

# bridges



may 2009

L I T H U A N I A N   A M E R I C A N   N E W S   J O U R N A L

## BRIDGES

Lithuanian American News Journal  
USPS 017131 – Published 10 times per year  
(Jan./Feb. & Jul./Aug. combined).

Address of publication is:

**LAC, Inc./BRIDGES,**  
3906 Lakeview Dr., Racine, WI. 53403

**BRIDGES**  
is the official publication of the  
Lithuanian American Community, Inc.

### National Executive Board

2715 E. Allegheny Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19134  
Tel: 800- 625 -1170  
Fax: 856-428-6014

E-mail: Lithuanian USA@yahoo.com

### BRIDGES Consultants

Jeanne Dorr Editor  
Gema Kreivenas Art Director/Production  
Rimas Gedeika Treasurer  
Lithuanian American Community, Inc., &  
Subscription Manager.

### THE INFORMATION CENTER FOR HOMECOMING LITHUANIANS

Collects & provides information from Lithuania.

Copyright ©2007 Lithuanian American Community, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of the publication may be reproduced without written permission of the publisher. All statements & opinions, including product claims, are those of the organization/advertiser making those statements or claims. The publisher does not adopt, or put forth, any such statement or claim as his own, & any such statement or claim does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publisher.

Address all editorial correspondence to:

### BRIDGES

Jeanne Dorr  
4 Shrewsbury Yard  
Riverton, NJ 08077-1038

E-Mail: Jeanneshalna@aol.com

For subscription & advertising  
information, please contact:

### LAC, Inc./BRIDGES,

Rimas Gedeika  
78 Mark Twain Dr.  
Hamilton Sq., NJ 08690

Subscription rate is \$20.00 annually, 2 full years  
for \$38.00 (US Mail serviced subscribers).  
Subscriptions to other addresses are (US \$35.00),  
payable in advance (US funds). Periodicals postage  
paid at Racine, WI & additional locations.

Contact us on the Internet at:

<http://www.lithuanian-american.org>

Postmaster: Send any address correction  
&/or changes to

### LAC, Inc./BRIDGES,

78 Mark Twain Dr.  
Hamilton Sq., NJ 08690

## in this issue

2

### editorial

Letter from the Editor  
*Jeanne Dorr*

4

### mother's day

*The Memory Box*  
*Jeanne Dorr*

6

### heritage

Lithuanian Cemetery  
in Roslyn, WA

6

### trivia

*Submitted by*  
*Edward Shakalis*

7

### reflections

The Sisters Of  
Saint Casimir...  
Daughters Of Mother Maria  
*Rev. Peter Burkauskas*

8

### cultural

GRANDIS  
Celebrates Its  
50th Anniversary  
*Ramunė Kubilius*

10

### tradition

JBANC 2009  
CONFERENCE

11

### sports

BEISBOLAS LIETUVOJE:  
*Will Gordon*

12

### photo album

MARIJAMPOLE,  
LITHUANIA

14

### cultural

Wonders of  
Lithuania and  
Lithuanians  
*Gražina Kriaučiūnas*

18

### education

Becoming  
Lithuanian  
*Ann Petrolinias*

20

### news and views

*Jeanne Dorr*

21

### folktale

*The Swallows And*  
*The Hawk*

*Gloria O'Brien*

22

### calendar

\*Cover: *The photo of the interior of the new cathedral in  
Vilkaviškis, Lithuania and the photos below are by  
Antanas Krusinskas of Churchville, PA.*



# The Memory Box

I think that each of us, far back in our minds, keeps a box of memories. I noticed as time moves on that often my memories come back more often and in more detail. It is some of these memories I would like to share with you.

*Last year I wrote an article, "Mama and Her Aprons", a tribute to my grandmother.*

I never envisioned the reaction so many of you would have to this article. You were so kind in sharing your own personal thoughts about your mothers and grandmothers. It seems I opened the floodgates, not only to my own memories, but to yours as well. One reader wrote that she didn't know her grandmother, but if she did, she hoped she would be just like Mama.

Mama was my beloved grandmother, Ona Vilkaitė who left Lithuania in the late 1800's as a young woman, settled in Scranton, PA and met and married my grandfather, Jurgis Salna (Shalna) who was a coal miner. By the standards of those days they had a small family, two sons and two daughters. Three of the children graduated from high school while the older daughter, at the age of thirteen left school to work in a handkerchief factory so that the "boys" and her younger sister could earn their diplomas. My aunt, who was also my Godmother, never resented the fact that she made a huge sacrifice so that others could benefit.

Now back to Mama. She gave me many important gifts, none of them costing money. Most importantly she gave me the gift of herself and the gift of time. She never made me feel like a pest and believe me, when I think back, I always needed her attention. She was never too busy and time never seemed to matter to her. In the large upstate Pennsylvania kitchen there was a small shelf over the kitchen table that held the ever faithful "Big Ben" clock, but she never let the clock rule her day. I can still remember the comforting ticking of that clock.

## **The Kitchen**

*Many memories of Mama are centered around the kitchen.*

The little room that housed the sink was a separate room from the kitchen as was the pantry. The pantry held two big bins; one with white flour and the other with rye flour. This is where the dishes were stored. I don't think there were two plates that matched. When I watch some of the home remod-



*Jeanne (age 4) and beloved grandmother*

eling shows on television I have to chuckle at the demands for rows of expensive cabinets and granite countertops. Mama had no kitchen cabinets and forget the granite counter tops because she had no counters. Everything was done on the kitchen table with its oilcloth covering. If she thought the oilcloth might get damaged then newspapers were spread on top of it. But yet the most delicious meals came out of that kitchen. The apple pies still make my mouth water.

The kitchen didn't have a radio but she kept herself happy all day by humming, singing and praying. Dinner was started early in the day because it simmered for hours. These

houses didn't need air fresheners. The cooking, baking and fresh air from the opened windows provided everything that was needed. Need a chicken for dinner- just go out to the backyard and get one. Fresh vegetables and herbs - same place as the chickens. No problem if it's winter; down a few steps into the cellar and shelves and shelves of canned fruits and vegetables awaited you. While you were down there don't forget the crocks with the sauerkraut and the crocks with the pickles. How about kielbasa? Some steps in the opposite directions up to the third floor or attic would find smoked sausages hanging on an extended broom stick. The kitchen held two stoves; a big black coal stove and a smaller gas stove.

The ice box was on the back porch. The ice man was like Hercules as he lifted the huge blocks of ice with tongs. But then the big day arrived and Mama finally consented to the idea of an electric refrigerator which would be proudly placed in the kitchen. But this was not without apprehension and for many years she held on to the ice box... just in case. The refrigerator had an inside freezer that probably held two ice cube trays and little else. But no one, and I mean no one, was permitted to defrost this valuable item in her kitchen except my aunt's husband. This was, after all, a man's job which was performed religiously every Saturday morning while the rest of us looked on in awe.

## **The Bedroom**

The bedroom was for sleeping. The family slept upstairs while Mama's room was off the kitchen. There was no central heat so once you went to bed you wanted to be sure you stayed there. No drinking anything at night. Who needed to go downstairs to the bathroom when the indoor winter temperatures were probably hovering around the freezing mark?

Once your feet hit the hot water bottle you were there to stay for the night. She never changed her mind about central heating and the house never had it until after she died. She just didn't trust it not to catch fire or blow up.

Mama literally went to bed with the chickens and woke with them. Why waste good daylight by staying in bed when you could be productive? Mama's bedroom had a mystique about it for me. Both my father and I were born in that room, in her bed, on 11-18. Mama's house number - 1118!

### *Cleaning Time*

The heavy cleaning was done twice a year, spring and fall. There was no such thing as a "dust cloth". This was really a rag. It could not be mended one more time, there was no room for even one more stitch to save it. The broom was wrapped in a sparkling clean rag and the all the walls and ceilings were cleaned. Too bad for any small spider that might get in Mama's way while she was moving forward. She might as well have worn a white glove as she inspected each job she finished. The lace curtains were taken down, washed and taken out to dry on contraptions in the back yard. Here they were stretched out and attached to little nails until they dried. By today's standards it looked like a device used for torture. I can't quite remember if the curtains were starched before or after but they had enough starch to get up and walk away on their own.

The rugs were taken outside and beaten without mercy with a metal rug beater. Heaven help the odd piece of dust that might dare to linger in that rug.

Mama was by no means perfect, but I rarely can remember her getting angry. But she did have a stubborn streak as wide as the Grand Canyon. Once she had her mind fixed on something that was it. It was useless to try to make her think in another direction. I'm sure she missed her homeland, her parents and her siblings but she rarely spoke of them.

She suffered some bad times. Money was always a problem for the families of the coalminers and our family was no exception. She knew how to stretch a dollar by walking to town, several miles, to save the nickel streetcar fare.

My father was her youngest child and for several years she held him day and night while the doctors were mystified at his illness. There was no money for specialists. But somehow Mama got her miracle and he recovered. Many years later her only grandson was bedridden for several years and again her heart ached every day as the rosary beads became worn out. And again, she got her miracle.

Mama was no stick in the mud. She loved to sing and enjoyed toe tapping music. When my cousin was married Mama was too sick to travel to Massachusetts to the wedding. But at the time she thought they were entering the church, she insisted that she and my aunt share a "a little sip",

when she figured the marriage ceremony was completed they had another "little sip" and when she worked out the hour they should be toasting the bride and groom at the reception, they had their third "sip" so they could also toast the bride and groom.

One thing that Mama changed her mind about was the television set. We finally wore her down since we had to be the only holdouts in the entire city of Scranton. Then came the day the television was delivered and set up in the front room (parlor). This in itself was a minor miracle since the door to that room was never opened except on holidays and for very important company. In spite of all her earlier protests Mama became addicted. Every night when her work was done she sat down on one of the "good" chairs to watch her programs. The only problem was that one of us had to be with her at all times to translate. And remember the winter temperatures? Good heavens, it was cold in that room in the winter. She loved "I Love Lucy" and would laugh and laugh. Lawrence Welk was also a favorite, but Arthur Godfrey seemed to scare her; especially when they showed a close up. I think it was because she dozed off and awoke to a close up scene. At this point her bedtime changed and she stayed up an hour or two later.

She never read me fairy tales from a fancy book, I don't think she was able to read. But she sat with me and told me the most wonderful stories, not of princesses or princes, or toads turning into princes, but rather of her life when she was young girl living on a farm in Lithuania. She never lamented the fact that she left her parents with no chance of returning to her homeland. As the young people say today, "it is, what it is."

She raised a productive family and insisted that they vote in every election. She never complained and was grateful for the opportunities her children were given. But in all honesty - we all stood on the shoulders of those who sacrificed so much for us and gave up their families and their homeland.

I promised to finish the story of Mama in this issue, but of course, I didn't because I realized that Mama's story can never be finished. It has no end and time cannot erase it. The memory box will always be full.

Almost fifty years after her death I still find myself thinking, "Wouldn't Mama love to see this or hear that?" But I know she's watching over us at all times.

I want to thank my cousin Tony Shalna. His memories helped me jog my own. Tony lives in Massachusetts and we have been reminiscing about Mama since last year's article. And what wonderful experiences we've shared.

*Jeanne Dorr*

*Jeanne Dorr is the Editor of Bridges and is a member of the Board of Directors of Lithuanian Orphan Care, a branch of the Human Services Council of the Lithuanian American Community, Inc.*

# Wonders of Lithuania and Lithuanians

In 2001 the world was invited to select Seven Wonders of the World. On July 7, 2007 during a big ceremony in Lisbon, Portugal, the results of nominations and voting, lasting six years were announced. The winners were: Great Wall of China, Petra, Christ the Redeemer, Machu Picchu, Chichen Itza, Roman Colosseum, Taj Mahal, and honorary candidate – Great Pyramid. Although the nomination was world-wide, Lithuania did not submit anything as if it had nothing that could surprise and impress the world.

Half a year later, on October 5, 2007, dr. Romualdas Kriauciūnas, in an editorial in “Draugas” Lithuanian daily newspaper, invited readers to nominate Seven Wonders of Lithuania. In a short time sixty one entries were received and published on November 17. The top seven were:



**Hill of the Crosses (Kryžių kalnas)** situated about ten miles from Šiauliai. It is about 180 feet long and about 150 feet wide. This place is a place of healing. The first crosses were erected after the 1831 uprising of Lithuanians against Russia’s tsarist government, to honor those who died fighting for freedom. In time more crosses were erected after the 1863 rebellion. During the Soviet occupation this place was a form of passive resistance against atheistic Communism. The Communists repeatedly bulldozed the area, burning the wooden crosses and melting down metal ones for scrap. But the crosses were always there. At one time, in order not to attract the attention of the Soviets, people cut the crosses out of sod on the hill. Another time they arranged pebbles and stones in

the form of crosses.

After the political change in 1988 the status changed completely. It gained world fame after Pope John Paul II visited and offered Mass here on September 7, 1993. Pilgrims come from all over the world to pray and leave a cross. Today the crosses number over 100,000. There is no one buried here.



**Trakai Island Castle (Trakų pilis).** This medieval island castle is located on the shores of Lake Galvė, situated about 17 miles west of Vilnius. The construction was begun in the 14th century by Grand Duke Kęstutis and completed by his son Vytautas the Great. Trakai was one of the main centers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The castle suffered major damage during various attacks. In the 17th century it was severely damaged again and gradually fell into disrepair.

Major reconstruction work on the castle began after World War II and was finished in 1961. Today it is a major tourist attraction, and houses a museum.



**Kernavė** is known for its historic hillfort mounds (piliakalnis) and is believed to be the first seat of government of Lithuania. It was the capital of Grand Duke Traidenis in 1279. In 1390 Teutonic knights burned the town and the castle. Today it is a treasure trove for archeologists and is called the “Troy of Lithuania.”



**Neringos kopos.** The Curian spit (Kuršių pusiasalis) is a narrow sand peninsula about 60 miles in length that divides the Curian lagoon from the Baltic Sea. It is comprised of natural dune ridges. Before World War II an attempt was made to control the sifting sand by planting grass and flowers on the dunes. Today the result is fantastic: white sandy beaches, dunes, flowers, blue sea and blue sky.



**Old Town of Vilnius (Vilniaus senamiestis),** one of the largest surviving medieval old towns in Northern Europe, has an area of 887 acres. The oldest part of the Lithuania’s capital today is a place where some of Europe’s greatest architectural styles – gothic, renaissance, baroque and neoclassical can be seen. One of the most elaborate architectural complexes is the Vilnius University which occupies an entire section of the Old Town and has 13 courtyards with St. Johns’ gothic church. Other landmarks include the Presidential Palace, Radziwiłł Palace, Vilnius Castle Complex, St. Anne’s Church, Vilnius Cathedral in Cathedral Square, Gate of Dawn, Monument of Three Crosses, National Museum of Lithuania, Lithuanian National Drama Theatre and many others.



**Gediminas Tower (Gedimino pilis)** situated on the Gediminas Hill is all that remains of the Upper Castle. The first fortification here was built of wood in the 9th century. Later in the 10th century a wooden castle was built. When Gediminas designated Vilnius as the capital of Lithuania, this castle was improved and expanded. The Teutonic Knights repeatedly attacked the castle to no avail. After these Knights were defeated at the battle of Grunvald (Lithuanian: Žalgiris mušis) in 1410, the castle was rebuilt and fortified by Vytautas the Great. In 1655 the Russian army invaded Vilnius. More than ten thousand Vilnius residents were killed, fire raged for 17 days and the castle finally fell for the first time in its history. Although later an attempt was made to restore it, it was never quite the same and was abandoned.

The present Tower is the site from which occupying forces flew their flag. In October of 1988 the Lithuanian tri-color, forbidden by the Soviet regime for forty five years, replaced the Soviet flag, and has been flying proudly ever since.



**Gate of Dawn (Aušros vartai)** is one of nine city gates built into the fortification of the city of Vilnius. In the 16th century city gates often had religious artifacts intended to guard the city and bless the travelers. This specific picture is painted on wood, artist unknown, and is deemed miraculous. A chapel was built over the gate to enshrine the picture. Thousands of pilgrims come from

neighboring countries to pray to the Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of Mercy and leave a votive candle in thanksgiving for a cure, a blessing received, a prayer answered. During the Soviet occupation, cars were encouraged to drive through this gate, but the Chapel was not closed down. After the reinstatement of independence, the passage of cars was blocked. On September 4, 1993 Pope John Paul II recited the Rosary at this Chapel.

Half a year after these wonders were published, on June 25, the readers of "Draugas" were invited to vote for Seven Wonders of Lithuanian achievement in the United States. When the results were in, three tied for first place, two for second place and three for third place. So, we have Eight Wonders of Lithuanians Abroad. And they are:

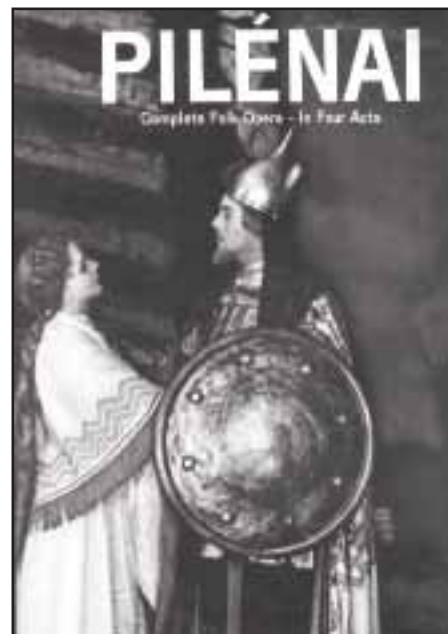
**"Draugas"**. The only Lithuanian daily newspaper published abroad. It is also the oldest continuously published Lithuanian language newspaper anywhere in the world. It was founded as a weekly Roman Catholic paper and published its first edition on July 25, 1909, in Wilkes-Barre, PA. In 1916 it relocated to Chicago IL, and has been published daily, except Sundays and, more recently, Mondays. During the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, the newspaper served as a voice of independent Lithuania. On a daily basis it published the "Chronicles of the Catholic Church" information of the persecution of Catholics under the Soviet regime, smuggled out of Lithuania.

Today it contains twelve pages of political, religious, scientific, economic, and public interest articles, announcements, and paid advertising. The Saturday supplement features Art, Literature and Science sections. This year "Draugas" is celebrating its 100 year jubilee!

**Lithuanian Foundation (Lietuvių Fondas)**. Although the idea of having a foundation to support Lithuanian culture existed, an article by dr. Antanas Razma "A Million Dollar Fund for Lithuanian Needs", published in "Draugas" in 1960, brought the idea to fruition. The fund was officially established in 1962 and is a community-based financial/cultural institution. The income from the capital

supports various Lithuanian educational, cultural, scientific and youth activities. By the end of 2008, more than fourteen million dollars has been distributed for various Lithuanian activities. To date, the principal is over fifteen million dollars.

**Lithuanian Encyclopedia (Lietuvių enciklopedija)**. During Lithuanian Independence between the two World Wars, several attempts were made to publish an encyclopedia in the Lithuanian language. One was abandoned due to lack of funds; another was interrupted due to the breakout of World War II. But the idea was revived in the United States and Juozas Kapočius organized the editorial team. Between 1953 and 1966, they published the 35-volume Lietuvių enciklopedija in the Lithuanian language. Two volumes of supplements were published later, one in 1969 and another in 1965. To fully comprehend what a monumental achievement this was, bear in mind that most of their material and sources were left behind in Lithuania and were not available due to the Iron Curtain. However, it remains the largest Lithuanian encyclopedia ever printed.



**Lithuanian Opera Company of Chicago (Lietuvių opera)** was founded by Lithuanian emigrants in 1956 and presents operas in Lithuanian. It celebrated its Golden Anniversary in 2006 by presenting

the Lithuanian opera “Pilėnai” where stage sets were brought over from Lithuanian Opera House in Vilnius.

**Institute of Lithuanian Studies (Lituaništikos institutas).** It was founded in the United States in 1951. Its primary purpose was to research and preserve Lithuanian culture. The Institute consists of the following divisions: Lithuanian Language, Literature, Ethnography, Lithuanian Prehistory, History, Geography, and Lithuanian American History. It is registered in the State of Illinois as a non-profit corporation.

**Monuments.** This category pertains to impressive architectural structures and monuments. Among those mentioned were numerous Lithuanian Catholic churches and the Šiluva Chapel in the Basilica of the national Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington DC. Also noted were the Lithuanian World Center (Lemont IL), The Youth Center (Chicago IL), The Lithuanian Plaza complex (Chicago IL) consisting of the St. Casimir’s Convent, Maria High School, the Nativity of B.V. Mary Church, the Holy Cross Hospital, and a monument to Darius and Girėnas. The two Lithuanian Cemeteries in Chicago (St. Casimir’s and Lithuanian National) complete the list.

**Lithuanian Youth Camp Dainava (Dainavos stovykla)** opened its doors in summer of 1957 and three years ago celebrated its 50th anniversary. Camp Dainava consists of boys’ and girls’ dorms with seventy beds each, a large

dinning hall with a modern kitchen, a winterized building for seventy campers, with a hall/chapel and administrative offices. It covers 226 acres that include ten acre spring-fed lake Spiglys with a beach and a beach pavilion as well as kitchen facilities that are used for special occasions such as the annual picnic.

During the summer the camp is in constant use by different Lithuanian groups. During off season smaller groups converge on the winterized building for special seminars, retreats, conferences and workshops. The tranquil and beautiful setting is conducive to contemplation, friendship, creative dialogue and spiritual as well as physical renewal.

**Lithuanian Saturday Schools (Lietuviškos mokyklos).** With the influx of thousands of Lithuanians to the United States after the Second World War, the first concern for parents was the upkeep of Lithuanian culture and language. Thus by the early fifties of the last century every large center of Lithuanian immigrants, such as Boston and Worcester MA, New York NY, Philadelphia, PA, Cleveland OH, Detroit and Grand Rapids MI, Chicago IL, Los Angeles LA, had a Saturday school. Since many immigrants were teachers, the only problem was to find facilities and books, which were soon overcome. Thus on Saturdays, Lithuanian children went to school to study Lithuanian grammar, language, history, literature, geography and music. Today, third generation of

Lithuanian children attend these same schools to keep in touch with their heritage.

Although the above listed received the most votes, many other notable achievements were submitted. Thus honorary mention should be given to the Lithuanian Youth camps Neringa and Rakas, Balzekas Museum in Chicago, IL, Lithuanian Folk Dance and Song festivals, and various charity organizations helping Lithuanians here and in Lithuania.

Looking over this list, it is truly amazing and wonderful what Lithuanians have accomplished in this country over the past sixty years.

*Gražina Kriaučiūnas*

*Gražina Kriaučiūnas is active in the Lithuanian-American Community and "Ateitis" organization. She regularly contributes articles and travelogues to various Lithuanian magazines and newspapers. She is currently the editor of www.ateitis.org website.*

*\*Photos by:*

**Hill of the Crosses (Kryžių kalnas)**

*by Teresė Vekteris*

**Trakai Island Castle (Trakų pilis)**

*by Kęstutis Lukas*

**Kernavė by Jonas Dunčia**

**Neringa by Laima Reiss**

**Old town by Vilma Balnytė**

**Gediminas Tower (Gedimino pilis)**

*by Kęstutis Lukas*

**Gate of Dawn (Aušros vartai)**

*by Teresė Vekteris*

**“Pilėnai” from the album cover of the opera recording**

## ANSWER TO TRIVIA QUESTION

Trivia Quiz on page 6

*Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*

“Author Bernard Malamud, who was a baseball fan, took the basic elements of the Waitkus story and wove them along with various baseball legends (notably Joe Jackson) into a novel, a morality tale called “THE NATURAL”. The book was released in 1952 and was eventually made into a film that was released in 1984. The DVD extras for the film contain a biography of Waitkus, which points out that writers in his rookie year often called Waitkus “A NATURAL”, a fact which Malamud presumably picked up on.

Eddie Waitkus, the son of Lithuanian immigrants, grew up in Boston. He saw some of the bloodiest fighting of

World War II with the US army in the Philippines, earning four bronze stars. Upon his return to baseball he quickly became a star for the Chicago Cubs.

Eddie began his pro career in 1938 playing for the Worumbo Indians, a semi-pro team sponsored by Worumbo Mill in Lisbon, Maine.

He was elected to the National League All-Star team twice (1948 and 1949).”

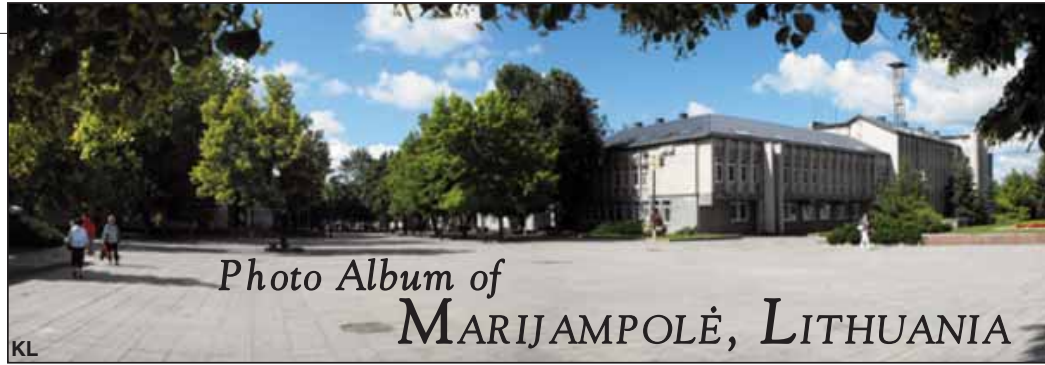


*Edward Shakalis*

*Edward Shakalis is a retired Electrical Engineer and a ham radio operator. He and his son Rick run “The Lithuanian Open” golf tournament.*



KL



KL

Photo Album of  
MARIJAMPOLĖ, LITHUANIA



KL



KL



KL



JA



LJ



KL



JA



KL



JA



LJ



JA



JA



KL



KL



KL



KL



LJ



JA

Photos by:  
JA - Joanne Antanavage,  
Phila., PA  
KL - Kestutis Lukas,  
Phila., PA  
LJ - Msgr. Leonas Jakimavicius  
Alytus, Lithuania

12 may 2009

bridges

**ORDER FORM**

Mail to: **LAC, Inc./BRIDGES**  
**Subscriptions:**  
Rimas Gedeika  
78 Mark Twain Dr.  
Hamilton Sq., NJ 08690

Please check:

New    Renewal    Gift    Donation

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

**Please enclose the subscription payment.**

L I T H U A N I A N - A M E R I C A N   N E W S   J O U R N A L

Please send me 10 issues  
**BRIDGES**  
1 full year for \$20.00  
2 full years for \$38.00  
US Mail serviced subscribers;  
Subscriptions outside the  
country \$30.00 payable in  
advance (US funds).