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offering information and documentation on current events and problems concerning Lithuania:

ENGLISH

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LITHUANIA

is situated at the southern end of the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, right at the European continent's geographical center. It emerged as a unified state in the early decades of the 13th Century and became internationally recognized as the Kingdom of Lithuania in 1251 A.D.

After nearly two centuries of vast expansion eastward and southward and another some 300 years of gradual merger with Poland into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Lithuania lost its self-governing status in 1795, when it fell under Russian rule. This lasted 120 years, terminating only when Lithuania was taken by the Germans in 1915 during World War I.

Lithuania succeeded in re-establishing its independence on February 16, 1918, at the end of World War I, but was occupied again in 1940 by the armed forces of Russia, now known as the Soviet Union. It has been held in Soviet bondage since then.

Present area within the boundaries set by the Soviet Government: 25,213 square miles, or 65,302 square kilometers.

Population, as provisionally estimated in 1969, — 3,096,000; as estimated in the same area in 1939, — 3,215,000.

LITHUANIAN DEFECTOR RETURNED TO SOVIET VESSEL
Outrageous Act Evokes Protests and Condemnations

A Lithuanian radio operator aboard a Soviet fishing vessel made a leap to freedom on November 23rd, when he hurled himself onto the deck of the US cutter Vigilant, tied up alongside the Soviet ship off Martha's Vineyard.

But his daring step ended in nightmare and tragedy. After a jumbled flurry of communication between the Vigilant and Coast Guard HQs and the State Department, the Lithuanian refugee was handed over to the Russians. (For details see the texts of telegrams and editorials.)

This nauseating blunder by the US authorities evoked a wave of fury and indignation throughout the United States. Demonstrations in major US cities condemned the violation of the Geneva Convention and protocol on political asylum, demanded investigation of the affair, and requested iron-clad assurances that such criminal misdeeds would not be allowed ever to happen again.

COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION CABLES PRESIDENT NIXON

The Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania cabled to President Nixon the following telegram signed by Dr. J. K. Valiunas:

"Mr. President, we were informed today about a very serious matter pertaining to a Lithuanian sailor, who asked for political asylum yesterday. He allegedly was refused political asylum by American authorities and was turned back to the Soviets. This unfortunate incident allegedly took place off the coast of Massachusetts and involved the Coast Guard vessel "Vigilant." This act by American authorities is severe blow not only to Lithuanian Americans, but also to all freedom-loving peoples here and abroad. This act has shattered our confidence in the United States as a shelter of freedom.

"We respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to direct proper authorities to urgently investigate this cruel decision."

NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL ASSAULTS EXTRADITION

"The forcible removal of a defecting Soviet sailor from a United States Coast Guard cutter with the cooperation of its American officers is surely one of the most disgraceful incidents ever to occur on a ship flying the American flag. It flouts the American tradition of granting political asylum and it may constitute a violation of the Geneva convention on refugees.

"The seaman, Lithuanian in origin, sought refuge on the Coast Guard Vigilant while it was negotiating with a Soviet fishing vessel in American waters off Martha's Vineyard. In brief, what then happened over a ten-hour period was that the captain of the Vigilant permitted Soviet sailors to come aboard the cutter, drag the defector from his hiding place, beat him senseless in the presence of American observers and finally transport him, in one of the American ship's lifeboats, back to the Soviet vessel.

"An 'explanation' offered by a Coast Guard spokesman was almost as bizzare as the incident itself. He said the decision to return the Lithuanian was made 'in consideration of delicate international discussions which were being carried on regarding fishing problems.'" These talks, he said, "could have been endangered by any other course of action." To the Coast Guard, in short, the nation's obligations to those who fish for yellow-tail flounder exceeded any obligation owed to a human being seeking safety and freedom on an American ship.

"The real explanation is surly craven stupidity in high places, possibly accompanied by lethargy. The damage is done; it now is impossible to save the Lithuanian who believed, with the weight of history and tradition on his side, that he would be safe once he had jumped to an American vessel. What is imperative now is to take action to insure against any repetition of this incredible train of events.

"This nation has expended tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars to resist Communist tyranny. Defectors from totalitarian rule have been warmly welcomed from many parts of the world. Refugees have repeatedly undertaken hazardous flights to an assured safe haven in the United States.

"The Administration should call all those responsible in this episode swiftly to account and a prompt investigation by the Congress might be valuable as a deterrent against any repetition -- ever -- of the affair of the Vigilant."

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MISS LIBERTY DISGRACED -- NEW YORK POST

"There is little that the United States can do to liberate many trapped victims of captive nations. But it can generously use the right of asylum to rescue those who reach out their hands to U.S.... A man made a desperate bid for refuge in the land of Miss Liberty, and was cruelly repulsed...."

New York Post, November 30, 1970

AN OUTRAGE -- N.Y. DAILY NEWS

"There is no other word to describe the jelly-spined actions of American officials who last week turned a Lithuanian-born seaman : back to the Russians after he made a desperate leap from a Soviet fishing ship to freedom on a Coast Guard cutter.

"Details have emerged slowly and, with each revelation, this episode becomes more disgraceful.

"It now appears the Russians not only were handed the fugitive but were actually permitted to come aboard the cutter Vigilant and manhandle the pitiful slave while Americans ignored his pleas for asylum.

"The fact that the Soviet vessel was tied to the cutter to discuss fishing rules can in no way justify the inhuman decision of the Coast Guard and the State Department. Are fish quotas more important than human dignity and freedom?

"Congress and/or the Nixon administration had better get to the bottom of this whole fiasco fast. A solemn treaty obligation may have been violated: certainly the honor and traditions of the U.S.A. have been trampled.

"The men responsible should be ferreted out and treated to a dose of humiliation they heaped on their country."

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U.S. SUPPORTS BALTIC RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

Secretary Rogers on Latvian National Holiday "

On the occasion of the Latvian National Day, William P. Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State, sent the following message to Dr. Anatol Dinbergs, Charge d'Affaires of Latvia:

"On the occasion of the fifty-second anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Latvia, I wish to extend to you my sincere best wishes and the greetings of the Government and the people of the United States.

"Although Latvia lost its independence again through foreign aggression in 1940, the Latvian people have made clear that they have not surrendered their feeling of nationhood or their just aspirations to direct their own lives and futures. Free peoples can only respect and commend this national consciousness and feeling of cultural uniqueness.

"I should like to assure you that the United States shares this respect and sympathy and will continue to support the right of the Latvian people to a free and independent national existence."

* * *

POPE PAUL VI PRODS GROMYKO ON LITHUANIAN CATHOLICS

The question of religious freedom in Soviet-occupied Lithuania came up at the meeting between Pope Paul VI and USSR's Andrey Gromyko. Professor Alessandrini, editor of Vatican's official organ, L'Osservatore Romano, informed the press that His Holiness reminded the Soviet Foreign Minister of the difficult situation of the Church under Soviet rule. Specifically, the Pope asked Mr. Gromyko to see to it that the priests of the Church in Lithuania are allowed to communicate freely with the Vatican. Gromyko's answer was not published.

* * *

TURKISH COURT DECLARES BRAZINSKAS POLITICAL ESCAPEE

Propaganda Campaign in Lithuania and USSR

The Trebizond district court in Turkey ruled on November 21st that Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas, diverters of a Soviet plane from the Soviet Union to Turkey committed a political crime and could not be extradited. The Turkish court gave its ruling after having studied a file prepared by a Soviet prosecutor.

Exiles' Action Irks Soviets

The swift and effective action of Lithuanians abroad on behalf of Brazinskas has infuriated the Soviet authorities. Tiesa (October 22), for instance, calls Lithuanian exiles "stranglers of the people, murderers, swindlers."

Public meetings in Lithuania Follow Moscow's Pattern

The "spontaneous" public meetings organized everywhere in the Soviet Union to demand the extradition of Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas have been duly duplicated in Lithuania. At the Vilnius University and in Vievis, speakers invoked international law and the Turkish penal code as they urged that the Brazinskas be returned to the USSR.

* * *

"THE HUMAN COST OF SOVIET COMMUNISM"

One Quarter of Lithuanian Population As Suspects

"The listings of suspects for Lithuania indicate approximately 23 percent of the population. In all, something in the nature of a million Balts seem to have been deported."

The above is one of important pieces of information from an extremely valuable booklet, "The Human Cost of Soviet Communism," prepared at the request of Senator Thomas J. Dodd for the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

"The Human Cost of Soviet Communism" is an able summary of "The Great Terror," the capital study by Robert Conquest's computations, based on a monumental job of research, comes up with this staggering summary of the human cost of Soviet communism:

"Executed or died in prison or camps during the post-revolutionary period (1919-23) 500,000

"Executed during the Stalin terror 2,000,000

"Died in camps during the pre-Yezhov period of Stalin rule (1930-1936) 3,500,000

"Died in forced labor camps during the Stalin-Yezhov terror 12,000,000

"Died in the politically organized famine during the forced collectivization of the thirties 3,500,000

Thus, by what Mr. Conquest terms a "conservative estimate," a minimum of 21,500,000 human beings were executed or killed in other ways by the Soviet Communist authorities since the revolution.

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LITHUANIAN JEWISH LEADER DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

The booklet also contains a moving statement by a "prominent Lithuanian Jewish leader," Dr. Julius Margolin. Released after seven years in Soviet slave labor camps, where he was deported with hundreds of thousands of other Lithuanians, Dr. Margolin wrote:

"Until the fall of 1939, I had assumed a position of benevolent neutrality toward the U.S.S.R. The last seven years made me a convinced and ardent foe of the Soviet system. I hate this system with all the strength of my heart and all the power of my mind. Everything I have seen there has filled me with horror and disgust which will last until the end of my days. I feel that the struggle against this system of slavery, terrorism, and cruelty which prevails there constitutes the primary obligation of every man in the world. Tolerance or support of such an international shame is not permissible for people who are on this side of the Soviet border and who live under normal conditions,

"Millions of men are perishing in the camps of the Soviet Union. Since they came into being, the Soviet camps have swallowed more people, have executed more victims, than all the other camps--Hitler included--together; and this lethal engine continues to operate full blast.

"And those who in reply only shrug their shoulders and try to dismiss the issue with vague and meaningless generalities, I consider moral abettors and accomplices of banditry."

* * *

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LITHUANIA IN HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Neglect of occurred Lithuania's electric power needs and favorization of projects serving Great Russian interests should be obvious to a student of power planning and construction patterns during the last decade. This is the gist of an article by Valteris Banaitis, an expert on Lithuanian economy, in a recent issue of the daily Draugas in Chicago.

Mr. Banaitis cites an interview with Valerijonas Dauknys, director of the Physical-Technical Institute of Energetics, published in Tiesa (Vilnius, No. 215, 1970). According to Mr. Dauknys, the plan for a waterway between the Black and the Baltic Seas was made "rather hastily," and then was shelved "very much in time." He said that the power resources of the Nemunas River are rather limited, while the power plant of Birstonas will inundate large areas of land. "We chose" the variant of a hydro-accumulative power plant (near Kruonis), Mr. Dauknys continued, although it is still possible to go back to the earlier plan, because "technology does not stand still."

Khrushchev Nixes Water, Pushes Thermal Power

Referring to the above statement, Mr. Banaitis asks whether the power plant near Kruonis won't be powered with the waters of Nemunas River and whether its dam won't inundate large areas? He then proceeds to recount the main events in Lithuanian power plant construction during the past decade. Upon the completion of the Kaunas power plant, the Lithuanians were planning to start with the construction of other dams on the Nemunas River near Jurbarkas, Tilze (Tilsit), Birstonas, Druskininkai. All those plans were put to naught by Khrushchev, who decreed that such a construction was too expensive and too time-consuming. Khrushchev ordered instead the building of thermal power plant since these were allegedly cheaper and demanded less time. The real motives of the then First Party Secretary were simpler: he needed Lithuania's money to fulfill his ambitious plans and to cover the losses incurred in his other unsuccessful ventures (e.g., the virgin lands in Kazakhstan).

As Khrushchev explained it, water power plants could be built later, since "technology wasn't standing still" and construction costs would eventually go down. Meanwhile, instead of small, "local" Lithuanian products, a majestic water way would be built between Odessa and Klaipeda (Memel). Then, according to Khrushchev, one would build the dams of Nemunas.

Khrushchev's Bungling Disclosed After His Removal

And so the building of thermal plants began. "Elektrenai" was the first project — the "inexpensive" thermal plant, fuelled with gas from Ukraine. But no sooner was Khrushchev removed from office than his wheeling and dealing came into the open. It turned out that the First Party Secretary had personally ordered the drawing up of fake plans for the construction of the "Elektrenai" thermal plant. In reality, construction costs alone turned out to be twice or three times as expensive, and the original cost of electricity as many times expensive as the power generated by the Kaunas hydro-plant.

"Natural Gas" Supply Costly and Unreliable

An additional problem turned up soon -- the supply of gas was unreliable. According to Mr. Dauknys, gas will now have to be supplied from Siberia. And the pipeline does not exist yet! Transport for such distances will be more expensive than the original price of a cubic meter of gas, and electricity will become more,

Lithuanian People Kept in Dark

What happened when all this incredible bungling came into daylight? Khrushchev remained untouched. Several "planners" from Leningrad received prison terms. The whole affair was daubed a typical example of "subjectivism." The Lithuanian people were not told a single word about it, although the leading Communists are perfectly aware of the whole business. Most importantly, the plans to "harness the power of the Nemunas River" are still being sabotaged from Moscow, despite the constant mention of the problem in the press of Lithuania. Since there are no serious arguments against dams on the Nemunas River, the whole case is another example of discrimination by Russian chauvinists parading as Communist internationalists.

Dams Built Elsewhere in USSR

Dams on the Dnepr are being constructed ceaselessly in the Ukraine. The Pliaviniu power plant was recently completed on the Daugava River in Latvia (similar in capacity to the one planned in Birstonas, Lithuania). The extremely wasteful Bratsk power plant in Siberia has been built. A photograph of the new power plant in Mingechaur, Azarbaijdzhani, adorns the interview with Director Dauknys. Only in Lithuania is the building of power plants -- for Lithuanian money! -- impractical.

New Plans More Expensive

Mr. Dauknys has confirmed that Lithuania is in bad need of water power. To alleviate that lag he is offering another plan: to build some 20 artificial lakes, water reservoirs ranging from two to 30 square kilometers in width. These reservoirs would gather and preserve spring waters in the valleys of larger rivers for industrial and other use. This plan seems to be the epitome of absurdity. Its costs would be enormous and the inundated area very large. It would be less expensive to build power plants in Jurbarkas, Birstonas, Druskininkai with large water reservoirs, plus additional one of million kw worth of inexpensive electric power generators. But evidently none in Lithuania dares to offer such a plan.

* * *

And so the building of the "Elektrėnai" was the first project -- the "expensive" project. It was not a secret that Khrushchev removed from office the man who was dealing with the project. It turned out that the Party Secretary had personally ordered the drawing up of the plan for the construction of the "Elektrėnai" thermal plant. In reality, construction costs alone turned out to be twice or three times as expensive, and the original cost of electricity as many times as the cost of electricity generated by the Kaunas hydro-plant.

REMEMBER LITHUANIA -- URUGUAYAN PAPER TELLS POPULAR FRONTISTS

El Pais of Montevideo, of October 26, 1970, one of the outstanding Uruguayan dailies, directed a sharp attack against political groups which try to form electoral coalitions with the Communists. In rejecting the assumption that communism may be nationalistic and democratic, the newspaper cited Molotov's solemn assurances that USSR would respect the independences of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Do the organizers of the Popular Front know, or do they want to know, what the Soviets have done in the Baltic countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and elsewhere? If the imprisoned Lithuanian Archbishop Steponavicius could speak, what would he tell the Uruguayan Catholics? El Pais asked.

* * *

LUTHERANS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO CONGRESS

The Lutheran Church of Soviet-occupied Lithuania has been again received into the World Lutheran Association. Yet its representative was not allowed to come to the World Lutheran Congress in France this past summer. When the officials of the World Lutheran Federation tried to visit Lithuania in order to consult their co-religionists, they were denied a visa by Moscow. This mistreatment of the Lithuanian Lutherans was mentioned during one of the sessions of the Congress by an exile Lithuanian Lutheran representative. The mention drew the ire of "Archpriest" Sokolovski, Foreign Affairs Deputy of the Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church in Moscow, who tried to justify the Soviet action by the smallness of the religious community.

The obvious question -- why then is Moscow afraid of this small religious community being represented at the World Lutheran Congress? Is it because the representative of the community might tell the world that Lutherans in Lithuania are not allowed to teach religion to their children or to prepare them for confirmation? One cannot even mail the Holy Bible to Lithuania.

* * *

CHURCH TURNED INTO COMMUNIST MUSEUM

"A pearl of Vilnius," the Church of St. John's, is being 'reborn'", - Tiesa (Vilnius, August 29, 1970) claims. While it is true that the renowned masterpiece has been renovated during the past several years, its function will be rather different. Reliable sources have stated that the sacristy and part of the chapels will house a museum of communist science (sic!) and of the history of the University of Vilnius. The church itself will serve as auditorium for concerts of classical music. The bell-tower will be open to tourists. Thus, St. John's church will meet a fate similar to that of the church of St. Casimir and of the Cathedral of Vilnius.

* * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON LITHUANIA IN PREPARATION

A "Selected Bibliography of Materials on Lithuania in Canadian and American Libraries" is being readied for publication. Compiled by Adomas Kantautas, librarian at Alberta University (Edmonton, Canada), the bibliography will contain some 8,000 to 10,000 titles of books and articles and references to libraries in which they can be found. It will be published by University of Alberta Press, as Library Series No. 3.

HEART SPECIALIST GAINS FAME

A Lithuanian physician, A. Marcinkevičius, has made a stir in the Soviet medical circles with his advances in heart surgery. Recently he implanted three new heart valves made of the patients' own tissue. One of the three patients has already achieved full recovery. According to the Soviet press, this is the first operation of this kind not only in Lithuania, but in the entire Soviet Union. Dr. Marcinkevičius is Professor of Surgery at the University of Vilnius.

* * *

SEXUAL EDUCATION AND "IDEAL PARTNERS"

Sexual education in Lithuanian schools is a frequent topic in the press. In Komjaunimo Tiesa (September 12, 1970), for instance, it is proposed that high schools and universities teach not only sexual biology, but also housekeeping, the ethics of married life, psychology, sociology, pedagogics, economics, physiology. The author of the article maintains that many newlyweds in Lithuania are young and unprepared for married life.

The newspaper cites the results of a questionnaire distributed to 230 entrants to Vilnius University — 94 men and 136 women. Large city dwellers among them constituted 49.6 percent, kolkhoz inhabitants — 19.1 percent.

Some of the questions dealt with "ideal partners." Among the answers were: "A tall, dark-haired athlete," "no make-up, no dumbness," "tall, well-stacked," "a man who would respect me and be proud."

The newspaper's conclusion is that the ideals of University entrants are not yet fully formed and that they give little thought to "real life."

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LENIN'S BOOKS --- ABUNDANT & UNREAD

Lenin's works in the Lithuanian language provide for some very formidable statistics. Thus, a recently published bibliography informs us that during 1940-1941 and 1944-1969 (the periods of Soviet occupation of Lithuania) 125 individual titles and collections were published with a total circulation of two million and 70 thousand copies. There is one problem though -- most of the Leniniana is gathering dust in warehouses or on library shelves.

* * *

RISE IN PASSPORT FEES HITS CAPTIVE BALTS

The recent rise in passport fees for Soviet subjects travelling to the West seems to be largely directed against Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. A visa now costs 400 rubles, as compared to 44 roubles for visas to Communist-ruled countries. And 400 rubles amounts to a four-month above-than-average salary.

The tenfold boost of passport fees will primarily affect the citizens of the Soviet-occupied Baltic States who have large numbers of relatives and friends in the West, especially the United States. Many of these relatives fled to the West as a result of the second Soviet invasion of Lithuania in 1944.

* * *

YOUNG FILMMAKERS PENALIZED

Young film-makers in the Baltic States today have difficulties of which their confreres in the West are hardly aware. Two students from Vilnius, Amiramas Gutmanas and Algirdas Budreckas, found it out during their visit to Riga. As Komjaunimo Tiesa (Vilnius, No. 122, 1970) reports, the two students were stricken with "creative ecstasy" while walking the streets of Riga. One of them started collecting cigarette butts and munching on papers taken from garbage bins. The other one kept shooting the "hobo" scene with his movie camera. The militia appeared on the scene and both movie buffs were sentenced to fifteen days of prison.

Things did not improve after their return to Vilnius. Their friends gave them a cold shoulder. They were expelled from the Komsomol. All their explanations, protestations of innocence, and references to their "artist" intentions were of no avail.

* * *

RECIPIENTS OF SOVIET STATE AWARDS

Several Lithuanians are among the recipients of the Soviet state awards in literature, art, architecture, science and technology for 1970. The awards were announced in the beginning of November, on the eve of the October Revolution anniversary, jointly by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

The award-winners in the field of theatre, arts were Vladas Bartusevicius, conductors and artistic director, and Juozas Lingis, choreographer of the ensemble "Lietuva."

Two heart specialists from the Kaunas Institute of Medicine, Dr. Aldona Lukoseviciute and Dr. Alfredas Smailys, received science awards.

(Tiesa, Vilnius, November 7, 1970)

400th ANNIVERSARY OF SCHOOL THEATRE

The 400th anniversary of school theatre in Lithuania is being observed this year. It was on October 18, 1570, that in the courtyard of the Jesuit College in Vilnius a didactic play Hercules was produced, before a large crowd of spectators.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ARTICLES

On Lithuania and Lithuanians

Lituanus The Lithuanian Quarterly, volume 16, No. 2, Summer 1970.

Six essays on Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian literature presented earlier this year at the Baltic Conference, Ohio State University.

Lituanus is published by the Lituanus Foundation, Inc., which organizes, sponsors and publishes research pertaining to the Baltic. Subscription: \$5.00 per year, individual issues -- \$1.25 per copy. Editorial and business address: Lituanus, P. O. Box 9318, Chicago, Illinois, 60690, USA.

"Crimes Against Lithuanians," a letter by Dr. J. K. Valiunas, President of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, on the Brazinskas case, in The New York Times, November 7, 1970.

"Two New Bishops and the Soviet Tactics," an article on Soviet religious policies in Lithuania in the Spanish-language magazine Roca Viva Documentae, Madrid, No. 4, 1970.

Georg von Rauch: Geschichte der baltischen Staaten (History of the Baltic States). Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1970, 224 p. DM 16.80. The author of this new history is professor of East European Affairs at the University of Kiel, West Germany.

"Fascist Tendencies in Lithuania," an article by Romualdas J. Misiunas in The Slavonic and East European Review (January 1970). Well researched but somewhat marred by an insufficiently critical attitude toward Soviet sources. An evaluation of Dr. Misiunas' article appeared in Storia Contemporanea (Bologna, June 1970).

Bulletin of Baltic Studies, No. 3, October 1970. A publication on the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies, Inc. Included are a preview of the Second Conference on Baltic Studies, an article on Baltic Studies at US institutes of higher learning, book reviews, a registry of new members, etc. The Bulletin is published quarterly. Inquiries on membership, subscriptions and advertising should go to Dr. Arvids Ziedonis, Editor, Bulletin of Baltic Studies, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. 18104.

August Rei: The Drama of the Baltic Peoples. Stockholm, Publishing House KVE (Postbox 16211 - S - 103 24), 1970. A 384 p. volume on the birth, development and extinction of the Baltic States. Price \$10.

Editorial on the Brazinskas case in Chicago Tribune, October 20, 1970.

Full text of the protest letter of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania to Mr. U. Thant on the U.N. involvement in Lenin's eulogies, in Aiseiri (October 1970), a bilingual periodical published in Ireland.

Baltic Lutheran Pastors' resolution, submitted to the Conference of the World Lutherans Federation in Paris, July 1970, in Religion in Communist Dominated Areas, New York, July-August, 1970.

Letter on "Latvian Independence Day", asking for the raising of the Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian issue in the United Nations, in The New York Times, November 18, 1970.

Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas (Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language), Vilnius, 1970, M ("mėlti") to O.

Letter on recent boost of Soviet visa dues and excessive tariffs on parcels to the Soviet-occupied Baltic States, in The Christian Science Monitor, November 18, 1970.

The "Busy Life of Diplomats of Non-Existent Nations," an article on the Baltic diplomatic representatives in Washington, The Washington Post, Nov. 18, 1970.

George von Rauch: Geschichte der baltischen Staaten (History of the Baltic States). Wiesbaden, 1970, 224 p. DM 16.80.
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