

The
LINCOLN



GEM & MINERAL CLUB, INC.
invites you to attend the

23rd ANNUAL

1981 Gem & Mineral Show

APRIL 11 - 12, 1981

Agricultural Hall - Nebraska State Fairgrounds

12 LEADING NATIONAL RETAIL DEALERS

Gems - Minerals - Fossils - Jewelry - Lapidary & Craft Supplies for Sale

2 OUTSTANDING WHOLESALE DEALERS

SPECIAL FEATURES -- LATVIAN AMBER JEWELRY
PAST PRESIDENTS ROW

GEM, MINERAL, JEWELRY & FOSSIL DISPLAYS

DEMONSTRATIONS - PROGRAMS - SILENT AUCTION - RAFFLE

SHOW HOURS - SATURDAY, APRIL 11 - 9:00 am to 9:00 pm
SUNDAY, APRIL 12 - 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

For additional information contact:

Jim Taylor
910 New Hampshire
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
(402) 476-3707

Admission:

Adults.....\$1.00
Children.....50
under 6, with adult FREE

SPECIAL FEATURES

Past President's Row

Latvian Amber Jewelry

Ivory Carvings

Russian Carvings

Jade Display

* * * * *

Black Light Display -

Gladys Mohler
Francis Iske

WORKING DEMONSTRATORS

Casting & Silversmithing -

Jim James
Grand Island, Nebraska

Bead Making & Wind Chimes -

Cliff & Maxine Eickhoff
Tilden, Nebraska

Sphere & Marble Making -

Stan Shurtleff
Humboldt, Nebraska

Scrimshaw -

Jay Tschetter
Lincoln, Nebraska

Faceting -

Des Gibson
Lincoln, Nebraska

DEALERS

Retail:

EVERETT LAPIDARY
Lincoln, Nebraska

ROLENE ROCK SHOP
Wabasso, Minnesota

FLYING PAN MINERAL
Littleton, Colorado

EAGLE ROCK SHOP
Meridian, Idaho

RICHTER ROCK SHOP
Omaha, Nebraska

J.J.&L. ROCK SHOP
Hickman, Nebraska

WICKS LAPIDARY
Springfield, Oregon

PLATTE VALLEY ROCK SHOP
Ogallala, Nebraska

LENTZ LAPIDARY
Mulvane, Kansas

GEODON AGATES & GEMS
Aurora, Illinois

JIM'S GEMS
Wichita Falls, Texas

SHUMAKER ROCK SHOP
Alma, Kansas

Wholesale:

UNCLE TOM'S ROCK SHOP
Owatonna, Minnesota

INTERSTATE LAPIDARY
Sturtevant, Wisconsin

Official Show Program

23rd ANNUAL GEM & MINERAL SHOW

Hosted by
LINCOLN GEM & MINERAL CLUB, INC.



Agricultural Hall
Nebraska State Fairgrounds
Lincoln, Nebraska

April 11 - 12, 1981



Thank you for attending our 23rd Annual Gem and Mineral Show. The directors and members of the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club hope that you find the displays and programs both entertaining and educational. We also urge you to visit the dealer and working demonstrator booths.

We hope you will enjoy the show. Information on the club can be obtained from any club member wearing a host ribbon, or at the information table.

Roger Pabian
President

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club's 23rd Annual Gem and Mineral Show. The Show Committee has worked hard to put on a fine show.

Please enjoy the show and have a safe trip home.

Cordially,

Jim Taylor
1981 Show Chairman

PROGRAMS

Saturday - April 11, 1981

10:30 A.M. -

"Fossil Sharks and Fish in Nebr."
by Professor Roger Pabian

1:30 P.M. -

"The Art of Scrimshaw"

2:30 P.M. -

"Latvian Amber Jewelry"
by Mr. Arijs Liepins

7:00 P.M. -

"Eruption of Mt. St. Helens"
by James B. Swinehart

Sunday - April 12, 1981

10:30 A.M. -

"Fossil Sharks and Fish in Nebr."
by Professor Roger Pabian

1:30 P.M. -

"Eruption of Mt. St. Helens"
by James B. Swinehart

2:30 P.M. -

"Latvian Amber Jewelry"
by Mr. Arijs Liepins

LINCOLN GEM & MINERAL CLUB, INC.

1981 Officers

President	Roger Pabian
1st Vice President	Irl Everett
2nd Vice President	Jim Taylor
Secretary	Nelda Oliver
Treasurer	Phyllis Parks
Board Members	Lois Everett Virginia Green Florence Boring Ray Lambert

Bulletin Editor	Vera Lyman (The Pick & Shovel)
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Membership	Mary Lambert
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1981 SHOW COMMITTEE

Show Chairman	Jim Taylor
Floor Manager	Glenn Lyman
Dealers	Howard Taylor
Publicity	Roger Pabian
Ribbons & Recognitions	Marie & Susan Taylor
Awards Breakfast	Lois Everett
Programs	Janet Kehling
Special Features & Displays	Vera Lyman
Working Shop	Frank Rule
Ticket Sales	Bob & Mary Walker
Silent Auction	Carolyn Rose & Joyce Haney
Raffle	Walt McCoy & Nancy Neihardt
Saturday Night Social	Marjorie Heedick
First Aid	Virginia Green
Historian	John & Lillie Lewis

1981

1981

Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club, Inc.

Lincoln, Nebraska

takes great pleasure in presenting to

Glenn Lyman

This Award of Appreciation

for participation in the

23rd ANNUAL GEM AND MINERAL SHOW

April 11-12, 1981

Roger K. Pappas

PRESIDENT

Jim Taylor

SHOW CHAIRMAN



LINCOLN GEM & MINERAL CLUB

1981 AWARDS BREAKFAST

23rd ANNUAL SHOW

MENU

Fruit or Juice
Scrambled Eggs
Sausage
Toast or Rolls
Coffee or Milk

PRESENTATION

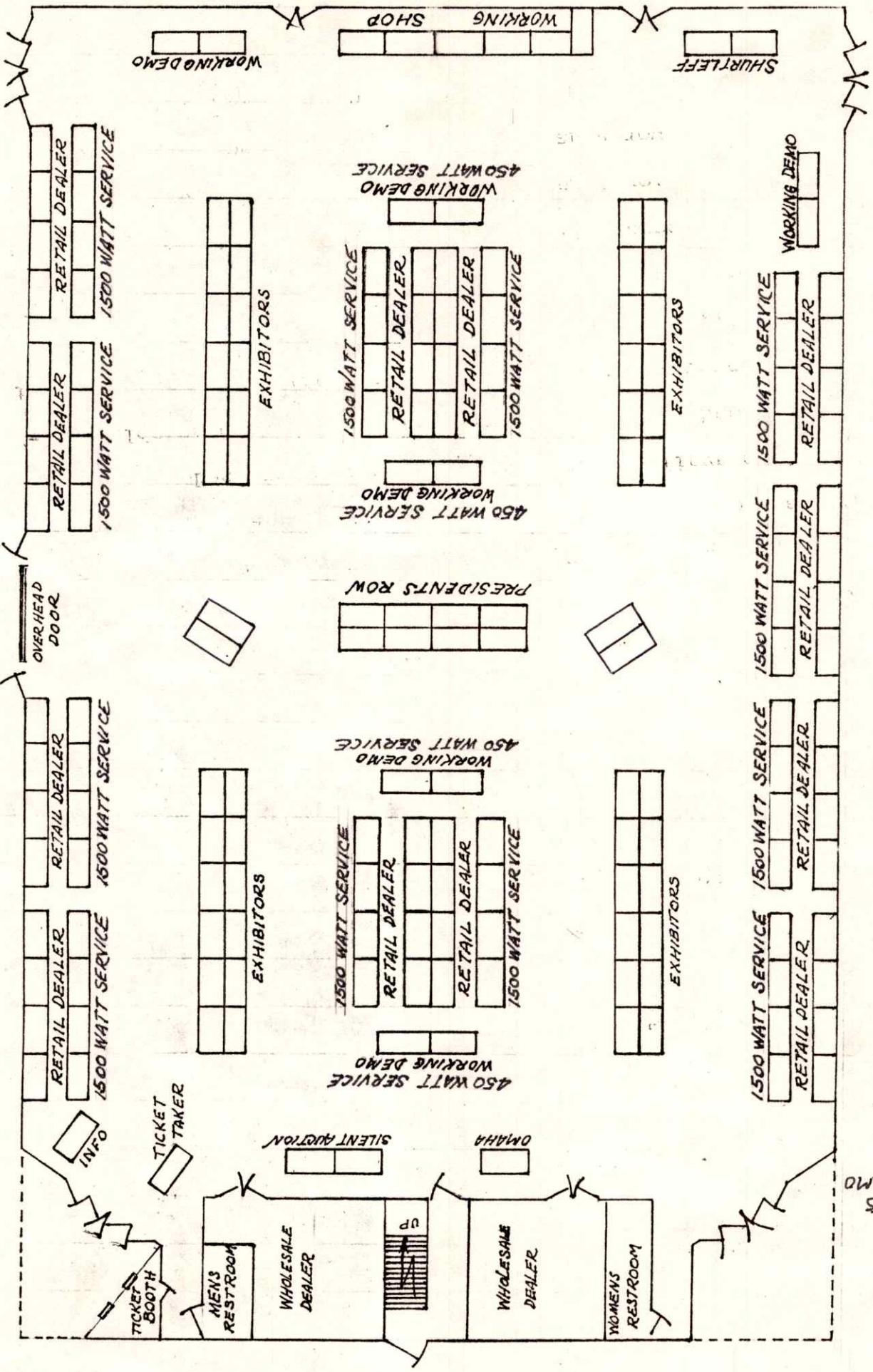
1981 Annual Scholarship Awards
Lincoln Gem & Mineral Club, Inc.
By
Roger Pabian & Howard Taylor, Sr.

RECIPIENTS

Dale Busch
David Uhl
Paul Chilbert

OFFICERS

President-Roger Pabian
1st Vice-Irl Everett
2nd Vice-Howard Taylor, Jr.
Secretary-Nelda Oliver
Treasurer-Phyllis Parks
1981 Show Chairman-Howard Taylor, Jr.
Scholarship Chairman-Howard Taylor, Sr.



150 WATTS
PER RETAIL
DEALER.
150 WATTS
WORKING DEMO

WHERE IS LATVIA?

Lying on the shores of the Baltic Sea, Latvia - with its two Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Lithuania - forms the threshold between East and West Europe. Its area of 25,000 square miles is about the size of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. Finland and Sweden are situated to the north; to the south is Poland. Germany lies to the west, and the vast expanse of the Soviet Union to the east.

The capital city, Riga, is situated at the mouth of the River Daugava, on the Gulf of Riga. Riga was founded in 1201 and is the center of Latvia's cultural, industrial and shipping activity.

Latvia is divided into four provinces - Vidzeme, Kurzeme, Zemgale and Latgale - each with its own distinct characteristics. The capital, Riga, lies in Vidzeme. Among other large cities are the ice-free ports of Liepaja and Ventspils in the west, and Daugavpils in the east.

WHO ARE THE LATVIANS?

Latvians belong to the Baltic branch of the Indo-European family of nations and as such are distinct from the Slavic and Germanic peoples. Their first settlement on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea occurred almost 4,000 years ago.

The Latvians almost appear to have been destined for the task of defending the frontiers of Western civilization. Centrally located between East and West, with excellent sea ports, the area was a favorite with both traders and warriors of other regions. Ancient writers and historians, such as Herodotus and Tacitus, described travels to the Baltic area to obtain amber and other merchandise. Some trade occurred with the Vikings. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, Christianity was introduced to Latvia with Pope Innocent III granting Latvia and Estonia the status of an ecclesiastical state, called Terra Mariana - The Land of Mary.

For hundreds of years the Latvians resisted with varying degrees of success, the onslaught of foreign armies fighting for control of their country and of Northeastern Europe. In 1795, Russia finally conquered all of Latvia and held it for over one hundred years.

The collapse of the Russian Empire during World War I enabled many nations of East Central Europe to gain their independence. Latvia became an independent democratic republic on November 18, 1913. After a war of liberation against the German and

Russian armies, Latvia and the Soviet Union signed a peace treaty in 1920. The Soviet Union renounced "forever" any claims to Latvian territory and pledged to respect its status as a sovereign nation.

However, the Soviet "forever" lasted only 20 years. In June, 1940, following the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, which divided Eastern Europe into respective spheres of influence, the armed forces of the Soviet Union occupied Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. In August of 1940, a special session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow declared Latvia a Soviet Socialist Republic, in defiance of international law, Latvia's Constitution, and against the wishes of the Latvian people.

Today the Latvian nation remains under foreign occupation, but it refuses - as it always has throughout its history - to accept the finality of slavery.

Since nationalism poses a major threat to the Soviet system, it is repressed, or used as a vehicle for Soviet ideology. The systematic and persistent Soviet policy of ethnic dispersal, whereby large numbers of non-Latvians are brought in to settle in Latvia to replace Latvians sent elsewhere, thereby adding to the native population, will eventually make Latvians a minority in their own country. Thus, one of the oldest branches of the Indo-European family of nations is in danger of extinction because of the uncivilized and aggressive policy of its conquering country.

THE DAYS OF INDEPENDENCE

During the years of independence, the Latvians, without the aid of richer nations, put all their skills and energy into rebuilding a nation where, in the words of Prime Minister Karlis Ulmanis, "There are to be neither the oppressed nor the oppressors."

The scars of World War I were wiped out in just a few years. The Agrarian Reform Law created new family-owned farms. Within a few years, farm output was large enough not only to satisfy domestic consumption, but also to provide surplus for grain exports.

Dairy farms progressed even more rapidly. Towards the end of the thirties, a growing market for Latvian cured ham developed in the United States. In the years 1920-1937, the number of industrial workers in Latvia grew five-fold. Industries were built around Latvia's natural resources - forests, peat, clay, limestone, colomite, and gypsum.

One of independent Latvia's most lasting achievements was the development of a public education system. During the thirties, Latvia had the highest percentage of youth attending high schools and colleges of any

European country. In addition to the University of Latvia, there was also an Academy of Agriculture, an Academy of Arts, and a Conservatory of Music.

Literature and other branches of art based on folk tradition flourished. Latvia was second among all European countries in per capita distribution of books. A state opera and several theaters were maintained by government subsidy in the capital city, Riga. Every town with a population over 10,000 had a theater of its own.

Perhaps the most impressive of the cultural events were national song festivals. The first song festival, held in Riga in 1873, was considered a milestone in the Latvian national awakening. These festivals acquired symbolic meaning and took a deep root in the hearts of the people. The ninth festival, in 1938, had a combined chorus of 17,000 voices and several hundred thousand in attendance.

Politically, Latvia became a member of the League of Nations on September 22, 1921, thus formally joining the family of the nations. In 1936, Latvia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, V. Munters, was elected as the President of the League of Nations.

The United States recognized the independence of Latvia on July 28, 1922. The United States has never changed its policy towards the independence of Latvia and has never recognized the forcible occupation of Latvia by the Soviet Union. This has been continuously reaffirmed by all presidents of the United States. The Latvian Legation is still in Washington, D.C. and the present Charge de Affairs is Anatol Dinbergs.

A LINGUISTIC RARITY

Latvian is the second oldest living language within the Indo-European group of languages, to which English, a relative newcomer, also belongs. Together with its sister tongue, Lithuanian, they constitute the Baltic branch of languages; the third member, Old Prussian, has been extinct since the 16th century.

Thus, a current Soviet drive to russify Latvia and Lithuania also threatens to extinguish two of the most ancient and linguistically significant languages on earth. Because of their value in the studies of comparative linguistics, these languages are currently being taught by a number of universities in the United States. For example, Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo is conducting an intensive summer program in the Latvian language.

LATVIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Only 666 Latvians emigrated to the United States from Latvia during its period of independence from 1918 to 1940. The end of World War II, however, found some 200,000 Latvians displaced from their land, who refused to return to it while under Soviet occupation, and sought further refuge. Most of them came to the United States in the late forties and early fifties. Since then, Latvian immigration has been at a standstill; a few individuals, usually elderly persons, allowed to leave Latvia to join relatives here, and some escapees who have been granted political asylum.

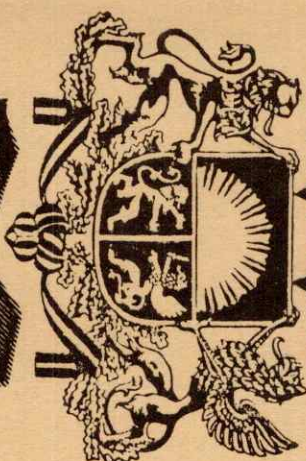
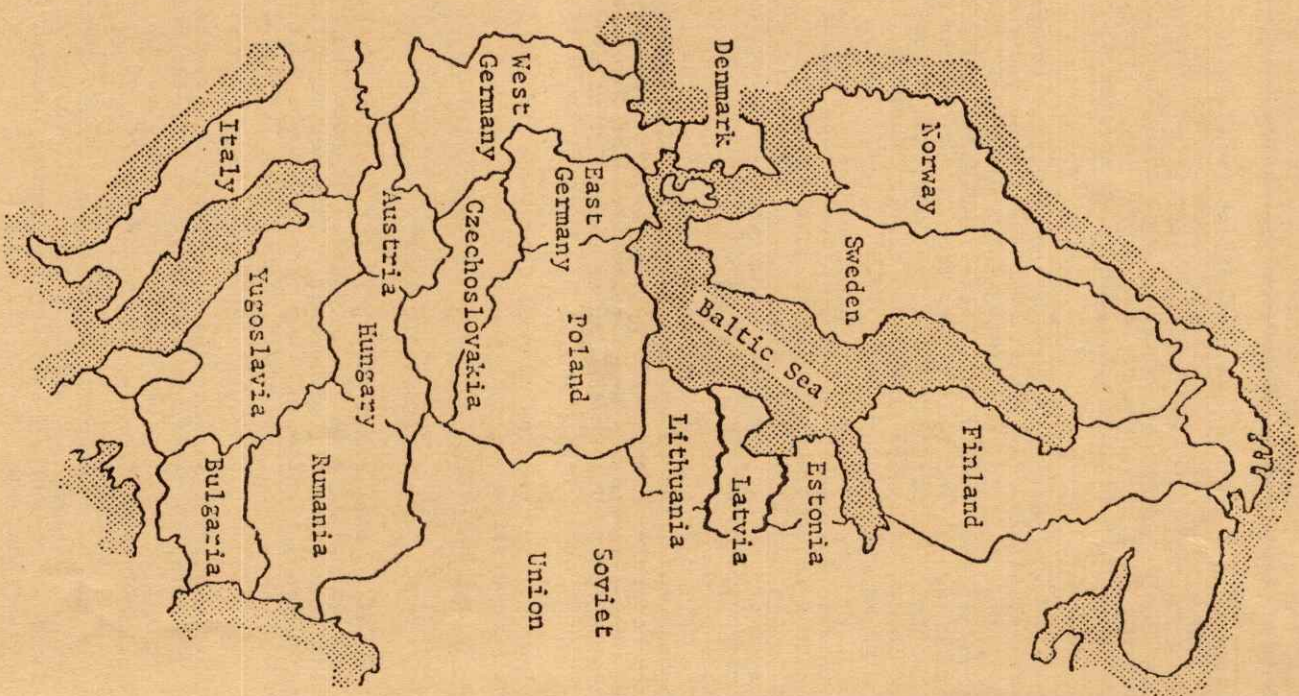
The Latvians now in this country are a socially, culturally, and politically aware and active group. There are Latvian churches and Sunday schools, professional, scientific, scholastic, and political societies. There are sports associations, associations of artists, writers, musicians, journalists, architects, physicians, and war veterans; sororities and fraternities, theatrical groups, youth and student groups, boy and girl scouts - about 400 organizations in sixty to seventy locations. Books and periodicals in the Latvian language are continuously published in large numbers.

LATVIANS AROUND THE WORLD

The 200,000 Latvians who fled their homeland during World War II because of occupation by the Soviet Union, eventually found refuge in many countries of the Free World. Although the largest group settled in the United States, strong Latvian communities also flourish in Canada, Australia, England, Germany, Sweden, Venezuela and other countries.

All Latvian national organizations in the Western World are united and represented on the Board of the World Federation of Free Latvians. The Board, consisting of fourteen members, coordinates joint Latvian activities, concentrating on the rights and aspirations of their countrymen in occupied Latvia who cannot speak for themselves. One of the major functions of the World Federation is to remind the world that the Latvians have never voluntarily surrendered their freedom and independence. The Federation was active in presenting this case at the European Security Conference in Geneva and Helsinki during 1973 and 1975.

Latvians in the free world have made important contributions in their countries of refuge. Yet they also have a moral commitment to their homeland and to the Latvians, who no longer enjoy the freedom of choice and freedom of speech that flourished in Latvia before the Soviet occupation. Around the world, Latvians continue to maintain their ethnic heritage in anticipation of the day when an independent Latvia will once again join the family of free nations.



LATVIA

23rd Annual 1981

Gem & Mineral Show

SATURDAY, APRIL 11 • 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12 • 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Agricultural Hall-State Fairgrounds

Admission: Adults . . . \$1.00

Children . . . 50¢
(under 6 with adult FREE)

12 Leading National Retail Dealers

gems • minerals • fossils • jewelry
lapidary and craft supplies for sale

2 Outstanding Wholesale Dealers

*SPECIAL FEATURES: Latvian
Amber Jewelry, Past Presidents Row*

gem, mineral, jewelry
and fossil displays

demonstrations • programs • silent auction

Gem and Mineral Show

April 11-12 at Fairgrounds

Ivory in two forms, including a display of antique ivory carvings from the far east and scrimshaw work by Jay Tschetter, of Lincoln, will be featured at the 23rd annual Gem and Mineral Show in the Agricultural Hall at the State Fairgrounds from Saturday through Sunday, April 11-12.

Sponsored by the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club, the show will also include a slide program on the fossil sharks and fishes of Nebraska, a presentation on the eruption of Mount St. Helens, a "President's Row," made up of materials from the collections of all of the living past-presidents of the Lincoln Gem and Mineral club, several cases of amber displayed by the Latvians of Lincoln, illustrated lectures on amber and a collection of fire obsidian and rare, sagenitic agate from the Trent, Ore., area.

In addition, working demonstrations will include silver and gold smithing by Jim James, of Grand Island, marble and sphere making by Don Shurtleff, of Humboldt, wind chime and enamel bead production by Cliff Eickhoff, of Tilden, and a complete working shop by various members of the club. The shop will feature sawing, cutting and polishing of gems and tumbling and lapping of rocks.

Also, twelve retailers, from eight states will stock a full variety of lapidary and jewelry makers' needs as well as finished jewelry and ornamental rocks.

SUN Newspapers

Gem/Mineral show includes ivory carvings from Far East

Ivory in two forms will be featured at the 23rd annual Gem and Mineral Show in Agricultural Hall at the State Fairgrounds Saturday and next Sunday. Show hours are 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Saturday and 9 a.m.-5 p.m. next Sunday.

The show is sponsored by Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club, whose show chairman is Howard Taylor Jr.

What is described as a very fine display of ivory carvings from the Far East will be one of the main attractions. Because of continued pressures placed on ivory procurers by the various environmental and humane groups, the number of ivory carvings reaching the United States has dramatically declined in recent years. The Far East collection consists of an-

tique pieces. The owners have requested to remain anonymous.

In sharp contrast to the antique ivory carvings, Jay Tschetter of Lincoln will do scrimshaw work on ivory. Although elephants had to die to yield the ivory utilized by Tschetter, none have had to die within the past 12,000 or more years because Tschetter utilized fossil ivory from mastodons that roamed the tundra of what is now part of Alaska.

Roger Pabian, associate professor in the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, will present a slide program on the fossil sharks and fishes of

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Gems

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Nebraska. This program, being presented for the first time, covers a collection that was made by W.D. White of Omaha over the past 20 years. All of the sharks are from southeastern Nebraska and are fossilized as imprints in black shales. In addition to the sharks, many fossil fishes of varieties that have been extinct for about 200 million years will be discussed. The White Collection has recently been procured by the University of Nebraska State Museum, and vertebrate paleontology curator Michael Voorhies has arranged for several specimens to be displayed at the show.

Other programs include a presentation on the eruption of Mount St. Helens by James B. Swinehart of the Conservation and Survey Division, IANR/UNL. Swinehart's presentation features many unpublished photographs.

Displays will include a "President's Row," materials from the collections of all of the living past presidents of the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club. Lincoln area Latvian peoples will display cases of amber; Arijis Liepins will give illustrated lectures on amber.

Wick Lapidary of Springfield, Ore., will display a collection of fire obsidian and of rare, sagenitic agate from Oregon's Trent area.

Demonstrations will include silver and gold smithing by Jim James of Grand Island, marble and sphere making by Don Shurtleff of Humboldt, wind chime and enamel bead production by Cliff Eickhoff of Tilden, and a complete working shop by various members of the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club. The working shop will feature sawing,



STAFF PHOTOS BY GAIL FOLDA

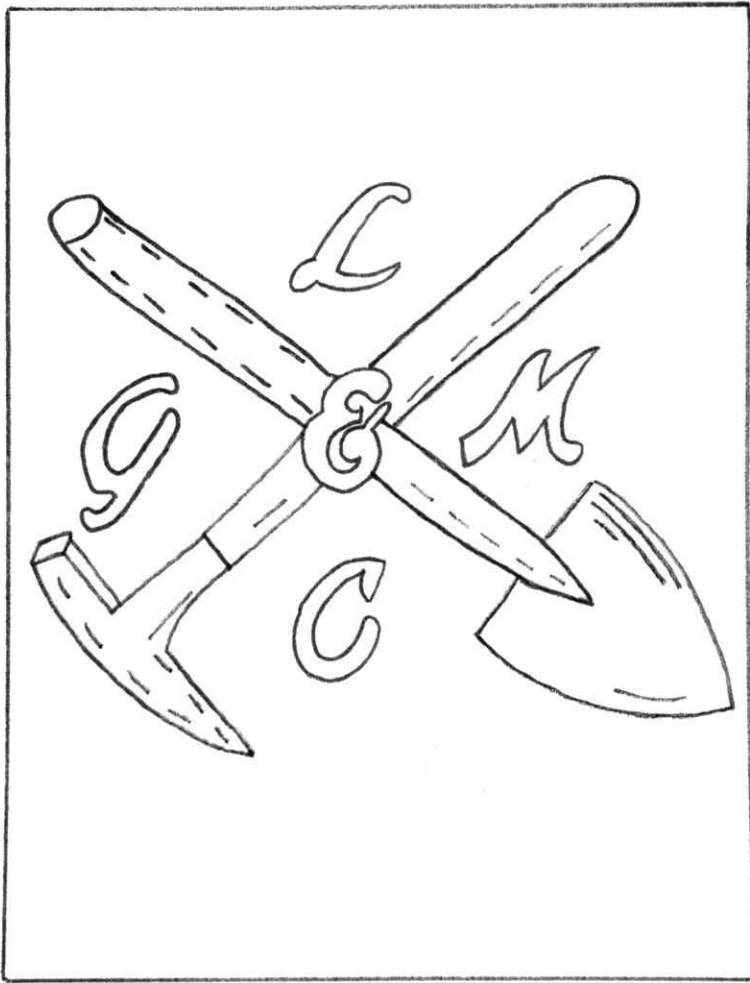
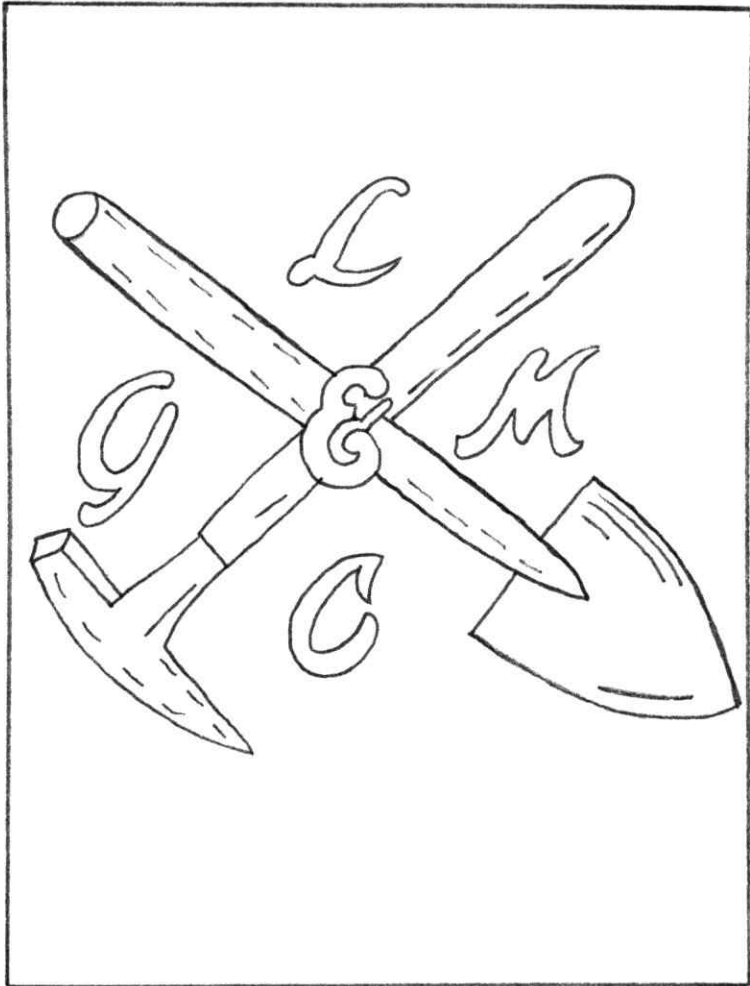
cutting, polishing of gems, and tumbling and lapping of rocks.

Twelve retail dealers from Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Illinois, Kansas and Texas will stock all manner of lapidary and jewelry makers' needs. The dealers also will have finished jewelry as well as ornamental rock objects such as clocks, book ends, and ashtrays. Wholesale dealers from Minnesota and Wisconsin will also be present; admittance to the wholesale areas can be gained by presenting dealer credentials.

There will be food service at the show, chairman Taylor said. Adult admission is \$1; parking is free and the show "good family entertainment," Taylor said.

Jay Tschetter works (above) intently on a scrimshaw project. At right: One product of his shop and his skill, flowers and butterflies carved into the surface of a piece of fossil ivory.





WORKING DEMONSTRATIONS, DEALERS TO HIGHLIGHT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
SHOW ON APRIL 11, 12, 1981.

The Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, will host its 23rd Annual Show in the Agricultural Hall on the Nebraska State Fairgrounds, Lincoln, April 11-12, 1981. Show hours are from 9 to 9 on Saturday and 9 to 5 on Sunday. Set up will take place on Friday, April 10.

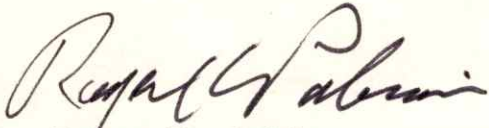
Emphasis will be placed on working demonstrations and early plans call for bead making and wind chime making by Cliff Eichoff of Norfolk, Nebraska. Jim James of Grand Island, Nebraska, will demonstrate the arts of silversmithing and gold and silver casting, and Stan Shurtleff of Humboldt, Nebraska, will demonstrate making gemstone marbles and small gemstone spheres. Other demonstrations will include scrimshaw and engraving. A full working shop including all of the standard cabochon cutting equipment will also be seen.

One of the new additions to the show will be a "Past President's Row" that will feature displays by all of the ^{LIVING} past presidents of the Lincoln Gem and Mineral Club. Since many of the living past presidents go back to the founding of the club, the displays will prove to be of great historical value.

Additional featured displays will include amber and jade carvings, and fine agates from the world over. Members displays will contain a complete gamut of the gem hobby including jewelry and metalwork, minerals, fossils, artifacts, and slabs.

In addition to presenting several illustrated lectures on agates and fossils, Professor Roger Pabian will demonstrate the art of magic with rocks. Pabian, who is a member of the Society of American Magicians, has developed the rockhound magic show over the past several years.

The show will feature 12 retail and 2 wholesale dealers. Food service will be available in the show building, and camping with full electrical hookups will be available for \$5.00 per day. For further information on the show, contact: Howard Taylor Jr., 910 New Hampshire Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. (402) 476-3707.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Roger K. Pabian".

Roger K. Pabian
Publicity Director