

Bridges

LITHUANIAN - AMERICAN
NEWSLETTER

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THE YEAR OF AUSRA (DAWN)

Vol. 7, No. 7-8, July-Aug., 1983



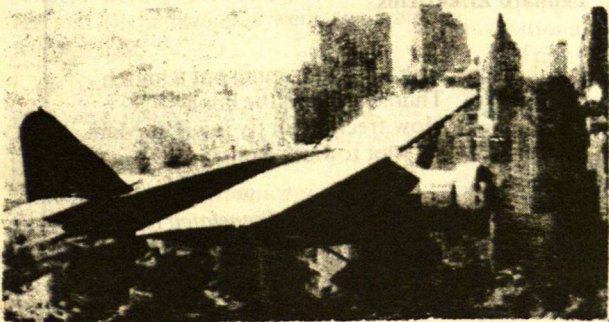
Transatlantic-bound, July 15, 1933

The Message

OUR AVIATORS —
CAPT. DARIUS
LT. GIRENAS

Left to Our Youth

One-engined Lituanica over New York



It is an irony of life that a man can achieve success but hide a deep personal failure which eventually emerges like a vicious cancer. Hitler and Stalin, at the height of their careers, experienced that kind of success.

On the other hand, a man may suffer disgrace and failure, the way Socrates did; but, in time, such failure flakes off and a wealth of personal success proliferates into centuries and enriches innumerable lives.

In 1933, the daring, under-equipped transatlantic flight of our aviators Capt. Darius and Lieut. Girenas, which ended in death, seemed like a tragic disaster. Europe and America mourned their fate. Today, in 1983, we do not see them as tragic figures but as heroes who have given our young people vision and faith in the kind of world we want.

This is the essence of their testament to youth:

We are flying to Lithuania!

If we succeed, may our success inspire the youth of Lithuania with strength of spirit and the impetus to stride into the future with greater vision and endeavor. But, should the stormy Atlantic—Neptune and Perkunas—prevent our Lituanica from reaching our goal, may our youth be reinspired to persevere, to work ardently towards new vistas and greater achievement.

In their testament, Darius and Girenas were speaking not only about progress in aviation. They had universal vision. They were saying: You young people out there—whether you're in your own homeland or new homeland—on whatever continent—follow your dreams to whatever heights and horizons they lead. Work. Achieve. Cultivate the best that is within you and share it with humanity. They were speaking about flights into knowledge and performance. Flights into creativity and research. Flights into human relationships. Flights into freedom.

Darius and Girenas left youth a model to imitate.

Young people everywhere hunger for models who will energize them to shape their thoughts and lives.

In Lithuania today, young people are required to regard Marx and Lenin as models. Although they are achieving in many fields of endeavor, they are not free in mind or spirit or individuality. They are shackled within the anti-capitalist propaganda machine programmed for world conquest which dictates how every young person must think and act.

Freedom, however, is sometimes taken for granted. The unappreciative individual sinks into passivity and inaction. Freedom is kept alive only by action.

This summer, be free. Be alive. Circulate among people, get to know all kinds of people. Communicate. Begin to make your dreams a reality. You are an extension in time and space of the great Lithuanian warriors and of Darius and Girenas.

It's your time to become a hero—in your own way.

Demie Jonaitis

GLOBALLY YOURS

IN LITHUANIA

•**Lithuanian culture promotes good will for Soviet communism:** The Armonikos Ensemble of TV and radio in Lithuania participated in a cultural festival in Spain. ... "Our Sins Are Small", a Lithuanian novel by Raimonas Kasauskas, was translated and published in Bulgaria. ... In Czechoslovakia at an international violinists' competition, students of the Ciurlionis School won a large number of prizes. ... The Ciurlionis Quartet represented the Soviet in a cultural program in Italy. ... At an international music festival in Norway, Lithuanian artists won high praise. ... A ballet group from Lithuania presented Edvard Grieg's "Per Gynt" in Turkey. ...

•**Russian communism perverts Lithuanian culture:** Accused of corruption by Western influences, writers and artists in Lithuania are being pressured to do a better job selling communist propaganda. ... KGB repression of dissidents in the Baltic countries has increased since Andropov consolidated his power. ... Rev. S. Tamkevicius has been arrested for "crimes against the State". ... Algirdas Zypre has been released from prison, a victim of psychiatric abuse which has undermined his health. In 1944, 17-year-old Zypre joined the Lithuanian guerilla movement against the Soviet occupants. In 1958 he was caught and arrested. Having completed his 15-year term, he demanded release in accordance with Soviet law. He was confined as an alleged mental case to a series of psychiatric hospitals where he was forcibly injected psychotropic drugs. ... A group of official propagandists from Hungary addressed workers in Vilnius and Kaunas on the urgency to disseminate ideology among workers and their families. ...

•**Young men of Lithuania** are sent to fight in Afghanistan because—say the communists—the Afghans are begging for help.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Soviet-Forged Evidence Used in U.S. Trials Against Baltic Americans

Daiva Kezys

The State Department's position is that sending low level U.S. diplomats to the Baltic States does not endanger the long standing U.S. policy of non-recognition of the Soviet seizure of the Baltics. These trips are justified as necessary to gather important information. This is an erroneous policy. U.S. diplomats, in these instances, meet with Soviet officials and therefore the only information they obtain is either Soviet disinformation or propaganda which gives the Soviets a perfect opportunity to attack Balts living in this country.

True and useful information comes to us from underground journals and Baltic dissidents, who relay it themselves at great risk to their personal welfare, and not from U.S. diplomats traveling to the occupied areas.

Who is responsible for the policy behind the activities of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) The Justice Department passes the buck to the State Department and the Congress. The State Department passes the buck to the Justice Department; and now, it has been passed to the individual judges hearing the cases. Why isn't anyone in our government willing to accept the responsibility?

Soviet evidence and documents which could have been forged and witnesses coached by the KGB set a scenario for disaster in persecuting innocent American citizens. We do not have faith in the ability of judges and U.S. attorneys to determine beyond a shadow of a doubt the authenticity of Soviet witnesses and documents. The Frank Walus case demonstrates the fallibility of our judges and their ability to seek out the truth forty years after the alleged war crimes.

Allan Ryan, Director of the OSI, claims that they do not deal with the KGB. He says that all their contacts are with the Procurator General of the Soviet Union. How naive can someone be?

A Fulbright Scholar, recently returned from Lithuania, in a letter to the State Department, reported how frightened and concerned Lithuanians in Lithuania are about the close relationship that has developed between the Justice Department and the KGB in investigating and interrogating an already intimidated oppressed population. Cooperation between the Justice Department and the KGB is a disgraceful state of events. This should not be sanctioned by our government. The U.S. government has handed the Soviets a perfect opportunity to persecute any Baltic American who came to America after World War II.

Flight Song of the Exile

Leonard Zitkevicius

The head of man supports the skies:	The jet is drumming out a march
Science is my faith—	That stirs me to the bone—
I lost the earth beneath my feet,	How freely I can fly towards Mars,
And now I rise in space.	But not towards home.

Translated by D.J.

Lietuvos
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Interviewing Anthony Vaivada

QUESTIONS ABOUT DARIUS AND GIRENAS

Anthony Vaivada originated the name Lituanica for the Darius-Girenas plane and he worked with the network of committees in the United States collecting funds to make the transatlantic flight possible.

Our Lithuanian-American heroes, Captain Stephen Darius and Lieutenant Stanley Girenas, lifted off from Floyd Bennett Field on a transatlantic flight from New York to Kaunas, Lithuania, fifty years ago on July 15, 1933. This was a courageous undertaking in the early history of aviation. Four hundred and four miles before their goal, their plane *Lituanica* crashed into the woods in Soldin Forest, Germany, about 130 miles east of Berlin.

Q: Mr. Vaivada, who financed this transatlantic flight?

A: The fundraising for this journey was initiated by Darius, who was assisted by Girenas. To help support this flight, a committee, under the guidance of Consul Antanas Kalvaitis, was formed in Chicago. Appeals were made to the Lithuanian-American population whose contributions were used for renovating the plane and paying for flight expenses.

Darius and Girenas organized a series of flight tours to various cities such as: Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Worcester in order to raise additional funds. This project was called Aviation Days, during which demonstration flights for passengers were provided for a nominal fee and flight insignias were available for purchase.

Q: Mr. Vaivada, I understand that you were instrumental in naming the plane *Lituanica*. How did you arrive at the name?

A: I suggested *Lituanica* since such a name would be understandable to Americans and at the same time have a Lithuanian element.



After successfully crossing the Atlantic, the Lituanica crashes in Soldin Forest, Germany, under mysterious circumstances. To the left, on the ground, lies the body of Stephen Darius.

Q: What difficulties, if any, did the flight committee experience?

A: The biggest difficulty was trying to collect sufficient funds from people who were deeply affected during the height of the Great Depression. Factory workers were hit the hardest, yet they willingly sacrificed and gave generously.

Q: How much money was raised for this flight?

A: In 1932, Darius and Girenas pooled together \$3,200 of their own money and purchased a six-seater Bellanca Aeroplane. Lithuanian-American communities contributed approximately \$9,000, which paid for reconstruction of the plane and a new engine. There was a lack of additional funds which could have been used for purchasing latest navigational instruments and radio apparatus.

Q: There have been rumors that certain European countries refused to give official permission for flying over their territory because *Lituanica* was not equipped with a radio and necessary navigational instruments. Is this true?

A: To my knowledge, there were no European countries that officially voiced such negative feelings about this flight.

Q: Could you shed some light on the mysterious catastrophe that took the lives of Darius and Girenas? In fact, even to this day, there are some people who suspect foul play.

A: The very involved public was in a state of shock; moreover the outcome of the investigation was not accepted as final. This tragedy still remains a mystery because it has been unresolved by its very nature. The crash site in Soldin, Germany was an isolated and hilly region. There were no witnesses when both pilots were killed. Our committee could only surmise that the tragedy was based not on human failure but mechanical factors.

Q: What official investigations were conducted?

A: Investigating was carried out by qualified personnel from Kaunas, Lithuania. The United States also made inquiries. After the bodies and the plane parts were examined, the crash was declared a "normal" air accident which could have been caused by any one of numerous conditions, such as weather, fatigue, mechanical failure.

However, when the various parts of the plane, which were scattered over the largely uninhabited forest and uneven region, were assembled, it was found that numerous parts were missing. This fact adds to the mystery of the tragedy.

Edmund Vaiciulis

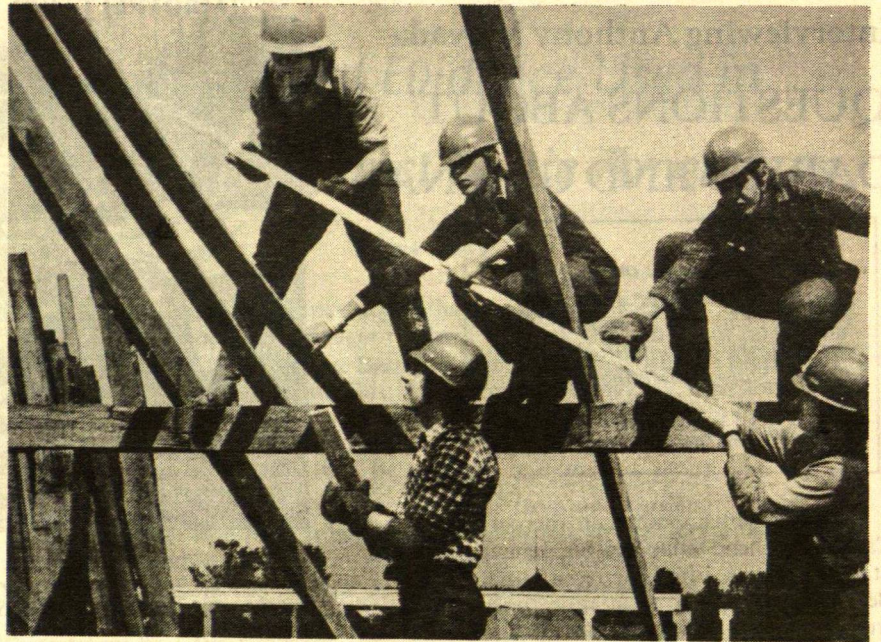
EDITOR'S NOTE:

Soldin Forest area is presently under Polish rule as a result of World War II. The town of Soldin is now called Mysliborz.

In Lithuania university students spend their summer energetically servicing the needs of the collective farms, kolkhozes. Speaking Russian is a must.

Summer Activity

IN OCCUPIED
LITHUANIA



Lithuanian summers are crammed with activities for university and secondary school students who live in camps and work on collective farms. Rain or shine, they are out in the fields. Work done, they enjoy competitive sports, cultural and social programs, and "internationalization." Sometimes they are bused to other camps to compare their labors and learnings. At one collective gathering, "the air resounded with inspiring songs about bread," writes work-education coordinator Pijus Sirvidas. He explains, in an official Soviet periodical for teachers, "The projects are

beneficial both for society and economy. In summer we need help with the work; at the same time the students learn how to work, they acquire a sense of responsibility and self-direction, and they enjoy socializing with people. They do not forget their neighbors. They bring with them the two languages they study in school: Russian and Lithuanian. Working and playing, they communicate with each other in both languages, strengthening the international spirit of man. It is an excellent school for world citizenship."

What the students are thinking is another matter.

Secondary school students arrive at the work-and culture camp.





Several hundred Baltic guests in the White House witnessed the President designate June 14, 1983 as Baltic Freedom Day, commemorating June 14, 1941 that fatal day when the Soviet began denationalization with massive deportations.

Pres. Ronald Reagan Proclaims Baltic Freedom Day

In 1940, Soviet armies invaded and occupied the independent countries of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The peaceful Western-oriented Baltic nations were crushed by the force of arms of their hostile neighbor. Under the cynical arrangements of the infamous Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement, the Soviet Union forcibly incorporated the three Baltic Republics into its empire.

Following the Soviet takeover, tens of thousands of the Baltic peoples were subject to imprisonment, deportation, persecution, and execution. Their religious, cultural, and historical heritage has been denigrated. The foreign political system which now controls their homelands has attempted to force these unwilling people to accept

an alien life of totalitarian domination. But it has failed.

The people of the United States of America share the just aspirations of the people of the Baltic nations for national independence, and we cannot remain silent in the face of the continued refusal of the government of the U.S.S.R. to allow these people to be free.

The government of the United States has never recognized the forced incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union and will not do so in the future.

By House Joint Resolution 201, the Congress of the United States has authorized and requested the President to designate June 14, 1983, as "Baltic Freedom Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate June 14, 1983 as Baltic Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate remembrances and ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

LIFE AND RESEARCH

WITH ENDANGERED ORANGUTANS

IN INDONESIAN BORNEO

Dr. Birute Galdikas

Photos by Rod Brindamour

She is quietly charming and warm-hearted. She has more than a young woman's ordinary share of spirit for adventure. She is of the Lithuanian stock which conquered much of Europe. That spirit produced our aviators Darius and Girenas. It revitalized the lives of the thousands of Lithuanians who fled to all parts of the world to escape from Russian communism. That is the spirit of Dr. Birute Galdikas.

In the dark humid rain forest of Borneo, Indonesia, she has been befriending the endangered orangutans, and they in turn, have befriended Birute, her husband Rod Brindamour, and their small son, Binti. The rain forest has been threatened with destruction and poachers have been killing orangutan mothers whose young they steal to sell as pets in illegal markets. The Indonesian Forestry Department is taking stronger measures to protect the forests. "Although orangutans are on the brink of extinction," says Birute, "I am an optimist. I believe that as long as nature reserves are guarded and nature-protection laws in Indonesia and Malaysia are enforced, these rare orange apes will survive in their native habitat." She is contributing her skill and knowledge to their survival.

For years, she dreamed of studying orangutans in the Borneo forests. The late Dr. L. Leakey encouraged her and helped find funds to make her dream of research a reality. Her husband Rod Brindamour gave up his own studies temporarily to accompany her to the Tanjung Puting Reserve in Borneo. In eight years they amassed a wealth of knowledge.

In their camp, they helped rehabili-

tate innumerable orangutans rescued from a living death. There was Sis, for example, who had been confined in captivity in a small cage for six years. Brought to the camp, Sis seemed to have no desire to live. She was unable to walk. She could not unclench her hands. She refused to eat. After months of loving attention from Birute and Rod, she began to enjoy freedom. She regained the use of her limbs, attracted a worthy mate and produced a lovable three-pound offspring.

Rehabilitating and mothering orangutans is no easy matter. At times of crisis the explosively loud growls, hoots and howls of orangutans in the forest can make one's hair stand on end. On the other hand, mothering baby orangutans who instinctively cling to their mothers was sometimes a problem when Birute became the surrogate mother. The infants clung to her and would not let go. Orangutan mothers wean their babies with a blow or two; but Birute did not have their strength.

Orangutans, says Birute, are mankind's closest living relatives; they are the most intelligent of all land animals. Rearing their son, Binti, through his early months of life in close association with baby orangutans provided Birute and Rod with some remarkable insights.

"Sometimes," she says, "I felt as though we were surrounded by wild unruly children in orange suits who had not yet learned their manners. They liked to wear bits of clothing and indulge in junk food. They were insatiably curious and wanted constant affection and attention. They expressed emotions such as anger and

(Continued on Page 11)



Her students press around her eagerly as Dr. Birute Galdikas observes their progress in learning sign language. Rio leans over her knee. Unyuk, who is the shy one, unintentionally covers one of her eyes. Rinnie, answering the question "What's that?", replies correctly in sign language: "A tree."

Dr. Birute Galdikas, professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico, recently received a Guggenheim grant to continue her research and guardianship of the great orange apes of Indonesian Borneo who are facing the danger of extinction and need her assistance. Birute, her husband Rod Brindamour who photographed these pictures, and their son Binti (shown right) contribute to the preservation of life and accumulation of scientific knowledge.



Binti, one year old, faces a problem when his contemporary, Princess, climbs into his tub and instinctively refuses to stop clinging to him. He wins.

Binti, two years old, signals to Princess in sign language, "Hug me!", a message which she understands. In less than a year, she acquired a vocabulary of twenty word-signals.



IN AFGHANISTAN

WITH LITHUANIAN EIVA

"After the Russians invaded Afghanistan in 1979," says Andrew Eiva, "I saw that American support of the Afghans was not materializing. I wanted to do something about it. But I didn't know how to tell my wife that she would have to give up her comfortable life as the wife of a United States Army Captain. She sensed what I was thinking and said, 'Andy, you've been dreaming about this your whole life. Why don't you get off your duff and do it.'"

He had a West Point commission in the United States Army. His grandfather, Gen. Kazimieras Ladyga who had fought the Russian revolutionaries after World I, was arrested in 1940 and sent to Siberia where he was tortured to death. Mr. Eiva himself was born in a refugee camp in Bonn in 1948. He was reared on accounts of courageous Lithuanian resistance fighters and the half-hearted American support which too soon fizzled out.

He gave up his West Point commission and went off to secret sites in Afghanistan to train Afghan guerrillas. He says, "Seventeen years ago, the top expert on Afghanistan, Dr. Louis Dupree, advised, 'If you want to destroy the Soviet Union, give it Afghanistan.'"

The Mujahedeen, the freedom fighters of Afghanistan, consider this a fight to the finish. The fundamentalist resistance groups, in particular, see the war as a holy,



Andrius Eiva

God-given task for the Afghan nation to destroy the most evil, atheistic and totalitarian system that the world has known. They have said repeatedly that if they must sacrifice their last drop of blood to defeat the Soviets, they will. The Afghans have backed their words with action.

Reports of increased American assistance to the Afghan resistance ensued and President Reagan promised even more aid if the Afghans requested it. "The reality," reports Mr. Eiva, "was discouraging. Out in the fields with the guerrillas, I saw useless anti-tank mines without fuses, demolition equipment with parts that didn't match, mortars of poor accuracy and range with rounds that were mostly duds, and shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles that were ineffective."

Giving the freedom fighters only enough assistance to fight and die and not enough to advance their cause of freedom is indefensible. Andrew Eiva approached Senator Tsongas who agreed to be the main sponsor of a resolution.

Many senior senators initially objected to the material assistance clause since the Senate had never previously advocated sending weapons to a resistance movement before. But as the number of co-sponsors grew, the political pressure on many of the hold-outs grew irresistible and eventually 99 Senators co-sponsored the resolution, more than any other resolution in recent history. A combination of backstage parliamentary maneuvers and the objections of Senator Mathias' public opposition killed the resolution during the lame duck session. Senator Tsongas has already committed himself to reintroduce the resolution in the Senate and Congressman Ritter in the House.

The lobbying of both houses of Congress for this resolution will require a more extensive effort this year than last, because those who object to it will have had more time to prepare the opposition. The efforts of all Baltic Americans will be vital to assure its passage. The Free Afghanistan Alliance will be notifying the Baltic American Freedom League, as well as the leadership of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian communities of the details as they become available.

The heroic people of Afghanistan have created the best opportunity in decades for a stunning defeat of Soviet expansionism, an opportunity that includes the pledge of Afghan resistance leaders to save increased numbers of our kin in Afghanistan.

DID THE NAZIS SHOOT DOWN LITUANICA?



Memorial to our heroes in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N.Y.

•At midnight, July 17, 1933, a crowd of 100,000 awaited the arrival of transatlantic flyers Darius and Girenas in Kaunas, Lithuania. Thirty-six minutes after twelve, their plane *Lituanica* crashed in Soldin Forest, East Prussia, 404 miles from Kaunas.

•At 11:25 a.m. July 15, Darius had logged the observation: "Weather is fine. Leaving American continent." Successfully crossing the Atlantic, he logged, "As we approach Europe, we are met by a storm . . ."

•An investigatory commission sent by the Lithuanian government reported: "Darius and Girenas were well prepared for the trip, they had executed the hardest part of the flight with precision, and the catastrophe occurred because of engine malfunction aggravated by atmospheric conditions."

•Many Lithuanians protested, and still protest, that this was a "whitewash" report. Claims are made that the forensic embalmers of the University of Vytautas the Great removed machine gun bullets from the corpses of the flyers. They claim that the Lithuanian Air Force found the remains of *Lituanica* riddled with anti-aircraft machine gun bullets.

•Why was this not included in the official report? Lithuanians in their homeland and abroad sensed that the Nazis had shot down *Lituanica*. It is possible that Darius and Girenas might have flown over one of Hitler's secret prison camps, the whereabouts of which the Nazis did not want the world to know. It would have been, at that time, inadvisable for the Lithuanian government to protest the incident and incur Hitler's hostility. Lithuania had a formidable enemy in communist Russia; it did not need another.

•Why, when the parts of the plane were collected, were there so many parts missing? Was it a political maneuver to whitewash the Nazis, avoid their wrath, and keep peace?

JOE KALIFF'S SPOTLIGHT ON LITHUANIAN TALENT

One of the most beautiful girls on the Broadway stage is 21-year-old Laura Soltis. Laura is Lithuanian and recently left the cast of "Evita," where she was a featured dancer in the musical. She makes her home in New York City but was born in Joliet, Illinois where her parents, Robert and Claudette still reside. Her mother is the founder and director of the Joliet Ballet Society and her great-grandfather, the late Ona Kazakauskas, was an active member of the Immaculate Conception Parish in Brighton Park, Chicago, Illinois. Laura recently appeared on the Happy Birthday, Bob Hope Show, being one of the eight girls of 560 who auditioned for the role Ann Jillian, another Lithuanian, also appeared on the program along with Flip Wilson and Bob Hope. Laura has also appeared in several musicals at the Candlelight Dinner Theatre in Summit, Illinois.

Alexandre Stankevicius is one composer and musician both Lithuanians and Canadians are proud of. Born in Montreal, Alexandre began playing the piano at the age of four and at nine became the youngest pianist admitted to the Montreal Music Conservatory. He later entered McGill University where he studied composition and conducting. After graduating from McGill, Alexandre studied jazz, popular arrangement and orchestration under the famed Alexander Brott. He has written scores for films, plays, television and for over forty commercials for both radio and TV. His better known commercials include, "Juicy Fruit," "Orange Crunch," and one for "Cheddar Cheese." "Let It Out," is Alexandre's first album. Here he can be heard playing rock 'n' roll, ballads, pops and jazz. He uses some of Montreal's best musicians on these records, which feature eleven songs. Alexandre has worked with some of Canada's top recording artists in the past and has directed several choirs and produced many records. "Let It Out," is on the Celebration label, which is owned by Quality Records, the largest recording company in Canada and which distributes world-wide. Recently, he signed a five-year contract with the Canadian record company to record his music.

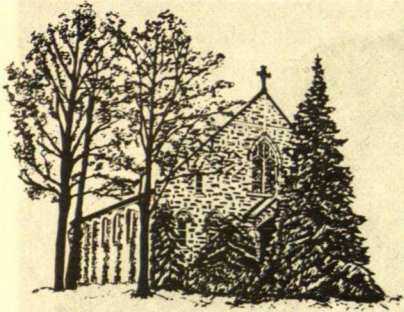


Laura Soltis



Alexandre Stankevicius

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH IN ROCHESTER



In the early 1900s, there were already Lithuanians in Rochester, N.Y. In 1906, a Lithuanian benevolent society known as SS Peter and Paul invited all the Lithuanians to meet for the purpose of establishing a parish. In 1908, St. George's Church was incorporated. Rev. Joseph Kasakaitis, who was ordained just before Easter 1910, was assigned as the first pastor. In 1930, Rev. John Baksys became the second pastor. A new church building was completed in

August 1935. Bishop Teofilus Matulionis (who later suffered a martyr's death in Siberia) arrived from Lithuania for this occasion.

Rev. Frank Valukevicius succeeded Rev. Baksys as pastor in 1965.

After a long illness, Rev. Valukevicius died in 1972. Before his death, he made arrangements with Rev. Jurgis Gailiusis, Provincial Superior of the Lithuanian Franciscans to assume responsibility of operating the parish. Rev. Raphaelis Sakalys, OFM, assumed the duties as interim administrator.

The Rev. Justinas Vaskys, the present pastor, was assigned in 1976.

The religious life of St. George's has been influenced by men and women in various organizations devoting their time and talents on behalf of God and country. This year, the parish is 75 years old. Bridges wishes the pastor and his parishioners Ilgiausiu Metu!

MODERN

WITCHHUNT

"The United States government is so big," writes Warren Rogers in the **Philadelphia Inquirer**, "that sometimes, perhaps the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing ... That could explain why President Reagan said the Soviet threat is the reason for the biggest military buildup in U.S. history, while at the same time the Department of Justice cooperates with the Soviet secret police to hand some naturalized Americans over to the Kremlin on the basis of dubious evidence.

"For four years," the article continues, "the Office of Special Investigations (O.S.I.) in the Justice Department's Criminal Division has been hunting for 'Nazi collaborators.' The chief hunter is Allen Ryan, director of the O.S.I., who has made a number of speeches in which he vows to pursue his mission with the zeal of a crusader."

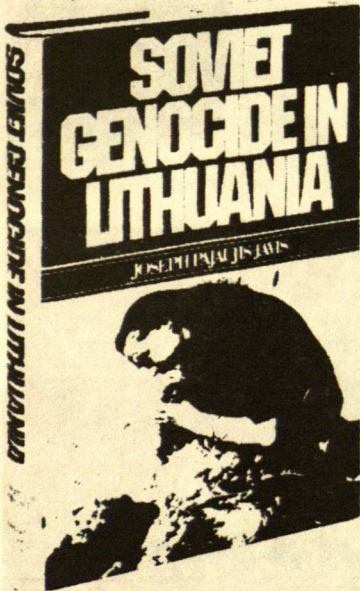
The O.S.I. is presently prosecuting approximately forty denaturalization cases. In general, the defendants are accused of withholding information indicating their alleged association with the Nazi regime at the time of their arrival in the United States.

It is true that the tragedy of war crimes should never be forgotten and that no civilized nation should ever again tolerate the base inhumanity of the Nazi regime. Therefore, as a civilized nation, the United States should conduct the cases within a constitutional framework. How much have we learned from the McCarthy witchhunts?

At the present time, the methods employed by the O.S.I. are contrary to the basic historical principles of American law. The O.S.I. strongly relies on Soviet witnesses and documents. None of these witnesses has ever appeared in a U.S. Court. Their testimony has been videotaped in the U.S.S.R. under the direction of the Soviet secret police. Therefore, it appears that it is the KGB with the help of the U.S. Justice Department who decides who among the refugees are to be branded as criminals. Many of the refugees are vocal and effective critics of the Soviet Union. How easy it is for the KGB to reach out and pluck a few, therefore silencing hundreds of thousands of others who, would they speak up, could be next.

But we should not be silent when the future of our fellow Lithuanians is at stake. Innocent or guilty they deserve a fair trial. The communists have been notorious for forgeries—but at times even they slip up. At one time the KGB was "hot on the trail" of Ukrainian dissident hero Valentyn Moroz and George Shimko, another Ukrainian refugee who became a member of the Canadian Parliament. All of a sudden the

A Valuable Gift for Youth, Friends, Libraries, Universities



Soviet Genocide in Lithuania, by Joseph Pajaujis-Javis, Ph.D. Manyland Books, Inc., New York, 1980, 246 p. \$12.00 postpaid.

"What happens when the Soviet Union occupies a country? Very impressive answers are given in this book, describing events in Lithuania, the only Catholic country made one of the Soviet Republics by force and fraud . . . The book is skillfully written and gives ample material about life behind the Iron Curtain in countries subjugated by Moscow's new Colonialism." —**The Chicago Catholic**,

This book is available by writing to:
Lithuanian National Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 21073
Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421

Please send me copy/ies of **Soviet Genocide in Lithuania**

Check/money order enclosed @ \$12.00 ea postpaid — \$

Name

Address

.....

case was dropped. It seems that at the time they were supposed to have been collaborating with the Nazis, Moroz was eleven years old and Shimko eight.

How can we help? Juri Raus, Executive Secretary of American East European Ethnic Conference has the following suggestions:

1. Initiate legislative action to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore the right for jury trial in the denaturalization and deportation proceedings.
2. Initiate legislative and/or administrative action to define the term "persecution" in the Public Law No. 95-549 (USC 1451).
3. Initiate legislative and/or administrative action to discontinue the use of the Inimical List.
4. Initiate legislative and/or administrative action to direct the O.S.I. to abandon the use of Soviet evidence.
5. Conduct a review of OSI's procedures and practices by GAO or by another impartial agency, in order to determine the need for O.S.I.'s continuing existence and the funding level that can be justified.
6. Assist in providing a forum where the views of the East European nationality groups can be heard.
7. Assist in establishing channels for a meaningful discussion between the leaders of the Jewish community and the East European nationality groups.

D. Bulvicius

NOBLE LIVES

The Lithuanian Salesians

One of the most popular saints in the Catholic Church history is Don Bosco, the apostle of youth. His fondest wish was to be the priest of young people.

He fulfilled his dream in 1859, when he established the Salesian order. The main purpose of this organization is to devote its time to create good Christians and citizens. Don Bosco died in 1888, and on January 31, 1935, he was declared a saint.

The Salesians first appeared in Lithuania in 1934 on the eve of World War II, when there were 7 monasteries. Presently there are no active communities in Lithuania. The communist government has banned all religious orders.

Today, the Lithuanian Salesians are scattered throughout the world. At present they work in 17 countries. In 1952, a Salesian institute was created in the birthplace of Don Bosco —Castelnuovo Don Bosco where they have a school and a printery. There are 17 Salesians working in South America, especially in St. Paulo, Brazil. There they have established the Vila Zelina parish. The address: Paraquia S. Jose, Cx P 4118-V. Zelina, 03142 Sao Paulo, Cap. Brazil.

Dr. Birute Galdikas in Borneo

(Continued from Page 7)

embarrassment in a manner seemingly very similar to human beings. Laboratory studies had suggested that apes could learn a sign language and were capable of complex reasoning. But I began to wonder. I actually began to doubt whether orangutans were all that different from human beings.

"Our Binti's behavior in his first year highlighted the differences very clearly, and offered me a new perspective. At the same time, I was hand-raising Princess, a one-year-old orangutan female. A one-year-old merely clings to its mother (or me, in this case) showing little interest in things other than what it can chew or put on its head. For Princess, the

main interest in life seemed to be sustenance. This trait would continue through life; orangutans are extremely food-oriented; in fact, unless he was very hungry, he gave all his food to Princess. He was also fascinated by objects and implements and would watch in great concentration whenever we—or an orangutan—used one. Another difference was that Binti babbled constantly while Princess was silent except when squealing. I found it fascinating that the many traits associated with the emergence of humankind were already expressed in Binti's development before the age of one: pedal locomotion, food sharing, tool using and speech. These differentiated him sharply from an orangutan of equivalent age."



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**GERA SEIMININKE
COOKING LITHUANIAN STYLE****BEER SOUP ALAUS SRIUBA**

2 bottles of good Beer
1 cup Sour Cream
1 stick Cinnamon
1 slice Black Bread
1 tablespoon Sugar
2 Egg Yolks
Orange Peel

Put toasted bread and spices into water (equal to the amount of beer) and cook. When done, strain, add beer and heat in a covered pot. Do not bring to a boil. Beat egg yolks, mix with cream and stir into the soup. Add salt and sugar to taste.

This soup is served with cubes of dried farmer cheese and white bread croutons.

**LENTEN COLD BEET SOUP
PASNINKO SALTIBARSCIAI**

3 lbs. Red Beets
½ lb. coarse Black Bread
2 Onions
3 Herring
Dill

Cook beets, peel and grate coarsely.

Place into a pot and add 12 cups of water (boiling). When cool, add the bread tied in a piece of cheesecloth and let stand in a warm place for about 12 hours. Remove the bread and add thinly sliced onions.

Wash the herrings well, clean, skin and cut into ½-inch pieces. Add to soup, and let stand 1 hour. Before serving, taste; if it's too sour add a bit of sugar. Boil unpeeled potatoes and serve with the soup.

COLD YOUNG BEET SOUP**JAUNU BUROKELIU
SALTIBARSCIAI**

1 lb. Red Beets
3 Cucumbers
3 Eggs
2 cups Sour Cream
4 cups Sour Milk or Buttermilk
2 Scallions

Make vegetable broth. Cool. Cook beets separately, peel and grate coarsely. Add to the broth. Add salt to taste, and well-beaten sour cream and sour milk. Chill before serving; cut hard boiled eggs into six pieces, peel cucumber and cut into little squares, chop the scallions and some dill and add all these ingredients to the soup. Serve with boiled potatoes sprinkled with chopped dill.

Aciu Labai, to all!

We thank our readers for the generous contributions, numerous subscriptions and letters. We would like to thank each individually; but, lacking time and space, we hope you will consider each new issue of Bridges as a personal thanks to you because it is YOU who make the publication possible.

Have a happy, rewarding summer!

The Editorial Staff

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