

Bridges

LITHUANIAN - AMERICAN
NEWSLETTER

341 HIGHLAND BLVD., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11207

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EDITORIAL

Soviet Influence in the U.S. Courts

It is difficult to understand why the Department of Justice of the United States, through its Office of Special Investigations (OSI) follows the policy of using the services of the Soviet Union and their Secret Service Agency, the KGB.

It is widely known that the Soviets do not observe any civilized legal procedures especially in political lawsuits. Soviet prisons and Gulags are crammed with innocent people who dared to speak out for religious freedom or human rights. Soviet physicians, with assistance from the KGB, use various methods to "treat" Gulag dissidents in psychiatric hospitals and in prisons.

Representatives from the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations closely collaborate with KGB agents, prosecutors, archivists and diplomats. In 1980, the Chief of the OSI met with Soviet agents in Moscow and entered into a secret agreement for the use of KGB agents and documents supplied by them against so-called "war criminals" of the Second World War. As a rule, the Soviets collect the materials concerning such a person and then turn everything over to OSI for their use.

The OSI agents, who represent the U.S. Department of Justice, are not at all concerned that the witnesses and the materials supplied by the KGB be trustworthy. Neither are they concerned that the attorneys of the accused American citizens will not have the opportunity to check the archives kept by the Soviet Union and that the defendants' attorneys will not have the opportunity to question the witnesses made available by the Soviet government. Only the agents of the KGB and the OSI have that privilege.

Moreover, the OSI ignores the official position of the United States regarding the occupation of the Baltic countries. The OSI's agents do not pay any attention to the fact that the United States does not recognize the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union. The OSI cooperates closely with Soviet prosecutors who state officially in the depositions taken behind the Iron Curtain, that it is the Soviet Code of Laws, and not the American, Lithuanian, Latvian or Estonian, that is being used in Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn.

In the case of the United States v. Liudas Kairys, depositions were submitted of certain witnesses who resided in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. Ironically, the depositions were conducted in Riga, Latvia, rather than in Lithuania. These depositions were taken in close cooperation with the OSI and the Soviet prosecutor. A representative of the United States Embassy in Moscow was present at the depositions.

(Continued on p. 2)

Before the depositions were even begun, the Soviet prosecutor warned Kairys' attorneys that the depositions were to be conducted according to Soviet law; i.e. the Soviet Latvian Code of Criminal Procedure, not United States law. During the deposition, the Soviet representative was in complete control of the interrogation: who would ask the questions of the witness and when those questions would be asked. Translators were not American specialists, but agents assigned by the Soviets. In this manner, a Lithuanian was deposed not in Lithuanian but in Russian, as demanded by the Soviet prosecutor.

When the attorney representing Mr. Kairys attempted to protest against the improper manner of interrogation, the Soviet prosecutor said, "I am warning you that the attorney of the accused does not have my permission to interrupt me and to ask questions. I am in charge here; we will have no discussions about the matter of depositions. When the judge (he forgot that he was not a judge, but only a prosecutor—which, however, is an even higher position in the Soviet Union) is asking questions or when the government attorney (i.e. from OSI) is in the process of asking questions, no one has the right to interrupt him as is established by the rules of this country (i.e. the laws of the Latvian SSR). The defendant's attorney may participate only when their turn comes."

Obviously, such procedures are not in line with the legal procedures of the United States. The attorney defending Mr. Kairys tried again to protect illegal questioning by an attorney for the OSI. The prosecutor warned him again.

What questions may be asked, how many questions and when they may be asked of the witnesses procured by the KGB (there were three witnesses), was decided by the representative of the Soviet Union, and not in keeping with accepted legal procedures in the United States. It is important to note that all these proceedings were observed by a representative of the United States Embassy.

KGB agents not only procure witnesses, but in close and friendly cooperation with the OSI attorneys, the Soviets also procure various "supporting" documents. The defendant's attorneys often do not get the opportunity to examine these documents closely. They receive only poor quality photo copies. The KGB selects only those documents which they intend to use in each case, and do not open the archives for further investigation to the defense attorneys.

Quite often, documents submitted have corrections and rather conspicuous falsifications. Such materials are used against the persons pre-judged by the Soviets. It is incredible that such materials are being used by the American government through the Office of Special Investigations.

More often than not, when original documents are sent to the U.S. Court, as in the case of Mr. Kairys, such documents are shown to the defendant's attorney by members of the Soviet embassy, but only in court and only for a very short time.

In some instances, the Soviet embassy has permitted specialists to study certain documents; however, the examination must take place in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. In Mr. Kairys' case, two agents from the Soviet Embassy were present in court and expressed their satisfaction with their procedures. Only they had the original documents, which they had prepared for use against Mr. Kairys; they gave those documents for a brief perusal to the judge and immediately took them back. These agents were present during proceedings only as a result of their collaboration with and by special invitation of the OSI.

It is truly unfortunate that few American citizens are aware that such procedures are being used against American citizens in this day and age. Even among the members of the legal profession, few are acquainted with the procedures and methods used by the OSI. The members of the United States Congress, who increase the financial support for the OSI each year, do not follow these cases and are now aware that the American system is being misused through cooperations with the Soviets.

It is very sad that the American Courts, in their attempt to adhere to the United States Immigration laws, are being abused by Soviet agents and the members of the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigation.

Attorney, S. Paul Žumbakis

The first Lithuanian woman to graduate from medical school was Jeanna Baltusaitis. She received her degree in 1896 from the Women's Medical College in Baltimore, Maryland.

LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ACADEMY OF SCIENCE HAS CONGRESS

The Lithuanian Catholic Academy of Sciences held its 12 annual Congress on November 25-28, 1982, at St. Petersburg, Florida. Since its founding 50 years ago, (1933) the Academy grew in members and accomplishments quite drastically. It is known for its scholars, writers, artists and scholarly publications on philosophy, theology, art, the sciences and literature. For information: Lithuanian Catholic Academy of Sciences, Inc., 555 68th Avenue, St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, 33706.



The newly elected officials of the Lithuanian-American Community. From the left: National Council Chairman Dr. Kazys Ambrozaitis and President of the National Executive Committee Dr. Antanas Butkus.

RONALD REAGAN ON THE SOVIET PIPELINE:

Thank you for your letter of September 23. I am pleased to learn of the strong support shown by the Baltic American Freedom League for our stand on the Soviet gas pipeline.

Through its visible expression of support in Chicago, Boston, Seattle and Los Angeles, the League has demonstrated its commitment to an American policy which rejects the Soviet premise that might makes right and which condemns the continued repression in Poland and Eastern Europe.

Again, thank you for your letter and please convey my appreciation to the members of the Baltic American Freedom League.

Sincerely,
Ronald Reagan

NEWS FROM LITHUANIA



HEAD OF SEMINARY SPEAKS OF RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

AP Interview with the Rev. Viktoras Butkus

The Rev. Viktoras Butkus, head of Lithuania's only Roman Catholic Seminary located in Kaunas, recently granted an interview to Associated Press correspondent, Brian Brumley. Released on March 9, 1982, the report quotes Butkus as stating: "We have an old saying here: to be a Lithuanian is to be a Catholic". (The Rev. Butkus has been frequently criticized by the Lithuanian underground press for being too "cooperative" with the authorities).

"More Young People in Church"

"We are seeing young people in church than we were 15 years ago, although we aren't sure how to explain it", Butkus told the AP writer. "People don't believe in bread alone. Maybe they are coming to the Church to find spiritual values. Many people are baptized and married in the Church, and many burials are connected with the Church".

"Underground Seminary" Active

Butkus revealed that 18 young priests would graduate from the seminary this year. He said he hoped to convince the Government to expand the number of students entering the seminary to 30 a year. A Lithuanian "dissident" was quoted by the correspondent as

saying that some of the present seminarians had passed through an "underground seminary" run by local priests throughout Lithuania. "They receive instruction from the priests, and get what they need to live from the people", the dissident said. The Rev. Butkus commented that about ten men had risen to underground priesthood "in the past two or three years", but that they cannot be ordained as priests without graduating from the Kaunas Seminary.

Monks and Nuns Operate Despite Official Ban

Seminary income comes from churchgoers' donations, said Butkus. "We have no trouble finding acolytes and candidates for the priesthood", he added. There are even monks and nuns, he said, although the government abolished the orders and nationalized their property after World War II.

HENRIKAS JAŠKŪNAS — THE MAKING OF A RESISTANT

This biographical data on the political prisoner **Henrikas Jaškūnas** is of special interest, because of its portrayal of Lithuanian resistance in the early years of the Soviet occupation.

From Vytis, No. 6, 1981

"**Henrikas Jaškūnas** was born on February 4, 1927, in Panevėžys, in a worker's family... When Lithuania was occupied by the Germans, the 15-year old **Henrikas** joined his communist father in the struggle against fascism... **Henrikas** was arrested by the Gestapo. He was interrogated and beaten, but remained silent.

"When the Russians entered Lithuania, **Henrikas**, as a son of a communist underground fighter, was accepted into the militia (May 1945). But already in the fall of 1945, he organized an anti-Soviet youth organization, "The Red Skull". What consideration forced the eighteen-year old youth to take a stand against those who pretended that they had liberated Lithuania? The reason was the inhuman Stalin-

ist terror. **Henrikas** could not watch calmly the prisons crowded with his compatriots, when a single word would bring a punishment of 25 years. He saw how people were dragged out, half-alive from interrogation chambers...

"The youth organization founded by **Henrikas** was of a purely nationalistic character. They wrote and distributed literature against this terror, painted posters and put them up in the most visible places... **Henrikas** and his friends helped the wounded leave the hospitals and hid them. At night they would steal the corpses of Lithuanian guerillas and bury them despite a 24-hour watch...

"On February 14, 1947, **Henrikas** and 17 other members of his organization were arrested and cruelly interrogated... **Henrikas**' sister, **Irutė Jaškūnaitė**, was not able to withstand the questioning and became ill... She died in the hospital. **Henrikas** and **Juozas Petkevičius** (who now resided in Šiauliai) received 25 years each... Other members were sentenced to 10 years".

In 1948 **Henrikas Jaškūnas** was deported to the concentration camp of Vorkuta, where in 1953 he succeeded in organizing a major strike. Work stopped in the entire mine No. 7, which employed 5.5 thousand people. He was sentenced to another 25 years and in 1954 sent to the Vladimir prison. However, he managed to smuggle out a letter to the authorities in Moscow. In 1955, Moscow reversed the verdict and annulled the second sentence, "acknowledging that Vorkuta was a truly stalinist-type camp" and taking into account that "no blood was spilt in the clash of the prisoners with the administration", which could not be prevented in similar clashes elsewhere.

GOODBYE....

To all those who have not paid their 1982 subscription we must say goodbye... unless they respond before January 30, 1983.

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Lithuanians in the News

'ELECTION RESULTS

In May, 1982, the Lithuanian-American Community elected representatives to the 10th National Council. In October, 1982 those elected gathered at St. Petersburg Beach, Florida to select the National Executive Committee and the Council. For the Council, the elected were: Dr. Kazys Ambrozaitis, Chairman; Birutė Jasaitienė, Secretary; Vice-Chairmen: Emilija Pakštaitė-Sakodolskienė, Kęstutis Sušinskas and Mykolas Drunga. For the National Executive Committee, the elected were: Dr. Antanas Butkus, President. He selected the following Executive Committee: Jonas Urbonas, Executive Vice-President; Ingrida Bublienė, Chairwoman of the Cultural Council; Dr. Algirdas Budreckas, Executive Vice-President of Public Affairs Council; Danguolė Valentinaičė, Chairwoman of Human Services. A new position was created for Rev. Kazimieras Pugevičius. He becomes Chairman for Religious Affairs.

Under the new leadership of Dr. Butkus, the Lithuanian-American Community is in able hands. In his position as Chairman for Human Services, he was instrumental in obtaining a grant of 2 million dollars from the Federal Government to fund a housing project for the elderly in Cleveland.

★

Dr. Jonas Cadzow, Lithuanian on his mother's side, has contributed immensely to the Lithuanian bibliography and archives at the Kent State University, Ohio. In 12 years he managed to build one of the best collections of Lithuanian periodicals of original and in microfilm form. He has also catalogued more than 10,000 Lithuanian books. For those wishing to further their knowledge in the field of Lithuanian publications and their history, especially on Lithuania's first newspapers *Auszra* or *Varpas*, the address to write to is: Kent State University, 729 Wright Hall, Kent, Ohio 44242

Anatolijus Milūnas has been nominated by President Reagan to the Advisory Committee on High-

way Safety. A long time Republican, Mr. Milūnas is at present the president of the Lithuanian Republican Federation and an active supporter of Republican candidates.

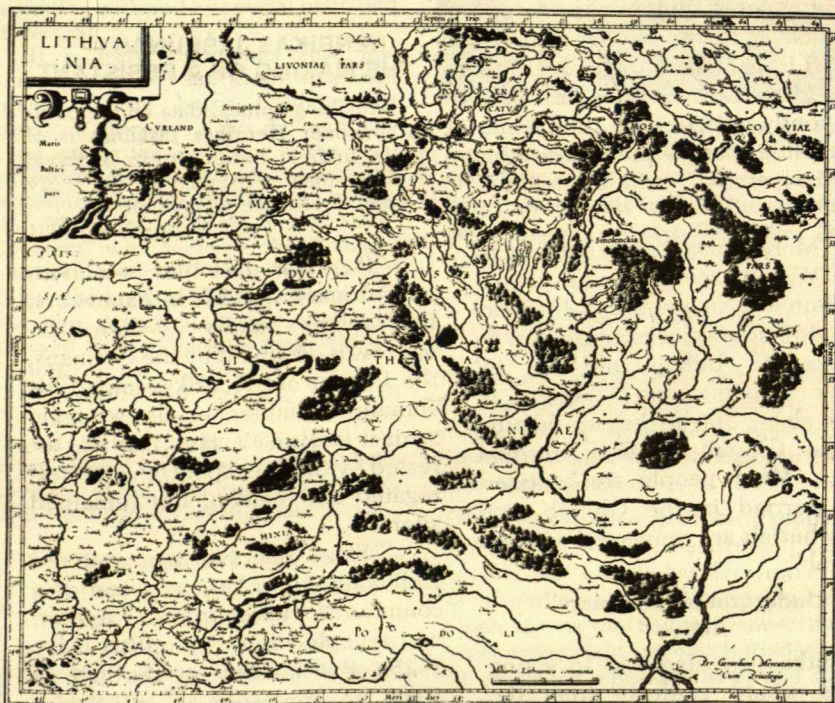
Dr. Jonas Račkauskas, a professor and a leading force in the field of Lithuanian higher education, especially at Chicago, has been nominated by Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Jim Watt, to the membership of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission.

Green Pastures was written by Peretz Hershbein (1881-1848), a Lithuanian Jew.

KĘSTUTIS ZAPKUS FEATURED IN ART IN AMERICA

In the Summer, 1982 issue of *Art in America* Lucy R. Lippard wrote a lengthy article on the Lithuanian painter Kęstutis Zapkus entitled: "Art Tranqui, Art Defiant: Kes Zapkus."

Among other things, the art critic notes that: Zapkus has renounced "the abstract perfection of his earlier paintings, Zapkus now addresses issues of war, social control and polarization by violence in splintered, jagged, deliberately unbalanced compositions that encourage viewers to participate in the activity of 'putting things together again'". The author of the article notes that Zapkus was born in Lithuania in 1938 and lived in Chicago where he learned of the death of his father "in the continuing struggle for Lithuanian liberation". The article consists of 7 pages with 8 photographs of the artist's works.



Algirdas Gustaitis from Los Angeles, California has reprinted one of the oldest maps of Lithuania made by Gerardus Mercator (1512-1594). The first edition of this map was made in 1595. It was reprinted in 1982 by the Lithuanian Historical Society. Its size is 30" x 21 1/2" and it costs \$5.00. For further information, please write to A.C. 7946 W. 4th Street, Los Angeles, Ca. 90048. The same author has also published a new map of Lithuania 37" x 32 1/4".

CALLED TO LOVE

With this issue, we begin a series on Lithuanian religious communities in the Free World. Because 1982 is the 800th Anniversary of the birth of St. Francis, we will start with the Lithuanian Franciscans.

From the beginning of the history of the Franciscan Order we find that St. Francis of Assisi, at the Chapter of 1221, sent brothers to Germany where they had great success. And soon the Saxon provincial was sending Franciscans to many northern European cities. Preaching the Gospel to the Lithuanian people became a Franciscan concern. Despite the political intrigues of the Livonian Order of Knights the Franciscans were able to influence the court of King Mindaugas; and they participated in the council meetings of Gediminas and were his secretaries. After the death of Gediminas, they continued to serve his son Algirdas and taught the children of Algirdas and Kęstutis.

Over the centuries the Franciscans were very influential in the growth of Lithuania. But as Lithuania has had more than her share of sufferings and persecutions from her more

powerful neighbors, so has the Franciscan Order suffered very cruel persecutions. Lithuania was invaded by Russian communists in 1940 and the Friars Minor were suppressed (the fate of all religious orders).

The Finger of God guided the Friars westward. Thus in 1941 they came to the United States to establish here a Lithuanian Franciscan nucleus. From this nucleus of several friars it grew to a total of 49 with monasteries in Kennebunkport, Maine, Brooklyn and Rochester, N.Y.; Toronto, St. Catherines, London and Hamilton, Ont., Bridgeville, Pa. East St. Louis, Mo. and St. Petersburg, Florida. The work and goal of the Lithuanian friars is

basically the same as that of other friars. But there are some differences. The Lithuanian Friars primarily serve the Lithuanian people, including those Lithuanians who were born in this country, without whose help it would have been almost impossible to establish the various friaries and continue in apostolic works.

The central headquarters of the Vicariate of St. Casimir is located in Kennebunkport, Maine. The apostolate of the printed word is done at St. Casimir's Friary in Brooklyn, N.Y. The printing shop is busy from morning till night producing literature in Lithuanian, English and other languages. Among the publications are: the cultural journal *Aidai*, the weekly *Darbininkas*, *The Little Bell of St. Francis (Varpelis)* and *Bridges*.

The parish of the Resurrection in Toronto, the largest parish, has more than a thousand families and operates a summer camp at New Wasaga Beach, Ont.

It has been a steady uphill struggle for Lithuanian immigrants to the United States since World War II and this includes the Lithuanian Franciscans. But the future of the Lithuanian Franciscans in the United States as a group serving 1st and 2nd generation Lithuanians is uncertain. No one can deny that the U.S. is a melting-pot. In addressing ourselves to the problem of vocations let us quote from the Medellin Documents issued at the meeting of Franciscans at Medellin, Columbia, about a decade ago: "In a period of history when, so to speak, the entire world seems perturbed by the problem and crisis of vocations, the Order of Friars Minor still possesses an intrinsic power of attracting modern men to a life according to the Gospel of Brotherhood." At present there are about 15 candidates and novices (2 of Lithuanian extraction) who have answered God's call to the religious life at the Formation House and Novitiate in Kennebunkport, Maine. They range in age from the early twenties to middle age, and are from varied professions such as teaching, law and medical fields.

If you are interested in additional information on the Franciscan ministry contact: Franciscan Friary, Formation Office, Kennebunkport, Maine 04046.

—djy



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Lithuanian Life - Styles

WORLD LITHUANIAN YOUTH CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN 1983

The Fifth Youth Congress is taking place next summer: July, 1983 in the USA and Canada. It coincides with a major Lithuanian World Community event — The Second Lithuanian World Festival beginning June 24, 1983. This Festival is a week-long event encompassing various activities: an international Lithuanian sports competition (June 26-30), various art and handicraft exhibits, a presentation by the Lithuanian Opera company of *I Lituani*, the Congress of the World Lithuanian Community and the election of their new central executive committee for a 4 year term. Various cultural events—concerts, dances, the Sixth Lithuanian Song Festival which will incorporate choirs from various countries, and, the opening of the Fifth Lithuanian World Youth Congress.

The Congress officially opens in Chicago the weekend of July 1st, 1983. On Saturday, July 2nd, there will be an international youth talent night at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in downtown Chicago. This will be an opportunity for talented young people from various countries to perform and share their talent with an international Lithuanian audience.

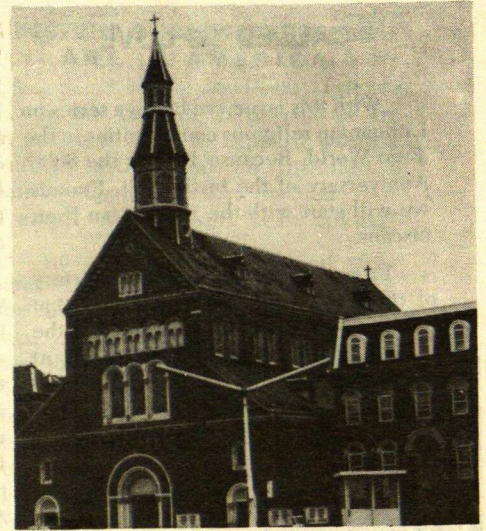
Following the International Song Festival on Sunday, July 3rd, the participants will travel to the location of the Youth Congress Camp to be held at Oberlin College campus which is 35 miles outside of Cleveland, Ohio. It is

anticipated that about 800 young people from 13 countries will be participating for a week of a full culturally-based program and activities. On Monday, July 11th, the elected congress delegates will journey to Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario (about two hours travel time north of Toronto) to begin almost 10 days worth of discussion and decision-making which will determine the course of action for the Lithuanian World Youth Association for the next four years, elect the new LWYA central executive committee and determine the dates and location of the Sixth Youth Congress. The delegates will be provided with a week-end break trip to Toronto. The following week, the delegates will be taken to Ottawa, Canada's capital city, with visits to their home countries' embassies, city tours and a reception hosted by Ottawa's Lithuanian community. This is scheduled for Thursday, July 21st. On Friday, July 22nd, everyone arrives in Montreal for the week-end and the closing of the Congress. This will involve events such as: a press conference with leading Canadian news media, a concert, banquet, dances and various city tours. Hence, the Congress will end on Sunday, July 24th.

The chairperson of the Organizing Committee is Violeta Abariūtė, 9334 Plainview, Detroit, Michigan, USA 48228. The Information Committee is chaired by Zita Kripavičiūtė, 22 Waban Road, Timberlake, Ohio 44094 USA.



The Lithuanian Days Committee members: Dr. A. Razma, Chairman; Song Festival — V. Momkus, Congress — Dr. P. Kisielius, Youth Congress V. Abariūtė, Cultural events I. Bublione and Sports' festival R. Dirvonis.



Annunciation Church

Photo — A. Lukoševičius

AN ASSURED FUTURE?

In 1939, when Annunciation Parish in Brooklyn, N.Y. was celebrating its 25th Anniversary, the then pastor, Rev. Norbertas Pakalnis, wrote: "We can state most certainly that the future of our parish is assured." It was a happy celebration: the church was newly refurbished, the school, in 25 years of existence, had graduated 625 and all parish debts were paid. There were about 10 societies and clubs active in the parish. The parishioners were counted in the thousands.

The picture is slightly different in 1982. True, there is still a hard working pastor — Rev. Jonas Pakalniškis. There is the talented musician Viktoras Ralys who does wonders with the choir. The school is long gone and so are the Dominican sisters who once taught here. The parishioners have scattered all over the greater New York area, abandoning their places to different ethnic groups.

But even though the forces are reduced — everyone tries harder. Very few weekends go by when the parish is dark and quiet. There is something always going on at Annunciation — a dinner, a concert or an anniversary commemoration.

In 1984, this "Mother of the Lithuanians of Brooklyn" will be 70 years old. Let's wish her a happy birthday while we work even harder for an assured future.

Annunciation Church, 259 N. 5th St. Brooklyn NY 11211. (212) 387-2111

Lithuanians in the News

MANACHEM BEGIN ON LITHUANIA IN 1940

In the current edition of *White Nights* written by the Prime Minister of Israel, Manachem Begin is a mine of information on Lithuania's first year under Soviet domination. The author quotes a popular saying of Lithuanians during these nightmarish times: *Vilnius mūsų, o Lietuva rusų* (Vilnius belongs to the Lithuanians, but Lithuania belongs to Russia). In some of the passages Mr. Begin shows very clearly how "willingly" the Lithuanians accepted the incorporation of Lithuanian into the Soviet Empire:

We quote:

... *With the fall of Paris, the governments of Tallinn, Riga and Kaunas fell at one blow ... In places of governments that were "lending bases" there arose overnight Communist governments that hailed the "liberation" that had been brought about not as the result of an independent revolution but as the result of the advance of the Soviet army; which is characteristic of what happened in other countries as well. There were no longer Soviet bases in the Baltic countries: the Baltic countries had become bases of the Soviet Union.*

Further on, the author, philosophically summarizes the N.K.V.D.'s "invitation" extended to him to be arrested:

... *History tells us of underground movements that were formed by citizens against their powerful rulers; but in the Soviet Union the rulers have created a powerful underground against their citizens.*

After sixty hours of continuous interrogation, without sleep, food, drink or clothing, the interrogator in Vilnius demanded that Begin identify himself as a Jew.

It would be better if you wrote in Yiddish, because I am a Jew, too" ... and as a Jew you can trust me" (p. 29).

For many Lithuanians there is very little that is new in the above quoted passage. They too have experienced a similar holocaust.

BOOKS IN ENGLISH

Lithuanian Cookery, I. Sinkevičiūtė. One of the largest collections of Lithuanian traditional recipes. \$8.00

Introduction to Modern Lithuanian, A. Klimas, Dambriūnas, W. Schmalstieg. Grammar for the Lithuanian language. \$10.00

English-Lithuanian Dictionary, by V. Baravykas \$8.00

Lithuanian-English, Piesarskas, Svesevičius. \$8.00

Mano žodynas Richard Scarry. For children, illustrated. \$6.00

The USSR-German Aggression Against Lithuania, B. Kaslas. \$15.00

Lithuania: the Outpost of Freedom, C.P. Jurgėla. \$15.00

History of Lithuania, J. Končius. \$4.00

Vytautas the Great, Duke of Lithuania, J. Končius \$3.00

Lithuanians in America, Dr. A. Kučas. \$6.00

The Baltic Nations, B. J. Kaslas. \$12.00

Lithuanian Pioneer Priest, W. Wolko- vich \$6.00

The Baltic Nations, B. J. Kaslas. \$12.00

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Soviet Genocide in Lithuania, by J. Pajaujis. \$11.00

Lithuania Under Soviet Occupation, J. Prunskis. \$8.00

An Infant Born in Bondage — Meditations on Liberty from the Siberia. \$7.00

Archbishop George Matulaitis, Dr. A. Kučas. \$15.00

Pioneer Prince in USA. Illustrated. Stasys Maziliauskas. \$10.00

Lithuanian Easter Eggs. Illustrated. Antanas Tamošaitis. \$23.00.

Map of Lithuania \$6.50

Amber (Lithuanian Gold), Illustrated, Patty C. Rice. \$27.00

These and other Lithuanian-English books, records, auto stickers, Lithuanian and USA Flags, T-Shirts with Lithuanian Emblems and various other souvenirs are available from

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FOR LITHUANIAN SCHOLARS

La Lithuanie et la Seconde Guerre Mondiale — Recueil des Documents (Lithuania and World War II — A Collection of Documents) by Dr. Bronius Kaslas, published in French by G. P. Maisonneuve & Larose, Paris, 1981, 350 pages. Partially financed by the Lithuanian American Community, the work has received favorable reviews in the scholarly journals. It is the most complete set of documents published since 1939, on this subject.

Dr. B. Kaslas is also the author of *The USSR - German Aggression Against Lithuania* (1973) and *The Baltic Nations* (1976). A scholar in international law, Mr. Kaslas graduated from the University of Strasbourg, where he was professor-lecturer in 1945-46. From 1941 to 1943 he taught at the University of Vilnius in Lithuania. He is at present Professor Emeritus of Wilkes College, Pennsylvania, where for many years he was the Chairman of the History Department.

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GERA ŠEIMININKĖ COOKING LITHUANIAN STYLE

These recipes were submitted to us by Brother Daniel, OFM, the cook at the Lithuanian Franciscan Monastery in Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHRISTMAS PUNCH KALĖDIŠKA ATGAIVA

- 1 large can pineapple juice
- 1 large can grapefruit juice
- 2 small cans frozen orange juice
- 1 or 2 bottles cranberry juice
- 1 bottle 7-up or gingerale

Mix and add sugar to taste.

LIME SLAW CITRINOS IR KOPŪSTŲ SALOTOS

- 1 (3 oz.) package lime jello
- 1 cup hot water
- 1 cup shredded cabbage
- 1 Tbsp. onions (chopped)
- 1/2 cup Miracle Whip

Dissolve Jello in hot water. When partially set add remaining ingredients. Pour into mold and chill. (This looks good and is mild)

SOFT POUND CAKE MINKŠTAS PYRAGAS

- 3/4 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 3/4 cup milk
- 2 cups flour
- 3 eggs
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Cream butter and sugar, then add eggs, dry ingredients, milk and vanilla. Beat about 2 minutes. Bake in greased and floured mold at 350 degrees for 35 minutes.

APPLE CRISP OBUOLIŲ PYRAGAS

Generously grease a baking dish with butter and fill it with sliced, peeled tart apples (Macs are good). Make a heaping dish full, as apples shrink when baked. Mix together: 1/4 cup sugar and 1/2 tsp. cinnamon. Sprinkle mix over apples. For Crumb topping: 3/4 cup flour, 3/4 cup sugar (I use 1/2 or less) 1/2 cup butter or oleo, 1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Mix the above, it will be granular. Sprinkle over apples and bake 1 hour at 350 degrees or until apples are done.

(This is a great recipe for cooks who don't have time to make a pastry crust.)

APPLESAUCE OBUOLIŲ K...

- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 tsp. baking soda
- 1 1/2 tsp. salt
- 2 Tbls. cocoa
- 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
- 1/2 tsp. nutmeg
- 1/2 tsp. cloves
- 1/2 tsp. allspice
- 3/4 cups dates, chopped
- 3/4 cups raisins
- 1 cup mixed citrus fruit, chopped
- 1/2 cup nuts, chopped
- 1/2 cup Spry
- 1 1/2 cup applesauce
- 2 eggs

Sift flour, sugar, soda, cocoa, salt and spices into mixing bowl. Drop in Spry (no creaming needed). Add applesauce and beat 2 minutes. Add eggs, scrape bowl and beat another 2 minutes or until well blended. Add dates, raisins, mixed fruit and nuts. Mix thoroughly. Pour into 3 small loaf pans or 2 regular (greased and floured) pans. Bake in moderate oven, 325 degrees, for 1 to 1 1/2 hours or until done, depending on the pans used. Good as a Christmas Fruit Cake!

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