

BRIDGES

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Plus... much more information, as well as "Letters to the Editor", photos of events, activities, etc.



Statue of Liberty, in Kaunas, Lithuania (restored in 1989); as depicted on a "First Day of Issue" stamp and postcard.

To our readers:

What a difference a single word makes! The word is "recognition"; and I saw clear evidence of that word's power during a recent reception at the Lithuanian Embassy in Washington, DC.

In the past, when there was a function at the then "Legation", someone passing by, on the sidewalk, wouldn't have known the difference.

How things have changed with "recognition".

During this most recent reception, the sidewalk, and the street, in front of the Embassy were both heavily populated with Secret Service agents and District of Columbia police; as well as with their equipment and vehicles!

As we approached the Embassy, we felt overwhelmed with all of this new, unexpected activity. Once inside, everything was as usual.

Isn't it interesting - and a little bit disappointing, as well? When Lithuania was desperately seeking recognition, President Bush used to appear pained at even mention of the word "Lithuania". Now that the entire world (including the United States, finally) has given Lithuania the recognition it has so long deserved, all the "trappings" which go along with that status have fallen into place.

Unfortunately, with knowledge of what went before this new status, one can't help but be underwhelmed at the new "display" which accompanies the new status. ("Fair weather" friend?)

President Bush still has the chance to concretely demonstrate recognition of Lithuania by actively promoting/offering the kinds of programs so generously extended to so many other countries which have found themselves in Lithuania's current, precarious situation.

A newly established Secret Service presence in front of the Lithuanian Embassy is simply not enough.

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Mr. Albert Cizauskas, author of "The State of the Lithuanian Economy", which appeared in the July/August 1991 issue, has brought to our attention a significant typographical error in that article. In one sentence, on Page 15, Lithuania's economy is credited with a growth rate of 33%. The correct figure is 3% (and is so stated in other sentences on that same page). We apologize to Mr. Cizauskas, and to our readers, for creating the error. (By the way, Mr. Cizauskas is one of our most prolific contributors; and has an article in the current issue as well!)

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We want to acknowledge, gratefully, a significant contribution of \$150.00, to **BRIDGES**, from

Gillette Foods, Inc., of Union, New Jersey. Thank you!

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Some time ago we mentioned an idea our readers might want to consider. We'll repeat it; because some have already implemented it, and others might want to do the same. Here it is: Order a gift subscription to **BRIDGES** for your Senators or Representative; or for your local, public library; or for your doctor's office, etc. By doing so, you will be putting Lithuania's name, activities, current situation and needs in front of other Americans - Americans who are in a direct, or indirect, position to influence positive interface with ➡

(Continued on Page 10)

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BRIDGES: Lithuanian-American News Journal serves as a link between Lithuanian Americans and their Lithuanian heritage (as well as a source of information for those interested in Lithuania and/or the activities/goals/background of Lithuanian Americans), by presenting items on Lithuanian culture, history, conditions in Lithuania, Lithuanian related events and personalities in America; and serves the aspirations of those who want to assist Lithuania's integration into the community of democratically governed, free market economic system, nations of the world.

Editor: Joseph Arlauskas
Director of Subscriptions and Finance: Zina Dreslius



Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

Perhaps you are right in what you say about American Lithuanians on page 3 of the July/August 1991 issue of **BRIDGES**. But this can only be true of the very youngest people of Lithuanian descent who are far removed from their roots.

As attested by the enclosed article there are those who live and remember the motherland, and are proud of it, and are trying to bring this to every ones attention.

(Signed) Mrs. Helen (Viskackuite) Sinclair, Trenton, New Jersey

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Dear Sir:

In the July/August 1991 issue of **BRIDGES**, Stanley Algimantas Gecys states in his article Lithuanians in Pennsylvania that "the first Lithuanian community in the United States was established in 1869 in Danville, PA". This is a widely held belief stated in histories of Lithuanian immigration.

The Department of Immigration History of Genealogy of the *Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture* is pleased to announce our recent discovery of an earlier community of Lithuanian immigrants to the United States. Patsy Hand of Victoria, Texas has documented the immigration of Lithuanians to DeWitt County, Texas starting at 1852. She has submitted the names and research on these people to the Lithuanian Pioneer Project, our ongoing research project on Lithuanian immigration. The announcement and story of these people was featured in the Summer 1991 issue of our newsletter, *Genealogija*.

(Signed) Jessie L. Daraska, Chairperson, Immigration History and Genealogy; Director, Lithuanian Pioneer Project, Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, Chicago, Illinois.

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Dear Sir:

You certainly are on top of what is significant for those Lithuanian Americans who rely on publication that covers the events in the United States merging with those in Lithuania leading to an even dual independent Lithuania with an opened American embassy in Vilnius along with those of other western nations. The manner in which you lead and direct both Lithuanians and Americans to be a force leading to positive and decisive action toward this realistic goal is brilliant.

My special thanks to your including the Book Notes, Bits and Pieces and the *A.P.P.L.E.* project are innovative. The bottom line really is I appreciate the full content of **BRIDGES**.

The enclosed Jack Anderson clipping is a poignant contest to your June 1991 article "White House Etiquette". Include it in a future issue especially for those who read the Etiquette item but had missed the Anderson article.

(Signed) Bernice (Dondaite) Kellogg, San Mateo, California

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Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the new **BRIDGES**, which I find attractive, informative, and interesting. Thanks especially for the articles, "Computer Communications" and "Genealogija" (I plan to subscribe), as well as the thumb-nail review of *The Man Who Heard Too Much*.

(Signed) Rev. Casimir Pugevicius, Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, Brooklyn, New York.

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Dear Sir:

... What a wonderful piece was the one by Carol Sperry about her trip to Lithuania. It elicited tears into my wife's eyes... [June 1991 issue - ed.]

(Signed) Albert C. Cizauskas, Falls Church, Virginia

(Editor's Note: We welcome letters. We will print those which we feel may be of interest to other readers; and as space permits. We reserve the right to edit letters before publication. Mail to: Letters to the Editor, **BRIDGES**, Post Office Box 363, Gloucester, Virginia 23061-0363) □

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Lithuania And Our Enigmatic President

*President Bush Hasn't, To Date, Shown Any Leadership
In Issues Affecting The Baltics. He Still Has A Chance!*

by **Albert Cizauskas**

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In 1917, the United States acted boldly and swiftly as the first foreign power to recognize the government that succeeded the deposed Czar Nicholas II.

In 1991, the United States was the 37th foreign state to extend full recognition to the independence of the three Baltic countries, behind such stalwart defenders of democracy as Bulgaria and Argentina, and followed in the recognition sweepstakes even by Cuba's Castro.

The United States in the past had been known as the leader of the western world in supporting the legitimate national aspirations of other peoples. This it did, sometimes with military assistance, more often with economic and moral backing. For instance, after World War I, President Wilson eloquently defined and defended this policy at the Versailles Conference. Partly as a result of his efforts, an international diplomatic climate was created receptive to Lithuania and other hitherto captive nations reclaiming their independence.

The same policy prevailed under President Truman, when the United States began to resist the surge of militaristic communism by providing aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947. From this evolved the Marshall Plan and other postwar programs and institutions which enabled devastated western European nations to rebuild their economies to unmatched heights of prosperity. And for the first time in modern history, a victorious nation spent billions of dollars to revive the economic health of its defeated enemies, Nazi Germany and Tojo's Japan, while the USSR under Stalin stripped east Germany bare like a horde of locusts.

A President without Principle

I was proud to be an American in those heady postwar years.

Today, I am ashamed of a President who has shown more concern for Gorbachev's survival than he has for the survival of non-Russian peoples like the Lithuanians struggling to free themselves of Moscow's despotic control. Bush's words and deeds have run directly counter to America's traditional foreign policy with

regard to national self-determination, especially as exemplified by Presidents Wilson and Truman.

During his official visit to the USSR prior to the coup, Bush told what must have been a startled Ukrainian Parliament that "freedom is not the same as independence," in effect warning those republics striving to achieve both independence and freedom to be content with their colonial status within the Soviet Union. With these words, the 41st President of the United States turned his back on our Founding Fathers who championed both freedom and independence. They understood, even at that early date, that freedom is impossible without independence, and that where one is lacking, so too is the other.

When Soviet forces murdered seven Lithuanians at a small customs post during his visit, Bush had the incredible insensitivity to dismiss the atrocity as "a border incident".

When Soviet forces murdered seven Lithuanians at a small customs post during his visit, Bush had the incredible insensitivity to dismiss the atrocity as "a border incident." Is it too much to speculate that Bush's strange words might even have given heart to the old-line communists who attempted to seize power on August 19?

After returning, Bush followed up his shameful performance in the Soviet Union by mumbling some meaningless platitudes in a joint press conference with the Prime Minister of Canada when questioned about recognition of the Baltic countries. On the other hand, Prime Minister Mulroney unambiguously extended diplomatic recognition to the Baltics, despite the serious problem he faced at home because of the large and restless French-speaking minority. The contrast between the two political leaders could not have been more painfully obvious. ➡

Friendship Dominates Foreign Policy

We know now that Bush hesitated in deference to Gorbachev's request. His delay to suit Gorbachev's convenience, however, diminished the President and the country he represents in the eyes of the democratic world. Here was an unrivalled opportunity wasted to unfurl the banner of full American recognition, virtually as a cost-free gesture since Baltic independence was certain once the coup had failed.

Solicitude for his friend Gorbachev, however, was more important to Bush than the principle of self determination [for Lithuania].

Solicitude for his friend Gorbachev, however, was more important to Bush than the principle of self-determination. Only when it became apparent that further delay would be seriously counterproductive did Bush act. Our President, however, would do well to remember what an English Prime Minister once said, that his nation's foreign policy was founded, not on personal friendship with other heads of state, but rather upon England's vital interests.

Let us hope that at least now the President will feel compelled to accept the reality of Baltic separatism and all that it implies. American technical assistance in almost every imaginable field is needed to purge the Baltic economies of centralized government control and prepare them for re-entry into the real world of free markets. Perhaps also, it may not be too much to expect that our government, and the western European community as well, will look into the feasibility of purchasing from the Baltics at least some of the food alleged to be so urgently needed this winter in what remains of the Soviet Union. Lithuania and Latvia have traditionally been heavy exporters of meat and dairy products to Soviet markets. Purchasing from the Baltics would not only save on lower shipping costs but also provide Lithuania and Latvia with convertible currencies to jump-start their non-Communist economies. Otherwise, western food credits could well displace Baltic exports.

It's not too late yet for our enigmatic President to atone for his earlier unprincipled temporizing by extending full and meaningful support for the freedom and independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, thereby facilitating their integration into the free market structure of the non-Communist West.

Editor's Note: Mr. Cizauskas is retired from the US Diplomatic Service and the World Bank; and is now a freelance writer.

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New Lithuanian American Community, Inc., Leadership: President Mr. Vytautas Maciunas (left) and newly elected president of the Director's Council, Mr. Vytautas Kamantas.

The Linas Kojelis Story

*President of the U.S. - Baltic Foundation; And
Former High Ranking U.S. Government Official - A Profile.*

by Rosalie Woods

Linas Kojelis attended Lithuanian summer camp in Twin Peaks, California in 1969, just like the other kids in his first-generation Lithuanian community. It was twenty years before Lithuania, for the second time in this century, declared independence. Asked by camp counsellors what he wanted to be when he grew up, Kojelis answered without a blink, "I want to be a rabble-rouser." He was 12 years old.

Today Kojelis is the entrepreneur who co-founded an institution to assist the social and economic development of the Baltic States by fostering public and private sector U.S. - Baltic relations. And today, despite being one of the most highly visible and politically savvy Lithuanian-Americans in the United States, Linas Kojelis is scorned by many among the Lithuanian-American community.

Kojelis was born in America of refugee parents, who emigrated to the United States after World War II. They did not want to teach their children broken English, so Kojelis' first language is Lithuanian, and it is perfect. He only learned English after starting grammar school, and it is also perfect.

Refugees by nature maintain their cultural heritage even after dislocation, said Kojelis, referring to his family. "All of my childhood experiences were Lithuanian," he said. "I never belonged to the Boy Scouts or joined school athletic teams. All of my clubs were Lithuanian, like the Lithuanian folk dancing club, and other groups sponsored by the Lithuanian American Community, Incorporated."

He was a political cartoonist for the UCLA Daily Bruin. He's a Lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserves, is bilingual, and collects 18th century antiques to match the Victorian Northwest (*Washington, DC - ed.*) house he bought in 1986. Kojelis is always trying to enhance the Victorian decor of his home, and shortly after it was purchased, it was featured by the Washington Post Home Section as a fine and rare example of authentic and perfectly functioning 19th century gas lighting.

After receiving an M.P.A. in International Relations from Princeton University, Kojelis moved to Washington, D.C. and eventually landed in the White House. He was a special assistant to President Reagan from 1983 to 1988, and received numerous awards from human rights, service and ethnic organizations.



Mr. Kojelis (left) with U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp.

The Lithuanians have a reputation for resilience. The country has, for the last two centuries, struggled to remain independent of foreign occupation. But Lithuania's struggle to maintain its identity goes back even further. The first known recorded reference to the Lithuanian people appears in chronicles as far back as the first century A.D. Even the language, rooted in Sanskrit, has remained pure over the centuries. "The Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians have always been on the eastern shore of the Baltic states," says Kojelis. "No one before and no one after."

Kojelis carries the Lithuanian peoples' passion for freedom in his heart. If he were born native American, he might well have been named, "Stirs Them Up." Indeed, Webster defines a rabble-rouser as "one that stirs up the masses of the people."

He's never been a conformist. During his White House days, he'd leave his modest flat in Cleveland Park in a three piece suit, jump into his silver ➡

Datsun 280ZX and scoot off to work early. In those days, he would invite friends and neighbors, many of them Lithuanian, over for one of a number of "theme" soirees.

One such event, called a "Commando" party, featured punk rock-wear, lots of leather and black, and of course, plastic toy guns and even squirt guns. Kojelis himself donned an array of new-radical buttons sporting a variety of slogans left over from his teenage years. Wearing a white T-shirt, he had a pack of cigarettes rolled up in one sleeve -- although he doesn't smoke. With music roaring full blast, and the floor shaking, a stranger down the street could hear the guttural strains of a rabble-rouser: "G!-L!-O!-R!-I!-A!, I SAID GLOOOOOOORIA!!!" It was Kojelis and company singing at the top of their lungs.

After leaving the White House, he moved to the State Department and became Deputy Assistant Secretary for Refugee Admissions. Managing a budget of \$225 million in 1989, he admitted 116,500 refugees into the U.S. from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia.

Then he took the leap. Kojelis, the once well-paid, up-and-coming yuppie risked it all. In February, 1990 he left the Federal government and put his life savings into the U.S.-Baltic Foundation. Last year, for the first time in his life, he reported a zero income. Working 12-and 18- hour days, Kojelis no longer has time to entertain. He has just begun earning money again. "It's my baby," he said. "I'm risking quite a bit on this."

But there are those within his own ranks who see more than meets the eye in Kojelis. "He has an over-inflated opinion of himself," said John Bobelis, Information Director for the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania. "I don't think his connections are exceptional." Bobelis came to Washington, D.C. in 1978, one year before Kojelis.

Kojelis played favorites when it came to inviting representatives from among the Lithuanian-American community to White House functions, according to Bobelis. "He dropped the names of people who had been attending (White House functions) for years, and instead invited his own new friends from within the community," said Bobelis. Perhaps it was a way of dealing with his unpopularity within the older Lithuanian-American community.

"He never helped other young Lithuanian men, qualified young men," said Bobelis, who feels there is much more Kojelis could have done while in the White House to help place Lithuanian youths in government positions. Kojelis' assistant while in the White House was a Lithuanian-American female whom he had recruited from California.

Kojelis' also has received criticism from both the Lithuanian and the Lithuanian-American press. In mid-1990, two confidential memorandums Kojelis wrote and delivered to the Charges d' Affaires at the Lithuanian Legation were leaked to the press. Kojelis was accused

of proposing radical ideas to the Lithuanian government. "There were two complaints," said Arvydas Barzdukas, a representative of the Lithuanian-American community. "One was that he was advising things not too helpful to Lithuania, he was implying and advising restraint."

"They were written in English and translated by a monthly publication in Chicago, which doesn't like Kojelis anyway," said Barzdukas. "They are liberals and Kojelis is conservative."

Bobelis said Kojelis called for the resignation of Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis in one of the memorandums. But Kojelis gives a different version:

"In mid-1990 I had a meeting with President Landsbergis in Lithuania. At that meeting, Landsbergis asked me to be the Executive Director of a super lobby he wanted to build in Washington. I knew I would never be accepted by the Lithuanian-American community here in such a role and told him so."

Instead, Kojelis agreed to be Landsbergis' "unofficial advisor" and to write memorandums from time to time. The arrangement was that he would deliver them to the Charges d' Affaires who would then forward them to the President. The memorandums never reached Landsbergis in their original form, and Kojelis, in self-admitted naivete, made the mistake of sending carbon copies to friends in the Lithuanian-American community.

Bobelis finds it hard to believe that President Landsbergis asked Kojelis to head up such a lobby in Washington, and said the memorandums were addressed solely to the Charges d' Affaires at the Lithuanian Legation. But the Charges d' Affaires says the memorandums were addressed to President Landsbergis.

"The memorandums I received were not confidential, as far as I can recall," said Mr. Lozaraitis, Charges d' Affaires of the Lithuanian Legation. "An original was delivered here for the President, and a copy was given to me for my files. Mr. Kojelis asked me for my reaction to them."

Mr. Lozaraitis did not know how the memorandums got into reporters' hands, but he defended Kojelis. "People construed that Kojelis was not for independence of the Baltic States, which is not true," said Lozaraitis. "His memorandums were written in good faith."

Other members of the Lithuanian-American community are also not critical of Kojelis.

"I can believe that President Landsbergis asked Mr. Kojelis to represent him in Washington, D.C., because he has asked many people to be official and informal advisors to him," said Ms. Asta Banionis, Director of Governmental Affairs for the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc., the official Lithuanian-American community organization with 77 chapters throughout the United States. The Lithuanian government needs as many people representing Lithuania's interests in ➡

Washington as possible, said Banionis, because the country has been cut off by Soviet influence for so long.

"There is no doubt that the memos were misinterpreted and largely on purpose," said Banionis. "People over 60 tend to view young activists with suspicion. They are just looking for an excuse."

Banionis knows something of Kojelis' "unconventional" side from her own personal experience with him. On the eve of the opening of the Moscow Olympics in 1980, Banionis, Kojelis and 16 other activists gathered at the Soviet Embassy to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Calling themselves "the Embassy 18," the protestors made a banner out of eight kingsize bed sheets. The banner sported "Misha" the smiling bear that was the Russian olympic mascot, dancing on a mountain of skulls. The slogan read, "Baltic States 1940, Afghanistan, 1980." The group chained themselves to the gates of the Soviet Embassy after chaining the banner to two lampposts. When the police moved in to arrest the protestors, they were not able to remove the banner, said Banionis. "To this day the lamp posts are still missing at 16th and L where they had to be cut off to remove the banner," she said.

Banionis was handcuffed and taken to the Third District Police Station where she was questioned and released. Kojelis was not as lucky. He was questioned at the same station, but later taken to the District Courthouse for fingerprinting and mug shots. He was locked up for one day before being acquitted. "I was tried for demonstrating within 500 feet of an Embassy, but the law I was tried for breaking is now unconstitutional," said Kojelis.

"He (Kojelis) has always been outspoken to the Lithuanian community about what they should be doing, but he does it out of commitment," said Ojars Kalnins, Public Information Director for the Latvian Legation in Washington, and a veteran of Kojelis' theme soirees. "Linas feels that they (the Lithuanian community) could use more expertise within the Lithuanian government, they are not experienced to do a lot of things they are involved with," he said.

Kojelis is now fundraising for several health, educational and economic development programs within USBF and actively recruits Lithuanian American volunteers to man the programs. Anticipating the success of Lithuania's freedom movement from Soviet oppression, Kojelis is convinced that in order to prepare Lithuania for a democratic, free market economy, there must be much sharing of information between the U.S. and Baltic States.

In July, 1991 USBF held a three-day educational seminar/forum in Lithuania entitled "Municipal Government in a Democratic, Free Market Society." A second conference on Municipal privatization will take place in Estonia in November, 1991. In addition to opening an office in Riga, USBF is planning to open a "Baltic Municipal Institute" in Vilnius next winter.

That institute will develop long term municipal programs for the Baltics.

Another program, entitled, "U.S.-Baltic Classroom," will send, via satellite, lessons by professors at the University of California directly to classrooms in Lithuania. The "Internships for Baltic Journalists Program" will bring young aspiring Baltic journalists to the United States to learn from the National Newspaper Association and the "English Language Program" will send volunteer English language teachers to the Baltics.

USBF strives to obtain most of its funding from non-Baltic sources. "The Baltic American communities are too small, and do not have sufficient funds to raise the hundreds of millions of dollars which will be necessary to help the Baltic States rebuild themselves," said Kojelis. In addition to its core of Baltic American supporters, USBF has approached public and private foundations and corporations to support programs.

So far, the strategy appears a success. An audited report for USBF's first year shows that the foundation raised over \$250,000 in its first year. Donors include the National Endowment for Democracy, the Pew and Bradley Foundations, FINNAIR and Price Waterhouse. In October 1991 USBF received a \$27,000 grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

...Kojelis is convinced that in order to prepare Lithuania for a democratic, free market economy, there must be much sharing of information between the U.S. [and Lithuania]...

Kojelis thinks it is important for Lithuanian-Americans to have a strong identity in order to be effective in promoting the interests of the Baltic States. "I have met many Lithuanian-Americans who tell me they don't know if they are Lithuanian or American. I think it is important for each to resolve that question in order to progress significantly in any area," said Kojelis.

"I am a patriotic American with a great deal of affection for Lithuania and the Baltic States," he said.

Regardless of cultural identity, Linas Kojelis retains the stubborn streak of a rabble-rouser. "If I could indulge in my own definition of what a rabble-rouser is," he said, "I would say somebody that wants to see justice for the common man." Now Kojelis is fighting for justice among his own ranks.

(Editor's Note: Ms. Woods is a freelance writer who resides in Washington, DC.) □

The Baltic Sea - Of Concern

*Pollution Has Devastated The Baltic Sea. A Report
On Actions Being Taken To Correct The Problem.*

by **Elona M. Vaisnys**

Now that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have been recognized as independent countries, including by the United States, will they sink or swim? If you asked me, I'd say they'll make it.

During the political uncertainties of the past several years, the Baltics have been busy making contact with their neighbors, both East and West.

In May, I had a ringside seat in Finland, when cities from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia became partners in a multi-city action network of Baltic Europe.

This new network was the outcome of a workshop called Baltic Cities, Environment and Health in Finland's historic city of Turku, co-sponsored by the European Region of the World Health Organization and the city of Turku.

The 20 odd participants were from Kaunas in Lithuania, Leningrad in Russia, Tallinn in Estonia, Riga in Latvia, Gdansk and Sopot in Poland, Rostock in Germany, Copenhagen, Harsens and Arhus in Denmark, Stockholm in Sweden, and Turku in Finland. They focused on a common future around the Baltic Sea.

Kaunas, for example, wanted to improve its air quality by rerouting traffic to bypass the city, but the Soviet Union refused to release materials needed for building a bridge.

The Baltic Sea, a source of fish and 7,200 kilometers of coastline prized as a haven for rest and recreation since time immemorial, is turning into a polluted lagoon. Industrial, human and agricultural wastes from 80 million inhabitants of the Baltic basin are destroying the sea's ability to clean itself.

The cities represented at the workshop were depicted on a map of the Baltic basin as circles of blue, green, and red, according to the degree of their pollution. Red stood for heavily polluted and polluting.

Starting with Rostock in what used to be East Germany and traveling east along the Baltic shore up

to and including Leningrad every single circle was red. Suddenly the powerful basso of a bearded Estonian boomed at the representatives of cities marked by blue and green circles: "I will die 10 years earlier than you will."

Nobody disputed his conclusion; graphs showed that life expectancy is 10 years shorter for inhabitants of areas marked by red circles.

Until the late 1980s, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany paid no attention to pollution. The region is now suffering the inevitable results, including lack of accurate monitoring technology, not to mention financial resources to stop the deterioration of the habitat.

The Baltic Sea, a source of fish and 7,200 kilometers of coastline prized as a haven for rest and recreation since time immemorial, is turning into a polluted lagoon.

In addition, the Baltics suffered from obstruction of their plans to lower pollution. Kaunas, for example, wanted to improve its air quality by rerouting traffic to bypass the city, but the Soviet Union refused to release materials needed for building a bridge.

The western side of the Baltic basin spoke of environmental cleanup successes. Before-and-after pictures from Horsens showed an expanse of harbor pollution shrinking to a little blotch, phosphorus and nitrogen pollution declining for the past five years, less waste water needing reclamation.

Vigorous environmental education generates citizen support for updating mechanical, chemical, and biological units in waste treatment plants. Horsens offered to share, free of charge, its environmental cleanup expertise with post-communist cities.

The buzzwords were "sustainable development" and "the new Hansa." The old Hansa, which flourished in the Middle Ages, was a federation of cities around the Baltic Sea, engaged in mutual trade. ➡

Interestingly, the old Hanseatic League flourished at a time when cities were centers of activity and central governments were weak.

Workshop participants - members of city councils, mayors, various decision makers in health departments - were convinced that economic development is sustainable around the Baltic Sea only if it goes along with cleaner air and soil, with fishing for edible fish, with clean beaches, and a sea and rivers fit for swimming.

An exhibit documented the environmental work of schoolchildren of the Baltic basin, and a Baltic Sea Project Newsletter reported that hundreds of teachers and thousands of schoolchildren at 130 institutions (among them eight schools in Lithuania, eleven in Estonia, five in Latvia) are involved in the Baltic Sea Project of environmental education and intercultural learning.

The Baltic Cities, Environment and Health Network headquarters will be in Turku. The chairman of the network, Dr. Ilmo Parvinen, chief administrative health officer of Turku, highlighted the mutual help nature of the new network and calmed the concerns of post-communist cities.

Every Baltic city has within itself the resources which are essential for becoming a healthy city, he said. They are "know-how, labor, and, most important, ethics."

As the Soviet hurricane moves out of the Baltics, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia can finally assess the damage, salvage what can still serve, clear out the debris, and begin building a life for themselves. Their ships of state will be helped into international waters by the many ties with their neighbors, West as well as East, which were courageously forged when the future was still uncertain.

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Editor's Note: Elona M. Vaisnys of North Haven, Connecticut, is editor for the Departments of Engineering at Yale University. A version of this article originally appeared in the New Haven (Connecticut) Register newspaper; and is reprinted at the request of the author, with permission from the New Haven Register. □

"To Our Readers" (Continued from Page 2)

Lithuania's government and people.

A favorable impression of Lithuania, among as many people as possible, here in America, will, ultimately, produce many rewards for Lithuania. Let's face it - when "all things are equal", people will go with the country about which they have a favorable impression.

We can, and need to, be "goodwill ambassadors" for Lithuania. Especially now; because Lithuania simply doesn't enjoy the media coverage it did earlier this year. As Lithuania fades from our newspapers and TV screens, our job becomes just that much more important - crucial; because if we don't keep Lithuania in front of the American public, then nobody will. Things not heard are things not considered. We don't ever want to see Lithuania as a "non issue" to the American public.

We all know it - we see it; the countries which have "advocates" here in the United States are the countries which enjoy America's largesse.

Lithuania deserves to have us as strong advocates; so that her needs are not overlooked, especially at this time.

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We ask some of our readers: Where are all of those stories, and photos, we were promised; as the result of trips to Lithuania, this past summer? Please - share them with us. Our readers, including this editor, anxiously await them.

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Who reads **B R I D G E S**? This editor was amazed to learn that the publication you are reading enjoys a circulation literally around the world. Of course, it gets to Lithuania; where it is read even by Parliamentarians and government officials. Here in the United States, as noted above, through gift subscriptions, it is being sent to selected members of the US Congress, to libraries, etc. It even goes directly to prominent newspaper columnists; who have asked for it, so that they can learn even more about what we, and Lithuanians, are doing.



Joseph Arlauskas
Editor

PS: We want to hear from you. Tell us how we're doing, as editor; and share your thoughts with us about Lithuania/about activities of Lithuanian Americans. Send us a "Letter to the Editor"! □

Lithuanian American Community, Inc. Chapter News

News of various activities, projects, initiatives, as reported by LAC Chapters throughout the United States.

Lithuanian-American Community, Inc., News:

by Ramune Kubilius

More Chapters:

At this time there are 10 regions and 75 Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. Chapters. As outgoing vice-president for Organizational Affairs, Birute Jasaitis announced, Chapters are being organized in Lawrence, MA, Springfield, IL, Sioux City, IA, and Minneapolis, MN.

Lithuanian Dance Festival:

The organizers of the Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival, scheduled to take place July 4th weekend, 1992, in a Chicago suburb at the Rosemont Horizon, have begun their organizational meetings. The committee is responsible for the coordination of ticket sales to the 14,000 seating capacity stadium, and for the coordination of the trips of about 2200 dancers. The August folk dancing teachers' seminar at Camp Dainava drew about 120, and videotapes have been prepared for all of the participating dancing groups. Several outgoing LAC Executive Committee members have taken on new duties in the organizing committee-Bronius Juodelis will be in charge of Lithuanian language press, Dr. Antanas Razma and Birute Jasaitis will be involved in fund-raising, and Ramune Kubilius will be on Silvija Foti's committee for English language press and media coverage and publicity, and Regina Kucas for contact with Lithuanian language schools whose students are going.

Lithuanian Language:

An interesting contrast can be seen by two observations recently made by the outgoing Educational Council president, Regina Kucas. A Lithuanian language school principal told her that parents were indicating that there was no longer a need for their children to attend Lithuanian language school, now that Lithuania is fully independent. Meanwhile, Mrs. Kucas has distributed over 200 "Easy Way to Lithuanian" programs, nine hour programs prepared by the Educational Council. Some of the purchasers were second and third generation Lithuanian Americans,

others were not of Lithuanian descent at all, but before trips to Lithuania, they wanted to begin listening to the language and learn some phrases.

The Educational Council is in the process of publishing a workbook for young adults by Jonas Kavaliunas called Lithuanian for Beginners.

The Educational and Human Services Councils sent another 20 ton container to Lithuania. Among the contents were books, including 90 boxes of valuable business management books donated by the University of Illinois-Chicago, toys and clothes for Lithuanian orphanages, etc. Another container will probably be organized before the Councils turn over their duties to incoming officers.

Gift For Lithuania:

The *Gift for Lithuania (Dovana Lietuvai)* Fund continued distributing sums for various projects, depleting it just as had been intended when the fund was established. Among the requests recently granted: funds for containers of books and other goods organized by the LAC Human Services and Educational Councils, and by the Lithuanian Research & Studies Center; funds for a computer modem and photocopy machine for Lithuania's Parliament; money for sports uniforms for participants from Lithuania to the Special Olympics held in Minnesota this past summer (their stay in Minnesota was assisted by LAC Minnesota chapter officer Milda Arlauskas); money to help pay the beginning tuition to the Juilliard (and the School for Professional Children) for promising and very talented 14 year-old violinist Vilhelmas Cepinskis from Kaunas, Lithuania.

The young violinist's interviews at the Juilliard, his and his father's trip to the U.S., his subsequent playing at a young people's concert at the United Nations, and his concerts in Chicago (including one at a high school of the performing arts) were in large part coordinated by or assisted by outgoing Cultural Affairs president Dalia Kucenas, and assisted also by New Yorker Dr. J. Kazickas. Some people have been calling young Vilhelmas a cultural ambassador for Lithuania, and ➡

the LAC National Executive Committee voted to match the funds from the "Gift for Lithuania" fund from its treasury, to ensure the financial security of the young talent until a scholarship fund established for his future musical studies.

Good luck to the future National Executive Committee, and thanks to **B R I D G E S** readers for being so responsive to all matters described in my recently completed, regular, "Community With A Capital 'C'" column. We often underestimate the interest and power of **B R I D G E S** readers, but Joe Arlauskas always saw that!



Cleveland:

The following is the text of a speech given by Mr. Algis Ruksenas, during ceremonies on September 1st, in Cleveland:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The long night of 51 years is over.

We are witnesses today to the rebirth of the sovereign states of Lithuania...Latvia...and Estonia...and we revel with our friends...relatives and compatriots there--as they lift a veil of tears and fear that had dominated their lives because of foreign aggression and domination.

Countless thousands of people have kept the faith throughout these years--so that this day would come.

Many of them cannot savor this day. They have paid the supreme sacrifice to assure that the embers of freedom...justice...and sovereignty--would not ever be extinguished-- no matter how great the adversary, how persuasive his allies and how seductive his apologists.

We pay homage to those people who singularly and collectively--huddled against the seemingly inexhaustible winds of totalitarianism--kept those embers alive--so that today, we could see those embers burst suddenly into what we hope is an eternal flame of freedom--not only for the Baltic States, but also for all the long suffering nations who have up to now been victims of a cruel, spiritually empty, and banal system held together not by the will and cooperative spirit of peoples--but by tanks and machine guns.

We pay homage to the tens of thousands of young and old, men and women, who fought a valiant, but ultimately fruitless partisan war against Stalin's armies after the brutal occupation of the Baltic States following World War II...

We pay homage to the tens of thousands, young and old, men and women, who were systematically removed from their homes and sent to the Siberian tundra - to work at hard labor - but really to die... so that the chosen of the totalitarian system could take their place as colonists in Lithuania...Latvia and Estonia...

We pay homage to the underground church - whose leaders kept the faith - risked imprisonment and death

-to assure that the promise of eternity - would not also become an alien concept in the land of the looming shadows of the statues of Stalin...Marx...and Lenin.

We pay homage to idealist youths...such as the teenager Romas Kalanta, who burned himself to death upon the visit of a U.S. President to Moscow in 1971, so that the world might remember and take note that there are people who have tasted democracy...who recognize it...and who--seemingly forgotten by the world--nevertheless know they will someday reclaim it--regardless of the odds against them.

We pay homage to courageous, tenacious exiles to Siberia, who instead of cursing their fate--lifted their hearts to the Almighty in prayer--even as the words froze on their lips--humbly, insistently--until the Almighty listened--and acknowledged.

We pay homage to scholars, like professor Jonas Kazlauskas, and others of his colleagues, who devoted their lives to the study of Lithuanian, Latvian, or Estonian linguistics, culture, folk lore, history--and paid for it with their lives at a time when Russification was the rule.

We pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi...to Dr. Martin Luther King, to the principles they espoused and the examples they left for inexorable, undeniable, unconquerable means to achieve the noblest goals of humankind.

We pay homage to the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania who, through their United Fronts formed democratic, freely elected governments that--though barricaded against tanks and divisions of soldiers--prevailed...indeed, gave inspiration to the people of Russia itself and dealt a fateful blow to the very next from which communism first took wing.

We pay homage to the most recent martyrs on the altar of freedom - the victims in Lithuania and Latvia last January... in Georgia the year before that... in the streets of Moscow two weeks ago... and we must not forget the valiant who fell in Tianamin Square... in the dust of the Eastern and Western Deserts and in the rain forests and mountains of Asia and Latin America - nor dying now in South Africa or Serbia or Croatia - because until all people are free - none of us can fully savor freedom won... freedom regained... or freedom tasted for the first time.

We extend our sincerest gratitude to our friends and fellow - citizens in the United States who helped stoke the embers of liberty, justice, and sovereignty.

We express our deepest gratitude to members of the news media of the United States and the free world - who throughout the past year and more - with the fewest exceptions - in their editorial policies awakened the conscience of some reluctant world leaders and were heralds of what is now - finally - a new dawn of liberty and justice for noble people in the nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania - who have come to reclaim their place in the family of free and democratic nations. ➡

We pay homage to all those people and countless others - who did not falter for half a century - to assure that justice would prevail.

The long night of 51 years ago is over.

Hail to a new dawn, hail to a new age. May we remain deserving of it by our labor, by our vigilance and by our own sacrifice - to assure that the victories we savor today - are permanent and soon to be shared by others still yearning to breathe free.



Boston:

The Baltic Communities of the Boston Area are hosting the "Baltic Freedom Celebration", marking the fulfillment of a common dream, the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and the culmination of over fifty years of struggle. One of the honored guests will be His Excellency Stasys Lozoraitis, Ambassador of Lithuania. Activities will include a cultural program with Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian performers; and a Friendship Dance.

The celebration will take place on Saturday, November 16, 1991, at The American Ballroom, The Westin Hotel at Copley Place, 10 Huntington Avenue, Boston Massachusetts. For information, please call: Mr. Antanas Jonuska, (617) 696-5438.



Philadelphia:

The 50th anniversary of the Lithuanian Holocaust, June 15, 1941, was commemorated on Saturday, June 15th at The National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Lithuanians from a five state area attended solemn Mass with Benediction and procession. The presiding celebrant was Bishop Paul Baltakis, O.F.M. Concelebrants were Bishop Juozas Zemaitis of the Diocese of Vilkaviskis (Lithuania), Rev. Joseph Anderlonis of Philadelphia, Rev. Frank Baransky of Coaldale, Pa., Rev. Vytautas Gustaitis of Lithuania, Rev. Kazimieras-K. Stewart of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, the Metropolitan Archbishop for Ukranian Catholics of Philadelphia.

The choir from the Annunciation Lithuanian parish in Brooklyn, N.Y. offered their vocal accompaniment to the Holy Mass which was said in Lithuanian.

The event included a display of Lithuanian crosses, artwork and publications, posters depicting the Bloody Sunday in January with an accompanying videotape, a fine offering of Lithuanian cuisine, and most especially, a time to remember and pray for our beloved Lithuania.

The interior and exterior of the spacious Shrine was decorated with magnificent drapings of the Lithuanian tri-color. Upon the altar was a replication of the Hill of Crosses with each beautifully crafted cross bearing

the names of the victims of the Bloody Sunday in January. Artwork depicting the deportation of Lithuanians to Siberia was also displayed and carried in the procession. Gifts presented at the Offertory of the Mass included a large basket of medications to be taken to Lithuania.

The procession which followed with Benediction was a solemn movement of prayerful faces, contrasted by the colorful Lithuanian costumes and enhanced by the splendor of the Pennsylvania countryside.

Greetings via audio cassette tape were extended by the two newly-consecrated Bishops from Lithuania on this day of remembrance in America.

Special prayers were offered for the Lithuanian nation, which continues that indomitable spirit of determination for freedom, and perseverance in the present struggle for independence. Feelings of sadness mixed with hope and pride made this day of prayer a special time for all. (Marilyn Rickert, Lithuanian-American Community, Philadelphia, (215) 345-5667) □

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Important (and) "Good To Know" Information

The following items are for your information/dissemination. They should serve the purpose of keeping you, and others, up to date on various events taking place in Lithuania/on providing you, and others, with Lithuania's official perspective on same. Additionally, some of these items may serve to answer questions you, and others may have about Lithuania's government, about establishing contacts in Lithuania for business, and other purposes, etc. Help Lithuania along - promote this information/make as much information available about Lithuania as possible; so that the information can be put to good use by those wishing to establish cultural, business, professional and other ties with Lithuania. (Sources of this information are as noted with the particular item of information.)

Status Report On Polish Minority In Lithuania:

(New York, September 21, 1991. LIC) A status report on the Polish minority of Lithuania was issued in Vilnius yesterday to counter recent charges of discrimination, reports the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center. Last week the Lithuanian parliament disbanded the pro-coup leadership of two local councils in rural districts that have a predominantly Polish population.

Lithuanian authorities said the councils in the Vilnius and Salcininkai regions openly disregarded Lithuanian law and declared their support for the Moscow emergency committee that staged the failed coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

During a press conference held at the U.N. earlier this week, Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis said he had "no doubt that relations between Lithuania and Poland would be friendly" and that "minority rights in Lithuania are guaranteed by Lithuanian law." In a special statement issued on the Polish question, he said that "on February 21, 1991 the Lithuanian side presented to Poland a package of general draft documents, among which was a draft treaty on national minorities. After three months the Polish government replied that a separate treaty on such a question was, in its view, unnecessary." Landsbergis welcomed Polish Foreign Minister D. Skubiszewski's recently expressed intention to prepare a treaty on national minorities as "a constructive step in the right direction."

The text of the Information Bureau's background report follows.

According to statistics, in 1989, 257,094 people of Polish nationality resided in Lithuania, making up seven percent of the population in the Republic (city of Vilnius-19 percent, region of Vilnius-63 percent, region of Salcininkai-81 percent, region of Svencionys-29 percent, region of Trakai-24 percent). Kindergartens and nursery schools taught in the Polish language, or separate groups for Polish children, were founded in 1988. By April of 1991, 2,593 children attended 148

circles taught in Polish.

At the beginning of 1991 there were 128 elementary schools, with 11,407 students, in which the Polish language was taught. During the recent period of reform, schools taught in the Polish language were founded in Sirvintos and Varena as well. In the years of 1990-1991 there were 24 institutions which taught the Polish language in Sunday schools and various faculties. In 1990 the Vilnius city council made a decision to build a new Polish school. In the summer of 1991, 12 groups taught in the Polish language were formed in 6 technical schools. Other schools did not show enough demand for courses taught in the Polish language. In the years 1990-1991 there were 484 students at 4 junior colleges who studied in the Polish language. Since 1991, Poles have been able to study in their native language at the Vilnius Technical College, the Vilnius Junior College of Medicine, and the Vilnius Junior College of Education.

In the years 1989-1990, 2,469 students of Polish descent studied in Lithuania's institutions of higher learning, and since 1988 Poles have been going to Poland to study. During the years 1974-1975, Poles made up 1.9 percent of students in higher education, in 1989-1990, they made up 3.6 percent. Poles take all their entrance exams in the Polish language. In the past twenty years the number of Poles having degrees in higher education rose 4.5 times, while the number among other residents of Lithuania rose only approximately 2 times.

Beginning in 1988, 13 Polish organizations have been founded. In 1990 there were 10 newspapers and magazines published in the Polish language. Since 1990, Warsaw television is shown in the city of Vilnius and the Polish regions of Lithuania. Lithuanian radio broadcasts news in the Polish language daily as well as a special program on Sundays.

In 1990, 92 Polish cultural groups were in existence: Folkloric, song and dance ensembles, folk theatres, choirs, etc.. Since 1989, mass Polish art festivals and ➡

other events have been organized in the regions of Vilnius. Since 1990, Holy Mass is held in the Polish language at 63 parishes.

- *Lithuanian Information Center (LIC), Brooklyn, NY*

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Lithuania and CSCE:

From: Ginte Damusis, Lithuanian Information Center, New York; Date: September 5, 1991; Telex to LIC-NY From Parliamentary Info Bureau-Vilnius

Bulletin: Yesterday, September 4, 1991, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, during its extraordinary plenary session, issued a statement. The text of the statement follows:

The Republic of Lithuania, returning to the community of democratic European states, comprehending the importance of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe in strengthening trust between nations, and of all-around cooperation in the spheres of politics, economics and the safeguarding of human rights, expresses its firm resolution to support and adhere in every possible way to the ten main principles of the Helsinki Final Act, cooperate with member states of the CSCE in fulfilling measures to ensure security on the continent, protect human and national rights, these measures being taken in the Helsinki Final Act, the final document of the Vienna meeting, documents of the conference of the human dimension in Copenhagen, the Paris Charter for a new Europe, and other documents of the CSCE. The Republic of Lithuania, voicing its approval of the decisions of the CSCE taken in Bonn, will seek to follow them in carrying out its economic reform as well in developing economic relations with foreign states. The Republic of Lithuania declares its readiness to sign, in the nearest future, in the name of its state or government leaders.

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Members of the Supreme Council of Lithuania:

LIST OF DEPUTIES
of the Supreme Council of the
Republic of Lithuania
by Fractions

Vytautas Landsbergis, President

Sajudis - Center Fraction - (1) L. Apsega, (2) M. Arlauskas, (3) G. Ilgunas, (4) V. Andriukaitis, (5) E. Bickauskas, (6) S. Kasauskas, (7) A. Rudys, (8) E. Petrovas, (9) P. Vaitiekunas, (10) J. Prapiestis, (11) A. Sakalas, (12) R. Gudaitis, (13) R. Ozolas, (14) V. Pleckaitis, (15) M. Gerdaityte, (16) A. Januska, (17) J.

Jurgelis, (18) C. Kudaba, (19) N. Medvedevas, (20) A. V. Ulba, (21) A. Zalyas.

Sajudis - United Fraction - (1) P. Aksomaitis, (2) L. Andrikiene, (3) I. Andrukaitiene, (4) R. Astrauskas, (5) N. Ambrazaityte, (6) J. Beinortas, (7) V. Cepaitis, (8) A. Degutis, (9) R. Hofertiene, (10) G. Iesmantas, (11) E. Jarasiunas, (12) Z. Juknevičius, (13) R. Gajauskaite, (14) B. Gajuaskas, (15) P. Giniotas, (16) J. Karvelis, (17) E. Klumbys, (18) J. Liaucius, (19) S. Malkevičius, (20) A. Miskinis, (21) A. Norvilas, (22) B. Nedsinskiene, (23) V. Povilionis, (24) V. Puplauskas, (25) S. Peceliunas, (26.) A. Racas, (27) L. Simutis, (28) Z. Slicyte, (29) G. Serksnys, (30) A. Taurantas, (31) P. Tupikas, (32) B. Valionyte, (33) Z. Vaisvila, (34) G. Vagnorius.

Tautininkai National Fraction - (1) A. Amrazevičius, (2) K. Grinius, (3) K. Inta, (4) V. Kolesnikovas, (5) J. Macys, (6) L. Milcius, (7) R. Paulauskas, (8) R. Rastauskiene, (9) A. Sejunas, (10) M. Treinys, (11) P. Varanauskas, (12) V. Ziemelis.

Left Fraction - (1) A. Brazauskas, (2) V. Beriozovas, (3) B. Genzelis, (4) C. Jursenas, (5) J. Minkevičius, (6) J. V. Paleckis, (7) J. Pangonis, (8) P. Papovas, (9) A. Razauskas, (10) K. Rimkus, (11) R. Rudzys, (12) B. Rupeika, (13) M. Stakvilevičius.

Seventh Fraction - (1) J. Dringelis, (2) E. Gentvilas, (3) E. Grakauskas, (4) V. Jarmolenko, (5) V. Kacinskas, (6) S. Kropas, (7) B. Kuzmickas, (8) N. Ozelyte, (9) V. Paliunas, (10) K. Saja, (11) S. Saltenis, (12) A. Simenas, (13) J. Simenas, (14) E. Zingeris.

Liberal Fraction - (1) K. Glaveckas, (2) V. Kvietkauskas, (3) A. Kumza, (4) K.A. Lescinskas, (5) B. Lubys, (6) D. Morkunas, (7) V. Pikturna, (8) J. Tamulis, (9) R. Valatka, (10) E. Vilkas.

Independent Deputies (not committed to any fraction) -

(1) A. Abisala, (2) S. Akanovicus, (3) K. Antanavicius, (4) Z. Balcevičius, (5) V. Baldisis, (6) A. Butkevicius, (7) M. Cobotas, (8) A. Endriukaitis, (9) L. Jankelevicius, (10) V. Jasukaityte, (11) A. Karoblis, (12) V. Katkus, (13) V. Landsbergis, (14) K. Lapinskas, (15) M. Laurinkus, (16) R. Maceikianec, (17) K. Motieka, (18) C. Okincic, (19) A. Patackas, (20) S. Pesko, (21) S. Pirozkov, (22) P. Poskus, (23) K. Prunskiene, (24) G. Ramonas, (25) L.N. Rasimavicius, (26) L.S. Razma, (27) L. Sabutis, (28) A. Saudargas, (29) C.V. Stankevicius, (30) V. Suboc, (31) R. Survila, (32) L. Sepety, (33) V. Sved, (34) V. Terleckas, (35) E. Tomasevicius, (36) K. Uoka.

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Lithuanian Statistics:**LITHUANIAN STATISTICS FOR 1990****Population of Lithuania
(in thousands)**

Year	Total	Men	Women
1939	2880	1381	1499
1950(1)	2573	---	---
1958	2711	1245	1466
1970	3128	1468	1660
1979	3398	1804	1794
1989	3690	1747	1943
1990(1)	3723	1765	1958
1991(1)	3752	1776	1976

(1) Estimated for the beginning of the year.

**Age Distribution of Permanent Residents
(Census data in thousands)**

Years	1970	1979	1989	1990
Total population	3118	3391	3675	3708(1)
Persons below working age	897	859	886	891
Persons of working age	1668	1947	2093	2108
Persons above working age	553	585	696	709

(1) Estimated

Population Growth

Years	1970	1980	1989
Births in thousands	55.5	51.6	56.4
Deaths in thousands	28.0	35.8	38.7
Population increase	27.5	15.8	16.7
Births per thousand	17.6	15.1	15.1
Deaths per thousand	8.9	10.5	10.6
Increase per thousand	8.7	4.6	4.5

Life Expectancy

Years	1987	1988	1989
Total population	72.4	72.4	71.6
Men	67.9	67.7	66.9
Women	76.6	78.0	78.3

Average Age

Years	1979	1989	1990(1)
Total population	34.2	34.9	35.1
Men	32.1	32.7	32.6
Women	36.1	36.9	37.1

(1) Estimated

**Migration to Cities
(in percentages)**

Year	1939	1950	1970	1979	1989	1991
Village	77.1	71.7	49.8	39.3	32.0	31.2
City	22.9	28.3	50.2	60.7	68.0	68.8

Nationalities

Year	1970	1979	1989
Lithuanians	80.1%	80.0%	79.6%
Russians	8.6%	8.9%	9.4%
Poles	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%
Others	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%

**Family Size
(In thousands and percentages)**

Year	1970	1979	1989
Total	802	901	1000
2 person families	232 (29%)	287 (32%)	338 (34%)
3 person families	224 (28%)	263 (29%)	287 (29%)
4 person families	196 (24%)	229 (25%)	255 (25%)
5 person families	94 (12%)	82 (9%)	80 (8%)
6 person or more	56 (7%)	40 (5%)	40 (4%)

**Workers and Pensioners
(In thousands)**

Year	1970	1980	1990
People working	1574.2	1778.6	1825.0



In factories & offices	1235.5	1502.7	1517.2
Collective farms	336.4	272.1	249.0
Cooperatives	----	----	----
Self-employed	2.3	3.8	9.1
Pensioners	546	682	879
Per thousand	173	199	235

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Knights Of Lithuania (cont.)

Ms. Anna Klizas Wargo, Outgoing President Of The Knights Of Lithuania Continues Her Story.

by John E. Usalis

(Editor's Note: This article is a continuation of one we ran in our last issue. Ms. Wargo recently completed her term as President of the Knights of Lithuania. The author of this, and of the last article, Mr. Usalis, a past contributor to these pages, is a newspaper reporter in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania; who prepared the following, as well as the one which appeared in our previous issue, exclusively for publication in BRIDGES. Ms. Wargo was interviewed this past July; so her statements reflect the situation/knowledge at that time.)

With the rich Lithuanian heritage that can be found in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, it only seems appropriate that county native Anna Klizas Wargo would become a leading figure in Lithuanian advocacy in the United States.

Anna recently completed her third one-year term as the Knights of Lithuania national president, which was preceded by years of service in other offices within the Knights national and local organization.

Anna explained how she got involved as one of the Knights' national officers.

"I've been active with the local Knights of Lithuania (Anthraxite Council No. 144) since 1977. The first convention members our council went to was held in Providence, R.I. We were greenhorns then," she said.

"In 1978, I was elected national secretary, and I've been on the national board every since. I served as secretary for two years, cultural chairman for four years, and then as public relations chairman until three years ago when I was elected president. I was president twice of our local council," Anna said.

Terms as national president are one year in length, and there is an unofficial limit of three consecutive terms in that office.

"This is my last year, which is good, because you get burned out. It's been a lot of work. These past two years with the situation in Lithuania have been very busy years. Twice this year I was in Washington. In January, I was invited to a hearing of the Helsinki Commission, where I met the vice president of Lithuania. In May, I was again invited to another meeting of the Helsinki Commission when President Vytautas Landsbergis was there." Anna was thrilled to meet President Landsbergis.

"I was invited to a reception at the Capitol for President Landsbergis and I met him. That was really

a thrill. He is just a marvelous person. He is so intelligent and yet so down to earth," she said. Local council members have quite a few opportunities to keep in touch with the Supreme Council and local councils through the various meetings held throughout the year.

"We have three regional meetings a year," Anna explained. "Our first meeting of the year is always held in Philadelphia because our national spiritual advisor is Father Joseph Anderlonis of Saint George Church in Philadelphia.

"The next two meeting places vary. Our second meeting this year was in New Haven, Conn., and this past one was in Detroit.

"Our final meeting (which is national) this year will be before the national convention in Saint Petersburg, Fla."

The Knights of Lithuania was founded in 1913 in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The Knights began working on a project that has a very definite impact on the health of those living in Lithuania, especially during the past year's tribulations in the Baltic region.

"Our big project this past year is one that I am very proud of. At our convention last year, one of our members in Detroit, Bob Boris, contacted World Medical Relief in Detroit, which supplies third world nations with needed medical supplies.

"Let's say a hospital closes. They'll take all of the equipment from that hospital and store it.

"So, they have promised us four containers of these medical supplies a year, but we have to pay for the shipping of them. One shipment is the size of a railroad box car and contains a half million dollars worth of medical supplies."

"Now, Bob has been working with Caritas. Lithuania needs everything. There's nothing in medical supplies there. So last year at the convention, we started a project to get money for at least these four shipment. We have sent two shipments so far at a total cost ➡

of \$22,000.

"Plus when Bloody Sunday occurred this past January, Caritas called Bob and asked if there was any possibility that he could get antibiotics to them by air freight. So World Medical Relief supplied us with enough antibiotics and that cost \$3,000 to fly them over. They were there within a few days.

"We're going to continue this program," she said. "World Medical Relief will continue to provide us with medical equipment as long as we have the money to send the equipment to Lithuania. They will give us four containers a year.

"We ask our members to contribute five or ten dollars (toward the project). Our council has contributed \$4,000," she proudly said.



Ms. Anna Klizas Wargo

One question that came up in the conversation was how Anna was elected so soon to one of the national council positions.

She laughed and said, "I don't know what happened. At the time we joined with the Mid-Atlantic District, the district included New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We've since broken away and formed our own district since it was getting too big. I was one of the few who went to all of the district meetings. They came to me and asked me if I would be secretary, and I was dumb enough to accept it," she said jokingly.

"In fact, you're only supposed to be on for three years for any office, and I was on for four years as cultural chairman.

"As cultural chairman, I had to write an article every month for "Vytis" magazine. It's a lot of research, and after a while you run out of things to write about," she said.

Her term as president ended in August at the end of the national convention, which was held August 1-4. She is only the second female president in the organization since its founding in 1913 in Lawrence, Mass.

"I was very lucky to be elected in Washington, D.C, and installed at the National Cathedral by Bishop Baltakis," she said.

"The president is charge of all the councils. Any problem that comes up with a council they contact the president. The president works with other Lithuanian organizations to coordinate inter-group events. "The president also helps with the yearly convention. At the convention, the Supreme Council gives out a "Friend of Lithuania" award, which is given to a non-Lithuanian who does something for Lithuania. This year we're giving the award to a young man from New York by the name of William Hough, who is a international law attorney. He is working with Lithuania and the other Baltic countries to try to help them obtain their freedom. He's fabulous. He's in his early 30's and he's just great. That's another thing the president does. The president will look into, along with a local council, who we think should be given the award. The nominee's name is then brought to the Supreme Council meeting where it is voted on. "We also have convention panels which are coordinated by the president. The two panels this year include one with our youth to see how we can get more young people interested in the Knights and Lithuania. The other panel we're having is on what's happening in Lithuania today, which will have Stanley (Stasys) Lozoraitis, Lithuania's Charge d'Affaires in Washington, on the panel.

"One of our two main projects is Saint Casimir's College in Rome. At one of our conventions several years ago, we adopted that college so we're considered the 'god-parents.' So that's one of our main fundraisers. And the other is the medical supplies," Anna said. The president also has other duties, which takes time and energy to deal with. "If problems come up, you have to help solve them. You have to do your best.

"It's very satisfying work. It's hard work but it's good work," she added.

"One of our two main projects is Saint Casimir's College in Rome. And the other is the medical supplies."

The position as president keeps her travelling quite a bit, and she said that she's lucky that she has the time to travel. She was elected in August of the year she retired. But with the travel comes the chance to meet other Lithuanians, even some of her relatives. "In Detroit, I have relatives there that are DP's (displaced persons that came to the U.S. after ➡

World War II), and I was able to spend a few days with them and we didn't speak any English the whole time. It's nice to keep up with the language. This is another thing that the Knights encourage."

Learning the Lithuanian language has become difficult mainly due to the lack of teachers. When asked where someone could learn Lithuanian in Schuylkill County, she remarked, "Well, not around here. When Msgr. Joseph Neverauskas was here, he used to have the classes in the Shenandoah (Pa.) high school. He did a pretty good job with them. Monsignor was a good supporter of the Knights."

Her travels have also given her a chance to tour the churches in the country, for which she made a comment on one particular Schuylkill County church.

"I've been to Lithuanian churches from Chicago to Boston and along the east coast, and I've seen some beautiful churches, but I think Saint George's (in Shenandoah) is one of the most beautiful. That's like a little cathedral, she said. Saint George Church is the home of the oldest Lithuanian parish in the U.S. "Another thing that the Knights has is a very active Lithuanian Affairs Committee and an extensive letter writing campaign to get in touch with congressmen and senators," she said, passing on some praise for one U.S. congressman.

"Congressman Don Ritter from Allentown is a great friend to Lithuania. He has a bill introduced now that the United States would recognize Lithuania's freedom de facto.

"The way it was explained to me is that they can't establish a legation there yet, but they would like a representative there from the United States officially," she explained.

When asked why that is necessary since the United States never recognized the annexation of Lithuania, as well as that of Estonia and Latvia, she answered, "We never recognized it but what is President Bush doing. He's double talking and just playing up to Gorbachev. He's no friend of Lithuania."

Part of Anna's duties includes the collating of reports from the various officers for a report that she made at the convention.

Anna said that while she would like to take a year's rest, she said that she will most likely stay very active in the Knights' national organization.

"Learning the Lithuanian language ... another thing that the Knights encourage ... has become difficult mainly due to the lack of teachers."

In her final remarks, Anna wishes that more ethnic Lithuanians would become more actively involved in the movement to free Lithuania.

"We have to be a little bit more aggressive. We're a little bit too laid back. How many of our people actually bombard the president with letters? Those of us that are active in the Knights of Lithuania, or like the people at **B R I D G E S**, or the Communications Center in Philadelphia, or the groups in New Jersey and Boston, are doing a good job. But the second and third generations should be doing more than they are doing," she said.

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The Knights of Lithuania is a nation-wide organization of Catholic men and women of Lithuanian ancestry and their spouses. Under the motto of "For God and Country" it aims to keep alive among its members an appreciation of the Lithuanian language, customs, and culture in general as well as assist in the fight to return independence to Lithuania and to other Communist-enslaved nations.

It was organized April 27, 1913, in Lawrence, Massachusetts under the auspices of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation, as a youth organization. Its aim was to unite the Lithuanian youth living in the USA and through them, preserve Lithuania's culture and restore freedom to Lithuania, then divided between Russia and Germany. It has since become a family organization, but Saint Casimir, patron saint of Lithuanian youth, continues to be honored as the organizations's patron.

To be a member of the Knights of Lithuania, one must be a practicing Catholic and of Lithuanian parentage or married to a Lithuanian. "Regular Members" may be individuals 16 years or older. "Junior Members" may be those between the ages of 6 and 16. "Senior Members" may be regular members over 30 who choose to join a Senior Council. "Associate Members" may be Catholic non-Lithuanian spouses of Lithuanians.

The Knights of Lithuania is made up of Councils organized in various Lithuanian parishes or communities of the USA. Councils or particular areas are organized into Districts which coordinate Councils and Knights of Lithuania activities in their areas. Councils arrange socials, plays, concerts, exhibits, sports events and pilgrimages. The Council supports its parish affairs and other Lithuanian-American activities of a patriotic, religious or cultural nature.

*The Knights of Lithuania cooperate with ALTAS, Bendruomene (Lithuanian American Community, Inc., publisher of **B R I D G E S** - Ed.), VLIKAS and other prominent Lithuanian organizations.*

The Knights of Lithuania support Lithuania's fight for freedom by writing letters to newspapers, public officials, and others, publicizing Lithuania's cause, and by honoring those non-Lithuanians who distinguish themselves by helping that cause.

At the annual, National Convention, Council and District delegates plan national policy and activity, discuss means for improving organizational religious, cultural and political activity; and elect national officers and committee chairmen.. The National Convention is the highest Knights of Lithuania tribunal.

For membership and other information, write to: Ms. Frances R. Petkus, President, Knights of Lithuania, 800 Haldeman Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45404. Tel: 513 236-0391 ☐

⇒ Updates ⇐

Bringing you "up to date" on activities, projects, initiatives which are underway; and which have been previously reported/about which you've probably heard; so that you know "where things stand".

Balzekas Museum:

Earlier this month, the *Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture*, in Chicago, opened an exhibition of the latest paintings by the Canadian-Lithuanian artist Rita G. Bulova.

Ms. Bulova was born in Kaunas, Lithuania and came to Canada in 1978. She has a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from the Vilnius Art Institute and a Master's Degree from the University of Toronto.

The artist had her first one-person show in 1989 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Vilnius and has been invited to organize a one-person show at the Icons Museum in Moscow in 1992. She has also participated in several two-person and group exhibitions, notably at the Juventus Club in Vilnius (1961), Polytechnical Institute in Kaunas (1962), the Lithuanian Artists' Association Hall in Vilnius (1967), Gallery Jarman in Toronto (1984), and Anapilis Gallery in Mississauga, Canada (1989). She also was one of the finalists in 1968-69 in the contest to design a memorial to victims of World War II in Lithuania.

The Kaleidoscopic Series of paintings that the artist is exhibiting were created between 1987 and 1991. The paintings are executed in gouache and colored pencils.

The paintings represent abstract geometric images that combine Runic and Lithuanian ancient symbols and organize them into symmetrical "mandalas" meant to invoke concentration and state of meditation that are geared to release internal powers of a subconscious mind of great strength, similar to the one which allowed Lithuanian men and women to oppose tanks and paratroopers during the recent Soviet military crackdown in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

The color scheme in the paintings is very characteristic of those used in traditional Lithuanian textiles woven by peasant women and sewn into folk costumes, table cloths or bed covers. The colors are also similar to those used in "verbos" which are dried flower arrangements made into sticks by women for Palm Sunday where pagan festivities overlap with Christian traditions. "Verbos" became a folk art form unique in themselves.

The paintings are named after historical Lithuanian kings and queens known for their ceaseless fight against oppression and terror represented by attacks of the Teutonic Knights in the Middle Ages, invasions of

Tartaric Hordes and battles with Russian and other Slavic principalities. The names of historical castles and rivers that inspired myths and legends are also used in the series.

There are two asymmetrical paintings in the series that enhance the past experiences and express the artist's present feelings. They are called "Moscow" and "Love". In these paintings, signs and letters are interwoven with Runic symbols and register the fleeing kaleidoscopic images into static compositions.

An opening reception was held in the Museum's Art Gallery, 6500 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629. The artist was present at the opening. The exhibition will run through November 9th. Exhibition hours: Seven days a week 10 AM to 4 PM. Admission is by donation, which also includes a visit to the Museum. For additional information, call Val Ramonis, the exhibition's curator at 312-582-6500.

- From a news release.



U.S. - Baltic Foundation:

The U.S.- Baltic Foundation, Washington, DC, has announced establishment of the BALTIC MUNICIPAL INSTITUTE. The Baltic Municipal Institute (BMI) will serve as the municipal technical assistance arm of the U.S.- Baltic Foundation. "It will provide much needed technical assistance in all areas of municipal governance to the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania," said Linas Kojelis, USBF President. "Most important," Kojelis continued, "BMI will promote meaningful linkages between U.S. municipal officials and public policy experts and their counterparts in the Baltics."

To assist BMI in its organizational planning and project implementation, a Board of Advisors made up of a diverse group of local elected officials, state municipal league officials, public policy experts and practitioners in the field of Urban Affairs has been set up. The Board includes such persons as:

Mayor William Hudnut III (Indianapolis, IN.), Mr. Remigijus Balciunas, Dr. Roger Caves (San Diego Univ.), Councilman Hal Conklin (Santa Barbara, CA.), Councilman John G. Curran (Rochester, N.Y.), ➡

Mayor Joseph S. Daddona (Allentown, PA.), Mr. Lacey Futch (Atlanta, GA.), Mayor Jonathon Howes (Chapel Hill, N.C.), Ms. Mary A. Knasas, Assistant Secretary Anna Kondratas (HUD), Mr. Mark Mazz (Architect), Mr. Marvin McGraw (Urban Affairs Consult), Ms. Joan A. Newth, Assistant Secretary Russell K. Paul (HUD), Mr. Valdis Pavlovkis, Councilwoman Elaine Pflanzgraf (Cedar Falls, IA.), Ms. Laima Rastikis (Kettering, Ohio), Dr. Steve Savas, Ph.D. (City College of New York), City Director Lottie Shackelford (Little Rock, AK.), Mayor Frank Sherril (Social Circle, GA.), Mr. Juhon Simonson, Alderman Peter Solinger (Rochester, MN.), and Town Administrator Burton Stallwood (Lincoln, R.I.).

"Plans are currently underway to establish BMI offices in Tallinn, Estonia, Riga, Latvia, and Vilnius, Lithuania," stated Mr. Linas Kojelis, the USBF president. Mr. Kojelis is now in the Baltics to open the first office in Vilnius, Lithuania.

USBF is a 501(c) (3), non-profit foundation, established to initiate and support programs in management, business education, public health, and English language in the Baltic States.

More News from USBF: Mr. Kojelis announced receipt of a generous grant of \$50,000 from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The grant will support the Foundation's general operations.

The Bradley Foundation approved the grant in late April. Upon learning of the award, Mr. Kojelis stated, "The Foundation is overjoyed with this tremendous grant. It will be used effectively to support our many programs that are critically important to the societies in the newly independent Baltic states."

The Bradley Foundation was incorporated in 1942 in Wisconsin as the Allen Bradley Foundation. The Foundation provides national support for research and education in public policy and activities that investigate the institutions which form free societies.

And, even more: Mrs. Audrone Pakstys, USBF Municipal Program Officer, announced the foundation's second Baltic municipal conference on local privatization and democratization will be held in the Estonian seaside town of Parnu from November 20-22. One hundred-eighty democratically elected municipal officials from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are expected to attend. Presentations at the conference will be made by municipal privatization specialists from the Baltic States, the U.S., Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Finland. The conference is funded by grants from the National Endowment for Democracy and the Pew Charitable Trusts. The conference's Estonian sponsor is the Jon Tonnison Institute, headed by Mart Laar (a member of both the Supreme Council and Congress of Estonia) in cooperation with Latvian and Lithuanian organizing committees.

"Our Baltic counterparts have requested one session on the principles and definitions of private property; what does it mean to own property, and what, if any, are reasonable limits on the use of private property."

In announcing the conference, Mrs. Pakstys noted that privatization was mentioned as the most important subject for newly elected Baltic municipal officials at the conclusion of the inaugural conference last June in Vilnius, Lithuania. She stated, "Work in privatization will have to start at very basic levels. Our Baltic counterparts have requested that one session be devoted to principles and definitions of private property; what does it mean to own property, and what, if any, are reasonable limits on the use of private property, especially buildings and land?"

Other topics include, reduction of municipal bureaucracy, dispute settlement, privatization of municipal services and government property, deregulation and enterprise zones. As with the Vilnius conference, the program will include both plenary sessions and workshops. After the Parnu conference, the U.S. participants will travel throughout Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for meetings and discussions on privatization and local democracy with municipal officials in other cities and towns. Experts from the Foundation for Support of Local Democracy in Poland (Rutger's University, NJ), the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Cambridge, MA), the Reason Foundation (Santa Monica, CA), the National Forum Foundation and the Washington Legal Foundation (Washington, D.C.) are advising USBF on this program. Participants at the conference from the U.S. will include: Robert W. Poole, Jr. (President, Reason Foundation), Robert K. Best (Lincoln Institute) and Ronald W. Jensen (Public Works Director, Phoenix, AZ).

USBF's third Baltic municipal conference will take place next spring in Riga, Latvia.

- From News Releases and the USBF Newsletter



A.P.P.L.E.:

A group of American educators traveled to Vilnius, Lithuania on October 18, 1991 for a 12-day working visit. The trip is sponsored jointly by the National Association of Secondary School Principals in the U.S. and the Ministry of Culture and Education in Lithuania. The Ministry has been working with NASSP for some time developing contacts with American education administrators in middle and high schools. In May 1991, during Deputy Minister Aurimas Juozaitis' stay in the U.S., A.P.P.L.E. acted as his host and coordinator of professional visits along the eastern seaboard. Mr. Juozaitis renewed earlier contacts with the NASSP in Reston, Virginia and plans were finalized for a group study mission to Vilnius. A.P.P.L.E. has since acted as facilitator, information bank and adviser to the ➡

twenty-one Americans, who have been preparing for an intensive series of seminars, lectures and meetings with their professional counterparts in four Lithuanian cities: Vilnius, Panavežys, Šiauliai and Kaunas.

The NASSP delegation's group leader is Mr. Ronald Baird, the NASSP Deputy Associate Executive Director. Other participants hail from Missouri, New York, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Washington, Connecticut, Florida, Vermont, Illinois, New Jersey and Alaska. One is from Canada and one from England.

The group is highly varied in its special interests. A.P.P.L.E. has fielded requests for a stay with a Lithuanian Jewish family, a meeting with the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, contacts with union leaders and visits to medieval historical sites. Most of the members of the delegation are high school principals; one is the Deputy Commandant of Cadets for Military Instruction at Air Force Academy in Colorado. Several have voiced an interest in becoming A.P.P.L.E. summer seminar faculty members, teaching education administration in Vilnius in July '92, or even returning to Lithuania to work for a year or more. Mr. William Shergalis of New Jersey is the only Lithuanian-American in the group. He is an A.P.P.L.E. activist and has volunteered his services in continuing to build contacts between school administrators in Lithuania and the U.S.

The development of the program, including Ministry-level meetings, whirlwind tours, and small-group hands-on workshops in four cities, reflects the Ministry's special concern for the field of education administration. It is hoped that as Lithuanian schools develop rapidly along the lines of Western-style humanistic pedagogy, administrators will have the professional tools required to act as a vanguard, encouraging their colleagues to leave Soviet baggage in the dust.

- From a news release.



IX Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival:

The choreographer of the IX Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival will be Dalia Minkunas-Dzikas. As president of the Lithuanian Folk Dance Institute, Mrs. Dzikas will coordinate the dances with the input and assistance of all of the participating groups' leaders. As those who have attended past festivals recall, the coordination of the figures the groups form on the stadium floor is a spectacular sight. Mrs. Dzikas founded and still directs the "Berzelis" dancing group of Hartford, Conn., which has participated in the V-VIII Folk Dance Festivals.

The chairperson of the Folk Dance Festival Organizing Committee is Dr. Petras Kisielius of Cicero, IL. Dr. Kisielius has been a member of the Directors of the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. for many years, is a former president of the Lithuanian Catholic

Federation "Ateitis", and has been active in the organization of many Lithuanian American events. The organizing Committee has the responsibility of contracting with the Rosemont Horizon where the festival will be held, will provide lodging information for participating groups and visitors, and will raise funds to defray the costs of mounting the festival, and will organize the banquet and other events held during the festival weekend.

The Organizing Committee will conduct fund-raising drives to help pay the travel costs of groups coming from afar. It is anticipated that groups will be coming from Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, and from Germany. It is also anticipated that there will be a representative group from Lithuania, possibly from a folk dancing institute.

Groups from Canada and the United States and elsewhere will all dance in children's, youth, student, and veteran dance sequences, intertwined for continuity and artistic effect. This festival will certainly celebrate the participants' Lithuanian heritage, their joy in the re-establishment of independence in Lithuania, but it will also simply be a celebration of the richness of the Lithuanian folk dance.

Other, Selected Members of the Organizing Committee:

Dr. Antanas Razma Fund-raising

Bronius Juodelis Lithuanian language press information

Silvija Kucenas-Foti English language media information

Regina Kucas Liaison with participating children's groups from Lithuanian language schools

Danute Bindokas Editor, Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival official book

IX Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival - Rosemont Horizon, Rosemont, Illinois

General rehearsal: Saturday, July 4, 1992

Festival: Sunday, July 5th, 1992

Also being planned:

Mixer/"get acquainted" functions (dance or block party),

Sunday church services,

Banquet finale.

More information will be provided as it becomes available.

- Ramune Kubilius, member of Silvija Kucenas-Foti's Information Committee

“ Bits & Pieces ”

Information which might be of interest to you; gathered from near and far; as well as provided by readers like you. We look forward to having you share information with us for future issues.

Promoting Economic Links:

The U.S. Senate recently adopted an amendment offered by Senator Charles S. Robb (*D-Virginia - Ed.*) that could open the port of Hampton Roads (*Virginia - one of the most important/largest port complexes on the East Coast of the United States - Ed.*) to trade with Russia and the newly independent Baltic Republics.

The amendment to the FY 1992 Transportation Appropriations bill requires a reexamination of existing Department of Defense policies that prohibit ships and crew members from the Soviet Union from entering Hampton Roads. The practical effect of this policy is that such ships are prevented from using the port because of its proximity to the Norfolk Naval Base.

The amendment could create immediate economic opportunities for shipping business in Hampton Roads, including up to 300,000 tons of cargo in 1992 from the Tricon shipping consortium, which charters Soviet vessels. This level of business could produce nearly \$5 million in wages and more than \$500,000 in state and local tax revenue.

The prohibition, which has been in effect since 1972, was begun for national security purposes, and remains in spite of several other major changes in trade policies announced by President Bush last May. Now, in view of the dramatic political reorganization in what was formerly the Soviet Union, Senator Robb points out that "events have bypassed this policy ... the newly independent states in the Baltics and their close kin on the Eurasian mainland should not bear the sins of their previous overseers."

Senator Robb's amendment calls for the Secretary of Defense and the Commandant of the Coast Guard to re-examine within 30 days of enactment the policy prohibiting ships owned or commanded by citizens of the former Soviet states from the port of Hampton Roads and other restricted ports of entry. Similar changes in security policies were made last year to reflect changes in the political structure of Eastern European countries. (For further information on the Port of Hampton Roads and the effect this amendment can have, please contact Bobby Bray, Executive Director, Virginia Port Authority (804) 683-8000.)

-NewsRelease/Sen.Robb



More, Detailed Information:

The Lithuanian Information Center has received two items from Lithuania which are available from LIC on request. A brief description of each follows:

1) Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania Bureau of Information Release No. 342 about the resolution the Lithuanian Parliament adopted today "On the Accession of the Republic of Lithuania to the 10 December 1984 Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment."

2) A statement made on October 15th, by Lithuanian Supreme Council President V. Landsbergis in Finland on the occasion of Lithuania's signature to the Helsinki Final Act.

3) Announcement about the establishment of the Vytautas Landsbergis Foundation to provide assistance to mentally and physically handicapped children and students of the performing arts in Lithuania (Dated October 10, 1991).

Write to the LIC at: 351 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York 11207; or call: 718 647-2434. The LIC offers a fax delivered news bulletin/information service to subscribers. For more information about that service, inquire at the above address/telephone number. - Ed.

- From the LIC News Service



A New Organization:

Lithuanian Library Association Of America.

The re-establishment of diplomatic recognition for Lithuania (and the other Baltic republics) occurred recently after years of struggle. Now that independence has been achieved, there is much more work to be done. Various professions have banded together to form associations here in the United States in order to help their counterparts in Lithuania: the Lithuanian Bar Association, American Professional Partnership for Lithuanian Education, the Lithuanian-American Pharmacy Association, etc. Thus was born the Lithuanian Library Association of America.

Membership in the organization will consist of professional librarians, subject specialists, and ➡

interested individuals who will strive to assist the rebuilding of library collections in Lithuania. A data bank of members, their expertise, interest, and degree of involvement will be maintained. Librarians in Lithuania will be able to receive expert advice, core lists of acquisitions, contacts with publishers, fundraising activities, grant applications, automation updates, etc. Professional exchanges will take place as librarians visit each other's facilities. Members will also assist in library training and work with the Library Science schools in both the United States and Lithuania.

For further information, please write to: Kristina Proskute-Mengeling, Lithuanian Library Association of America, Post Office Box 275, Woodstock, IL 60098; or call: 815 338-8354. - *From a News Release*



National Public Radio:

The Lithuanian-American Community, Inc., recently presented its First Annual "Amber Award" to National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" radio program; for that program's work in support of Lithuania. The citation, as well as information about National Public Radio/"All Things Considered", follows (The actual presentation was made during the Lithuanian Freedom Forum II; held in September, in Washington, DC. Mr. Linas Norusis, Executive Vice President of the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. made the actual presentation/delivered additional (not included herein) appropriate remarks.):

The Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. awards National Public Radio's ALL THINGS CONSIDERED the Amber Award for their excellent coverage of Lithuania's peaceful revolution - a non-violent, peoples' movement which has restored democracy and independence to Lithuania.

National Public Radio over the last 18 months has provided consistent and accurate reporting of events in Lithuania. The news coverage provided by NPR helped to keep public opinion in the United States focused on the historical forces at work in Lithuania and the Soviet Union. It also provided an important service to our members scattered across the country who were anxious about rapidly developing events in Lithuania.

In giving this award to NPR's "All Things Considered" our organization also seeds to express its deepest appreciation and respect to the many reporters, journalists, editors and producers who labored in defense of a free press and free speech in one of the last totalitarian empires of the world. Men and women who risked their lives so that democratic values and institutions could be strengthened. The members of the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. thank you.

National Public Radio: The daily news program "All Things Considered" debuted on May 3, 1971 shortly after National Public Radio began broadcasting across

the country. Today, nearly 425 NPR member radio stations nationwide broadcast the news coverage produced by the award-winning news teams of NPR headquartered in Washington, D.C. with news bureaus in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, and London.

Over 12 million people listen each week to National Public Radio. New satellite technology has encouraged and facilitated the exchange of programming from around the world. NPR's member stations, freelancers, reporters, and producers contribute news and cultural programming from Nebraska to Nepal, from Boston to Beijing - and Lithuania.

National Public Radio and the staff of "All Things Considered" have been pioneers in broadcasting. Their programming reflects a keen knowledge of the diversity of American interest and cultures. For two decades National Public Radio has enriched the lives of Americans. We wish for them and ourselves, many more decades.



Our Lady of Siluva:

Lithuanian-American Catholics from across the United States flocked to the capital (*Washington, DC - Ed.*) the weekend of October 12-13 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Chapel of Our Lady of Siluva at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.

Presided over by Cardinal James Hickey of Washington, the 2-day commemoration began Saturday, October 12th in the Catholic University of America School of Nursing, Gowan Hall, with a symposium on "Martyrdom in the Twentieth Century: The Lithuanian Catholic Experience".

The keynote speaker, the Most Rev. Sigitas Tamkevicius, S.J., is the Auxiliary Bishop of Kaunas and a former prisoner of conscience. Tamkevicius was arrested in 1983 and served 5 years in Soviet labor camp for his pastoral work and dissident activities as a charter member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights. After his release, Fr. Tamkevicius became spiritual director of the Kaunas Theological Seminary in 1988, Rector in 1989, and continues as spiritual director of the Lithuanian Catholic "Ateitis" student movement, the Catholic social welfare organization Caritas, and the Charismatic movement in Lithuania.

A concert of religious music was held Saturday evening. The concert featured the acclaimed Lithuanian-American "Dainava" chorus from Chicago and pianist Povilas Stravinskas from Lithuania.

The jubilee celebration culminated Sunday, with a concelebrated mass at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception (Michigan Ave. and 4th Street, N.E., Washington, DC). The principal celebrant, His Eminence James Cardinal Hickey, Archbishop of Washington, was joined by the Archbishop Antonio ➡

Baltakis, O.F.M., Bishop for the Spiritual Care of Lithuanians outside Lithuania, and Bishop Antanas Deksnys, his delegate in Europe.

Also concelebrating the liturgy was the homilist, the Most Reverend Charles Salatka, Archbishop of Oklahoma, Bishop Sigitas Tamkevicius, and other clergy.

The apparition of Mary at Siluva in 1608 is believed to have been the earliest reported in Europe. Tens of thousands of pilgrims flock to the week-long religious festival celebrated annually Siluva leading to the Feast of the Birth of Mary, September 8.

The Siluva chapel at the National Shrine, financed by Lithuanian Americans under the leadership of Bishop Vincentas Brizgys, was consecrated on September 4, 1966. - Lithuanian Information Center



Our Lady of Siluva



KASA Lithuanian Federal Credit Union:

KASA, a past advertiser in this publication, was recently taken over by federal authorities. The following letter was sent to all members:

Dear Credit Union Members:

The National Credit Union Administration Board (NCUA) placed the KASA Lithuanian Federal Credit Union into conservatorship on August 1, 1991. The Federal Credit Union Act authorizes the NCUA to appoint itself Conservator of a federally insured credit union when this action is deemed necessary to protect the interests of the credit union's members. This action removes the credit union's board of directors from control of credit union operations and places that responsibility with the NCUA. The NCUA chooses to conserve a credit union when it feels that this change in management might help to improve the credit union's financial health.

This action was considered necessary because the credit union's board of directors had not been effective in resolving the credit union's continuing financial and operational problems. The problems were originally caused by, and continue to be caused by, the large-scale illegal disbursements and excessive concentrations of credit made to a select number of members during the mid-1980s under the direction of the credit union's leader at that time. Ongoing unsafe and unsound commercial and real estate lending practices have contributed to the present financial problems as well.

The NCUA wishes to emphasize to you that the credit union remains open for business, and that each member's account remains insured up to \$100,000 by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), an agency of the federal government. This fund is the best reserved of all the federal deposit insurance funds, and has been profitable for the last five years. Members are free to continue to conduct credit union business, including making deposits and withdrawals and all other routine business transactions.

Enclosed is a copy of the NCUA publication "Your Insured Funds", which describes how NCUSIF deposit insurance works. If after reviewing this booklet you continue to have any questions as to the insured status or the safety of your deposit, please feel free to contact an agency official or representative at any of the credit union offices, or at the main office in New York, (718) 441-6401.

(signed) Layne L. Bumgardner
Agent for the Conservator



BALT-L:

The following technique should be used for "logging on" to the BALT-L (Baltic List) computer discussion list, if you are going to access BALT-L through CompuServe:

To: >INTERNET: Listserv@UBVM.Bitnet
**CompuServe communicates with Bitnet thru Internet. Also, one has to be careful in using a navigator because Internet requires the CompuServe number to be separated by a period, not a comma. Also - people should be careful to include the > mark before Internet. It is necessary. So, the whole text should look like this:

To: >INTERNET: BALT-L@UBVM.BITNET
From: TADAS KLIMAS
70474.23171@CompuServe.com
Subject: SUB BALT-L
SUB BALT-L Tadas Klimas

- Tadas Klimas



Lithuanian Radio Programs:

(Key: Radio Station / Name of Program / City / Director / Address/ Telephone Number)

WBMD-AM 750 Lithuanian Radio Program - Baltimore
Mr. Kestutis Laskauskas, Producer
1312 Birch Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21226, 301/242-1779

WBMD-AM 750 Lithuanian Radio Program - Baltimore
Mr. Albertas Juskus, Producer
4515 Wilmslow Road, Baltimore, MD 21220, 301/366-4515

WCAR-AM 1090 Lithuanian Voice - Detroit
Mr. Kazys Gogelis, Program Director
13436 Garfield, Detroit, MI 48239, 313/535-6683

WCEV-AM 1450 Lithuanian-American Radio - Chicago
Mr. Petras Petraitis, Program Director
2615 West 71st Street, Chicago, IL 60629, 312/476/2242

WCEV-AM 1450 Lithuanian-American Radio - Chicago
Mr. and Mrs. Anatolijus Slutas, Producer
2646 West 71st Street, Chicago, IL 60629, 312/778-2100

WCPN-FM 90.3 Voice of the Homeland - Cleveland
Mr. Juozas Stempuzis, Program Director
4249 Lambert Road, Cleveland, OH 44121, 216/382-9268

WEHB-FM 89.9 Lithuanian Heritage Radio - Grand Rapids
Dr. Stasys Balys, Program Director
1509 Hamilton Avenue N.W., Grand Rapids, MI 49504, 616/454-5698

WICN-FM 90.5 Dawn - Worcester
Mr. Eduardas Meilus, Jr., Director
70 Curtis Street, Auburn, MA 01501, 617/753-7232

WNYM-AM 1330 Freedom's Light - New York
Mr. Romas Kezys, Program Director
217-25 54th Avenue, Bayside, NY 11364, 718/229-9134

WNYM-AM 1330 Memories of Lithuania - New York
Dr. Jokubas Stukas, Director
234 Sunlit Drive, Watchung, NJ 07060. 201/753-5636

WPLW-AM 1590 Voice of the Fatherland - Pittsburgh
Mr. Vytas Jucius, Program Director
52 Shady Drive West, Pittsburgh, PA 15228, 412/563-2754

WPON-AM 1460 Lithuanian Melodies - Detroit
Mr. Algis Zaparackas, Program Director
2222 Franklin Road, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013, 313/553-0540

WVH-FM Voice of the Homeland - Hartford
Mr. Alfonsas Dzikas, Program Director
43 Mildred Road West, Hartford, CT 06107

WTEL-AM 860 Community's Voice - Philadelphia
Mrs. Julia Dantis, Coordinator
1233 Lenox Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046, 215/572-6654

WNTY-AM 99 Memories of Lithuania - Waterbury
Mr. Antanas Paliulis, Program Director
33 Chipman Street, Waterbury, CT 06708, 203/756-1874

WZZI-FM 91.5 Song's Echo - Rochester
Mr. A. Gecas, Program Director
320 Durnan Street, Rochester, NY 14621

KIXT-AM 1420 Radio - Fatherland Remembered - Hot Springs
Mrs. Salomeja Smaizys, Director
204 Hilltop Drive, Hot Springs, AK 71913, 501/321-9641

KTYM-AM 1460 Lithuanian Melodies - Los Angeles
Mr. Henrikas Bajalis, Coordinator
207 West Windsor Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90004, 213/467-6467

SCAV-FM 98 Liberty Bell - Boston
Mr. Pranas Viscinis, Program Director
173 Arthur Street, Brockton, MA 02402, 617/586-7209

**Resolution:**

The following resolution was adopted by attendees at the recently held (September) Lithuanian Freedom Forum II, conducted by the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc., in Washington, DC:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Lithuanian-American Community's Legislative Conference was convened in Washington, DC on September 20, 1991;

Whereas, the representatives have been notified of the establishment of September 23rd as the National Day of Mourning and Commemoration in Lithuania of the tragic loss of Jewish lives in Vilnius during the Second World War; and,

Whereas, the National Day of Mourning and Commemoration was established by the Act of the free and independent Government of the Republic of ➡

Lithuania.

Therefore, Be It Resolved that the individuals assembled here this 21st day of our Lord 1991 join the Lithuania people in their National Day of Mourning and Commemoration.

Be It Further Resolved, that the individuals assembled this day share in the grief occasioned by the tragic loss of Jewish lives and recognize it as one of the most sorrowful episodes in the history of the occupation of Lithuania.



Rental Cars In Lithuania:

Connex International, a US based company is offering rental cars, with drivers, and guides, for rent in Lithuania. Contact Connex at: 1 800 333-3949

- A. Gecys (from an item in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*)



New Jersey Takes The Lead:

New Jersey's Governor Florio recently announced a plan to pursue trade links with Lithuania and other newly independent Eastern European states. It is envisioned that joint ventures, including export and import ties, will be established with New Jersey based companies.

- A. Gecys (from an item in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*)



Supermarkets In Lithuania:

A German company recently provided refrigeration equipment for a new supermarket in a suburb of Vilnius. Attractively laid out, the facility includes a cafeteria, an on premises bakery and food preparation facilities. State of the art!

- A. Gecys (from an item in *Quick Frozen Foods International Magazine*)



The Bank Of Lithuania:

... is actively seeking new customers and accounts. Write: The Bank of Lithuania, Gedimino 6, Vilnius, Lithuania. Call: Telephone: (01 22) 224 015; Fax: (01 22) 221 501 or (01 22) 623 983; Telex: 261246 OPERA.



The Lithuanian Embassy:

That's right - not a "Legation" anymore. Nor is there a "Charge d' Affaires", either! Same address,

same building, but significant other changes. The new, correct address/salutation is:

His Excellency Stasys Lozoraitis
The Ambassador of the Republic of Lithuania
Lithuanian Embassy
2622 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009



Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid:

"The question most asked about our work today is, 'Since Lithuania is independent, does the Church there still need our help?' The answer is an emphatic, 'Yes'.

The legacy of the Soviet era is a harsh one: there is still a scarcity of religious education material; churches and schools being returned are in need of major renovations; new parish centers are needed in cities developed without churches.

Coupled with the need to supply Catholic churches and institutions with basic necessities is the need to help the Church to reestablish her social ministry by improving the quality of life for orphans, senior citizens and invalids or confronting widespread problems of alcoholism and dysfunctional families.

For 30 years, Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid has provided direct assistance to the Catholics of Lithuania. The new status of the Church has uncovered levels of need which were impossible to meet before. We can only continue to help if you remain an active part of this mission through your support.

In the coming months - your gift will ship a dialysis center which will help save lives and a donated scripture library to a Lithuanian seminary. Your help has made all of this work possible, and is the promise of the future! (Write: *Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid*, 351 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York 11207. Telephone: 718 647-2434)

- from "*Catholic Lithuania Update*" Newsletter/Summer 1991



Pen Pals:

E.M. Dapkus, of Hamden, Connecticut, forwards the following list of Lithuanian High School students who are looking for American High School students to correspond with:

Mr. Gediminas Griskus, Lauko 2-7, Jurbarkas 234430, Lithuania (Mr. Griskus is 18 years old, and lists hobbies as sports, history and music.)

Miss Renata Paulauskaite, Gedimino 18-1, Jurbarkas 234430, Lithuania (Ms. Paulauskaite is 17 years old, and lists hobbies as music, cinema and books.)

Miss Rasa Januskaite, Dariaus ir Gireno 45-23, Jurbarkas 234430, Lithuania (Ms. Januskaite is 18 years old and lists hobbies as music and literature.) ➡

Miss Vaida Urbaite, Kudirkos 12-14, Jurbarkas 234430, Lithuania (Ms. Urbaite is 17 years old and lists hobbies as cinema and music.)



Preservation Program:

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia is delighted to announce a project now being undertaken by the Institute to collect and preserve the materials of ethnic organizations in the Delaware Valley (*Pennsylvania - Ed.*). Such organizations reflect the real history of the immigrant group which founded them. The Institute is keenly interested in preserving the history of these groups, especially the older, more established ethnic communities, like the Lithuanian-American community.

Many of your readers belong to Lithuanian organizations with a long and venerable history in this country, and they have accumulated a multitude of boxes and file cabinets filled with old correspondence, minutes, by-laws and constitutions, convention materials and such like. And now they are running out of storage space. Or perhaps other readers belong to equally venerable organizations which, for one reason or another, are in the process of disbanding. In each case, the question arises: what to do with the records lovingly amassed over the years?

The Balch Institute wants that correspondence, and those minutes, flyers and constitutions. It will keep them safe in physically and environmentally secure surroundings, making them readily available to the donating organization and researchers all over the country, through its participation in a national computer bank. Researchers, scholars, historians and genealogists will have access to unique primary materials unavailable anywhere else, which tell the story of Lithuanian Americans in the Delaware Valley accurately and fully. Everyone benefits from this project: the organization, whose materials are preserved in perpetuity; the Balch, which can provide scholars with such excellent resources; and the Lithuanian-American community, whose history is accessible to so many.

Any of your readers who are interested in participating in this project should contact Margo Szabunia at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19106; Tel: 215 925-8090.

- From correspondence to *B R I D G E S*



Business Joint Venture:

High Technology Joint Venture Will Bring U.S. Technology to Lithuania - - With the relaxation of technology export restrictions, the first American/Lithuanian high technology joint venture,

SIGMA-AMERICOM, was recently announced by American principals James H. Hunt, and Boyd Bishop, and their Lithuanian partner, Stasys Rimeikis. Mr. Hunt is President and CEO of BDS Incorporated, an engineering, systems integration and federal network distribution company. Mr. Bishop is President of Bishop Associates, an international development group, and Mr. Rimeikis is Director of the Vilnius Computer Plant Sigma, a Lithuania computer company. BDS, Inc. and Bishop Associates, together with the Vilnius Computer Plant Sigma, have formed the joint venture SIGMA-AMERICOM to build and market integrated computer systems throughout the emerging Soviet republics, eastern Europe and other foreign markets.

The joint venture marks the first time a U.S. company has received the go-ahead to bring world-class technology into Lithuania.

"In light of recent world events, and after meeting with Sigma officials, we saw an opportunity for both our companies to benefit. This joint venture will bring the latest systems technology and management training to Sigma and bring us an entree to the market in the emerging Soviet republics and the new eastern European market," said Mr. Hunt.

"Mr. Rimeikis told us that the company lacked experience in modern management, accounting and the world marketplace -- all the things one would have experienced in a society like ours. On the other hand, the company was comprised of people with a high level of technical skills and the desire to become self-sufficient. We saw that our strengths and Sigma's strengths would enable us to form a successful joint venture. We are grateful to Mr. Bishop for bringing the two of us together to take advantage of this exciting new opportunity."

BDS will offer to SIGMA-AMERICOM:

- * a full partnership with training in complete systems integration at the highest technology allowable under U.S. law and Cocom (Coordination Committee for Multilateral Export Controls) regulations;
- * introduction to sourcing components on the world market; and
- * training in modern accounting, management and marketing techniques.

Sigma will bring to the partnership:

- * a highly skilled and educated workforce with considerable experience in the c o m p o n e n t manufacturing process;
- * local plant and infrastructure, enabling the venture to begin operations with a minimum of new construction, dislocation and delay; and
- * a customer list and sales force throughout the Soviet Union and in all of the republics.

"We are extremely pleased to be able to experience first hand those things which have made BDS such a successful company in America. We are looking forward to learning much about American marketing 'know-how' and working with BDS to apply these ➡

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1991.N.8

principles to our efforts," said Algimantas Drasutis, the Director of SIGMA-AMERICOM.

Together with Mr. Rimeikis, a team of six SIGMA-AMERICOM employees arrived in the United States on October 16 to begin training and orientation. Their program, which includes systems assembly and integration, marketing and management, was expected to be completed in approximately one week.

The Vilnius Computer Plant Sigma, formerly part of a large industrial conglomerate, is in the process of becoming privatized. The company, which employs some 4,000 people, was founded in 1956 and has been producing DEC VAX-compatible computers for several years.

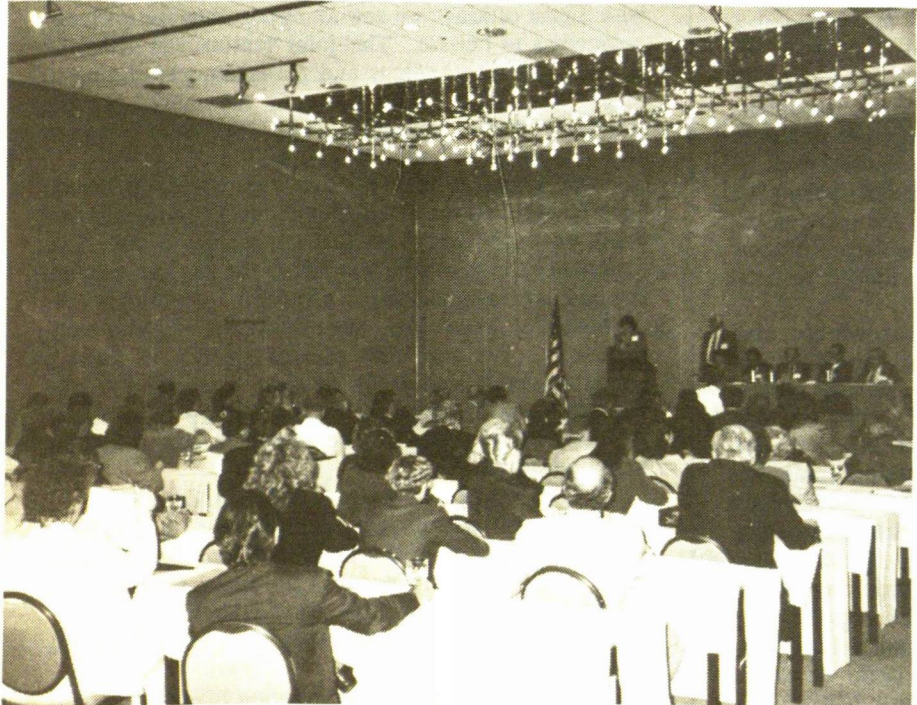
BDS, Incorporated is a privately-held company headquartered in Sterling, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C. BDS was founded in 1983 and

consists of two working units, BI and BDS Systems. The company focuses on open architecture and widely accepted industry standards as core building blocks for its system implementation. BDS is a key vendor of Novell, Microdyne and many other well known products. Its clients include most U.S. Government agencies, as well as the National Institutes of Health, EDS, and IBM.

Contacts:

James Hunt	Boyd Bishop	Fern Krauss
President	President	PR Director
BDS, Inc.	Bishop Assoc.	STG Marketing
(703) 742-0800	(703) 506-9851	(703) 368-8611

- From a News Release □



(Above) Ms. Regina Narusis introduces Members of the Lithuanian Parliament, at recently held Lithuanian Freedom Forum II; in Washington, DC.

(Right) Ausra (Medininkai) Gate, in Vilnius

(Left) Ms. Dalia Dzikas, Choreographer for IX Lithuanian Folk Dance Festival reports to Directors of the Lithuanian American Community, Inc.

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REV. MSGR. J. PRUNSKIS
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CHICAGO IL 60629