

BRIDGES

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN NEWS JOURNAL

Volume 18, No. 2

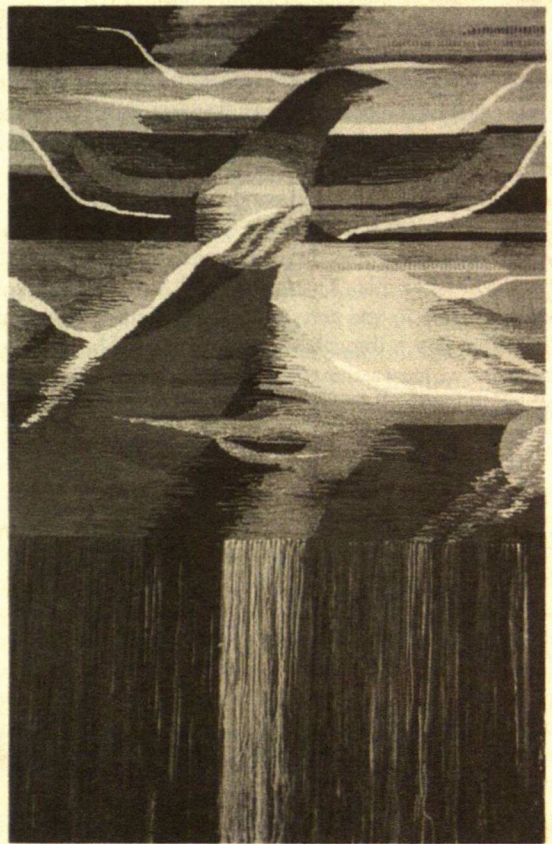
MARCH 1994

\$2.50 per Copy

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LITHUANIA LIETUVA



Like a Phoenix rising from the ashes. A tapestry by Alina Briedelyte-Kavaliauskiene.
From the cover of the current Information Brochure published by the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc.

To Our Readers:

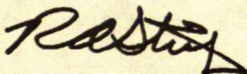
The first quarter of the year brings Lithuanian-Americans a string of anniversaries to commemorate: January 13... the massacre at the Vilnius Communication Center in 1991, an event that heralded the beginning of the end for the Soviet Empire; February 16... Lithuanian Independence Day, the 76th since 1918; March 11... the anniversary of the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence in 1990, a declaration of the pre-independence parliament.

While these milestones suggest the struggles and triumph of Lithuania's rough course between vassal and independent state, another marker has been passed. This one may either guide Lithuania and its Baltic neighbors, Latvia and Estonia, in a steadily Westward direction, or may prove to be as elusive and futile a symbol as was Lithuania's membership in the now-defunct League of Nations.

In January, Lithuania accepted membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's "Partnership for Peace." Interpretations of this act and its ramifications are touched on directly or indirectly in several articles throughout this issue. Lithuania's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Alfonsas Eidintas, presents his government's reasons for wanting to join the defense organization. Col. John Kronkaitis portrays the "Partnership" as late-twentieth century appeasement, while Asta Banionis describes how the Clinton administration seems to be abandoning the Baltic republics to the Russian sphere of influence.

Various news accounts summarized later in this issue show that the military and political situation in the region is still very volatile; however, European "partners" Denmark and Great Britain are taking steps which appear to make full entry to NATO a viable, if still distant, possibility. We must remember that while Russian President Boris Yeltsin's words and deeds are mostly in the direction of respecting Baltic independence, his hold on power is tenuous, at best. While there is a Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in the Russian Parliament, spreading his ultranationalist poison, and while the likes of Ruslan Khasbulatov and Alexander Rutskoi are once again free to stir anti-Yeltsin sentiment, following their release from prison through an amnesty granted by the Russian Parliament, we must realize that Lithuania's future is not yet set on a straight line to independence and its uninterrupted democratic evolution is not assured.

Take heart, not all is doom and gloom! Antanas Dambrionas gives us some heartening facts about the growth of Lithuania's economy. Pranas Gvildys gives us a workout with some news about Lithuanian and Lithuanian-American sports. Occasional contributor Albert Cizauskas gives us an historical refresher on Thaddeus Kosciuszko and his relationship to Lithuania and to American independence. Aukse Trojanas fills us in on the Lithuanian cultural scene in New York, Dana Mikuzis gives us the lowdown on the Chicago-based Lithuanian rock band, Gintaras, and there's a timely reminder that Spring and the Easter season are just around the corner in an article on Lithuanian Easter traditions as well as some traditional Easter recipes.



Rimantas A. Stirbys, Editor

BRIDGES: Lithuanian-American News Journal (ISSN 8750-8028), is published 10 times per year by the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. 2715 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19134

BRIDGES Journal
Editorial / Subscription Offices
2715 E. Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19134
tel. 215-739-9353

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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. **BRIDGES** – The Official Publication of the Lithuanian American Community, Inc.

POSTMASTER: Send any address corrections and/or changes to **BRIDGES JOURNAL**, 2715 E. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19134.

Asta Banionis

Signs of Change

The Clinton Administration & the Russian Empire

On January 24, 1994 before a hearing of the United States Senate's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Ambassador Strobe Talbott, now Deputy Secretary of State, conceded under intense questioning by Senators Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) that the Clinton Administration believes that reform in Russia must include a "reformed foreign policy as well". He went on to say that the Administration does not accept the Russian government's claims to special rights or privileges in the near abroad. Thus, Mr. Talbott became the first Clinton Administration official to publicly object to Russia's neo-imperialist foreign policy.

What is remarkable about this hearing is that it was called by this Senate Appropriations subcommittee (with oversight responsibility for United States foreign aid programs) to review U.S. aid to the former 12 Soviet republics. Yet, half of the hearing was spent scrutinizing the new threats developing under Russian foreign policy. From his formal statement it was clear that Mr. Talbott came prepared to discuss economics. With Yeltsin dumping essential members of his reform team: Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov he was here to assure the Senators that U.S. aid would continue only as long as Russia's reform program continued. A critical indicator of that process would be Russia's ability to maintain a stable currency and avoid hyperinflation. But with Senators Connie Mack (R-FL) and Arlen Specter (R-PA) joining Senators Leahy and McConnell in a barrage of questions about Russia's new aggressive foreign policy Mr. Talbott was forced to concede the obvious; i.e. that the United States could no longer ignore threats posed by Russian foreign policy.

The next day Strobe Talbott faced the House Foreign Affairs Committee under Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-IN). It was clear that Mr. Talbott had been considerably shaken by the previous day's cross-examination in the Senate because he changed the focus of his formal statement; this time concentrating on "Russia's relations with other states". Before the House committee Mr. Talbott explained that the Clinton Administration will hold Russia to international standards of conduct. The withdrawal of Russian troops from Lithuania was cited as an example of positive Russian performance, but Mr. Talbott was quick to add that, "there are ups and downs in Russian foreign policy, just as there are ups and downs in the economic reform process".

Ms. Banionis is Director of the Lithuanian American Community's Public Affairs Office in Washington, DC.

It would be another two weeks before Administration officials would provide a much more forthright and unequivocal statement concerning Russian foreign policy. It came at an annual conference on European security held in Munich, Germany. As reported by the Washington Post on February 8, 1994, United States Defense Secretary William J. Perry speaking at the conference said, "Russia must assume its share of responsibility for a

"Russia must assume its share of responsibility for a stable European order, both in how it defines its statehood and in its relationship with the states of the former Soviet Union..."

stable European order, both in how it defines its statehood and in its relationship with the states of the former Soviet Union. If Russian forces operate beyond Russia's borders, they must do so in accord with international law." What is remarkable is that Defense Secretary Perry did not hesitate to say publicly what has been on the minds of foreign policy observers and decision makers for quite some time. He continued, "Russia's legitimate concerns with stability on its borders must not be dealt with by relying on the old Soviet practices of intimidation and domination or by undermining the sovereignty and independence of Russia's neighbors, whether their sovereignty is old or new."

It appears that the Clinton ship of state is now adjusting its "Russia-first" foreign policy. There has been a small, but significant shift in Administration policy characterized by these statements. There has also been a reorientation of foreign aid for the 1995 fiscal year. Ambassador Talbott told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on January 25, 1994 that if in previous years Russia had received close to 90 percent of the U.S. assistance package for the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, in FY1995, there would be a 50-50 split between Russia and the other 11 countries.

What has brought about this course correction? Four elements of the American public policy mix have converged on the issue of President Clinton's response to Russian neo-imperialism. We have seen three months of



vigorous debate in the editorial and opinion pages of major newspapers in the United States, increased reporting of Russia's behavior in foreign affairs, a growing list of East European countries willing to identify Russia as a threat to their survival, and an expanding grassroots movement of Americans of Eastern European heritage all questioning the analysis, the substance and style of President Clinton's foreign policy towards the new democracies of Europe. (If you're a member of LAC, Inc. you've been part of this process.)

The first institution of the United States government to respond to this very public policy debate was to be expected — the United States Congress. The Executive Branch, with its myriad corridors of bureaucracy can hide out from public opinion, until the Congress intervenes with its constitutional authority to demand attention. This Administration has wisely chosen to join the Congress in a reappraisal of its Russian policy construct at this time. What will be the outcome? Old Washington hands will tell you that there's little certainty that the current course correction will be maintained — without long-term and vocal public pressure.

Any government bureaucrat or Administration pol knows that, "the press is fickle, the attention span of the American public is short, and it is extremely difficult to maintain a grassroots movement on any issue." This conventional Washington wisdom is certainly a crude calculation by some pretty jaded fellows. But who ever said that Washington was a nice place? Occasionally, public opinion does prove this statement wrong. That's where, you, our readers should know that it's all up to you.

The Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. continues its work with the Central and East European Coalition. The goal of the coalition as you will recall is to alter the Administration's Russia first policy and to seek more attention to the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. In the 1990 census, over 21 million Americans identified themselves as East European "ethnics". Know that every time you as a Lithuanian-American write or call your Congressman/Senators your views are being supported by fellow Americans of Polish, Ukrainian, Armenian, Latvian, Hungarian, Estonian, Czech, Romanian, Slovak and Bulgarian heritage. They're writing and calling, too. This month and over the next few months we'll be asking you, our members, to take the time to make a phone call, or to write that letter — please don't be stingy, make time to have your views known. It is the United States Congress which can make this course correction of the Clinton Administration's policy in Europe steady.

Now what have the Russians been doing during these last three months? Busy, busy, busy. As Lithuanian-Americans know, Russians are very good at "explaining". They have a plausible explanation and justification for almost any outrageous behavior. Since September,

1992 when the first murmurings of Russia's special interest in the "near abroad" surfaced among President Yeltsin's foreign policy advisors, the Russian imperial theme has gone through two revisions.

The policy was at first but a simple statement that Russia has a special interest in the near abroad because ethnic Russians and others need to be protected. By spring, 1993 a more refined message was crafted: Since the West is reluctant to stop the raging conflicts on the borders of Russia, Russia must act to protect itself, or these wars will destabilize Russia. (Of course, the Russians never admit that their own army units have helped "locals" create the wars in Moldova, Tajikistan, and Georgia.) On February 8, 1994 we were introduced by the Russian Foreign Ministry to the newest variation of the old imperialist theme. As Reuters reported that day, "Moscow is poised to reinforce its campaign to protect the rights of ethnic Russians in former Soviet republics with a package of economic support measures. Russian Foreign Ministry spokesperson, Mikhail Demurin told a news conference. "We feel that diplomatic measures are not enough. Within weeks if not days the programme will be ready for consideration in the government and then the parliament." Reuters went on to describe the program which will include: a powerful broadcast network to provide information to millions of ethnic Russians who live in the near abroad, strong benefits to companies outside Russia which are run or dominated by ethnic Russians. (These benefits include both preferential trade treatment, loans from banks to be opened in the near abroad, and other services.)

Countries which have the most to fear from this new Russian foreign policy program are neighbors like Lithuania. It's very interesting that Russia has already paved the way for the application of this "recently announced" policy with a visit by Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin to Lithuania's Prime Minister Slezevicius in November, 1993. During that visit, 11 bi-lateral agreements were signed. The contents of at least one of those documents is known. The Lithuanian government has agreed to sell stock to Russians (possibly controlling shares) in many of Lithuania's main industrial plants, for example: the Mazeikiai oil refinery and the Jonava chemical plant known as Azotas. Since both of these facilities are still state-owned, the government has full authority to do this. The "explanation" that the added trade, financial, and other benefits which would accrue to these plants if there were major Russian stockholders will certainly sound reasonable in a country where industrial production in general is lagging. Has the Lithuanian government stumbled into a well-laid Russian trap? Stay tuned, we will certainly learn more about "Variation III: of an old imperialist theme" from the Russian government itself as it promotes the benefits of Russian investment abroad.

Col. John Kronkaitis

Partnership for Peace or A Formula for Appeasement

Someone once said that he predicts the future, because he reads history. History tells me that appeasement of world tyrants does not disarm them.

We appeased Hitler when he was but a back alley bully in economically devastated Germany. We continued to placate him when he proceeded to carry out his heinous threats as a leader of powerful Germany. In the end, we paid too dear a price for our timidity, or misplaced self interest.

In October, 1993, President Clinton proposed the creation of "Partnership for Peace". On December 3, 1993, speaking at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium,

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher stated that all 22 members of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and some other European states would be invited to join. On the same day, speaking before the Atlantic Council of the United States, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin suggested that the Partnership will "...promote de-

If we strip all the vague rhetoric... we will find that it is a scheme to accomodate Russia while calming the nerves of Central and East European countries.

velopment of a new security system that is based on the realities of today's Europe, not the artificial lines drawn to divide Europe during the Cold War."

Secretary Aspin admitted that "...partnership would not provide: the NATO security guarantee and automatic membership at some future time." He did, however, say that, "They could even include operations such as search and rescue missions, disaster relief, peacekeeping and crisis management." The word "even" tells a lot about what the Partnership is not. It is not a "security system"!

If we strip all the vague rhetoric, which our government representatives have used to describe the Partnership, we will find that it is a scheme to accomodate Russia while calming the nerves of Central and East European countries. If this administration thinks it necessary to appease the weak and destitute Russia of today, member-

ship in NATO for the Baltic republics would seem to be possible only if Russia becomes a solid democracy and such membership would be of no consequence.

If it is not in our best interest to create a "new world order" with a powerful alliance which would be a guarantor of security to its members from aggression, in effect expanded NATO; then would it not be reasonable to help the Central and East European countries to form their own defensive system, which would give them the security that every country has a right to? Why should we mislead them with a hollow shell called "Partnership for Peace"? The motive points to appeasement again. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was right on the mark when he wrote, "In putting forward the Partnership for Peace, the administration did not just delay East European participation (in NATO), it emphatically rejected the principle despite many misleading statements to the contrary. (Op-ed, 1/25/94, Washington Post)

The suggestion that Russian generals are just waiting for any pretext to overthrow Boris Yeltsin and that a defensive measure by Russia's neighbors is all that is needed to provoke them, is not supported by recent events. Russian generals acted responsibly during two crises, when prognosticators might have suggested a different response. They know that NATO, or any other European alliance would not be a threat to Russia. They would object to a Central and East European Defensive Alliance only if they have neo-imperialist inclination. If that should be the case, then it is better to create such an alliance before Russia gets back on its feet. It would serve to stabilize the region and promote democracy in Russia.

The probability that Lithuania will be admitted to NATO, while such membership is of consequence, is very low. Even those who advocate membership for Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, and Henry Kissinger is one of them, would exclude Lithuania specifically. In effect, they assign the Baltic republics to the Russian sphere of influence.

The entry ticket for the Baltic republics is a package deal with the Vishegrad countries plus Ukraine. Although Ukraine is a political and economic mess, its potential as a European power is real. The United States owes it a security deal for giving up its nuclear weapons. Without Ukraine in the package, from a military strategic perspective, the Baltic republics have very little to offer to NATO.

The best place for this package to be put together is here, in the United States, by ethnic constituencies.

Col. John Kronkaitis, US Army (Ret.) is president of the Baltic Alliance and is a member of the LAC's Public Affairs Council.

Dr. Alfonsas Eidintas

Why Does Lithuania Want to Join NATO?

The letter of Lithuania's President Algirdas Brazauskas of January 4, 1994 to NATO General Secretary M. Woerner was commented on in various ways by world press and responses of politicians. The reaction of Russia was immediate and negative. It was argued that it was even a dangerous step to the detriment of Eastern and Central and even European security, which would destabilize the situation, that Lithuania should not make such unilateral announcements. One would like to offer some thoughts on the questions of guarantees of Central European security.

One of the most important reasons for the announcement of President Brazauskas was the unpredictability of the politics of Russia, especially when influential leaders of Russia's political parties have made negative public statements, at times without precedent concerning Lithuanian and not only Lithuanian independence and sovereignty. In other words, Lithuania, in taking this responsible step, is governed by the same motives as Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia.

Presently existing European international security organizations of which Lithuania is a member - CSCE, NACC - unfortunately have not yet created a model of sufficient security acceptable to small states and can not fully guarantee the national security of Lithuania. As a result of historical experience and bound by the values of European civilization, and equally the threatening political and economic chaos in the East, Lithuania is compelled to return to her traditional political orientation in the West. For this reason, while interested in strengthening democratic institutions and reforms in Russia, she is seeking support and security guarantees from the West. Latvia and Estonia were informed in advance of the Lithuanian initiative, which does not run against their interests. On the contrary, the eventual entry of Lithuania into NATO would set a necessary precedent for Latvia and Estonia and would strengthen their positions in negotiations with Russia for the withdrawal of armed forces, and even more important, would assure the entrance of both northern neighbors of Lithuania into NATO in the future. Only in this way, can Lithuania view the further development of security in Central and Northern Europe. The Lithuanian initiative would bring the Baltic and Vishegrad states closer together, which is of no less importance in the present situation. The separation of the security of the Baltics States from that of the

Vishegrad states would be geo-politically illogical - since both one and the other group of states were independent, western-oriented members of the League of Nations before falling into the clutches of the USSR. Their occupation and annexation were never recognized by the USA and other western nations. Therefore, any step which brings the Baltic and Vishegrad states closer is internally logical.

The right of Lithuania to seek membership in NATO is based upon established principles contained in the concluding acts of the Helsinki Agreement...

In addition, Lithuania is not prepared to enter NATO empty-handed. Today the the Republic of Lithuania is a democratic state, on the way to creating a market economy, with a democratically elected president and legislature. It is a state with its own armed forces with complete control of its territory and air space. There are no foreign armies on Lithuanian soil. Lithuania has stable relations with her neighbors to the east and to the south. Relations with Latvia and Estonia are very close. Lithuania does not have any national minority problems, which unfortunately is more the exception than the rule on the East European stage. Lithuania is similar to the Vishegrad nations not only in these but in other aspects. For example, as regards Russia, Lithuania is in a similar position to that of Poland. Both border on the Kaliningrad district and not on Russia itself. Consequently, Lithuania today, more or less meets the criteria which could be applied for eventual NATO membership, and as a result her request for membership in NATO is entirely logical, not unexpected, and above all not merely symbolic. To the objection that the Lithuanian armed forces are too meager to be accepted into NATO, it should be remembered that Germany became a member of that institution without any armed forces. Lithuania is quite capable of further developing her armed forces.

It is a fact that Lithuania has the right to seek membership in any defense organization, in this instance NATO, which was recognized by the Press Secretary of the President of Russia on January 5. Russian regrets about the development of "bloc psychology" should first be addressed to Russia herself, because

continued page 9

Dr. Alfonsas Eidintas is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lithuania to the United States of America

Jeanne Dorr

In Memory of Andrius and Daivoras

A year has passed since we gave of our hearts to the two beautiful little boys from Lithuania. It was a year that began with hope and in three short months ended in tragedy.

For those of us working with the parents and children who came from Lithuania for heart surgery there was nothing but optimism. Deborah Hospital in Browns Mills, New Jersey is known throughout the world as one of the finest heart hospitals. The first two children who had their surgery shortly after Thanksgiving were up and walking two days after the operations and were back in Lithuania in time for Christmas.

Soon after the New Year, Andrius and Daivoras arrived in New Jersey. They were both nine years old, but that was where the similarity ended. Andrius was dark haired, the oldest of three sons, and the leader. Daivoras was light haired, the youngest of three sons, and the follower. Andrius was from the city, Daivoras from a small village. They hadn't met until they got to New Jersey, but soon they became best friends.

Just as everything went like clockwork with the first two children and their operations, it seemed nothing went right from the moment Andrius and Daivoras entered the operating room. Andrius was in and out of a coma. His mother never left his bedside. He was under constant observation. The best surgeons, specialists, and the most advance technology could not save his life. Early in the morning on February 10, 1993, little Andrius died. He made his final plane trip to his home in Vilnius on February 16th.

Daivoras was starting to make a slow recovery. He kept asking for Andrius and was told his friend had "moved upstairs". It seems out of nowhere, every complication began to develop. When one problem was solved, another would spring up. Just as Andrius' mother never left him, Daivoras' mother never left her son - not to eat, not to rest, not even to sleep. Little by little, progress was being made. Finally, Daivoras was ready to be moved back upstairs to the pediatrics wing, along with his private nurse and what seemed like every monitor known to mankind. Once again, fate was to play a cruel trick. On March 4th, when Daivoras cried out, "Mama, Mama, I'm so tired", his mother rushed to him. The medical staff removed her from the room as they tried everything possible to save his life. When she returned, she held her son in her lap until he was cold. Only then, did she give up his body. Mother and son returned to their

small village on March 11, 1993.

A year has passed, but the memories are etched as though in stone. All the medical knowledge and technology could not save these children. It was not a lack of prayers; St. Andrew's parishioners in Philadelphia stormed heaven with their prayers. It was not a lack of compassion; Lithuanians of all ages and from all walks of life kept a constant vigil at the hospital. Day and night, sunny and stormy weather, someone was at the hospital to offer support to the mothers. The visitors came from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware. We remember the American surgeon who put his hands over his face and wept when the second child died. We can still see the nurses who cried uncontrollably, while holding the mothers. We learned compassion from the mothers themselves. After Andrius died, his mother insisted on returning to the hospital to keep a vigil over Daivoras. When Daivoras died, his mother returned to Deborah to comfort the young mother of a boy from Russia. Certainly, these trips back to the hospital where they lost their own children, were heart-breaking, but their concern was for others.

The program is continuing at Deborah. According to hospital administrators, the Clinic of Cardiac Surgery in

Vilnius has sent well-trained, motivated, and caring specialists in the medical field to study at Deborah. Almost twenty medical personnel from Vilnius have come to Deborah to study for three months at a time. Deborah continues to send equipment to Vilnius. Most of the equipment is very expensive and it would have taken years for the hospital to find the funds to purchase it. The Cardiac Clinic in Vilnius is truly

one of Deborah's success stories. The surgeons at the Clinic are now able to perform complicated surgery without sending their patients out of Lithuania.

Life goes on in spite of the tragedies. Andrius' and Daivoras' families are trying to put their lives together again. In their frequent letters, they write how they value every moment together. There is no bitterness; there is the acceptance that regardless of how much we know or how sophisticated we are, in the end, it is the will of the Almighty.

Four strangers came to us. Two sisters left us and two Lithuanian angels are once again together "upstairs". Rest in peace, Andrius and Daivoras...



Jeanne Dorr

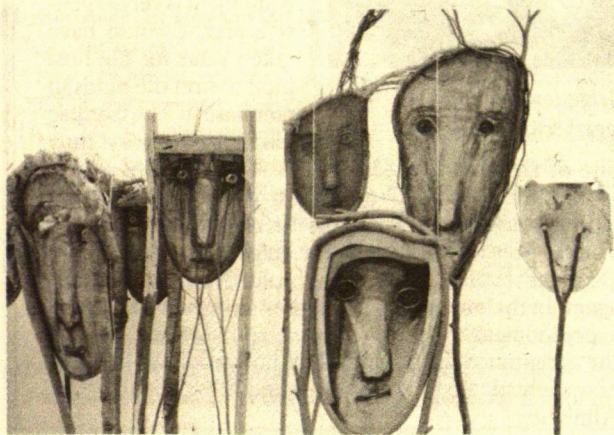
*Daivoras Jucius and Andrius Grigelionis
(the only photo taken of them together in the US)*

Aukse Trojanas

The New York Scene

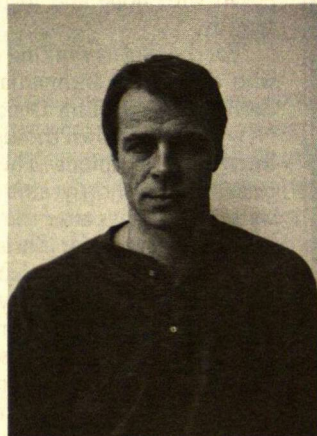
Emerging from between two snow storms, New York Lithuanians attended a concert performed by the Virgo Woman's Chorus at the Židiny's Cultural Center in Brooklyn on February 6th. The singers are students at Vilnius University. Chorus director Rasa Gelgotienė led the women in traditional folk songs and newer songs by composers such as O. Balakauskas and A. Martinaitis. "Šarkele Varnele" by J. Tamuliolis was delightful in capturing the sounds of the forest, birds, and especially the wily crow. The second part of the program was devoted to the group's linguistic talents and included Italian, Latin, German and English songs. The performance ended with two folk songs and a lively rendition of "The Entertainer" by Scott Joplin. Ramute Cesnavicius, Chairwoman of the Queens LAC, spoke for an appreciative overflow crowd when she thanked Virgo for "bringing us spring." The chorus will perform in Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Detroit as well as Madison (WI) and Birmingham (AL), the two sister cities of Vilnius, which sponsored Virgo's trip to America.

The DNC Exhibition Space at 101 Wooster Street in Soho is presenting work by Stasys Eidrigevicius within a group show whose theme is *Face to Face*. Stasys, as he signs his pieces, is a prolific artist working with pastels, posters, book illustration, sculpture and performance art. His work has been exhibited in Tokyo, Paris, several other European cities and Chicago. His pastel "masks" are renowned for their inscrutability. They convey a pervasive Lithuanian melancholy which reflects the universal struggle to find meaning in one's existence while



Sorrrows, 1989-90, Wood, pastel Stasys Eidrigevicius (From Lithuania in the World, Vol.1, No. 1, 1993)

showing different personae to the world. His sculptures, the "Sorrrows", are a kind of conceptual version of the roadside shrine. Stasys rescued uprooted saplings and gave them a second life by turning them upside down and placing pastelled faces between their hairlike roots. The mournful faces evoke the *rūpintojėlis** of traditional Lithuanian roadside shrines. (*A seated, pensive figure of Christ)



Juozas Ivanauskas, the director

A theatrical director from Klaipėda, Juozas Ivanauskas, recently descended on New York from the small planet of Lithuania. Events during his four month stay at the experimental theatre of La MaMa led to his directing a



The lost pilot, after crashing in the desert

work called "Waiting for the Little Prince", based on the book "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint Exupery. Among the informal repertoire of actors at La MaMa, he found the willful rose with four thorns, the geographer who never explored the world, the vain man who learned nothing about himself, the lamplighter responsible for creating day and night, a hissing rattler on the planet earth, a lost pilot in the Sahara, and a fox who wanted to be tamed. These are the characters whom the Little Prince encounters after leaving his tiny planet, the asteroid B-612. Tormented by the lovely, unpredictable

rose he leaves to explore many planets, learning about himself and his home by seeing the world. The Little Prince learns that what is truly important in life is ephemeral and not visible. The fox teaches him that one grows to love that which one cultivates or "tames" through caring and acceptance. The Little Prince returns to his beloved rose, passing through a death ritual administered by the rattlesnake. At the end of the story, it is the pilot who is waiting for the Little Prince to return. He is the adult yearning for the innocent vision and transcendent power of childhood.

The Little Prince was accompanied in his journey on the stage at La MaMa by an interpretative dancer, a shadow anima to his adventurous animus. Otherworldly flute music added to the enchantment of the performances held from January 26th to February 2nd.

In reflecting upon this, his third visit to the United States, Juozas Ivanauskas comments that the further he wanders from his birthplace, the more he values that small, gray patch of land on the shores of the Baltic - Lithuania.

Anton Chekhov's play "Ivanov" will be directed by Rasa Allan Kazlas in a run at the Independent Theatre Company at 99 Stanton Street from March 30 to May 4. This seminal work was written when the author was 26 years old. The play anticipates future theatrical masterpieces in this classic story of the "superfluous man" in Russian society. Chekhov does not moralize: he accepts the inherent humanity of the scoundrel Ivanov. Critics have called the ITC the best Off Off Broadway theatre in New York. Reservations (212) 353-3088, tickets \$10.



Rasa Allan Kazlas, the director of Chekhov's "Ivanov"

Eidintas

Continued from page 6

Russia was the first to take the initiative in reviving a post-Soviet military bloc, joining together with Belarus in 1993. Today, a Russian dominated military bloc stands almost 30 km from Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. As a result, Lithuania has the deepest reasons to worry about the spread of a new Eastern military bloc, while especially regretting the fact that the government and parliamentarians of Belarus have repudiated their earlier statements of neutrality. The new Russian military doctrine gives rise to worry in Lithuania. Statements to the effect that this doctrine stands in the way of "any aggressive manifestations" in Russian foreign policy is in complete opposition to both the text of the doctrine and the reality of actions. The term "near abroad" has unfortunately, more of a political than geographical ring to it. Therefore, a dangerous neighbor to the East, as well as the resolution of the Lithuanian parliament not to join in any post-Soviet, political, military, or economic structures in the East, force seeking guarantees in the West. In addition, all Lithuanian political parties and movements today, without exception, stand in support of entrance into NATO.

The right of Lithuania to seek membership in NATO is based upon established principles contained in the concluding acts of the Helsinki Agreement, which recognizes the right of each state, to choose international and collective security defense organizations which would guarantee their security. From the very moment of the restoration of independence and following international recognition, Lithuania has rigorously pursued cooperation with Western European defense structures and integration into its political, financial, and economic organizations. The possibility of joining NATO would only strengthen these processes and hasten the path of reform.

The desire of Lithuania to enter NATO does not raise and can not raise any threats to the overall security of Russia, because NATO is a defense organization of democratic European states, with which Russia herself seeks to broaden her relationships. Moreover, Lithuania is pursuing this course of action in a realistic and cautious fashion without any false pretensions. Even more, Lithuania does not view membership in NATO as a one time event, but rather as a complex plan not only of reorganization of military structures and political cooperation but as the natural development of internal democratic processes. The position of Lithuania was always favorable to the "Partnership for Peace" initiative, and the leadership of Lithuania always looked beyond that idea - from partnership to membership.

In conclusion - Lithuania chose that political and military organization, which in its many years of history, has shown itself to be serious about the promises upon which it has been built, and which is not accidentally called the most successful alliance of all times, under whose structures there is a clear and promising tomorrow. The failures and lessons of the "Bosnian alternative" should not disorganize these institutions which are capable of giving stability to Europe and even the world. On the contrary, it should "breathe new life" into NATO.

Antanas Dambriunas

Business News

1993 A Record Year For Foreign Investments

Total 1993 foreign investments into Lithuania came to US \$101.0 million according to preliminary Ministry of Economics data. This surpasses the total of foreign investments recorded during the previous 5 years combined (US \$ 95.9 million). A growing number of mid-sized and larger investments are being made by West European companies, while investments by CIS countries appear to be on the decline. Investments from the EU countries were 22 times greater than in 1992, while incoming capital from CIS countries increased by only 1.8 times.

As of January, 1994 a total of 3,467 joint foreign-Lithuanian ventures had been registered with overall stock capital of US \$570 million. Of these, 912 joint ventures were established with Russian partners, 567 with German partners, 559 with Polish partners, and only 222 with partners from USA. Data on foreign investments is maintained at the Ministry of Economics by the Foreign Investment Department. Please contact Mr. Algimantas Jasinskis for more detailed information.

Industrial Production Drops By 46%

The Lithuanian Statistics Department estimates that overall industrial production for 1993 will have declined by 46% from the previous year. There were positive signs in the month of December, however, with overall industrial production increasing by 1.7% over the previous month. Exports of manufactured goods to the west increased by 1.5% in December.

New Inroads for Privatized Company "Audejas"

While some of the companies privatized through issue of shares to employees are experiencing financial difficulties, the case of one recently privatized company is looking to a new record year. The "Audejas" company in Vilnius, which makes high-grade textile goods for primarily West European markets and employs approximately 700 employees, is looking for ways to cope with increased demand for its products. Sales orders received as of January 15th will necessitate all three shifts operating around the clock until the end of August. Average employee wage is already Lt. 350 per month, and management is looking at ways of minimizing overtime pay. One of the principal owners of the company has already secured financing in Germany for another sister textile plant to be constructed in Sirvintos, ultimately employing 350.

New Hotel Planned For Central Vilnius

Construction is set to commence on the banks of the Neris River not far from the Parliament building for a

new hotel consisting of 227 rooms and apartments. The hotel is being built by Maculan, a German/Austrian construction company, and will be operated by the Radisson-Carlson Group. Construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1995, and be ready for the 1996 tourist season. The overall project is being organized by Hotel Victoria UAB which is seeking additional investors through issue of common shares. Litimpex Bank has been selected to handle stock transactions.

Textile Products Continue To Dominate Exports To The U.S. In 1993

According to the Lithuanian Ministry of Industry and Trade total exports to the U.S. amounted to US \$4,204,000 during the first nine months of 1993. It is expected to surpass slightly the total value of 1992 exports of US \$6,031,000. In both years, textile products dominate: in 1993, they represented 55.6% of total export value, while in 1992 they represented 40%. The current forecast points to even greater export volumes of textile products to the U.S. in 1994 and 1995.

10 Major Lithuanian Commercial Banks Meet Capital Requirement

A Bank of Lithuania directive issued last July called for Lithuania's commercial banks to increase their capital base to Lt 5,000,000 by January 1, 1994. Preliminary indications are that only 10 of the 25 banks presently operating in Lithuania were able to do so. Lithuania's largest commercial bank, The Lithuanian Stock Innovation Bank, already has share capital in Lt. 10,600,000 and is in the process of raising it to Lt. 20 million in early 1994. Another Vilnius-based bank, the Litimpex Bank is increasing its share capital from Lt. 5 million to Lt. 17 million. Shares of common stock went on sale on January 7th, and it is hoped that all shares will be subscribed by the end of October. The Vilnius Bank is also increasing its share capital in the first half of 1994 from Lt. 9 million to Lt. 17 million. Other major banks planning future stock offerings are The Balticbank, The Kaunas Bank of Credit & Commerce, and the Klaipeda-based Vakaru Bankas.

U.S. Economic Support Offices

Activities of the U.S. Peace Corps and the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) in Lithuania have been well publicized, however there are two other agencies which have been active in Lithuania: the U.S. Department of Commerce East European Business Information Center (EEBIC) and the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA).

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Zita E. Petkus

Baltic Summer Institute A Reality!

University of Washington Hosts Program

The December 1993 issue of BRIDGES summarized a preliminary prospectus by professor Daniel Waugh of the University of Washington for initiating and developing a Baltic Studies Summer Institute (BALSSI) sometime within the next several years through a consortium of American universities. Subsequent to the article, the project has developed momentum, with the exciting result that University of Washington in Seattle will inaugurate the first Baltic Studies Summer Institute

during summer quarter 1994, featuring an intensive 15 credit Lithuanian language class as well as a course in Baltic history. Professors Karile Vaitkute of the University of Illinois at Chicago and Guntis Smidchens of Indiana University have been recruited to teach the language courses. Bradley Woodworth, a ph.d. student from Indiana University, will teach the history course, which will cover Baltic history with a special focus

on the last century. (Mr. Woodworth is a specialist in the treatment of ethnic minorities under the czarist and Soviet regimes, and has lived in all three Baltic countries). A course on Baltic folklore may also be offered this summer, but is dependent upon procurement of additional funding. Running in conjunction with the academic program in 1994 will be a Lithuanian textile exhibit featuring weavings by local Lithuanian artisan Emilija Tutlys.

As the program develops, hopes are to receive enough federal funding to have a five university consortium in place by 1995. Indiana University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Univer-

Zita Petkus is Editor of Tulpe Times, the bilingual newsletter of the Washington State LAC Chapter and a member of the Executive Board of the Washinton State LAC

sity of Illinois at Chicago, have all expressed interest in joining the University of Washington to strengthen and develop Baltic studies in the nation as a whole. The institutions would offer BALSSI on a rotating basis; eventually the program would circle back to the University of Washington campus. By 1995, intensive Lithuanian should be offered at two levels, and Latvian and/or Estonian language courses should also be available. Although the primary focus will remain intensive language

training, ultimately the insitute will also include courses on history, politics, culture, and other aspects of the Baltic region, together with seminars and a cultural enhancement program.

The project is the brainchild of University of Washington professors Daniel Waugh (professor of history and Chair of the Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies Program in the Jack-

son School of International Studies) and Thomas DuBois of the Scandanavian Languages and Literature Department.

DuBois and Waughn are pursuing funding from the University of Washington as well as federally from the Social Science Research Council and the Strategic Language Fund to launch this program, which is the first of its kind in the nation.

Passage of Initiative 601 (tax limitations) last November in Washington state nearly resulted in the University of Washington cancelling the project entirely due to evaporation of future funding. However, Ina Bertulyte-Bray's intense search among Lithuanian sources culminated in the obtaining of a \$4,000 grant from the Lithuanian World Community Foundation to give the project a shot in the arm. (Ina is past president of the



After discussions on BALSSI in Seattle. (Left to right): UW professor Tom DuBois, Ina Bertulyte-Bray of the National Public Affairs Council of LAC, Jurate Mazeika-Harrison, president of Washington State's LAC, and Indiana University professor Guntis Smidchens.

Washington State LAC

Washington State LAC and is currently serving on the National Public Affairs Council of the LAC). This support from the Lithuanian-American Community made up the shortfall experienced by the University of Washington, and the 1994 summer institute was reinstated.

Why is the University of Washington initiating the Baltic program with a Lithuanian focus? A significant reason is that Estonian and Latvian language summer programs are already available, respectively, at Indiana University and Western Michigan University.

A second consideration is the number of Washingtonians claiming Lithuanian heritage - according to the 1990 U.S. government census, an incredible 8,530, only 165 of whom were actually foreign born. (As a point of interest, reported statistics notwithstanding, the membership roster of the Washington State Lithuanian-American Community contains closer to only 150 names.)

A third factor is the local Lithuanian Community's visibility in the political, sporting, cultural, and academic life of Seattle. The Community has a track record for successfully accomplishing projects of a magnitude disproportionate to its humble size. Highlights of the longstanding relationship between the University of Washington and Seattle Lithuanians include a Lithuanian language course taught by Professor Lew Mickleson (1987); rowing competitions between UW and the Lithuanian national teams (1989 and 1992); book exchanges between UW and the University of Vilnius; UW hosting the American Association of Baltic Studies Conference (1990), the Baltic Renaissance Lecture Series (1991), the Washington Agriculture and Forestry Education Foundation Leadership Conference (1992) which focused on the Baltics; visiting scholar status at UW for Lithuanian ecologist/ornithologist Rimas Budrys (1992); over the years, other lectures by visiting Lithuanian scholars to UW students.

The Washington State LAC's immediate commitment to BALSSI consists of publicizing the project to the Lithuanian Community nationwide; mounting the Lithuanian textile exhibit in the summer of 1994; and responding to cultural opportunities at the University of Washington for presenting other elements of Lithuanian culture, such as songs and folk dances, through the Ukana Singers and the Lietutis Folk Dance Group.

BALSSI has applied for a grant which would provide scholarships for Lithuanian language students.

Lithuanian 150 will be offered 8:30-11:50 A.M. and 1:20 - 2:20 P.M. three times weekly, June 20 - August 19, 1994. The schedule for the history class is not yet available.

People interested in enrolling in the 1994 Baltic Summer Institute should contact:

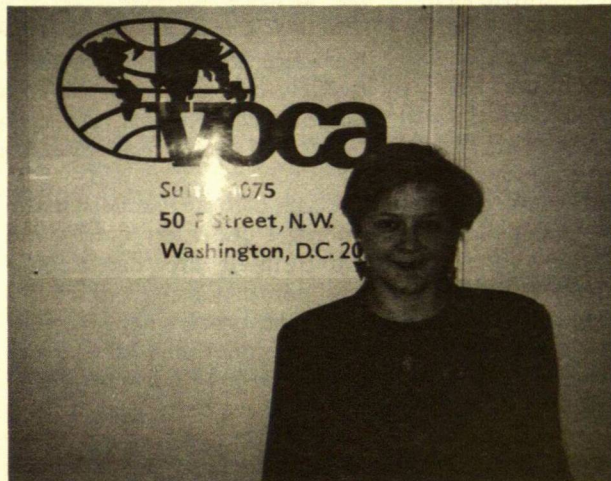
Prof. Tom DuBois
Dept. of Scandanavian Languages
and Literature, DL-20
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195 tel.(206) 543-0645

BUSINESS NEWS

Continued from page 10

The EEBIC office was established in April, 1993 and is currently headed by attorney Gintaras Pukas in Kaunas, Donelaicio 71-2, tel. 205-666. Mr. Pukas was previously President of the Kaunas City Council. The purpose of the office is to enhance opportunities for U.S. businesses. The office has a staff of two English speaking assistants. Lithuanian companies are encouraged to use the EEBIC facilities to develop imports, exports and find partners in the U.S. Their requests are compiled and forwarded to the U.S. where they are published in the "Eastern Europe Looks for Partners" periodicals of the Dept. of Commerce. As of mid-January, some 80 Lithuanian companies have supplied corporate profiles and 25 of these have already been published. It is expected that many of these will successfully find reliable partners in the U.S. The EEBIC has plans to further publicize the availability of its free services through local TV and press media.

VOCA has been active in Lithuania since the fall of 1992. It is headed by Onute Babraviciene with its office located in Vilnius, Kudirkos 18, tel. 222-262. VOCA's activity focuses on support in the agricultural sector. It is a volunteer organization much like the IESC, relying primarily on retired individuals to provide technical support for various agricultural projects. In 1993 some 33 projects received technical support from VOCA. Specialists typically spend 2-13 weeks providing marketing support, analysis, and forecasting for small business projects ranging from mushroom cultivation, to milk processing and distribution, to fruit growing. VOCA has also been conducting seminars on formation of agricultural cooperatives throughout the country.



Former quality control inspector of the Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture Onute Babraviciene heads the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) activities in Lithuania. VOCA provides technical support for farmers and provides training in setting up cooperatives.

Albert Cizauskas

Jefferson and Kosciusko

In the beginning was the word, and Jefferson's Declaration of Independence may justly be said to have given birth to the unique character of our democracy. All the more surprising than, that this remarkable man, who believed passionately in equality and detested tyranny, should have excluded the black race from his generalized proposition that all men are created equal. This he did in his one book, Notes on the State of Virginia wherein he stated that, among other negative traits, the black race was inferior in mental capacity to the white race. He therefore advocated in his book a form of non-violent ethnic cleansing whereby blacks would gradually be shipped out of Virginia until the state's population consisted of whites only.

Last year marked the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, in honor of which commemorations were held throughout the country delving into the Renaissance-like personality and philosophy of our third president. Commentators were inclined to judge Jefferson's racism as understandable, given the prevailing prejudices at that time of Virginian society.

But why should Jefferson's views on slavery be of particular interest to Lithuanians and what relationship do these views have with those of Thaddeus Kosciusko?

Many of us remember from our school days Kosciusko's crucial role in the American Revolution, but few of us are aware of his Lithuanian roots and fewer still of his long and intimate association with Jefferson.

Kosciusko, too, championed human rights. As leader of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, he proclaimed freedom for the serfs. But here he went to the heart of the matter, when he also endowed the liberated serfs with land, understanding, as he stated, that freedom alone does not feed a peasant and his family. In these two vital respects - an unqualified freedom for all and the means to sustain that freedom - he was far ahead of his American friend whose position on slavery may, at best, be described as ambiguous; censuring the institution in private but tacitly accepting it in public.

Kosciusko's Unusual Career

Thaddeus Kosciusko was born in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of Lithuanian-Ruthenian heritage in 1746 when the country was united with the Kingdom of Poland. As a young member of the gentry class, Kosciusko showed a potential for advancement and was awarded a royal stipend to study the military arts in Paris. It was during this formative period that the intellectual fer-

ment of the French Enlightenment, with its notions of human perfectability and the rights of man, helped mold Kosciusko's social outlook. Not surprising then, that the "shot heard around the world" fired the enthusiasm of the idealist who offered his services to the embattled American colonists. At Saratoga, his fortifications were a major factor in the decisive victory that changed the course of the Revolution. Years later, John Quincy Adams eulogized Kosciusko as one of the two more eminent foreigners to fight for the American cause (the other being Lafayette).

Following the Revolution, Kosciusko returned to a homeland seething under the brutal partition policy of Catherine the Great. In part due to his military success in America, he was chosen commander-in-chief of a brief but violent uprising in 1794, at which time he issued landmark proclamations freeing the serfs and providing them with land. Unhappily, his selfless efforts on behalf of freedom, successful in America, were unsuccessful in his own country.

Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Empress Catherine. A few years later, her son, Czar Paul I, released Kosciusko who returned to America. The defender of American liberty was given a tumultuous welcome in Philadelphia where his apartment at Third and Pine Streets (now preserved by the National Park Service) became one of the social centers of the then-capital city. Among the more notable visitors was Thomas Jefferson, Vice President under John Adams. The two soon became warm friends. Jefferson wrote of Kosciusko: "I see him often and with great pleasure...he is as true a son of liberty as I have known, and of that liberty which is for all, and not for the few or rich alone." This is an interesting statement for Jefferson to have made when we consider that his notion of equality was a limited one.

Out of the friendship of both men arose a chain of events that did not end until more than half a century later.

The affair began when Kosciusko appointed Jefferson executor of a will authorizing the latter to employ the proceeds of Kosciusko's Revolutionary War pay in purchasing the freedom of American slaves and financing their education. The will illustrates the basic tenets of Kosciusko's social philosophy: freedom had to be supplemented with the means, in this case education, for earning a livelihood. Kosciusko's limited resources emphasized the generosity of this act.

An added difference between Jefferson and Kosciusko is that the latter freed all the serfs on his estate in

Mr. Cizauskas is a frequent contributor to BRIDGES

Lithuania and ceded to them the lands on which they lived. Jefferson, on the other hand, freed only a few slaves in his will, and these were related to the black woman who may have been either his mistress or his nephew's.

Kosciusko gave the concept of freedom a new dimension. He believed that the denial of freedom to any one group diminished freedom for all and that freedom had to be supplemented with the means (land or education) to

make it viable.

Western countries today, including the United States, would do well to remember Kosciusko's political/social philosophy. Pressure upon Lithuania, and the other former Soviet bloc states, to adopt stringent economic reforms should be accompanied by financial assistance on a scale adequate to take the sting out of such reforms. Freedom alone, as Kosciusko enunciated two hundred years ago, is not sufficient.

PEOPLE

Dana Mikuzis

Lithuanian Rock Band

Lithuanian organizations have always been a wonderful source of cultural upbringing for Lithuanian children. Many life-long relationships have been developed through them, and in this specific case, have created a potentially lasting impression on the American music scene.

Lithuanians have always grown up around music and the Chicago area never had a shortage of Lithuanian wedding and banquet bands. A young group of Lithuanian scouts got together in March of 1986, and decided to try and break in on the scene themselves. After a few months of practicing they officially started playing in public in the fall of 1986. They chose the name of the band to be **Gintaras**. Word of a new band spread quickly and playing jobs became more frequent. Their first public appearance in the American community came at the Chicago Lithuanian Festival in 1987. Success at the festival encouraged them to put together a demo tape.

As with many bands, members change and in 1988, **Gintaras** as a band, made final member changes. Members were brothers Stepas and Viktoras Puodziunas, their cousin Tomas Prapuolenis and good friend Jonas Grazys. Wanting to break into the American band scene they decided to pick an American name. Exactly how the name **Slimm Jimmie** came about isn't quite certain, but the Lithuanian community around the United States and Canada, quickly learned the name. The band, both as **Gintaras** and **Slimm Jimmie**, have traveled and played in the Lithuanian communities of Worcester, MA., Hartford, CT., Los Angeles, CA. and in Canada in Toronto and Hamilton. They played at Universities in Illinois, and became a frequent sight at bars such as Connolleys, P. J. Flaherty and North Beach Pub in the Chicago area.

Thrilled with their success in the American circuit, and having developed quite a large following, the band decided to take things one step further and cut a CD of all original songs. All of the songs were written by Stepas

and arranged by the band members themselves. They started preparations for this venture in October of 1992, and released the CD, **See Jimmie Rock**, at a party on January 15, 1993. The CD has been played by a number of major radio stations in the Chicago area as well as at many colleges and universities. It can also be purchased at a few local music stores in Chicago.

Since the release of the CD, the boys have taken a temporary hiatus from playing, allowing themselves time to settle into permanent jobs before continuing their musical careers. It is always a pleasure to see our own succeed and we wish Stepas, Viktoras, Tomas and Jonas continued success.



*Slimm Jimmie band members
Photo from the cover of their CD See Jimmie Rock*

Pranas Gvildys

Sports News

Ruta Garkauskaite won a silver medal in the Junior Girls World table tennis championships in Japan.

Lithuanian ice dancers Marguarita Drobiazko and Povilas Vanagas finished in 11th place at the European championships in Copenhagen. They represent Lithuania in the Olympics in Norway.

A draw to determine groups for the preliminary rounds of the upcoming European soccer championships was held in Manchester, England. Lithuania is in the same group as Italy, Ukraine, Croatia, Estonia and Slovenia.

Basketball

Basketball is still the most popular sport in Lithuania. The sheer number of basketball leagues attests to its popularity:

The Lithuanian Professional Basketball league, consists of ten teams. *Foreign players are permitted to play.* Standings after two rounds:

	WINS	LOSSES
Kauno Zalgiris	18	0
Kauno Lavera	14	4
Kauno Atletas	13	5
Vilniaus Statyba	10	8

To strengthen the team, Statyba recently signed on two Americans: Jack Lothian and Mark Montgomery.

The Lithuanian Amateur Men's Basketball league, consists of ten teams. After the first round the leaders are:

	WINS	LOSSES
Vilniaus LPA	11	0
Siauliu Kelininkas	11	1
Radviliskio Vezge	8	3
Vilniaus Savy	8	3

Three Lithuanian teams, LAVERA, STATYBA, and OLIMPAS from Plunge participate in the eight team Baltic Professional Men Basketball League. This league also allows foreigners to be included in the teams.

Kauno ZALGIRIS also participates in the PROFBASKET League, which includes RTI from Minsk, VVS from Samara, CASK from Moscow, DINAMO from Kiev, KALEV from Tallinn, SAMARA from and SPARTAK from St. Petersburg.

Two Lithuanian women teams, Vilniaus Rina and Kauno Viktorija are in the Baltic Women's Basketball

League, consisting of six teams: Horizons from Minsk, Ampik-Maldova from Kishiniov,

Melis from Talin and TTT from Riga. After four rounds VIKTORIJA and TTT are in the first place with 14 wins.

Ten teams participate in the Lithuanian Women's Basketball championships.

Current standings are:

	WINS	LOSSES
Kauno Viktorija	9	0
Telekom	10	1
Kauno Apus	9	2
Vilniaus Rina	6	3
Siauliu Maistas	6	5
Kauno Banga	4	6
Marijampoles Gija-Zydris	4	7
University of Klaipeda	2	8
Kauno Politechnika	1	10
Siauliu Deira	1	10

Every year, prior to the start of the United States College basketball season, a number of foreign teams are invited to tour and play the college teams. This year, three Lithuanian professional teams were invited: Kauno Lavera, Vilniaus Statyba and the Lithuanian Team, represented primarily by Kauno Atletas. Kauno Lavera played seven games against second or third division college teams in the east and lost all the matches. Vilniaus Statyba also played second/third division teams and won three games and lost three. The Lithuanian Team played strong first division teams and lost all seven matches, although some by a very close margin. All three Lithuanian teams had a tough schedule, therefore, we can only judge the quality of basketball in Lithuania from their results.

Lithuanian Athletes in the United States

Many of the top Lithuanian Athletes are playing outside of Lithuania, some as professionals, and some in colleges on full or partial scholarships.

Darius Kasperaitis is a member of the New York Islanders Hockey Team and Sarunas Marchiulionis is a well known player for the Golden State Warriors. Un-

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Ramune Kubilius

From the Lithuanian Press...

Selected excerpts from the Lithuanian Press in America.

Almost 40% of Estonia's inhabitants believe that next year will be better than last year. In 1993, there were only half as many optimists. In Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania larger numbers of people believe there will be a world war in the next ten years - the most pessimistic are Latvians. Lithuanians believe that the number of strikes (in industry) will increase.

DRAUGAS, 1/8/94)

During the first 11 days of January 1994, 124 international passenger trains bound to or from Lithuania were late. Blame, in part, has been placed with border employees. Officials of Russia's railroad system offered various suggestions, including the creation of a circuitous route for the St. Petersburg-Warsaw and St. Petersburg-Berlin routes, but Poland's PKP and Latvia's officials protested that adding five hours to the trip was not the answer. Railroad officials were scheduled to discuss matters at an international railroad directors' meeting in Brest January 24-29.

(DRAUGAS, 1/13/94)

There are presently nine Lithuanian Catholic parishes in Canada: in Toronto, Mississauga, Hamilton, London, St. Catherines, Delhi, Windsor (all in Ontario), and two in Montreal, PQ: Our Lady Gate of Dawn (Ausros Vartai) and St. Casimir's.

(DARBININKAS, 1/14/94)

According to statistics reported for 1992; 3,344 Lithuanians died of accidental causes, and another 5,000 became invalids. 1,500 persons committed suicide, and an estimated ten times that many attempted suicide. Such numbers (of suicides) have not occurred ever before in Lithuania's

history. These and other statistics were presented by Lithuania's Health Department at a press conference. The theme of the conference was "The Problems of Trauma and Their Resolution" ("Traumatizmo problema ir jos sprendimai"). Presenters called the situation catastrophic. Their primary focus to help stem the tide is to create programs of suicide prevention at the national level. Physicians also mentioned the influence of alcohol—at this time it is estimated that there are 10,000 alcoholics in Lithuania, and many deaths are caused by mixtures of alcohol substitutes and surrogates. The "typical" suicidal person in Lithuania is a middle-aged male from a small town or village, often a long-time alcoholic who hangs himself. Some say that almost 80% of the suicides among villagers are alcohol-related. Vilnius University Psychiatry Clinic Director Professor A. Dombinskis feels that the higher rates of suicide among people from the country can be attributed to the tearing down of traditions, migration, the loss of parental authority. Men have become socially weaker because of the unstable economy- they no longer can support their families.

(DRAUGAS 1/8 and 1/29/94)

The 50th anniversary of the tragic death of Antanas Smetona was commemorated by services at the Vilnius Cathedral Basilica and the Kaunas Cathedral Basilica. Antanas Smetona, the first and last president of Lithuania in the pre-World War II era, died January 9, 1944 in a fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

(DARBININKAS, 1-28-94)

10 students from Kaunas Technological University arrived in New York on Jan. 20th. The students will

study finance and banking at SUNY-Farmingdale for one year, thanks to the U.S. government's USAID and SUNY's funding, totaling \$350,000. Each student, who went through a selection process in Lithuania, will receive room and board, all course supplies, and a stipend. The students were met at Kennedy Airport by Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. New York regional president Kestutis Miklas and by representatives of SUNY-Farmingdale.

(DARBININKAS, 1-28-94)

Lithuania's government has sold a 3200 square meter plot to the People's Republic of China for its embassy. The land plot, located in the Zverynas area of Vilnius, is valued at \$31,000. Vilnius officials listed various plots of land in Zverynas and the city's center as possible sites for embassies. Their values range from \$23,000 to \$50,000.

(DRAUGAS, 1/14/94)

Purdue and Seton Hall played basketball January 9th in Lafayette, IN. The game was televised by CBS and featured two Lithuanians. Seton Hall's Arturas Karnisovas played on the Lithuanian team which won a bronze medal at the Olympic

Games in Barcelona. Playing for Purdue was freshman Paulius Gilvydis of Farmington Hills, MI. Purdue won the game 69-67.

Karnisovas earned 22 points and was selected (with Purdue's Glenn Robinson) as most valuable player. Paulius Gilvydis had a chance to talk to Arturas Karnisovas before the game.

(DRAUGAS, 1/13/94)

Birute Jasaitis, president of the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. Human Services Council has again been invited to be a member of

Chicago mayor Richard Daley's City

Community Development Advisory Committee. Her term will last two years.

(DARBININKAS, 1/21/94)

About one hundred of Lithuania's children have been adopted by overseas families. The babies and young

children are often from orphanages ("kudikiu ir vaiku globos namai").

Both healthy children, and those benefiting from healthcare overseas have been among the adoptees.

(DRAUGAS, 2/1/94)

SPORTS

Continued from page 15

fortunately, this year Sarunas was injured during an off-season practice game which left him out for the season. Raimundas Mazuolis is representing the Fort Lauderdale swim club professionally. In Toronto, Canada, he failed to set the new world record for 50 m. free style by 0.01 seconds (21.61 seconds). In the World Cup events, he defeated twice the Olympic champion Alexander Popov, once in Hong Kong and once in Peking.

Arturas Karnisovas, the Lithuanian Basketball Olympian, has been playing for the first division Seton Hall for the last three years. He is in his last year and there is a good possibility he will be drafted into the NBA. Other players playing in second or third division colleges are: Giedrius Aidietis in Monmouth College in New Jersey; Darius Taraila in Rowan College in Pennsylvania; Mindaugas Taminskas in Iona College in New York; and the Lithuanian Olympian Alvydas Pazdrzdis playing first division at McNeese University in Alabama. Several weeks ago, Pazdrzdis was selected as the player of the week for the South Land Conference.

There are also Lithuanian basketball players recruited for American high schools: Antanas Vilcinskas, Gintaras Valiuta and Sarunas Jaskaivevicius. Vilcinskas and Valiuta are playing for Mount Pleasant High School in North Carolina and because of their contribution, the school basketball standing improved from last to first place.

Lithuanian Sports News from the United States

To promote physical education among the Lithuanian-Americans, the North American Lithuanian Physical

Education and Sport Association (SALFASS) was established in 1950. For 44 years now, yearly championships have been held in Canada and the United States. Following is the 1994 sports calendar for the planned SALFASS championships:

Athletic Field	Age Group	Location	Date
Basketball	Men, Woman Junior 18 yrs.	Detroit	May 27-30
	Junior 15 yrs. and younger	Cleveland	April 23-24
	Senior 35+ yrs.	Hamilton	February 12-13
Volleyball	All	Detroit	May 27-30
Hockey	All	Detroit	May 27-30
Table Tennis	All	Detroit	May 27-30
Tennis	All	Detroit	May 27-30
Bowling	All	Detroit	May 27-30
Raquetball	All	Baltimore	April 16-17
Chess	Men	Chicago	April 16-17
Softball 3-pitch	All	Wasaga	August 27-28
Golf	All	Toronto	September 3-4
Track and Field	All	Toronto	September 10-11
Shooting			
Trap	All	Hamilton	May 14
Service Rifle	All	Cleveland	May 21
Hand Guns	All	Hamilton	September 17, 24.

The Lithuanian Athletic Club of New York celebrated their 90th anniversary. The commemoration ceremonies were held on November 6 and 7, 1993 at the Lithuanian Cultural Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. The club was incorporated in 1903 and is the oldest Lithuanian sports club in the world. Only SLA can claim longer existence than LAC among the Lithuanian organizations in the world.

Danute Bindokiene

Easter Traditions

As we begin Lent and await Easter, we thought it appropriate to reacquaint our readers with some Lithuanian customs and colorful folklore. The following is reprinted from Danutė Brazytė-Bindokienės book *Lithuanian Customs and Traditions* (written in Lithuanian and English) with permission from the author. The book, published by the Lithuanian World Community in 1989, updated and reprinted in 1993, is available through Draugas, where Ms. Bindokienė is Editor-in-Chief.

We will be printing excerpts from Ms. Bindokienės book from time to time.

Lent was viewed with great solemnity in Lithuania. People fasted, prayed much, avoided holding or attending any form of entertainment. No one would have dared to hold a wedding during Lent or dance at a party.

As Lent drew to a close, especially after Palm Sunday, preparations for Easter began at full speed. The last three days before Easter were considered especially important and even called "great". These were Holy Thursday (Didysis Ketvirtadienis), Good Friday (Didysis Penktadienis) and Holy Saturday (Didysis šeštadienis). Lending anything was avoided on these three days because life would later be unlucky: luck is lent away. On Holy Thursday, it is necessary to wash or bathe in a river, lake or pond: all blemishes, pimples and boils vanish. If that is impossible, one must at least wash the face with cold water outside at dawn: the skin will be free of pimples. Wash your face with snow to avoid sunburn, it will be beautiful and white. On Holy Thursday you must clean and wash not only yourself but the whole house, thereby making it easier to keep the house clean all year. If a person rises early, sweeps the rooms and pours the sweepings over his neighbor's fence, all uncleanness will pass to the neighbor. Pests (fleas, cockroaches) may be exterminated in a similar fashion: after sweeping the house, pour the dirt on the neighbor's property line and return home without looking back. All pests will disappear from the house.

On Good Friday, people conduct themselves in a serious manner, even children are forbidden to make noise because they will then be restless and loud all year. All forms of house cleaning cease because the dust can get into Jesus' eyes and He is already suffering so much on Good Friday.

Next summer's weather can be predicted on Holy Saturday. If the wind blows from the west, the summer will be rainy; a southern breeze means a warm summer; wind from the east brings a good harvest, while a north wind forecasts a cold, unpleasant summer.

People go to church on Holy Saturday to obtain blest fire and water. It is said that lighting a twig with blest fire and carrying it around the house will cause all snakes to depart from the vicinity. The water was kept as protection against evil spirits, storms and fire.

Homemakers prepared food for Easter on Holy Saturday, and later the entire family colored Easter eggs.

Easter eggs were colored by two methods:

- 1) the eggs were dyed and various designs were scratched onto them, and
- 2) the design was produced with wax.

The word for Easter, *Velykos*, has been borrowed from Belyorussian and means "important day." The word is very accurate because Easter was the year's most solemn feast in Lithuania. Easter is not only the feast of Christ's Resurrection, but also nature's awakening from winter's sleep.

The early Easter morn, just before dawn, abound with magical power. Much of this magic is concentrated in flowing water. Bathing in such water before sunrise prevents all boils, sores, rashes and other skin ailments. If it rains on Easter morning, it is necessary to stand bareheaded in the rain to ensure good growth. Small children who wanted to grow were reminded of this.

As the sun rises on Easter morning, it "dances" swaying from side to side and changing color: from green to blue, to red and then golden yellow. This phenomenon can be seen by rising before dawn and watching for the sun's first appearance on the horizon.

Everyone went to Resurrection services. If on the way you passed a woman, you'll have an accident. To avoid calamity it was necessary to turn around, return home and then take another road to church.

In Lithuania the Easter morning procession was usually conducted around the church. It was very solemn: church flags were held high, girls strewed flowers, the choir and all the people sang, alternating with a brass band, and the church bells pealed loudly. Three turns were made while singing the Lithuanians' favorite Easter hymn *Linksmą dieną prašvito* (A Happy Day Has Dawned for Us). After the services, a blessing was made over the Easter food which was arranged in baskets decorated with greens and placed on the altar-rails.

At the conclusion of the liturgy in church, the people hurried home. In fact, all large and small roads, every path was the scene of races: whoever arrived home first would be successful all year and would complete all work on time. Even persons walking tried to pass those ahead and reach home first. It is not surprising that accidents

happened during such races. Perhaps that is why it is said that a woman met on the road brings disaster (someone had to be blamed!).

At home, Easter breakfast was eaten. The meal began when the homemaker peeled a blest Easter egg, cut it and gave a piece to every member of the family. This was done so that peace and love would always reign within the family and everyone would live in harmony. Afterward, a variety of other dishes were consumed: meat, sausages, cakes. On Easter it was necessary to eat well and to satiety, to "recover from Lent" because of the fast all through Lent. If the area had poor families with no Easter food, their neighbors shared what they had and brought the disadvantaged families everything they need to be satisfied and happy.

Children hunted for hidden Easter eggs left them by the *Velyky Senelė* (Easter Granny) or *Velyky*. Bunnies who painted Easter eggs were also a familiar fixture, but they were only helpers for the *Velyky Senelė*. Very early Easter morning they loaded Easter eggs into a beautiful little pull cart pulled by a tiny swift horse. The *Velyky Senelė* used a sunbeam as a whip. Sometimes the bunnies themselves pulled the cart laden with Easter eggs.

A variety of games were played with Easter eggs. The simplest is an egg-breaking contest. Two players face off, each holding an Easter egg and hit each other's egg. The one whose egg remains intact is the winner. The egg is held in the fist so that only its tip protrudes. The other player hits it with the tip of his egg. If the egg breaks on the side, the impact was wrong and the owner of the broken egg is not considered the loser. The winner claims the broken egg. After the game the number of eggs won was tallied.

Another amusing Easter game was egg rolling. This was best done outdoors, but also could be played in a larger room. A trough is made from pieces of wood or bark to measure about 10 cm long and 15 cm wide (it can also be much longer). One end of the ramp is propped up to produce a downward incline, but not too steep. A small circle is drawn at the bottom of the slope for the playing field into which the eggs will roll. A low wall or enclosure may be built around the circle. When all the preparations are completed, the players begin the contest. Four to eight persons play. Each uses an egg of a different color to tell them apart. Eggs may also be marked in different ways. The egg is let down the incline. After one contestant finishes, the next rolls his egg aiming to reach the other's egg and tap it. If the egg hits the first one, its owner wins and takes the first egg. The eggs are rolled down the slope in turn. A contestant who wins an egg rolls out of turn until his egg fails to hit another. Another player then takes his egg from the circle and rolls it.

In addition to Lithuanian colored Easter eggs (*margučiai*), the traditional Easter morning brunch table usually includes baked ham and a variety of other cold foods. We hope the

following recipes will add to the joy of your Easter morning brunch:

"Velyky Boba" (Easter bread)

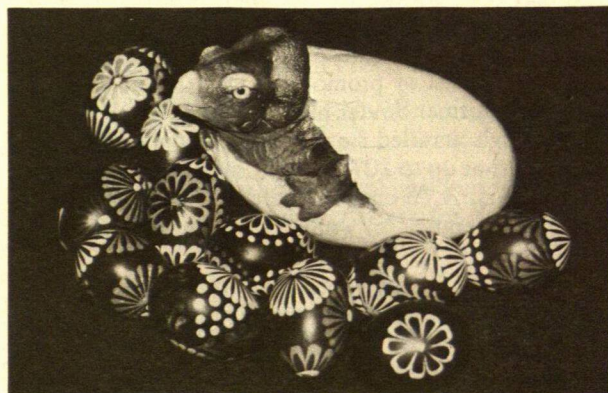
4 1/2 - 5 cups flour	9 egg yolks
1 1/2 c. milk	3/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 oz. yeast	1/2 c. melted butter
1/2 c cleaned sweet almonds (optional)	
1/2 cup raisins	1/2 tsp salt
1/2 tsp grated orange peel	

Warm the milk, add 2-3 cups of flour, diluted yeast, mix and let stand to rise. Cream egg yolks with the sugar until light in color, add the remaining flour, salt and orange peel. Mix well and add to the risen dough. Dough should not stick - if necessary, add a little more flour. Add warm, melted butter, raisins and slivered almonds (if desired). Mix well and put in a warm place to rise until about double its size. Prepare baking pans by greasing with butter and lightly flouring. (Large coffee cans may be used as baking pans to get the desired tall shape). Beat dough well or knead again and pour into prepared baking pans to 1/3 of their content. Let rise again. When the dough rises to 2/3 of the pan, carefully put it into the oven (350) for about one hour. When done, remove from the oven and let stand in the baking pan until completely cool. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Dana's Traditional Beet-Potato Salad (Mišrainė)

6 large potatoes	3-4 hard-boiled eggs
1-2 cans beets	3/4 cup mayonnaise
1 small jar of pickles	3/4 cup sour cream
1 8 oz. pkg frozen peas	

Boil, peel and dice potatoes. Dice the beets, pickles and eggs. Add to potatoes. Add thawed peas. Mix mayo and sour cream together and add to potato mixture. Season with salt and pepper to taste.



An Easter surprise... or Vladimir Zhirinovskiy hatching from an egg laid by Boris Yeltsin during the Russian elections.

Joe Brazauskas

Lithuania in the News

Radioactive Leak at Ignalina

Wire services reported another breakdown at the Ignalina nuclear power plant, 35 miles (60 kilometers) northeast of Vilnius on February 25, 1994. Radioactive steam leaked out, contaminating an unknown area, after one of the plant's two operating reactors malfunctioned. The Ignalina plant is similar in design to Ukraine's Chernobyl nuclear power station that experienced a disastrous failure in 1986.

Repairs are expected to take two weeks. Plant director Viktor Shevaldin was quoted by Polish television as saying this was the third such incident this year. A reactor rod system failure shut the plant down for several days in January. The head of Lithuania's State Nuclear Energy Inspectorate sought to downplay the event, claiming it wasn't significant enough to warrant attention from the International Atomic Energy Agency. He indicated the shutdown was an option that was exercised during a period of low demand and in advance of a routine shutdown for inspection scheduled in March.

The two operating reactors at Ignalina, out of four built there, supply 80% of the domestically produced electricity in Lithuania, much of which is sold to the Russian enclave at Kaliningrad.

Lithuanian ecological groups have demanded a complete shutdown of the plant, saying it poses the danger of large-scale catastrophe. Rightwing opposition groups allege that the breakdowns are the result of sabotage of the mostly Russian technical staff.

(Compiled from reports by Agence France-Presse Int'l, UPI and Reuters)

Tobacco Advertising Focuses on East Europe

Inter Press Service International News highlighted a report by the World Health Organization (WHO) that the Western tobacco industry is seeking to boost flagging sales in the West by promoting cigarettes in the countries of the former Soviet bloc.

Although detailed statistics are unavailable, WHO estimates that up to 20% of adult women in Estonia are now smokers. A "Women's Health Profile" compiled for WHO's conference on women's health in Central and Eastern Europe, pointed out that between 1987 and 1992, smoking among women had increased for all age groups except for those between 55 and 64. According to the Tobacco and Health unit of WHO, smoking-related illnesses now account for more than 40 percent of deaths among men in Poland and ten percent among women.

WHO officials blame the increases on Western to-

bacco multinationals which, hit by smoking bans, health warnings and declining sales in western markets, are attempting to increase their market share in the former communist bloc. While most tobacco advertising was banned under communism, millions of dollars are now being spent to lure new smokers with symbols of "freedom, rebellion, luxury and fashion." WHO is encouraging East and Central European countries to adopt more restrictive laws on tobacco. Romania has reportedly already banned tobacco advertising and Latvia has finalized a draft law on the subject.

As a sidelight, Reuters reports that Kraft Jacobs Suchard, a unit of the U.S.-based Philip Morris Cos. Inc., has invested more than \$220 million in Eastern Europe focusing on the cheese, coffee and confectionery business in the region. Among its many acquisitions last year was the Lithuanian chocolate company, Kaunas. Philip Morris also bought and developed a cigarette factory at Klaipeda, but returns have been low due to competition from less expensive cigarettes smuggled into the country illegally. As a result, cigarettes made in Lithuania are used by Philip Morris to pay workers in Kazakhstan.

Adamkus Reappointed EPA Chief in the Midwest

Valdas V. Adamkus, a 23-year veteran and administrator of the six-state U.S. EPA Region 5 since 1981, has been officially reappointed to his post for an unprecedented third term. This reappointment makes Adamkus the only EPA executive who has held the top two regional jobs for the entire 23 years of the agency's existence. He has served as deputy regional administrator from 1971 to 1981.

Adamkus will continue to serve as U.S. chairman of the Great Lakes Water Quality Board, an advisory body of the American-Canadian International Joint Commission, and as manager of EPA's Great Lakes National Program.

Adamkus holds the Distinguished Executive Presidential Rank Award — the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a civil servant. He also holds EPA's highest award — the Gold Medal for Exceptional Service — and EPA's first Fitzhugh Green Award for outstanding contributions to international environmental protection.

Adamkus has a B.S. in civil engineering from IIT and honorary Ph.D.'s from University of Vilnius in Lithuania and Calumet College of St. Joseph in Indiana. He has been active in Lithuanian-American circles his entire life, and last year was campaign advisor for the unsuccessful bid for the Lithuanian presidency by former Lithuanian ambassador to the U.S., Stasys Lozoraitis.

The Lithuanian-born executive, who is fluent in five languages, lives with his wife, Alma, in the Chicago suburb of Hinsdale.

Lithuania and its Neighbors

Polish and Lithuanian officials completed work on a treaty of cooperation and friendly relations after five rounds of talks and a year of negotiations. Although Lithuania had originally demanded that language in the preamble of the treaty condemn the 1920 invasion of the Vilnius region and its annexation by Poland, both sides finally agreed on text that avoided referring to any dates or historical figures. Although not yet confirmed, it is expected that Polish President Lech Walesa will come to Vilnius for a signing ceremony with the Lithuanian president, possible as early as March.

Walesa traveled to Riga in February to sign a friendship and security declaration with Latvia. While in Riga, the Polish president emphasized the need for the speedier withdrawal of Russian troops remaining in Estonia and Latvia. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has proposed a summit with his Latvian counterpart in order to resolve not only the withdrawal of Russian troops, but the status and treatment of Latvia's large ethnic Russian minority. Russia has also offered to pay Latvia \$2 million per year in rent to continue using a key radar station at Skrunda. Latvia's compromise on the radar station, which would mean retaining some Russian troops, came in response to pressure from Western Europe and the United States.

Estonia, which also has several thousand Russian troops and a sizable Ethnic Russian population, called on the United Nations to press Russia to condemn the 1940 Soviet annexation and ensuing "genocide" in the Baltic state. Relations between Russia and Estonia are especially tense following reports that a Russian military post was attacked and a sentry post set afire. There were no reports of injuries but masked gunmen forced a Russian officer and sergeant to lie face down in snow while the armed attack was carried out.

While in Latvia, Lech Walesa also called for international discussion of the Russian military presence in Kaliningrad, the Russian enclave sandwiched between Poland and Lithuania on the Baltic coast. Approximately 900,000 Russians live in Kaliningrad, of which over 200,000 are Russian troops.

Meanwhile, on February 23, Lithuania's Foreign Minister Povilas Gilys protested to Moscow after a Russian military train carrying troops and equipment crossed Lithuanian territory without permission. The train carried armored vehicles and Russian servicemen. Although it is not clear when this event took place, it is only the latest of repeated failures by Moscow to observe transit regulations. Deputy Foreign Minister Albinas Januska told journalists such incidents could impede the signing of an agreement on military transit rights across Lithuania, since the violations indicate Russian would not observe terms of such an agreement.

Since all three Baltic republics have signed NATO's "Partnership for Peace" plan, as have many other former Soviet bloc satellites and republics, pledges of assistance have been made by Eupropean nations. Denmark announced a four-part program that comprises training, technical assistance, joint exercises and liaison with NATO headquarters. Danish foreign minister Niels Helveg Peterson has said that joint Baltic-Danish military exercises would be conducted in the Baltic Sea once a new joint Baltic peacekeeping battalion has been formed by the three republics within the next eighteen months. The battalion would be put at the disposal of the United Nations for international peacekeeping tasks.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd announced that Britain would also participate in training the Baltic military in a way that would help put the Baltic states on their feet militarily and might serve as another step toward full NATO membership. Hurd made his announcement after meeting all three Baltic foreign ministers following their trilateral meeting in the Latvian coastal resort of Jurmala. He maintained that the Balts "have a right to build up their forces as they wish. The idea that the Baltics are a danger to anyone else cannot be seriously entertained."

(Compiled from reports by Agence France-Presse Int'l, UPI and Reuters)

Obituary: Ann Wigmore

Ann Wigmore, a pioneer in the holistic health movement, died in a fire at her home in Boston, Massachusetts on February 16, according to report by the Associated Press. Born in Lithuania in 1904, Wigmore brought her knowledge of a simple diet and herbal remedies when she came to the United States. She prescribed a regimen of exercise, healthy diet and herbal and other natural remedies. She also emphasized a positive attitude in maintaining good health and curing disease. She opened the Hippocrates Heath Institute in 1963 and the Ann Wigmore Foundation in 1986. Wigmore lectured in the U.S., Canada and Europe and wrote 25 books. Her most popular titles were "Be Your Own Doctor," "The Hippocrates Diet and Health Program" and "Why Suffer?"

Media Alert

Those BRIDGES readers whose children receive the magazine **Surprises** ("Fun Activities for Kids & Parents") should pay special attention to the January/February 1994 issue. In it, on page 30, starts the "Around the World" section, which in this issue features Russia. While this would have been a good opportunity for that magazine's publisher and editors to show children the changes that have taken place since the collapse of the Soviet Union, they chose instead to show a map of the U.S.S.R., labeled as such, with the former Soviet Bor-

ders. There aren't even any markings to delineate the former republics!

The text accompanying the map is fairly innocuous, although one line, "There are over 100 languages in the Russian Federation, but Russian is the official language and is taught in all schools," seems lifted from a chauvinistic primer on the glories of the Soviet Empire. The fact that Czecho-

slovakia, printed as a single name, is shown on the map locating north of Poland raises the suspicion that the editor simply didn't do any homework on this.

Although such errors are less frequent these days (and certainly not usually so glaring), they still occur and should still attract our notice. If you come across any you feel need attention, pass them on to this edi-

tor. Be specific as to the name of the publication, date of issue, page number, and so forth. Include information on the author or publisher so that an appropriate letter can be written and, if it's serious enough, for publication in **BRIDGES** so that other readers can respond as well.

Lithuanian Heritage Camp at Neringa

Mid-February snow storms and sub-zero weather makes summer all the more wished for. The English language Lithuanian Heritage Camp session at NERINGA, West Brattleboro, Vermont is scheduled for July 3-16 for children ages 7-16 years. New registrations are welcome.

1994 is a jubilee summer for Camp Neringa. For 25 years, Camp Neringa has been providing a meaningful, educational, cultural, personality-building and spiritual strengthening experience for children of Lithuanian descent.

For more information about Lithuanian Heritage Camp for children (July 3-16) or Family Week at Camp Neringa (August 14-21) write to:

NERINGA
600 Liberty Highway
Putnam, CT 06260



Students of Lithuanian heritage enjoy dancing Lithuanian folk dances.

Lithuanian Language Course at Camp Dainava

A one week Lithuanian language course will be offered this summer, from July 17-24 at Camp Dainava, in Manchester, MI. This course is geared for beginners and intermediate students of Lithuanian.

Experienced instructors will present the Lithuanian language, and expose students to Lithuanian literature, songs and folk dances.

Whether you'd like to start learning Lithuanian, or wish to refresh your knowledge of Lithuanian, this course is for you...

For information and applications contact:

Mr. Bronius Krokys
1124 Hedgerow Lane
Philadelphia, PA
19115-4835
Tel.: (215) 671-0397



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Dr. Marija Gimbutas Dies at 73; Archeologist with Feminist View

Dr. Marija Gimbutas, an author and archeologist, died on Feb.2 in Los Angeles. Dr. Gimbutas has written 20 books and more than 200 articles on European prehistory and folklore. Dr. Gimbutas, a native of Vilnius, received degrees from Vilnius University and a doctorate in archeology from Tubingen University in Germany. She immigrated to the US in 1949. After conducting post-graduate research at Harvard University, Dr. Gimbutas joined the U.C.L.A. faculty in 1963 and taught European archeology there until her retirement in 1989.

Dr. Gimbutas was known for her controversial theories stating that a prehistoric European society existed, where the ways of life centered around women. Her interpretation was based on research in paleo-linguistics, Paleolithic archeology and mythology. Dr. Gimbutas was considered an authority on the prehistoric incursions of Indo-European speaking people into Europe and how they changed society there. Among her books, the more noteworthy are "Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe" (1974), "The Language of the Goddess" (1989), "The Civilization of the Goddess" (1991), and of special interest to our readers "The Balts" (1963).

Although Dr. Gimbutas' theories stirred controversy, she was well known and respected among her colleagues. Her theories gained new importance in the age of feminism, when they offered an "imaginative alternative to male-centered explanations".

From articles in The New York Times, February 4, 1994 and the Los Angeles Times, Feb.5, 1994

BRIDGES

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN NEWS JOURNAL

Volume 18, No. 1 JANUARY / FEBRUARY 1994 \$2.50 per Copy

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