all purpose flour

Cream yeast with sugar. Add warm milk and salt. Sift in flour. Stir thoroughly. Put in warm spot to rise a little. If necessary, add more flour to roll. Roll about 1/2 inch thick with rolling pin on floured board. Cut into finger-width strips, then into bits of 1/2 inch or less. Bake in 350 degrees till edges are light brown. Serve with

POPPY SEED MILK AGUONŲ PIENAS

Ingredients

1/2 lb. poppy seeds 2 cups boiling water 10 almonds 2 cups milk

Wash poppy seeds in cool water. Pound them fine with a wooden pestele. Cover with boiling water. Blanch, peel and chop almonds, stir into seeds. Add sugar to taste and when cool, pour in the milk. Pour over biscuits just before serving.

8

(From: Popular Lithuanian Recipes" by Josephine J. Dauzvardis.)

FOR THE CHILDREN

Mano Žodynas / My Dictionary, a picture book dictionary with color illustrations, over 1500 terms in both Lithuanian and English. Recommended also for adult beginners in Lithuanian. Available from: Bridges, 341 Highland Blvd., Enclose \$6.00 and \$1.00 for postage and handling.

COME AND MEET GRANDINELE

The Lithuanian Folk Dance Ensemble will perform in New York, Sunday, November 7, 2:30 pm at the Richmond Hill High School, 89-30 114 St. Richmond Hill, N.Y. The program is entitled Nuo Sudaužtinio iki Kupolinio.

The group has appeared in many cities in the United States and Canada, and has toured Europe, South America and Australia. In January 1982 Kent State University Television Services filmed a performance by *Grandinėlė* for future showings on PBS stations.

Grandinėlė is a non-professional, non-profit organization, consisting mostly of high school and college students. Its founder and lifelong director, Liudas Sagys, who began his studies in the folk dance field as a member of the National Folk Dance Ensemble in Lithuania, is assisted by Rita Kliorys, a young and talented musician.

For more information you may contact the Lithuanian Radio Club, *Laisvės Žiburys*, who is sponsoring this event. Call (212) 229-9134.

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.

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