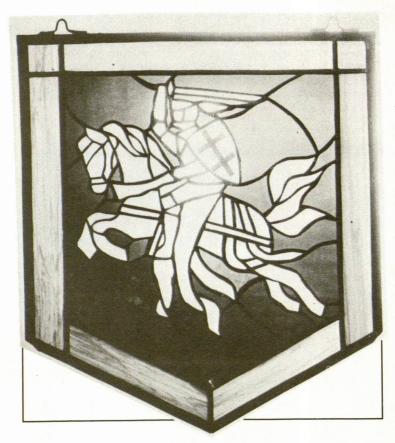


Volume 13, No. 5

May, 1989



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Through the news journal, 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 goal that Lithuania must and will be an independent free nation again.

Managing Editor: Eduardas V. Meilus, Jr.

Contributing Editors: Ramute Kemeza, Rita Likander, Thomas A. Michalski, Ph.D., and Rev. William Wolkovich-Valkavičius. Technical Editor: Terese I. Meilus.

Financial Affairs Manager: Asta Karosas.

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From the Desk of the Managing Editor

May's issue of *Bridges* can best be summed up as a cornucopia of information, with something for

everyone.

If politics and current events are nearest to your heart, we present a translation from the original Lithuanian, by contributing editor, Thomas A. Michalski, Ph.D., of the lead article that appeared in the April 1989 issue of Mokslas ir Gyvenimas, a scholarly journal published in Vilnius, Lithuania. The article by political scientist, Antanas Kulakauskas is entitled "Principles of Nationality Policy." The article is timely and interesting in that the ideas espoused and publicly disclosed by the author, if published just a few years back in Lithuania would have meant for him a one-way ticket to the Gulag or a "therapeutic" stay in a Leningrad psychiatric hospital. The fact that the article was published in Lithuania last month, supports the notion that we have only seen the beginning of Lithuania's rebirth, that, as was the case at the turn of the century, Lithuania is on the road to restored independence.

"Visit to an Australian Scout Camp" by contributing editor Rita Likander is a journal of her recent visit down under. The article gives us a flavor of how our Lithuanian-Australian counterparts work together for a common goal. Contributing editor Rev. William Wolkovich-Valkavičius shares with us selected review articles, which I'm sure you will find as interesting and informative as I did. This month's Community with a Capital C feature highlights the recent activity of the Lithuanian-American Community

Inc., Bendruomene

With the May issue of Bridges, we inaugurate a new feature which we have called Lithuanian-Americans in the News. This *Bridges* feature will present profiles of Lithuanian-Americans who have excelled in their profession or in some specific (or unusual) endeavor that has made its mark on the populace at large. Readers can send contributions for this feature to our editorial address. This month's "centerfold" is a photolayout of "Ratilio" the Vilnius University folklore ensemble that toured Lithuanian Communities in the United States and Canada in April 1989. The successful tour, I'm sure, left pleasant memories with those of us who had the pleasure to see and hear the ensemble's unique interpretation of Lithuania's ancient folkloric tradition in song, dance and dress. We hope that this was but the first of many future large-scale cultural exchange visits by performance groups from Lithuania. I know that as a result of the Ratilio ensemble's coming, Lithuanian consciousness was raised in those of us on both sides of the Atlantic.

Yes, dear readers, we realize that we did not print any recipes in the last two issues of *Bridges* (March '89 and April '89). This was because *Gera Gaspadinė* was on a well-deserved vacation from her kitchen and now having returned, she promises to select recipes appropriate to the season for publication in each issue of the news journal. It should be noted that recipes are only published once *Gera Gaspadinė* has tried them herself, and the dishes have been sampled by your editor.

So, there you have it. May's issue of *Bridges* is as diversified as our readership. Letters are coming to the editorial offices at the rate of forty to fifty per week with your comments, words of encouragement, subscription renewals and, once in a while, a kind donation to aid in publication of your foremost source of news and views about Lithuania in the English language.

Keep those letters coming!!



Eduardas V. Meiliu, Je.

News & Views from Lithuania

Principles of Nationality Policy by Antanas Kulakauskas

Formally, the USSR was established as a federation of equal and sovereign republics. In fact, it is not and never was such. It is a "centralized multi-national state," according to B. Zadornovsky in his book entitled "The Theory and Practice of a Leninist Solution to the National Question" published in the Russian language in 1983. It is true that the USSR has some attributes of a federation of autonomous elements. This is somewhat reflected in the organization of the highest governmental bodies of the USSR, but what is not mentioned is the fact that at least up until now, these governmental bodies were simply tools in the hands of the Communist Party. In fact, the organization of the Supreme Soviet would seem to indicate quite the contrary. Although there are now 15 "equal" republics within the federation, the Supreme Soviet is a unitary body, which acts as a centralized organ of the state. Even in the Soviet of Nationalities, nationalities are not represented as ethno-cultural communities and not as component subjects of a federation but as individuals within these groups... What must be remembered is that the autonomy put into place until now by Stalin has little to do with true autonomy.

Therefore, if we do not pay attention to the "formalities," we have to acknowledge the fact that the USSR is nothing more than a multi-national Russian state, in which the non-Russian nationalities simply occupy territorial-administrative units of various rank, controlled by the center in which certain national characteristics are tolerated under the slogan of "internationalism" that is to say Soviet-Russian in content but national in form. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that the whole world, including the socialist countries equates the USSR with Russia, and our centralized mass media does not at all protest.

Of course, in a real sense, our central government is indeed "supranational" in that it does not concern itself with the development of Russian culture any more than it does other cultures. However, it is also a fact, that it is the Russians who are the cement which joins all the others together. This fact is acknowledged in the national anthem created in Stalin's time which describes the USSR as "a union of undivided, free republics put together forever by Great Russia."

The administrative-command structure of our country has been influenced most by Russia's historical traditions, by the political culture of the Russian people; by the lack of democratic traditions; by a super-power complex (in a psycho-social sense), even though perhaps, the Russian nation has itself suffered more from these realities than have other nations

For a long time, from the forties to be precise, the union of Soviet republics has been described as being based on the premise that a new Soviet people has been formed — "we are a new community of people of a higher type." And, even though it is maintained that this new community is an international one, the social and political relationships between the nations of the USSR have, in reality, been much like that of other nations, but are also in reality "superethnic" or have evolved into a "supernation." As a result in political and ideological practice, the 100% representatives of this "supernation" the "internationalists" offered as examples to all, have been the Russians, or those who have become Russianized or partially russified. The latter practically do not participate in the cultural life of their own nationality and are perceived of as "foreigners" by persons of their own nationality. Until now, only the Russians have been allowed to feel as Russians beyond their own ethnic and territorial boundaries. As an example, we might point to the "Russian and national schools," even though, until now, the only difference between them has been that the National schools teach the same things in non-Russian languages. We also hear of "Russian and national languages and literatures" as if the Russian schools, language and literature were not "national" but "international" and were indeed the only truly "genuine" examples of "international," "Soviet" culture. Such a situation could not guarantee the nationalities of the USSR a feeling of full and equal worth or even a future within the boundaries of their own territories.

The ethnocultural and ethnosocial integration of the nations of the USSR by the central government through migration and inhuman bureaucracy as well as an idealized foundation for such based on the Russian nation is officially called the development of a Soviet nation. In reality, it is nothing more than the assimilation of non-Russian nations (into the Russian nation). In terms of a common humanity and human cultural and spiritual norms it is a form of degradation which encompasses the Russians themselves.

(Translated, edited and extracted from "Tautine's politikos principai" by A. Kulakauskas, Mokslas ir Gyvenimas, 4/89, Vilnius, Lithuanian, pp. 4-6 by **Thomas A. Michalski, Ph.D.**

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A Visit to an Australian Scout Camp By Rita Likander

Upon receiving an invitation to spend some time in an Australian-Lithuanian scout camp, I was rather excited. Having been an active girl scout in my earlier days and participating in many camps, jamborees and conventions, I was thrilled to get a chance to spend some time in an Austrialian camp. We arrived at the camp on a Thursday. By this time it was half over, so we didn't have to worry about the initial set-up. I must admit — my first impressions of this camp **LIETUVA**, were not very good and I really didn't want to stay. First of all, the scouts were camping and sleeping in huts, not in tents as I was used to. Secondly — I didn't know anyone there and all the people that I saw during my first minutes were either much older or much younger than I. There was no one here my age that I could talk to.

However, all of my worries soon disappeared. As soon as we found the head of the camp, Dana Baltutis, all questions regarding lodging, registration and camp policies were soon answered. There was plenty of room and I could share a bunk with the older girl

guides.

One of the first people I met after settling in was V. Vaitkus, a mature sea scoutmaster. He gave me the camp badge, presented me with a booklet *Lithuanian scouts in Australia*, 1947-1972, asked me to sign several letters and greetings going out to various other scoutmasters and scout leaders in the United States (these people will be very surprised to get a greeting from an Austrialian camp with my signature on it!) and told me to pass on his greetings to all Lithuanian American scouts. I also met Rasa Statkuviene, from Melbourne, commissioner of the Australian region and scoutmaster V. Neverauskas, former head commissioner of Australia.

During the flag lowering ceremony, I met 3 lively sisters from Sydney — Marina, Virginija ir Regina Cox. I was already familiar with their names from my previous work with the Lithuanian Youth Congress and from the Lithuanian Youth Association. I was very grateful for their friendliness — I don't know what I would have done at this camp without them.

During dinner, I had a chance to meet some of the other guides — camp adjutant Anita Baltutis, Lina Jablonskis and other members of the staff. The staff was quite young and maybe somewhat inexperienced in running a camp, but everybody got along well and worked together as much as possible. Most of the campers were also very young — there were 17 brownies and 15 cub scouts, so the program was more geared towards them. They did have their own special programs and their leaders to help them. During the course of the camp, they received many merit badges.

All together, there were between 80 to 100 scouts, girl guides, rangers and rovers at the camp. The older scouts had different skill groups to work in: lashing and knots group, compass orientation group, folk song group, folk art group, tent-building group and a group that made neckerchief woggles. There was also a chance to get ready for the bonfires and time to prepare for higher level scouting advancement examinations. There was a daily inspection and a competition between the various patrols. Every patrol also had kitchen duty as well as guard duty on a rotating schedule.

A performance during program time...





Australian Scout campers

Photo by Rita Likander

The guide-rangers got me involved in the camp program that very night. An overnight hike was being planned for the older girl guides and I was invited to come along. After dinner, together with the other guide-rangers, we walked the trail, counting off the steps and writing simple tasks for them to carry out. The only problem we faced that night was not to run into the rovers, who were having their secret investiture ceremonies somewhere in the same woods that same night. I was amazed at how cold it actually got in the hills of Adelaide at night. Thank goodness I had a few sweaters and sweatshirts — once I put them all on it was much better. The other scouts were putting on their heavy woolen sweaters. I found this to be quite funny — here I am from cold, icy Chicago in warm, sunny Australia and I was freezing!

We left in two groups — each group had six senior girl scouts and three guide-rangers. The first group left half an hour earlier, so there wouldn't be much of a back-up. I went with the second group and I felt that they followed directions and carried out their assignments rather well.

The girls, who we woke up from a deep sleep, were not very happy at the outset. However, once they were up, they quickly packed all the necessary items for an overnight hike such as sleeping bags, warm clothes, blankets, flashlights (or torches as they're called down under), matches, rope, food, water, backpacks, etc., and we were on our way.

The purpose of the hike — to prepare the girls for the next part of their program and to see if they could apply the new skills learned at camp, to practical scouting. Using a compass, they were to follow a set of instructions and accomplish specific tasks. There were several stops along the way where they found

further instructions. At one stop, they had to build a shelter, a campfire, administer first aid to a girl who had a broken leg, and make something simple and carryable using the lashings and knots they had learned earlier in camp. While they were carrying out these assignments, I got a quick lesson in Australian astronomy from Virginija and Regina. I'm used to orientating myself according to the Big Dipper and the North Star.

Down under — they follow the Southern Cross. After the girls successfully completed their tasks, they were very happy to return to camp and go back to bed.

In the next few days, I helped out with the program as much as possible — I helped take care of the brownies and cub scouts, I helped with the various groups, with the commando course and just lending a hand wherever it was needed. The staff kept apologizing to me for the way their camp was being run, saying I was probably used to something different and better, but it was fun to see how Australian scouts function. One of the things that I found most interesting was the fact that even though most of the scouts (especially the younger ones) didn't speak Lithuanian, they tried to answer in Lithuanian as much as possible. I was asked to examine three young girls from Melbourne, so that they could go on to the next part of their scouting program, and I was amazed to discover that even though they answered me in English, they knew what every Lithuanian name, event, place, function and tradition meant. The flag raising and lowering ceremonies were conducted in Lithuanian, but the general announcements were made in both languages. Some of the programs and skits at the bonfires were narrated in both Lithuanian and English. When the cub scouts were doing their The Sisters of Jesus Crucified
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skits about Gediminas and his dream, there was a narrator in Lithuanian and one that translated everything in English so that everybody understood.

Other things were strange to me as well — but that's because I am used to them being done differently. At Camp Rakas (Custer, MI), scout camp generally went for two weeks with the middle weekend being when all the parents and guests arrived. Here, in the hills of Adelaide, in the sleepy town of Mylor, camp was just one week long — from January 2 to 9, 1989 and visitors' day was the Sunday before leaving. As usual, parents, friends and guests came by to see how their scouts were doing and what they were learning. The staff was making sure that everything was cleaned up and presentable to the visitors. The folk art group finally finished making their "paper mache" life size little old lady (bobutė), dressed her up in Lithuanian national dress and set her out to receive all the guests.

This day also brought another type of visitor much needed rain that helped water down the dusty grounds. Because of the danger of brush fires in these dry hills, use of fire was strictly prohibited. Our bonfires weren't really burning, just "lantern" fires —somehow it's not quite the same — you miss the sparks and smoke that come with a good bonfire. After the welcome rain and a very convincing talk with the camp caretaker, we were allowed to have a real bonfire for the last night. This was a job very earnestly carried out by two rovers - Arvydas Zduoba (Sydney) and Petras Volodka (Geelong). They not only cleared the area and built the bonfire, but provided two garbage cans with water (just in case) and watered down the area again. They tended to the fire and, afterwards, very quickly extinguished it. The younger scouts were thrilled to be able to perform in front of a real camp fire and I was glad to see the responsibility and sincerity of these two rovers. They really set a good example for the younger scouts. Even though the staff didn't mention their good deed, I'm sure the whole camp appreciated it. They were the personification of the rovers' motto — to serve.

Monday was packing day. Time to get everything together, pack up all the bags and get ready to leave the camp. As usual, the staff was making sure that everything was clean and put away, that nothing was forgotten, and the campers were saying goodbye to their new friends and exchanging addresses. Since these camps are held every two years, it will be a while before these friends get together again.

Besides all the mentioned duties, I also had a chance to socialize with the guide-rangers and rovers, participate at staff meetings and attend the older girl guides and guide-rangers' secret and sacred investiture ceremonies.

It was fun and interesting to participate in an Australian scout camp. After the first few anxious moments, I participated in the program and had fun. I learned a few new camp songs, met some nice people (we'll probably see each other in some future events). and experienced how Australian scouts camp and live in their own surroundings. I also came to this conclusion — all Lithuanian scouts all over the world are all basically the same - they follow the same set of rules, sing the same songs and call the same cheers, and live according to the motto of scouting: For God, Country and Fellowman (Dievui, Tevynei ir **Artimui).** My sincere thanks to all camp Lietuva staff, rangers, rovers and scoutmasters who made me feel very welcome and very much at home. I think we might see each other again soon. Now it will be their turn to come to the United States and see Lithuanian-American scouts in action!

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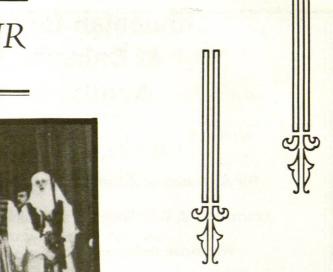


Photo by Vladas Bacevičius



Photo by Ausra Bagdonavičius

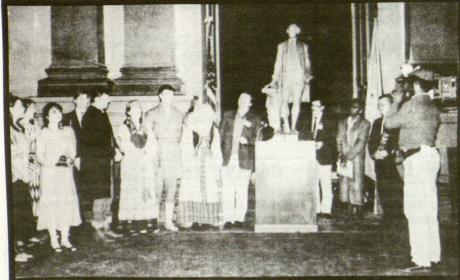
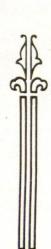


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All readers who renew their subscriptions prior to June 18 1989, can do so at the \$10.00 yearly rate. (AIR MAIL requests excluded). Letters expressing this intent must be postmarked no later than midnight. June 15 1989 to be processed.

Lithuanian-Americans in the News

John J. Kazlauskas of Worcester, Massachusetts has recently been appointed by Massachusetts Governor, Michael S. Dukakis to the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Embalming and Funeral Directing, the first Lithuanian-American in the state to serve in such a capacity. He is responsible for administering appropriate examinations, tests, and certification to Funeral-Directors across the state.

Jack has been the owner of Dirsa-Kazlauskas Funeral Home since 1972 and, in his capacity as a member of the Massachusetts Funeral Director's Association Consumer Information/Public Information Committee, has given numerous lectures on "Consumer Rights in Funeral Service" and the "Funeral Director's Role in Society" to high school, college, church and civic groups. He is the founder and first president of the Greater Worcester (MA) Funeral Director's Association and serves on various boards such as the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Association for the Blind, the Advisory Committee of the Massachusetts Department of Social Services and the Mohegan Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

He is an active member of the Worcester Host Lions Club, serving in many capacities including being club president 1980-1981 and currently being the Chairman of the Sight and Hearing Conservation Committee. In Lithuanian affairs, Jack is an active member of St. Casimir Parish, the Lithuanian Naturalization and Social Club, the Knights of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Charitable Maironis Park Society. A leader in his profession, and a leader in his community, we congratulate Jack on his achievements and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

(Note to our readers: If you know someone of Lithuanian heritage who has excelled in his profession or specific endeavor and who you believe should be spotlighted in this feature, send us the appropriate information along with a photo to *Bridges*, P.O. Box 3050, Worcester, MA 01613-3050.)

John J. Kazlauskas being sworn in by Massachusetts Governor, Michael Dukakis, as a Member of the Board of Registration in Em balming and Funeral Directing. Looking on are Jack's children, Michael (7), John, Jr. (9), Christopher (16), Megan (15).



Gera Gaspadinė

Recipes are found in Family Favorites — From Our Best Cooks published by the American-Lithuanian Roman Catholic Women's Alliance (1982) used with permission.

KELMUČIŲ SRIUBA

(Wild Mushroom Soup)

5 med. potatoes, cubed 1/2 c. chopped onion 1/4 c. chopped celery

3 bay leaves

3 whole allspice

1 (13 oz.) can evaporated milk

7 c. chicken stock or 4 bouillon cubes with 7 c. of boiling water

1 fully packed pint jar wild mushrooms

Boil potatoes, onion and celery for 20 minutes in chicken stock or boiling water with bouillon cubes. Add mushrooms, bay leaves and allspice.

Boil for 30-35 minutes. Add evaporated milk — do not boil — simmer to point of boiling. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Serve with crackers or Lithuanian Bread.

Note: First ingredient is Knowledge of Edible Mushrooms. Different kinds of wild mushrooms can be used, but we are partial to "kelmuciai" — the fall mushrooms. Cultivated ones can be used, also.

KOPUSTŲ SRIUBA SU **JAUTIENOS KAULAIS**

(Cabbage Soup with Beef)

Antonia Bajoras, Cicero, IL

3 to 4 lb. beef soup bones salt to taste 2 lb. sauerkraut 1/2 med. head white cabbage, shredded

1 bay leaf

2 Tbsp. vegetable oil 2 med. onions, chopped

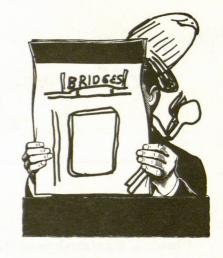
1 can (1 lb. 12 oz.) tomatoes

1 large potato, diced pepper to taste

covered. Remove bones and drain the cabbage. stock.

Add cabbage, sauerkraut, bay leaf and pepper to stock in saucepan and cook for 30 minutes, covered.

cook until soft. Add to the soup. Mash tomatoes and add to soup along with potato. Cook soup until potato begins to break apart and thicken soup. Stir in sauerkraut paniment to meat dishes. juice, if desired, to make soup more ing for an additional 30 minutes.



TROŠKINTI RAUDONI KOPŪSTAI

(Braised Red Cabbage)

3 lb. red cabbage, coarsely shredded 1/2 c. onion, coarsely chopped

1 tsp. garlic, finely chopped

1 c. canned tomatoes 1 c. cold water

1 tsp. salt

6 Tbsp. unsalted butter, cut in small pieces

1 tsp. salt

3 Tbsp. lemon juice, freshly squeezed and strained

2 Tbsp. sour cream

Combine shredded cabbage, chopped onions and garlic. Put 1 cup Wash soup bones; place in a large canned tomatoes and water in a saucepan; cover with 4 quarts of saucepan and bring to a gentle boil; water. Add salt, and bring to a boil. turn down heat and let simmer Remove scum; boil for 1-1/2 hours, until it begins to thicken. Stir into

Add 1 teaspoon of salt and all of Drain sauerkraut, reserving juice. the butter, stirring constantly bring to a boil. Reduce heat; cover and simmer for 45 minutes or until cabbage is tender. Stir in lemon In skillet, heat oil; add onions and juice and remaining teaspoon of salt. Remove from heat. Stir in sour cream; add more seasoning, if needed.

Serve immediately as an accom-

(Co-Editor's Note: When testing sour. If you add juice, continue cook- this recipe, I could not get the canned tomatoes and water to thicken. I then tried it with 1 can of tomato soup and 1/2 cup of water, which worked out a little better. It also works well with tomato sauce with tomato bits.)



LASINECIAL

(Bacon Buns)

Vilnius, Lithuania

1 pkg. active dry yeast 1 c. lukewarm milk 2 Tbsp. sugar 1 tsp. salt 3 c. all purpose flour 3 egg yolks

10 Tbsp. unsalted butter, softened 1 lb. lean bacon, finely shredded 1 c. finely chopped onions

1 egg volk mixed with 1 Tbsp. cream Sprinkle yeast into 1/2 cup of lukewarm milk. Add sugar and salt; stir oven for 10 minutes. Coat each bun until thoroughly dissolved. Place mixture in draft-free place until mixture bubbles and doubles its until golden brown. volume. Pour flour into mixing bowl; make well in the center.

Drop yeast mixture, egg yolks, remaining 1/2 cup milk and 8 tablespoons of butter. Slowly stir flour into liquid ingredients. Beat well until firm dough can be formed into a ball and leaves the sides of the bowl. Cover bowl with towel. Place in draft-free spot for an hour. Dough will double in bulk. Punch dough down; cover again and let rise another 45 minutes.

Prepare filling — fry bacon and chopped onions in large frying pan. When bacon is crisp and onions are lightly golden, drain on absorbent paper towel. Discard fat; set bacon and onions aside.

Coat two cookie sheets with 1 tablespoon of butter each. Cut dough in half.



On a lightly floured surface, roll each half into a circle about 1/8 inch thick. Cut out about 18 rounds of dough with a round cookie cutter. Place a teaspoon of bacon mixture in center of each; fold in sides of circle, making a neat egg-shaped package.

Set buns, seam-side down, on cookie sheet, I inch apart, Roll and fill remaining dough the same way.

Place cookie sheets in draft-free spot for 20 to 30 minutes: buns will double in size.

Bake in a preheated 375 degree with egg volk and cream mixture. Bake for another 10 minutes, or

Buns are best served hot, but are still tasty after they have cooled.

COTTAGE CHEESE DUMPLINGS

(Varškėčiai, Šaltanosiai)

5 cups sifted flour 2 cups warm water Filling

1 lb. dry cottage cheese

1 tbsp. salt 1 tsp. sugar 2 eggs

chopped chives or mint (optional)

Make batter of the flour and water. Flour breadboard thoroughly. Place portion of batter on it leasier to work with smaller quantity). Roll out as for pie dough. With drinking glass dipped in flour, cut dough into rounds. In separate bowl, mix the filling ingredients. Fill center of rounds with large spoonfuls of cheese mixture. Put another round of dough on top, pinch edges together. Bring salted water to boil in a large pot (about ½ full). Put dumplings in boiling water, several at a time. If overcrowded, dumplings will not rise to surface. Boil 15 minutes. Remove from water carefully with slotted spoon or strainer.

In a large frying pan, melt ½ lb. butter or margarine. Turn off heat. Add 4 tbsps. sour cream, salt to taste. Put dumplings in this sauce. Serve hot.

Recipe makes about 25 dumplings.

COOKIE SLICES

(Sausainiai)

6 eggs 1½ cup sugar 1 cup butter 7 cups flour 3 tsps. baking powder l tsp. vanilla 1 cup chopped nuts

½ tsp. ground cardamon

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs one at a time. Beat well. Sift in flour and baking powder. Add vanilla, cardamon and nuts. Divide dough into four sections. Shape each one into a roll about 2 inches in diameter. Bake about ½ hour in 400 degree oven. Remove from pan. While still warm, cut into ½ inch slices. Reduce heat to 250 degrees. Place slices on cookie sheet, continue baking until dry and light brown.

GREITAI PAGAMINTAS KRUPNIKAS

Quick Honey Liqueur

Ona Justinas, Spring Valley, NY

1-1/2 c. honey 2/3 c. water 1 vanilla bean 1/4 tsp. nutmeg 8 sticks cinnamon 2 whole cloves 3 strips lemon peel 1 bottle (4/5 qt.) vodka

Combine honey with water, vanilla, spices and lemon peel in a large metal percolator. Bring to a boil and let it perk for about 7 minutes. Remove from heat; add vodka.

When slightly cooled, strain and pour into a sterilized quart jar or heat-proof bottle. Can be served warm or cold.



Community with a Capital "C"

The Lithuanian-American Community's Executive Council sponsored an evening with Balys Gajaus**kas** in Chicago's Lithuanian Youth Center on March 17. Mr. Gajauskas was a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group. This Lithuanian dissident has spent over half of his life in various labor camps for underground activities and other "crimes." First arrested in 1948 and sentenced to the gulag for 25 years, Balys Gajauskas was scheduled to complete his latest term in 1992; he was released by authorities and allowed to return to Lithuania on November 7, 1988. Balvs Gajauskas, along with his wife Irena whom he married in a Mordovian labor camp on July 27, 1978, and their young daughter, received permission to visit the United States, with the understanding that they will be allowed to return to Lithuania. On March 17, Balys Gajauskas answered questions from those in attendance, ranging from comments about present changes in Lithuania, the historical periods which marked his years in forced exile, and other insightful comments about our life as Lithuanian-Americans. Mr. Gajauskas has visited many Lithuanian-American communities. It is hoped that before he leaves to return to Lithuania, that a meeting may take place between Balys Gajauskas and some of the American human rights groups which worked toward his release.

The Lithuanian-American Community's Human Services Council President, Danguole Valentinas resigned from her duties in April, 1989. Miss Valentinas was Executive Director of the Council's Chicago Chapter as well. Through her efforts, and those of the Council, Lithuanian elderly and those in need were able to benefit from various state and federal grants. Temporarily, the duties of the Human Services Council president will be carried out by Lithuanian-American Community vice president, Linas Norušis.

Rev. Antanas Saulaitis, S.J., President of the Lithuanian American Community's Religious Council will be celebrating two milestones this spring: his 50th birthday, and 20 years of priesthood. Father Antanas, presently headquartered in Chicago, spent a number of years working with Lithuanians in Brazil. He is also well-known to many Lithuanian youth from Lithuanian scout and other youth camps, Lithuanistic School religion classes, for his columns in "Observer," Skautų Aidas and other publications. Father Antanas, a chemistry major in college, is very active in the Lithuanian Community, but seems to always find time to perform marriages of Lithuanian young people, participate in various community events, and deliver his gentle and thought-provoking sermons during Mass at the Jesuit chapel at the Lithuanian Youth Center in Chicago.

The Lithuanian-American Youth Association, in large part, through the efforts of its Washington, D.C. chapter, organized its third political seminar. The seminar took place in Washington, D.C., April 14 through 16, 1989. The theme of the seminar revolved around Lithuania at the crossroads — the historical events in Lithuania and how Lithuanian-American youth can and should react. About 70 Lithuanian-American young people heard various speakers, participated in a lobbying workshop, posed questions, held discussions at the Rayburn House Office Building, the Holiday Inn Central, and the Legation of Lithuanian offices. An open house was. held at the Lithuanian Information Center's Washington bureau. The Lithuanian-American Youth Association's president, Darius Suziedelis spoke at one session about his views on Lithuania's future. He also chaired a meeting of the Lithuanian-American Youth Association where statutes changes and other matters were discussed. He also had an opportunity to meet with representatives of various city chapters of the Association. The political seminar was a good opportunity for the participants to hear from other ethnic Americans (Balts and others) who have found government, lobbying, and other job opportunities in Washington, D.C.: Linas Kojelis, Katherine Chumachenko, Martins Zvaners, Michael Tarm, Asta Banionis, Paul Gobel. Ints Silins, Viktoras Nakas, Ojars Kalnins each presented unique viewpoints. "Economic ties with the Baltic" included comments by Rein E. Vosari whose company already deals with Estonia. Lithuania's ecological problems were ably discussed by Valdas Adamkus' Regional Administrator, Great Lakes Region, Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Adamkus is well-respected in Lithuania. His frequent visits to the Soviet Union as an environmental consultant have earned him an honorary doctorate from the University of Vilnius.

On April 15 to 16 in Romulus, Michigan, members of the Executive Committees of the Lithuanian World Community, the Lithuanian-American Community and the Canadian Lithuanian Community met to discuss mutual benefits. Issues raised during the meeting included the issue of financial and moral support for the Lithuanian Information Center which has done a phenomenal job of informing the Lithuanian press and the press of the free world about events going on in Lithuania this past year, especially. Regret was expressed that the Rome office had to be closed due to financial constraints, but the New York and Washington D.C. offices continue to work. Other issues raised included the question of financial support requests coming from Lithuania which come to the Lithuanian World Community's offices. It was agreed that such requests would be delegated to the Executive Councils of Canada and America or even to organizations and individuals to consider and fund if deemed appropriate. The Lithuanian-American Community announced that it has reached an agreement with the Baltic American Freedom League so that its Director of Governmental Affairs, Asta C. Banionis, would represent the Lithuanian-American Community in Washington, D.C. Asta C. Banionis is to allocate approximately a third of her time to visiting government offices and doing other representative work for the Lithuanian-American Community. It was agreed that the Executive Councils are to continue to meet once a year, and that the Lithuanian World Community will meet with representatives from the Executive Councils in its other member countries sometime this year.

(News items summarized by **Ramunė Kubilius** of the Lithuanian-American Community's Executive Committee)

Balys Gajauskas (center)





Washington, D.C. Seminar participants listening to a political action symposium

Photo by Vida Kuprytė

The Sixth Lithuanian Symposium on Arts and Sciences

The Lithuanian Symposium on Arts and Sciences is one of the major events in the spectrum of Lithuanian scientific, technological and artistic activities. It provides an ideal forum for exchange of knowledge of current research and achievements. The Symposium will be held on November 22-26, 1989 at the Lithuanian World Center in Lemont, Illinois and the Lithuanian Youth Center in Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Papers are invited that cover all aspects of science, engineering, architecture, humanities, social sciences, medicine, dentistry, law, business, art and music. Topics include, but are not limited to, those described below:

Architecture, Science, Engineering

Advancements in science and technology, architecture and architectural history, aviation, bioengineering/biophysics, biology/microbiology, chemistry, ecology and environmental protection, electrical engineering, electronics, energy and heat transfer, space science and astronomy, pharmacology, physics, earth and ocean sciences, mechanical engineering, instrumentation/measurements, computers and communication, mathematics, microtechnology, civil engineering, transportation and traffic, vibrations.

Humanities and Social Studies

Archaeology, anthropology, archives/libraries, economics, education, communications, rhetoric, women studies, philosophy, history, ethnic studies, linguistics, literature, political science, sociology, psychology, theology, journalism.

Medicine and Dentistry

AIDS, dentistry, radiology, gastroenterology, ophthalmology, internal diseases, new interventive therapy, pathology.

Law and Business

Banks and credit unions, insurance, finances, investments, real estate, wills and testaments, stock market, law (international, criminal, commercial).

· Art and Music

Art, ethnic art, photography, cinematography, drama, theater, music (history, theory, interpretation), opera-ballet.

Submitted papers should be of academic quality and free of commercial and promotional content. Papers will be presented in the Lithuanian language. However, some exceptions will be given to those speakers who do not have adequate command of the Lithuanian language. Presentations will be limited to 15 to 20 minutes with additional 5 to 10 minutes reserved for questions and answers. Authors wishing to present papers should contact the appropriate chairman (listed below) no later than May 30, 1989.

Architecture, Science and Engineering Dr. S. Bačkaitis, P.E. P.O. Box 558 Great Falls, VA 22066 USA Tel. 703-759-2905 (home) 202-366-4912 (office)

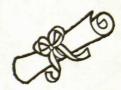
Medicine and Dentistry A. Vanagunas, M.D. 237 S. Grove Dr. Oak Park, IL 60307 Tel. 312-386-3454 (home) Humanities and Social Studies Prof. D. Katiliutė-Boydstun 7014 S. Cambell Chicago, IL 60629 USA Tel. 312-434-0298 (home)

Law and Business Mr. P. Kilius 12507 S. McVickers Ave. Palos Heights, IL 60463 Tel. 312-385-8924 (home)

Art and Music Mrs. L. Venclauskas 7035 S. Fairfield Chicago, IL 60629 Tel. 312-476-5920 (home)

Questions related to the overall symposium program can be addressed to: Prof. R. Vaicaitis (Program Chairman), 14 Mallard Dr., West Nyack, N.Y. 10994; Tel. 914-634-8923 (home).

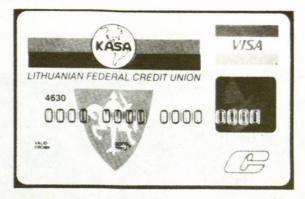
Other information related to the symposium can be obtained from: Mr. L. Maskaliunas (Organizing Committee Chairman), 6 Brook Lane, Palos Park, IL 60464; Tel. 312-361-5128.



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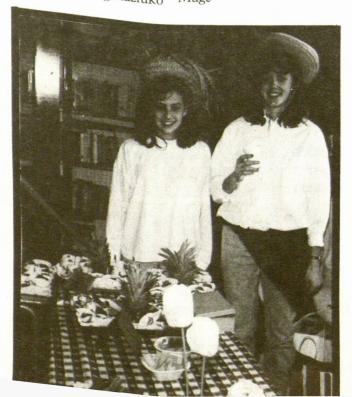
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ERNAN

Chicago Kernavė girl scouts performing in the coffee house during Kaziuko Muge

KERNAVE



Popular Church History of Lithuania

Our Sunday Visitor Press of Huntington, Indiana has just published *The Sword and the Cross: A History of the Church in Lithuania* by Saulius Sužiedelis. The monograph is a fitting climax to the recent jubilees of Lithuanian Christianity and the beatification of Archbishop George Matulaitis-Matulevičius. One should be on the lookout for scholarly reviews in other publications. The goal here is modest — simply to furnish a description.

Sužiedelis is eminently qualified to provide a summary of Lithuanian history. He is a specialist in Russian and East European history, with a doctoral degree from the University of Kansas. Besides, he comes from a learned family in which the historian-father is the late Simas Sužiedelis, editor of *Encyclopedia Lituanica*.

The author has faced the tricky challenge to summarize complex events of the past. He opens with a chapter on pre-Christian Lithuania. Next, he provides the background of "First Contacts with Christianity." The following three chapters unfold the start and growth of the new religion, all the way through the Russian takeover of Lithuania at the end of the eighteenth century.

The longest of ten chapters is the sixth (thirty-two pages), called "The Lithuanian Church Under the Tsars." The reader is then brought along the twentieth century in the subsequent three chapters, covering the rise of the nationalist movement, World War One, the score of years of independence, and life under the Nazis and Communists, up to 1988. A final chapter summarizes religious life in the largest Lithuanian settlement outside the homeland, i.e., in the United States.

The handsomely printed book of 264 pages, includes forty-two pages of photos, and three maps. Five pages of "Suggestions for Further Reading" round out the test. While this "must" reading is available through most bookstores, one can easily obtain a copy of this reasonably priced volume via a toll-free number (1-800-348-2440). Clearly, the Sword and the Cross merits the attention of Bridges readers.

W.W.-V.

Vida and Renata during Kaziuko Mugé 1989 in Chicago

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