

GARSAS

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Mėina Ketvirtadieniai Redaguoja M. ZUJUS

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NEUŽMIRSKIME IR SAVŪJŲ
NAMINIŲ REIKALŲ

Senosios tėvynės Lietu-
vos reikalai visuomet gyvai
domino Amerikos lietuvius.
Kuo rimtesnis pergyvena-

supras ir atjaunau tautos rei-
kalus.

Tad rūstieji mūsų tautos
momentai tik dar daugiau
turi paskatinti mus rūpin-

Susivienymo veikėjai tu-
rėtų nuolat stovėti savo or-
ganizacijos auginimo akci-

Latvianai, gyvendami lais-
voje Dėdės Samo žemėje,

Lietuviai, gyvendami lais-
voje Dėdės Samo žemėje,

Pradėjus Lietuvoje steig-
tis tautinėms kultūrinėms į-

Dabar turime taip vadi-
namą LRKSA "auksinio a-
ruodo" vaju. Kai kurie rai-

Labai gyvai Amerikos lie-
tuviai senos tėvynės reika-

LIETUVOS GYVENIMAS TVARKOSI

Berlynas, liepos 8 d. —
Teko patirti, kad generolas
Stasys Raštikis sekmingai

Tai geras reiškinys, kurs
parodo, kad Amerikos lie-
tuviai yra tampa suaugę

Vienok būtų didelė klai-
da rūpinantis Lietuvos rei-

lėgelbėtas Lietuvių
Ešalonas

Dar nepatikrintomis ži-
niomis ties Minsku vokie-
čių kariuomenės esąs rastas

Visoms Lietuvos savival-
dybėms uždrausta grąžinti

Oplausias reikalas su jau-
nienu. Tik į mūsų organiza-

Apžvalga

TAUTA JUOS GERBS
AMZINAI

Savaitraštis "Vienybė" rašo,
kad sukilėlius prieš raudonuo-

"Atsimename gerai, kad per
tuos metus sovietai stengėsi iš

Kova buvo sunki ir pareikala-
vo daug aukų:

"Vien tik Kaune žuvo 3,000
mūsų brolių ir seserų. O kiek jų

"Bet, žinoma, ne visi Ukrainos
nacionalistai yra naciško nusista-

RUSŲ TAUTA TURI
NUSIKRATYTI
BOLŠEVIKŲ

Savaitraštis "Lietuvių Žinios"
rašo, kad rusų tauta susilauks

"Bolsėvikai, vakarykštieji dem-
okratų priešai, visap niekinę A-

"Perdaug kruvinas ir nekaltų
žmonių krauju suteptas yra bol-

"Kongresas turės sutraukti vi-
sas geriausias mūsų, lietuvių ka-

APIE UKRAINOS
NACIONALISTUS

"Naujienos" rašo apie ukrai-
niečius nacionalistus, kurie tu-

"Peretojo pasaulio karo paba-
goje, rašo "N.", Ukraina turma

"Bet kuomet Santarvės valsty-
bės su Amerikos pagalba sumušė

"Dabar vokiečiai rengiasi vėl
atsikurti Ukrainą nuo Rusijos ir

"Aplink 'hetmaną' (kiti jį va-
dina 'generolu') Skoropadskij yra

"Bet, žinoma, ne visi Ukrainos
nacionalistai yra naciško nusista-

"Tačiau, jeigu Hitleris užkra-
vina Ukrainą, tai jįsi greičiau

KONGRESAS BUS
LABAI SVARBUS

Dienraštis "Draugas" nurodo,
kad šių metų Katalikų Federa-

"Nauji pasaulyje įvykiai iške-
lija mūsų tautai naujas ir dar su-

"Kongresas turės sutraukti vi-
sas geriausias mūsų, lietuvių ka-

"Vien tik šių klausimų užtek-
tingo kongreso dalyviams gildinti.

"Niekas negalės primesti, kad
Lietuvos žmonės eina kartu su

LIETUVIAI DEMOKRA-
TIJAI NENUSIKALTO

"Sandara" rašo, kad lietuviai
sukildami prieš raudonuosius jo-

"Niekas negalės primesti, kad
Lietuvos žmonės eina kartu su

"Gali būti tili politikiniai pas-
ky, jog lietuviai parodė savo ne-

Antras — nei protu, nei
mokslu nepasizymėjo. Bu-

SPAUDA IR VISUOMENĖ

žinomas vokiečių rašyto-
jas K. J. Werber-Demokri-
tas yra pasakęs, kad: "Das

Tai didelė svarbi tiesa.
Mokyklos, nuo žemiausių

Po to jis atsisveikina su ja
visam amžiui. Spauda gi

Mokykla teikia žmogui
daugiausia teoretinių žinių,

Mokykla stengiasi kalbėti
objektingai, bešališkai ir

Spauda, atvirkščiai: ji
maža tepaiso bešališkumo

Spauda — tai visuotinas
tautos universitetas, kurį

O kaip tas universitetas
yra apleistas! kaip maža

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tautos universitetas, kurį

Spauda — tai visuotinas
tautos universitetas, kurį

ma), bet jo kalbos ir pasi-
likdavo Assemblėe Natio-
nale sienose. Marat'as nie-

Tai didelė svarbi tiesa.
Mokyklos, nuo žemiausių

Po to jis atsisveikina su ja
visam amžiui. Spauda gi

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tautos universitetas, kurį

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tautos universitetas, kurį

laikraštinių atsakomybė
ir prieš dabar gyvenančią
visuomenę ir prieš istoriją

Deja, pas mus spauda ir
neįvertinama kaip reikiant

APSAUGOS BONŲ
MINKLĖ

Kl. Kokia priežastis pir-
kimui Apsaugos Bonų?

At. Palaikyti Ameriką
laisva. Parodyti savo pasi-

Kl. Bet jeigu aš neturiu
ganėtinai pinigų nusipirkti

At. Pirk Apsaugos Paš-
tinius Zenklus, beveik visur

Pastaba. — Įgijimui Ap-
saugos Bonų ir Zenklų eik

ATSISAUKIMAS Į SKAITYTOJUS

Prasau gerb. redakcijos iš-
spausdinti šį mano atsisaukimą

te kokia diskriminacija ir pa-
suokite vardą ir adresą nu-

Diskriminacija liečia netik
nuskriaustą žmogų. Ji liečia

READ LEWIS,
Executive Director
Common Council for American Unity

RAUDONIEJI GIRIAI
LAIMEJIMAI
Maskva.—Liepos 13-tą oficia-

Maskva Sako Goeringas
Arestuotas
Maskva.—Liepos 13-tą Maskvos

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Maskva.—Liepos 13-tą Maskvos

Maskva.—Liepos 13-tą Maskvos
radio paskelbė, kad nazis Nr. 2

BALTIC AMERICAN TIES OF FRIENDSHIP

(An opening address by MR. CONSTANTINE R. JURGELA at the Baltic Freedom Rally, The Town Hall, New York, N. Y. June 15, 1941)

Fellow Americans:

We have gathered here to commemorate, in the words of our Governor, "the bonds of affection and regard existing between America and the distressed Baltic peoples", to formally convey the sympathy of the American people to the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and give public expression of the hope that they will soon regain their freedom.

It is fitting that we review on this occasion those traditional ties between our respective countries, that friendship mutually consecrated by the sacrifices of blood and devotion.

England conducted extensive trade with the Baltic countries since the 12th century. Besides amber, the Baltic countries supplied timber, tar and potash for English shipbuilding industry. This trade suffered greatly during long wars of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against Sweden and Moscow. Enterprising Englishmen then conceived a plan for exploitation of American resources to replace costly Baltic timbers and, with this in view, established the Colony of Virginia. It is known from the surviving records that "eight Polanders" were brought to Virginia by Captain John Smith on board relief ships. Those "Polanders" were recruited by the Baltic Company of England in the Baltic ports of Narva, Tallinn, Riga, Elbing and Danzig. The imported artisans helped to establish tar, pitch, potash and glass industry in Virginia and caused the first "political strike" to gain suffrage for themselves.

In 1651 the Dutch colonists of Nieuw Amsterdam had captured Fort Nassau from the Swedes and named it Fort Casimir, in honor of King John Casimir of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and an opponent of Sweden. That fort was built on the present site of the city of New Castle, Delaware. In 1659, Dr. Alexander Carolus Curtius had come from Lithuania to New York to teach classics. In the same year, Governor Peter Stuyvesant had asked West India Company of Holland to "cause that some Polish, Lithuanian, Prussian, Jutlandish or Flemish farmers may be sent over by the first ships", and some of Lithuanian dissident refugees had arrived to settle upper Hudson country. About the same time England had acquired title to the island of Tobago, near Trinidad, from Duke Jacob of Courland (Latvia), and Latvian colonists had been transported from Tobago to New York.

During the American Revolution, sons of Lithuania, chief among them the famed General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who earned eternal respect for his great services to the American people, had fought for freedom of America. His adjutant was Julius Niemcewicz, a native of Latvia.

A wave of political refugees from Lithuania, Latvia and Poland had come here in 1832-1834. First history of Lithuania was published at Boston in 1832 and republished three more times within a year. One of the exiles of 1834, Captain Alexander Bielaski, a Lithuanian, died for the Union Cause in Missouri in 1861. Hundreds of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians fought for the Union in the Civil War. Thousands of them served this country in the Spanish American War. More than 60,000

served Uncle Sam in the World War.

After the World War, a group of American officers and men enrolled in the Baltic armies. About 600 men went overseas to fight for the independence of the Baltic countries. Private Pranas Eimutis of Lithuania died while protecting members of the American Military Mission from German communist soldiers. An American, Lieutenant Samuel Harris, died a hero's death for Lithuania and is buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, and a number of Americans of Baltic descent died in defense of all three countries. An American professor, Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, became Premier and President of Latvia. Lithuanian and Latvian languages are taught in a number of great universities. A group of prominent American educators and statesmen, among them our Mayor LaGuardia and Mr. Robert J. Caldwell, who is present here, were responsible for an unconditional recognition de jure of the Baltic Republics on July 27, 1922. American mediators performed important services in the post-war period. Finally, President Roosevelt and our State Department have firmly rejected Soviet Russian overtures for some form of recognition of the terrible communist aggression on the Baltic shores. American public opinion is unanimous in this respect, as illustrated by the views of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, in his message to The Baltic States Day at the World's Fair (October 6, 1940) and his congressional testimony, and as reflected by editorial comments in the most influential press of this country and, finally, by the Proclamations of the Governor of New York and other States.

Baltic peoples have given this country many educators, statesmen and industrial leaders. In this State, city of Wilna, named after the capital of Lithuania in 1813, was the seat of Jefferson County for many years. We also find in this State the towns of Livonia, Riga and other namesakes of the Baltic localities. Right now, one of the two directors of national defense is Mr. Sidney Hillman, son of Lithuania and a leader of American labor. Until recently, a Lithuanian-American was Special Aide of the Secretary of Treasury. Likewise, Lithuanian Americans were on the White House staff during the Presidency of Mr. Hoover. A Lithuanian, late Mr. Kay, was a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. I could mention many, many names of Baltic Americans who contributed and are contributing to the development of this country, and many Americans who contributed to the cause of freedom, cultural and industrial development of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Suffice it to say that the citizens of Baltic extraction are enjoying, with few exceptions, universal respect for their loyalty, civic integrity, clean ways of life and diligence. Political, educational and commercial ties were all of the best.

The brutal invasion of the Baltic countries, lying directly in the path of communist and Nazi aggressors, evoked American sympathies. The American people throughout this great nation are paying tribute to the gallant Baltic peoples today. Our hearts go out to them. American people will give their generous moral, political and material support to the Baltic nations in their determined struggle for freedom, for democratic form of government, for survival of racial and religious tolerance so dearly cherished by the Baltic nations throughout ages. Long live in-

VYRAI, MOTERYS VIRS
40 M. VOKITE
SILONI, SENI

Jaučiantis Smaržūs, švieži, Daus Jaučiantis. Vartokite Ostrex. Jaučiantis abėnė stigrėjal, tadintojai, dainal reikalingi 40 m. — kūnam stipinantis gėlių, kalkių, fosforo, lėda, Vitamino B1. 78 metų amžiaus daktaras sako: "Tas labai pataravo manai-tišiam. At meta f-

OUT FISHIN'

By SAL. G. BEKAMPAS

A fellow isn't thinkin' mean, out fishin';
 His thoughts are mostly good and clean, out fishin';
 He doesn't knock his fellow men or harbor any
 grudges then;
 A fellow's at his finest, when out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor, out fishin',
 All brothers of a common lure, out fishin',
 The urchin with the pin an' string
 Can chum with millionaire and king, out fishin'.

A feller's glad to have a friend, out fishin';
 A helpin' hand he'll always lend, out fishin';
 The brotherhood of rod an' line
 An' sky and stream is always fine;
 Men come real close to God's design, out fishin'.

A fellow isn't plottin' schemes, out fishin';
 He's only busy with his dreams, out fishin';
 His livery's a coat of tan; his creed: to do the best
 he can;
 A feller's always mostly man, out fishin'.

FRATERNALS ARE RENDERING NATIONAL SERVICE IN HOME PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

By OSCAR E. ELESHERE,

President of the Modern Woodmen of America and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Fraternal Congress of America

Fraternal benefit societies had their origin 50 to 70 years ago. They sprang out of a need for home and family protection. The social and economic conditions of the day were favorable. That was the beginning of organized fraternity with life insurance as we know it today. In the 1870's to 1890's the institution of life insurance was in existence, but it was wholly commercial. It was attended by no current service. It provided no acquaintance, no meetings, no sociability, no sentiment, no adaptability to family protection within its ability to pay, no representative government, no opportunity for teaching valuable lessons of life and character. The new form of organized home protection was the expression of a new social need, much as Social Security is now.

When fraternal benefit societies first began to flourish, commercial life insurance was fairly well established, but it did not begin to render the social and business service it renders today. While the primary purpose of life insurance was and still is protection, commercial companies had not yet learned to adapt their protection to differing conditions and needs.

Men who organized fraternal societies more than half a century ago knew no more about life insurance and the service it is capable of rendering than was known by men already engaged in the business. Indeed, they knew less. While they did not know much about the science of life insurance, its management and sale, they had an idea, an inspiration, a desire to serve their fellowmen. Some of them were mistaken in their judgment, but well-meaning. This is why there has been a constant evolution of fraternal insurance societies, their management, rate structure and service. They have progressively grown better.

Fraternal Force of Nearly 8 Million

Today there are about 200 fraternal insurance societies in the United States and Canada. About 100 of them are affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress, which organization is sponsoring Fraternal Week. Practically all of these are sound financially and under good management. Most of them insure men, women and children and operate in many states. Their membership totals 7,870,259 with \$6,609,444,732.00 insurance in force. They must be reckoned with as democratic institutions rendering a large worthwhile service in home protection and conservation.

investment, for keeping the family together and for adjustment of human relations. When life insurance is accompanied by fraternal service, such as goes with our system of insurance, the setting is perfect. Not only is this true, but the fraternal system provides acquaintance and good fellowship along the way, while the plan is being carried through. We have demonstrated that this added helpfulness may go with adequate rates, sound protection and adaptable contracts. We believe more sentiment in business is needed. We know business and sentiment will mix.

Public Should Know of Good Deeds

The statutes of practically all states agree in their definition of a fraternal benefit society. The requirements are: not for profit, lodge system, representative government, and ritualistic form of work. Any institution that meets these requirements and also provides family protection is a good institution for democracy and for society. In addition to all this, every fraternal insurance society in the land does welfare work among its members in some form or degree. This kind of work should be continued, not only for the good it does, but also that the public, seeing our good deeds, may feel that we deserve the favors which the law now gives us.

Our societies are regarded as benevolent organizations. We will do well to keep them so. It is conservative to say that our societies spent not less than \$5,000,000 annually in rendering service to their members and to the community in addition to their insurance contract promises. In addition to all this, no society that does its full duty will forget or neglect the families of deceased members. We challenge any other voluntary institutions in the world to match our record.

Fraternal insurance societies have high ideals. Helping others tends to make the helpers have high ideals and to have a genuine sympathy for others less fortunate. Few acting alone can render great material aid, and through our larger groups we can do much. The environment of the lodge room should have a wholesome influence, especially on youth. It affords opportunity to practice courtesy, to learn public speaking, to set a good example.

Best Society Is One Which Best Serves

Most service organizations go through three periods of development. First is the formative period. Some societies, with worthy objectives, may be organized with selfish personal motives. There must be more or less show and fun to arouse interest. All this promotes early growth. Then comes the period of readjustment of objectives and methods of operation. In this process, distance is lost but a sounder foundation is gained. The third step is a period of service. Most of our societies are in that period now. And by the service we render, all our societies will be judged. The value of a society is not necessarily in the size of its membership nor the amount of its assets nor in the volume of insurance in force. That fraternal insurance society is best which best serves.

If service is the yardstick by which we are to be judged, then a great duty and a great challenge confront us. It is clearly our duty to maintain ourselves as fraternal insurance societies, not only under the law, but also in the mind of the public. We must continue our fraternal service and welfare work. We must strive without ceasing to practice tolerance, good will, kindness, brotherly love and peace. We must not unduly compete with one another, but with friendly cooperation seek to do our duty as good citizens and to make our land a better place in which to live.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers;
 None goes his way alone;
 All that we send into the lives of others
 Comes back into our own."

THE QUESTION BOX

REV. A. J. S. & G. A. A. (Permission Extension Magazine)

Two baptized non-Catholics recently were married by a justice of the peace. If one of them becomes a Catholic, will the Church annul their marriage if they so desire?—N. J.

Two baptized non-Catholics contract a valid union which can be terminated only with the death of one of the contracting parties, and cannot be annulled. Conversion to the Catholic Faith would in no way affect this marriage as regards annulment.

My son has been asked to be best man at a non-Catholic church wedding. May he do so?—Wash.

For your son to function under these circumstances would imply active participation in the services of a religion contrary to the True Faith. Such participation is seriously forbid-

FRATERNALISM OUR DEFENSE

By FOSTER F. FARRELL, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the National Fraternal Congress of America

The prevailing thought in the minds of the people of our country today is centered around one word—"DEFENSE". To the eight million members comprising the Fraternal Benefit System "Defense" is not new, as they were inspired to become Fraternalists because of a desire to safeguard their homes in their beloved country, which in many cases is not the land of their birth, but of their own choosing.

Members of Fraternal Benefit Societies, banded together as they are for mutual protection, have already taken advantage of the opportunity to be of assistance in the defense program of our country. Many societies are active in Red Cross work, others have given liberally of their means to alleviate suffering in stricken countries, while still others have sent abroad ambulances and medical supplies. One of the societies brought over a number of children from devastated areas and installed them in one of the most pleasant children's homes it has ever been my pleasure to visit. These citations are but a few of the activities of the Fraternal Benefit Societies at the present time.

Events over the past few years have been so far reaching as to cause concern to all of us. The war raging across the sea has been productive of a serious cause for concern in this country. We know that war activities of any magnitude in any part of the world affects us morally and economically. Every home, every factory, every farm and every life in this country has

been touched indirectly, and although we are not actually participating in this dreadful conflict, we have felt the weight of its pressure, and as the days go by we will come to realize it more clearly.

We must all join in an effort to establish a national defense so strong that no nation will dare to attack us. To preserve our liberties and make our defense secure, we must set ourselves to this important task. Now is the time for the serious study of our responsibilities—a time for us to keep in mind that we are all Americans and only by working together and facing the true facts and acting fearlessly with the full knowledge of these facts can we fulfill our obligation as citizens of this great nation. We have an opportunity to prove to the world that the Fraternal Benefit System is big enough and strong enough to meet any challenge.

The conditions confronting us today are a challenge requiring constant vigilance and the Fraternal Benefit Societies are equipped to answer that challenge in promoting sane thinking, and personal thrift in the form of the purchase of life insurance for future protection, which is of the utmost concern in the minds of our citizenry today.

Before us lies a great task and united as we are in the bonds of Fraternalism we will be prepared to meet it!
 (Reprint from The Fraternal Monitor, May, 1941).

THE BALTIC STATES VICTIMS OF THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE BETWEEN HITLER AND STALIN

(An article published by "The New York Times" on July 1, 1941).

The Border Lands. In terms of human suffering, the fate of the helpless peoples doomed to live on the shifting borders between two great and greedy tyrannies, Germany and Russia, has few parallels in history. In the west the unhappy nations standing in the path of Nazi conquest are enduring the miseries of a hateful occupation, but they have been invaded only once, and all of them, including Western Poland, are represented by exiled Governments which continue to speak in their name.

The western states are not quite abandoned; in the east, however, the Baltic States Eastern Poland and Bessarabia have been twice overrun, twice pillaged, and for eighteen months completely isolated. Victims of the unholy alliance between Hitler and Stalin, these countries have been brutally incorporated into the Soviet "new order", which means that those who owned anything were dispossessed, and that intellectual, political and religious leaders were exiled or otherwise liquidated. Now they are the battleground for the "biggest battle in history", and this means burned towns, bombings, pogroms, uprisings, hideous reprisals of all kinds.

There was bound to be revolution in the Baltic States at the first opportunity, with or without the machinations of Hitler. These unfortunate nations are sure to be betrayed again if they exchange Soviet rule for Nazi rule; but it is probably inevitable, caught as they are between impossible alternatives, that they should help

the devil they don't know to overthrow the devil they know. The case of Finland, which has maintained independence by its own force, is somewhat different. So is the position of Russian-occupied Poland; the great advantage of having an outside Government to act for the Polish state is that President Sikorski is in a position to negotiate for the release of Polish prisoners of war and other exiles held in Siberia, including the wives and children of Polish soldiers fighting for Britain. The soldiers in Russian camps will be in no condition to fight, perhaps, but their release will be of great political importance as the first sign that Poland can be reunited if Hitler can be defeated.

In any event, the policies of the border states are not real choices; they are reactions to cruelty and terror. It is not for us to judge them in their tragic dilemma. It is for us to remember that we are one of the dominant and responsible Powers in a world in which man-eating and nation-eating monsters are at large.



ANGLISKAI LIETUVISKAS ŽODYNELIS

Surinkti visi reikalingiausi žodžiai, kuriuos išmokus lengvai galima angliskai susikalbėti.

Žodynelis turi arti pusantro šimto puslapių, pagilgosemato, parankus nešioti kišeniuje ir kiekvienam reikale na-

