

# ORDER OF AHEPA

Magazines

# 1942

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# ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

January - February

1942

Volume XVI

Number 1

# HEPAN

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## A Message from the Supreme President



## The Red Cross - An Errand of Mercy

Many disasters strike our world intermittently. Some are due to untamed natural phenomena—floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, and the like. Others are the makings of man who is directly responsible for them. We are in the throes of one of the latter today—War in its most efficient and devastating form. A battle imposed upon us by mad cliques of rulers who are mercilessly subjecting their innocent people to unprecedented sacrifice and untold hardship. These are indeed dark days. It is as though all the remarkable technological advancements of man were suddenly possessed by beasts who do not use them for construction and progress, but misuse them for destruction and degradation.

But in the midst the waves of hate and fury whipped up by the aggressors, there is hope. One is reminded, musing over present conditions, of Shakespeare's line from MacBeth "So shines a good deed in a naughty world." By contrast to the prevailing darkness, the work of the American Red Cross impresses us in a like manner. In spite of the pain and sorrow and misery a flood or earthquake brings to man, the Red Cross is on the scene to bring mercy. In any battle where men meet horrible deaths—where thousands of the stricken lie wounded, it is the Red Cross that goes forth to treat the wounds and ease the pain. Such is the work of this organization. It is Ahepa's privilege, therefore, to dedicate this issue of THE AHEPAN to the American Red Cross who have volunteered their combined efforts to carry an errand of mercy through every emergency.

As descendants of a courageous Hellenic race—as blood brothers of the valiant people of Greece who have devoted their lives, their homes, their honor for an ideal, we are in especial sympathy with the cause served by the Red Cross. Man lives and progresses through mercy—he is slain and retrogresses through hate and force. This undeniable truth is exemplified by innumerable instances in the history of the World. One of the most recent examples is that of Greece. In our admiration for their brave battle, in our profound sympathy for their suffering, we cannot help but think how much more their pain and hunger and sickness might have been alleviated had the Red Cross been supplied with the needed facilities to lend more aid to the defenders of freedom. We cannot help but wonder how many lives would have been saved, how much suffering averted, how many families preserved.

But in our wondering and questioning, we, as Americans, are determined that the Red Cross shall have every opportunity to relieve the misery that is to come. We are determined to equip the Red Cross with every necessity to carry out their errand of mercy. Such determination means mercy on our part—it means unselfishness. For to aid the Red Cross in its mobilization, we must give. But we know that "the quality of mercy is not strained, it droppeth as the gentle rain from heavens." We shall give!

As Americans and as Hellenic descendants we do not harbor any hate or despicability toward the people of Germany or Italy or Japan. We know that they are the victims of ambitious despots. Our task is to liberate them and spread our freedom and benefits to them. The spirit of the Red Cross typifies this sentiment. It knows no color nor race nor uniform. It recognizes only men—persecuted and subjected to tyranny. They practice the immortal thought of Abraham Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity to all."

Preliminary reports from the chapters adequately reflect the Order's strong support of the Red Cross campaign and the Ahepa in the days to come will lend even greater help to a worthy cause.

The Order of Ahepa has never failed to promote the best interests of the people and the American government nor does it intend now to halt aid to that way of life that has made ours the greatest nation of the world.

Let us give, Ahepans! Let us maintain the work of the American Red Cross so that others, and possibly ourselves, may grasp the hand of mercy in the dark days ahead.

*A day's pay from those who work for those who fight.*

SUPREME PRESIDENT

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## In this Issue

We're still amazed at our psychic powers. We had just put the November-December issue to bed on December 5th and the presses were rolling—when Japan struck in the Pacific. All in all, the issue couldn't have been more timely, especially the cover, "Christmas Watch." . . .

In a world gone quite mad, we still have the Red Cross, a searchlight of sanity, to whom this issue is dedicated. Our appreciation to G. Stewart Brown, director of the Public Information Service of the American Red Cross, and his staff, for their fine cooperation in furnishing us with material and photographs. . . .

The Army Air Corps Office of Public and Press Relations was our source of material and photos for the feature "Flying Cadets." Thank you, gentlemen. . . .

Circumstances prevented the appearance of Mr. Stavridi's article (promised you last time), but we hope to bring him before our readers in the near future. . . .

This is a well-packed issue—our most ambitious to date. . . . We'd like your *critical* comments.

(CRITICAL: captious, censorious, judicious, careful judgment!)

—The Editors

## Pickle cocktail

A delicacy that will set lips smacking—so different and original.

Small crispy pickle niblets, luscious melons, burr gherkins, onions and cauliflower, blended in our Sunshine Kitchens, in an exquisite spicy syrup.

A masterpiece of pickling skill that will give a distinctive touch to your service and a toothsome fillip to your patrons' taste.



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January-February

1942

# The Ahepan

VOL. XVI

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### COVER

"Give us this day . . ."

A mountain of words couldn't express the thankfulness this 32-year-old villager and his son from the Island of Samos hold for the American Red Cross at their first breakfast in Egypt after their escape from Nazi terrorism.

Biggest role for program volunteers through training by assistants to clinics or by Jane W. glass of v drink thro sudden em any nurse' go anywher needed.



# The American Red Cross

"Through their American Red Cross the people of the United States have carried aid to the unfortunate victims of aggression in many lands. Today, our own democratic way of life is threatened. Today, it is our American Armed Forces and our citizens who need our help, need the life-giving blood plasma, the surgical dressings, the sweaters, the training for home defense, the nursing and the medical aid which the American Red Cross in the past has so gladly provided for others.

Members of Ahepa always have been among the most loyal supporters of the American Red Cross. Today, as it appeals for a \$50,000,000 emergency war fund to finance those traditional services which it has carried on for sixty years, the American Red Cross, as it faces the biggest job in its history, looks with confidence to whole-hearted and generous cooperation, of the members of Ahepa."

NORMAN H. DAVIS, *Chairman,*  
The American Red Cross.

Biggest and most immediately useful role for women in the civilian defense program is that of nurse's aide. Women volunteers, who enroll in the project through local Red Cross chapters, will be trained by the Red Cross to serve as assistants to graduate nurses in hospitals, clinics or wherever needed.

Jane Womack, nurse's aide, brings glass of water for Robert Anderson to drink through glass straw. In event of sudden emergencies during national crisis, any nurse's aide may be called upon to go anywhere, anytime and for as long as needed.

A "home away from home" is the type of service given by Red Cross Field Directors who cover every military camp and base in the United States and its possessions. The Red Cross Field Directors are trouble shooters. Part of their job is to iron out family problems for the men, relieve them of worry about home conditions.

Dried blood plasma, medicine's new answer to war, is being collected by American Red Cross for the United States Army and Navy. After going through intricate series of processes, the blood plasma is made ready for delivery by being frozen, dehydrated and sealed chemically in a glass flask. It is restored to liquid form by the addition of distilled water.



# American Red Cross Aid To Greece

By

RICHARD F. ALLEN  
*American Red Cross Delegate to Europe*

**I**N May, 1940, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, appealed for a special war relief fund of \$20,000,000 to be spent on aid to the victims of ruthless aggression in Europe. Out of their overwhelming sympathy, the people of America contributed over \$21,000,000, and Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for food and other supplies for the relief of civilian war sufferers.

As the invaders struck with lightning speed at one country after another, medical supplies, food and clothing were made available by the American Red Cross to succor the homeless and hungry. The occupation of these countries in rapid succession automatically halted the shipment of further aid to them, but large quantities of supplies were sent in the succeeding months to Great Britain, approximately \$48,000,000 worth up to date, bringing American Red Cross aid not only to the British people, but also to thousands of refugees who had found sanctuary in that country.

**Greek mother and her three-year-old son, who escaped with 34 others from the island of Samos to the Turkish mainland and from there to Cyprus, eating a meal provided by the American Red Cross.**



## SUPPLIES FOR GREECE

**W**HEN Greece was so treacherously attacked by the Axis powers, the American Red Cross promptly called to the Greek Red Cross through the State Department two cash gifts, one of \$10,000 and another of \$35,000, for the purchase of medical supplies and other necessities. At the same time, as a member of the League of Red Cross Societies, the American Red Cross was able to buy \$4,060 worth of milk in nearby Yugoslavia which was sent direct to the Greek Red Cross to save the lives of starving Greek little ones.

The way the American Red Cross gathered quick on-the-spot information on Greece's most urgent needs in her hour of trial, and the prompt steps which it took to send aid, are typical of the methods of this great organization in rushing succor to many other countries. The American Red Cross cooperates closely with established organizations in the country to which relief is being sent and makes use

as far as possible of the national Red Cross societies and other established local agencies for the distribution of supplies. There is considerable variety in the methods of distribution, which are adapted to each nation's particular needs, but there is always close supervision by representatives of the American Red Cross. These United States citizens see to it that the principles and policies of the American Red Cross are observed, that the supplies are distributed impartially to the needy, with no color, racial or religious distinctions, and that they reach only those for whom they are intended.

Charles L. House, American Red Cross representative at Athens, working in cooperation with the United States Minister to Greece, Lincoln MacVeagh, made a rapid survey of civilian and military relief needs, and supplies were promptly shipped on the basis of his cabled reports.

## S.S. KASSANDRA LOULOUDIS

**O**N November 28 the American Red Cross announced that it was preparing to send large supplies of medicine and clothing. Arrangements were made with the British Red Cross to furnish immediately, from its stores in the Middle East, medical supplies, drugs and surgical instruments, as well as 25 ambulances, which the American Red Cross later replaced. Early in December the American Red Cross despatched on a Greek ship sailing from the United States \$25,000 worth of milk, cocoa, drugs, and biologicals, as well as over a million surgical dressings and 82,000 garments for refugee men, women and children, over \$100,000 worth made in Red Cross chapters here, many of them by Greek-American working parties.

The American Red Cross worked throughout in close cooperation with the Greek Minister to the United States and the Greek War Relief



**A tiny Greek refugee in Jerusalem being inspected by the nurse in charge of the center while Middle East American Red Cross representative, Leslie Nichols, looks on.**

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Association, and through conferences arranged at Red Cross headquarters with Spyros P. Skouras, national president of the Association, plans were worked out to avoid duplication of relief. Announcement was made that as soon as shipping space on a Greek steamer could be obtained, large quantities of clothing, dehydrated milk, blankets, cereals, cocoa, fruit juices, syrup and margarine as well as medical supplies would be sent.

When the Red Cross "mercy ship" the S.S. *Kassandra Louloudis* finally sailed from New Jersey for Athens via Suez on January 15 she carried a \$1,176,000 cargo of critically needed goods including 20 tons of relief supplies sent by the Greek War Relief Association. In the meantime, 50 pounds of anti-tetanus and anti-gas gangrene sera were sent to Lisbon by Pan-American clipper plane on January 15 in response to an urgent cable from Mr. House, with an additional 450 pounds following on the American Export liner *Excalibur*, both shipments consigned to the American Minister in Lisbon, for trans-shipment to Athens, by airplane if possible.

But while the American Red Cross representative was waiting in Athens to receive and distribute the goods, while the ship bearing the precious medical stores, the food and the clothing was making its way up the Red Sea and through the Mediterranean, her heroic resistance was broken.

#### SUPPLIES SAVED

**B**UT the supplies did not fall into the hands of the aggressors. Approximately one and one-half million dollars' worth of supplies for Greece were landed in Egypt. The perishables—flour, beans, rice, rolled oats, concentrated soups, and dried apples and prunes—constitute the bulk of foodstuffs now being diverted to other needy civilians in the war area. Clothes, blankets, shoes, and medical supplies are being distributed more slowly by the Middle East Red Cross, certain amounts having been turned over to the Greek Red Cross in Egypt for warehousing until ways are found of getting them to Greece.

Where Greek groups in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria have demonstrated their capacity to dispose effectively of supplies among Greek refugees, American Red Cross aid has been theirs for the asking.

With the approach of winter the small trickle of Greeks escaping from their island homes in the Aegean, and even from the mainland, has grown into a substantial stream. Risking their lives to open boat dashes across the water rather than to disease and starvation under enemy rule, these hardy adventurers numbering in the thousands occupy refugee camps from Cairo to Aleppo. Wherever they are, medical attention, clothing, and nourishing food are ready for them, and American Red Cross representatives are on hand to see that they get it.

The fortunes of war will determine when and how the principal problem—relief for the Greeks in Greece—will be solved. However, the friends of the Hellenic people can be sure, that as soon as it is possible for the American Red Cross to extend them further aid, it will be done.

## Ahepa Officers Visit Red Cross Chairman



Left to right: Van A. Nomikos, Honorable Norman H. Davis, George C. Vournas.

Supreme President Van A. Nomikos and Vice-President George C. Vournas visited Chairman Norman Davis of the American Red Cross on January 26th at the National Headquarters in Washington, D. C. to report on progress of the Ahepa Red Cross Campaign throughout the nation. The Supreme President outlined Ahepa's method of campaign which is conducted through the local chapters of the American Red Cross and presented the Chairman with statistics indicating records established by Ahepa chapters and individual Ahepans. At the same time the Supreme President extended the thanks of the Ahepa to the American Red Cross for aid given by the American Red Cross to the suffering people of Greece. Chairman Davis grasped the opportunity to thank the Order of Ahepa on behalf of the American Red Cross and asked that his personal greetings and best wishes be conveyed to chapters and members for their splendid record.

## A Humanitarian Service — Information on War Victims

*The International Clearing House  
of Information on Relatives and  
Friends in War-torn Countries*

**T**HE Red Cross through its Inquiry and Information Service is bringing comfort to hundreds of thousands.

Probably never before in the history of mankind has there been so much mental anguish or so much torturing anxiety, with whole families uprooted and scattered like chaff before the wind. The widespread uncertainty about the fate of dear ones has brought thousands of anxious inquiries for news. Sometimes the clues to the whereabouts of the persons sought have been of the slightest, but, working through the great inquiry and information network that has its nerve center in the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, the American Red Cross has already been able to bring definite information in as high as 60 per cent of the inquiries.

Although it may be several months before an answer to an inquiry is received, the routine which has been developed produces amazing results in spite of incredible confusion and chaos. Contact is established between refugees and their friends here, and between inquiries here and their relatives in overrun countries, and prisoners of war are located and contacted in all the belligerent countries.

#### 5,000 REQUESTS

**O**VER 5,000 requests have already been made through the American Red Cross here for information about relatives and friends still in Greece. Dislocation of channels of communication made it extremely difficult to get news for a time, but reports indicate that the Greek Red Cross is functioning actively, and replies to queries are being received steadily at American Red Cross headquarters. At the end of November, 241 replies had come in, 114 of them during that month alone, and indications are that the number will increase.

(Continued on page 14)



# The Greatest Mother

IN antiquity, when men fought with bow and arrow, sword and spear, there was no such thing as mercy on the field of battle. Wounded soldiers lay where they fell until death relieved them of their torment. The first person who tried to remedy this barbarous state of affairs was a Danish lady named Haldora. In the year 1000 A. D. she assembled the women of her household after a battle and sent them out on the bloody field to bind the wounds of fallen warriors while she herself attended the wounded enemy chieftain.

Unfortunately for mankind, however, the good Haldora's example went unheeded by the rest of the world for another eight and a half centuries. Then, in the year 1854, an English woman of wealth and position was placed at the head of a delegation of nurses and sent to southeastern Russia to attend the British sick and wounded in the Crimean War. This Englishwoman's name was Florence Nightingale.

## HENRI DUNANT

**B**UT Florence Nightingale, brave and brilliant though she was, did not originate the idea of the Red Cross. That idea was con-

ceived some five and a half years later by a young and well-to-do Swiss business man.

In 1859 Henri Dunant was travelling through northern Italy on a vacation trip. By chance he came within the radius of the war then being fought between Austria under the Emperor Francis Joseph, and France and Sardinia under Napoleon III. The armies of these hostile powers met on June 4th at Solferino and Henri Dunant witnessed the ensuing struggle. Thirty-nine thousand men lost their lives that day and another 40,000 were wounded. As usual most of the wounded were left to die upon the field.

The horror of this battle's aftermath appalled Dunant. Rallying the peasant women of the countryside to assist him, he did his best, with the limited facilities at his command, to aid the injured and render the last hours of the dying more bearable. When finally he departed from the scene of Solferino the idea of humanitarian relief to the battle wounded, the fundamental concept of the Red Cross, was firmly rooted in his mind.

In subsequent years Henri Dunant never permitted the idea to escape him. He wrote letters to important people about his experi-

ence on the battle field and a little book entitled "A Souvenir of Solferino." As a result of his private efforts and the sensation caused by his book, representatives of twenty-five nations met at Geneva in 1864. Twelve of them signed a treaty and formed the first International Committee of the Red Cross. The organization took its name and its symbol from a reversal of the colors and figurement of the Swiss flag which is a white cross on a red field. The primary purpose of the organization, avowed then and recognized today, was to furnish impartial aid to soldiers wounded in battle regardless of rank or nationality.

## CLARA BARTON

**T**HE United States did not adhere to the Treaty of Geneva until 1882. President Chester A. Arthur, who eventually recommended to our Senate that this country sign the Geneva Convention and have a Red Cross Society of its own, was prompted to do so by a New England school teacher and Patent Office copyist named Clara Barton.

Miss Barton had been active during the Civil War as a volunteer relief worker with the armies around Washington. The services she performed at this time won her great renown. After the Civil War ended she went to Europe to rest from her labors and there

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# "Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:"

met Henri Dunant. Later she returned to America and organized an "Association of the American Red Cross."

It was quite natural that Miss Barton should become the first President of the American Red Cross. Almost immediately she directed the efforts of the young organization toward relieving distress caused by forest fires in Michigan. Her activity in civilian relief so impressed the International Red Cross that in 1884, following America's lead, the parent body recommended that member societies administer relief in peacetime disasters as well as during wars.

From then on the scope of American Red Cross operations rapidly enlarged. The society rendered relief during forest fires, floods and earthquakes wherever they occurred in the United States. It also sent aid to foreign countries in time of disaster. It was active during the Spanish-American war in the Philippines and in Cuba. In the years following the Spanish-American war the Red Cross accorded invaluable aid to stricken populations during such catastrophes as the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, the Mississippi flood in 1912, and the Omaha tornado in 1913.

## THE WORLD WAR

IN 1905 the Red Cross was reorganized under a new Congressional charter. It continued its work in local disaster relief, growing bigger and more efficient. In 1914 the world war imposed new obligations on it which it was quick to meet. Red Cross supplies, bandages, surgical instruments and ambulances were shipped to France for the relief of refugees and wounded soldiers.

Today the American Red Cross still is marching on. As we shall see in the following pages the range of its ministrations is wider and more comprehensive than ever. Especially has it answered the challenge of misery caused by the present war. The American Red Cross truly has been called "The Greatest Mother."

## SERVICES

THE American Red Cross is divided into 3,735 Chapters which have 6,131 branches. A total of 9,190,474 members are enrolled in our Red Cross. Some Chapters are large, others small. Services which the Red Cross performs through its Chapters and national staff are as follows:

**Services to the Armed Forces:** When it became necessary for our country to mobilize a large defense Army and Navy, the Red Cross was asked to take an important part—the job of helping to keep up morale. An experienced Red Cross Field Director is assigned to each of the camps and stations where soldiers and sailors are quartered. He lives in a special Red Cross building which is open to all the men on the station. Here they can go for advice in solving their troubles and they attend classes in First Aid and other courses. For the man who has a family back home, the local Red Cross Chapter helps in

time of sickness or other trouble that might arise.

One of the most vital services given by the Red Cross is that of helping Army and Navy doctors speed the recovery of the sick and injured in hospitals. Red Cross workers are in charge of recreation buildings at the site of 65 Army and Navy hospitals. Here the men who are recovering from sickness can play cards, read and meet visiting friends and relatives. Each of the buildings has a theater which shows sound motion pictures with changes twice a week.

**Disaster Relief Service:** Provides emergency relief and rehabilitations to families and individuals suffering from effects of floods, tornadoes, fires and other disasters.

**Civilian Relief Service:** Does case work, provides relief and neighborly service to persons in need of such assistance when relief through other organized agencies is not available.

**Nursing Service:** This year some 10,000 nurses being recruited by the Red Cross for service in the Army and Navy.

**First Aid and Water Safety Service:** Instructs volunteers in these fields.

**Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service:** Devises measures for prevention of accidents in the home and on the farm.

**Medical and Health Service:** Organizes

community programs to raise health standards.

**Food and Nutrition Service:** Educates Chapter workers in these sciences through consultation with National Headquarters.

## WAR RELIEF WORK IN 1941

PROBABLY the most active of these volunteer groups today is the Production Corps. For the Army and Navy they have been asked to make 40,000,000 surgical dressings. In addition these volunteers have produced more than 4,000,000 refugee garments for the war-afflicted in Europe and the Orient. Volunteers also made some 22,000,000 surgical dressings for war relief. The Red Cross Motor Corps also has rendered great service in transporting crated goods from Chapter houses to railroad stations.

Other war relief work undertaken by the American National Red Cross has been the shipment of millions of dollars worth of food, medicines, hospital supplies and ambulances to Europe. The Red Cross also provides an amount of millions of dollars worth of food, medicines, hospital supplies and ambulances to Europe. The Red Cross also provides an Inquiry and Information Service which assists persons living in America to locate and receive reports on the welfare of friends and loved ones in war zones overseas.



# "A Daniel Has Come to Judgment—"



N. J. Cladakis

THE latter part of October, 1941, the motion picture theaters of metropolitan New York exhibited a "short" portraying the operation and distribution of "penny milk" among the nearly a million school children of greater New York City. The operation was explained in the film by Mayor LaGuardia and dialogue was supplied by Lowell Thomas. The film was produced under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, New York Metropolitan Milk-marketing area, whose administrator is N. J. Cladakis.

The film was an eye-opener to the millions residing in that area. People had heard and had read in their daily press of the fight waged by Administrator Cladakis on behalf of the producer, consumer and under-privileged against the monopolies and trusts. No one, however, had a clear idea of the far-reaching activities of the Milk-marketing Administrator. Many believe that the fortunes of the municipal campaign then hotly carried on against Mayor LaGuardia were greatly influenced by the exhibition of this film, although its appearance on the screen the latter part of October was apparently a matter of coincidence. Mayor LaGuardia paid due homage to N. J. Cladakis for the success of the penny milk undertaking.

## OF GREEK DESCENT

WHO is N. J. Cladakis? Delegates of the recent convention are probably familiar with both the name and the person. This because N. J. Cladakis is an American of Greek descent. He was born in Tarpon Springs, Florida, on December 6, 1906. He was graduated from the local high school in 1924, attended the University of Florida for two years, Chemistry and Engineering, The U. S. Military Academy at West Point for two years, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., for two years, The Academy of International Law

at Hague, Netherlands, (a summer course in 1931), and Georgetown University Law School for three years, receiving an LL.B. degree.

He began his service with the United States government at the Department of Commerce, research and promotion of foreign trade chemicals, 1929 to 1931 and domestic commerce research and business analysis from 1931 to 1933. From 1933 on he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture as specialist in marketing of agricultural products and enforcement of marketing agreements, and has been connected with that department ever since. In September, 1939 he was appointed Federal Milk Market Administrator for the Chicago Area, and in May, 1940 he was constituted Federal Milk Market Administrator of the New York Metropolitan Area with supervisory duties over the milk market area of Chicago, Illinois. He is a Reserve Officer in the United States Air Corps.

## "A DANIEL HAS COME"

THOSE who have met N. J. Cladakis are impressed not only by his inspiring leadership and extraordinary efficiency, but also by his wide concepts of public duty. That few had heard of him up to October last, with the exception of his own department and milk producers and distributors, is due primarily to his extreme modesty and total absence of ballyhoo or exhibitionism. He is almost an ascetic, spending most of the time with associates, collaborators, and assistants, after whom he looks like a mother hen looking after her brood. His official duties make it necessary for him to spend considerable time on plane or train between Washington, New York and Chicago in order to cover the activities of all three offices.

Hon. Francis D. Calkin, Representative from New York, had this to say on March 17, 1941, in the House of Representatives regarding him (We quote from the Congressional Record):

"Mr. Speaker, a Daniel has come to judgment in the clear-visioned Cladakis, Federal and State administrator of the New York State milk shed. In that murky atmosphere where distributor interests until recently controlled, Mr. Cladakis has hewed to the line and steadily refused to be purchased or intimidated. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude Wickard, has been most valiant in his support of Mr. Cladakis and is thoroughly steeled against the arts and wiles of the milk politicians, who have consistently and for many years sold the New York State producers down the river.

"Under the firm, impartial, and intelligent supervision of Mr. Cladakis, and partially as a result of the almost unanimous vote on the amendments to the Federal-State milk orders on February 17, this milkshed is in a comparatively peaceful condition. As a result of this vote, \$5,000,000 will be added to the dairymen's annual income. In addition to this, the amendments give the administrator the power to audit the books of the dealers and cooperatives. \* \* \*

—G. E. V.

## A Determined Phalanx

The full support of the members of the fraternity was pledged on December 9th, to their President and fellow-Ahepan Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Supreme President Van A. Nomikos: "At this critical period in our country's history the Order of Ahepa stands resolute and united, a determined phalanx at your command ready to make every sacrifice necessary towards the ultimate attainment of a complete victory."

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, replied: "Permit me, in the President's name, to thank you and your associates for your telegram. The pledges of patriotic support which have been received from the many, many loyal citizens in all parts of the country have given the President strength and courage to carry out the will of the American people. For the splendid assurance conveyed in your message he is more appreciative than he can say."

## NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

The President of the United States,  
White House, Washington, D. C.

"Please permit me to extend to you and Mrs. Roosevelt wholehearted wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Thanks to your wise leadership the New Year finds us united as a nation and people and in complete understanding of the task confronting us and the sacrifices involved to safeguard our national existence and honor. Never before in our history have we faced the future with such confidence and determination. I am happy to report to you that the Order of Ahepa is geared to the tasks of the hour in every front of activity. Armed Forces, Red Cross, O. C. D., U. S. O., Savings Bonds, etc. We shall be happy to do our part to the end that our Democracy shall triumph and our descendants enjoy the blessings of security and peace. Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President."

"My Dear Mr. Nomikos,

"Many thanks, in the President's behalf, for your thoughtful message on behalf of your organization. He has asked me to tell you how sincerely grateful he is for your good wishes for the New Year, as well as for the patriotic support which you so generously pledge.

"It is extremely heartening to the President, in carrying out the will of the American people, to receive the voluntary assurances that the country stands as one man in its determination to spare no effort and to assume every sacrifice necessary to a successful outcome. M. H. McIntyre, Secretary to the President."

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# Sons SWAT Campaign Is Now Underway

ON January 1st, 1942, the chapters of the Junior Order started their campaign for the gathering and salvage of all needed waste materials, comprising paper, iron, steel, aluminum, tin, rubber, and other materials for which a call has been issued by the government.

There is a two-fold purpose in the drive—first, the material so greatly needed will be effectively gathered and turned into channels that will eventually send the waste matter into the nation's war factories, and second, with the money that the chapters collect through the sale of the gathered material, U. S. Defense Bonds will be purchased, to become the property of the chapter.

How greatly this material is needed, no one can accurately state, but with the announcement that this country's war budget for the coming year is going to be 56 billions, the immensity of the task before us becomes all the more evident.

The following instructions were sent to all chapters of the Sons of Pericles:

## Save Waste—Act Today SWAT The Enemy

The national campaign of the Sons of Pericles is underway!

SWAT the enemy and help win the war with the Sons "Save Waste—Act Today" national campaign to save much-needed defense materials!

Materials that are needed are: RUBBER, IRON, ALUMINUM, PAPER (all weights and grades), STEEL, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, COTTON, WOOL.

### Instructions

1. A committee of workers is to be formed, composed of all members of the chapter between the ages of 14 and 17, inclusive. This committee is to gather materials.

2. The Vice-President of the Sons chapter is to be the Executive Chairman in charge of the program and campaign.

3. All local American Greek organizations within the community are to be notified of this program by the committee, and asked to cooperate by instructing their respective members to respond.

4. Purpose of the campaign is to collect all available, unwanted scrap and waste matter coming under above classifications, and sell it to junk dealers so that this material will in turn go into defense industries in need of it. The following procedure is requested:

a. Make a list of all American-Greek homes in community; also a list of all places of business operated by citizens of Greek descent.

b. Divide the list among the committee members and visit EVERY home and place of business on the list, asking them to kindly put away, day by day, whatever material they do not want. Arrange proper days to pick up



Jalopies For Defense

O. E. M. Photo

No rest for the weary. That old jalopy with which the boy on the next block used to disturb your early-morning snooze has not passed into limbo. You may have thought that car was a menace while it careened around the streets of your town with a dozen yelling youths. That was nothing to what it will be a month from now.

It didn't stay in the junkyard very long. First it was stripped of all the rubber. (Uncle Sam hopes to collect more than 100,000 tons of scrap rubber within the next year.) Then off came the steering wheel, the light reflectors, the batteries and various other items which might possibly be sold as replacement parts or melted down and reused.

What was left was burned, leaving only the useful metal. This metallic skeleton was shipped to a baling press and a shearing machine, where the body of the car was compressed to about the size of a suitcase, then shipped to a steel furnace. The bundle of compressed metal weighed approximately 300 pounds, and was com-

pressed into a tight-packed cube so that the steel would not burn when exposed to the terrific heat of the furnace.

By encouraging the scrapping of these old cars in automobile graveyards throughout the country, the government hopes to increase the flow of scrap iron and steel by well over a million tons—possibly several times that amount. Estimates of the number of worn-out cars in American auto graveyards or elsewhere in the country range from three to seven million. In normal times, about 2,500,000 are scrapped each year.

The little 300-pound cube of scrap steel that once was a noisy jalopy will soon be making much more noise. It will make enough steel for the building of a light cannon, or sixteen 37-millimeter anti-aircraft guns, or one hundred twenty .30 calibre machine guns, or 222 three-inch shells for the artillery's famous 75's. If it goes into bomb production, it will provide the steel for sixty 100-pound aerial bombs, a dozen 500-pound aerial bombs or three 2,000-pound aerial bombs.

this material, once weekly, or twice the week, as necessary.

c. Arrange through meeting with prominent junk dealer of city as to disposition of material collected, also as to prices to be gotten for waste matter, means of preparing waste matter (paper) for sale to dealer, etc.

d. Arrange a weekly, or semi-weekly pick-up of all waste material from homes and stores, with some regular means of transportation. (Some business man should be glad to loan his delivery truck. Do this Sundays, when trucks will not be ordinarily needed.)

e. Weekly collections of moneys received from sale of the scrap materials to be turned over to chapter and local Advisory Board WHO

WILL PURCHASE DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS WITH THE MONEY. THESE BONDS AND STAMPS WILL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE SONS CHAPTER.

Everyone has waste material—the difficult part in the government's campaign is the COLLECTION of this material.

This is our fight for freedom, our fight for Victory. Here's the chance for the younger Sons of Pericles to "show their stuff." We can SWAT (Save Waste—Act Today) the enemy by our efforts in putting this waste material back into factories where it is needed, and also by using the money collected to buy U. S. Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps!

# Flying Cadets

## Powerful Striking Arm of the U. S.

### In 1909, One "Ungainly Contraption of Wood and Cloth"— Today, a Mighty Growing Air Armada on Which America's Ultimate Victory Depends

FROM one airplane and a handful of "daredevils" in 1909 to the second largest arm of the United States Army in 1942 is the record of the Army Air Forces. Today the Air Forces are surpassed in size only by the oldest fighting force in history, the Infantry.

On August 2, 1909, an airplane was purchased. To tend this ungainly contraption of wood and cloth, the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps was formed. By July, 1914, this branch of the Signal Corps was composed of 16 officers and 77 enlisted men.

At the close of the World War, the Air Service, as it was then called, had expanded to 18,000 officers, and 135,000 enlisted men and several thousand airplanes most of which were designed around British and French models. These impressive figures rapidly decreased with the demobilization of the A.E.F. to less than a thousand officers and a few thousand enlisted men. This small number of men spent the next 20 years in research and development

of all types of aeronautical craft and equipment. The results of their excellent efforts are apparent today.

In 1938 approximately 2,000 officers and less than 50,000 enlisted men undertook the present expansion of the Army Air Forces. This work is still going forward, with the war, at high speed. The outlines of this tremendous task are, however, becoming apparent as revealed in the explanation of the organization of the Army Air Forces.

#### AIR FORCES COMBAT COMMAND

THE Air Forces *Combat Command* (formerly CHQ Air Force) is the striking arm of the United States air power. Except for those units assigned or attached to task forces, overseas garrisons, or other commanders, it has control of all Army aerial operations.

The basic organization for continental defense is centered in the four Air Forces, which make up the Air Forces Combat Command.

Each Air Force consists of three major ele-

#### Data on Requirements For the Air Corps

Candidates who are accepted for flying training in the Air Corps are enlisted as "flying cadets." The flying cadets of the Air Corps constitute a body of young men who are noted for their splendid character and excellent discipline.

Candidates for appointment as flying cadets must be male citizens of the United States who at time of application have reached their twentieth but who have not reached their twenty-seventh birthday.

Prospective candidates who meet the requirements for appointment as flying cadets may obtain application forms from the commanding general of the corps area or department in which they reside, or from The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. (Corps areas are: First, Boston, Mass.; Second, Governors Island, N. Y.; Third, Baltimore, Md.; Fourth, Atlanta, Ga.; Fifth, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Sixth, Chicago, Ill.; Seventh, Omaha, Nebr.; Eighth, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Ninth, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.)

Applicants from the Regular Army, National Guard or Reserve Officers' Training Corps will forward their applications through military channels.

Civilian applicants will mail their applications to the commanding general of the corps area or department in which they reside.



Flying cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, peering into the skies, watching their buddies, and ready to go aloft. (Air Corps photo.)

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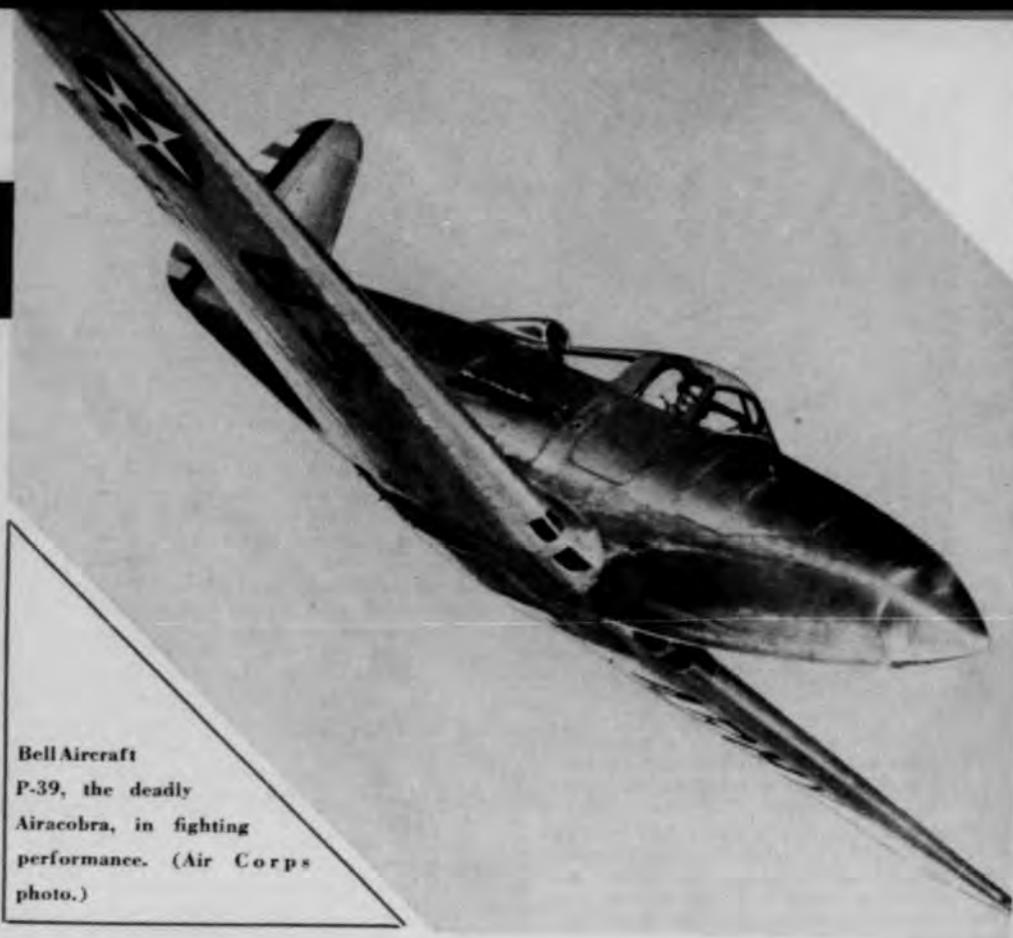
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## f the J.S. Army



**Bell Aircraft**  
**P-39, the deadly**  
**Airacobra, in fighting**  
**performance. (Air Corps**  
**photo.)**

ments, the *Interceptor Command*, the *Bombardment Command*, and the *Support Command*.

The *Interceptor Command* is a tactical unit designed to intercept and fight enemy bombing and fighter airplanes. In addition to interceptor planes an interceptor command has service troops, an aircraft warning company, a medical detachment, and operating personnel.

The *Bombardment Command* will be the backbone of the Air Forces, charged with destroying hostile objectives. Details of organization are not yet available for publication.

The *Support Commands* of each of the four Air Forces have been created to provide effective and close support to the Army's ground units. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Support Commands will operate with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Field Armies respectively. In addition to the four Commands just mentioned a 5th Support Command, which is directly under the Air Forces Combat Command operates with the Armored Force. The support commands include observation aviation (both lighter and heavier-than-air), light bombers, dive bombers, aerial photographic units, gliders, and air transports for parachute troops and air landing troops. This unified grouping of aviation elements has been done to insure direct support of ground units and the success of their missions.

### THE AIR CORPS

THE *Air Corps* is the other major component of the Army Air Forces. Procurement of personnel, materiel, and the operation of

the entire training program for the Air Forces is the responsibility of the Air Corps.

The *Materiel Division* is the Air Corps' insurance that its aircraft and equipment are the best men can produce at the existing developmental stage. It is the organization that searches out solutions to aviation's unsolved practical problems and then sees that the Air Forces benefit by these discoveries without delay.

The *Training and Operations Division* handles all matters pertaining to training of aviation cadets and enlisted men. Training of aviation cadets (which term includes pilots, bombardiers, and navigators) is done by the Air Corps at its three training centers: the Southeast Training Center, the Gulf Coast Training Center, and the West Coast Training Center. Headquarters of these three training centers are at Maxwell Field, Alabama; Randolph Field, Texas, and Moffett Field, California, respectively. Also being trained are enlisted pilots.

The training of enlisted specialists is handled by the *Technical Training Command*, which consists of 3 replacement training centers, 14 civilian contract mechanic schools, and 5 Air Corps technical schools, the latter located at Chanute Field, Illinois; Scott Field, Illinois; Lowry Field, Colorado; Wichita Falls, Texas, and Biloxi, Mississippi.

The *Ferrying Command* which is under the Chief of the Air Corps is charged with the duty of flying equipment from the factories to stations on the coast whence they are delivered to various countries. Personnel of the Ferrying Command is composed of Air Corps officers and some civilians, who have received

training on the different types of equipment being allocated under the National Defense Program.

The *Buildings and Grounds Division* is concerned with the establishment of new fields and the erection and upkeep of facilities at all of the different fields. Exclusive of the fields at the civilian flying schools the Air Forces are now or will be operated from approximately 248 fields in the continental United States.

### AIRPLANES

AIRPLANES called for in the current Air Forces expansion program will consist of about 40 per cent trainers and transports, and 60 per cent tactical airplanes. Transports include both materiel and personnel transports.

Of the combat planes a balanced Air Force is being constructed. In this connection, the particularly American development of heavy bombardment planes of the B-24 and B-17 type is now being recognized by foreign experts as having a tremendous tactical advantage. Likewise, due to the Air Corps' development of precision bomb sights, our bombardment aviation has developed an enviable record for accuracy in both high and low altitude horizontal bombing.

The new dive bombing planes, being supplied to both the Air Forces and Navy, which observers consider superior to any in existence elsewhere, are now being delivered and will take part in the Fall maneuvers with the Combat Command.

(Continued to next page)



LIEUT. GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD  
Deputy Chief of Staff (Air) and Chief  
of the Army Air Forces

## Flying Cadets

(Continued from page 13)

From trainers to heavy bombardment airplanes, military aircraft have so many points of difference from commercial airplanes as to form an almost completely new manufacturing problem. Cruising speeds of warplanes must be almost double those of commercial airplanes and they must be capable of operating at extremely high altitudes under the stresses and strains of combat maneuvers.

Armor plate, self-sealing gasoline tanks, power turrets, bomb sights, armament, oxygen, radio, and many other devices and instruments are only a few of the necessary military items with which warplanes must be equipped.

Broad classifications of the Army Air Forces airplanes are:

**Training Planes:** In which a student gets his flight training.

**Observation:** Observation is charged with the taking of aerial photographs of objectives, observing objectives and reporting the findings, and of adjusting artillery fire.

**Transport:** The transport is the cargo plane of the Air Corps.

**Liaison:** The tactical mission of this type of craft is that of transportation behind the lines of Ground Commanders. It also assists the artillery by adjusting fire.

**Interceptor:** The interceptor airplane is a fast swift-climbing airplane with heavy firepower for interception of hostile bombardment and fighter airplanes.

**Fighter:** Fighter airplanes are small, fast, heavily-armed airplanes for use in accompanying bombers on missions. They engage the hostile interceptors and serve as protection for bombers.

**Bombardment Airplanes:** Bombardment aviation is the principal striking force of the Air Corps. They are characterized by fast cruise-ranges with heavy loads. The classifications of flying speeds at high altitudes over considerable light, medium, and heavy are determined by the load-carrying ability of the bomber.

**Dive Bombers:** This airplane is for use with ground troops against obstacles delaying the progress toward their objective.

— Keep Them Flying! —

## A Humanitarian Service

(Continued from page 7)

monthly. Over 7,200 packages have also been sent to Greek prisoners of war, some to identified prisoners, and the bulk for general distribution in the camps.

Requests for information should be made through the local Red Cross Chapter where the inquiry is filled out on the standard form in use by all the agencies cooperating with the International Committee. Inquiries, after registration, are sent direct to Geneva or occasionally to the national Red Cross Society concerned, according to which course appears the more practical.

The International Red Cross Committee Inquiry and Information Service receives daily an average of 60,000 telegrams or pieces of mail, which are sorted, read by language experts and then forwarded to the proper section for filing, indexing and forwarding. Most of the 5,000 workers who handle this and other details of this gigantic task are Swiss volunteers, many of them giving several hours' time every evening after their normal days' work is done.

### MILITARY, CIVILIAN REQUESTS

**I**NQUIRIES fall into two main divisions, military and civilian, and these again must be sub-divided under headings of the countries concerned.

Prisoners are located chiefly through the lists which are forwarded at frequent intervals by all belligerents to the Red Cross at Geneva, which originated its Prisoners of War service in 1870, and also by postcards distributed to the men in the prison camps.

Inquiries about civilians are made through the Red Cross Society of the country concerned, and contact is also frequently established through the standard postcards distributed to refugees everywhere for filling and returning to Geneva headquarters, where they are filed for reference. As replies to inquiries come in from various sources, they are checked against the alphabetically filed cards in the central office. Matching these millions of cards and inquiries, pursuing slender clues to a triumphant conclusion, is a work that provides countless dramas.

After contact has been established, the original inquiry form, frequently with a return message of 25 words, both inquiry and message in the handwriting of the two persons interested, is returned to American Red Cross headquarters. A staff of volunteers provides a translation of the message, which is attached to the inquiry, which is then returned to the Red Cross Chapter where it originated. After many weeks, during which it traveled over land and sea, crossed several frontiers and passed through many hands, the precious piece of paper completes the circuit under the aegis of the Red Cross, and brings the eagerly awaited message—of hope, of comfort, or perhaps of sorrow,—but in any case definite information that is infinitely preferable to the long drawn out misery of uncertainty.

There have been many inquiries from the other side from people desperately anxious to get in touch with someone here who can help them to get re-established. Many ask their friends here to send food, clothing, and sometimes money.

The American Red Cross does not under-

take to send money or packages to individuals. The only thing it can do in these civilian cases is to refer the inquirer to the postal authorities and to certain commercial agencies registered with the State Department, which endeavor to make deliveries.

### PRISONERS OF WAR

**A**SSISTANCE to prisoners of war, however, is traditionally a Red Cross function and there is close cooperation between the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee in this field. Standard food packages, financed out of designated contributions and war relief funds, have already been sent to Geneva for distribution among the neediest Belgian, and British nationalities.

The American Red Cross has also sent a supply of standard food packages to the International Red Cross Committee warehouse in Geneva for distribution to fully identified prisoners on orders given through the Red Cross Chapters by individual donors. The Red Cross is also accepting contributions from nationality groups for the purchase of packages of food for prisoners of particular nationalities to provide additional relief beyond that supplied by the American Red Cross funds.

These standard packages, which weigh about eleven pounds and cost \$2.40 each, contain foods carefully chosen to compensate for known deficiencies in prison diet, as decided by consultation between the American Red Cross Nutrition Service, the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps and the U. S. Navy Supply Corps.

### PACKAGES ACKNOWLEDGED

**T**HE American Red Cross has arranged that each recipient of a package sent by a special donor will sign a postal receipt to be returned via War Prisoners Post, so that the donor will receive as acknowledgment the actual signature of the prisoner for whom it was intended.

Most of these packages have been sent to the International Red Cross delegate at Lisbon, where an American Red Cross staff member is also on hand to help receive the shipment. They have then been forwarded in a specially chartered ship, for which the belligerent governments have given safe conduct guarantees, to Marseilles, from which port they can be sent by rail to Geneva. Other shipments, protected by a British navicert, have been forwarded direct to Genoa in a ship chartered by the Swiss government, from which port they too are sent to Geneva. From Geneva they are forwarded to prison camps in the different countries, where they are distributed in most cases by a man chosen from among themselves by the prisoners.

The American Red Cross does not prepare individual clothing packages, but at the request of the International Committee it has sent collective shipments of clothing and other comfort supplies for distribution among the neediest prisoners. Woolen articles, such as sweaters, socks, and mufflers are being drawn from Chapter production, while boots, underwear and soap are purchased from war relief funds. Handmade garments, and funds for the purchase of additional comfort supplies are also accepted from nationality groups through the Red Cross Chapters.

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# Fifty Days from History

From a nation fighting within itself over the questions of Lend-Lease, All-out Aid, Intervention, Isolation, and Second A.E.F., the United States was moulded by the radio announcement that Japan struck at Hawaii and Philippines into a combined, and thoroughly-aroused America at war.



Nov. 21, 1941-  
Jan. 10, 1942

As radio announcers jittery and excitedly burst out with the fateful news on December 7, 1941, amazed and unbelieving Americans listened, first in disbelief, and then with the passing minutes, in aroused anger, ready to "go to work."

A chronological tabulation of events and dates preceding and following the climax of America's stand in this war follows:

**Nov. 21-28, 1941:** U. S. Army contingent to Dutch Guiana to cooperate with Netherlands forces there in protecting bauxite mines, vital to aluminum production in U. S., with understanding that Army force to be withdrawn as soon as present danger passes. . . . Conferences held with envoys of Britain, China, Australia and the Netherlands, and also with representatives of Japan; outcome—State Department presented Japan with a plan dealing with the Far Eastern situation, based on U. S. policy previously announced.

**Dec. 1-5, 1941:** Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that Japan's policies are based on force entirely and that diplomatic conversations with Japan's envoys had not yet reached a point where actual negotiations toward a peaceful settlement of Far Eastern differences could be undertaken. . . . President Roosevelt formally asked the Japanese government why it has sent land, air and sea forces to Indo-China in far greater numbers than originally agreed upon with the Vichy government of France. The Japanese denied that they have violated their agreement. . . . Asst. Secretary of the Navy Bard said: "At present the Pacific is like a tinder box. . . . the Navy is thoroughly prepared to face the fact that, in the regrettable event of trouble in the Pacific, that trouble will not be a minor one."

Bill sent to the Senate by the House to expand the army to 2 million men, maintain recently-mobilized Philippine army, increase the number of airports, increase Army Air Force from 54 to 84 groups—bringing the total outlay for defense since the fall of France to 68 billions.

**Dec. 7, 1941:** Japan strikes. Pearl Harbor.

**Dec. 8-11, 1941:** The President said, addressing the nation by radio: "It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph. We will win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows."

While Japan's envoys discussed with Secretary of State Hull means of maintaining peace in the Pacific, Japan's forces attacked the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Wake and Midway Islands, Guam, Hong Kong and Malaya. In the attacks on American possessions there were approximately 3,000 casualties, one battleship and a destroyer were sunk, several other U. S. ships damaged, and a large number of planes put out of commission.

Stating that "Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us," the President asked Congress to declare a state of war exists between the U. S. and the Japanese Empire. Following Congress' affirmative action, Germany and Italy, in accordance with their agreement with Japan, declared war on the United States. Almost immediately Congress declared war on the European members of the Axis.

Both the Army and Navy announced volunteer enlistments at a record level. Selective Service system reclassification was announced and all men between the ages of 18 to 45 were declared eligible for military service. Congress passed legislation removing the ban on U. S. Army men from serving outside of the hemisphere.

Censorship into effect by Navy on all outgoing communications and on publications. . . . War-time clamps on all activities. . . . Countries of hemisphere declare war with U. S. against Axis and Japan. . . . Ceiling prices put by Price Administrator Henderson on "must" items. . . . ban on sale of auto tires. . . . peaceful and law-abiding nationals of Ger-

Justice Department authorized by President to take into custody all dangerous enemy aliens. 2,303 taken into custody and placed in concentration camps. Others considered peaceful and law-abiding nationals of Germany, Italy and Japan notified they will be subject to arrest on slightest provocation.

**Dec. 12-19, 1941:** Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States: "War threatens all civil rights; and although we have fought wars before, and our personal freedoms have survived, there have been periods of gross abuse, when hysteria and hate and fear ran high, and when minorities were unlawfully and cruelly abused. Every man who cares about freedom, about a government by law—and all freedom is based on fair administration of the law—must fight for it for the other man with whom he disagrees, for the right of the minority, for the chance for the underprivileged with the same passion of insistence as he claims for his own rights. If we care about democracy, we must care about it as a reality for others as well as for ourselves, yes, for aliens, for Germans, for Italians, for Japanese, for those who are with us as well as those who are against us. For the Bill of Rights protects not only American citizens but all human beings who live on our American soil, under our American flag. The rights of Anglo-Saxons, of Jews, of Catholics, of Negroes, of Slavs, Indians—all are alike before the law."

Secretary Knox returned from his flying trip to Hawaii with the statement that forces were not on the alert. Several shifts in Army and Navy command were announced. A special board of inquiry, headed by Supreme Court Justice Roberts, was selected.

Congress passed a bill calling for registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 65, and made the ages of 20 to 34, inclusive, liable for military service. Census Bureau estimated that the Allied powers, including China and India, have 163,887,000 of fighting age—18 to 35—while the Axis nations have 28,560,000.

Ban on new auto tires and tubes announced. Curtailment of metals, especially iron and steel, and complete control by the government of all tin.

**Dec. 22-29, 1941:** Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain arrived in Washington in a surprise move for a meeting of the United States-British War Council. Objective of the conferences—defeat of Hitlerism.

Churchill also addressed the Congress of the United States. His frankness and ability completely won-over all Americans.

Submarines reported operating off the California coast. Three merchant ships reported sunk, two others shelled. Wake Island captured after gallant stand for almost three weeks against vastly superior forces. Enemy submarine reported sunk by Army bomber off California coast. Manila declared open city. Heavy fighting in Philippines and throughout Far East on all fronts.

**Jan. 1-3, 1942:** Twenty-six nations, including U. S., Britain, Russia, and China, signed agreement for finish fight against Axis and banning any separate peace.

(Continued to page 23)



## Editorials

### The Task of the Hour

Εἰς οὐρανὸς ἀριστεὸς ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρῆς.

Homer, *The Iliad*, XII, 243.

"One Omen is best, to fight for one's country."—A. T. Murray, *Trans.*

Thus spoke Homer in a very remote past. Throughout the centuries, however, these words have constituted a beacon light in the relationship of the individual to his country. Then came Plato. Said he in *Crito*: "... Our country is more to be valued and higher and holier far than mother or father or any ancestor..." From the Homeric days to the recent past of the titanic struggle in the Albanian mountains and to the attack on Pearl Harbor and to this very day the word "patris"—country—encompasses everything sacred and dear to the life of the individual. The Hellenic concept of love of country from which the word patriotism is derived is unique. It is not, like the mores of other lands, a religious rite—it is a civic duty. The word country is all-inclusive. It covers father, mother, family, friends, institutions, livelihood, and a way of life.

The form of government which we now have come to us from the Greeks through the minds of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and the other brilliant array of statesmen of the American Revolution. However, it has not remained static. All races and peoples who came to this continent contributed to it and continue to do so to this day. The sum total of such contributions from the days of the pilgrims to the present we know as the *American way of life*.

It is this American way of life that we are called upon to defend today. That it is menaced is clear to the naked eye now. The attack did not begin, however, at Pearl Harbor. It began long before. The first overt act against it was administered in Manchuria, then Ethiopia, then in Spain, then in Czechoslovakia, then in England and France, Poland, the Albanian mountains, down to the Pearl Harbor and Manila days. It is fallacious to think that war was declared upon us when our ships were sunk and our territory invaded. The war against us was going on for at least ten years. Either through lack of vision or courage we withdrew and kept on withdrawing until our back was against the wall in Hawaii and Manila. We spoke of isolation. We thought Europe and Asia were far away and whatever took place there was of no immediate concern to us. In our desire to enjoy peace and the fruit of our labor in a rich continent we overlooked the cardinal fact that as a result of scientific and technological advances the earth has shrunk and isolationist legacies of the founding fathers which are based on factors of that day have been outdated. We know now that the earth is not large enough to permit a Hitler way of life and an American way. One or the other must perish. What Lincoln said regarding the union, that it could not exist "half slave and half free" is applicable to the world today. That is the issue. It is not a war to gain or lose territory or to gain or lose customers in the international market. It is a war of life or death. It is Hitler and his co-gangsters or we.

It is axiomatic of natural law that no water goes higher than its source. So, one would argue, is the case of the strength of a nation. It cannot be bigger than the combined strength or the combined effort of all its citizens. Thus it is the individual

contribution to the war effort which will determine the ultimate outcome. The enemy, not trusting individual response of its subjects, has developed such organizational forms that the work even of the dissenter, if one could exist under cover, is harnessed to the military effort. The Germans, the Italians, the Japanese and the peoples of conquered countries are compelled to do their utmost for the triumph of fascism. In addition, the ingenuity of the enemy has devised ideological slogans and organized what has come to be known as a "Fifth Column" activity everywhere for the purpose of aiding the fascist war effort. It is on the democratic side where institutions have been created to serve the individual and uphold the dignity of man that the question of civic duty is left to the citizen's initiative.

History teaches us that the greatest obstacle in Democratically ruled countries is inertia. It constitutes the greatest obstacle and taxes the energies of democratic leadership. It is due to this single factor, that in this country organizations have sprung which have either as their avowed purpose or by implication the creation of a citizenship aware of its rights and responsibilities. One of these organizations is the Order of Ahepa. It serves the added purpose of educating the Greek element which constitutes the latest addition to the American commonwealth to familiarize itself with its environment. For the past twenty years the Ahepa has sounded the clarion call to all persons of Greek descent not only to comply with the legal requirements of acquiring citizenship, but to be fully aware of the rights and obligations it entails. The Ahepa is a young fraternal organization compared to other fraternities in the United States. It is only twenty years old. Yet in this short span of time it has made its mark in American life and it is deservedly looked upon by this nation, we may pardonably say with pride, as an American social entity fully aware of its responsibilities. In addition, the Ahepa constitutes in the eyes of our co-citizens the living matter of Hellenic contribution to America.

The time has come not only for Ahepa and every one of its members and auxiliaries, but for every citizen and resident of this land to show his or her colors. Enough has been said about readiness to do one's duty to defend American institutions. *The time to act is here now.* The Supreme President put the matter before the membership and the country in a few pungent lines: First, civilian defense, second, purchase of defense bonds regularly out of weekly and monthly earnings and liberal contribution to the Red Cross, and third, support of the U.S.O. and other patriotic activities to help maintain the morale both in the armed forces and among the civilian population.

The question that each and every one of us should ask every day is this: "What have I done today to defeat Hitlerism and preserve my country and its institutions?" We do not touch on the question of military service because that obligation has been crystallized into law. We are confident that the American armed forces will perform their duty with honor as they have always done. What we are alluding to is the duty of the citizens in the field of voluntary endeavor. What one can do for one's country is better known to himself than to the government. We must realize that personal exertion in this fight for all is necessary. Some may see in the first reverses in the Pacific "bad omens." We have no doubts. We know that "One omen is best, to fight for one's country."

—THE EDITORS.

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JANUARY 5

# Fifth Ahepa National Banquet

Mayflower Hotel,  
Washington, D. C.  
March 23rd, 1942

Chapter Reservations  
Must Be Made at Once;  
Notify Headquarters

Victory and Patriotism are the themes of the 1942 Ahepa National Banquet at which America's leaders of today will be the Ahepa's honored guests. The Banquet will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the evening of Monday, March 23rd, 1942.

Plans are underway for a national radio broadcast of the address of the speaker of the evening, who will be a high government official.

The Committee in charge is working under the personal supervision of Supreme President Van A. Nomikos. All details of the Banquet will be handled through Headquarters, under the direction of the Supreme President and his committee.

All chapters were circularized by Headquarters concerning details in making reservations. They are further requested not to waste valuable time, but to select their guest-representatives at once and make reservations.

The Washington chapters of the fraternity will aid in arrangements for the event, and will also present a formal ball immediately following conclusions of the banquet.

It is of the utmost importance that your chapter act at once in making its reservations.

*Write to the National Banquet Committee at National Headquarters without delay, TODAY.*

## From the New Warriors to the Old

Since fateful December 7th, America has become the nerve-center of a world-wide compact directed towards the destruction of the Axis Powers. Winston Churchill's surprise visit to Washington, accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, England's Minister of Supply, spotlighted Washington as the world capital and center of those who oppose Hitler and his satellites.

But while America feverishly prepares and starts the long march towards victory, the Ahepa Supreme Lodge has not forgotten the heroic deeds of Greece and her leaders, who were compelled to seek refuge in Great Britain. We know that no nation and no people in this war have endured greater sacrifices or shown greater courage and integrity than the Greek people. And their lot is, today, even more desperate and their hardships much more bitter as they die by the thousands in Greece from starvation and deprivation. The Axis Powers cannot quench their spirit even though they may take away their lives. Today, a few remaining thousands of Greeks are battling alongside their Allies, against the Axis, on the land and on the sea.

The entrance of America into this common struggle has given them added determination and brightened their hopes for ultimate victory. The Supreme President, mindful of the significance of this country's entrance into the war, sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister of Greece:

"Please permit me to extend to you and the government of Greece on behalf of the Ahepa wholehearted wishes for a Happy New Year. The heroic armies of Greece and the steadfast determination of the Greek Government in resisting the enemies of civilization have won the hearts and the sympathies of all free peoples, and especially of this nation which prides itself to be known as the fair daughter of Hellenic civilization. We are proud of the fact that in our veins runs Hellenic blood and it is our fervent hope that those of us and our descendants who will serve in the armed forces of this nation will emulate not only the past and recent warriors of the American Commonwealth, but also those of the Greek race who have fought and died to hand us the civilization which the forces of enlightenment everywhere are struggling today to preserve. The treacherous attack on America on December 7 has solidified us as a nation behind our President and Government to an unparalleled degree. Now we are not only brothers in blood, but also brothers in arms. There will be new Marathons and Thermopylae for the democracies as of old and the Greek nation shall again be crowned with the laurels of glory for having shown to the world once again that no sacrifice is too great to defend and preserve the dignity of man."

(Signed) VAN A. NOMIKOS, Supreme President.

In answer to this expression of sincere appreciation from Americans of Greek descent, the Prime Minister of Greece replied as follows:

"I thank you most warmly for your wishes extended on the occasion of the New Year. I request that you accept my best wishes for yourself and for all the members of the organization of which you are a worthy President. The patriotic feelings expressed are shared by united Greek people everywhere. We are grateful to you. Your attitude strengthens us in our task and gives us the assurance that Hellenism will not lack in power nor determination to carry on the Holy Struggle for Freedom and Civilization and at the same time effect the deliverance of our suffering brothers."

(Signed) TROUDEROS, Greek Prime Minister.

The texts of both telegrams were given to the short-wave broadcasting station in Boston and have been broadcast repeatedly to Greece.

# "Free" Foreign Movements in U.S. Advised: "America Comes First!"

Americans' Interest in Country of Origin or Ancestry is SECONDARY

Limits of Action for Foreign Political Leaders

The State Department, as if desiring to give an official stamp of approval to the stand of THE AHEPAN in its November-December issue, has taken official cognizance of the presence and activity in the United States of "free" foreign movements and of political leaders of European nations who reside in this country.

The Department of State, through Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, issued the following statement on January 7:

"The State Department has every sympathy with the desire of countries subjugated by the Axis to free themselves, and likewise fully sympathizes with the interest of Americans whose ancestors came from these countries in movements for their freedom.

"Nevertheless, this interest is always subordinate to the primary loyalty to the United States. American citizens and intending American citizens of European background and ancestry are not separate and detached groups, but desire to be and are a part of the integral unity of the United States, which has welcomed them as immigrants, as intending citizens and as citizens.

**"Their interest in their countries of origin or ancestry is secondary.**

"There are, of course, certain foreigners, active in political life in the subjugated countries, who have temporarily taken refuge here, and who propose to go back and enter into the life of their native countries as soon as liberation takes place.

"These men enjoy the hospitality of this country, and have the privilege of appealing to the public opinion of America as a whole, in the same manner as any foreign statesmen who visit our shores.

**"They cannot, consistent with that hospitality, attempt to claim the primary allegiance of foreign language groups.**

"They are in general, invited to communicate with the State Dept., but this in no way implies indorsement of their views, or recognition of the movements they represent, except where the department specifically so states."

Previously, on December 10th, the State Department issued a statement of its policy regarding "free" foreign movements here and also concerning the various leaders of these movements, as follows:

"The military occupation by Axis powers of many areas and countries in Europe has led to the destruction of a number of governments and to domination by the Axis over a number of other governments.

"As a result, political leaders assuming to represent the peoples of such countries, or various groups in them, have been coming to the United States in increasing numbers. It seems advisable to make clear the attitude of this Government towards them and towards their political activities in the United States.

"The United States is composed of citizens from many national backgrounds. Despite a natural interest in their country of origin, all American citizens of whatever background owe, and have, an undivided allegiance to the United States. This is in no way inconsistent with the pride which they naturally take in the cultural, artistic and spiritual contributions made to American life by citizens of their national background, and made to civilization by the countries from which they or their ancestors may have come.

**"The Government of the United States does not look with favor on any activities designed to divide the allegiance of any group of American residents between the United States and any foreign government, in existence or in prospect. The first concern of the United States must always be the unity of the country, based on the American way of life and the ideal of liberty many times invoked since its first statement in our Declaration of Independence.**

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements. It will be realized that agents of foreign principals, including agents of foreign governments or committees, are required to register with the State Department under existing law. Such registration does not indicate either approval or disapproval of the organization so registered.

**"In general the Government of the United States does not favor 'free movements' or groups representing such movements which carry on activities contrary to the established policies, domestic or foreign, of the Government of the United States; and prefers that the governing committees of such movements shall be composed of citizens of the foreign country, rather than of American sympathizers.**

"It disapproves of any attempt to enlist the support of American citizens of like racial background on the theory that they are 'fellow nationals,' though it recognizes that because of a common race background American citizens acting as Americans and with full allegiance to the United States may nevertheless be sympathetic to the national aspirations of their country of racial origin, and may organize in sympathetic and friendly support of such aspirations.

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements; but has not extended any form of recognition to them, formal or informal. The Department has not sought to influence any resident alien or any American citizen in determining whether or not it is desirable for him to associate himself with the support of any such free movement or any organization designed for that end."

## Honor Ahepan



Brother and Mrs. George DeVakos



Chicago's Paul L. Alexander

his cooperation during the past five years have won him the gratitude and admiration of National Headquarters.

Brother DeVakos' record is also one of efficiency and cooperation. He is probably the record-holder in meeting his chapter obligations to the Headquarters. Speed and efficiency are his passwords.



Andrew Dedopoulos



N. A. Poletis

N. A. Poletis, Governor of District 14, is the honor Governor of this issue. He joined the Ahepa in 1934, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Chapter No. 208, was elected District Secretary in 1939, district Lieutenant-Governor in 1940, and District Governor in 1941.

Andrew Dedopoulos, past president of Golden Rule Chapter No. 101, New Bedford, Mass., who is an Honor Ahepan for his extraordinary service to the fraternity. Brother Dedopoulos was inducted into the army in March, 1941. In October, Brother Dedopoulos was released from the army, and during the three months that followed he reorganized his chapter, and placed it in good standing with Headquarters with 50 active members. On January 7, 1942, he rejoined the army. He is a graduate Sons of Pericles.

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# BLACKOUT!

On-the-spot letters from London, by THE AHEPAN'S correspondent, give our readers a picture of the Englishman's everyday life in World War II. This exclusive feature will be a regular presentation of THE AHEPAN. The writer of the letters is in England on a war-time mission, and for this reason his identity cannot be revealed.

## December 3, 1941:

Sorry for not having written sooner. Have been trying to make certain if I wrote you from Lisbon, but doubt that I did.

Lisbon was a busy place . . . the dock filled with incoming and outgoing boats. The city has no electric traffic signals and taxis race up and down the streets madly blowing their horns. Noticeable is the absence of soldiers or sailors, usually seen in large cities. People from every country make up a large part of Lisbon's population.

Left Portugal by air, Friday, November 28th. Made the trip to the airport, which is located 15 miles north of Estoril (a resort near Lisbon where I stayed), by taxi in a driving rain-storm. Taxi had no windshield wiper, very poor lights, and the road traversed a small range of mountains, in early morning darkness; very unpleasant. The plane was an American Douglas, Dutch-owned, and with Dutch pilots. We finally landed at Bristol, England, after an uneventful 7½ hour trip.

Saturday was my first day in London. Awakened at 7:30 a.m. by a maid knocking on the door (instead of the American custom of ringing the telephone). At breakfast, England's shortage of food was first noticeable to me. Only one small pat of butter available, no eggs, very little jam on menu. Most of the dishes were fish, mutton or some typical English dish that didn't exactly strike the fancy of a hungry American. No milk to drink and only a small portion of milk for coffee.

The food coupon book is a bit strange to me as yet. The clothing coupon book contains 40 coupons, 20 good until the first of January and the remaining 20 good from January 1 until May 31, 1942. When purchasing some article of clothing, besides paying a high price, you have to turn in a certain number of coupons. (Raincoat—16 coupons; suit, 26 coupons; shoes, 7; socks, 3; shirt, 5; sweater, 5; trousers, 8; etc.) Each adult is allowed 66 coupons annually.

Went to a show Saturday evening. Play opened at 6, the last show. The early hours are due to the blackout which make transportation facilities difficult to obtain late in the evening.

London is DARK at night. There are no lights at all, other than the shuttered electric traffic signals and the shuttered automobile

lights. Ever-present fog adds its bit, too. Fortunately, I had my pocket pen-type flashlight that I was advised to take with me to England, and although I paid only 69 cents for it, I wouldn't have taken \$69 for it that night! I kept it on all the time, and even so, still stepped off of curbs unexpectedly and jarred my eye-teeth.

Crossing streets is still a problem, because I still look the wrong way, expecting cars to be coming from the left. To find the hotel was quite a chore, and still is. You might think that such a large building would be easy to find, even in a blackout, but all buildings look alike, and from the outside there is no sign of life within at all. It is unbelievable that a city as large as London can be so effectively blacked out.

Food is scarce. Fresh fruits and dairy products, especially. Occasionally a shipment of peaches or pears come in and a single peach or pear will sell for 50 cents. Adults are allowed only one pint of milk per week, and there is no cream to be had. If any eggs are available, a person may get one egg a MONTH. Everywhere you see signs in stores: "No chocolate, no tobacco, no cigarettes." No salad oils.

Paper is very limited and if you buy anything at a food store, you have to furnish your own bag or basket to carry the stuff with you, or else carry it away as you bought it. No wrapping paper at all. Offices use envelopes over and over again by resealing them and covering addresses.

Morale here is high, in spite of the hardships. Everywhere signs are posted, urging the English to conserve, cooperate, contribute, etc. Cooperation is good, everyone is working. Everywhere you see women doing a man's job, driving trucks, army cars, taking tickets on busses, etc. The number of women in uniform is surprising.

As yet I haven't seen much of the air raid damage—evidently this part of London hasn't suffered as much as other sections of the city. As I understand, last May was the last air raid on the city of London.

P. S.—Now have a tin hat and a gas mask.

## December 11, 1941:

A lot has certainly happened in a big hurry. We haven't heard a lot of news over here as yet, as to what the U. S. is doing in defense

of its Pacific holdings. Everything so far has been "bad news." The English are very much concerned naturally about the U. S. getting into the war, and are fully confident that the Allies now with the full cooperation of the U. S. will be able to turn the tide. Everyone expects a long drawn out battle and is looking forward to Germany declaring war on the U. S. almost immediately. The English take things as a matter of course now. When I read of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, I was quite concerned, but the English didn't talk about it as much as did the Americans over here.

I have been reading of the blackouts in New York, San Francisco, etc., and wonder if those cities will do the work that London has done to protect itself. Shuttered lights for cars and electric traffic signals, hoods over electric lights, no store lights whatsoever, heavy black drapes over every window in every building and home, air raid shelters by the thousands, firefighting equipment and personnel increased and improved—all these are safeguards that London has in effect today. Of course, the U. S. will never be subjected to the raids that London suffered, but if one of the Axis powers happens to establish a base within flying distance of the U. S.—watch out!

Everyone here dusted off his gas mask and tin hat once more and has them within reach.

There isn't much of a holiday spirit here. I miss the Christmas-decorated streets of the States; however, actually the Christmas spirit hasn't gotten hold of me over here, anyway.

Saw "The Man Who Came to Dinner" last night at the Savoy Theatre. Excellent. Robert Morley played A. Woolcott's part and did a swell job. Went to Kempinsky's restaurant following the play and had a real treat—hamburger steak! It turned out to have a high percentage of bread crumbs mixed in with the meat, but it was vastly enjoyed, believe me.

We found an apartment. It has a large bedroom, private bath, comfortable sitting room and small kitchenette, and we get complete hotel service. It costs us about \$10.50 weekly, for each of us. For another \$10 a week, we get our three meals a day, in a good dining room, with our own individual table.

People here are eating well—everyone is working, and the weather is damp. The sun

(Continued to page 22)



## E.O.N. ???

The editorials of THE AHEPAN in the last issue have become the subject of wide discussion among our readers. The overwhelming majority have expressed themselves in glowing terms in communications to the editor, telephone calls, and personally. There have been a few dissenters. Two of them are directly connected with the EON movement. One letter comes from the Very Reverend James Coucouzes, Vice Dean, Greek Orthodox Theological Seminary, Pomfret, Conn., and the other from James Matthews, Jr. EON national secretary. We print the letter of the Very Reverend Coucouzes in full as it appears to be the most critical, and a digest of the letter of the Secretary wherein the error of naming the organization EON is acknowledged. Comments of the editors appear at the close of the letters.

December 17, 1941.

To the Editorial Board,  
THE AHEPAN Magazine,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

In the last edition of your periodical, THE AHEPAN, I read to my great surprise an editorial concerning the organization of our youth (EON), which is under the auspices of our Church leaders, here in America, and especially under the guidance and inspiration of our Greek Orthodox Theological Seminary.

It is my sincere belief that only established facts and truths are published in editorials; never unestablished and unexplained truths. What are we to suppose, concerning your article? That you were swayed to such a prejudiced opinion, by rumors alone, and not by facts? Perhaps!

Fortunately, however, there is another side to the question, which was not brought out to you by your informants. The EON is strictly a religious and social organization. If you would only take the trouble to ask the secretary of the Governing Board, Mr. James Matthews, Jr., 90 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn., for a copy of the EON constitution, you would quickly realize the error of your statements, when you realize the purpose of its organization.

The letters EON represent the words "Elliniki Orthodoxos Neolaia" and not as your mysterious informants state, "Ethniki Organosis Neolaia." The authorities of the Greek Orthodox Church have just as much faith in the Democratic spirit and the American ideals as you have. Don't you think so? To even think that the central Church authorities are importing alien ideals regarding our youth is equivalent to an insult. Don't you think so?

Please bear this in mind: The initial letters EON were adopted by the representatives of our youth from twenty-five cities and towns of New England during the conventions which took place in Danielson, Conn., in July 1941, without any intervention or interference whatsoever from the Ecclesiastical authorities. And

do you know, furthermore, that the members of this organization are also members of the Ahepa and the Sons of Pericles? If you're aware of this, why the appearance of the article? If you aren't aware of this fact, why don't you suspend judgment regarding an organization which you are ignorant of, and which you attempt to describe without any basic and authentic information?

The Greek Orthodox youth want to organize themselves and unite. Do you know this? Why then do you attempt to discourage their worthy movement with such ugly, distorted and bitter but untruthful editorials?

Don't you think that it is a sacred duty for us, the elders, to struggle for an established and united Greek-American Orthodox Youth? Must we poison them with the germs of disunity and dissolve them into a thousand and one clubs, each one of a different nature, a thing which would tend to scatter them and bring about their eventual extinction? Did you stop to think, that the greatest problem for us the elders is our youth? Did you stop to think that it is about time we should put our heads together and solve this problem, instead of making it more complex?

Your editorial brought to light one thing, i.e., that some of us, unfortunately, continue to think as we thought back in 1930 and in 1939, and not in the manner, which the year 1941 demands.

Why do we eternally look back into the past and not gaze forward into the future? The American-Greek youth does need this organization.

IS THAT CLEAR?

Sincerely yours,  
(signed) VERY REVEREND JAMES COUCOUZES,  
Vice Dean,  
Greek Orthodox Theological  
Seminary,  
Pomfret, Center, Connecticut.

Mr. Matthews letter is addressed to the Supreme President as follows:

DEAR MR. NOMIKOS:

I was very much impressed with the AHEPAN magazine — redesigned and rearranged in such good taste. It carries a new refreshing style through its pages that is a credit to the Order. As former Sons' organizer and first president, and former Ahepan vice-president I consider it a tribute to the advancement of our great Ahepan organization. \* \* \* (Explains how the article came to his attention and the purposes, objectives, and the need for the E.O.N.)

\* \* \* The American youth of Hellenic descent is potentially a brilliant youth. Its mind conceives many, many things by virtue of the greatness inherited from a learned ancestry. The EON is one of those conceptions — but its leaders, embodied in the political and governmental structure of its own America, may have overlooked the similarity in its temporary name with the group in Greece. It concedes this one point. \* \* \*

\* \* \* We thank the AHEPAN for calling our attention, not only to the name, but to the

implication. We shall correct it. On behalf of the board, we extend to the Editors, and the entire Order, the season's warmest greetings.

Sincerely yours,  
(signed) JAMES MATTHEWS, JR.,  
EON National Secretary.

Another criticism to the editorials came from a New York advertiser. For the purpose of avoiding any misunderstandings on the part of advertisers in the future we grasp this opportunity to state that the editorial policies of THE AHEPAN cannot be influenced by any commercial considerations or the views of any advertiser. (Needless to state that the New York advertisement has been withdrawn.)

Comments: An effort will be made to answer the Very Reverend James Coucouzes since Mr. Matthews' letter concedes the validity of the editorial by promising to correct the title of the organization and free it from any suspicion of connections from abroad. Inasmuch as this was the essence of the criticism of the editorial, other statements contained in the rather long letter of the Secretary have no bearing on the point.

And now the letter of the Very Reverend Coucouzes. In the second paragraph of his letter he speaks of "rumors" and "untruths" although the national secretary and one of the founders of the very organization which he seeks to defend acknowledges the validity of our observations and promises to make corrections. His further statements and inferences are not in harmony with facts and overlook most recent history. He says, for instance, that this organization is not the "Ethniki Organosis Neolaia" but the "Elliniki Orthodoxos Neolaia" but both carry the same trademark: EON. In addition he says not a word as to how the "Ethniki Organosis Neolaia" in America came into being. Who sent the circulars to the churches in the United States urging them to open their doors to the organizer of the EON referred to in our editorial who was registered in the Department of State as an official propagandist of the regime then in power in Greece? The circular urging the churches to open their doors to the messenger of the "new civilization" of the "Fourth of August" was signed by the Most Reverend Athenagoras, Bishop of Boston, who is the Dean of the school where the writer is apparently Assistant Dean. Is it possible the writer did not know? If he did not know it would have required very little effort to inquire of his superior whether the editorial was based on fact or "untruth." By consulting the papers of the daily press at the time he would have come upon the information that friction and dissension were created and almost physical combat took place in a number of communities which the propagandist visited with the blessings of His Grace the Bishop.

The matter strikes us as very simple. Either

(Continued to page 23)

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# Nazi Propaganda

## —The Gentle Art of Lying

By  
Achilles N. Sakellarides, Ph.D.

In examination of propaganda the first logical thing to do is to define the term. A little over three years ago a group of scholars organizing the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, after a good many hours of argument, arrived at the definition: "As generally understood, propaganda is an expression of opinion or action by individuals or groups, deliberately designed to influence opinions or actions of other individuals or groups with reference to pre-determined ends."

That means if you have an opinion and express it with intent to influence some individuals or groups, you are, to that extent, a propagandist. And are acts propaganda too? Yes. The Boston Tea Party was a propaganda act plotted and planned and beautifully timed by that master propagandist of the American Revolution, Samuel Adams, to crystallize the feeling of hatred of the Colonies against the British Tories. The burning of the Reichstag when Hitler came to power was a propaganda act. Certainly Hitler took advantage of it by placing blame for it on "Jews" and "Communists," and putting them in prison. By such propaganda acts Hitler was able to dispose of many of his enemies at the very outset of his dictatorship.

Before 1914, "propaganda" belonged only to literate vocabularies and possessed a reputable, dignified meaning. Over the door of an ancient structure in Rome there stood—and still stands—a legend, "College of the Propaganda." For Propaganda, before the World War meant simply the means which the adherent of a political or religious faith employed to convince the unconverted. Two years later the word had come into the vocabulary of peasants and ditchdiggers and had begun to acquire its missamic aura. In loose, popular usage, it meant the next thing to a damned lie. "It's just propaganda"—paste that label on to any fact or set of facts which your opponent has advanced in argument and you have condemned it on the spot.

### Tinkering

The word propaganda has undergone a mutation simply because the meaning it symbolized also underwent a mutation during the last World War.

Some nations, and especially Germany, in their desperate effort to lash their own people into a fury of "righteous wrath," to persuade the hesitant neutral peoples, or to break the enemy's morale, have used plain canards, heavy argument and finally tinkering with the news.

But some nations, especially Nazi Germany, seem to have overdone the art of lying. And they have overplayed it to such an extent as to make it inept and ineffective, except with the ignorant masses. However, they insist on using it because they know that the very idea they wish to sell to the world is false and unjust. Their whole edifice is supported on the pillars of falsehood and mendacity. Re-

move the pillars and the whole artful edifice collapses.

On the other hand, nations whose purpose and ideals are just and respectable need not resort to falsehood. Consequently, they are abandoning the old spurious methods of propaganda. All they need is light, and more light. They want the whole world to know factual truth. The "propagandists" of such nations are in reality only factualists, even though they may be trained in that branch of political science which deals with analyzing the enemy's propaganda.

### Apathy, Panic, Frenzy

The German propaganda technique is based on a conception outlined by Adolf Hitler in 1923 and embellished since with additional features derived from its application in the Jew-baiting campaigns in Germany and other countries. It is an appeal to the primitive structure of man. As Dr. Ernst Kris, the eminent Viennese political scientist and psychologist put it, "in the last analysis, Hitler's propaganda turns into taming the audience; it aims to paralyze the listeners as a snake paralyzes the mouse, and thus the atmosphere is ultimately that of hypnotism." And, as is the case with all hypnotism, the appeal is ultimately one directed to the instincts, and it embraces extremes only—apathy, panic or frenzy.

But the human personality does not consist of instincts only. There is reason, and, therefore, there is mental freedom to appeal to. Hence Hitler's intense dislike of rationalism and intellectualism, and persecution of free-thinking scientists and intellectuals by the Nazis. Before the advent of the Nazis, anyone in Germany who could afford a pair of thick, rimless spectacles was a "Herr Doktor"—honored and revered by the common people of town and country. Today, in Nazi Germany, the free intellectual rates far below the garbage man and only a notch or two above the Jew.

Hitler knows that his propaganda as well as his whole philosophy cannot withstand scientific scrutiny. Hence Hitler's methods work only so long as totalitarianism, and its natural concomitant, compulsion, work.

Hitler's theory of propaganda may be summarized as follows: Man is primitive, masses are dumb. They will take anything you tell them. But you must say it unambiguously. Your formulation must be simplified, your slogan must be built according to the principles of advertising. Truth is of no avail, but there must be an ideology behind it, something to inspire the imagination, and whatever you say, you must repeat it. It must be a barrage which overwhelms the senses and bedouls weak intellects. "Propaganda belongs to the mobs and masses," Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf," "and therefore it must be popular in its leaning and appeal. It must grasp the sentimental imagination and idolatry of the

wide masses whose receptive capacity is narrow."

Hitler's theories were taken up and expanded by many trained German propaganda experts, among whom General Franke, General Fellgiebel, Colonel Blau, Ewald Bause, Eugen Hadamovsky, and Leonhard Stark are the better known.

But the chief hierophant of Hitler's propaganda is, of course, that strange neurassthenic, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, officially known as "minister of enlightenment and propaganda."

Internally, Dr. Goebbels' job has been that of making national socialism the very fiber of the citizen's soul. He has been finning into the German ears the necessity of the submergence of the individual in the mass. The individual citizen must give his all for the advancement, glory and honor of that Moloch—the state—without regard to his individual interests or that of any other citizen. In matters affecting the state, according to Goebbels, all citizens must think alike. And the fanatics of the Nazi party have so stretched the meaning of the phrase "matters affecting the state" as almost to cover the full range of human thought and feeling.

Since the declaration of war, Goebbels took on the additional burden of keeping the morale of the people high. News from abroad undergoes a process of Nazification all along the assembling line. The official correspondent who gathers it gives it a slant in his writing; the editor who prepares it for distribution in Germany selects those items which best fortify the Nazi theory; the local editor inserts it with one eye on the program as revealed by Herr Goebbels. The Germans thus become isolated from the rest of the world; they hear and they see only what the minister of propaganda intends them to hear and see. As Goebbels once boasted, the organs of public opinion are the keyboard on which he produces the hymn of Nazi nationalism.

### A Monotonous Theme

The consequence of this whole process is unsupportable dullness. Harping on one string naturally grows monotonous. Any body of artists or artistic craftsmen, set to write or paint or compose on a single theme and in a single mood, cannot maintain interest.

In external, as well as in internal propaganda, Dr. Goebbels has used every known device. He has used, (A) the "Name Calling Device," through which the propagandist attempts to make us form a judgment without examining the evidence on which it should be based; (B) the "Glittering Generalities Device," by which the propagandist identifies his program with virtue by use of "virtue words"; (C) the "Transfer Device," by which the propagandist carries over the authority, sanction and prestige of something that we respect and revere to something he would have us accept, and so on down the line. Lies, lies, and even more lies. As a searing wit once remarked, "the father of lies will have to move over on his throne when the spook of Goebbels arrives in Hades."

Whether Truth rises again, usually generates very little anxiety in the bosom of Dr. Goebbels. He can do his work while she is down. He is striving for a quick effect. The Nazi propaganda Minister soon enough had all the true facts regarding the naval battle of Montevideo, a little over two years ago.



Dr. A. Sakellarides

The Nazi battleship *Graf Spee* had been hopelessly crippled in a naval encounter with the lighter British vessels, Ajax and Achilles, and was limping into the port of Montevideo. Goebbels was informed of the unpleasant outcome of the battle instantaneously. Yet, he clarified to the whole world that the Nazi battleship had scored a great naval victory over the British, even as Berlin was issuing orders to the German crew to scuttle the huge war vessel.

Similarly, in July, of last year, Goebbels had told the whole world that "unbelievable chaos" had settled over the Red Army, and that the Red Air Force had been annihilated and swept from the skies. The world was told early in October, 1941, that Russian resistance had been "broken, never to rise again," and that the campaign was all but concluded.

Now, the same Nazis find it necessary to tell their people that the once "invincible" forces of the Reich are retreating, and that they are inferior in both manpower and weapons to their adversaries.

Even Dr. Goebbels is taking a hand in the disagreeable but necessary task of acquainting the German people with the facts of life in the Hitler era. He has at least begun to tell part of the truth—enough to give the German public some idea of what it is up against. It appears that the Germans no longer accept the glowing prophecies and promises that have been their diet since Hitler began his march.

It is estimated that Germany's present expenditure on foreign propaganda amounts to more than \$110,000,000 a year.

In dealing with neutral countries, the Nazi propagandist alternately plays the role of the lamb and the wolf—but mostly the role of the innocent lamb. In an illuminating article on "Propaganda als Kriegswaffe" (Propaganda as a Weapon of War), written by Nazi "Officer No. 219," the writer says that "propaganda is designed to convince the neutrals of Germany's just cause and to indoctrinate them with the immoral practices and aims of Germany's enemies. It is obvious that the precondition of success for such a propaganda is the exact knowledge of the population against whom this propaganda offensive is directed." Persuasion, however, is often supplemented with many forms of threats.

In dealing with the enemy, however, as Edmond Taylor, the author of "The Strategy of Terror," points out, the Nazi Propagandists do not try "to convert him to their cause, as commercial propagandists do, but to demoralize him, to destroy his cohesion, discipline and

collective morale." In France, for instance, Edmond Taylor, an eyewitness, relates, the Nazi propaganda appealed solely to the emotions and used the technique of endlessly repeating the same idea. One tract scattered by air was shaped like a leaf and said, "Next spring when the offensive comes you will fall as the autumn leaves—and for what?" Another had the shape of a coffin and simply said, "Frenchmen, prepare your coffins."

"Our strategy," Hitler told Dr. Hermann Rauschning in 1933, "is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself. Mental confusion, contradictions of feeling, indecisiveness, panic: these are our weapons."

#### Nazi Aims Fail

Day after day, says Mr. Taylor, Nazi propaganda kept hammering away "with lunatic monotony" on a single theme: England will fight to the last Frenchman. This was depicted in a cartoon showing a Tommy and a poilu about to dive into a swimming pool labeled "blood bath." The French soldier dives in, but at the last moment, the Tommy, smoking his pipe, walks away.

Even while at peace with the United States, Nazi Germany shot a barrage of propaganda at this country as well as at the whole Western Hemisphere.

At times the stories broadcast to one country of the Western Hemisphere contradicted those disseminated at the same time to another country. Propaganda to America was designed to support isolationism by strengthening apprehension and by fostering an anti-British feeling. That directed toward French Canada stressed and still stresses the concept of the French as first settlers of Canada and the dangers of "Yankee domination." The Latin-American propaganda involved a "campaign of hate," built around the ideal of encirclement of the Latin-American countries by "Yankee imperialists."

The propaganda especially aimed at the United States consisted of: (1) The Ethical Attack: Persuade Americans that it is immoral to wage war on Germany because they had not been directly attacked; (2) the Pacifist Attack: Persuade Americans that "war settles nothing"; (3) the Divide-and-Destroy Attack: Persuade Americans that "it is foolish to fight for the British Empire"; (4) the Economic Attack: Persuade the American worker that nazism will free him from "capitalistic exploitation"; (5) the Racial and religious attack: Persuade Americans that the war was started by "international Jewry"; (6) the Attack of Anarchy: Persuade Americans that the head of their State has abused his authority and is not to be trusted.

The course of events has shown that both peace-time and war-time Nazi propaganda has failed in its campaign against the people of the United States. True, the intellectuals of this country had accurately focused the searchlight of scientific scrutiny upon Nazi propaganda. But, it is safe to say, even without the light which the leaders—statesmen and writers—shed upon the issues at stake, the American public would have discerned that the basic issue of this war is Liberty versus Slavery.

Today the American people, united as never before, scoff at Nazi propaganda. They are grimly determined to carry on the war until the dark forces of brutal aggression and slavery are crushed, and freedom and independence restored to the conquered nations of the world.

## BLACKOUT!

(Continued from page 19)

peaked through today for the second time since I have been here. American songs are quite popular and are played everywhere. Heard *Ama Pola* last night about ten times, and the *Hut Sut* song gives the English quite a kick.

What are Washington, New York and other cities doing for civilian defense? How is everyone taking the war? Washington seems to be the place of interest for all concerned right now, not London!

Hate to think of walking back to the hotel in that blackout outside—last night we had a helluva time, after the theatre. Couldn't find a taxi, began walking with a friend, got lost, ended up in a "blind alley" and happened to think how easily someone could have held us up, but there is no crime wave here. Which is fortunate.

Traffic at night here is a marvel—no screeching of brakes or honking of horns. Bent fenders are a rarity. Can imagine Washington or New York in a blackout!

#### January 7th, 1942:

There is little to write about from this side now. The U. S. has stolen the show. The English are taking our entry into the war very calmly though, it was really surprising. The Americans over here did far more talking about the U. S. finally coming in. The English were anticipating our entry for so long that the news of our declaration of war was almost an anti-climax. The English are certainly far from being an emotional people. They take everything as it comes. Very little was said about the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*. It hurt them, naturally, but no comment was made, to speak of.

The activity of the American Fleet in the Pacific is questioned by many here. I guess it is hard for them to believe that the Japanese Navy was as large as it has proved to be. And the element of surprise was a big factor, too.

Settlement of the isolationist controversy was the big discussion here. F.D.R. and Wilkie are tremendously popular.

We have been without butter whatsoever for some time. No sugar, no cream, and thin milk in coffee makes it most disagreeable to me, right now. Pastry resembles cardboard. Lack of shortening, eggs, milk, and sugar contributes a lot to my misery. Purchased six knives, forks and spoons. Quite high. Coat hangers cost us 20c apiece, the few we can find. Now that fruit is scarce I've a great yearning for some, but at \$3.75 a pound for grapes, and 60c to 70c each for pears and peaches I do without. Liquor is almost impossible to obtain, that is, bottled goods. Bars serve a diluted mixture that gets by. Christmas morning we celebrated. AN EGG FOR BREAKFAST! But, it was a far cry from good old U. S. A. country fresh eggs! Have you ever tried powdered eggs?

At the pubs, which are always crowded, darts is the most popular game. Stout, ale, bitter or lager, are all getting weaker and weaker. The blackout is still a blackout and I've forgotten what a lighted city looks like.

What I wouldn't give for two fried eggs (fresh!)—a chocolate sundae, a milk shake and a handful of salted peanuts!

Regards,

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THE AHEPAN

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# Ahepa's Role in America's War

December 7, 1941, Ahepa was ready—its policies helped pave the way for a solidly unified America.

It was a peaceful, calm, weather-perfect Sunday on December 7th, and an air of buzzing activity prevailed in the Ahepa National Headquarters. The regular office staff, supplemented by volunteers from the local Ahepa and Maids of Athens chapters, was busy sending out the Christmas Seal Sanatorium circular. Supreme President Nomikos was on his way to Washington to confer on matters dealing with the fraternity. But the quiet and peacefulness of the day was soon shattered by staccato radio announcements and the appearance of newsboys with "Extras" on the quiet Washington streets, who seemed to spring from nowhere. The cry was: "Japan Strikes at Pearl Harbor!"

The fraternity did not take long to spring into action. The Supreme President upon reaching the Headquarters on Monday, December 8th, issued an appeal to all members and officers to "do their duty to their country and also to render service beyond the line of duty."

Governors, chapters and members were requested to immediately join Civilian Defense and other units of National Defense; women and girls urged to report at once to their local Red Cross chapters for active service; all members requested to buy Defense Bonds; all members asked to support the U. S. O., and also to send special Christmas gifts to members already in the service.

In closing the message, the Supreme President stated: "I am confident that the members of the Order of Ahepa and its Auxiliaries will distinguish themselves and establish an enviable record in the service of their country."

On the following day, December 9th, another message to the chapters and members:

"AHEPA will be called upon to serve, to work and to cooperate in every possible manner. Each member has a particular task to perform, as set out in the President's program of defense. As Ahepans and as Americans we are out to avenge an act that is without parallel in our Nation's history. We are out to destroy the ugly monster of Nazism and Fascism which is attempting to enslave the whole world. May God grant us the swiftest possible completion of our task. We are now a part of an international struggle between Greed, Hate and Oppression, on the one side, and Freedom, Liberty and Justice, on the other side."

On December 19th, a third call to the members requested their entire support of the American Red Cross 50 million Dollar War Fund. In asking for record contributions and swift action, Supreme President Nomikos said: "The Red Cross is the symbol of everything good in our present day civilization. We must respond wholeheartedly and generously so that it may best serve our fighting men as well as those behind the lines."

This issue of THE AHEPAN, through its news pages, attests to the type of action that one can expect from Ahepa chapters—a record-

breaking widespread cooperative action that is daily adding thousands of dollars to the Red Cross War Fund towards its stated goal of 50 millions.

This is the fraternity's record in the month-old war. However, Ahepa's policies and objectives for loyalty to the flag, tolerance and justice to all go back to the beginnings of the fraternity and are exemplified in Ahepa's constant efforts for unity among all Americans.

In August, 1938, the Fifteenth Annual Convention adopted a resolution applauding America's condemnation of the inhuman and cruel persecution of the Jewish race and faith by certain dictatorial governments of Europe.

At that time the Hebrew race was the special target of Hitler in his early days of rampages of persecution and murder. To those "millions of co-citizens of ours of the Hebrew race residing in every part of the United States who constitute a loyal, law-abiding and valuable element in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific fields of the nation," the Ahepa offered its active and moral support in their fight against Hitler's atrocities.

When Mussolini began his unprovoked attack against Greece only to break his legions against the stout stand of the valiant warriors of little Greece, a few non-Ahepans were hotly pursuing a policy which inevitably would have led into friction between American citizens of Greek and Italian descent, which would seriously disturb America's unity. The Ahepa took immediate steps with the publication of an article widely quoted in the nation's press, by George C. Vournas, speaking for the Supreme Lodge.

This article condemned such a policy as  
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## Fifty Days

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Greece was one of the signers of the pact.

Manila taken by the Japanese; General MacArthur, with the American and Philippine forces, withdrew to Corregidor. Previously, Manila was subjected to heavy bombardment by Jap planes, despite the fact that it was declared an open city and American soldiers and defense guns withdrawn.

All Japanese, German and Italian aliens ordered to surrender to their local police authorities by January 5, all radio transmitters, short-wave radio sets, cameras, and firearms of any description.

Jan. 4-10, 1942: President Roosevelt's message to Congress stated the country's new schedule of war production: 60,000 planes in 1942, and 125,000 planes in 1943; 45,000 tanks in 1942 and 75,000 in 1943; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns in 1942 and 35,000 in 1943; 8,000,000 tons of merchant ships in 1942 and 10,000,000 in 1943.

Furthermore, the U. S. armed forces to be ordered into a world-wide front to find the enemy and "hit him and hit him again whenever and wherever we can reach him." Total expenditures in fiscal year of 1943 to be 77 billions. Of this, 56 billions would be for the war. America's cry is now—"On to Victory!"

## E. O. N. ? ?

(Continued from page 20)

The E.O.N. is a continuation of the old organization, irrespective of the play on words, or it isn't. If a continuation of the old then it has no place in America. Let it be understood once and for all that the Ahepa is an American and an educational organization. It is duty-bound not only to safeguard America from subversive influences but also to protect the good name and fame of Americans of Greek descent from any act, deed or effort from any source and which may create discord between Americans of Greek descent and their environment. If it is a new organization, then we believe it is superfluous. It is a waste of effort. While the Ahepa cannot prevent the founding of any society or the creation of any movement in the United States within the framework of loyal citizenship, we feel that the field is well-served already. We have national organizations for young men and young women and they are doing very well. What we need very much is instruction in religious matters in the local communities. In other words, we need Sunday Schools. It appears that those whose mission is to teach religion abandon that field and enter another, i.e., the

social and fraternal. There are countless media in the social and fraternal field but the Church is the side agency, so far as we know, that can attend to formal religious teaching.

While on the point we may answer wider implications, i.e., the relations of the Ahepa and Auxiliaries to the Greek Orthodox Church.

A glance at page 8 of the November-December, 1941, issue of the magazine or inquiry into the archives of the Archdiocese for a more complete picture, would attest to the great sacrifices incurred by the Ahepa for the Church and its institutions. In this, of course, we do not only allude to local chapters, but to the treasury of the Supreme Lodge as well. Any person who has travelled throughout the breadth and length of this land will certify that the chapters of the Ahepa and their Auxiliaries either as chapters or individually as members constitute the pillars of Church and community. Efforts have been made by the various chapters of the Ahepa and their Auxiliaries to organize Sunday School classes, establish "Go to Church" movements, etc., and have given undivided loyalty and support to the Greek Orthodox Church.

We re-affirm our editorial position and regret that some persons, either purposely or innocently, have endeavored to misconstrue our position.

—THE EDITORS.

# The Teachings of the Greek Orthodox Church

By JOHN CHRYSOSTOM

## II

When one states that he believes in Christianity, he means that he lives a certain life, and this life is in complete accordance with the ways of life that Christ set forth for His followers. A Christian's life is a life that exemplifies and which strives to follow as exactly as possible the type of life that Christ taught as being the most perfect life for all man. One should be able to discern as to whether or not a fellow-man is a Christian merely by observing the type of life the other leads.

Our conduct towards man and God is our religion. "Religion is Life."

The Greek word *ecclesia* in the ancient Greek means a gathering of men, who hold certain views in common. Today, the word *ecclesia* signifies "church."

Thus, a church is actually a body of men, adhering to the same religious views. And the church is the symbol of organized religion.

The Greek Orthodox Church considers all persons born in Greek Orthodox homes, and brought up in those homes, as members of the Church. Baptism is usually given at an early age, around two months of age (this varies on up to any age in life) and as soon as one is baptized, he is considered a member of the Church.

All the teachings and Doctrines of Christianity are derived from the Scriptures (the Holy Bible) and the Holy Tradition. These are considered the *only* sources of the Christian religion.

At various times in ancient history, God transmitted His Spirit into selected men, so that they might teach His Will to the people. These "agents" of God were Moses, the Patriarchs, the Prophets, and our Lord, Jesus Christ and His disciples. The lives and teachings of these "agents" are contained in the Holy Bible. We speak of the Bible as being a divine book be-

cause of the fact that those who wrote it were guided by the spirit of God.

The Holy Bible is divided into two main parts, the Old Testament, and the New Testament. The Old Testament contains God's revelation to the Jews through their Patriarchs, Moses, and the Prophets; the new Testament is God's revelations to all the world through our Lord Jesus Christ and His disciples.

There are 49 Books in the Old Testament and they were originally set down in Hebraic. The first translation of the Old Testament known is the Septuagint, (Third Century) which appeared in Greek. The Latin translation of the Old Testament (the Vulgate) did not appear until the fifth century.

The Old Testament is divided into four categories: Books of the Law, Books of History, Books of Doctrine, and Books of the Prophets.

The New Testament contains the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Revelations of St. John, a total of 27 books in all.

The Books of the New Testament were written in the latter part of the First Century, A. D., and were all written in Greek, with the exception of St. Matthew's Gospel, which was in Aramaic. However, soon after its first publication, St. Matthew's Gospel was also translated into Greek.

The New Testament does not contain all of the teachings of Christ, and the customs and rites of the early Christian Church, because of the fact that the Evangelists and Apostles taught a great deal of the Faith orally, and these teachings are not included in the Scriptures. These oral teachings were transmitted from generation to generation through the following centuries and have come to be called Holy Tradition.

Among the parts of the Greek Orthodox Church that have come down through Holy Tradition we can list: the Liturgies, and Services; the various holy celebrations; the Icons; the Fastings; the Sign of the Cross and facing the East when praying. These parts of the Orthodox Faith are not to be found in the Holy Bible. However, the New Testament speaks of Holy Tradition and bids us to hold fast to it. (A. Corinthians 11:2)

(To be continued)

## King George II Pledges Future Democracy for Greece

(The pall of suspicion, the maze of distrust that has hung over Greece since the Fourth of August, 1936, has finally been dispelled. No longer does the government of Greece adhere to the policies and deeds of dictatorship. Today Greece faces the world once again as a democratic nation, despite the fact that her government is in exile and her people in slavery. The formal repudiation of the Metaxas regime by King George II is a move that THE AHEPAN heartily endorses and for which it has long agitated and prayed. As Americans, the members of the Ahepan believe and practice democratic principles of life and government. As Americans of Greek descent, all Ahepans can now point to their land of ancestry with pardonable pride for today Greece is re-born a Democracy.)

We reprint herewith a dispatch from Jerusalem bearing date-line February 7, by Mr. A. C. Sedgwick, special correspondent of "The New York Times," which sheds light on the feeling of the Greek people towards the Metaxas dictatorship and the reactions of the Greek people to its formal abolition. THE AHEPAN is grateful to the New York Times Publishing Company for permission to reprint this dispatch.)

By A. C. SEDGWICK  
Wireless to The New York Times  
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—King George II has

decided to bring to an end the Greek dictatorship. His action is greeted with marked satisfaction by representative Greek communities in the Middle East and, it is safe to assume, elsewhere as well. Observers in Greece in recent years could hardly have failed to have noted that at least 80 per cent of the Greek people regarded as anathema the dictatorship, which was born August 4, 1936, in the dead of night and was maintained in darkness ever since. As in all Fascist States, the people were constantly told what was being done for them, but were not allowed to know what was being done with them, and the right to ask questions—a prerogative adored by the Greek people—was, of course, suppressed.

At the same time that the royal decree was hailed it was found to contain an element of surprise, because most persons had been under the impression that, since the fall of Greece and, particularly, the constitution of the Tsouderos government in London, the Hellenic Kingdom had tacitly aligned itself with the democratic nations in the common struggle against totalitarianism. The King's decision, it is thought, although coming at long last, may save the monarchy, but that is purely speculative.

Especially among Greek troops now in training, news of the King's declaration has been welcomed as a salutary measure, and it is be-

lieved that it will produce a healthy effect. It is declared that agents of the Greek dictatorship, survivors of the late Metaxas government, had been active among the armed forces, spying on democratic elements, their sole interest perpetuation of the regime now repudiated. Some officers resigned their commissions in protest against such practices and, at the same time, drew attention to what they alleged was preference granted to Metaxas adherents.

Money collected to arm the country was used in good measure to hold it down, and for that purpose there was created an efficient, German-trained secret police force, to which unlimited power was granted. To express belief in democracy, or to show one self to be of a mold of mind other than fascist was to court persecution. Persons of moderately liberal views were put under a blanket charge of communism and imprisoned or exiled. The Boy Scouts were disbanded, and membership in a juvenile army on the lines of the Hitler Jugend was made obligatory. For a while, hospitality was, in some cases, brutally denied to Jewish refugees. Even Adolf Hitler's racial policy was beginning to sprout from ground diligently tilled to bring forth a bumper crop of the familiar absurdities. School children were expressly forbidden to learn Pericles's funeral oration and Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

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# Stories ~ Poetry ~ Essays

— Reviews — Letters — Selected Literature —

## MISSION TO MOSCOW. By Joseph E. Davies. Simon and Schuster. \$3.00.

In the Ahepa "growth and expansion" days when Ahepa Crusaders were barnstorming the country with their clarion calls to the Greek immigrant to study his environment and become a part of it—the Americanization Campaign—the word "unique" was liberally used. People generally felt that the Ahepa was really unique both with regard to conception of civic duty as well as in its general educational aspects. The play on the word "unique" provided a story which, no doubt, has been told throughout the breadth and length of the United States.

V. I., the master story-teller, would invariably choose Richmond, Virginia, as his favorite story locale. "To Richmond," he would say, "went a colored preacher soon after his college training. This preacher used, as persons just out of college will, a lot of new words. The word he used most was "unique." At the conclusion of the first sermon it was found that many of the faithful could not quite comprehend the significance of the word *unique*. One of them said to him, "Preacher, what does you mean by dis word *unique*?" to which the preacher replied, "I tell you boys. If you go down the street and see cows grazing in the field, dat ain't unique. If you go further down by a creek and you hear birds singing in a tree, dat ain't unique. But, if you see a cow in a tree, singing like a bird, dat's unique."

The story comes to mind upon reading the Honorable Joe E. Davies' papers to the President and State Department during his stay in Moscow as United States Ambassador. This book is "unique" and so is its author. It has been the experience of students of the Soviet Union that rarely, if ever, could one examine progress and reverses of that nation without being classed as a Communist or something else, depending of course on the approach of the examination and the conclusions. Here we have an avowed capitalist and a lawyer by profession at that who makes not only a sympathetic, but also a favorable report. Is it not unique? Mr. Davies, in the opinion of this reviewer, is not only an A-I investigator but an analyst gifted with political acumen. No *bookie-pusher* is he. He surveyed the country, appraised the Soviet leaders, and measured the economic advances of the nation as a whole in the manner and style of a laboratory scientist. No emotionalism. No hyperbole. Though a proud capitalist he was the first ambassador to the Soviet Union to whom Stalin did the honor of conferring for more than two hours prior to his departure for the United States.

While the book presents official dispatches of Mr. Davies to the President and the Department of State, still enormous information is contained in private dispatches to personal

friends and members of his family in the United States. Generally speaking, Mr. Davies' accounts cover the entire breadth of governmental activity in the Soviet Union with emphasis on the most controversial questions. It covers, for instance, the questions of religion, property rights, Constitutional rights, military strength of the Soviet Union, and economic and social developments. He reports a very interesting conversation of Mrs. Davies with the wife of the Under-secretary of State of the Soviet Union, Mrs. Krestinsky. Said Mrs. Krestinsky to Mrs. Davies regarding the Soviet attitude towards religion:

"This government is not against religion, as such. Our people simply had to take steps to prevent abuses of religion from destroying our people." She then went on to tell how under the Tsarist regime, the Greek Orthodox Church was taken over as a part of the government, with the Tsar as the religious head of the Church, as well as the ruler of the state. All priests were paid by the government. The burden of a profligate government, she said, was placed upon the backs of the people. It became, as she described it, a terrible abuse. Finally, it became so bad that in the "Duma," the legislative body created by one of the Alexanders, almost a third of its members were priests and ecclesiastics. This group debased their religion, she said, and fattened themselves, with all manner of excesses, and with all kinds of oppressions of the poor. "Religion," she said, "was used as an opiate to lull unthinking people into an acceptance of these unspeakable conditions."

He then supplies the specific text of the recently enacted constitution with regard to Religion:

### "Article 124

In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

### "Article 135—Election of Deputies

All citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status, or past activities, have the right to vote in the election and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights."

Mr. Davies enjoys the distinction of being one of the few who correctly appraised the Soviet leaders and the economic and military staying power of the Soviet Union. It is recalled now that upon the outbreak of the attack of Hitler against the Soviet Union Mr. Davies was the one and only person in the United States who occupied a high governmental position who differed from the widespread conception that the Soviet Union would

crumble in six weeks. He was quoted in the daily press as saying, "The world will have many surprises from this conflict," and indeed the freedom-loving portion of the world has been most pleasantly surprised at the heroic exploits of the Soviet Army. In view of the fact that modern armies cannot long occupy the battlefield without a well-run industry, it also follows that Mr. Davies' observations with regard to the great strides of Soviet Industry were and are also correct. The same can be said also of the strength of the Soviet government and its mass support. There have been no Quislings in Russia. Moscow diplomats accepted as a fact that the generals and others who have been executed were in communication with Hitler's Gestapo endeavoring to undermine the Soviet government. The "softening up" processes there did not succeed.

It was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Davies to accumulate and publish this enlightening book. There are millions of our citizens who will take his word—the word of an avowed capitalist—whereas they would be

GEORGE C. VOURNAS . . . repeated requests have kept him reviewing for ABEPAN readers since 1932. An attorney by profession, Mr. Vournas has created considerable "Capital Chaff" with his astute "Wellsian" predictions of political events . . . including the date of World War II. Possessor of one of the largest private libraries of post-war Russia, which he has ably absorbed, reader G. C. V. particularly qualified to review Ambassador Davies' book.

slow to accept the conclusions of journalists and still of others to whom the accusation of having "Socialistic" leanings could be easily attached. We must have a clear understanding of the facts regarding the Soviet Union. The success or failure of the Soviet Union, of one-sixth of the earth, cannot but affect the rest of the world. This is particularly true when the United States fights with the Soviet Union a common enemy. This book will go a long way toward establishing the facts where misinformation held sway before. It is not only recommended unreservedly but Mr. Davies is congratulated for this distinct service that he renders to the nation through its publication.

—GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

YOUR FOREIGN POLICY. How, What, and Why. By Robert Aura Smith. New York: The Viking Press, 1941. \$2.75.

The author, of the Foreign News Department of the *New York Times*, begins his preface with the statement that "This book is the direct outcome of simple questions asked

by citizens of the United States who make no pretension to profundity." However, even experts will find value and interest in the courageous expression of the author's judgment on familiar questions of national and international significance, while persons who do not usually give considerable thought to foreign policy will find a wealth of intelligently treated information.

In discussing the concept of the foreign policy of the United States in general, the author defines it as the mode of behavior towards other nations, emphasizing that one treaty or even one war does not make policy. The policy is the sum total of "our history, our character, and our intelligence" and, for that reason, it does and should change slowly. Its consistency and solidarity are the result of this historical foundation but do not prevent its implementation and application from being changed to meet new conditions. To implement it, however, the public must believe in it and, for that reason, policy makers in a representative form of government are subject to public opinion.

In the second part of the volume the author deals with the machinery for policy-making: the Department of State, the Foreign Service and certain special representatives, the President and the Congress. With respect to the President it is pointed out that the "crux of the problem is not what powers the President has and does not have, but the degree of accuracy with which he interprets the wishes of the public that put him in office." Policy may also be enunciated in the form of presidential messages to Congress, the most famous, of course, being the Monroe Doctrine in the message of December 2, 1823. In regard to treaties the President and the Congress exercise joint functions while the latter may, through statutes, give expression to its will as to particular problems.

**JOHN MAKTOS** . . . Hellenism's proud contribution to the Department of State. Graduated from Harvard College in 1923, he entered Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B. in 1926. England's Oxford University claimed his attention for the next two years where he specialized in international law. For relaxation, linguist Maktos spent the summers of 1927 and 1928 at the Sorbonne in Paris. His scholastic career was climaxed with a Doctorate Degree in law from Harvard in 1929. He has been an assistant legal advisor to the State Department since 1930.

The third part of the volume is devoted to the substance of policy. It is refreshingly rich in exegetic analysis of what are the fundamental policies of the United States. Important issues are discussed in an honest and readable manner without any attempt at dramatization. To indicate the guiding principles of American diplomacy the author treats such subjects as respect for treaties; necessary limitations of the general principle of non-entangling alliances; the Monroe Doctrine; and the principle of nonaggression in relation to the right of self-defense which includes defense not only of territorial integrity but also of channels of trade, of nationals, and finally of the integrity of the policy or mode of behavior of the United States as a nation.

The last part of the discussion relates to the dynamics of policy, the manner of applying the various principles to the problems that arise in the life of the nation and how policy has been modified to meet new conditions. Enforcement of treaties, protection of nationals, the Open Door policy and reciprocal trade, the growth of the Monroe Doctrine, resistance to aggression and the relation of the citizen to the formation of policy are discussed here with lucidity and without technicalities. An appendix contains certain treaties and other important documents.

The author has succeeded in making a realistic approach to the idealism underlying the foreign policy of the United States. Students of international affairs will find very valuable information in this volume.

—JOHN MAKTOS.

**BALKAN CORRESPONDENT. By Derek Patmore. New York: Harper Brothers. \$3.00.**

The author, a newspaper correspondent, has written a book about the Balkans at war that is neither the best nor the worst of its kind. It is among the best when he strips off the skin that hides the Balkans and shows us the people there; it is among the worst when he makes a dull recitation of his going across a frontier and his crossing back again.

Rumania is dealt with at length. Familiar names and places that make up past years' headlines reappear. Rumania's tragedy was that the people who might have saved her could not get together. King Carol was a dictator with a little popular following. The Peasant Party, with a large following, would not enter into the government until he got rid of his mistress, Magda Lupescu. And this the King repeatedly refused to do. But after Russia seized Bessarabia and Germany forced the ceding of Transylvania to Hungary this domestic tug of war could go on no longer. The fanatical Iron Guard, hating Carol for the murder of its leaders and furious with him for the cession of territories, was bent on civil war. A German army was on the border. So Carol fled and General Antonescu became head of the government. Civil war came, but after one mighty convulsion of blood and slaughter the corpse of Rumania lay quiet.

The story is the old one of graft, efficiency and brutality on the German side, and simple-mindedness, sloth and indecision on the other. Benjamin Franklin, at the time of the Revolutionary War, declared to his fellow colonists that either they must hang together or they would hang separately. The colonists did stick together and thus saved their heads. The half-dozen countries of the Balkans went their separate ways and without exception came to grief. It made no difference whether they fought Germany or accepted her terms. In either event they were destroyed. But by fighting, Greece and Yugoslavia saved their honor, though losing their independence; while by admitting the Germans, Rumania and Bulgaria lost both.

The author, an Englishman, asks himself: "Where will it all end?" And while he ponders, he shocks himself with the thought that perhaps this stench, and an awful stench it is, is worthwhile: If by going through Hell's fire, the people of the Balkans have their petty

grievances and jealousies burned away; and if through suffering there comes fierce resolution that this outrage shall never come to pass again. Nations, like men, learn only the hard way. It is not true that all we learn from history is that we learn nothing from history.

**LYLE BENNET GILL** . . . a newcomer as a contributor, but well-seasoned by exposure to Ahepa activities. Attorney Gill is a high honors graduate of Swarthmore College, the University of Nebraska Law School, and was a Rhodes Scholar candidate from the state of Nebraska. At present he is the youngest formal claims examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. His personal specialty is reading and accumulating political memoirs. By the nature of things, the book *Balkan Correspondent* was his to review.

For both nations and men will persevere in hideous agony to the end of the world once convinced their cause is just and right. And those who would rob and enslave grow faint-hearted and weary when they become convinced their methods do not pay. The Balkans will live again in peace and in honor if indeed their sins have been purged away.

—LYLE B. GILL.

## Ahepa's Role

(Continued from page 23)

being inconsistent with the true American spirit, and a danger to America's future. "The Ahepa, as an organization dedicated to good citizenship, must be on the alert not only to exert its influence to curb excesses, but also to render positive assistance to Americans of Italian descent," the article emphasized. "The principle of racial interdependence proclaimed by the National Convention in New Orleans when the voice of the Ahepa was raised in protest against the persecution of the Jewish race and faith, applies with equal space to the Italian race.

"One of the immediate tasks of the Ahepa should be the unmasking of the ways of Fascism and Nazism, which seek to divide and destroy. Those who endeavor to turn the American of Greek descent against the American of Italian descent and divide America into antagonistic racial groups instead of a unified whole must be exposed.

"This is not a war between Germany and England or Italy and Greece or Japan and China. It is a death struggle between ideas and attitudes. It is civilization retrogressed to the days of the Dark Ages against the Bill of Rights."

And now, the "death struggle" is upon us. We kept it far from these shores as long as we could, preparing for its ultimate horror. It is a turmoil; unless victory crowns our efforts, all will be lost.

But without unity, without cooperation, there can be no "all out" effort on America's part. We need that unity now, if we are to win. War brought us its first welding process. We must strengthen and cement that unity, if we are to make Victory ours.

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# FRATERNITY NEWS

"None love the messenger who brings bad news."—Sophocles.

## Red Cross War Program

**Manchester, N. H.**—Local newspapers carried the following notable comments and reports on the recent action of Nicholas Procovas, charter member of Ahepa Chapter No. 44 in Manchester:

"Due to the patriotic fervor of the proprietor and employees of the Macedonia Restaurant, together with the hearty appetites of its patrons, the Red Cross emergency fund in Manchester is greater by \$300 today.

"Nicholas Procovas, proprietor, volunteered to turn over all money taken in at the restaurant Tuesday. Patrons ate, drank, and smoked exactly \$289.85 worth for the Red Cross and Mr. Procovas came up with \$10.15 himself to make it an even \$300.

"The restaurant was well filled all day and the patrons seemed eager to eat with the double purpose of satisfying their hunger and helping a worthy cause in the bargain.

"All the employees turned in their day's wages and even their tips to help the cause along."

**Santa Fe, N. Mex.**—At a recent meeting of Santa Fe Chapter No. 264, the membership decided to sponsor a short Red Cross Drive among the American-Greek population of the city. The one-day drive held December 18th brought a total of \$236.50 which the chapter contributed to their local Red Cross chapter.

**Detroit, Mich.**—Alpha Chapter No. 40 of the Order reports through President P. G. Nicholson that their members have already individually purchased over \$25,000 worth of U. S. Defense Bonds in the chapter's current Defense Drive.

Subscriptions amounting to \$3,000 have already been reached in the chapter's campaign to raise funds for the American Red Cross 50 million dollar war fund. The chapter's Red Cross drive pointed to a probable total of \$10,000 before the close of the campaign.

**East Chicago, Ind.**—After voting \$25 to the Red Cross recently, the women of Greek descent of this city agreed to wear cotton stockings for the duration of the war and to donate money saved by not purchasing silk hose to the Red Cross.

**New London, Conn.**—Winthrop Chapter No. 250 of this city threw its weight behind the country's war effort with the purchase of a \$1,000 Defense Bond, and a contribution of \$25 to the Red Cross War Fund.

District Governor James J. Starr installed the following newly-elected officers for 1942: James Lougiotis, president; Peter Vong, vice-

president; Harry Nestor, secretary; Gus Govas, treasurer; Board of Governors—Christopher Chrissos, T. J. Constantine, Peter N. Doukas, Costas Kezapides.

**Salem, Ohio**—District Governor George Tremoulis of District 11 recently answered the Red Cross nationwide call for contributions to its 50 million War Fund with the contribution of a full day's gross receipts of his restaurant.

Governor Tremoulis also led his colleagues of the District Lodge on a formal visit to State Governor Bricker of Ohio, in Columbus.

The party included: T. Kademenos, district treasurer; Chris Politz, district marshal; C. J. Monogue, district secretary, and George Stefens, president of the Columbus Ahepa chapter.

**Worcester, Mass.**—George Jarvis chapter of this city installed its new officers for 1942: James F. Statson, president; Thomas Montopoulos, vice-president; Peter Andrews, treasurer; Michael Vamvas, secretary; Constantine Lekas, recording secretary; Harry Davis Kotsilibas, chaplain; James Lampros, warden; Charles Latchis, captain of the guard; Vasilios Speros and Christos Scountsos, sentinels; Board of Governors—John Davis Kotsilihas, chairman, Anastasios Makos, Fotios Dracos, John Nanchu, Charles Gianoulos.

The chapter raised \$375 for the Sanatorium Fund campaign, and has also purchased a \$500 Defense Bond.

**Casper, Wyoming.**—Casper Chapter No. 159 of this city recently emptied its treasury of \$800 which was spent in the purchase of Defense Bonds. For the duration of the war, the chapter will devote additional sums to the purchase of bonds.

**Dover, N. H.**—Chapter No. 248 of this city recently purchased \$500 in U. S. Defense Bonds, and also made a contribution to the Red Cross campaign. All members were urged to purchase their own defense bonds at once.

At a recent meeting, the chapter presented a wrist watch to past President Christos Costarakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Athan J. Costarakis, who is now a member of the Armored Force Replacement Training Corps at Fort Knox, Ky., for his services to the chapter.

**Middletown, Ohio**—The local newspaper of this city carried the following story of the activities of Chapter No. 209 of Middletown:

If there is any single nationality within this city that backs up its verbal declarations of patriotism and loyalty to this country in its time of crisis with hard earned money more than the Greek element, it will have to go some.

Local chapter 209 of "Ahepa," American Hellenic Educational Program Association, composed entirely of American citizens of

Greek heritage, has raised the staggering sum of \$15,000 in the first two days of a drive to purchase defense bonds and stamps among their own people in Middletown.

Chairmen of the movement, Gus Valen and George Manos, said Thursday, "it is our job to educate our people to what a defense bond is; the thousands of dollars we have collected since Tuesday speaks loud enough for our success."

Valen, Manos and their assistants have made a house-to-house canvass, collecting money for which they give receipts. Holders of these receipts may call at the Post Office for their bonds or stamps, as the case may be.

The two men were emphatic that collections were not being made solely from members of Ahepa, but all Hellenes here, regardless of their citizenship, were contributing heartily. They stated further, "the drive will not close until the war is over; these first two days are only a start."

**Omaha, Neb.**—Chapter No. 47 of the Order sponsored a meeting of all American-Greek citizens of Omaha and the respective organizations within the community recently, in response to instructions from the Supreme Lodge.

The purpose of the meeting was the opening of a campaign for the purchase of Defense Bonds, and discussion of methods of aiding civilian defense. The meeting was called by Felix Melonis, president.

**Detroit, Mich.**—Gust Keros, member of Alpha Chapter No. 40 of Detroit gave a full day's receipts of his restaurant, The American Coney Island, to the Red Cross War Fund. The contribution amounted to \$126.60. Brother Keros was the first member of the chapter to announce his intention, and shortly thereafter 60 other chapter members followed suit, aiding considerably towards the total fund of \$10,000 raised by Detroit Ahepas for the Red Cross.

**Hammond, Ind.**—The youngest officers in the history of Hammond Chapter No. 123 accepted the reins January 13 when chapter officers for 1942 were installed.

Headed by Peter J. Bereolos, young Hammond business man, the Hammond Chapter launched its 1942 venture with 103 members in good standing.

Other officers installed with President Bereolos, who succeeds Angelo Carras, were: Steve Bereolos, vice-president; James Brahos, secretary; C. J. Apostolon, treasurer; Carras, Michael Ross, James Kostopoulos, Alexander and Charles G. Tsatsos, governors; George Bereolos, captain of the guard; Nick Brahos, warden; Harry C. Primis, chaplain; and Steve Struzas and George Brahos, sentinels.

The Hammond Chapter has joined the movement to aid America in its defense program with the purchase of a \$100 defense bond and

a contribution of \$10 to the American Red Cross. In addition, the chapter has contributed heavily to the Ahepa sanatorium.

Since the outbreak of the war, the chapter has lost one member to the army—James S. Korellis, now stationed with the medical division at Washington, D. C. Two members, Dean Brahos and Frank Dremonas will soon leave for service in the armed forces.

**Tucson, Arizona**—A remarkable total of \$525.50 was collected by Arizona Chapter No. 275 of the Ahepa of this city to be turned over to the Red Cross war fund. Individual contributions ranged from \$70 to \$100. The chapter donated \$50 from its treasury.

**New York, N. Y.**—Supreme Secretary Stephen Scopas has announced that the goal of the New York City chapters in the purchase of Defense Bonds is \$100,000. The chapters are also at work raising funds for the Red Cross war fund.

**Benton, Mich.**—Fruit Belt Chapter No. 292 of the Ahepa of this city recently voted to purchase a \$500 Defense Bond. Furthermore, the chapter donated to the President's Infantile Paralysis drive, to the Red Cross war relief fund, and also took up a further additional collection from the members for contributions to the Red Cross. A committee is now soliciting contributions for the Red Cross from among American-Greek members of the community.

New officers of the chapter are: John Govatos, president; John Kanalos, vice-president; Stephen Poumell, secretary; Louis Peters, treasurer; Peter Kerhulas, chaplain; Tom State, captain of the guard; William Couvelis, warden; John Alex, inner sentinel; Nick Baltas, outer sentinel; Board of Governors: George Andrews, Chairman, Michael Pavlides, John Anderson, and Nick Baltas.

## Installations

**Cumberland, Md.**—The following officers were installed by District Governor Papanicolaos: Anton Anthony, president; Paul Harris, vice-president; John C. Liakos, secretary; Louis Soterakos, treasurer; Frank Diamond, chaplain; Nick Makris, captain of the guard; Spiros Giatras, warden; Harry Curtis, sentinel; Board of Governors—Peter Koumanis, chairman, James Eatrides, Paul Katsanis, Anthony Antonakos, and George Katsanis.

**Washington, Pa.**—Installation of the newly-elected officers of Chapter No. 156 of Washington was held on January 25th. The officers installed were: President, Louis Basle; Vice-President, Spiro Kosmos; Secretary, George Gerasimos; Asst. Secretary, L. P. Sollon; Treasurer, Theodore Bosson; Board of Governors: Chairman, L. P. Sollon, George Bardos, Bill Cavalas, Nick Gianopoulos, and Peter Athens.

**Anderson, Ind.**—The "war" message of the 12th district was sounded recently at the Anderson Chapter installation by Michael N. Spirtos, of Gary, district governor.

Governor Spirtos and James Brahos, district secretary, aided in the installation of Anderson Ahepa officers. New officers of the Daugh-

ters of Penelope Chapter of Anderson also were inducted during the same program.

The 12th district will sponsor a Pan-Hellenic dance March 15, at East Chicago, proceeds of which will be used to buy defense bonds and stamps and for contributions to the American Red Cross.

William Kotsiakos, freshman student at Purdue University, was awarded a \$125 district scholarship at a dinner meeting for Hoosier Ahepas in Hammond, December 30. Kotsiakos, district marshal of the Sons of Pericles, is from East Chicago and was one of three candidates for the award. He was an honor student at Roosevelt high school in East Chicago, ranking among the first 10 students on the school's scholastic honor roll.

## In Service

George Sotos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pericles Sotos of Chicago, Ill., is at present at sea on active duty in the United States Naval Reserve.

He attended the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. After taking the Naval Reserve Midshipman Course at the Midshipman School in Chicago, he was commissioned in the Reserve in March, 1941. Brother Sotos was a member of Ypsilanti Chapter No. 22 of the Sons of Pericles in Chicago and was active in all sports with his three brothers, Sam, Gus, and James, and the quartet formed the nucleus of many of Ypsilanti teams.

George P. Maurakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Maurakis of Danville, Va., has enlisted in the U.S.N.R., as Yeoman, Second Class. He is now stationed at the Norfolk Naval Base. His address: Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. Brother Maurakis is a past president of Chapter No. 170 of the Sons in Danville, Va.

**Newport, R. I.**—Former Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Brother William Vanderbilt, member of Maud Howe Elliott Chapter No. 245 of the Ahepa, has been called into active duty by the U. S. Navy and is stationed at present in the Panama Canal Zone.

Gregory S. Contopoulos, member of Sons Chapter No. 82 of Los Angeles, Calif., son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Contopoulos, has enlisted in the U. S. Air Force.

## Killed in Line of Duty



Seaman Second Class Nicholas Steve Ganas, 18, of Berkeley, Calif., was reported killed in action in the Battle of the Pacific, by the Navy Department.

Nicholas Ganas is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Ganas, his brother, George Ganas, a member of the Oakland, Calif., Chapter No. 101, of the Sons of Pericles, a second brother and four sisters.

Notification was sent to the family on December 15th. Nicholas Ganas enlisted in the Navy in July, 1941, leaving high school in the middle of his senior year.

James Chotas, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick D. Chotas of Atlanta, Ga., has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and is now stationed somewhere in the Pacific as a submarine radio operator.

Nicholas J. Anderson, son of Mrs. John Anderson of Baltimore, Md., has been inducted into the Army and is at present at the Infantry Replacement Center, Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Brother Anderson is a past Supreme Governor of the Order of Sons of Pericles.



James Chotas



George Sotos, U.S.N.R.



George Maurakis

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JANUAR

## Progress

*Victoria, B. C., Canada*—This city now boasts the 16th organized chapter of the Ahepa in Canada with the initiation of 22 charter members recently by Deputy Supreme Governor Nicholas Kogos of Vancouver. Brother Kogos reports that the chapter will soon have a membership total of 40 members. Appropriately, the chapter has been named the "Victory" Chapter.

## Athletics

*Washington, D. C.*—Details of the 1942 Sons of Pericles Annual Correspondence Bowling Tournament have been released to all chapters.

### Detroit Scene of Sons National Basketball Tourney, April 10-12

Final preparations are being completed for the Sons of Pericles Third Annual National Basketball Tournament to be held in Detroit, Mich., on April 10-12, 1942.

Nicholas Dopolos, Chairman of the committee in charge of the tourney, reports that Philias Chapter No. 13 of the Sons has been working hard at its task and that they expect a large representation of chapters to be present.

Rules of the tourney prescribe that chapters must be in good standing to participate and all players must also be in good standing. (Paid 1-42 chapter dues and Per Capita Tax to Headquarters).

**ANY GOOD STANDING CHAPTER IS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TOURNEY.**

Chapters that intend to participate are requested to communicate with Chairman Nicholas Dopolos, 3541 Harding, Detroit, Mich.

Circulars are being released to all chapters with instructions and entry blanks for the tourney.

### All-South Sons Tourney

The first Sons of Pericles All-South Basketball Tourney will be held in Charleston, S. C., during the days of February 22, 23, 24, 1942.

National Governor Stanley Georgeo is the Chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

Plenty of that famous Southern hospitality is in store for all participating teams and for all visitors to the tourney, as well as a top-flight brand of basketball.

If your chapter has not yet made its registration for the tourney, contact Chairman Georgeo at once. His address: 59 Coming Street, Charleston, S. C.

### Sons New England Basketball Tourney

February 22nd and 23rd; Boston, Mass.; Sons of Pericles New England Basketball Tournament . . . . .

Only good standing chapters of the Order and good standing members are eligible to participate in the New England tourney.

National Governor George A. Lydotes, Cambridge, Mass., is honorary Chairman of the event. For further information contact Brother Lydotes, at 1 Salem Street, Cambridge, Mass. Chapters in Districts 7, 8, and 9 are eligible to participate.

### Middle Atlantic Basketball Tourney

March 15 is the tentative date set by the New York Sons of Pericles City Council for the Sons of Pericles Middle Atlantic Basketball Tournament. Only good standing chapters and good standing members will be eligible to participate in the tournament.

Chapters in Districts 4, 5, 6, and the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia are eligible to play in the tourney, which will be held in New York City.

National Governor Constantine Pavsdis, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., is honorary chairman in charge of the tourney. Chapters interested are requested to contact Brother Pavsdis at 28-47 35th Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

*San Francisco, Calif.*—Chris Pallas, member of Zetes Sons Chapter No. 31 and member of the Balboa High School football team was chosen on the All-City Honor Team. He played right half-back, and won his laurels for his fine defensive work and for ability as a pass-receiver.

*Fremont, Nebr.*—George "Babe" Petrow, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Petrow of Fremont, Nebr., of Fremont's Midland College undefeated and untied football team, was an Associated Press Honorable Mention Little All-American selection this season. He is a member of the Omaha Chapter of the Sons.

Babe, a sophomore, has starred in all major sports at Midland and has also kept a high scholastic standing in the school.

### Maids of Athens

*Scranton, Pa.*—Alpha Delta Sigma chapter of the Maids of Athens, No. 30, elected the following officers: Worthy Maid, Jennie Derivas; Loyal Maid, Sophie Pappas; Secretary, Iona Davis; Treasurer, Helen Gianacopoulos. Installation was held in January in conjunction with the Ahepa chapter.

Plans are already underway for the chapter's formal dance to be held February 14 at the American Legion Ballroom. Miss Freida Carras is in charge. The chapter's activities during this past year were mainly directed towards support of the Greek War Relief Drive.

*Cincinnati, Ohio*—Aurora Chapter No. 67 of the Maids of Athens of this city started the new year with their first anniversary party under the sponsorship of advisors Mrs. George Demas and Miss Louise Kourlas.

The chapter invited five prospective members to attend the affair, as a part of their membership campaign. Future plans for the chapter include a skating party and other social events. Constance Balitsis, past president of the chapter, was presented by the members with a locket for her past services to the chapter.

## Honors

*Baltimore, Md.*—George J. Anderson, two-term past Supreme Treasurer of the Sons of Pericles, was installed as Worshipful Master of the Pythagoras Masonic Lodge Chapter of Baltimore. Brother Anderson is one of the youngest Masters on record to have achieved this honor. He was presented with two honorary gavels at his installation, from his family and from his Ahepa chapter, respectively. C. G. Paris, Chairman of the Ahepa Defense Bond and Reconstruction Committee, was present at the affair.

*Chicago, Ill.*—The presidents of three high school mid-year graduating classes of Chicago are young men of Greek descent. Peter Godelas is president of the McKinley High School mid-year graduating class; George Crist of Taft High School; and Pantelis Lambros of Amundsen High School.

## Milestones

*Worcester, Mass.*—Supreme Treasurer and Mrs. Charles D. Kotsilibas announce the birth of a daughter on January 3, 1942. Mrs. Kotsilibas is the former Demetra Panayotopoulos.

### Stelios Scopas

*New York, N. Y.*—Stelios Scopas, father of Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, died December 4th, 1941.

Funeral ceremonies were held on December 6th at the Church of St. Demetrius.

### FLASH!

**Past Supreme President and Mrs. V. I. Chebithes announce the birth of a daughter February 5th, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Chebithes is the former Antoinette Batlis of Riverside, N. J.**

## Sons of Pericles

The following appointments are hereby announced as official selections of the National Governing Board for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, of District Nine, of the Sons of Pericles:

Governor, Peter Lebares, 50 Peterborough St., Boston, Mass., member, Chapter No. 102, Portland, Maine.

Lieutenant-Governor, Louis Skoufis, 18 Lincoln St., Bangor, Maine, member, Chapter No. 69, Bangor, Maine.

*San Francisco, Calif.*—Zetes Sons Chapter No. 31 held their Valentine's Day dance on February 8. The committee in charge: George Kosturos, Chairman; John Badgis, George Themo, and Sam Papageorge.

### New Governor

Nicholas Sofologis, Chapter No. 44, Albany, New York, has been appointed to the office of District Governor of District Six, Sons of Pericles, succeeding Brother Copanas, who has resigned from office.

The appointment took effect on January 26th, 1942.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Annual installation of officers of Sons Olympus Chapter No. 35 was held on November 9. The installing officer was Ahepa Past District Governor D. N. Karalis, who drove over 100 miles to be present at the affair.

Success of the installation is credited to Senior Brothers John Pantages, and Spero Pappathatos, chairman of the Advisory Board.

New officers of the chapter are: President, Nick Kakos; Vice-President, James C. Boosalis; Secretary, Paul Peters; Treasurer, John T. Pappas.

**Shreveport, La.**—The annual Sons of Pericles basketball tournament of District Sixteen was held in Shreveport on December 28 and 29. Parthenon chapter No. 23 of New Orleans, La., was the winner of the basketball tourney and now holds a first leg on the William Helis Trophy which has to be won three years in succession for permanent possession. The Shreveport Sons chapter team was winner of the sportsmanship trophy, donated by Senior Brother John Grivas of Houston, Texas.

The program for the two-day event was: Sunday—church services in the morning; Sons of Pericles district meeting in the early afternoon; joint meeting in the evening with presentation of a play in Greek and a Merry-Mix-Up; Monday—sightseeing trip in morning including visit to Barksdale Field, tournament in afternoon, weiner roast in late afternoon, and Sons of Pericles ball in the evening at the Metropolitan Club.

## General

### Visitors to Headquarters

From Chapter No. 126, Meriden, Conn.: George Mitchell, Costas Momtsos, Theodore Momtsos, V. A. Vasilou.

From Dayton, Ohio: Past Supreme President and Mrs. V. I. Chebithes.

From Chapter No. 93, Chicago, Ill.: Louis George.

From Pittsburgh, Pa.: Past District Governor A. A. Karkalas (the office staff sends thanks for your Christmas gift dinners for all).

From No. 39, Haverhill, Mass.: Brother Peter Katsirubas, and wife.

From Atlanta, Ga.: Dr. John A. Alexander, past vice-president of the Mother Lodge chapter.

From New York, N. Y.: Dean Alliance, Past Supreme President.

From Providence, R. I.: Past Supreme Governor G. K. Demopoulos.

Peter K. Vlassis, President Syracuse Chapter No. 37, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dan Pananicles, Syracuse, N. Y., Past Supreme Counsellor.

John F. Davis, Scranton, Pa., Past Supreme Treasurer.

Apollo Valakos, member Hartford Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

Louis P. Sallon and family, Washington, Pa.

**Charleston, S. C.**—On December 4th, Plato Chapter No. 4 of this city recently held a ball for the Ahepa Sanatorium from which over \$150 was realized and contributed to the Sanatorium. Members of the U. S. forces in nearby camps were given free tickets to the affair. Brother D. Diasourakis was general chairman of the event.

**Benton Harbor, Mich.**—Chapter 292 gave a banquet and dance on November 6th, with Supreme President Van A. Nomikos as main speaker. Brother Leo Lamberson of South Bend, Ind., also spoke. Over 300 attended the banquet.

**Oakland, Calif.**—Oakland Chapter No. 171 of the Order honored Mayor J. F. Slavich of Oakland with a testimonial dinner dance recently at the Hotel Leamington.

Besides Mayor Slavich, the honor guests included the city councilmen, and Elias Picheon, Greek consul-general of San Francisco.

Over 300 attended the affair which was under the direction of Tom J. Filis, past district treasurer. Dr. Montell S. Noftle, past president, served as toastmaster. Others serving on the committee were: Andrew Sardell, the chapter's newly-elected president who served the committee as secretary; Homer Bellas, Anthony Papadakis, John Polos, James Athens, Sam Vlahos, Steve Stefanos, George Bezaitis, John Cosmos, Spiro Vilas and Gus Franjeskos.

**Charleston, S. C.**—Nick Kokinakis, member of Chapter No. 4 of the Ahepa in this city, and his partner in business, George Magoulas, displayed their appreciation of the rights and privileges that are theirs through their American naturalization in a unique manner.

They accumulated a full day's receipts of their restaurant, and mailed the entire amount, totalling \$69, to the U. S. Treasury in Washington, explaining in a letter that this was their thank offering "for the many rights, privileges and liberties that the United States affords."

**Lexington, Ky.**—District Governor George Tremoulis visited the local Ahepa chapter, and was the principal speaker of the meeting. Others present who spoke to the members of the chapter were: Past Supreme Secretary Louis P. Maniatis; President Peter Stamon of the Louisville chapter; Secretary Sam Doumas of the Louisville chapter.

**Rockford, Ill.**—Secretary Thomas B. Paulos of Rockford Chapter No. 325, chartered in July, 1939, reports that in the intervening two years their chapter's membership has jumped from the original 23 charter members to a present membership of 80 members, ninety per cent of the potential membership of the community.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Philoptochos Society of Saint Sophia Greek Orthodox Church of Washington pledges through resolutions the full support of the organization to the President's war policy. It emphasized that "The members of the Philoptochos, being the Mothers, Wives, Sisters, and other relatives of Americans of Greek origin, pledge their full cooperation, and offer to render such services as they may be called upon to perform by the proper authorities."

**Tarpon Springs, Fla.**—From the scene of the Epiphany Day ceremony in this famous city of sponges comes word from Brother Rev. Dr. Thomas Lacey of Brooklyn, member of Delphi Chapter No. 25 of New York City: "Tarpon Springs has never witnessed a more impressive ceremony than the Epiphany celebration this year. War time conditions

served only to add to the seriousness of the commemoration over which Archbishop Athanagoras presided, assisted by the recently consecrated Bishop Germanos of Nyssa, to whom has been assigned jurisdiction over 11 states in the South.

"The weather was ideal and among those participating in the program were Honorable Nicholas Lely, consul-general of New York, Hon. R. E. L. Chancey, mayor of Tampa, and the widely-known Ahepan, 'Barba Vasilis' Esaris of Wheeling, W. Va. (The Rev. Dr. Lacy took a prominent part in the ceremonies, a custom he has strictly adhered to for several years.)

"A score of local Ahepans in fezzes added color to the procession. Past District Governor Pappas of Newark, N. J., was among the number. The new Church of St. Nicholas is fast nearing completion. The workmen are constructing the huge Byzantine dome at present. The tower, topped with a great lighted cross, is finished, and dominates the city. The structure is the very last word in ecclesiastical architecture and reflects credit on Alexander Eugene of Chicago who designed it and who was a welcome guest in Tarpon on Epiphany Day.

"The cornerstone is of marble presented by the Greek government and the interior will be finished in marble used in the Greek pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The Ahepans everywhere will be proud to recall that the Syracuse convention voted \$2,000 towards the building fund, and which has been given to the Church. Those who have seen the results agree that we never made a wiser investment. This church is destined to become as famous as the Bok Tower and will no doubt become a centre of pilgrimage for American-Greeks, and others."

### "Pleased"

"I wish to congratulate you for the wonderful work and the great improvement in style and also in material contained in THE AHEPAN.

"Especially am I pleased with the Editorials: 'No Meddling, Please,' and 'E.O.N.???'

"It is about time for the Ahepa to assume the proper stand and to declare clearly the position it so rightfully deserves as a National Organization."

N. A. POLETIS,  
Governor, District No. 14.

### "Appreciated"

"The improvement of THE AHEPAN magazine is very noticeable and greatly appreciated. Congratulations."

ARTHUR H. LALOS, Governor,  
District Eight.

### "Splendid Work"

"May I offer my congratulations for the splendid work you have undertaken and the results, that show THE AHEPAN will be a magazine whose arrival will be anticipated with sincere pleasure and interest.

"I enjoyed reading *Dionysian Adventure* and again I offer my congratulations for it was a very picturesque and vividly portrayed bit of the Greece our parents and grandparents so often have told us of in the past."

MRS. ANDREW J. SARDELL,  
Alameda, California.

## Ahepa and Defense Bonds and Stamps

Ahepa has undertaken a project so vast that no single American Hellene can remain untouched by it. This project needs the active support of every man, woman and child.

Ahepa wants all Ahepans to show that they believe in their country by buying Defense Bonds.

A campaign to encourage the purchase of Defense Bonds was launched immediately after the Ahepa Sanatorium Drive was concluded. That campaign is now going into high speed.

Officials of the United States Treasury Department's Defense Savings Staff are working with the special committee elected by the Cincinnati Convention to carry out this program.

All Ahepa chapters have been contacted, given instructions and told to "go to work." By now, every chapter should have outlined some plan of action.

### Facts

*Defense bonds and stamps are safe. They are direct obligations of the United States Government, and its full faith and credit is pledged for payment of both principal and interest.*

*You can buy bonds for \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, or \$750. If you hold them for 10 years, you can cash them in for \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, or \$1,000.*

*You can get bonds and stamps at post offices, banks, and at other outlets authorized by the Treasury to sell them.*

*Buying a bond helps to build a reserve against an uncertain future.*

For total wars are peoples' wars; and in this total war that has spread around the globe, the battlefield now reaches into every factory and every home.

Our fighting men in the Philippines and Iceland, in Hawaii and Wake and Midway, in all the posts of danger on all the seven seas, are looking to us to supply them with the planes and guns they need.

Our allies in all continents, who have been fighting our battle with our common enemy for long, hard years, are looking to us, and also the oppressed peoples in the conquered lands who are now living in darkness—they, too, are looking to us to sweep that darkness away.

—Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,  
Secretary of Treasury.

Ahepa is not asking the American Hellenes to "invest" their money in Defense Bonds. It is not sponsoring "an investment," namely something which is a matter of choice. Ahepa is urging all American Hellenes to buy them now, to consider it a national privilege and duty.

Buy them not only with your savings, but with all the resources you can gather. Do it yourself and likewise teach your children that they may share, in this way in the defense of the United States, in the defense of liberty and in the defense of all the most sacred principles of humanity which are threatened by the united forces of evil.

## BUY A SHARE IN AMERICA

# Stop at

AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL

The  
**MORRISON  
HOTEL  
CHICAGO**

LEONARD HICKS  
Managing Director

### "No Time for Personal Aggrandizement"

"I have read your editorial in the November-December issue 'No Meddling Please' with satisfaction. I trust this represents the sentiments of all Greek organizations and the Greek newspapers. This is no time for personal aggrandizement of any individual. The common good demands unity, unity for the American way of life, for democracy. We shall work to preserve as much of the Greek heritage as can be adapted to our life in America today but but we should not countenance or tolerate action by individuals or organizations that in any way weaken the unity of Americans of Greek descent, or raise the slightest question regarding their full undivided devotion to the United States and our American tradition in this critical struggle against our form of government and our way of life."

HAROLD C. JAQUITH,  
Protost of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Chairman for Connecticut Greek War Relief; Member of Ahepa.

### "Excellence"

"At the last regular meeting of our chapter held on November 19 it was the expressed wish

of the members present that a letter be sent to the editorial staff of the revamped AHEPAN congratulating them on the excellence of the magazine as exemplified in the September-October issue.

"And so, may I congratulate you all on behalf of the Juan de Fuca Chapter as well as to add my own personal felicitations for work that has been excellently done."

GEORGE COTRONIS,  
Seattle, Wash.,  
Secretary, Chapter No. 177.

### "Smite the Butchers"

"I am glad to see the splendid editorials in the November-December issue. Many brothers in our chapter took notice of them and commented favorably, in fact they were elated and expressed great hopes for the new policy of the magazine. They had punch enough to inspire this letter. Before I close may I add that if you continue to smite the butchers and traitors of our country, who came in our midst to dictate, you will be crowned with success.

"Your book reviews and stories and essays are also timely for thoughtful people."

PETER LOUVIS,  
Summit, N. J.

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*The* **AHEPAN**

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## In this Issue

We were delayed somewhat in presenting this issue to you due to the fact that we wanted to give our membership a complete review of the recent Ahepa National Banquet, held March 23rd at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington.

We are indebted to the Marine Corps Public Relations department for their splendid cooperation in securing for us photos of the Corps. All photographs in the article were used with the permission of the Marine Corps.

The Pan-American Union division of printing furnished us with the photos used in the article on Brazil.

We call the attention of our members to the notice carried in this issue relative to future policy of distribution of the magazine. Future issues (as well as this issue) will be mailed only to those members not more than six months back in payment of their dues. Members who have not paid their dues for all of 1941 will not receive this magazine.

The article on Brazil is the first in a series on Latin American countries.

Two subsequent thoughts about the National Banquet that recently came to light are: that all addresses given at the banquet have since been inserted in the *Congressional Record*, and that there were more Senators and Congressmen present at this Banquet than at any previous Banquet given by the fraternity.

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March-April

1942

# The Ahepan

VOL. XVI

NUMBER 2

VAN A. NOMIKOS, *Editor-in-Chief*

GEORGE J. LEBER, *Managing Editor*

### Editorial and Business Office

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Editorial Board

Van A. Nomikos    George C. Vournas    Dr. C. B. Johannides  
Christ J. Petrow    George J. Leber

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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

No. 69

## Address at Annual Banquet, Order of Ahepa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCIS MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, March 30), 1942

ADDRESS OF VAN A. NOMIKOS, SUPREME  
PRESIDENT

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered by Mr. Van A. Nomikos, supreme president of the Order of Ahepa, at the annual congressional banquet of that organization held recently at the Mayflower Hotel.

The address is not only interesting but clearly sets forth the high purposes of this American fraternity, the members of which, like all other Americans, are so much concerned with the tremendous problems confronting our country.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Your Grace, Your Excellencies, Mr. Attorney General, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, were I so presumptuous as to impose upon you at this time even the semblance of a speech, however brief, wise, or eloquent it might be, I would not be worthy of the proud honor which is mine to represent the loyal American citizens who have subscribed to the creed, accepted the principles, and sacrificed so much to follow the ideals of this order.

I rise only to extend to you the greetings and felicitations of your hosts, the tens of thousands of Ahepas and their families, who are today toiling on farms and in factories and are fighting on the battle fronts for the defense of our country and our free, democratic institutions.

Representing these devoted Americans, I express their thanks to those who have labored unselfishly and ungrudgingly to arrange

and assure the success of this brilliant affair. I voice their appreciation for this brilliant galaxy of distinguished guests who honored this occasion with their presence, and I here record their everlasting gratitude to the Attorney General of the United States for his inspiring message to them and from their banquet hall to the entire Nation. The gospel of patriotism preached by him tonight will linger long in the memory of those who heard him.

It is absolutely certain that, in addition to the invigorating patriotic impulses awakened in us who heard his heart-searching speech, everyone must revise, upward, his already high regard and esteem for the office of the Attorney General and the person who occupies it today. His thorough knowledge of our order, and the extent, type, and character of its activities is a revelation to me, and I am sure it is a revelation to all who heard him.

Yes, the Order of Ahepa which started 20 years ago as a purely patriotic organization, dedicated to the task of bringing the American citizens of Hellenic descent wholly within the current of American life, and of educating its members in the prompt and proper exercise of their rights, duties, and privileges of citizenship, has found plenty to do in connection with this broad undertaking.

To keep its members informed and enlightened on the current issues vitally affecting the Nation, it has opened and maintains various channels for the dissemination of knowledge.

To encourage those who are seeking higher education, it grants annually thousands of dollars in scholarships to worthy students.

To keep the victims of misfortune from becoming a burden on the Government, it has set up a fund for their relief in emergency.

To keep the destitute sick out of public hospitals, it has established and maintains a free sanatorium.

To defend the country under whose flag it lives and labors, the Order of Ahepa has given thousands of its members to the fighting forces of America—some of them are already listed among those who paid the "last full measure of devotion" at Pearl Harbor and in other battles on land and sea.

To keep the boys marching, the tanks rolling, and the bombers flying it has already invested more than \$12,000,000 in Defense bonds.

To respond to the American Red Cross war drive call it has liberally and generously contributed, as typified by the following extract from the issue of March 3, 1942, of the weekly news bulletin of the American Red Cross:

### "GREEK-AMERICANS AID RED CROSS WAR FUND WITH NOVEL PROJECT"

"When Gust Keroas, restaurant proprietor of Detroit, Mich., and a member of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, announced he would turn over a full day's receipts from his business to the Red Cross war fund, he started something. He turned in \$86.60, but what is more, 60 other members of the association followed suit. These donations added materially to the total of \$10,000 raised by the association in Detroit.

"Members of the association in other parts of the country also have made large contributions to the Red Cross war fund and the organization's official publication, the Ahepan, devoted its January-February issue to the Red Cross."

We could not have been loyal American citizens if we had failed Greece in her dark hour. When the birthplace of freedom and democracy was ruthlessly invaded, the world marvelled at the brave stand of the Greeks and was amazed at the courage, valor, and sacrifice with which they fought the banded hordes of their would-be conquerors.

This morning it was my very great pleasure to be received by the foremost Ahepan of the Nation, the President of the United States, who asked that I convey his personal greetings to our gathering here tonight. The President emphasized his concern for the welfare of the Greek people, and assured me that our Government was vitally interested in the liberation of Greece from the Axis Powers. He was proud of the manner in which the members of the Ahepa arose to the demands of that critical situation by contributing millions in money and in personal services for the relief of the war victims in Greece.

But the heroic Greeks, like many others of the United Nations, have been temporarily overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers and equipment. Tonight, the fathers, mothers, wives, children, and coturnycas of the martyred heroes of Greece are under the yoke of oppression and beyond our power to help. Having overwhelmed them by force of arms, the hateful dictators now endeavor to break and shackle the spirit of the Greeks by force of hunger, exposure, and pestilence. In spite of these brutal atrocities, the will of the Greeks to live for a liberated Greece remains steadfast, amid rags, sickness, and utter want. They symbolize the spirit in which their brave soldiers fought and died. I am certain that all of us remember and appreciate their valiant sacrifices, that our sympathies go out to these people in their suffering and that we will not spare doing everything which is necessary and proper to help them live and be strong—to rise, in their might, when the clock of Allied victories strikes the hour of deliverance.

THE AHEPAN



From left to right, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Toastmaster John G. Thevos, Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, and Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

## The Fifth Ahepa National Banquet

March 23, 1942  
Mayflower Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

Over 300 guests including Ahepans and their families attended the Fifth Ahepa National Banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., on March 23rd, 1942, to hear the Honorable Francis Biddle, Attorney-General of the United States address them and the nation over the Columbia Broadcasting System network on matters confronting our nation today in this war.

Mr. Biddle was flanked by other speakers including the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, 1938 Banquet speaker and present Federal Security Administrator, His Excellency George Depasta, minister-counselor of the Greek Legation, Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, and past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes.

John G. Thevos of Paterson, New Jersey, past Supreme Secretary of the Order of Sons of Pericles, was the Toastmaster of the evening. Christ J. Petrow, past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, was the Acting Chairman.

Also present on the Dais were Sir Ronald Campbell, of the British Embassy; His Excellency Mehmet Muñir Ertegun, Ambassador of Turkey, and Mme. Ertegun, His Excellency Constantine Fotitch, Minister of Yugoslavia and Mme. Fotitch, the Most Reverend Athenagoras, Archbishop of North and South America, the Hon. Liu Chieh, counselor, Chinese Embassy, the Hon. Anis Azer, counselor, the Royal Egyptian Legation, former Senator William H. King and Mrs. King, Mrs. John Petrow, Mrs. V. I. Chebithes, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, and Mrs. Marie Zaharakos.

Over 300 of those present were the invited guests of the various chapters of the fraternity, including Senators, Representatives, and high government officials, and their wives. (See listing elsewhere.)

The affair was the most brilliant in Ahepa history, both as to dignitaries present and also as to the efficiency with which the program was unrolled.

The entire ballroom floor of the Mayflower

was crowded with the guests, who overflowed into the balcony. Ahepans from Wyoming, Texas, Illinois, Nebraska, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and other states, arrived in Washington over the week-end to attend the banquet.

At 7:45, prior to the opening of the banquet, various honored guests, including those on the Dais, met in an informal reception in the hotel's Pan-American Room. Shortly after 8:30, the speakers and guests on the Dais took their places and Archbishop Athenagoras gave the invocation.

Mr. Petrow introduced the Toastmaster of the evening, John G. Thevos, who delivered the keynote address for the affair.

The first official speaker of the evening was His Excellency George Depasta, minister-counselor of the Greek legation, who addressed those present in behalf of the Greek government. Following his address, Toastmaster Thevos read a cable from the Greek Minister, Emmanuel Tsouderos in London, conveying the good wishes of his government for the success of the affair.

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes was then introduced by Mr. Thevos. Mr. Chebithes spoke until time for the introduction of the main speaker of the evening, Attorney-General Francis Biddle. Mr. Biddle spoke for fifteen minutes, from 10:30 until 10:45, and his address was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System throughout its Round Robin and Dixie stations, including all of the eastern half of the country, from Chicago east and south. Federal Security Administrator

Paul V. McNutt followed the Attorney-General on the speaking program with a stirring appeal. The final speaker on the evening's speaking program was the Supreme President, who detailed Ahepa's accomplishments during this crisis and who spoke solemnly of our obligations for the future.

The banquet program was completed by 11:20 and dancing followed until two in the morning. Nicola Moscona of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang two selections, one the song of the Greek warrior in the Albanian mountains. He was accompanied by Mrs. James Paul.

The Ahepa National Banquet Committee in charge of the affair was: Van A. Nomikos, chairman, George C. Vourmas, Christ J. Petrow, C. B. Johannides, George J. Lerber, and Peter N. Chumbris.

Members of the Reception Committee were: Peter C. Charubas, Nicholas Panouchopoulos, James Cummings, Thomas N. Skiados, and James Shenos.

Usherettes for the evening were: Georgia Saporichas, Kay Stamford, Nicoletta Pappas, Angelica Lambros, Virginia Plakas, Mary Chaconas, and Victoria Levathes.

### Ahepa National Banquet Address by Francis Biddle Attorney General of the U. S. Broadcast Over CBS

#### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It would be hard to convey to you the satisfaction with which I address you. We meet here as fellow Americans, as citizens of an American Republic almost twenty-five hundred years younger than the Greek Commonwealth



Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt studying the program, while Mme. Depasta and the most Reverend Archbishop Athenagoras face the camera. Mrs. King studies the Archbishop.



From left to right, Mrs. William H. King (head turned away from camera), His Excellency, Constantin Fotitch, minister of Yugoslavia, past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, Mrs. John Petrow, the Honorable Liu Chieh, counselor of the Chinese Embassy, and the Honorable Anis Azer, counselor of the Egyptian Legation (partly hidden).

from which it is descended. If other Americans are with us tonight of French, Italian, Polish, English, Scandinavian, Dutch, Spanish or Russian descent, he would share equally with us the heritage of liberty and self-government which came to us from Greece. Whatever other contributions each race and country has made to this free congregation of people, they have brought that common gift to these shores. We are all proud of it.

Once I might have said that this was school-boy emotion. But now in the greater clarity which is given to all of us in days of extreme national danger, when our way of life becomes inexpressibly dear to us, and its whole history passes quickly before our internal vision, I can accept this emotion of pride in your company as being wholly adult and simple. And I can say admiringly, with, I think, full awareness of the compliment involved, that you Ahepanans, and your fellow Americans of Greek ancestry, already, in the way you have put the love of country above self-interest, and in your sense of political responsibility, have demonstrated your line of descent.

It was your efforts largely that made clear to us the injustice of the plight of those persons of Greek extraction who emigrated here from the Dodecanese Islands and the islands of the Aegean Sea. We announced, on February 23, their removal from the category of alien enemy. This ruling is applicable only to subjects of Italy who were, prior to August 6,

1924, either Turkish subjects or persons of Greek extraction, and habitual residents of these islands. It goes without saying that it does not apply to aliens who have at any time voluntarily become German, Italian or Japanese subjects. As you undoubtedly know, by the Treaty of Lausanne, in 1923, Turkey handed over these islands to Italy, who, in 1924, blanketed their inhabitants under Italian citizenship.

I say you are largely responsible for drawing our attention to their plight. Not wholly. All Americans have been conscious of the quality of the modern Greek spirit for several years; first in its repudiation of domestic tyranny, but more lately in the magnificent fury with which it hurled itself against the invading hordes of the totalitarian countries. No blanket of Italian citizenship or of German bombs could ever be devised that would dampen its ardour or could put out its flame. The future which Mussolini had in store for them was unknown. In casting in their future with us, they at least knew it would be in keeping with their past. They knew themselves to be descended of the Greeks with whom Byron fought in 1821 and of whom he wrote:

"The mountains look on Marathon  
And Marathon looks on the sea;  
And musing there an hour alone  
I dreamed that Greece might still be free.  
For standing on the Persian's grave  
I could not deem myself a slave."

Last summer the Greeks thrilled the world with exploits which matched those of Thermopylae and Marathon of old. But it was before that, again back in 1923, that they showed another trait which proved them to be our brothers in a modern democracy. That was when they gave us an example of hospitality which we can well ponder.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Senior, who had been our Minister to Turkey, said of them:

"My first intimate knowledge of the Greeks and their wonderful character was derived from my close contact with them in 1923 when I went there to help re-settle the Greek refugees from Turkey. Then, in their adversity, they displayed a most admirable spirit. They received a horde of impoverished refugees who came in a most dilapidated condition for a haven in old Greece. The five million population of Greece received the million or more of refugees with open arms as their long lost brothers, and granted them not alone refuge, but immediate citizenship in their country, and sixty-five of the refugees were elected as members of Parliament that very year. I was thrilled and amazed at their wonderful action."

Our republic is in many ways different from the republic of Pericles. The modern commonwealth has gone a long, exciting, arduous journey from the city states, the commonwealths of the fifth century before Christ. The modern democracies differ not alone by the two and a half thousand years of time which separates them. They differ because, unlike the commonwealth of ancient Greece, they hold conglomerate people in many climates.

In ancient Greece it was not hard to make a living. Their word for unemployment was the same word as for leisure, and their word for work the same as for lack of leisure. They enjoyed the freedom of religion, of assembly, of speech and speculation; but our Greek ancestors did not need to worry over much for that modern imperious freedom, the freedom from want. The goat, the olive, the corn, wheat, and the grape; these gave a man time to develop his reason and his political activities, and to embellish them with unparalleled art. What wonder that freedom could exist within city walls where wants were few, simply and easily met, and where, furthermore, there was the unquestioned but forced aid of the woman and the slave.

That was no place for freedom as we know it now. Freedom belongs to every man, in



The Attorney-General and the Toastmaster studying their notes, shortly before the broadcast.

## Diplomatic Representatives at Banquet



**His Excellency Mehmet  
Munir Ertegun, Am-  
bassador of Turkey**



**Sir Ronald I. Campbell,  
His Britannic Majesty's  
Minister**



**His Excellency Constantin  
Fotitch, minister of  
Yugoslavia**



**His Excellency George De-  
pasta, minister-counselor  
of Greece**



**The Honorable Liu Chieh,  
counselor, Chinese  
Embassy**



**The Honorable  
Anis Azer, Counselor,  
Egyptian Legation**

every climate. The idea spreads because it is native to man. He has to conceive it in different terms for different physical circumstances. It is modified by the fact that he no longer believes that it is right to have slaves or to withhold from women their equal place in the family and in society. It is modified by the demands of physical want. Thus pushed out from the city wall, freedom became a demanding thing. It forced men to develop their inventive faculties, so that they could wrest security and warmth from the ground. The love of liberty and of security which must go along with it forced countries fast becoming too populous to triumph over distance to invent all manner of means of transportation. As they moved far from each other, men had to invent ways of keeping in touch with each other, and of communicating the formulae of making land and ocean work for them. As the days grew too short to take care of their multiplying needs, they had to conquer the night.

It is through this constantly complicating process that we have almost lost sight at times of the simple and beloved object that always beckons us onward. We have spent so much of our energy taking care of the physical wants of life that we do not put that freedom in its proper place beside the others. We have exaggerated our physical needs. We will soon know how much of that deified comfort we have sought is muffling and useless in our search for freedom, now that it is so soon to be stripped in sacrifice for victory.

After the industrial revolution, I think it is safe to say that Pericles would not have known what we mean, that is, the all of us over the world, by freedom or by liberty. Nietzsche, whom our enemy is so fond of quoting, says the Greeks are, like genius, simple. That is why they are the immortal teachers. For the enemy ever to say this, is for them to admit the truth of the saying that there are no great teachers, only great pupils.

We are past the stage of technological revolution. From here out, new inventions will not much change our problems. We have already learned how to lighten the burden of man to give him leisure. Further to lighten it for some will not be helpful. Many have long since passed maximum comfort. Our problem is one of distribution, to give everyone enough. Then we will see the relationship of intellectual, religious or racial tolerance to wages, or to freedom from want: which is to say, the relationship of all the other freedoms of the mind to the freedom of the body.

The scientific momentum did not take account of this spiritual search for the simple life. We must stay with the effort, probably, until it has worn itself out. It is in a sense almost automatic. What must be more voluntary, the thing for which we must discipline ourselves, is the distribution of the goods and services which are tossed off as the by-products of this momentum.

The Greek view of life expressed its virtue by seeking balance between the various goods that it sought to achieve. In the great days of Athens this balance found its flower in the relation of the citizen to the state. The Greek city became a living organism merging the lives of her free citizens into a unity from which their culture grew. The Greeks loved their State. They thought of her not as tyrant or policeman, but as an extension of their own lives, calling for discipline and sacrifice. In time of war particularly their sac-

rifices grew, and all individual conflict was gladly merged in the life of the State.

Today again Greece has come alive. The influence of Greek civilization is rooted in our own; and now again her courage shines across the world. Her experience of freedom is at the beginning of the long history of all men in achieving freedom.

Our war today is a war of peoples, allied throughout the world to reconquer or to defend their status as free men. Today the peoples see and understand that their very right to live as human beings and not as beasts is at stake. Their greatest source of hope and strength lies in this sense that this war affects their lives. Nothing must threaten that unity. No group should attempt to advance its interest at the expense of any other. All interests must be subservient to the national good. Any attempt to take advantage of the war to push an ambition that is not for the good of the nation as a whole should not be tolerated by the weight of public opinion. The broad public interest must always come first. For if the excuse of war is unnecessarily used to break down the standards of living of the people, the will of the people to victory cannot be sustained. They will no longer believe that it is their war. And this is, in the ultimate analysis, a civilian war. If the minds of the workers are left without affirmative enthusiasm, without the convinced belief that it is their war, they will not carry it through to the triumphant conclusion.

Most of the people of the world want the

same thing. It is to be free and happy and at peace with each other. Certainly we shall never be at peace until we are all free. If all of us in this room should die in this war, and our sons and our grandsons, the war will go on until free men win out. As one might say of the men of Thermopylae, to die for it, if not to conquer then, is finally to conquer. That is why, since freedom is both our cause and our assurance, we must preserve and extend it while we are fighting.

The conquered will understand this as well as the armies who unwillingly take the command of the dictators. Can you believe that any of the invading Germans other than their masters can enjoy the spectacle of life to which they have reduced the noble Greeks? A few days ago Greek officials said that between 150,000 and 200,000 Greeks had perished as a result of German and Italian occupation by execution, massacre, starvation or malnutrition. Furthermore they expressed a fear that half the population may be dead before the war ends, if a way is not found to feed them. People collapse, so it is said, as they stand in line to get their day's ration of four ounces of black bread. In one orphanage, 300 out of 317 children are said to have died for want of food. A park in Athens Constitution Square has been converted into a cemetery, because so many people died in the center of the city and no transportation was available to move the bodies to the cemeteries on the outskirts. German officers come to the houses and requisit-

(Continued to page 14)



Flying NCO Marine ready to take-off.

## Always on the FIGHTING Job

Machine-gun crew in action, supporting landing party behind them.



**S**OLDIER and Sailor, too! And above all, fighting man!

In Cuba, in Nicaragua, in Haiti—in China, Korea—on all the major battlefields of France—in Tripoli at the turn of the 19th Century—and now, finally, during those 14 days on Wake Island in the Pacific, from December 8 to 22, 1941, pages of glorious achieve-

ment were added to the history of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Since 1776, a year after their organization by the Continental Congress, when the Marines stormed the forts at New Providence in the Bahamas in their first major fight and seized the greatly-needed supplies of ammunition stored there, their feats of daring and

fighting mettle have stood out in every war and every minor expedition the nation has undertaken.

These "amphibious" men of war have made their Corps history in almost every land, on almost every sea a flaming tribute to their courage and daring. With John Paul Jones, with Washington at Trenton and Princeton, in 1805 at Tripoli against the Mediterranean pirates, in the War of 1812 on Lakes Champlain and Erie and with Jackson at New Orleans, in the Mexican War of 1846—the Marines staked out permanent milestones in their historical course.

When Commodore Perry made his epochal visit to Japan in 1854 and opened the eyes of the Japanese to the possibilities existent in world commerce, the Marines were on board ship. Eighty-seven years later, the Japanese repaid the visit of Commodore Perry with one of bombs and destruction, in the role of a "monster" that developed beyond control of its sponsors. Wake Island was on their itinerary. The Marines finally gave in after fourteen days of resistance that made the Corps the idol and dream of every American youth.

**B**UT throughout those periods that historians have called "peace time" when a show of force was needed, when order had to be made forcefully, the Marines have served America countless times and in many lands. They have been the "army of occupation" that kept order when peace was won, and they have borne the brunt of criticism during periods when they and their fellows were subjected to criticism for being ordered into action to maintain peaceful conditions in Nicaragua, in the Philippines, in China, and Haiti. But, it was to the Marines that our nationals looked for safety and for protection when Americans travelled in out-of-the-way places of the earth, seeking trade and gain.

When war struck on December 7th, America looked to her Marines as a front-line stronghold to stem the tide of the enemy until the reinforcements of newly-trained soldiers and sailors could be sent to the "front."

"Semper Fidelis"—"Always Faithful."

The motto of the Corps runs through the timber of every Marine. The deeds, heroism and exploits of the Marine Corps and its glorious history strikes within every Marine a deep attachment to his branch of the service. The forestry green uniformed men you see on the street, on duty, walk with a well-trained vigor and their stride amply shows the pride they've taken in being "leathernecks."

**A**SHORE, the Marine is a first-class soldier. He is artilleryman, infantryman, machine gunner, radio operator, artisan, and even mounted infantry or a driver in motorized infantry.

In the air, he is pilot, mechanic, observer, bomber, signalman, rigger, and ground crew.

At sea he mans the secondary batteries (torpedo defense guns) and the anti-aircraft guns, and performs guard duties.

And when it comes time for a landing party to combat an enemy ashore, the marine is the first ashore.

They don't mind being called "leathernecks." Civilians misconstrue the use of the word and associating the word "leatherneck" with a common interpretation, have built up the legend that the Marine is a "tough guy." However, the term first came into common usage

in the early history of the Corps when all marines wore a black leather stock about their necks. Marine Headquarters insists that Marines "are not tough." Neither are they "hard-boiled." But the civilian, eyeing that self-assured stride, and bearing of the Marine is not one to quibble over opinions. Certainly the training the Marine undergoes is such that either the trainee comes out a good Marine or else he flunks out a failure.

**WHAT** is expected of the Marine? Headquarters states that he must be: "versatile, trustworthy, have singleness and tenacity of purpose, pride, discipline, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice."

Can you stand up against those requirements?

#### Versatile

Corporal Himer N. Turner, who knew very little of planes, was aloft with pilot Sergeant Orla S. Hoffer, in 1932, over the Marine Corps field at San Diego, Calif., when suddenly the pilot slumped over in his seat. The plane started earthward. Corporal Turner pulled the pilot aside and began to experiment with the controls. Finally, he began to gain altitude with the plane and then, in the air, began a life and death self-instruction course in piloting. He mastered enough to bring the plane down safely, and saved the life of the pilot, although he could have jumped to safety himself.

#### Trustworthy

In the war of 1812, a detachment of Marines from Washington was sent to defend the Capital against the advancing British. One hundred Marines under Captain Samuel Miller and some sailors under Commodore Joshua Barney met the British, near Bladensburg, a few miles northeast of the Capital. After several attacks, during which the volunteers helping the Marines and sailors fled to safety, the gallant force was gradually being cut to shreds. The greatly superior forces of the British were too much and finally Barney and Miller, both wounded, ordered their men to retire while they stayed to be captured.

Marines were also used in the early days of our history to quell mutinies on ships and to build-up and restore the morale of the men.

#### Singleness and Tenacity of Purpose

At a time when transportation west of the Mississippi was a hazardous adventure and a game of life and death, President Polk needed a confidential agent to transmit messages to Captain Fremont in California, and to the American consul in Monterey. He selected Lieutenant Gillespie of the Marines as his agent. Gillespie made his way to the east coast of Mexico, crossed that land at a time when it was seething with revolution, and reported finally at Monterey, on the California coast. There, he learned that Fremont was further north. After a 600 mile trip, through enemy Indian territory, he located Fremont near the Oregon border and delivered a message that was a great factor in keeping California friendly to the United States and which later resulted in its annexation.

#### Pride—Discipline

Whom do you select to guard your property, your valuable possessions? The Marines guard naval bases, American legations and embassies, government property. They have faced rioting crowds that attacked them, and inflicted hard-

ships upon them countless times. They have a pride in their discipline that withstands all attacks and keeps the Marine constantly sure of himself, and able to carry on the tradition he has received into his hands.

#### Courage

Countless war records of small groups of Marines combatting greatly superior forces of the enemy. Struggling painfully through poisonous jungles and swamps, through attacks by hidden snipers from concealed foliage, these are peace time and war-time jobs for the Marines. They are "shock" troops, whose concentration of power and men is never large, but who are trained to withstand tremendous hardship, overpowering enemy odds.

#### Faithfulness

The Marines have been the entrusted, the reliable, the "police" of the government in war and peace. In the early 19th century, the Marines were sent to break-up the conspiracy against the government in which Aaron Burr was involved, and the Marines were given the trust involved in guarding the conspirators after their capture.

#### Self-sacrifice

A Marine sacrificed his arm to save the head of Stephen Decatur, in that often-told event. He realized that the loss of his arm was of less importance than the loss of his leader. He acted instantaneously. And added more lustre to the traditions of the Corps.

**A** BRILLIANT history—dangerous assignments—unrelenting service. These are all in the line of service for the Marines.

They were the first Federal armed organization, signifying for the first time the fact that there existed a Federal system of government in the colonies, in November, 1775, their date of inauguration.

The colorful, surging Marine Corps Hymn depicts the history and the service of the Corps. It was written shortly after the Mexican War, and its lines are almost a running history of the Corps activities:

"From the Halls of Montezuma  
To the shores of Tripoli,  
We have fought our country's battles  
On the land and on the sea. . . .

"First to fight for right and freedom  
And to keep our honor clean  
We are proud to claim the title  
Of United States Marine." . . . .

"Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun . . .  
We have fought in every clime and place  
Where we could take a gun . . .

In the snow of far off northern lands  
And in the sunny tropic scenes  
You will always find them on the job  
The United States Marines."

Up to the present, the flag of the Marines has flown in battle on every continent except Australia.

At press time, events in Australia were approaching a climax. We're fighting on that front now, also. The Marines have now covered the globe—their flags are flying in battle in Australia against the Japs.

The Marines have landed—we know the situation will soon be well in hand.

—G. J. L.

They're always on the fighting job, these U. S. Marines, whom Kipling called "Soldier and Sailor, too!" From the Bahamas in 1776 to Wake Island in 1941, they've added to the glory of their history and country.

Marine on duty at Marine Corps camp in Iceland.



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Renowned Copacabana Beach in Rio de Janeiro.

## Brazil - - "A World in Itself"



Drying coffee in the yard of the Boa Vista coffee plantation, in the state of Sao Paulo.

FOR generations the eyes of America have been fastened on events in Europe. There lay our center of interest. Although to the south of us lay a continent, massive and bursting with unlimited possibilities, American eyes steadfastly kept their attention on the Old World.

Until Hitler began his long march and cast covetous eyes to our southern neighbors, we were content to think of Latin America as a region of backward people, raw materials, and vacationlands.

Today we hope that we are the victors in a race that saw us matching stride for stride for

awhile with Der Fuehrer and the Son of the Sun, in a race in which Uncle Sam got a belated start that almost cost him the prize . . . a prize of twenty allies. I say, we hope because although apparently we won that race, there seems to be some contention that we're now running a second heat with our deadly competitors. They are still in the battle.

At the recent conferences that gathered the representatives of Latin America and the United States to set the course of hemispheric solidarity, two nations rode dominantly to the center of attention as our finest allies—Brazil and Mexico, two of the most powerful nations of Latin America.

BRAZIL has the largest continental area of any republic in the western hemisphere, and it covers 47 per cent of the entire South American continent. Brazil's frontiers touch upon those of seven of her nine South American republics. The country is vast, and its characteristics so varied that Kipling once remarked: "The United States of Brazil is a world in itself."

Ask any American his impressions of Brazil and he will undoubtedly reply: "Coffee, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil nuts, and the Amazon River." But if you inform him that Brazil exports cotton, cocoa, fruits, meats, tobacco, rubber, he begins to become confused, thinking that you've got your countries mixed.

Brazil has three geographic areas, which give her such a diversified climate and varied products. These are the lowland, tropical Amazon basin which comprises most of north and northwestern Brazil; the higher northeastern states which consist in part of scrubland and desert; and the central and southern coastal uplands. We think of Brazil as jungleland, because of the dominant role the Amazon River and its immediate area has played in our readings on the country.

The country is primarily agricultural and estimates set 70 per cent of the population as engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. And up until 1929 the vast majority of those persons were engaged in raising and marketing coffee. But in that year the dangers of a one-crop economy were recognized and other crops began rising in importance through government supervision. These include cotton, sugar cane and fruits, grains, such as corn, wheat and rice, cocoa and tobacco, also tea and many others including truck crops. Coffee was forcibly controlled and many millions of pounds destroyed to bolster the price and also to force introduction of other crops. Coffee and cotton are the two most important products today.

But stockraising ranks as one of the largest in the world. Brazil has over 95 million head of livestock and the fertile, abundant pasture lands in the southern states make ideal stock country.

ALTHOUGH mining is at present not fully developed, the present World War will see Brazil's rich manganese and iron mines in the state of Minas Gerais and adjoining states grow rapidly. California's gold rush of '49 had a predecessor in Brazil's gold rush in the early 18th century and gold has continued to flow regularly from the mining states. Diamantina, once the great diamond producing region in the world, now has lost its fame through growth of other deposits throughout the world, but diamonds are still mined. Black diamonds, so essential in industry for turning abrasive wheels and other uses, come almost entirely from Bahia state.

Under the present government, great strides are being made in Brazil's manufacturing industries. Iron and steel, textile production, meat packing industries, all aligned with the country's production of raw materials have been growing constantly.

The State of Sao Paulo leads all others in industries, while the five ports of Santos (the great coffee port), Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife, and Porto Alegre are the leaders in volume of trade flowing through their docks. Santos, with a population of 150,000, is only three miles from the open sea, through the winding Guarujá Channel. Half of the coun-

try's exports leave through this major port. Rio de Janeiro is 200 miles north of Santos.

How important is Brazil to the United States of America today?

No one can overestimate its importance.

In Brazil there are millions of untapped rubber trees, that have defied science for some time because even that august learning and trade is controlled by economics. Today, with rubber a precious commodity, Brazil will most likely find itself possessed of a Midas touch, to its benefit.

WE cannot import important oils used in cooking and food products from the Far East today because of the war. Brazil grows a type of nut that serves as a completely satisfactory substitute, which will produce the oil needed. Her manganese and iron ore mines—black diamonds for industry—vital food products—all these are essential to the Allied Nations.

That protuberant bulge of Brazil that seems to reach out across the Atlantic towards Africa and southern Europe is also one of our constant worries. Dakar and Axis installations, that we have good reason to believe are almost ready for operations, are within striking distance. It is a question of "Who will go first?" The Allied Nations or the Axis?

Then, too, we have no assurances that Argentina and Chile will favor us with cooperation in event of emergencies. The former recently completed trade agreements with fascist Spain. Our relations with Spain is a subject that goes undiscussed—they are so near the breaking point.

Brazil is America's one hope in South America to combat the Axis with an even chance for victory. Without her, we have no foothold, and Hitler's cohorts have an almost free entry to that continent's resources and vantage points.

Today, America is favoring Brazil with all-out aid, cooperation, and advice. At the recent Pan-American conferences, Sumner Welles, then Assistant Secretary of State, (now acting Secretary of State) had two main targets on F's plan of making friends—Brazil and Mexico. The representatives of those two nations became in that conference, the two main partners of Uncle Sam in his share of future world events.

Uncle Sam is a shrewd fellow but he plays his game aboveboard. All of South America knows that he has officially appointed Brazil as the dominant power in South America. That Argentina and Chile feel slighted and offended is no secret. But Uncle Sam is backing up his choice with implements of war, advisory commissions, and financial support. Brazil will be the No. 1 power in South America.

The question then passes to the other ten nations of Latin America, that stretch from the borders of the U. S. down to the northernmost tip of South America. The answer lies in Mexico—who, with her almost unprotected Pacific coast is an enticing target for Japan.

—G. J. L.

(Next Issue—MEXICO)

## The Supreme Lodge Visits President Roosevelt

THE Supreme Lodge, following the annual custom established since 1929 just before President Coolidge's term expired, paid a visit to President Roosevelt at the White House. The members of the Supreme Lodge were ushered into the office of the President by General Watson and were given a most cordial Rooseveltian greeting for which the White House is famous.

The Supreme President, Van Nomikos, reported to the President on the manifold activities of the Ahepa in connection with war work and renewed Ahepa's pledge to the Commander-in-Chief of unswerving support for a successful prosecution of the war. The President discussed a number of very important subjects of particular importance to Americans of Greek descent but White House rules and precedents do not permit the quotation of the President. It can be stated, however, that Mr. Roosevelt expressed his gratification for the work of the Ahepa, regarding the activities of which he had received a number of favorable reports.

The Supreme Lodge found the President in absolute health and good spirits. The President amazed his listeners, particularly the American-born members of the Supreme Lodge, one of whom, namely, George Loucas, the Supreme Counsellor, was in a Lieutenant's uniform, by his wealth of information regarding Greece and the Balkans. They listened to the President with admiration when he discussed the Greek heritage to our civilization and the recent and present contribution of the Greek people to the common struggle against the aggressor nations.

The visitors left the White House thanking providence that in this greatest crisis of the world, this struggle of survival of human rights, we have such a pilot in our ship of state. The President's stout heart and enlightened direction will insure not only victory, but also a peace where the Atlantic Charter, of which he was the architect, shall constitute the pillars upon which world reconstruction will rest.

## Skouras Is President of Fox Film Corporation

SPYROS P. SKOURAS, a member of the Ahepa since 1924, was recently elected President of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation. Brother Skouras succeeds the late Sidney R. Kent. Elected with Skouras, was Wendell W. Willkie, who will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors, replacing Joseph Schenck.

Skouras becomes among the first of Greek descent in America to attain such national prominence in the business world. The Skouras saga, like that of many others of Greek descent who have immigrated here, is that of humble beginnings. He was born the third youngest of a family of five brothers and five sisters in Skourolhorion, Elias, Greece. Arriving in the United States in 1910 as an impoverished immigrant youth, Mr. Skouras, in the period of thirty years, has skyrocketed to the head of one of the largest film companies in the world, a company with assets considered to be over 58 million dollars.

Mr. Skouras has been in the motion picture business since 1915 when together with his brothers, Charles and George, he opened a small theatre in St. Louis, Mo.

During the First World War, he enlisted in the United States Air Corps, and had just completed his training when the Armistice was declared. Returning to St. Louis, where his brothers were operating their cinema, he decided to continue with the theatre business. The brothers were successful and are said to have operated thirty-seven theatres in St. Louis between 1919 and 1926.

With the beginning of the huge film circuits, the Skouras Brothers sold out to Warner Brothers with whom Spyros Skouras remained as general manager of theatre holdings until 1931.

In 1932 he became the managing head of the Fox West Coast Theatres chain as president of the National Theatres Amusement Company. This theatre chain was

(Continued to page 39)



Admiral Miaoulis, leader of the sea fighters in the 1821 War for Independence.

## March 25, 1821

**A**MERICANS of Greek descent celebrated somberly on March 25th the 121st anniversary of the Greek struggle for independence, silent tribute to a people whose creed has always been "Honor and Freedom above Life."

Throughout the world Greeks are fighting side by side with their allies. In Greece the silent, bitter struggle is one of preservation, of warding off death by hunger, all the while hitting sharply at the invader wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself.

When Mussolini started his fatal move across the frontiers of Greece, American philanthropy and American friendship for Greece sent a wave of encouragement, of every kind of aid to the fighting Greeks. The Greek stand brought back a host of memories to every student of history and served as a bolster to other lands and other peoples everywhere who had already begun to think of quitting, of laying aside their responsibility to fight, for the easier way out—to quit.

**A**LMOST 120 years ago, in 1824, the American president, James Monroe, stood before Congress and pleaded the cause of Greece as that little land of brave men rose in revolt against their centuries-long masters, the Turks.

"The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the reappearance of these people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties should produce the great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes."

In that now far-off day, America contributed generously in money and supplies to aid Greece. It is interesting to note that this was probably the **FIRST** of a series of philanthropic gestures made by the American people throughout the past 100 years to the peoples of other lands. Since that decade in the 19th century, America has contributed to nations hit by famines, by war, by floods, earthquakes and by disease. America has always paid tribute to the courageous and the dauntless.

**F**ROM the beginning of the struggle in Greece, March 25th, 1821, Lord Byron exhorted the world to go to the aid of Greece, through his poems and through personal correspondence with the great men of his time. America and other nations of the world responded, and when the final blow was struck against Turkey in 1829, the fleets of England, France and Russia were in Greek waters, helping Greece, effecting final victory over Turkey.

The cry to save Greece found answer in every nation, and travelled thousands of miles across the dark Atlantic to find deep root in America, then still a struggling nation only 45 years free seeking its rightful place in the world. Daniel Webster was a champion of Greece who stirred Congress with his fiery oratory. Edward Everett, President James Monroe, Henry Clay—great statesmen whose speeches echoed the sentiments of this country in Greece's struggle.

But Hellas' greatest champion in America was Samuel Gridley Howe, who arrived in Greece in 1825 at Navarino. Through

*(Continued to page 28)*

Greeks defending the Acropolis against the oppressor in the days of 1821.



# Stay out of Washington!

**S**TAY out of Washington! Go to New York, to Baltimore, to Chicago, to Los Angeles—go any place you wish—**BUT STAY OUT OF WASHINGTON!**

Uncle Sam is usually a quiet sort of fellow, mild-mannered and courteous. But lately he's turned brusque, abrupt, and tough. He's pulling about 5,000 office workers a month into the Nation's Capital and the District's seams are almost ready to burst now any day, as thousands are packed into the area ten mile-square set aside as our nation's seat of government.

Room-hunting? Apartment-hunting? The royal pastime of newcomers to the Capital. Trudge up and down from two to four flights of musty, dank stairs for two or three hours every day for one week, two weeks or a month, seeking permanent lodging. Run hopefully into the magnificent lobbies of mushrooming apartment buildings, whisk up in tiny elevators, turn into narrow hallways, and peek into cubby-hole apartments renting for exorbitant prices. "Isn't this a handy apartment?" hopefully cries the manager, "everything right where you want it!" You find yourself in a one-room apartment with rollaway bed that goes into a closet just large enough to hold four suits and two hats, if you don't mind squeezing the hats a little. A door opens and flush with the door you find a stove, and tiny pantry built into a closet. Did you ever stand in the living room and cook in the kitchen at the same time? You will now. The bathroom shines with black and white trimmings. Hopefully you enter it, stare at the sparkling tub and shower. The only bad feature, you reflect, is that if you ever slipped while taking a shower, your head would either land out in the living room-bedroom, or else put a dent in the wall opposite the tub.

"A delightful apartment," continues the manager, "just \$65 a month, *unfurnished!* It makes a wonderful apartment for someone who wants to live alone."

**S**TILL stunned, you continue down the street until a "Vacancy" sign grabs your eye. An old mansion, still braving Father Time gallantly, has been made over into a rooming-house. Washington is nothing but continuous blocks after blocks of new apartments or old mansions now serving as rooming-houses.

Inside, a portly landlady looks you over balefully. Those stairs are steep. After you practically promise to rent the vacancy she has, if it is half-way decent, you follow your guide up the highly-varnished stairs. Overhead, chandeliers and high-vaulted ceilings disappear into a gloom that the single lights can't pierce. Musty air assails your nostrils, and your lungs ache for a breath of fresh Minnesota or Kansas or New Hampshire air. Finally, she unlocks a door, and standing on the threshold you peer into an attic room. A marvelous arrangement of the landlady's art. It was a store-room for old trunks at one time. Now, one single bed, one drooping bureau, a small cedar boxboard upright closet keep company with the small window which

gives you a clear view on good days of the wall of the building next door. Fortunately, you're slightly taller than the average man or girl, and with a mumble and smile you explain that the ceiling seems to bother a bit. After studying the situation, the landlady agrees that maybe it would be uncomfortable to be unable to stand up straight in the room. You escape. "It's a good room," her voice follows you, "only \$30 a month!" On the way down the stairs, a few opened doors come into your vision. Three and four beds fill every room. The occupants are at work, for Uncle Sam. This isn't like home!

**G**IRLS, girls, girls! A romantic young man's paradise. From four to five-thirty every afternoon, the parade is on as government offices release their workers, most of them feminine. Everyone in a rush, going someplace in a hurry. Traffic snarls at every block. Street cars and busses lined up at every stop. Taxis hooting and whizzing in and out. On Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the White House, street cars move slowly, taking five minutes to go two blocks as they move fifteen and twenty cars in a line. Washington has over 1,000 street cars and busses operating at all times. The restaurants and cafeterias are jammed by ten minutes after five. Lines move slowly through cafeterias. Ten or fifteen minutes in line is common.

Stop and talk with anyone who runs a private office. The cry is "No help!"

Girls, men, boys, elderly ladies—all are in the government. Typists sport a \$60 check every payday. (The government pays twice a month.) Soda fountain boys mysteriously desert their jobs and turn up in the government as messengers or clerks, at higher wages. Colored elevator boys in your apartment house vanish and the replacement tells you that "George got in the government."

**G**ET OUT OF TOWN!  
Parasites!

The Administration shot both barrels in a recent blast that shook the social structure of the District to its foundations. "We need room," shouted Uncle Sam, "for government workers! Everyone without any defense business in Washington must get out!"

For two or three weeks, dowagers and society hangers-on crept about fearfully or else assumed a sudden show of being so busy they had no time to stop and chat. Work, or else! But the hullabaloo blew over and the tiara and tea set has entrenched itself safely once again. By carrying a Red Cross badge or sporting one of those tricky defense uniforms, the day has been saved for those accused. Believe it or not, but **EVERYONE** in Washington is now doing **DEFENSE WORK**. At least, so we are informed.

A sprawling child growing so fast that it pushes through clothes faster than they can be furnished, Washington has spread over adjacent Virginia and Maryland in every direction. For a bit of green grass and a yard to go with your home, you have to get out of the District. Government workers commute to

Washington from Alexandria, twelve miles away, from Baltimore, 45 miles away, and a morning horde of rushing people come in every morning on the highways and bridges linking Washington with Virginia and Maryland.

Some government agencies have been moved out of town—to Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City. Farm Credit Administration, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Patent Office. But those employees moved out have been a drop in an ocean of workers. Many of them quit their jobs, and by government regulations have to wait three months before they can re-apply for government work. But when the three months are up, they are hurriedly taken back into other departments and agencies.

**E**VERY day crowds of stenographers and typists, freckle-faced, gawky, poised, exultant, serious, adventurous, all types and kinds, come into government offices, called from San Diego, Seattle, Cincinnati, St. Petersburg, and San Antonio, to "Work for Uncle Sam!"

Little Sally took her Civil Service test in October, 1941. She's been on pins and needles ever since. All of her friends in Springfield know about it. They're even saying, apologetically, "Forget it, Sally. Stay here." But then one day the telegram comes. (Uncle Sam always WIRES his help to come to work.) It says "Report on March 25th at Federal Communications Office at 8 a.m., Washington, D. C."

Sally received the wire on March 18th. Her boss at the drug store where she has worked since she graduated from high school in June apathetically watches her go. Her friends toast her to a jubilant round of parties and Sally rushes to school to spread the good news to her teachers, especially Miss Watkins, the typewriting teacher, who beams at this tangible proof of her ability to turn out good business girls.

So, Sally becomes one of the mob grouped in a government office waiting room on March 25th. For twelve straight days she is told to report back at this same room every morning at eight o'clock, promptly. She does nothing but sit in that room from eight until one, when they tell her to leave and come back the next morning, by which time they hope to have someplace to PLACE HER. At first Sally is discouraged, but when she learns that her salary began on the day she arrived, March 25th, she is somewhat heartened. On the thirteenth day, she is placed. With instructions, she proceeds to a dingy, squalid building in north-east Washington, made-over into a government office. A huge room greets her. After half a day of waiting around, she is given a small desk, jammed up against other desks, with barely enough room to squeeze through.

Sally has become a full-fledged government worker—and every fifteen days she cashes a \$60 paycheck which mysteriously disappears within the next four or five days. Sally is "in the groove."

(Continued to page 30)



Supreme President Van A. Nomikos listening in while the Attorney General and the Toastmaster discuss important matters.

## Banquet

(Continued from page 7)

tion blankets, rugs, and anything they can find. They pay in money which will buy nothing. In the villages, they inspect tax records, and then order the mayor to produce so many cattle and sheep, holding the village priest, the school teacher and a few others as hostages until the goods are delivered.

When I hear these stories, I wonder what Pericles would have said about the dead in Hitler's Constitution Square of Athens and about the Greeks who died defending their land against the invader. Perhaps he would have used the same words he used in his own day:

"We survivors may pray to be spared their bitter hour, but must disclaim to meet the foe with a spirit less triumphant. Let us draw strength, not merely from twice-told arguments—how fair and noble a thing it is to show courage in battle—but from the busy spectacle of our great city's life as we have it before us day by day, falling in love with her as we see her, and remembering that all this greatness she owes to men with the fighter's daring, the wise man's understanding of his duty, and the good man's self-discipline in its performance—to men who, if they failed in any ordeal, disclaimed to deprive the city of their services, but sacrificed their lives as the best offerings on her behalf. So they gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid; but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir

to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives. For you now it remains to rival what they have done and, knowing the secret of happiness to be freedom and the secret of freedom a brave heart, not idly to stand aside from the enemy's onset."

### Excerpts from the Address of the Honorable Paul V. McNutt at the Ahepa National Banquet

"When, a number of years ago, it was my privilege to address your annual banquet, Ahepa conferred upon me the honor of membership. Tonight, it is, therefore, my privilege to address you as brothers, and to listen as a brother to America's distinguished Attorney General, Francis Biddle.

"These are trying days for democracy. There are, in the land, men and women who would use the privilege of freedom to destroy freedom, for every one. There are those who would use the privilege of freedom of speech to spread malicious lies. There are those who would use their freedom of movement to work against their native land.

"Contrast, if you will, the common ideals of our Democracy and the principles of our fraternal life with the ideals held forth by Hitler and Hirohito. Then you will know what human brotherhood means. Then you will know how close it comes to being the very issue of this conflict.

"For those who hold with the proposition, 'I am a man and interested in all that concerns humanity,' this conflict presents the gravest issue of modern history.

"I say, stand with anybody that stands right," said Abraham Lincoln. "Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong."

"That is a principle of choice for free men. To live by their own lights, to forge enduring loyalties out of their own hearts and their own reason, to find their way in the integrity of their own will.

"For democracy is not a thing to be won, like a loving cup, and held forever. Democracy is no head of antlers to be mounted above the mantelpiece.

"Democracy is of the heart and of the hearth. It is a way of life.

"Democracy must be re-won, every day of our lives. It must be won 365 days a year, of every year.

"Those whose goal is empire over the souls and bodies of men are not going in our direction. They can never reach our goal.

"And we will see to it that they shall never reach theirs.

"That is the lesson today. That is our battle."

### Excerpts from the Address of His Excellency George Depasta, Minister-counselor of the Greek Government

"I am happy to attend for the second time this biennial symposium of the Ahepa, and happier because this year it happens to coincide with the anniversary of Greek Independence, which falls two days hence, on March 25th. In view of the present unfortunate conditions prevailing in my country the occasion is fraught with the utmost significance.

"Greece has always enjoyed a close spiritual relationship with America. Indeed, the title 'A Century of Friendship' would be most appropriate in depicting the relations of the two nations since the rejuvenation of Greece. It has been a relationship of mutual respect and attachment, due undoubtedly to the unquestioned similarity in the broad pattern in the life of the two nations. America gave freely and magnanimously to her spiritual mother—and the latter was never lacking in appreciation.

"... we continue fighting though we know the burden is heavy, but we know too that the call of duty is greater. The responsibility of passing on to our children a glorious heritage is overwhelming and cannot be shirked.

"The stand of Greece not only upset the plans of Hitler; it also gave encouragement to the other small friendly nations and shattered the myth of invincibility arrogated to himself by the minor partner of the Axis.

"In this humane mission (Greek War Relief) our host, the Order of Ahepa, has played a very conspicuous part. This splendid American organization and its members were

significant factors in raising funds for the cause of Greek war relief.

"More than that, for the past 20 years, the Ahepans have been ambassadors of good will, interpreters and examplars of that kindred spirit which links in bonds of perpetual attachment their mother country with America, who adopted them.

"The impact of America's entry into the war is now beginning to be felt. With America's incomparable spiritual, moral and material resources, all mobilized against the aggressors, we have every reason to believe that the cause of dignity of man has not been lost, nor that Greece and the other small nations have irrevocably lost their national existence."

## Honor Guests of the Supreme Lodge on the Dais

### SPEAKERS' TABLE

Hon. Francis Biddle, Attorney-General of the United States; Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Mrs. McNutt; The Most Reverend Athenagoras, Archbishop of the Hellenic Orthodox Church of North and South America; Senator William H. King, Honorary Citizen of Athens, Ahepa Chairman Emeritus, and Mrs. King; Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President, Order of Ahepa; Mr. V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President, Order of Ahepa, and Mrs. Chebithes; Mr. John G. Thevos, Toastmaster, and Mrs. Thevos; Mr. Christ J. Petrow, Acting Chairman, and Mrs. John Petrow.

### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

His Excellency Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Ambassador of Turkey, and Madame Ertegun; His Excellency Constantine Fotitch, Minister of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and Madame Fotitch; His Excellency George S. Depasta, Minister-Counselor, Royal Greek Legation, and Madame Depasta; Hon. Liu Chieh, Counselor, Chinese Embassy; Hon. Anis Azer, Counselor, Royal Egyptian Legation.

### Other Guests

Mr. A. A. Adams, Newark, New Jersey; Mr. George V. Allen, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, and Mrs. Allen; Mr. Nicholas Angelakos, Governor, District No. 1, Order of Ahepa; Dr. Thomas Birris, Governor, District No. 4, Order of Ahepa; Mr. Constantine Brown, *Washington Evening Star*; Mr. Achilles Catsonis, Past Supreme President, Order of Ahepa, and Mrs. Catsonis; Mr. Nicholas Chotas, Member of the Mother Lodge, Order of Ahepa; Mr. Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer, Office for Emergency Management, and Mrs. Coy; Dr. Homer Davis, Board of Economic Warfare, and Mrs. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Davis; Mr. George Demeter, Past Supreme President, Order of Ahepa; Mr. John Dempsey, Under Secretary of the Department of Interior, and Mrs. Dempsey; Miss Mary Devakos, Grand Secretary, Daughters of Penelope; Captain James Duskas; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fouter; Mr. Stanley Georgeo, National Governor, Order of Sons of Pericles, The Junior Order of Ahepa; Miss Ann Gillas, Columbia Broadcasting System; Mr. Jean M. Kosarides, Governor, District No. 5, Order of Ahepa; Mr. Arthur Lalos, Governor, District No. 8, Order of Ahepa; Captain Alfred Leon-



Enjoying the dinner are, left to right, Acting Chairman Christ J. Petrow, Senator William H. King, Mrs. John G. Thevos, the Honorable George Depasta, minister-counselor of the Greek legation, and hidden behind the basket, Mrs. V. I. Chebithes.

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1942

My dear Mr. Nomikos:

It was very nice of you to write me about the Ahepa National Banquet. I, too, enjoyed the occasion.

Many telegrams—in fact, I should say at least two hundred—have come in with reference to the speech.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE.

Van A. Nomikos, Esq.,  
Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa  
Washington, D. C.



Sir Ronald Campbell, minister plenipotentiary of the British Embassy, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, and His Excellency Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Ambassador of Turkey.

Mrs. J. K. Steliotos, and Misses Joy and Emily Steliotos; Mr. Leonidas Stellakis, Editor, *Campara*; Mr. John Toganides; Mr. George Tremoulis, Governor, District No. 11, Order of Ahepa; Mr. Basil Vlavianos, Publisher, *The Daily National Herald*; Mr. Frank C. Waldrop, Editor, *Washington Times-Herald*, and Mrs. Waldrip; Mrs. Marie Zaharakos; Mr. Constantine Zambounis, Editor, *Satyros*; Mr. Soerates Zolotas, Governor, District No. 6, Order of Ahepa; Miss Marie Zutas, Grand President, Daughters of Penelope.

## Banquet Review

The members of the Ahepa National Banquet Committee almost to a man swore "never again" would they undertake the planning and preparation necessary for such an event, but now that March 23rd has passed, and the turmoil, disappointments, heartbreak, and insurmountable obstacles that beset the committee members have become dim memories that were a prelude to a magnificent affair, it was "worth the effort."

A number of "firsts" were achieved . . . it was the first national banquet to rate national radio broadcast time . . . the banquet boasted as its main speakers two of the highest ranking government officials ever to have addressed an Ahepa event . . . five Allied Nations, including Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, and China, sent high-ranking emissaries as representatives to the banquet. The Ambassador of Turkey was also present.



## FIFTH AHEPA NATIONAL BANQUET

Highlights of the affair, that struck this reporter's fancy were . . . the tremendous ovation given Sir Ronald I. Campbell, second in rank at the British Embassy, and the almost-as-great applause accorded the Chinese representative, Comsolor Liu Chieh . . . the well-oiled progress of the affair, and how well highlights fitted into the entire evening's program—no breaks, no waiting, everything on schedule, with one exception. The exception occurred because of a "time-squeeze" and the fact that the radio address of Mr. Biddle was set for 10:30. Mr. McNutt's speech, therefore, had to follow the radio address. By 11:20, everyone was out of the banquet hall. Dancing began immediately, lasting until 2 in the morning . . . the scholarly address of the Attorney General was enthusiastically received, —it was a literary masterpiece . . .

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, master of the after-dinner speech, introduced some well-received humor into the evening's program . . . the steady glances of admiration cast at handsome Paul V. McNutt . . . admiring glances from feminine diners and envious glances from the masculine . . . excellent psychological timing was the unfurling of the American and Greek flags at the exact moment that His Excellency George Depasta arose to speak in his studied, precise English . . . scores of Congressmen and Senators passed around their program books at their tables, to be signed and kept as mementos . . . some to be sent to outstanding Ahepan constituents of theirs "back home." A well-balanced speaking program — Biddle, McNutt,

Chebithes, Depasta and Nomikos—and every speech top-notch . . . Moscona's fine voice holding the rapt attention of all . . . turmoil and tempest in the seating arrangements—so many honored guests attended that they, alone, practically filled the main floor, and the overflow crowd went into the balcony . . . Committee members will never forget the task of arranging the seating of 800 people, to the hoped-for satisfaction of all. Congressmen and Senators were placed so that there were Ahepans at their tables, and an effort was made to arrange "state" tables.)

The almost unanimous opinion of guests that it was the finest Ahepa event they have ever attended, was heartening to the committee, who were the five members of the Editorial Board of THE AHEPANS, and the chairman of the Washington chapter committee . . . the banquet was handled entirely through the Headquarters of the fraternity, in the persons of the committee members.

### NOTICE

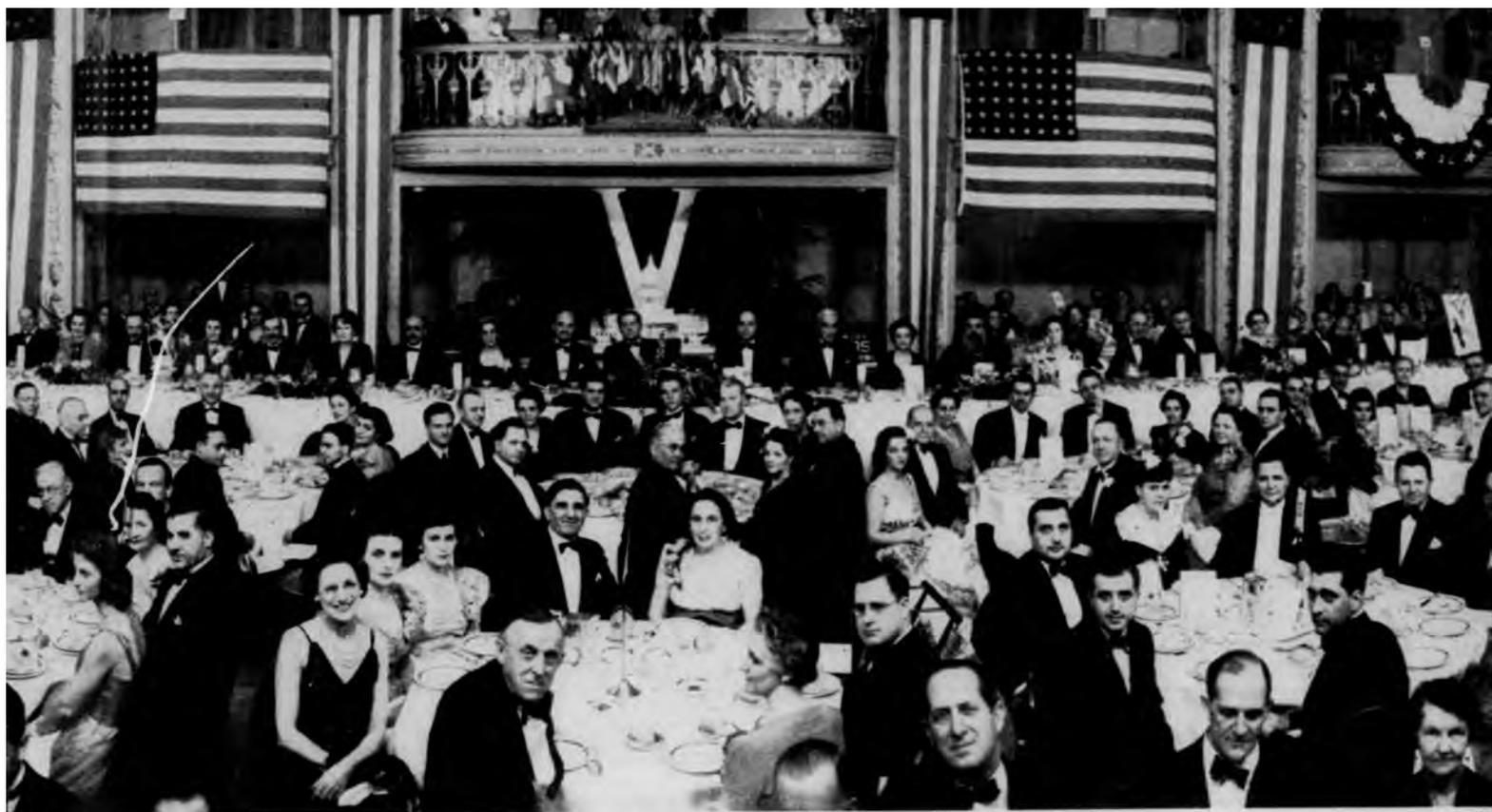
AHEPANS! This issue of the magazine is being sent only to those members who are paid in full for the year 1941. In the future the magazine will be sent only to those members who are not more than six months behind in payment of their chapter dues.

### Ahepa ACTS

Hundreds of citizens of Greek blood, who are listed on immigration records as Italian nationals because they came from the Italian-held Dodecanese Islands, were in imminent danger a few weeks ago of being interned or moved inland 300 miles, classified as enemy "aliens."

Calls came from the west coast and especially from Tarpon Spring, Fla., where hundreds of Greeks were in danger of being either interned or sent 300 miles inland because they were classed as enemy Italian aliens. The Ahepa contacted the office of the Attorney-General immediately.

In view of the awkward situation in which the war placed these Greeks, Attorney-General Biddle proclaimed that they had been removed from the category of enemy aliens. In his address before the Ahepa Banquet, Mr. Biddle stated: "It was your (the Ahepa) efforts largely that made clear to us the injustice of the plight of those persons of Greek extraction who emigrated here from the Dodecanese Islands and the islands of the Aegean Sea."



Washington, D. C., March 23, 1942, Mayflower Hotel



# National Banquet

## HONOR CHAPTER GUESTS

### Alabama

Senator and Mrs. Lister Hill  
Congressman Luther Patrick

### Arizona

Senator Carl Hayden  
Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Gustin  
Senator Ernest McFarland  
Congressman and Mrs. John R. Murdock

### California

Congressman and Mrs. Albert E. Carter  
Congressman Alfred J. Elliott  
Congressman and Mrs. Leland M. Ford  
Congressman and Mrs. Ed. V. Izac  
Congressman Bertrand W. Gearhart  
Congressman Harry R. Sheppard  
Congressman and Mrs. Jerry Voorhis  
Miss Betty Perrin  
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Warner

### Colorado

Senator and Mrs. Edwin Carl Johnson  
Senator and Mrs. E. D. Millikin  
Congressman and Mrs. J. Edgar Chenoweth  
Congressman Lawrence Lewis

### Connecticut

Senator Francis T. Maloney  
Congressman Le Roy Downs  
Congressman and Mrs. Wm. J. Fitzgerald and  
Miss Marie Fitzgerald  
Congressman and Mrs. H. P. Koppelman  
Congressman Lucien J. Maciora  
Mr. Thomas Radzevich  
Congressman and Mrs. James A. Shanley  
Mr. George Diamond  
Dr. Harold Jacquith

### Delaware

Senator and Mrs. James H. Hughes  
Senator and Mrs. James M. Tunnell  
Congressman Philip A. Traynor  
Mrs. Florence Divine

### Florida

Senator and Mrs. Charles O. Andrews  
Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper  
Congressman Lex Green  
Congressman and Mrs. J. Hardin Peterson  
Congressman and Mrs. Robert L. F. Sikes

### Georgia

Senator Richard B. Russell  
Congressman and Mrs. Hugh Peterson

### Idaho

Senator and Mrs. D. Worth Clark

### Illinois

Congressman James M. Barnes  
Mrs. George Holmes  
Congressman and Mrs. Robert B. Chipperfield  
Congressman Everett M. Dirksen  
Congressman and Mrs. Anton J. Johnson  
Congressman Noah M. Mason  
Congressman and Mrs. George A. Paddock  
Congressman Leonard W. Schuetz  
Congressman and Mrs. Wm. H. Wheat  
Mr. and Mrs. Peter N. Mantzoros

### Indiana

Senator Frederick Van Nuys  
Senator and Mrs. Raymond E. Willis  
Congressman and Mrs. George W. Gillie  
Congressman Robert A. Grant  
Congressman and Mrs. Forest A. Harness  
Congressman William H. Larrabee  
Congressman and Mrs. Louis Ludlow  
Congressman William T. Schulte  
Congressman Raymond S. Springer  
Mr. James S. Korellis

### Iowa

Senator Clyde L. Herring  
Congressman John W. Gwynne  
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Haakinson

### Kansas

Senator Arthur Capper  
Congressman and Mrs. John M. Houston

### Kentucky

Senator Albert B. Chandler  
Congressman and Mrs. Emmett O'Neal

### Louisiana

Senator and Mrs. Allen J. Ellender  
Congressman and Mrs. Overton Brooks  
Congressman and Mrs. F. Edw. Hébert

### Maine

Senator and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster  
Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (Congresswoman)  
Miss Elizabeth May Craig

### Maryland

Senator George L. Radcliffe  
Miss Bertha Joseph  
Congressman and Mrs. Lansdale G. Sasser  
Colonel Wm. P. Lane, Jr., Maryland National  
Guard, and Mrs. Lane

### Massachusetts

Congressman George Bates and Miss Mary  
Louise Bates  
Congressman Joseph Casey  
Congressman and Mrs. Charles R. Clason  
Congressman Pehr G. Holmes  
Congressman Thomas Lane  
Congressman George Holden Tinkham  
Congressman Allen T. Treadway

### Michigan

Congressman and Mrs. William W. Blackney  
Congressman and Mrs. Albert J. Engel  
Congressman and Mrs. Bartel J. Jonkman  
Congressman Louis C. Rabaut and  
Miss Rabaut

Congressman and Mrs. Paul W. Shafer  
Congressman Roy O. Woodruff

### Minnesota

Congressman and Mrs. August H. Andresen  
Congressman William A. Pittenger  
Congressman Oscar Youngdahl

### Missouri

Congressman and Mrs. C. Jasper Bell  
Congressman and Mrs. John B. Sullivan

### Montana

Senator James E. Murray  
Mr. O. S. Warden

### Nebraska

Senator Hugh Butler  
Mr. Lyle B. Gill  
Congressman and Mrs. Harry B. Coffee  
Congressman and Mrs. Charles F. McLaughlin  
Congressman and Mrs. Karl Stefan

### Nevada

Senator and Mrs. Pat McCarran

### New Hampshire

Senator Charles W. Tobey  
Mr. John L. Sullivan

### New Jersey

Senator and Mrs. Wm. H. Smathers  
Senator W. Warren Barbour  
Congressman and Mrs. J. Gordon Canfield  
Congressman Edward J. Hart  
Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr.  
Congressman and Mrs. Donald H. McLean  
Congressman D. Lane Powers  
Congressman Wm. H. Sutphin  
Congressman and Mrs. J. Parnell Thomas

### New Mexico

Senator and Mrs. Chavez  
Congressman and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson  
Hon. and Mrs. John J. Dempsey

### New York

Senator and Mrs. James M. Mead

Congressman and Mrs. W. Sterling Cole  
Congressman and Mrs. Frances D. Culkin  
Congressman and Mrs. Clarence E. Hancock  
Congressman Eugene J. Keogh  
Congressman and Mrs. Joseph J. O'Brien  
Captain Arthur G. Syran, U. S. A., and  
Mrs. Syran

### North Carolina

Congressman and Mrs. Harold D. Cooley  
Congressman and Mrs. Carl T. Durham  
Congressman John H. Folger  
Colonel John D. Langston

### North Dakota

Senator and Mrs. Gerald P. Nye  
Senator and Mrs. William Langer

### Ohio

Senator and Mrs. Harold H. Burton  
Mr. Maynard Waterfield  
Congressman and Mrs. Clarence J. Brown  
Congressman Robert Crosser  
Mrs. Barbara Sweeney  
Congressman and Mrs. Charles H. Elston  
Congressman and Mrs. Dow W. Harter  
Congressman and Mrs. Lawrence Imhof  
Congressman Michael J. Kirwan  
Congressman and Mrs. Robert T. Secrest  
Congressman William R. Thom  
Miss Eugene P. Corbets  
Miss Mildred Vranesevich

### Oklahoma

Senator and Mrs. Elmer Thomas

### Oregon

Congressman and Mrs. Homer D. Angell

### Pennsylvania

Senator James J. Davis  
Senator Joseph F. Guffey  
Congressman Patrick J. Boland  
Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer  
Congressman and Mrs. Herman P. Eberhart  
Congressman Charles I. Faddis  
Congressman and Mrs. Charles L. Gerlach  
Congressman Louis E. Graham  
Congressman and Mrs. J. Roland Kinzer  
Congressman James P. McGranery  
Congressman Guy L. Moser  
Lt. Colonel Paul H. Griffith, U. S. A., and  
Mrs. Griffith

Mr. Frederick Finger

Mr. Percy Rule

Congressman and Mrs. J. Ruell Snyder

Congressman James Wolfenden

State Senator Henry L. Snyder

### Rhode Island

Senator Theodore F. Green  
Hon. Herbert E. Macauley, Mayor of Newport

### South Carolina

Senator Burnet R. Maybank

### South Dakota

Senator and Mrs. William J. Bulow

### Tennessee

Senator Tom Stewart

### Texas

Speaker Sam Rayburn  
Congressman and Mrs. Fritz G. Lanham  
Congressman Hutton W. Sumners  
Congressman and Mrs. Albert Thomas  
Hon. and Mrs. Maury Maverick  
Mr. Robert Nesbitt

### Utah

Senator and Mrs. Elbert D. Thomas  
Senator Abe Murdock

### Vermont

Senator and Mrs. Warren R. Austin

### Virginia

Congressman Winder R. Harris  
Mr. William C. Fitzgibbon

(Continued to page 22)



## Editorials

### Relief To Greece

The sad plight of the valiant people of Greece whom the sadist of Berlin decided to make a "horrible example" is too well known to be repeated here. The dead from starvation have reached hundreds of thousands, and the near-dead, millions. In addition the growing generation will be affected for life. That the entire world has been shocked is to put it mildly.

It was no doubt due to the personal intervention of President Roosevelt that the British government relaxed the blockade to permit safe voyage first to a small quantity of foodstuffs from Turkey and then from British stores in Palestine. A few days ago a Swedish ship left from New York with a small cargo of food, provisions and medicine. The government of Argentina has made a contribution of wheat which, however, must wait until means of transportation are found. All food and medicine is to be distributed to the population under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

With the growing devastation of the war the question of relief assumes such proportions that the matter should not and cannot be left to individual initiative. The question of saving the families and children of those who sacrificed themselves to the cause for which we are fighting should be of immediate concern to us. We have a sacred duty to save their lives to the same extent that we are duty-bound to save the lives of our own wounded in the battlefield.

Voluntary relief agencies have fulfilled all expectations as far as Greek War Relief is concerned. The need, however, is so stupendous and the emergency so great that governmental action, either through the lend-lease agency or some other government controlled medium, is imperative if the people of that unhappy land are to be saved from extermination.

The day is not far distant when along with the agencies of supply for the Army and the Navy we may have to create an agency to administer relief to our allied peoples, who through their heroic deeds have delayed the onslaught of the enemy on us.

It seems to us that a way to handle the matter might be the organization of an agency of welfare either independently or in conjunction with the American Red Cross. In order to allow outlets for personal effort and generosity a campaign could be conducted once a year in the manner of community chest campaigns encompassing all relief agencies for all countries, with the donors given the privilege to have their donations applied according to directions. Thus, A, giving \$50.00 could direct that \$25.00 be spent by the American Red Cross and the balance spent for relief in Greece, Russia, China, Yugoslavia, Poland, etc., with deficits covered by lend-lease. In this manner the duplication of effort through the operations of hundreds of relief agencies would be avoided; efficiency established; and governmental control and direction assured.

Let us not forget that we have given, through our government, a solemn pledge to all peoples resisting the Axis that America will aid them to the limit. A war is not fought only with tanks, guns, and planes. Food is a weapon also.

—The Editors.

### The Attacks On The President

Students of political history may be amused with the technique that has developed progressively in this country since 1932, i.e., shadow boxing over inconsequential matters when not daring to come out in the open on the real issues of the day. The people, however, unlike the Bourbons of France and other lands, who learn nothing and forget nothing, have got on to these neat tricks and are neither amused nor fooled.

The attacks on insignificant or injudicious appointments at the O.C.D.; the outcries of impatience with the war effort; the reduction of appropriations for such organizations as the C.C.C., N.Y.A., and W.P.A., which have been devoting themselves to a major extent to war work, and the misrepresentations regarding the forty-hour week law are poisoned arrows aimed directly at the President and the New Deal reforms. Despite the thrice-expressed verdict of the nation in free elections the sniping under one form or another continues.

When the President warned the country and the world regarding the aims of Hitler in his Chicago "quarantine the aggressors" speech he was termed a "Warmonger"; when he urged the fortification of the island of Guam he was charged with "provoking" Japan; when he recommended the expansion of our power facilities, anticipating power shortage in the event of war, they cried politics, "the country could never be attacked," and so on.

Then came the sad day of Pearl Harbor. The same forces which had made a profession of their hatred of the President became loud, super-patriots. The flag was raised on the mast-head and "unity" became their face-saving battlecry. While ninety per cent of the people of all political parties, including millions of those who voted for Landon or Willkie, have forgotten politics "for the duration" we find, hardly three months after Pearl Harbor the same vocal minority doing business at the old stand.

All of which reminds us of a story of the Near East which we read recently: Once upon a time there was a Turk named Nastradin Hodza, who started for the market pulling his stubborn donkey with a long rope. Two thieves lurking in his path decided to steal the donkey. They approached stealthily and one took the halter off the head of the donkey and put it on his own while the other fled with the donkey in the opposite direction. After a while poor Nastradin, seeing the shadow of a man following him instead of a donkey, asked, "Are you my donkey?" "I am," said the thief. "And how did you become a man?" he queried. "I had committed crimes against my own mother (country)," said the thief, "and I was cursed to become a donkey for three years. On this day the time is up and I again become a man." "Very well," said Nastradin, "now that you have become a man behave yourself so that you will not become a donkey again."

The week following while Nastradin was looking over the market to buy another animal his eye was attracted by a donkey offered for sale which he recognized as his own. With indignation he approached the donkey and said to his ear, "Shameless donkey, couldn't you remain a man even a week?"

—G. C. V.



## Stories ~ Poetry ~ Essays

— Reviews — Letters — Selected Literature —

FROM THE LAND OF SILENT  
PEOPLE. Doubleday Doran.  
353 pages. \$3.00.

A very interesting and absorbing book has been written under the above title by Robert St. John, a newspaper correspondent in Yugoslavia and Greece. It is an excellently written book with quite absorbing contents. It begins with the events prior to the revolt against Prince Paul and his government, covers the assumption of government by Simović, the German invasion and the collapse of the Yugoslavian army, his trip with other correspondents on a small fishing boat, the famed *Makedonka*, to Corfu and subsequently to the mainland of Greece, and his trip to Egypt and the Union of South Africa.

In eighteen chapters impressions are presented quite eloquently and forcefully. From the inordinate attention that he has paid to Sonya and other feminine figures one cannot help but think that the author had Bruce Lockhart and his book, "British Agent" as his guiding star in the narrative.

While his first hand impressions cannot be questioned, some information which, according to admission, was received while spending days and weeks in the *Srpski Kralj*, the best hotel in Belgrade, may be treated as all hearsay evidence is treated in court. He maintains quite convincingly that the Serbian people were against the agreement reached by Prince Paul's government with the Axis and that the overthrow of that government was greeted with elation and jubilation by people of all classes. The innuendo, however, that the Serbian people would not have resisted the Axis if the British had not given the impression through their various agents that a great army had landed in Greece, is not flattering to the Serbian character. This in itself may be taken as evidence that Mr. St. John has not grasped the mentality and the prevailing philosophy of the Serbs and that goes doubly with regard to the Greeks. Mr. St. John commits a grievous error when he assumes that people resist only after weighing their immediate chances for victory. The record points otherwise both for the Greeks and the Serbs. Because Mr. St. John saw in the exchange of Italian-Greek prisoners through Yugoslavia only soldiers who had lost their legs and not wounded ones he infers that there was not much fighting in the Albanian mountains. Those who know the facts from actual observation of the titanic struggle against the armies of Benito, such as Leif Stowe and others, testify otherwise. In addition both history and recent events indicate that the Serbians and the Greeks have fought from their revolutionary days to this day even when there wasn't the slightest hope for success. They fought because they preferred "Death on their feet to life on their knees." This is not a new slogan as far as these nations are concerned,

It is the slogan coined by Regas of Velesino who, with songs and poems, from the turn of the year 1800 endeavored to awaken all Christians from the River Danube to the island of Crete against the Ottoman Empire. If the odds against the Axis appear great in our day they appeared twice as great at the time of Regas.

Examining particularly the innuendo arising from the exchange of Greek prisoners one doesn't have to be a war correspondent to know that soldiers wounded by bullet recover at some time or other and take their place in the firing lines again. The deduction to be drawn from the exchange of legless prisoners, the victims of frost-bite, is that during the Italian-Greek struggle in the Albanian Mountains winter and high mountain peaks were also part of the enemy. And just so that the point be answered completely, reliable estimates regarding Greek losses at the time this book was written indicate the following: Losses of the Greek Army from leg amputation—5,000 to 6,000, killed in action—32,000 to 35,000, wounded in action—120,000 to 130,000. When these figures are subtracted from the total fighting line strength of the Greek Army, which could not exceed 300,000 men, we find that more than fifty per cent of the effectives of the Greek Army were put out of action. On this basis the Greek-Italian warfare is the bloodiest in the history of man.

Mr. St. John travelled from Petrovac, Yugoslavia, to Corfu, on the *Makedonka*, in company with other newspaper correspondents, namely: Mr. Leigh White, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Hill, and the Serbian companion, Mike. All of them, with the exception of poor Mike, who was killed by a bomb before he reached Patras, travelled together from Patras to Corinth and were strafed by a German plane en route to the latter city. It was on this train that Mr. Leigh White was wounded and placed in a hospital in Corinth. While the rest of the company was taken aboard a British destroyer and went to Crete and from there to Egypt, Leigh White was left behind and was subsequently removed to an Athens hospital where he remained until September last. Mr. White it is understood is also writing a book of his experiences and it will be interesting to note what he has to say regarding the blood contribution of the Greek nation to the common cause.

Mr. St. John's observations regarding conditions in Egypt where a spirit of complacency and inertia was found by him, are frightening indeed. What we witness here in some circles close at home, that is, complacency and business and comfort as usual, extends far beyond our borders and even to the towns bordering the battlefield. This in itself may explain more Hitler's victory than the myth of the "invincibility" of his armies, which was exploded on the Russian battlefield. Inertia, the greatest enemy of democratic governments and institutions is Hitler's "secret weapon."

Another conclusion which may be drawn from Mr. St. John's narrative is the vulnerabil-

ity of the dynasties of the Balkans to fascist intrigue and penetration through Fifth Column activity. Carol of Rumania, Paul of Yugoslavia, Boris of Bulgaria, and George of Greece ruled with the aid of fascist cliques within their respective nations. Boris of Bulgaria and Paul of Yugoslavia went over to Hitler and Carol was willing to do so, but he was not wanted as others were more effective in doing Hitler's dirty work. George of Greece and Peter upon the removal of the Regent Prince Paul resisted because the overwhelming majority of their respective peoples would have wiped from the face of the earth thrones and all if appeasement instead of resistance had been followed. One is tempted, when reviewing the history of events of recent years, to pause and speculate upon the question, what would have been the position of the nations in the Balkans if democratic regimes had ruled those unhappy lands instead of dictators whose sole aim and purpose was to preserve and perpetuate themselves in power. If the Serbian and Greek people were determined to overthrow the regimes in power in order to defend their homelands against the aggressors would they not be in a much better position to wage the struggle under democratic governments who would have had the opportunity to prepare and plan their defense and weed out Fifth Column activity from their midst before the enemy struck?

It is the hope of the world that the Atlantic Charter will become a living force in determining the future fate of these brave peoples. While there may be points of disagreement among the eye witnesses regarding the extent of the sacrifices suffered and the military effectiveness of the resistance of the Greek and Serbian peoples one point is universally conceded: that the peoples of Serbia and of Greece valued their freedom more than anything else in the world and that pursuant to such determination they plunged themselves against the enemy irrespective of the outcome or the consequences.

—GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

DEFENSE WILL NOT WIN THE  
WAR. By W. F. Kernan,  
Lt. Col., U. S. Army. Little,  
Brown and Company. 193  
pages.

If this reviewer were financially able he would purchase enough copies of this book to supply every member of Congress and every person occupying a position of importance in our government set-up, with the full conviction that in so doing he was rendering a meritorious service to the country.

This is a book which constitutes a "must" reading in the country and in and around Washington in particular. The author, a Lt.

(Continued to column 3, page 21)

# ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΔΡΑΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ

## Μαρτύριο τῆς ψυχῆς

ΤΟΥ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΟΥ κ. ΣΠΥΡΟΥ ΜΕΛΛΑ.

Οἱ δῆμοι ἔχουν κι' αὐτοὶ κάποια ἐπιείκεια. Ὅπου δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀληθινὴ εὐσιπλαχνία, θά βρῆτε τὸ ὁμοίωμα τῆς, γιατί εἶναι ἀνάγκη βαθεῖα τῆς ψυχῆς. Σ' αὐτοὺς ποὺ σταύρωναν, ἐκεῖνο τὸ καιρὸ, συνῆθιζαν νὰ δίνουν δυνατὸ πιστὸ, νὰ τοὺς μεθάνε γιὰ νὰ νοιώθουν λιγώτερο τὸν πόνο. Ὅταν ἐφθασαν στὸν Γολγοθᾶ ἔδωσαν στὸ Χριστὸ νὰ πιῆ. Δὲν θέλησε. Ὅσο ἡ καρδιά του εἶναι γεμάτη πίστιν τιδύναται ὁ σωματικὸς πόνος; Παραδίνει τὸ σῶμα του στὰ σφυριά καὶ τὰ καρφιά μὲ καθαρὰ τὰ φρένα του. Δὲν ἔχει χάσει οὔτε γαλήνη, οὔτε τὴν καλωσύνην καὶ τὴν συμπόνια του.

—Πατέρα μου συγχώρεσέ τους δὲν ξέρουν τί κάμνουν.

Τὸ μάρτυριον τοῦ Σταυροῦ, τὸ ἀληθινὸ μάρτυριον τοῦ Χριστοῦ δὲν εἶναι ὁ σωματικὸς πόνος. Εἶναι τὸ μάρτυριον κι' ὁ πειρασμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς. Αὐτοὺς ποὺ πιστεύει εἰς τὴ τελευταία του στιγμὴ ἔχει ἀτόραχον θάνατον. Ὁ Σωκράτης παίρνοντας τὸ κώνειον δὲ μάρτυρησε. Ἡ βεβαιότητα εἶχε θρονιαστῆ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδιά του, ἔκλεισε τὰ μάτια μὲ ἀπειρη γαλήνη. Στὸ Χριστὸ δόθηκε νὰ περᾶσῃ ἀπὸ ἀβάσταχτον μάρτυριον: Τὸ ἠθικόν. Ἄνοιξαν ἀξαφνα οἱ πόρτες τοῦ κάστρου τῆς ψυχῆς του. Κι' ὁ ἐχθρὸς—ἡ ταπεινὴ γηϊνὴ πραγματικότητα, μ' ὅλη τῆς τὴν ὠμότητα καὶ τὴν ἀσχημία—ᾤρμησε μέσα καὶ τὴν κυρίευσε. Κανένα μαθητὴ δὲν ἔχει τώρα κοντὰ του ἀπὸ τὴς εὐσεβεῖς γυναῖκες ποὺ τὸν ἀκολουθοῦσαν ἄλλοτε καμμιά δὲν παραστέκει.

Ὁ Γιούδας τὸν πρόδωσε, οἱ ἄλλοι τρόμαξαν. Εἶναι τελεία ἡ ἐγκατάλειψις. Ὁ λαὸς ποὺ τὸν εἶχε δεχθεῖ θριαμβευτῆ τὴν μιά μέρα στὸ ναὸν, τὴν ἄλλη φωνάζει: «Στυγνῶσον, σταύρωσον!» Καὶ τώρα, κάτω ἀπὸ τὰ «ματωμένα του πόδια», δαίκε δάζει μὲ τὸν πόνο καὶ τὴν σωματικὴν κατασχόνην του. Στ' αὐτὰ του φτάνουν ἡ κραυγὴς τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης κτηνωδίας, τ' ἀ-

στεῖα τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τοῦ δαχλου!

—Ἄν εἶσαι ἀλήθεια, βασιλιάς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ κατέβα ἀπὸ τὸ σταυρὸ νὰ σὲ πιστέψουμε!

—Τοὺς ἄλλους γλύτωσε, τὸν ἑαυτὸ του δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ τὸν γλυτώσῃ!

Τόσο εὐκόλος λοιπὸν εἶναι ὁ ὀρισμὸς τῆς κακίας;

Γύρω του, ἀπάνου, κάτω, ἀριστερῶ, δεξιῶ παιτοῦ παραμονεῖ δόρατον ὄρνιθον, τ' ἀκούει ποὺ σχίζει ἀνυπόμονον τὸν αἶρα πολλὴ σιμὰ τοι, τῆσο, π' ἀγγίζει τὸ μέτωπον, τὴν ἴδια τὴν καρδιά του, μὲ ἱερὰ παγωμένες πτεροῦγες του.

Ὁ θάνατος! Ἀκατανόητον τέρας γι' αὐτόν. Δὲν εἶναι πλάσμα νὰ πεθάνῃ. Δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ χωριστῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ζωοφόρον οὐσία ποὺ νοιώθει νὰ πλημμυρίζῃ τὸ εἶναι του. Καὶ ὁμως δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ γίνῃ ἄλλοιῶς. Πρέπει νὰ κλίνη ἐπὶ τὴν κοινὴν ἀνθρωπίνην μοῖραν. Ὁ οὐρανὸς σκοτιζέται. Ἐνα σύννεφον σκεπάζει τὴν μορφὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ μάρτυριον. Ἐπρεπε ν' ἀδειάσῃ ὡς τὴν τελευταία στάλα, τὸ πικρὸ ποτήρι. Μέσσω τὸ σκουτάδι ζυγώνει ὁ Βασιλιάς τοῦ Ἄδου, τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ κακοῦ. Εἶναι παλῶ γνωριμία. Τὸν εἶχε πάλι ἀπαντήσῃ ἐπὶ τὴν ἔρημον «ὕστερα στὸν κῆπον τῆς Γεσημανῆς, ἐπὶ τὴν ἀγωνία του. Τώρα τοῦ λείπει μὲ γλυκιὰ φωνή:

—Κι' ἂν ἔχῃς γελαστή; Ἄν ὁ πατέρας σου εἶναι πλάσμα σου; Ἄν δὲν ὑπάρχῃ;

Ὁ Χριστὸς ἀνεστένναξε βαρεῖα:

—Πατέρα μου, πατέρα μου γιατί μ' ἐγκατέλειψες;

Μὰ τὸ σύννεφον τέλος σκορπιέται, ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει ψηλά σ' ὅλη τὴ δόξα του, φῶς πλημμυρίζει πάλι τὴν ἀϊετάνην ψυχὴν του. Τὸ μέτωπον του γαληνεύει. Μιά φωνὴ μουρμουρίζει πλάι του, γεμάτη γλυκιὰν ἐλπίδα.

—Νὰ μὲ θυμῆθῃς Κύριε—τοῦ λέει ὁ ληστής, διὰν ἔρθῃ; ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν σου.

Ὁ Χριστὸς μπορεῖ τώρα νὰ σταλάξῃ ἔρσιν ἐπὶ τὴν καρδιά τοῦ δυστυχισμένου ποὺ ψιχομαχάει.

—Ἀπόψε θάσαι μαζί μου στὸν Παράδεισον.

Χαμόγελο μακαριότητος κάμνει νὰ φέγγῃ γιὰ πρώτη φορά τὴ σκληρὴ μορφὴ τοῦ κικκούργου. Ἡ ὥρα εἶναι τρεῖς τὸ ἀπόγευμα. Ὁ Χριστὸς δίψαγε. Γύρεψε νὰ πιῆ. Ἐνὸς στρατιώτης πότισε ζῦδι καὶ νερὸ ἕνα σφουγγάρι, τόβαλε ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρὴν ἑνὸς καλαμιῦ καὶ τοῦδωσε νὰ πιῆ. Ἄξαφνα ἐβγόλε φωνὴ μεγάλη.

—Πατέρα μου, στὰ χέρια σου παραδίνω τὸ πνεῦμα μου!

Κι' ἐπὶ τὸ φῶς τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς ἔσβυσε στὰ μάτια του. Οὐράνιες σάλπιγγες διαλάλησαν τὴν νίκην του στοὺς αἰῶνας.

ΣΠΥΡΟΣ ΜΕΛΛΑΣ

### Book Review

(Continued from page 20)

Colonel in active service, is preeminently qualified to discuss his subject. In addition he is a man of literary talent. His analysis of recent military events and the conclusions drawn from them leave no room for doubt. He is not of the company of "experts" who take pen in hand and hide before their self-proclaimed titles in order to sabotage either the war effort or undermine the faith of the American people in our war leadership.

In chapter after chapter in clear and convincing language he aims to awaken the nation and point the way to victory. Whether the plan of military operations he offers, encompassing an immediate attack on Italy, is feasible at the moment is a matter for our military and naval staffs to determine. That this book points the general direction there should be no doubt. It is the hope of this reviewer that this book will become number one in circulation and reading so that the citizenry may have a clear understanding of the problems confronting us in this war of total objectives.

—GEORGE C. VOUSAS.

### NOTICE

Unless national developments decree otherwise, plans for national convention at Atlanta are proceeding as mandated. Details in next issue.

## Banquet

(Continued from page 18)

### Washington

Congressman and Mrs. John M. Coffee  
 Congressman Knute Hill  
 Mrs. Golda S. Manley  
 Congressman Henry M. Jackson  
 Mr. John Salter  
 Congressman and Mrs. Martin F. Smith

### West Virginia

Senator and Mrs. Joseph Rosier  
 Congressman and Mrs. Robert L. Ramsey  
 Congressman Joe L. Smith

### Wisconsin

Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.  
 Congressman Lawrence H. Smith  
 Congressman and Mrs. Thad F. Wasielewski

### Wyoming

Senator and Mrs. Joseph O'Mahoney  
 Senator and Mrs. H. H. Schwartz  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Johnson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Mike Manatos  
 Mr. James Simvonlakis

### District of Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ellis Lodge  
 Miss Agnes K. Mason  
 Dr. George Ruhland  
 Miss Jeannine Balog  
 Judge George D. Neilson

### Canada

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Elson

## Hellenics

"For himself doth a man work evil  
 in working evils for another."—*Hesiod.*

"People often grudge others what  
 they cannot enjoy themselves."—*Aesop.*

"It is not the oath that makes us believe  
 the man, but the man the oath."—*Aeschylus.*

"Do not persist, then, to retain at heart  
 One sole idea, that the thing is right  
 Which your mouth utters, and nought  
 else beside."—*Sophocles.*

"Man's best possession is a sympathetic  
 wife."—*Euripides.*

"No evil can happen to a good man,  
 either in life or after death."—*Socrates.*

"The soul of man is immortal and  
 imperishable."—*Plato.*

"To remind the man of the good turns  
 you have done him is very much like a  
 reproach."—*Demosthenes.*

**Buying U. S. Defense Bonds Assures  
 Victory for America and Freedom for  
 Greece. Buy, NOW . . . Buy all that  
 you can, as often as possible.**



**Captain Derzis**

Captain Peter Derzis, U.S.A., former District Governor of the Ahepa in District One, is now stationed in Trinidad, B. W. I. He is shown above at work in his office and in relaxation outside of his office.

Many reports have come to Headquarters from Ahepans now in the army who have come in contact with Brother Derzis, who has been of great aid to them whenever possible. Captain Derzis has been on active duty since the fall of 1941.

**Buying U. S. Defense Bonds Assures  
 Victory for America and Freedom for  
 Greece. Buy, NOW . . . Buy all that  
 you can, as often as possible.**

## Supreme Lodge Visits President

On Monday, March 23rd, the Supreme Lodge paid an informal visit to President and fellow-Ahepan Franklin D. Roosevelt.

During the course of the visit, the President spoke highly of the work of the Order, stating that he was "thrilled" by the magnitude of the work it has accomplished. He also spoke "off the record" concerning the country's affairs and particularly of matters concerning the future outlook for Greece and the Greek people.

*St. Louis, Mo.*—A large turnout was on hand to witness the installation of officers of Chapter No. 53 for the current year. In accordance with established practice the installation took place in a closed meeting attended only by members of the Ahepa and the Sons of Pericles. Prior to the installation exercises all those present partook of the dinner which our Past President, Brother Harry Stathis, had prepared. Our District Governor, Bro. Zack T. Ritsos presided over the exercises and was assisted in the performance of his duties by Past President Bro. John Kekeris, who acted as Marshal. The following officers were installed:

George Dellas, President; William Kocorakis, Vice-President; Karl Theodorow, Secretary; Harry Stathis, Treasurer; John Jameson, Chairman, Board of Governors; John Leontinis, Alex Spanos, Lambros Haikalis and James Gianoulakis, Governors; Edward Theodorow, Athletic Director; Frank Contos, Chaplain; John P. Sourlos, Warden; Gus P. Paspalas, Captain of the Guard; Christ Foliass and Sam Lucas, Sentinels.

Following the installation appropriate gifts were presented to those of our members who during our last year's May Festival rendered the Chapter exceptional services. Also our retiring President and present Secretary, Bro. Jimmy Kekeris, was given an appropriate gift in recognition of his athletic prowess which won for him a place on both the City and District all-star football teams. Constructive remarks were made by the newly installed President, Bro. Dellas, our Vice-President, Bro. Kocorakis, by Bros. Peter N. Mantzoros and Kostulis, visitors from Chicago, and our very able and popular District Governor, Bro. Ritsos.

### Notice of Change of Address

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Member Chapter No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Old Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Address \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: To effect changes, we must have notice of change of address  
 AT LEAST ten days before the magazine is mailed.)



# FRATERNITY NEWS

"None love the messenger who brings bad news."—Sophocles.

## In Service



**Midshipman John Paikos**

John Paikos is the son of Brother Peter Paikos, member of the Aeropolis Chapter No. 39 of Haverhill, Mass.

Midshipman John Paikos was born November 10, 1921, at Haverhill, and was educated in the Public Schools of this city. After graduation from High School, he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., by Congressman George Bates. He entered the Academy in the Fall of 1939 and is scheduled to graduate this coming June.



**Steffens**



**Doumlele**

**Midshipman John A. Doumlele**

Midshipman John A. Doumlele is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adonis Doumlele of Richmond, Virginia. He received a B.S. degree in Business Administration from the University of Richmond in June, 1941.

Midshipman Doumlele entered the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Training School, Northwestern University, from where he will be

graduated as an ensign in May. He was a member of the Sons of Pericles Chapter and the Ahepa Chapter, Richmond, Virginia.

### Aviation Cadet Steven G. Steffens

Aviation Cadet Steven George Steffens is stationed at U. S. Naval Air Station, "The University of the Air," Corpus Christi, Texas. Mr. Steffens is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Steffens (Stefanos) of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. George Steffens is well known in Ahepa circles.



**Prassas**



**Collis**

### Ensign Milton J. Prassas

Ensign Milton J. Prassas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Prassas of Chicago. He is a graduate of Purdue University where he was a member of Chi Epsilon and Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternities. Before enlisting in the Navy, Ensign Prassas was an architectural engineer with one of Chicago's leading firms.

Ensign Prassas was an engineering specialist of the air corps at Corpus Christi, Texas, before being transferred to Washington, D. C., Yards and Docks Department, where he is now stationed as a civil engineer in the Navy Air Corps.

### Nick Collis, C.B.M.

Nick Collis, C.B.M., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Colliopoulos of Syracuse, New York, is stationed at U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Mr. Collis is "Chief Boatswain's Mate," which is the highest non-commissioned rank one can receive in the Navy. He was one of the college graduates selected and interviewed by Gene Tunney to train recruits.

Mr. Collis is past president of the Sons of Pericles Chapter of Syracuse, New York.

**Houston, Texas**—Three members of Houston Chapter No. 89 of the Sons of Pericles are now serving Uncle Sam. Private John Verges is stationed at Camp Roberts, Calif.; Private Rudolph Harris is stationed at Camp Wallace, Texas; Private Paul Saphos is stationed at Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.



**Lagos**

**Toledo, Ohio**—Christ Lagos, president of Chapter No. 116 of the Sons of Pericles of this city, has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and is at present at Great Lakes Naval Training School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lagos.



**Tsoulos**



**Askounis**

### Lieutenant Gust Askounis

Lieutenant Gust Askounis is the son of Anastasio and Stavroula Askounis of Chicago, Illinois.

He is a graduate of Lindbloom High School of Chicago. He attended Wilson Junior College and Northwestern University.

In July, 1940, Lieutenant Askounis enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps. In the spring of 1941, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps. Because of his particular aptitude at flight instruction, he was retained as an instructor in twin-engine planes at Barksdale Field, where he served until July, 1941.

In the summer of 1941 he was transferred to Turner Field, Albany, Georgia, where he is stationed at present.

### Captain George D. Tsoulos

Captain George D. Tsoulos, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, was born in Valterzi, Greece. He attended Chicago public schools, and was graduated from Medill High School, where he finished a four-year course in two and one-half years with the second highest average.

In 1927, Captain Tsoulos received his Doctor of Medicine Degree from Rush Medical School. He was appointed to the teaching faculty of Rush Medical School, and served as clinical assistant for over three years. He then became associated with the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. At present, he is a member of the Chicago Medical Association, Fellow of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians, National Tuberculosis Association, and Chicago Tuberculosis Society.

Captain Tsoulos has been prominent in Ahepa circles. He has served as president of North Shore Chapter No. 94.

He is now stationed at Station Hospital, Fort Custer, Michigan, where he is acting as chief of communicable diseases. He is consultant on diseases of the chest and allergic diseases.

#### Private Nicholas H. Boolookas



Private Nicholas H. Boolookas is the son of Mrs. Harry Boolookas of Chicago and of the late Harry G. Boolookas, prominent Ahepan. He was one of two young men selected from Company G of the 108th Medical Regiment, Camp Forrest, Tennessee, by the Surgeon General of the 33rd Division, for study at the Army and Navy General Hospitals, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

After receiving a "Medical Technician Diploma," Private Boolookas was appointed senior instructor. He is now an assistant instructor, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

#### Boolookas



#### Harry James and Anny James

Lieutenant Harry James and Ensign Anny James, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Mike James of Akron, Ohio, have chosen different branches of the service. Lieutenant James recently received his commission from the Officers' Training School at Fort Belvoir, Va. He is a graduate of Ohio State University. Ensign Anny James is an Ensign in the Naval Air Service.



#### To West Point

Pantelis Lambros, of Chicago, Ill., son of Basil G. Lambros, has received an appointment to West Point. He was selected outstanding student of his graduating class at Amundsen High School, ranked fourth scholastically in a class of 200, was president of his senior class and won many other prizes and awards throughout his school years. His father is a member of Garfield Chapter No. 203 of the Ahepa, and has served his chapter as president and the District as District Treasurer in 1934-35.

Capt. George Zegolis, of Detroit, former Son, is personnel director at Camp Custer, Michigan. He is in charge of all athletics and takes personal attention with the new selectees. Considerable publicity has been given to Capt. Zegolis in the press recently for the splendid work he has been performing.

#### Private Louis P. Morjal

Chicago, Illinois—Private Louis P. Morjal (Mertzalos), in the midst of the grim reality of war, kept a four-year promise by telephoning his mother, Mrs. Georgia Morjal, a few weeks ago, to tell her that he was keeping a promise to buy his sister, Athanasia, a formal dress for the Austin High School Senior Prom. He called from Honolulu.

Louis told his mother that he was sending his sister Athanasia the money for her dress.

Sparkling brown-eyed, petite, attractive Athanasia was the proudest and happiest girl at the Austin High School Prom January 23. She wore the gift from her brother.

Private Louis Morjal is the son of Mrs. Georgia Morjal and of the late Peter Mertzalos of Vourvoura, Arcadia, Greece. He volunteered in the Army and was sent to Camp Callan, California. From California, he was sent to Honolulu with an anti-aircraft unit, where he is now stationed.

Hammond, Ind.—Serving with Uncle Sam's armed forces is Pvt. Dean Brahos, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brahos of Hammond, Ind., and a member of the Hammond Ahepa Chapter No. 123.

Pvt. Brahos is stationed at Ft. Knox, Ky., where he was sent to join the armored replace-

ment group after a short stay at Ft. Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis.

He is the second member of the Hammond chapter to join the armed forces of America within the past year. Pvt. James S. Korellis, now stationed at the medical division in Washington, D. C., also is a member of the chapter although he resides in Calumet City, Ill.

Omaha, Nebr.—Captain Ted E. Pulos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anastasio Pouloupoulos of this city, is now serving in the Philippines in the Marine Corps. Captain Pulos is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

William Pulos, his brother, is a second year man at the Army Academy at West Point.

Following his graduation from Annapolis, Captain Pulos was given station in China. Shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was transferred to Cavite.

## Installations

Keene, N. H.—Public installation of the new officers of General Leonard Wood Chapter No. 278 of this city was held Sunday, January 25. Installing officer was District Governor John Tsitsos. Officers installed were: Louis Colivas, president; James Bardis, vice-president; Thrasivoulos Papastratis, secretary; John Contogu, treasurer; Board of Governors—John Tasoulas, chairman, John Miller, Nick Houpis, Nick Yannekis, Charles Gokas; George Bardis, chaplain; George Kregos, warden; Nick Yannekis, captain of the guard; Anastasio Anastos, sentinel.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Installation of officers of Cowboy Chapter No. 211 was held on Sunday, January 25, 1942.

The newly-elected officers are: Andrew Triples, president; C. L. Christopolos, vice-president; G. S. Stavropoulos, secretary; Steve Johnson, treasurer; Board of Governors—George D. Mores, chairman, P. T. Kisciras, Sam Galeotos, Sam P. Zeras, George De Berry; George Poulos, chaplain; John Kanjaris, warden; Clearchos Pappas, captain of the guard; Tony Christopolos, inner sentinel; Nick Chionos, outer sentinel.

Installing officer was James Demos, Casper, Wyo., District Governor of the Rocky Mountain District. G. T. Kisciras, Supreme Governor, was also present.

The highlight of the meeting was the unanimous membership vote to drain the chapter's treasury and purchase \$1,000.00 in defense bonds. A donation of \$10.00 for the American Red Cross Drive was also approved by the members.

Victoria, B. C., Canada—Officers-elect of the new Victory Chapter C. J. 16 are: President, Dr. Alex Apostoli; vice-president, Tom Rapanos; secretary, Peter Milos; treasurer, Peter Karas. The officers were installed by Brother T. Latsoudes, past president of Gladstone Chapter C. J. 6 at a public installation on January 25th. Over thirty members of the Vancouver Chapter attended the affair.

**Montreal, Que., Canada**—Public installation of the newly-elected officers of Mount Royal Chapter C. J. 7 of the Ahepa was held recently. Brother Constantine K. Sperdakos was chairman of the affair, and Brother Peter Ageteos the installing officer. Brothers Eustache Gravaris and Peter Kotsonas were presiding officer and captain of the guard, respectively.

Officers installed were: President, Basil Bisbikos; Vice-President, John C. Sperdakos; Secretary, William Kotsos; Treasurer, Stephen Foundas; Captain of the Guard, William P. Sperdakos; Warden, Philip Sinanis; Chaplain, N. Tsandillas; Inside Sentinel, Alec Dimakos; Outside Sentinel, George Samas; Board of Governors, Constantine Halikas, Chairman, Edward Stamos, Chris Spiropoulos, John Lekas, and Constantine Pitsiladis.

Invited speakers of the evening were: Maurice Hartt, member of Provincial Parliament; N. Tserepis, Royal Consul General of Greece in Canada; and Reverend D. Mavrias. Refreshments and dancing followed the conclusion of the installation and speaking program.

**Grand Island, Nebr.**—Steve Paullos was formally installed as president of the Grand Island Chapter of the Order of Ahepa on February 23 at the G.A.R. hall. Bill Peterson, retiring president, was installed as secretary.

Other officers inducted into office were Gus George, vice-president; Con Kotsiopoulos, treasurer; Bill Peterson, E. K. Yanney, Peter Kotsiopoulos, John Kallos and Thomas George, governors; James Paullos, athletic director; George Peterson, warden; E. K. Yanney, chaplain; Harry Lyons, captain of the guard, and Nick Jamson, sentinel.

The address of the evening was given by Harold Prince, Grand Island attorney. Brief talks were given by the new and the retiring presidents and Nick Jamson, past district governor. Among those introduced were George Kotsiopoulos, president of the Sons of Pericles; Mrs. Gus George, vice-president of the Ladies Erine Society, and John Kallos, president of the Greek church.

Movies were shown of the parade held in connection with last summer's Ahepa district convention and the laying of the church cornerstone. Peter Fakas, of Elm Creek, showed movies of the Greek-Italian war in Albania.

**Benton Harbor, Mich.**—A joint installation of officers of the Fruit Belt Chapter No. 292, Order of Ahepa, and the Andromache Chapter, No. 14, Daughter of Penelope, was held at the L. O. O. F. hall, with Tom State, past district secretary, as the installing officer.

Officers were installed as follows: President, John Govatos; vice-president, John Kanalos; secretary, Stephen Roumell; treasurer, Louis Peters; George Andrews, chairman of the board of governors, and governors, John Anderson, Nick Baltas, Michael Paslides and James Smirniotes; chaplain, Peter Korhulas; warden, William Couvelis; captain of the guard, Tom State, and Nick Baltas and John Alex, sentinels.

Daughters of Penelope officers installed were: President, Miss Genevieve Smirniotes; vice-president, Mrs. Penelope Gust; secretary, Mrs. John Govatos; treasurer, Mrs. Tom State;



priestess, Mrs. Michael Govatos; warden, Mrs. John Kanalos; captain of the guard, Mrs. Frances Smirniotes; sentinel, Mrs. Gust George; governors, Mrs. Tom State, chairman, Mrs. James Smirniotes, Mrs. Gust George and Mrs. John Kanalos.

**Youngstown, Ohio**—The 16th annual hall of the Lincoln Chapter No. 89 of the Ahepa of this city was held at the Pick Ohio Hotel on February 22nd. During the program, the elective officers of the chapter were installed by District Governor George Tremoulis. Officers installed are: Christ Paparodis, President; Nick Costas, vice president; Peter Betchunis, secretary; John Batianis, treasurer; Board of Governors: James Bougas, chairman, C. G. Economus, Jack C. Conzaman, Bill Chelekis, Peter Cummings; Louis Limberopoulos, chaplain; James Gordon, warden; James Alexer, Captain of Guards; James Chelekis, sentinel.

Supreme Counselor, George Loucas of Weirton, W. Va., was present at the affair. Various city and state dignitaries were also in the gathering.

The committee in charge was: C. G. Economus, chairman, Stephen N. Dakis, Christ Paparodis, Bill Chelekis, Dimitrios Vasilopoulos, John Batianis, James Gordon, Misses Mary Coronis, Chrisantho G. Zissis, Diane Chelekis, Irene Charouchas, Mary Fountas. Half of the proceeds of the affair were donated to the American Red Cross War Fund.

## National Defense

**Chicago, Ill.**—Supreme President Van A. Nomikos is chairman of the Chicago Red Cross Amusements and Recreation Division, and he was recently informed by the Chicago Headquarters that his division went "over the top" in its quota drive to a record 147% above quota. The letter received by him follows:

"Dear Mr. Nomikos:  
"The Amusements and Recreation Division has reached 147% of its Red Cross War Relief Quota, and we at Headquarters are most grateful.

"We appreciate very much the splendid cooperation which you have given to the other chairmen, and the fact that there is even more to come is ample evidence of your help in this campaign."

JAMES B. FORGAN, Chairman,  
Chicago American Red Cross War Relief Fund.

(We've been informed since that the drive has attained 200% over quota.)

## Linen for Sanatorium

After canvassing their community for contributions, Mrs. Artemisia Augustaki, Mrs. Katina Mazanis, Miss Annie Simvonlakis, and Miss Clara Zangaris of Rock Springs, Wyo., purchased linen with the proceeds which they donated to the Ahepa National Sanatorium. They are pictured with their contribution.

**Omaha, Nebraska**—The local chapter of the Ahepa elected by unanimous vote Brother Chris Pappas, as the chapter's Air-Raid Warden. As reported by Steve Arberiotis, chapter publicity director, "whenever Brother Pappas says 'Point of order, Mr. President!' with his stentorian voice, we know he means it!"

**El Centro, Calif.**—The citizens of Greek descent of the Imperial Valley held a special drive in the cities of Holdville, Calexico, and El Centro, gathering funds for the Red Cross War Fund, and reached a total of \$244.25.

The Ahepa chapter in this city, No. 197, took the initiative in instituting the drive among these citizens.

## Ahepa Chapters Go Over Ten Million Goal in Defense Bond Sales Campaign

Reports from our chapters estimate that to date over Ten Million Dollars in Defense Bonds have been purchased or sold by the chapters. The chapters were given quotas, according to their membership (\$30,000 quota for each 50 members in a chapter) and those chapters that have reached or exceeded their quota to date are listed below:

- No. 5, Savannah, Georgia—110%
- No. 8, Shreveport, Louisiana—100%
- No. 30, Baltimore, Md.—500%\*
- No. 36, Cleveland, Ohio—210%
- No. 43, Milwaukee, Wis.—100%
- No. 44, Manchester, N. H.—100%
- No. 77, Binghamton, N. Y.—103%
- No. 81, Fort Wayne, Ind.—101%
- No. 80, Worcester, Mass.—108%
- No. 87, New Castle, Penna.—140%
- No. 92, Steubenville, Ohio—260%
- No. 103, Weirton, W. Va.—430%\*
- No. 232, Indianapolis, Ind.—115%
- No. 250, New London, Conn.—135%
- No. 270, St. Paul, Minn.—205%
- No. 318, Hollywood, Calif.—125%
- No. 314, Las Vegas, Nevada—110%

The above 17 chapters of the Order alone have reached a total of \$1,163,078.00 in Defense Bonds—representing only 5% of our chapters.

Space does not permit the listing of results attained to date by all chapters; however, many chapters that are just a few percentage points short of 100% in their drives will most likely have reached their goal by this date.

All chapters are cooperating and by the date of the National Convention the Order should have doubled its quota of Ten Million Dollars which was set for the present drive.

All chapters are requested to present their

official delegates to the National Convention with a final total in their drive which will be presented at the convention to aid in gathering a grand total of Ahepa's role in America's war effort.

Buying bonds assures Victory for America and freedom for Greece.

## Sons of Pericles Sons Tourney Site Changed to Gary, Ind.

Due to an unexpected change of plans, the National Sons of Pericles Basketball Tournament site has been changed to Gary, Indiana. The date of the tournament is April 11th and 12th, 1942, and the site the Memorial Auditorium in Gary.

Michael N. Spirtos, District Governor of the Ahepa, and his committee are in charge of the event.

Chapters are urged to cooperate with the Tournament Committee fully and in event of any questions or difficulty write to: M. N. Spirtos, P. O. Box 604, Gary, Indiana.

*Detroit, Mich.*—The Phidias Chapter of the Sons of Pericles had made thorough arrangements for the National Basketball tournament but through several unfortunate circumstances beyond their control, the affair was cancelled. However, they sincerely hope and desire to be given the honor again for 1943.

The Ahepa Alpha Chapter No. 40 has given the Sons the "go" and "an all out" signal for 1942. Peter T. Jameson and Ahepa Secretary Grutis have been appointed advisers for the Sons. The Sons Chapter has educational and social meetings twice monthly, held jointly with the Alpha Chapter.

The first meeting held by the 1942 administration of Alpha Chapter was held with the Sons, Maids and Ahepans on Jan. 31st. Through this combined meeting a better understanding was had and plans for the coming year were outlined by James A. Jameson, newly elected President of Alpha Chapter. On the 22nd of January the fathers and mothers were the honored guests at a social gathering of the Ahepans and auxiliaries.

On March 15, 1942, a group of twenty-five Sons and Maids took part in the newly-formed Ahepa Radio Hour of Detroit.

*Lowell, Mass.*—The extent to which the war has disturbed the Junior Order of Ahepa is graphically portrayed in this reprint of a news story published in the local newspaper of this city:

Lowell—War is h - l. Ask the secretary of the Sons of Pericles, junior order of Ahepa, Costas Kokinos.

Some time ago, the junior Ahepa, Greek American young men's organization, postponed its annual minstrel show, scheduled for March, because the war had taken a considerable portion of the membership.

Instead of the minstrel show the club president, George Vlahogiannis, announced plans for a dance, to be held at the Rex ballroom March 11.

That was three weeks ago.

Since then, Vlahogiannis has joined the U. S. Marines and is stationed at Parris Island, S. C. His post as president was taken by

Eleutherios Tsoukalas, vice-president. Last night, at a meeting of the Sons of Pericles, Tsoukalas wasn't there. He has left for New Jersey to work on a vital defense project. The club's treasurer has joined the army.

The only club officer left is Costas Kokinos, secretary. At the meeting only a few showed up. A survey made by the secretary shows that more than a third of the club membership of 50 has joined the services.

P. S.: The dance has been called off.

*Flint, Mich.*—The second annual combined dance of the local chapters of the Sons of Pericles, No. 100, and the Maids of Athens, No. 36, was held on February 2nd. Over 300 persons attended the affair.

Members of the Ahepa Family from Pontiac, Saginaw, Bay City, Lausing and Jackson attended the event. Dancing was held on two floors simultaneously, featuring folk dancing for the elders.

## Milestones

### August Rogokos

*Paterson, N. J.*—August Rogokos, 53, past supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa, died Wednesday, January 23, 1942, after a heart attack the preceding Saturday.

He was born in Argos, Greece, in 1889, immigrated to America in 1902, and settled in Paterson.

He joined the Ahepa in 1925 and served his local chapter and District in various offices until 1936 when he was elected Supreme Treasurer at the St. Paul National Convention. He held the distinction of having been the only member of the Order from New Jersey to attain national office.

He is survived by his wife, a brother, Andrew Rogokos, a son and daughter, Dr. James Rogers and Georgia Rogokos, and daughter-in-law, Jane Rogers. Another son, William Rogokos, died two years ago after a long illness.

*Hammond, Ind.*—The engagement of Miss Mary Plackas, daughter of Mrs. Harry Plackas of Noblesville, Ind., to James Brahos, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brahos of Hammond, Ind., has been announced.

Miss Plackas is a graduate of Noblesville high school and is the daughter of the late Harry Plackas, prominent member of the Anderson Ahepa Chapter No. 198. She also is a graduate of the Indiana Business College at Indianapolis where she was an honor student and is active in the Daughters of Penelope Chapter at Anderson.

Mr. Brahos is a member of the Hammond Ahepa Chapter, now serving his fifth term as secretary. He also is secretary of the 12th District.

## General

*Cincinnati, Ohio*—Aurora Chapter No. 67 of the Maids of Athens of this city elected the following officers to serve for the year 1942: President, Cornelia Malas; vice-president, Katherine Tsaras; secretary, Betty Kettas; treasurer, Katharine Plagakis.

*Worcester, Mass.*—More than 250 attended the annual banquet and ball of Worcester Chapter of the Ahepa. Supreme Treasurer Charles Davis Kotsilibas was the main speaker and his subject was the Order's activities in national defense.

Guests of the chapter were Mayor and Mrs. Bennett, Alderman and Mrs. John H. Toomey, Jr., and Alderman and Mrs. Philip M. Morgan. James F. Statson was general chairman and Peter L. Bell, toastmaster.

*Oakland, Calif.*—Miss Katherine Thanas, 14-year-old daughter of Vasilios Thanas, secretary of chapter No. 171 of the Ahepa, has been selected as a Five-Star Poet by an Oakland daily newspaper. Miss Thanas, a student at Berkeley High, is an "A" student, works on the school newspaper, plays in the school orchestra, and spends her "hobby" time at fiction writing, drawing and photography. She hopes to become a newspaper woman or fiction writer.

*New Orleans, La.*—Free lance photography is the vocation of Stelios M. Stelson, member of the Durham, N. C., chapter of the fraternity, who now lives in this city.



Stelson

Recently, Brother Stelson, whose working "weapon" is a Contax Candid camera, spent 104 days in South Africa, on a photographic mission. He writes of his experiences:

"It is only four months since I first landed in Capetown, but looking back across this short time, it seems much longer than that. Capetown is a melting pot of all nations and

continents, and men from all parts of the English Empire are gathered there, as well as many American ships and their complements.

"There were also Free French and Greeks of the merchant marine who are both doing a herculean job with the British convoy. The first day in Capetown, there were 9 Greek ships in the harbor. The Greek population is small, but when the Greek Royal Family visited Capetown a party was given in their honor by M. James Faros. The S. A. Press stated in an article that on that day men from 30 Greek ships, and others at the party, drank 500 gallons of wine for the occasion—on the following day M. Faros was fined for possessing excess liquor!

"I soon left for Durban, and when we arrived there we found the harbor so crowded that we had to wait for DAYS before there was room at one of the wharves to tie up. I counted 16 Greek ships in the harbor that day. There were British, Greek, American, Danish, French, Portuguese and ships of other nations. Durban is full of life and is still a 'dean city' to me.

"I visited the Valley of a Thousand Hills where live the Zulus. This was allowed only after I had gone through a maze of red tape, since white men must have special permission to enter the Reserve. They gave me a special guide who spoke Zulu and allowed me to make good use of my camera.

"I found the people throughout South Africa in an optimistic mood concerning the war, but the happiest of all seemed to be the 30,000 Italian prisoners of war recently taken there . . . they didn't want to fight.

"I liked South Africa tremendously and I'll always retain the pleasant memories of my experiences there."

Brother Stelson has done considerable travelling during the past year, having covered 36 states of this country, besides Mexico and Canada. In Mexico he was on a special mission to gather news and photos of the elections there and to "cover" Nazi activities.

#### Charles Petrakos

Sergeant Charles Petrakos, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Petrakos of Lowell, Mass., was recently awarded the silver star decoration for "gallantry in action" as directed by President Roosevelt.

On fateful December 7th, Petrakos was loading bombs into a plane. When the attack began he volunteered to man one of the guns on the plane and went aloft to eventually shoot down one Jap plane and disable another.

#### P. T. Kisciras

*Cheyenne, Wyoming.*—P. T. Kisciras, 52, past president of the Cowboy chapter of the Ahepa in this city, died March 27th at Memorial Hospital after a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Kisciras was the brother of Supreme Governor George T. Kisciras. He is also survived by his son, Ted Kisciras.

Brother Kisciras was a charter member of the Cowboy chapter and its first president, and later became governor of his district. He was well-known throughout Ahepa's western domain for his pioneering Ahepa endeavors and his intense work for the Order.



Arthur Lalos

### Lalos Succeeds Leber as Sons' Secretary

Arthur H. Lalos of Worcester, Mass., succeeded George J. Leber as Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, on April 6th, on which date Executive Secretary Leber resigned his position to assume active duty in the U. S. Navy with the commission of Ensign in the Naval Reserve.

Ensign Leber is stationed in Washington at present and he will continue with his duties as Managing Editor of *The Ahepan*.

Brother Lalos is the incumbent District Governor of District Eight of the Ahepa, as well as District Advisor of the Sons of Pericles. He is a graduate of Springfield College and his training in social work makes him an excellent choice for his new position.

Brother Leber is a member of the Air Capital Chapter of the Ahepa, in Wichita, Kansas, and he has been Executive Secretary of the Junior Order since September, 1937. He is a graduate of the University of Wichita (1937), and served as editor-in-chief of the university publication. He was assigned the duties of Managing Editor of *The Ahepan* in September, 1941. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Pappas in March, 1940.

Former District Governor John Harritos of Cincinnati, Ohio, now a private in the U. S. Army, requests that his fellow Ahepans and friends communicate with him and he promises to answer all letters received.

His address: Private John Harritos, Antitank Co., 147th Infantry, A. P. O. 37 1/2 Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

With District Governor George Papanicolas officiating the Wilmington, Delaware, Chapter No. 95 publicly installed its officers for 1942.

Those who were installed are: Eleftherios Lazopoulos, President; George Gouvas, Vice-President; John Govatos, Secretary; Peter G. Laskaris, Treasurer; and Governors: Stephen Exar, Chas. B. Taralinos, Nestor Provatas, Alexander Laskaris and Gregory Kraemidas.

The installation ceremony was featured by the recitation of a poem dedicated to the Ahepa by Mrs. Iphigenia Philiades, the recitation of "Matrosos" by Bro. K. Phitiades, the singing of "Yero Demos" by Dist. Governor Papanicolas and a medley of popular songs by Miss Katherine Giannopoulos. Speakers besides the District Governor were President Lazopoulos, Secretary John Govatos, past Supreme Treasurer and Bro. Soterios Nicholas of Washington, D. C., past Supreme Counselor.

After the program the visitors were lavishly entertained by Bro. John Govatos and James Laskaris of Newark, N. J.

*Lincoln, Nebr.*—Election of officers of Lincoln Chapter No. 166 of this city was held on March 9, 1942. Paul Fotopoulos, District Governor of District 15, installed the newly-elected officers of the chapter on March 19th. The officers installed are: P. H. Kosmos, president; Spiros Karavas, vice-president; A. C. Christopoulos, secretary; A. C. Puloopoulos, treasurer; Board of Governors—A. A. Andros, chairman; John Christakes, Alex Birbilis, Chris Andreas, Chris Krembinis.

*Cambridge, Mass.*—Dilboy Chapter No. 26 of the Sons of Pericles of this city held an Ahepa and Sons Day in conjunction with their Ahepa chapter on March 8, 1942. Among dignitaries present were Arthur Lalos, District Advisor and Ahepa District Governor, and Peter Caragianis, District Advisor of District Seven.

The new degree team of the Dilboy Chapter presented a mass initiation before a crowd of visiting Sons present for the occasion. A speaking program was held in the evening, followed by entertainment and refreshments.

The chapter also reports that a debate was held at the Ahepa Home in Cambridge, in which Sons participated. Subject of the debate was: Resolved: That General MacArthur should leave the Philippines." (Announcement was issued the same day that General MacArthur had left the islands. The affirmative won.)

Peter Smerlas and Charles Smerlas, members of the Cambridge Chapter and also members of the Rindge Technical High School basketball team, played in the recent Tech Tourney which decided the championship of eastern Massachusetts, won by the Rindge team. Peter Smerlas was named to the All-Massachusetts basketball team, and later given Honorable Mention on the All New England team.

*Philadelphia, Pa.*—The new president of Herculean-Spartan Chapter of the Ahepa of this city is Brother E. Giros, who last held this office in 1930. Other officers of the chapter are: Dr. Arise A. Carponis, vice-president; George Thomas, treasurer; Thomas Detskas, secretary; George Laskaris, recording secretary; James Thomas, warden; Thomas Caslol, captain of the guards; Board of Governors—Nicholas Tourous, Peter Carras, Michael Karomblis, Paul George, James Joannides.

Dr. Carponis, vice-president, holds the distinction of possessing both primary and secondary Civil Aeronautics certificates. The chapter administration announces that it has planned a full program for the coming months, and warns Headquarters that its record will be one of the best in the fraternity this year.

**Buying U. S. Defense Bonds Assures Victory for America and Freedom for Greece. Buy, NOW . . . Buy all that you can, as often as possible.**

# The Panama Canal

By CAPT. N. MANOLIS

The Isthmus of Panama, commonly known as the Panama Canal Zone, was undertaken by American Construction in 1904. This Territorial Belt which is maintained by the U. S. extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and measures, channel to channel, 43-84 Nautical Miles, or 50.4 Statute miles; its width stretches 5 miles on each side of its center line of the Waterways passage; comprises 554 square miles and is inhabited by 30,000 persons.

The Hellenic name is deservingly represented by a few distinguished pioneer pilots, who passed the first ships through at the opening of the Canal, one whose name is Ioanis Kostantinou. He made a career for himself and left a name to Hellenic seafaring traditions. Before his death he built and donated a miniature square-rig ship to the Colon Harbor Master's office, which will remain there as a symbol of a real Master Sailor.

The Canal Zone is administered by Military Government which is also responsible for its maintenance. There are about 12,000 troops permanently at hand, part of them maintaining regular guard watches all along the Locks and other stations, and about 65 civilians, well-trained pilots divided into two groups. The Atlantic and Pacific clear the traffic of all passing ships. There is a harbor office on each side, on the Atlantic at Cristobal and on the Pacific at Balboa. The Harbor Masters are appointees of the Naval Officers with rank of Commanders.

The entire Canal consists of Lake, Cut, and Locks. The Gatun Lake covers 164 square miles. This Lake is an elevated bay of 85 to 87 feet above the sea level and locked on each side of the ocean, on the Atlantic side, the Gatun Dam and locks; and on the Pacific, Pedro Miguel Locks and Dams. Ships bound through the canal from the Atlantic to Pacific, will first enter a dredged channel for 5.8 miles. This brings them

into Gatun Locks. They will then be lifted in three successive locks to a height of 85 feet. As the ship gets in the entrance of the locks, electric locomotives (or mules as they are called) will be attached. Their heavy towing cables on each side of the ship pull and steady her from one lock to another as per Pilot's direction. The locomotives run on a geared rail, and spiked rollers that fit into grooves, which have substantial concrete rails to stand the weight.

When the vessel is elevated to the Lake she steams on her own power full speed for about 20½ miles in various courses. Due to the fact that the Lake is outlined very irregularly, on the passage one sees many small islands, heavily covered with tropical bushes and trees, until you reach the entrance of the Gaillard Cut. This solid rock cut was named after the Engineer in charge of this excavation, who removed approximately 146 million cubic feet of rock and earth. There is a Bronze Plaque on the side of the hill bearing his name, and it is very distinctly seen from the ship deck. The length of this excavated canal is about 7½ miles and the width varying from 300 feet to 1,000 feet. Arriving upon this narrow cut the ship's speed is reduced to very slow until it reaches the Pedro Miguel Lock. Pedro Miguel lock lowers the ship about 30 feet to Miraflores Lake. This is a small artificial lake of about 2 square miles. Then she steams through Miraflores Locks where she is lowered again by two other successive chambers about 28½ feet each. This brings the ship to the Sea level channel of the Pacific side; then she steams for about 8 miles of a dredged deep sea channel into Pacific Ocean deep waters. The total time occupied in passing through from the Atlantic to the Pacific is about 6 to 8 hours.

The Gatun Dam or artificial lake is created by impounding the waters of the Chagres River. The supply of water by the river maintains fully the escape of the water from each Lock every time a ship is elevated or lowered. Approximately 400,000 tons of water are used daily throughout the year. Beside that, the Spillway Dam discharges 154 cubic feet per second. This drives the Hydro-Electric plant which produces enough power to work all the machinery of the entire canal; runs the Panama Railroad from the Atlantic port, Cristobal, to Balboa, Pacific port; and gives light to the whole Canal Zone.

## MARCH 25, 1821

(Continued from page 12)

his deep admiration for Lord Byron, Howe caught the flame of his idol's attachment to Hellas, and remained for the rest of his life Greece's champion in America.

Howe was appointed as surgeon-in-chief of the Greek fleet, under the leadership of Mavrokordatos. At the time, three other Americans, volunteers in the Greek armies, were already in Greece. Of these, George Jarvis was rewarded with rank in the armies, but he became a victim of fever in 1823, dying in Greece. Colonel Jonathan P. Miller of Vermont, was in Greece from 1824 to 1826, returned to America, only to return to Greece in 1827, to fight for the Greek patriots. Estwick Evans was another American who served in Greece.

**I**N 1823, Howe returned to America and immediately embarked on a speaking campaign, raising funds for Greece. He wrote for the press and used every possible means to secure the wholehearted support of the American people behind Hellas. He stayed for a few months, then returned to Greece where he remained until late 1830.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities created Greek Relief Funds, and contributions poured in. The money raised was used to buy supplies which were sent to the starving, ill-clothed, ill-equipped army and people of Greece. Instances of specific contributions are: the undergraduate students of Yale University gave \$500; the Theological School at Andover College in Massachusetts collected money for the Fund, as did Columbia University students in New York. Young people's groups in Carlisle, Pa., and Albany, N. Y., gathered money. Two churches in Boston gave \$300 each. On January 8, 1824, a large ball was held in New York City for which tickets sold for \$5.00 each. Over 2,000 persons attended the affair, netting \$10,000 for Greece. By the end of April, 1824, New York City philhellenes had contributed over \$32,000.

Influential American families adopted Greek orphans brought from Greece, and many of these attained high rank in American political and professional life.

Years after the independence of Greece was established, Dr. Howe, then aged, went to Greece in 1867 to distribute \$37,000 in supplies for the Cretans collected in Boston and New York.

**B**RINGING our story up to date we jump suddenly to the fall of 1940, when American citizens of Greek descent were electrified into action with the news that Greece was being attacked. America responded generously with contributions for the fighting Greeks, whose contribution and display of fighting courage to the world was worth more in morale and encouragement than the wealth of all lands. At a time when everyone saw imaginary shadows of defeat everywhere, when the Axis machine seemed immovable and unconquerable, Greece fought through long months of horror and tragedy, knowing that ultimate defeat was a likely outcome. Yet, knowing her fate and the even more terrible suffering that would follow, Greece threw all of her reserves, all of her life and energy into the struggle, fighting for an ideal that she has held high for centuries—self-determination.

All the world loves a fighter—especially one who minds his own affairs and shows his determination and resolution when the chips are down.

The Greeks of today have written annals into history that fame has already accepted. The modern Greek has by his very acts and achievements overshadowed his renowned ancestors.

The modern Greek has turned the tables—he no longer has to hang onto the coattails of Socrates, Aristotle, and Pericles. He has stepped out for himself, in grand and glorious fashion. He has made the grade.

—G. J. L.

# The Resurrection

By John Chrysostom

(From the manuscript, *The Teachings of the Greek Orthodox Church*)

THE teachings of Jesus Christ won the admiration and devotion of the majority of the people; however, He was also hated bitterly and enviously by a corrupt minority who saw their control and evil power being taken from them. In 33 A.D., His enemies succeeded in having Christ crucified. (Pontius Pilate was the governor of Judaea, and Tiberius the emperor of Rome.) After His death Christ was buried by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea.

The fourth article of the Creed or Orthodox Symbol of Faith summarizes the death of Christ with these words: "And (He) was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, He suffered and was buried."

Our Lord died on Friday. He lay in the tomb the remainder of that day, and Saturday, and on Sunday He arose from the dead—His Resurrection.

"And the third day He rose again, according to the Scriptures."

AFTER Christ was taken from the Cross and buried in the tomb, the Jews requested that the tomb be sealed, and that soldiers be placed about it to watch, which was done. On the morning of the Resurrection, an earthquake shook the land and an Angel appeared before the soldiers, rolling away the stone which sealed the Sepulchre. During that day, Christ appeared before many: the women who brought spices, before Peter, before the two disciples going to Emmaus, and to the Apostles. During the forty days that followed He was often with the Apostles, teaching them of the Kingdom of God. (Acts 1:3) And at one occasion He appeared before five hundred believers. (Corinthians 16:6)

"According to the Scriptures" which appears in the Fifth Article of the Creed or Symbol of Faith, has reference to the Old

Testament, which prophesied the Resurrection of Christ. (Acts 2:27)

On the fortieth day after His Resurrection, in the presence of His Disciples, Christ ascended into Heaven. (Eph. 4:10; Heb. 8:1) His Ascension is celebrated by the Church forty days after Easter during the Feast of the Ascension.

The death of Christ and His Resurrection is symbolized in the Greek Orthodox Baptism, in which the baptized infant is immersed thrice in the baptismal water even as Christ lay entombed for three days following His Crucifixion. And as Christ emerged from His entombment to be Resurrected, so also does the baptized one emerge from the water as a new personality, without sin, absolved of the original sin.

AT THE time of Christ's Ascension, the Disciples were informed by Angels that He will once again descend to earth: "And while they were looking steadfastly into Heaven as He went, behold two men stood by them in white apparel; who also said . . . this Jesus Who was received up from you into Heaven shall so come in like manner as ye beheld Him going into Heaven." (Acts 1:10-11) Christ spoke of his coming: "Marvel not at this; for the hour cometh in which all that are in the tomb shall hear His voice and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment." (John 5:28-29)

On His second coming on earth He will appear "in His glory and with all the angels with Him" to judge the life of every man, "the Lord shall come, Who will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts; and then shall each man have his praise from God." (1 Cor. 4:5)

## Soldier's Hardships

"OF travail might I tell, bleak bivouac,  
Of iron-bound coasts, hard-lying, groans on  
groans—  
Who know how many?—though the straitened days,  
Then came new ills on land to vex us more;  
Hard by our foes' walls through the nights we lay;  
And dews from heaven, and reek of marshy mead  
Down drizzled, clammy-cleaving, rotting vest,  
And making man's hair like a wild beast's fell,  
But O to tell of winters that slew birds,  
By snows of Ida made intolerable,  
Of heats when on his midnight couch the sea  
Unrippled sank and slept, and no breath stirred."

—Aeschylus: "Agamemnon"

## Spring

"Here is one of God's miracles soon to unfold,

Thus for ten cents an ounce is Divinity sold!"

—The Package of Seeds.

EDGAR ALBERT GUEST.



## WAR NEEDS MONEY!

It will cost money to defeat our enemy aggressors. Your government calls on you to help now.

Buy Defense Bonds or Stamps today. Make every pay day Bond Day by participating in the Payroll Savings Plan.

Bonds cost \$18.75 and up. Stamps are 10¢, 25¢ and up.

The help of every individual is needed.

Do your part by buying your share every pay day.

## Who Has Dared?

WHO has dared, Father Zeus! Gods of Heaven! to make a truce?  
Who has pledged faith with those who are evermore our foes?  
Upon whom war I make for my ruined vineyard's sake;  
And I ne'er from the strife will give o'er,  
No, and I ne'er will forbear, till I pierce them in return.  
Like a reed, sharply barbed, dagger-pointed, and they learn  
Not to tread down my vines any more."

—Aristophanes: "Acharnians"

## Patriotism

"I WOULD have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of Athens till you become filled with the love of her; and when you are impressed by the spectacle of her glory, reflect that this empire she owes to men with the fighter's daring, the wise man's understanding of his duty, and the good man's self-discipline in its performance—to men who if they failed in any ordeal disdained to deprive the city of their services, but sacrificed their lives as the best offerings in her behalf."—Pericles.



A READER, who asked that we withhold her name, is far-sighted enough to think in terms of reconstruction after the end of this war, if and when that end comes. She states that Greece, as well as other nations of Europe, will need a vast replenishment of animal livestock, as well as grain seeds, when peace comes, else reconstruction will be a dismal process. She suggests that college students of Greek descent in America be prepared in animal husbandry, horticulture, canning methods, health, home nursing, first aid, dietetics, home economics, and when peace comes that they be sent to Greece, to help that country when aid will be a life and death matter.

We think this letter is heartening. It shows a far-sighted thoughtfulness for the future.

PETER NICHOLAS, 1068 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., has written us an impassioned letter protesting the treatment being given Greece today. "I for one cannot allow my dear parents, my brothers and sisters, to be blotted from memory, without desperately asking that others, like myself, try to find some ways and means of saving those loved ones from starvation." He asks that requests be made to the various religious heads of the world, to all governments, free and enemy, to all charitable organizations and international groups, to find channels through which food can be sent to Greece.

### "Interesting"

"As president of the Greek American Young People's Association I wish to congratulate you for the splendid work you are putting forth for THE AHEPAN Magazine. There are at least 17 members in our society from the ages of 14 years and over who have the opportunity of reading the magazine. There are so many interesting and very enjoyable articles in it that we never tire of reading it. We enjoy THE AHEPAN so much that all we can say is Thank You, we appreciate your efforts."

(MISS) FAYE SAKELLARIOU,  
Dallas, Texas.

### Nobody Knows—But Mother

Nobody knows of the work it makes  
To keep the home together,  
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,  
Nobody knows—but mother.  
Nobody knows of the sleepless care  
Bestowed on baby brother;  
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,  
Nobody—only mother,  
Nobody kneels at the throne above  
To thank the Heavenly Father  
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love,  
Nobody can—but mother.

—The Fireside.

We have noted that two governments, the Swedish and the English, have received clearance for sending food and medical supplies to Greece and that ships are on their way now with help. How far this help will go, and how it will be distributed by the invader, we cannot hazard even a guess. We can only hope. An American ship is also on its way to Greece with supplies. But real aid and help for Greece must wait for Victory.

### "Interesting Publication"

"Thank you for sending along the current issue of THE AHEPAN, and with this opportunity may I tell you how very pleased I was when I first saw the new format. At last THE AHEPAN is an interesting publication befitting the Order of Ahepa, and not a mere journal of voluminous personal items. Nice work—keep it up!"

THOS. P. PALEDIS,  
No. 25, New York City, Scott Field, Ill.

### "TREMENDOUS EXHILARATION"

"Thank you warmly for your generous (far too generous) review of 'Mission to Moscow' published in THE AHEPAN. I value it the more because of the confidence which I have in your judgment and outlook.

"What a tremendous exhilaration you must have found in the magnificent manner in which your compatriots lived up to the finest

and most glorious Greek traditions in their defense against the dictators. It thrilled the world."

JOSEPH E. DAVIES,

### "Sense of Gratitude"

"Thank you for the courtesy copy of the January-February issue of THE AHEPAN. I was very impressed with the splendid way you used the material which we furnished to you.

"I am circulating the copy to our interested executives including the Chairman, and I know they also will feel the same sense of gratitude for this fine evidence of cooperation on the part of the Order of Ahepa."

G. STEWART BROWNS,  
National Director,  
Public Information Service,  
American Red Cross.

### "Thank You"

DEAR MR. NOMIKOS:

Mr. Field and I appreciate the letter of congratulations you sent to us on behalf of the Order of Ahepa. We shall strive to improve *The Chicago Sun* in every way and trust that, as we go on from day to day, your confidence in us will increase.

Will you be kind enough to express our appreciation to the members of the Order of Ahepa.

SILLIMAN EVANS,  
Publisher, *The Chicago Sun*.

## Washington

(Continued from page 13)

National Headquarters of the Ahepa has had a veritable barrage of feminine visitors—girls from Ahepa families from all over the country come to work in the government. And the masculine set is well-represented, also.

Washingtonians claim that this is not a boom town. That's probably true, because there seems to have never been a depression in the nation's capital. But the place is so darn crowded, like a vitamin-fed baby wearing last year's clothing, that walking downtown during any hour is as bad as riding a New York subway during rush hours. It's impossible to walk a safe course down F Street (Washington shopping and theater center) during the hours of 4 and 6, when government workers with money to burn dash for the stores.

Conservative estimates state that at least 5,000 more government workers every month will flow into the District for some time to come.

That's why Uncle Sam asks you to STAY OUT OF WASHINGTON.

—G. J. L.

## SKOURAS

(Continued from page 20)

then reputed to have been losing over a million dollars a year. Within twelve months this loss was transformed by the Skouras Brothers' management into a substantial profit. The National Theatres Amusement Company now operates a chain of nearly five hundred successful theatres. It is expected that his brother Charles will succeed him as president of this company. The younger brother, George, is president of the Skouras Theatres Corporation chain of New York and New Jersey.

Brother Skouras was initiated into the Ahepa as a charter member of the St. Louis, Mo., chapter. He has now transferred his membership to the Delphi Chapter in New York City.

Mr. Skouras is married and has five children—two sons, and three daughters. His eldest son, Spyros Skouras, Jr., is a freshman at Yale University, and his eldest daughter, Daphne, is a sophomore at Manhattanville College. The other children are attending preparatory schools. Mr. Skouras is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church. The family home is in Rye, N. Y.

With the organization of the Greek War Relief Association in November of 1940, Spyros Skouras was elected national President, and was unanimously reelected to this office in 1941.

## Business Topics

### Greek Features For Your Menu

Still looking for another fine dish to tempt your customer's appetites and swell your business volume? Here's an enticing way of preparing liver that will notch up your customers' respect for your cuisine to a new high! (And the housewife, with a husband who is hard to please, might also take note.)

#### LIVER WITH WINE SAUCE

**Ingredients:** One liver; four or five tablespoons Olive Oil; one glass of white wine; three or four tablespoons of tomato paste; two or three tablespoons of flour; one tablespoon of wine vinegar; one-half teaspoon of origanon; sprig parsley; salt, pepper, to taste; one cup fried bread crumbs.

First prepare the sauce. Then fry the liver and combine.

**Sauce:** Place olive oil in frying pan on slow fire, add flour and stir until of a light brown color. Slowly add wine, stirring constantly. Add one-half glass water, tomato paste, vinegar, salt and pepper, and cook about ten minutes.

Meantime cut up liver in one-inch cubes and shortly before serving fry in olive oil on brisk fire. (The liver should be fried two minutes.) Season liver in frying pan when half done. Combine with the sauce and serve with bread crumbs fried in olive oil.

## 600,000 Resturant Employees Will Help Red Cross in Mass Feeding During Emergencies

Washington, D. C.—Plans have been completed for the mobilization of more than 600,000 restaurant employees throughout the country to aid the American Red Cross in relief feeding in the vent of disasters or war emergencies, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced.

The resources and personnel of the National Restaurant Association, representing 175,000 restaurant proprietors in the United States, will be thrown directly behind the Red Cross canteen corps to meet any emergency mass feeding program which may arise, Chairman Davis declared.

By the terms of an agreement between the restaurant association and the Red Cross, the restaurant proprietors will turn their establishments into central feeding stations for mass feeding of civilians and refugees on a moment's notice should the emergency arise.

As a part of the agreement, restaurant employers asserted their willingness for all employees of association members to be given an opportunity for training in first aid by Red Cross instructors, thus providing a huge new reservoir of emergency workers.

In addition, officials of the Red Cross Disaster Relief Service will arrange for classes

conducted by Red Cross leaders to study the problems of mass feeding.

"When fully trained these employees will be capable of working in close harmony with Red Cross canteen corps consisting of more than 7,000 volunteers," Chairman Davis said.

The plan is the fruition of detailed study of the emergency feeding needs of the nation by Red Cross officials and Sidney Hoedemaker, of Los Angeles, president of the association. Particular attention will be given to perfecting the plan in the communities of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where threats of enemy bombings are more immediate, officials said.

By the terms of the agreement the Red Cross will request the assistance of association members in disaster relief through the president of the association or his representatives. This assistance may include:

1. The utilization of restaurants as central feeding kitchens.
2. The provision of personnel for the preparation and serving of food on premises other than those of the National Restaurant Association members.
3. The provision of feeding equipment for use in mobile field kitchens.

### A Prayer for the Refugee

Let us give thanks, that in America, we still can gather our happy oppressed, and cruelly persecuted because of racial or religious differences, and who, but for an undying Faith in the Creator would have families together at our Festal Seasons, regardless of race or creed—and let us say a prayer of thanks to "Him" from whom all blessings flow—and not forget those less fortunate, who have been shamefully lost hope, and surrendered their God given Rights in despair—

For them let us pray—

We thank thee now, Dear God, for little things—  
That thou so freely give, the lark still sings,  
And flowers bloom, rain comes, and corn stalks grow  
The moon comes out at night—soft breezes blow—  
Stars never fail—and with the break of morn  
The sun-light blazes forth—yet hearts are torn—  
All things thou promised, we have had—Alas—  
The Earth you gave us, has become a tangled mass,  
We took the things thou sent, day after day  
Yet doubted laws, thou made to guide the way—  
That hungry mothers should not tuck a babe to bed  
Or men go begging on the earth, all underfed—  
God, give us strength, to pray, the light to see,  
That thou, who fed a throng at Galilee,  
And makest seeds to grow on barren land,  
Still holds the fate of all, within thy hand  
Nor asked oppression be the price to pay—  
Because we foolishly let Pilate lead the way—  
Make us remember God, before we start to doubt,  
However dark the Wilderness, there's some way out  
Make us have Faith, you'll send a Moses, as before  
We are Your children, all, though we are poor—  
Give us the courage and the strength to pray—  
There will be Peace and Plenty, and some day,  
Dictators who oppress us now will come to understand,  
Your Judgment lies between them and a Promised Land.

Arthur Edwin Davis in "National Layman."

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Managing Director

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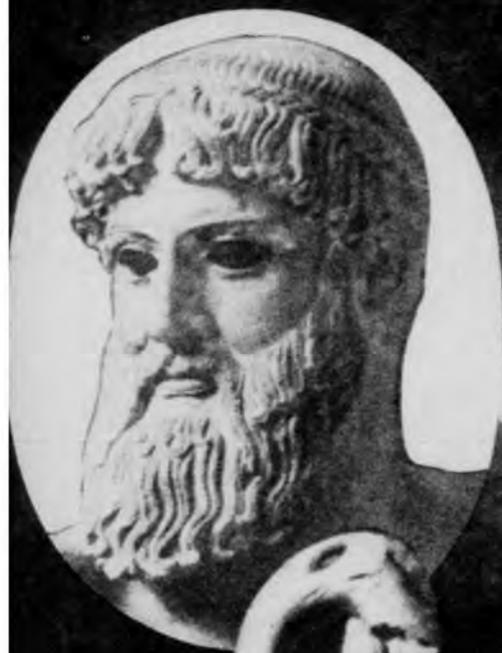
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*The* **AHEPAN**

May-June

1942



## In this Issue

We present a tribute to the Greek people by the Honorable Warren R. Austin, U. S. Senator from Vermont, and an active member of the Order of Ahepa.

Of particular interest to Ahepans is the story of the coming National Convention in Atlanta in August. Our Supreme President has given us an important message on the place of Ahepa in the war in which our country is now engaged. He also has a word about the convention.

The resolution on aid for Greece, passed recently by the Executive Committee of the American Legion, of which Brother I. A. Lougaris is a member, will be of much interest to our readers, since Mr. Lougaris and our Supreme President had so vital a part in securing its adoption.

We call attention of our members to the notice carried in this issue relative to future policy of distribution of the magazine. Future issues (as well as this issue) will be mailed only to those members not more than six months back in payment of their dues. Members who have not paid their dues for all of 1941 will not receive this magazine.



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MAY-JUNE

1942

# The Ahepan

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VAN A. NOMIKOS, *Editor-in-Chief*

*Editorial and Business Office*

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*Editorial Board*

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The war between the States comes to historic old Atlanta.

## The Nineteenth Annual Ahepa Convention

### Mother Lodge to Greet Delegates and Visitors to Atlanta Meeting

The most significant historical event of the Order of Ahepa is scheduled to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, August 16th to 22nd, and it is very interesting to report that Nick D. Chotas, first Supreme President and member of the Mother Lodge, has been chosen General Chairman of the convention committee. He is being assisted by George James Cotsakis, as vice chairman.

Under the able leadership of these two outstanding men, delegates and members from all over the country are looking forward with much anticipation to this memorable event, which is of great importance since it marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of Ahepa. It is especially fitting that this anniversary meeting should be held in Atlanta, which is the birthplace of the Order. This year's convention is of particular importance for many reasons, among them the fact that Ahepa, a free body of organized peoples of Hellenic descent, has undertaken the task of solving many trying problems and is finding ways and means to give all possible assistance to our motherland and to our own adopted country, now engaged in a war for the freedom of all people.

The Ahepan congratulates the convention committee on the fine work it has done in planning the coming celebration. The Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, the South's Supreme, is located in a four-acre park just beyond the shadows of Atlanta's skyscrapers and only a few blocks distant from the center of the city. The annual banquet, which is a highlight of the convention, will be held in the famous Biltmore Gardens, in a picturesque setting under the stars. Nick Pefinis, chairman of the entertainment committee, tells us he has worked out a very fine program for delegates and visitors, among whom will be Maids, Sons and Daughters of our Order, coming from all parts of the United States and Canada. He has planned a program litful of excitement and interest.

Brother Chotas is visiting all of the southern chapters in the interest of the national convention, because the members of the Atlanta Chapter are anxious that all the southern cities participate in making this convention one of the greatest in our history. They want to show us the real meaning of southern hospitality. Brother Chotas reports that he has received enthusiastic cooperation from the

various cities and chapters he has visited, and that they will join us in the convention, aware of the task that confronts us in our effort to assist our nation in the war effort.

Knowing that many people have a wrong opinion of the climate of Atlanta, we have gathered some facts that will be of interest to those planning to attend the convention. The city has an altitude of 1,050 feet, which is the highest of any city its size or even larger, east of the Mississippi River. The mean annual temperature is 61 degrees and there are no extremes of heat or cold. Few people realize that Atlanta is only a little south of the halfway mark between New York and Miami. So nearly is Atlanta on the watershed, that streams west of the city flow into the Gulf of Mexico and those to the east flow into the Atlantic Ocean. Atlanta is 103 years old and has a population of 430,600 people.

The Executive Committee for the convention was organized last November and since that time has maintained offices in the Biltmore Hotel. Regular meetings, with full attendance, have been held, and as a result the Atlanta Ahepans are ready to give us a bril-



**Chairman Nick D. Chotas**

liant and long-to-be-remembered week. Brothers C. H. Pool and Nick Johnson have been working as secretary and treasurer of the committee, along with Brothers Chotas and Cotsakis.

The Daughters of Penelope, under the leadership of Miss Helen Economy and the Parthenon Sorority, have promised a list of surprise events for the entertainment of the fair sex. The convention committee has asked us to tell parents to be sure and bring the kiddies as

arrangements have been made for the care of the children on the playgrounds of the Biltmore Hotel, where real Southern Mammies have been engaged to offer supervised play. This will enable young mothers to enjoy a carefree week with no worry about their small ones, who will be having just as much fun as the grown-ups.

Another interesting feature of convention week will be the old fashioned Barbaree, to be held at famous Lakewood Park, where real smoked Bar B Q will be served.

Divine services will be held at one of the most beautiful Greek Churches in the south, where visitors will attend a special service, when other guests will include officials of the State, County and City. The service will be conducted by our beloved Dr. Panos Con-



**Vice Chairman George James Cotsakis**



stantinides, 1st Supreme Chaplain of Ahepa. Members of the Mother Lodge and the Supreme Lodge will attend in a body. All who are planning to attend the convention are especially urged to be present at the Church service, as the Board of Directors of the Greek Orthodox Church are working fervently with the committee and they are arranging a reception immediately after the service.

The next issue of the AHEPAN will include a full and detailed report of the convention program, together with special entertainment features. Be sure to look for it.



**A Bird's Eye View of the Convention City**

## THE PLIGHT OF GREECE UNDER NAZI AND FASCIST DOMINATION

Gallant Greece, devastated and left destitute by the Nazis, for one year has been suffering the blackest misery and the most bitter sorrow.

Systematic Nazi pillaging has left in its wake a martyred nation doomed to horror and tragic savagery.

Authenticated reports on conditions in Greece during the past twelve months tell a ghastly story, challenging even the most gruesome imagination.

It is a story of people falling dead of hunger on the sidewalks. Of trucks and garbage carts carrying heaps of corpses to cemeteries. Of children searching the garbage heaps, spurned by the dogs and rats, looking for something to eat. Of cold nights when homeless old men, women and children huddle on the door sills of houses and the recesses of buildings—there to have their last dreams. Of winter days when the official registers in the Athens-Piraeus section counted 1,000 known dead.

But that does not include the uncounted, unknown dead. It does not include those who depart for Hades without a passport—those dead carried to the cemeteries in wheelbarrows, without coffins, without funeral processions, and left at the cemetery entrances. For to secure a burial permit, the bread ration card must be turned in; and those left behind prefer the bread card to the burial permit.

Germany's grave responsibility both for the conditions existing in Greece and for remedying them is stressed in the reports.

Under every rule of international law and humanity it is the responsibility of occupying powers to feed the peoples over whom they extend their control. Far from feeding Greece, the Nazis carried out organized looting which deprived the small nation of what meager supplies it had.

When relief is sent to Greece from anti-Axis countries, the German and Italian occupation officials endeavor by every means possible to take the full credit for themselves, in an effort to build support for the Axis.

Greece was ever a poor country. Its sources of production were never sufficient to feed the Greek people. Since last April all imports from abroad have ceased and that especially at a time when all reserves were lost. At any other time, the stoppage of foodstuffs from abroad would merely mean the lack or diminishment of certain articles. Today it means famine because:

1. The parts of Greece which gave the greatest yield—eastern Macedonia and western Thrace—are under Bulgarian occupation and German supervision. These lands which constituted Greece's granaries are now producing for the German armies and the German population at home.

2. Stock used in farming was slaughtered to feed the occupying troops.

3. Huge stocks of wheat seed were seized by the Nazis and shipped to Germany.

4. Priorities imposed by the German troops on the milk yield draws all available milk for the occupation armies.

5. Requisitioning by Nazis of all native

products, such as raisins, olive oil, tobacco for export to Germany or for consumption of occupation troops.

When the German troops march through the cities and villages of Greece they see the bare grocery stores, meat markets and fish markets. Their only contents are empty shelves, empty boxes, empty bottles.

Meat and olive oil, of very bad quality, milk that abundant water makes transparent, legumes and vegetables—these may be obtained only from the so-called "black" secret market at prices twenty and thirty times those of May, 1941. Olive oil, one of the main Greek products, went up twenty-five times. The prices of some vegetables rose fifty times above normal level.

Bread, the basic food of the Greek people, is now just a mixture of unknown ingredients, which contains not one grain of wheat. Since May 7, 1941, the daily ration of bread per person was reduced steadily until in November the distribution was stopped completely. It was resumed in mid-December, but stopped completely again in February.

Clothing, shoes, medicines and other basic commercial goods are unavailable even to the wealthy.

Lack of food and lack of medicines places public health in a condition which arouses serious fears. Cases of pestilent diseases have already been discovered. Public and personal cleanliness are almost given up. Garbage from houses and shops accumulates in the streets. The wind blows it about and the dogs and starving people search it to find something to eat. Hot weather this summer will favor the spread of infections and epidemics.

The myth that is the official German Ra-

tioning System for the occupied nations of Europe reaches its full embodiment in Greece. The word "rationing" cannot be used in the case of Greece. There is now in Greece no food to be rationed except for the enemy.

It is typical of the savage, calculating Nazis that the official German Rationing System is at its worst in Greece. Having thoroughly stripped the nation of everything they wanted and everything they could carry away, the Germans now have little to gain by keeping the population calm and contented. This compares with the case of certain other occupied areas, where vital war industries are located, and where excessive malnutrition could easily cripple the German war program.

On February 20, 1942, a German announcer proclaimed over the radio that "Europe's normal harvest can supply all her needs. Hence, the starvation of Europe is quite impossible."

But the peoples of the occupied countries of Europe—Greece, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, know how completely and thoroughly possible starvation is. They have seen the slow tranquil steps of death by starvation, which subjects man to a martyrdom that lasts for days and months. They have followed the various stages of this martyrdom on the faces of the people in the streets. They have seen people become like skeletons. They have noticed the gradual weakening of the physical and mental forces of the people.

On the faces of the Greek people the endless nights of hunger and pain have printed their frightful, ineradicable traces. And the suppliant glances of these famished people who are slowly dying not only imply a request and a complaint, but also a protest and a threat.



German armored units advancing in the Mt. Olympus area over destroyed roads and in face of brave resistance.

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## Message of the Supreme President

This is the twentieth year since the founding of the Order. Applying the rule affecting individuals, this year marks the coming of age of the Ahepa. Consonant to the spirit of the occasion, the Ahepa, together with the auxiliary organizations, had planned to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner.

The Ahepa is a part—a cell—if you please, in the democratic organism which is known as the United States of America. Our democracy wages a life struggle against the enemies of civilization. Our lands and possessions have been attacked; our ships have been sunk, and thousands of our brethren have lost their lives. The war which appeared to be far and remote has been brought right into our homes.

Our Government, conscious of its responsibility, has called upon all citizens to do all in their power to promote the war effort. Thus, the sale of War Bonds has been intensified; rationing has been established in connection with rubber and sugar and now, on the consumption of gasoline. Responsible Government officials have urged that all travel be restricted so that the movement of troops and freight, necessary to the war effort, be facilitated.

Were there a provision in our constitution enabling us to postpone the District and National conventions, your Supreme President would not have hesitated to follow the example of the American Legion which cancelled this year's convention. Unfortunately, the writers of our constitution had never envisioned such an emergency. In order to comply with our constitution, we must hold both District and National conventions.

Mindful of the conditions and circumstances under which we live and the appeals of our Government officials, all districts are urged to curtail their conventions to one day, if possible; eliminate all or as much as possible of the social activities connected with district conventions and get down to uninterrupted work as speedily and expeditiously as possible. In going to and from the convention city, the delegates should use the railroad or other public transportation services so as to preserve rubber and gasoline.

The National Convention, which is scheduled to be held in Atlanta, Ga., the city of the birth of the Ahepa, will take place this year August 17 to 22, inclusive, as scheduled. The program of the convention, however, will be stream-lined and reduced considerably in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. I feel that all chapter officers and delegates will cooperate in this patriotic endeavor. Ahepa, must in this, as well as in every other field, set the example.

Supreme President.



## THE NEW ARCHDIOCESE

On February 27th last the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America acquired for its home a magnificent structure on fashionable 79th Street, a few doors east of Fifth Avenue, in New York.

This property consists of a six-story and basement building with an elevator and was for some time the town residence of the late multi-millionaire Sumner Ballard, President of the International Insurance Company. It cost \$400,000 to build and over \$180,000 was spent on its furnishings. Its present assessed valuation for tax purposes amounts to \$235,000.

Mr. Ballard died a few months ago and this structure was sold to the Archdiocese with all its furnishings by the Bank of New York, as Executor of his estate.

This building is near the Metropolitan Museum of Art and in a block which contains the fashionable residences of Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Ogden Phipps, Augustus V. H. Stuyvesant, Winthrop Aldrich, Mrs. John D. Ryan and Stanley G. Mortimer.

The photographs on this page give some indication of the expensive furnishings in our Archdiocese. Among its features is a sixty foot reception room on the street floor. The woodwork in this room alone cost \$50,000. On the second floor there is a richly decorated salon with priceless rugs and tapestries. The library and dining room are also on this floor. On the top floor, there is a marble ballroom fifty feet in length, a conservatory and a magnificent study for the Archbishop.

This property, though in excellent condition, was bought for only a small percentage of its cost. Its purchase was made possible by a group of public spirited New Yorkers, headed by S. Gregory Taylor, John Vassilaros, Stephen Stephanides, Nicholas Kontos, Athanasios Kontos and John Caracostas.

The entire Greek American population can justly feel very proud of this new acquisition for its Archdiocese. It is conclusive evidence that our people have come of age and are obtaining for themselves and their posterity their rightful and merited place in American communal life.



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### New Director

**Dr. Homer W. Davis, new Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Association.**

### SCENES AROUND THE NEW ARCHDIOCESE

**Left, Top:** The reception room on the street floor is sixty feet long.

**Center:** The Archbishop's study on the sixth floor is a beautiful room, planned for quiet study and meditation.

**Bottom:** This small reception room on the street floor is notable for the priceless tapestries which line its walls.

**Below:** Another reception room, this on the second floor has equally marvelous tapestries and a Persian rug of exquisite beauty.

# Homer Davis New War Relief Director

The Greek War Relief Association recently announced that Dr. Homer W. Davis, President-on-Leave of Athens College in Greece, had accepted the post of Executive Director of the Association.

One of the organizers of Athens College, and its President since 1930, Dr. Davis was a member of the Administration Committee of the Greek War Relief Association in Greece prior to the occupation of the country by the Axis. From his long experience with the Greek people and by virtue of his first-hand knowledge of conditions in the country now and the needs of the starving people, he is ideally suited to direct the important work of the Association—which is to save Greece and the Greek people by feeding them.

Dr. Davis comes to the Greek War Relief Association from the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, where he served from September to December, 1941, as a member of the staff; and from December, 1941, to April, 1942, as Chief, Industrial Licensing Division, Office of Export Control.

Dr. Davis' long experience in Greece and the Near East extends over a period of more than twenty years. In 1920, he became an instructor in English at Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. He was later Associate Professor, English and History, at Constantinople College for Women, and Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Greece.

In 1925, he helped to organize Athens College in Greece. After serving as Head of the English Department and Principal of the College, until 1930, Dr. Davis assumed the Presidency and continued in that capacity until 1941.

During that period, the College grew from a small institution with fifteen students and a faculty of twelve, to an important school of learning with an enrollment of 450 students—all boys—and a faculty of forty-five. About 200 students had been graduated.

On October 28, 1941, when Greece was suddenly invaded by Italy, the buildings of Athens College were transformed into a hospital.

From December, 1940, until July, 1941, Dr. Davis was a member and later Treasurer of the Administrative Committee of the Greek War Relief Administration in Greece. From April to July, 1941, he was Supervising Director of the American Express Company at Athens and Piraeus, Greece.

Dr. Davis was educated at Hamilton College and the University of California. During World I, he served as an Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. Army.

Associated with Dr. Davis in his work for the Greek War Relief Association, will be his wife, the former Marjorie Cook. Mrs. Davis

was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and educated at Mt. Holyoke College and Brown University.

Commenting on Dr. Davis' acceptance of the post with the Greek War Relief Association, Spyros P. Skouras, President of the Association, said:

"We are extremely fortunate in having Dr. Davis join forces with us officially. He has been with us in spirit and heart and in person ever since the dark day Greece was invaded. For he actually served with our Association in Greece during those first months of the invasion when it was important for us to have tried and true friends of Greece to administer the funds we rushed to the country.

"Certainly Dr. Davis knows Greece and the Greek people as few others in this country do—and certainly, too, he is known and respected by the Greek people—for whose benefit he has already given so many years of his life.

"That Mrs. Davis should be with him in this noble cause, seems eminently right—since she has stood side by side with him already, working for Greece."

Dr. Davis' special report on the activity of the Association's Administrative Committee in Greece formed a dramatic section of the Association's Annual Report issued last winter. In it, he recounted the sufferings of the Greek people and the special efforts that were being made to relieve them. He described in detail, bombing raids on defenseless cities, distribution of milk and soup through special kitchens, the supplying of wheelchairs and hospital and medical equipment and supplies to the wounded—civilians as well as soldiers.

Said Dr. Davis recently at the Association headquarters, 730 Fifth Avenue:

"Naturally, I am happy to be working once more directly in the interests of the brave people of Greece.

"I have seen the horror and suffering there. Seen how gallantly the people resisted aggression, until they were simply snowed under by superior numbers. And I have seen, too, how heroically they have continued to resist in spirit—how they refuse to be broken, even though literally starved to death.

"But most important of all, I think—I have seen their faces light up with joy, have heard them actually bless the names of their friends in America, when food, clothing and shelter were given them.

"Now, that there is a means of sending food to Greece, we are faced with the very practical question, 'Will the Greek nation be allowed to die?'"

Dr. Davis said that plans for the Greek War Relief Association's continuing campaign would be announced soon.

Tux Andreas is delighted at the appointment of Dr. Davis as Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Association and extends to him its felicitations and best wishes for success in the arduous task he has undertaken.



## NEVADA'S NEXT GOVERNOR?

Pictured herewith is Brother Ioannis A. Lougaris, Past District Governor of the Order of Ahepa, who is a member of Reno (Nevada) Chapter, No. 231. Mr. Lougaris, while somewhat modest in admitting it, knows that a large number of his political friends have been booming him for the office of Governor of the State of Nevada, and his many friends through-



**Ioannis A. Lougaris**

out the country hope that it will not be long before they will be able to address him as "Governor."

Brother Lougaris, who was born in the town of Lithakia, in the Island of Zante, Greece, in 1894, came to the United States in 1909. He enlisted in the United States Army at Oakland, California, in December 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 39th Infantry, 4th Division, later participating in four major offensives in France. Upon his discharge from the Army he entered Law School and was admitted to practice before the Bar of Nevada in 1927 and the Bar of California in 1930. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Nevada Bar Association, the California Bar Association and the Washoe County (Nevada) Bar Association. He is also a member of the Reno Chamber of Commerce, in which city he has practiced law since his admission to the Bar.

Mr. Lougaris has been very active in veterans' circles, being a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans and the American Legion. The Legion has repeatedly honored him by electing him to the National Executive Committee for three terms. In his capacity as National Executive Committeeman from Nevada, he was one of the men instrumental in bringing to Reno a

## Democracy's United Front

Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian fighter for freedom lived long before his time, for he epitomized the blood offer of the united peoples of the world today as compared with the narrow-minded chauvinism and nationalistic hellowing of yesterday. Garibaldi fought with and for the oppressed people of Italy, France, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil. He fought wherever there was fighting for the freedom of the common man, and his descendants carried on his tradition by fighting twice in the battlefields of Greece in 1897 and 1912.

On June 2, 1942, a meeting was held at the U. S. Department of Interior Auditorium in Washington to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Garibaldi. Main speakers at this memorial meeting were Count Carlos Sforza, former Foreign Minister of Italy, the Honorable Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, Louis G. Antonini, Secretary of the American Labor Party, Max Ascoli, Chief, Italian Division, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Alan Canston, Chief, Foreign Language Division, Office of Facts and Figures and A. Simiński of the American Slav Congress.

At the request of the U. S. Government officials, the Supreme Vice President of the Order of Ahepa, George C. Vournas, represented the Americans of Hellenic origin on this program. The following speech which Brother Vournas made at the meeting has been translated for the foreign language press of the United States and has been sent by the Coordinator of Information Office by short wave to Europe and South America.

### Remarks of George C. Vournas

"I came here tonight to take part in this meeting for two reasons:

"First because I was born in Greece, as most of you were born in Italy, and I remember the days when the Italians and the Greeks addressed each other as 'Brothers.'

"Second, since I, like millions of others who came to the United States from abroad, answer today to the collective name of all races—American—I came to pay homage to the Italy that America and the entire world loves and adores, the Italy of Garibaldi, the Italy of Sforza.

"This war has taught us one thing—that this fight is not a war along Nationalistic lines nor is it a fight over real property. It is a death struggle over ideals and ideas. The enemies of Democratic ideals have organized a brutal force against civilization—the civilization of Greece, the civilization of Rome, the American civilization of today.

"We the fighters of Democracy are not against Italy and the Italians—not against the Italy of Garibaldi which we love—but against those who have enslaved Italy. Admirers of the liberty loving spirit of Garibaldi the world over are united, as one man, against Mussolini, the aggressor, the tyrant and enslaver of Italy. We are here tonight to pay homage to that Italian spirit which will be the spearhead of the Italian fight against the Italian tyrants, against Mussolini and his super master—Hitler. In this you have a right to rely on the unqualified support of all Greeks, Yugoslavs, Americans of Italian descent, Americans of Greek descent and all liberty loving people everywhere.

"Let us go on with the fight.  
"We are going to win."

veterans' hospital, the cornerstone of which was laid December 17, 1937.

Brother Lougaris is prominent in other fraternal groups, as well as Ahepa, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge in Reno. It was his interest, in conjunction with that of Supreme President Nomikos, which resulted in the recent passing of a resolution by the Executive Committee of the American Legion, favoring the sending of food and medical supplies to starving Greece. The story of this resolution is told elsewhere in this issue.

## TRIBUNE PRAISES AHEPA

*The Chicago Tribune*, whose circulation is the largest in the world, has recently published a very interesting article by Arthur Evans, dealing with the war efforts of the American Greeks in the city of Chicago. In discussing the various American-Greek groups, Mr. Evans devoted considerable of his article to the Order of Ahepa, saying "Ahepa, the largest Greek fraternal order, is one of the

most active in the city war effort. Its supreme president is Van A. Nomikos, 6228 South Halsted Street. This order used a name formed of the initials of its official name, which is American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. It is of national scope, with 750 chapters and an official family of 250,000. It has 342 chapters for males with 50,000 members in America. It has organized boys under 21 in the order of Sons of Pericles. A woman's auxiliary has 10,000 enrolled in the order of Daughters of Penelope and 8,000 girls in a junior order, Maids of Athens. Chicago is the powerhouse for this national organization. As President Nomikos says: 'Ahepa vibrates out of Chicago.'

"Ahepa members in Chicago have purchased more than \$1,000,000 in war bonds, while the total for the entire country aggregates \$12,000,000. Last month Ahepa held a dinner in Washington, D. C., and the address of President Nomikos was printed in the *Congressional Record*.

"Among the objects of the order are the promotion of loyalty to the United States, allegiance to its flag, support of the constitution and to instill in every member a 'due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship and the sacred duties attending thereto.'

Greece, as I remember the Greeks

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The Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, with President Roosevelt.

## A Memorable Occasion

April 25, 1941

While the German armies were battering at the gates of Athens last year, the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa was meeting at the White House with the President of the United States, and from that meeting came a message of hope and encouragement for the beleaguered people of Greece. President Roosevelt had invited the Supreme Lodge to visit him for a period of ten minutes, but despite his busy schedule, he kept the members of the Supreme Lodge for more than half an hour, discussing with them the plight of Greece and encouraging them to expect a happier day for the brave little country. In his conversation he expressed the firm belief that Greece will again be free and regain the territorial integrity which is her proud heritage.

Following the interview, the White House issued a formal statement through the Supreme Lodge, reiterating the promise that the people of Greece can rely on the Government and the people of the United States to support them in their valiant struggle. The message, which is as important today as it was a year ago, is printed herewith:

"The heroic struggle of the Hellenic people

to defend their liberties and their homes against the aggression of Germany after they had so signally defeated the Italian attempt at invasion has stirred the hearts and aroused the sympathy of the whole American people.

"During the Hellenic war of independence more than a century ago, our young Nation, prizing its own lately won independence, expressed its ardent sympathy for the Greeks and hoped for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved.

"Today, at a far more perilous period in the history of Hellas, we intend to give full effect to our settled policy of extending all available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression. Such aid has been and will continue to be extended to Greece.

"Whatever may be the temporary outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece and their government can count on the help and support of the Government and the people of the United States."

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Supreme Lodge will tender a dinner to his Majesty King George II of Greece and his Prime Minister, Mr. Emanuel Tsouderos, in New York City on the 20th of June.

The dinner will be given at the Hotel Astor and it will be attended by Ahepans from all of the Eastern States and dignitaries of the Government. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of all the Presidents of the Chapters of Greater New York, members of the Supreme Lodge and Past Supreme Presidents, under the Chairmanship of the Supreme President Van A. Nomikos. Particulars will appear in our next issue.

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# Greek Women Assist In Red Cross Work



Mrs. Pota Stathopoulos, left, and Mrs. Evangeline Charuhas, right, are shown with Mrs. Walter L. Garnett, who is in charge of the Red Cross Conservation Center in Washington, D. C. In this picture Mrs. Garnett is instructing them in the art of sorting trusser cuffs, banned by the War Production Board.



Little four-year-old Patricia Balanis, of Washington, D. C., is pictured with some of the great quantity of trusser cuffs received at Red Cross headquarters.

A large group of Washington's Greek women are engaged in Red Cross work in the nation's capital and when the Red Cross wool conservation center was recently opened by the District of Columbia chapter, a special unit of Red Cross volunteers consisting of Greek women was on hand to receive and sort the large quantity of "clips" received from Washington tailors and clothing stores. After sorting and grading, these clips are being sold and the funds thus raised will be used by Red Cross chapters to help finance their extensive program of service.

Wool conservation centers are being set up by Red Cross chapters in a number of large cities by suggestion of the War Production Board. Trusser cuffs and similar "clips" are being turned over to these centers by local merchants. They are sorted and graded, according to wool content, color and other factors and the material is sold to mills at prices ranging from 12 cents to 24 cents a pound. This wool is then used in a variety of manufactured articles such as blankets and clothing.

## Casualties

George J. Leber and Christ J. Petrow, both members of our Editorial Board, have joined the forces of Uncle Sam. . . . They have severed connections with *The Ahepan*, effective with this issue. We miss them.

## Sexton Opens Plant in Atlanta

John Sexton & Co., manufacturing wholesale grocers of Chicago, Brooklyn, and Dallas, opened in May a distributing plant, newly constructed at 697-739 West Whitehall Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, incorporating all the facilities to render a complete service to the hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, clubs, and camps in the southeast.

This well known company was founded in Chicago in 1883 by John Sexton, and upon his death in 1930 the management of the business passed into the hands of his three sons.

John Sexton & Co. controls a large portion of the merchandise it sells annually, through the importation of foods from all the producing countries in the world. It manufactures a vast assortment of preserves, jellies, mince meat, gelatin dessert powder, salad dressings, pickles and relishes in the Sexton Sunshine Kitchens.

The company is the foremost distributor in America of No. 10 canned foods and handles a complete variety in this popular sized container, adapted to the needs of all its patrons. Included in this line is the largest assortment offered, in No. 10 tins, of fruit and vegetable juices.

The company is an important distributor of paper goods. It offers an unusual selection of napkins, doilies, paper cups, and similar articles. Soaps, cleaners, detergents, too, form an important part of the Sexton line.

The streamlined operation which has been developed to furnish quality merchandise in suitable and economical containers for those who feed many people each day, provides for daily delivery service in the two largest American cities, and shipment of all orders within 24 hours of receipt.

According to Sherman J. Sexton, president of the company, the success of the company has been built on the good will of its many friends. He believes that the extension of its service into the Atlanta market will enable the company to give the same fast economical service in that area that the company is currently offering to the leading hotels, restaurants, and institutions in New York and Chicago.



THE AHEPAN

## UNVEILING OF DILBOY MONUMENT

### Supreme President Pays Tribute to Memory of Outstanding American Soldier of Greek Descent

An event of much interest to Americans of Hellenic descent throughout the country occurred at Chicago on Sunday, May 24th, when the George Dilboi life-size Monument was unveiled at the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Hospital, by Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, before an audience of six thousand. Erected through the efforts of the George Dilboi Memorial Foundation and public spirited men and women who appreciated the fine heroism of this young Greek boy, the monument is a tribute of the love and esteem of his fellow-Americans. The Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa contributed \$2,000 for the movement and many Ahepa chapters throughout the country participated with generous donations. A. A. Pantelis was chairman during the ceremonies of unveiling and Aristotle N. Collias served as marshal. Costas Mellas is president of the Dilboi Memorial Foundation.

Addressing the large group assembled to participate in the unveiling and to honor the boy who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1921, for heroism in attacking a German machine gun nest, Supreme President Nomikos made an inspiring talk, saying in part:

"I know of no more outstanding hero in the whole World War," — these were the words of Major General C. R. Edwards in describing the noble deed of Private George Dilboi. Born in Smyrna into a large family, Dilboi came to America at an early age. It was here that his father sought a home for his children — a land free from the persecution of the Old World. He imbued his sons with the spirit and true significance of America, the individual hopes and aspirations that it nurtured.

"It was no wonder, then, that George Dilboi, in July, 1917, enlisted for service in the U. S. Army. That force which drove him and his father from Europe was now threatening America. This was no time for ineffective bickering. The future of America — the freedom of a large part of the world, was at stake. To George Dilboi, there was but one course any able-bodied American who cherished democratic government and its guarantee of liberty and tolerance — there was but one course for such a person — to volunteer his efforts, and if need be, his life, for a cause so vital to humanity.

"The sincerity of his faith, the fervency of his devotion, is demonstrated by his act of heroism. With his platoon badly punished by German machine gun fire, with the lives of every American soldier in that group in grave danger, George Dilboi shouted to his Lieutenant: 'Sir, I can wipe out those men!' He threw himself on his belly and wriggled forward, slaying several machine gunners with his automatic rifle. He was hit again and again by gunfire. His intensity of purpose was irresistible, though his body was not. For, with his right leg torn to shreds by constant enemy fire, he fell. But not before he

(Continued on page 19)

## ON THE VISIT OF THE KING OF GREECE TO THE UNITED STATES

By WARREN R. AUSTIN,  
United States Senator from Vermont

### Warren R. Austin, U. S. Senator from Vermont

*Senator Austin, a Republican Statesman, Assistant Minority Leader in the Senate, is a man with a very picturesque career. A lawyer by profession he distinguished himself in the practice of law both here and in China prior to his election to the Senate. He is one of the few Republican leaders who clearly appraised the Hitler menace to the United States and supported the far-sighted foreign policies of President Roosevelt. His stature as well as his prestige are of national scale. An active member of the Ahepa for more than ten years, he has always given his most valuable support to the National Organization.—G. C. V.*

The arrival in the United States of the King of Greece affords an opportunity to voice the message from our hearts to her gallant people, which we have been sending in many other ways:

Again, in our generation, Greece has contributed to the preservation of liberty, unexcelled idealism, and courage. The conduct of her people in the present war exemplified that spirit of devotion and sacrifice which is distinguished in world history as Spartan.

Their active contribution in the war occurred at a most strategic time. Its effect was relatively far greater than the number of troops engaged, the area of land in dispute, or the time consumed in hostilities indicate. We believe that the valiant efforts of the Greeks diverted Hitler's plans, postponed his action, and increased the probability of his early defeat.

We are most grateful for what the Greeks have done for the cause of humanity in the present conflict.

We are grieved by the sacrifice and suffering now being endured by the Greek people, and it is our purpose to aid them in the great struggle for survival.

We always associate law and order and the science of government with Greece. As a member of the Senate of the United States, I am especially glad to acknowledge our debt to Sparta where we find the prototype of our own American two-chamber legislature, a Senate of elders and a House of Representatives.

"Politics" in the Greek sense has a special meaning for the Greeks were the first of all people to study political science, and we are indebted to them for their contribution.

The Greeks were the first to separate Law from Religion, the State from the Church, and the first to crystallize into laws those fun-



damental principles of government which are the pillars of our own institutions.

We would have the King of Greece know how much we appreciate the contribution to civilization made by the law givers and statesmen of ancient Hellas.

It is our hope to collaborate with the Greeks in the further prosecution of the war, and in the reconstruction and establishment of law and order in the world after the war.

We welcome the King of Greece to the United States. His coming affords opportunity for an interchange of views and harmonizing of convictions which will strengthen the action necessary to promote our common interest and aim: the aim to establish a world in which such aggressors as Hitler cannot flourish, a world in which justice and self-discipline will work together to prevent the causes of war, a world in which all men will be free.

### NOTICE

**AHEPANS!** This issue of the magazine is being sent only to those members who are paid in full for the year 1941. In the future the magazine will be sent only to those members who are not more than six months behind in payment of their chapter dues.

# APATHY

By Demetrius Alexis

Secretary, El Camino Real District No. 20

Order of Ahepa

The word "apathy" is derived from the Greek, meaning lack of feeling, interest or sensibility; — another definition is, indifference; it is a negative, dormant mental state, contributing nothing.

All of us are susceptible to it at one time or another; we see it in our homes, business, clubs, churches and other associations; it is something to be avoided and we must constantly watch not to become its victims. We all know the results of an apathetic condition. Humanity's struggle of today may well serve as an example.

In our own Chapters we have seen many experiences of apathy. You all remember the qualities of thought one manifests when he first joins our Organizations—joy, enthusiasm, humility, generosity; willing to serve and cooperate; eager to attain some office, in his Chapter, the District Lodge or Supreme Lodge; anxiously advising others to join and openly declaring the wonderful deeds of our Order. Suddenly all comes to a stop. The member himself doesn't understand what has happened. Everything seems too monotonous; the meetings too tiresome. Sees the same faces, listens to the same things, and at times witnessing discord, misunderstandings and personal discrepancies; finds faults with this member or with the other, and soon believes everyone to be wrong except himself. This causes him to become apathetic and indifferent and he leaves in disgust, making all kinds of excuses not to go to the meetings again. Others, after they have attained a certain office in their Chapter, the District or Supreme Lodge, feel they have done their work, have performed their duty, and stay away, with an occasional, disinterested visit now and then and with a rather superior attitude.

Then we have the apathy of the Chapters as well as the members towards meeting their obligations or being unresponsive to the requests made by the District or Supreme Lodge.

The Ahepa Order includes no such qualities of thought. It is a Democratic form of Order, governed by dynamic Christian principles, which are just as alive today as they were when first the Ahepa Organization was instituted. The sooner this is realized, the sooner we shall arouse ourselves from this hypnotic and lethargic state, recognize our responsibility to the Order, our fellow mem-

bers and our Brother man as a whole, assume our duties and joyfully go forward to serve for the good and the welfare of all.

If everyone felt and did as described above, there would be no Ahepa Organization. The time to prove our sincerity is when things do not go as we had planned or as we would want them to go. If we believe we know more, or our position in life is higher than our Brother members, instead of becoming aloof and indifferent, thinking it is a waste of time to continue going to the meetings, — that is the time to prove our real selves — to become an example of what we believe Ahepa stands for, and to practically apply its principles. To become loving, humble, considerate and kind; so thoughtful of our fellow members that nothing could induce us to expose or elaborate on his shortcomings — lovingly helping him improve and do everything possible to forward his welfare.

Indifference brings stagnation. Brotherly love illumines all, sweetening every experience and winning the confidence of all. Self importance and selfish ambitions have no place in our Order. Apathy to good, to service, to clear and constructive thinking, separates one from good; apathy to evil or to anything harmful will engulf one to disappointment and despair. Anyone ignoring the rule of loving his neighbor as himself, by creating an atmosphere of unconcern, aloofness and self-interest, sooner or later will reap what he has sown, — a state of loneliness and regret, and we know no one wants this. The antidote for such a deplorable condition is for him to change his mental disposition. Unselfishness, active interest and personal sacrifice for the good of some one, is positive cure.

If our Organization is to continue, and must and will continue, let us renew our spirit with fresh and enthusiastic interest and initiative. Stimulate in others as well as ourselves new and progressive ideas and ideals. Bring them to our Chapters, speak and reason on them and you will soon see the results.

The world today is struggling to free itself from aggressive domination. The forces engaged in this combat are primarily mental: — hate, fear, greed, pride, envy, selfishness, revenge, lust. Can anything good ever come out of them? Have they ever brought happiness and comfort to anyone? They never have and

they never will. How are we to eliminate them? Certainly never by returning evil for evil; — that never solves any problem. It hasn't so far. Love alone shall and will eliminate them. Love expressed and practiced within ourselves, our homes, clubs, churches, organizations; — Our Country. This will take place at some time, so the sooner we begin the better.

Our Country needs such Organizations as the Ahepa, more so today than ever before. It needs full support and assistance of every member and every one of its citizens. The United States stands for Principle, for Freedom and good will towards all. We have entered this conflict to free mankind from all evil, guaranteeing liberty, peace, harmony and brotherly love to all nations and people. Let us therefore do away with all apathetic and indifferent tendencies, become the example of the ideals included in the idea of "Ahepa," ideals which are Christian, Universal, Powerful, and which alone will obliterate everything unlike good.

## Mother's Love Eternal

Tomorrow is "Mother's Day,"

A day set apart, when great and small wear a flower.

For the Mother who lives — a red rose to honor her.

And for the Mother who has passed on — a white rose, in reverence to her memory.

My Little Mother who sleeps 'neath the cedars.

In reverence to your memory.

I shall wear a white rose over my heart.

But within my heart, I'll wear a red, red rose for you —

So red that it outshines the most vivid ruby and pales the brilliance

Of a June sunrise or an October sunset.

Though I grieve because I cannot see your patient face

And cannot feel the soothing touch of your toil-worn hand,

Though I awake ten thousand times in the stilly night

And stop that many times in the unflagging bustle of the day —

And feel that vast, heart-rending emptiness —

Yet, you are with me.

Though my throat aches with untold pain of restrained sobs

And my dry eyes burn with endless agony of unshed tears.

I am soothed, Little Mother, for somehow I feel

That you have not really passed away — out of my life

But by His grace, your love, immortal, is ever with me, every waking hour —

Gently caressing me, in slumber.

—ELMA MARCOTTE METAXAS.

## Notice of Change of Address

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Member Chapter No. \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: To effect changes, we must have notice of change of address  
AT LEAST ten days before the magazine is mailed.)

## Ahepans! . . . Have You Forgotten?

This is the story of ten cities—all of them of healthy populations and all proportionately filled with active energetic Ahepans.

There are also in these ten cities ten chapters of the Sons of Pericles, which are not active, at our most recent word.

In NEWPORT, R. I., the Sons chapter is inactive, but the Ahepa chapter has taken steps towards reorganization.

In BINGHAMTON, N. Y., our report from the Ahepa chapter points hopefully towards an early reorganization of the Sons.

In JERSEY CITY, N. J., the Sons are inactive and the Ahepa chapter has done nothing to aid them, insofar as we know at present.

In PITTSBURGH, PA., the Sons may be active but their silence is disturbing. We would suggest Ahepa action, immediate and determined.

In SACRAMENTO, CALIF., the story is disappointing. How about it, Ahepans? Aren't you interested in your Junior Order chapter there?

TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., the so-called Hellenic community of America, hasn't seen an active Sons chapter in years. And after the Ahepa's considerable contributions, moral and financial, we feel the Sons should be there also, to do their share. Ahepa chapter officers, here's a job for you!

MIAMI and JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Miami seems bent on reorganization—we await definite word, but Jacksonville is recalcitrant. A little more energy and Florida will have two more fine chapters.

OMAHA—we're promised swift action there, soon. The Ahepans reorganized themselves in astounding fashion—do the same for the Sons and your forthcoming district convention will be an assured success!

Lastly, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, the home of THREE Ahepa chapters but no active Sons chapter! Get the boys together and give them a helping hand!

You may have difficulty finding young men between the ages of 18 and 21 to join—but don't let that deter you from your duty! We recommend the induction of young men between the ages of 14 and 18 into the Sons—train them in the principles and ideals of the fraternity, and make finer, more worthy American patriots of them!

YOUTH is the all-important word today.

Two months' active work between now and the next issue of THE AHEPAN should bring us the good news that these inactive Sons chapters are completely reorganized and in full swing!

Take them off the "blacklist" and put them back on the active Honor List!

Newport, R. I.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sacramento, Calif.	Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Omaha, Nebr.	Salt Lake City, Utah

## "FOOD OR COFFINS"

Through the efforts of our Supreme President, Mr. Van A. Nomikos, who is also national Vice-Chairman of the Greek War Relief Association, and of our outstanding brother, Mr. Ioannis A. Lougaris, a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, the Committee, in session in Indianapolis in April, adopted a resolution urging the giving of assistance to Greece to relieve the famine from which the people have suffered since the occupation of their country by the Axis. Mr. Nomikos' telegram to Mr. Lougaris, in which he explained the details of the shipment of food stuffs and medical supplies to Greece, and which resulted in the adoption of the resolution by the Executive Committee of the American Legion, follows: I. A. LOUGARIS, Care American Legion Headquarters, Indianapolis.

For your further enlightenment and information on food for Greece, ships are available; six of them have reached Greece since Greece's conquest through various channels, the last of which was the SS *Sicilia* which sailed from New York on March 25th all of which were permitted by mutual consent of all belligerents and we have the further guarantee of these

nations that any ships with food stuffs and medical supplies will not be hindered but rather will be permitted to land unmolested and the distribution to be taken care of by the International Red Cross who report to the Greek War Relief Association that the supplies were distributed and consumed by those for whom they were intended and have every reason to believe that such procedure will continue on all future shipments. The Greek War Relief Association will stop shipments immediately upon learning that the above present satisfactory arrangements are deviated from. The last plea received from conquered Greece by the Greek War Relief Association stated "Ship us either food or coffins," therefore all assistance and cooperation by the American Legion to further relieve the plight of last year's heroes whose heroic stand upset the Axis time table enabling the United Nations to utilize six months of precious time to prepare to successfully meet the aggressor will win the undying gratitude of civilized peoples the world over.

VAN A. NOMIKOS,  
National Vice-Chairman,  
Greek War Relief Association;  
Supreme President, Order of Ahepa.

### American Legion National Committee Urges U. S. Government to Aid Greece

A resolution, presented by the American Legion Department of Nevada to the Legion National Executive Council, was approved by that body on May 1st of this year, and immediately forwarded to the State Department in Washington, and also to the President of the United States, Ahepan Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, valiant little Greece defended the cause of freedom, with bravery unsurpassed in world history, faced the starvation of its seven million inhabitants and its extinction as a people; and

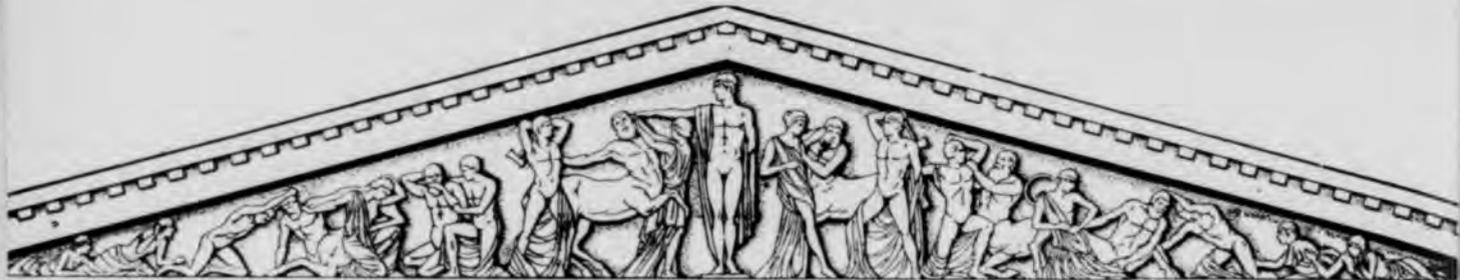
WHEREAS, the plight of Greece is one of the saddest to befall a race of people who have kept the faith; and

WHEREAS, the Greek people have clung tenaciously to the principles of freedom and democracy against the most overwhelming odds and to the point that they are being exterminated by the brutality of the Axis invaders and starvation and pestilence; and

WHEREAS, the decimation of Greece threatens to become one of the major tragedies of world history unless drastic steps are taken at once to relieve the suffering by making available food and medical supplies to the innocent women and children of this courageous but unhappy nation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion at its regular meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 30, 1942, that the Government of the United States of America be and is hereby urged to provide all aid possible and consistent with existing military exigencies to the people of Greece in this hour of their greatest peril; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be immediately forwarded to that Department of our Federal Government at Washington, D. C., having jurisdiction in this matter and one copy to the President of the United States.



## Editorials

### WELCOME

His Majesty, King George II of Greece, and his Prime Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Tsouderos, will probably be in the United States by the time this issue reaches its readers. They come here at the invitation of our Government as guests of the Nation, and it is expected that His Majesty will spend a few days at the White House as guest of President Roosevelt, prior to visiting other American cities.

We extend to His Majesty and his Prime Minister, spokesmen of that heroic nation, on behalf of the Ahepa and millions of our fellow citizens, a most hearty welcome. We hope their stay in the United States will be a most pleasant one.

America has followed, play by play, the valiant struggles of the Greeks—our blood brothers—in the Albanian Mountains and during the subsequent German invasion. The heroic exploits of the present day Greeks make it no longer necessary to turn to the battles of Marathon and Thermopylae for examples of the "Greek Spirit."

The American people, through whose veins courses the blood of all races, are vitally aware of the bond between them and the people whose institutions have acted as models of the political forms under which America has grown to maturity. It is with pride that America finds herself referred to as the Fair Daughter of Greek Classicism.

The whole civilized world is proud of its Greek heritage. It is this heritage—known as western civilization—which is engaged in a death struggle with Hitler. The issue is still the same—democracy and the dignity of man vs. barbarism.

It may well strike the reader as paradoxical that the fair land of Greece, where every hill, mountain, and creek nursed the democratic spirit from time immemorial, was, prior to the dastardly attack of Mussolini and up to the time of the German occupation, ruled not by constitutional or democratic processes. This incongruity was removed the early part of 1942 when His Majesty King George II and his Prime Minister Tsouderos announced the return of Greece to constitutionality. Needless to state that this act of the King and Government was received with gratification and relief by all true friends of Greece here and abroad.

It would be an act of political wisdom and foresight for the Government of Greece, whose people have demonstrated with their blood how completely they believe in the democratic principle, to forthwith eliminate from positions of responsibility all persons who, either by previous or present conduct, or emotional makeup, have served fascist ideologies or displayed any

sympathy toward fascism. The execution of plans for the success of the democratic ideal must be entrusted to its friends and not to its executioners.

The Greek Government must give the United States and the rest of the world a vivid demonstration of its belief in what Vice President Henry A. Wallace has eloquently named "The march of freedom for the common man," for, as the Ahepa Constitution aptly puts it in Paragraph Five—

"... Tyranny, wherever it may exercise its baneful power, is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor, and integrity of every nation."

It must frankly and loudly proclaim its desire to replace the totalitarian institutions of the past with the new, honest, democratic and healthy institutions of the future. It is a solemn obligation of the Greek Government to the people of Greece to wholeheartedly recognize and accept the American concept of liberty—that no nation will be free unless freedom can be enjoyed by all and not only by a few.

\* \* \* \* \*

If Hitler and Mussolini were to triumph, America as a nation cannot hope to exist. The racial and political doctrines preached by them and their refusal to recognize expatriation for Germans or Italians would inevitably result in a disintegration of this great Nation. The right of the individual to divest himself of one citizenship and assume another is an inalienable right. It has been so proclaimed by American Statesmen times without number, and at least one war was fought over the issue. Still a number of friendly Governments refuse to recognize it—among them, we regret to say, the Government of Greece. Either this is a war of human rights vs. coercion and barbarism, or it is not. Either the allied Governments believe in their pronouncements regarding the dignity of man or they don't. The right of the individual to freely assume or divest himself of citizenship constitutes the cornerstone of Democratic thought and action. The Government of Greece would serve both the interests of Greece and the allied cause by a prompt recognition of the doctrine of expatriation. Hitler must be fought on the entire front.

When peace is concluded, we hope that the Atlantic Charter will constitute the Magna Charta of the peace conference. We believe that each nation must be left free to determine its own form of Government, but no nation must be allowed to become, ever again, a locale of breeding the fascist virus. Fascism and all it stands for must be reduced to ashes everywhere.

—THE EDITORS.

THE AHEPAN

MA



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE II OF GREECE



## GREECE IN THE NEW WORLD

Allentown, Pennsylvania—Lehigh Chapter of the Order of Ahepa of this city will present to Allentown a sculpture "Greece in the New World" which will be completed during the coming year by Frank Chinnici, prominent Philadelphia sculptor.

It will be the largest piece of sculpture ever to be placed in an Allentown public park.

A committee of the Allentown chapter consisting of James B. Ducas, George Kalfas, Emmanuel Chiaparas, and C. P. Thomas, received submissions of models for the work and decided on the sculpture which will be presented sometime during 1943. A 6,800 pound piece of Indiana limestone, one of the longest-enduring types of stone known, was selected for the work, and Mr. Chinnici began work on it during the early part of this year. The work is being undertaken under the part sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Art Program of the WPA, and Mr. Chinnici, shown above, is at present working on his sculpture in Philadelphia.

Mayor Erich and Councilman Mensinger of Allentown recently visited the studio of the artist in Philadelphia and reported their enthusiasm with the progress accomplished on the work and also on the figure itself. The statue, when completed, will be seven feet in height, and weigh approximately 4,800 pounds. With the base, it will be from ten to 12 feet in height.

The sculptor is one of Philadelphia's best known young artists. He began his career at 20, a late beginning, but has already shown remarkable progress and ability.

The Ahepa chapter's committee presented the following idea for their work, and upon which the artist has based his sculpture:

"Americans of Greek descent, as represented by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association that is known as the AHEPA, constitute an integral part of the American people. It is a unit that has left the old world behind, is looking forward to achievement in a new world and to it brings vigor of body and intellect, as exemplified in the heroic figure. But it has not abandoned the glorious traditions of the Greek people who breathed and enjoyed democracy 2500 years ago in ancient Athens. It continues its touch with the culture and political ideals that were the glory of Greece but now are world possessions, especially the possessions of the entire American people. That touch with the tradition of democracy, and victory under democracy over tyranny in any form, is symbolized by the bust of Pallas Athene (Greek symbol of culture and victory) which lies upon a shattered Doric column — symbol of the physical Greece that was but is no more, though it will rise again with the victory of the Allied nations."

Percy B. Ruhe of the Allentown *Morning Call* has been a great factor in the success of this undertaking.

## The Greek

When the Duce with his legions  
Knocked at Greece's ancient gate,  
He had forty million people  
And the Greeks had only eight.  
With his Fascist banners gleaming  
From the high Albanian peak,  
"I am coming," cried the Duce.  
"Come ahead," replied the Greek.

"Forward!" shouted the commanders  
With a good old Roman curse;  
And the legions started rolling,  
Rolling swiftly—in reverse,  
And throughout the startled nations  
The news began to leak  
That the Duce had been walloped  
By the sturdy little Greek.

Then that poor moth-eaten Caesar,  
What a different song he sang!  
"This great big bully licked me!  
"Hey, Adolph, get your gang!"  
"You're a Dumkopf," cried the Fuehrer,  
As he pulled his trusty gun;  
"You don't know how to murder kids;  
"I'll show you how it's done."

And then the tanks began to roll  
With clank and roar and groan;  
The great planes blacked the sky and filled  
The air with ceaseless drone,  
In endless ranks with flame and bomb  
And gray guns long and sleek;  
The mighty German war machine  
Moved down upon the Greek.

And still that fellow wouldn't run—  
He didn't quite know how.  
"We've got some help," he said, "and that  
"Just makes it even now.  
"Bring on your millions, Adolph dear,  
"We're neither scared nor meek.  
"The British, sixty thousand strong,  
"Are standing with the Greek!"

They fought a fight like Homer's song;  
They died as brave men must;  
Their ranks, 'neath dark and fearful odds,  
Were beaten to the dust.  
And then heroic chivalry  
Attained its highest peak,  
As the victors clasped their bloody hands  
Above the fallen Greek.

Someday, beyond this vale of tears,  
We'll all stand on the spot  
To tell the Judge of all the world  
Just who we were and what.  
I wouldn't be a Fascist then,  
Or Nazi grim and bleak;  
But I'd be proud to tell my God  
That once I was a Greek!

—JOHN DENNIS MAHONEY.

Reprinted by special request from  
the issue of Sept.-Oct., 1941.

THE AHEPAN

## Mr. Emanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece

Mr. Emanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece, who has accompanied His Majesty, King George, on his visit to the United States, was born in Crete in 1882. He was graduated from the University of Athens in 1903 and followed postgraduate courses in Paris and London. He has been elected several times a member of the Greek Parliament, representing Crete. The Prime Minister was a Special Delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris and represented Greece in the Inter-Allied Committee for Reparations in Budapest and Vienna in 1919-1921. He took part in the Greek Government under Mr. Venizelos as Secretary of Communications in 1924 and served as Secretary of the Treasury in 1925. Mr. Tsouderos represented Greece in the General Assembly of the League of Nations. He was Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Greece in 1925, represented the Greek Government in the settlement of war debts in London and Paris in 1925-27 and was Governor of the Bank of Greece in 1928. As Prime Minister (April 1941), he headed the Government, appointed by King George, to carry on the fight from abroad. Mr. Tsouderos is well known as the author of various works on finance and history.



## Relief for Greece

The inclusion of Greek War Relief in the funds collected for war relief in various cities throughout the country, has been reported to us recently, and because the idea has such great merit, we believe it should be seriously studied by the officers of the Greek War Relief Association, as well as by our own membership, with the possibility of following a course similar to that reported herewith.

Brother Nick Vlahos, secretary of Flower City Chapter No. 67, of Rochester, New York, has reported to us that Greek War Relief has been allotted \$37,500, of the city's annual Community Chest drive for \$2,455,000. When notice arrived that a second drive for funds for Greek War Relief was about to be undertaken, Brother Vlahos reports that the chairman of the Rochester Greek War Relief, accompanied by leaders of Ahepa, went to the Community Chest officers and requested that Greek Relief should be included in the chest drive. Leaders of the Chest agreed to a contribution of \$37,500, provided the total quota of \$2,455,000 was reached. The quota was reached and in fact oversubscribed to the amount of \$125,000, and Rochester's Greek War Relief Committee is proud to report a contribution of \$37,500 to national headquarters.

From Huntington, West Virginia, comes a similar report, sent to us by Brother Richard A. Karres, secretary of Diogenes Chapter, No. 307. Brother Karres tells us that the Mayor of Huntington recently called a mass meeting to discuss with the people of his city the forming of a War Chest Drive. Representatives of all civic and patriotic organizations were in attendance, among them the officers of Diogenes Chapter. Through their untiring efforts, Greek War Relief was included in the list of organizations to benefit from the War

Chest Drive, which will be known officially as the Victory Drive. Other groups to be included are the U.S.O., Army and Navy Relief, Russian War Relief and Chinese War Relief.

Mr. Karres has pointed out that Ahepans in other cities can well investigate the plan followed in Huntington and he believes that much can be accomplished by the proper approach to those composing the committees in cities where similar drives are going on or are being planned.

It would seem that the plan followed by Ahepans in Huntington, Rochester, and numerous other cities, was an answer to our editorial on Relief to Greece, which appeared in the March-April issue of THE AHEPAN. In it we pointed out that the need is very great for relief to those who through their heroic deeds have delayed the onslaught of the enemy on us. In order to avoid duplication of effort we suggested that a plan might be developed by which an agency of welfare, working independently or in conjunction with the American Red Cross, could conduct one annual campaign participated in by all relief agencies for all countries. We further suggested that donors be given the privilege of having their contributions applied according to their directions. Thus, A, giving \$50 could direct that \$25 be spent at the discretion of the Red Cross and the remainder be used for relief in Greece, Russia, China, or in whatever country he was particularly interested. Such a plan would eliminate the duplication of effort and the operations of hundreds of relief agencies would be avoided.

In order to make the plan still more effective, Governmental assistance could be solicited through the allocation of Lend-Lease funds, with the Government supervising the distribution of all monies collected.

THE AHEPAN believes such a plan is feasible and that it will insure greater help to those in need. We strongly urge that Ahepans, in cooperation with their local Greek War Relief committees, give serious consideration to ways and means by which it can be put in operation.

## Unveiling of Dilbooy Monument

(Continued from page 13)

had aimed a shot at the last two gunners, killing them. Motioning to his platoon to go through, he died, with a smile on his lips.

"In recognition of his heroism, the government of the United States posthumously awarded Private George Dilbooy the Congressional Medal, the nation's highest military honor. His act was given further recognition by the American government when President Woodrow Wilson sent a battleship to secure the remains of the fallen hero and return them to Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. All this because Private Dilbooy had displayed 'gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of his duty.'

"George Dilbooy died fighting for an ideal—an ideal that man has fought for and died for, since time began; the ideal of freedom—freedom from fear and want, oppression and ignorance.

"Men like Dilbooy do not die. Their spirit is bound up with the universal progress, the liberation of man that he may fulfill the promise of the God who created him."

The unveiling of the monument, the highlight of which was President Roosevelt's address, was preceded by a parade which included American Legion posts, Disabled Veterans, Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and members of the Yankee division, Private Dilbooy's own famous 26th. Also participating were representatives of more than 25 Chicago Greek societies. The invocation and benediction were given by the Reverend Athanasios Kokkinakis.



On Patrol  
A Coast Guard Reserve boat engaged in patrolling waterfront installations.

## Guardian of Our Coasts

IT was a common occurrence on the movie-screen in the days of Prohibition to see a Coast Guard patrol boat overhaul a gang of fleeing rum-runners, and bring them to justice. Cracking-down on the smuggling of aliens, precious jewels, and narcotics was the prime purpose of this vigilant group's existence.

Today, however, with the advent of total war, our Coast Guard has a much more serious duty to perform, and its activities have been entirely taken over by the Navy Department. It no longer operates as in the old days under the Treasury Department. There's a war going on and the Coast Guard is right in the thick of it.

Submarine activity off our Atlantic and Gulf coasts make the position of the Coast Guard doubly important today — as they lend their support to an overburdened Navy. Lurking

offshore, ready to strike at trebly-important cargo and supply ships, the submarines of the enemy are hidden in thousands of miles of ocean, their menace daily growing more serious to this nation's war program.

Hundreds of vital harbors, bays, inlets — all must be protected and patrolled. Hard-hitten men of the Coast Guard go about their hour-long tasks. During World War I officers and men of the Coast Guard saw action in European waters, with the Navy, and the percentage death toll of officers was larger for the Coast Guard in that war than for any other branch of America's armed forces. Six Coast Guard cutters, the *Ossipee*, *Seneca*, *Yamacraw*, *Algonquin*, *Manning* and *Tampa* were active in European waters. Officers of the Coast Guard were transferred to regular Navy ships, and given responsible commands thereon. In our own waters, and in the

Caribbean, scores of Coast Guard vessels carried out heroic action against enemy ships.

SHORTLY after the organization of the republic, the Congress of the United States organized by the Act of August 4, 1790, a Revenue Cutter Service after the plea of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury. It seems that Secretary Hamilton recognized his countrymen's inherent ability in the previously accepted practice of smuggling, which was a desired art in the days of British rule. However, after the organization of the republic, when it became necessary for the newly-organized government to lay down and collect excise and customs duties, the Americans carried on their well-practiced art of smuggling, and little revenue came into the government's treasury. The Act of 1790 authorized the construction of ten vessels to curb

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the smuggling prevalent at the time and to bolster the U. S. Treasury. A later Act of 1797 authorized the President to employ the cutters to defend the sea coasts and to repel any hostile vessels in event of such an emergency, and thus the way was opened for the employment of the revenue cutters as vessels of war. Since November 1, 1941, the Coast Guard has been a part of the U. S. Navy, and until peace is attained, their duties will be consistent with and a part of the duties of the U. S. Navy.

In the War of 1812, revenue cutters saw action and acquitted themselves in a manner befitting the service they represented. Following this war, piracy broke out in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, particularly along the territory acquired from France and Spain. The outcome of this outbreak was a long struggle against the pirates who were finally cleared from the Gulf which was made safe for shipping and commerce. In the War with Mexico,

### Recruits . . .

learning the fine art of handling a small boat. Since these boats must go out into heavy, rough seas, an important part of the training of a Coast Guardsman is the handling of such small boats. Expertly handled small boats oftentimes come through tremendous seas that wreck destruction on large ships that lie helpless before a storm. These small boats must go out and bring passengers and crew of foundering ships ashore, under difficult conditions.



### Watchful Eyes . . .

from the sea and the air go hand in hand. A 327-foot Coast Guard cutter is overtaken by a Coast Guard Grumman Amphibian.

in the Civil War, the War with Spain, and the first World War, the men and vessels of the Coast Guard participated in famous battles and in minor engagements, on all sea-fronts.

OUR nation has a vast coastline, with countless harbors and along all of this coastline there are present natural hazards to safe navigation. The sea itself is a vast, powerful and oftentimes destructive force which laughs at the puny efforts of man to master its whims and fancies. The only safeguard and guardian angel that commercial and passenger vessels can look upon for help and valuable service is the Coast Guard. Its cutters, lighthouses, lightships, buoys, ice patrol, patrol boats, weather patrol, shore stations, ice breaking units, radiobeacons, communications system all combine to aid man in trying to meet the sea on a fairer level. Rescues of the Coast Guard with attendant saving of lives from foundering vessels are too numerous to mention.

Many a captain of a ship has heard in time the tinkle of a bony bell, or seen the warning signal light during heavy, fog-bound weather, to alter his course and save his ship and men. Just a flickering light, or a faint tinkling bell, but the difference between safety and disaster to a ship running in heavy weather. Day and night, the men of the Coast Guard are at their posts, for the sea is capricious and the weather is fickle. The responsibility that lies upon their shoulders is too tremendous to allow for laxity or for errors in judgment. They are men pitted in battle against the sea, in a never-ending struggle, and the gain or loss is counted in human lives and valuable property. There is no tie-game or draw decision in their struggle — man either wins or loses, and the sea is always there, waiting for another chance at him.

THE vast extent of the services of the Coast Guard are amply summarized in the unit's report for 1940.

During that year of operations, there were  
(Continued on page 31)



vessels carrying.

the real States 1790, a of Alex- e Treas- n recog- y in the ugging, f British s of the for the own and e Ameri- l art of into the 1790 au- to curb

HEPAN

MAY-JUNE, 1942



# Stories ~ Poetry ~ Essays

— Reviews — Letters — Selected Literature —

DEMOCRACY AND FREE ENTERPRISE. By Thurman Arnold. University of Oklahoma Free Press. \$1.00.

When the Coolidge prosperity era finally reached the heap pile in the Crash of 1929, many persons turned into diagnosticians of economic ills, and some of them presented us with patent medicine remedies. Wall Street and the bankers as the principal sinners and whatever the Hoover Administration sponsored in the economic front including the now famous Perculator Theory was met with opposition. Out of this unity of thought against the measures sponsored by the Administration arose the New Deal Political Label. It is probably due to this fact that since March 4, 1933, to the present day, a continuous struggle has been going on between groups and individuals of contradictory views within the Roosevelt Administration, each claiming New Deal Political paternity for their theories. The late General Hugh Johnson rode the ferocious N.R.A. steed of managed and restricted economy under the political banner of the New Deal! Thus, the economic remedy for the collapse which was diagnosed as due partly to concentration was *more* concentration. The Anti-Trust Statutes had been but forgotten and the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice was looked upon as a luxury.

When our National Economy was headed downward again after the first few years under the New Deal when the dose of stimulants administered to it in the form of billions from the Treasury were reduced, voices crying until then in the wilderness, came to be listened to here and there. At the same time, Attorney General Homer Cummings stumbled upon a brilliant act through the appointment as head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, of a College Professor who had come to public notice as the author of an isomeric book entitled "The Folklore of Capitalism."

What has taken place in Anti-Trust law enforcement since the appointment of Thurman Arnold as Assistant United States Attorney General, is both legend and history. Both Mr. Arnold's sense of humor and native western shrewdness have come into play. The few desks of the Anti-Trust Division became hundreds and now probably number thousands. Enforcement of the Anti-Trust Statutes came to acquire the requisite attention both in Legislative and Administrative circles and with the enlargements of the appropriations. The early Arnold whispers have taken the form of Olympian thunderbolts.

Mr. Arnold fights for his views both in and out of Court. He is an old hand as an author. His first book, "The Symbols of Government," was published by Yale University Press in 1935; "The Folklore of Capitalism" (Yale University Press) in 1937; and "The Bottle-necks of Business" (New York, Reynal and Hitchcock) in 1940; and now, "Democracy

## Thought

Take the time to do things well,  
Have an interest in your work;  
Onward then your progress shows,  
Useful souls do never shirk.  
Go then thy way in peace at night,  
Have your rest 'til morning light;  
Thus you'll reach the goal of fame,  
Giving glory to God's name.

JAMES G. CROMOS.

and Free Enterprise." In all of his literary endeavors, Mr. Arnold has stuck to his theme with characteristic tenacity. He maintains that an economic democracy is not possible in a controlled market. He intimates further that a controlled market will eventually bring forth the evils of political regimentation which is another name for Totalitarian regimes. In and out of the Government he has been hammering his point to such an extent that the monopolists or oligopolists have called him a Socialist, and the Labor Barons who received his attention through criminal prosecution under the Sherman Act, have called him a *Labor Baiter*.

The fact is that Mr. Arnold is neither a Socialist nor a *Labor Baiter*. He is merely a public official gifted with both legal and administrative ability plus a sense of humor. "Democracy and Free Enterprise" will give the reader a concise presentation of Mr. Arnold's views in a most convincing way, and will inspire faith both in our system of Government and in the principle of competition. Mr. Arnold explodes the myth, innocently or maliciously circulated, that we as a nation have no other alternative at the end of the war than to accept either the principle of Fascism which we are fighting, or Socialism which America has been taught to abhor. Mr. Arnold writes quite convincingly and points out with facts and figures that a great era of prosperity is ahead of us as a nation, if we apply our economic resources and greatly ex-

panded manufacturing facilities in producing goods. Says Mr. Arnold:

"There are occasions in history when the arteries of commerce of a nation become so hard that only the intense effort of a war can cure the disease. That was true after the Napoleonic Wars; it should be our hope that we can make it true during this war, which the failure of industrial production has forced upon us by giving our enemies the initial advantage. In overcoming that advantage we have every opportunity to cure the monopoly problem. We need only to revitalize our belief in the economic opportunity which full production can give to every citizen of an industrial democracy.

"If the war can blast the theory of scarcity out of our economy; if we have two tons of steel and aluminum and copper and zinc where we had one before, and two yards of cloth and two bushels of grain, and two hundredweight of meat, where we had one before, where is the loss that offsets the obvious gain? Out of this war there may grow a production economy rather than a restrictive price economy."

"Democracy and Free Enterprise" constitutes a "must" reading.

—GEORGE C. VOORNAA

## Greece

Still from Olympus' mighty peak  
The gods unto your spirit speak.  
Still art thou symbol for all time  
Of courage and bravery sublime,  
Zeus from his cloudy heights beholds  
Thy banner that for'er unfolds  
In dauntless valor; still in thee  
Lives Hellas and Thermopyles;  
Apollo shall rise and Ares glow  
In ages beyond our own to know.

What foot polluted of the Hun  
Treads Athens now in futile pride?  
Thessalian crag and plain have won,  
Though Hera wail by Sappho's side,  
Thou still art Greece, in thee doth dwell  
Freedom of spirit, refuge still  
Of her divine, unfading spell.  
As from thy thunder-speaking sea  
The eternal eagle speaks for thee.

This, too, will pass; this shadowed hour  
Of ache beneath a bandit's blow.  
There is no fading of thy flower,  
No stain of fear upon thy snow,  
Overwhelmed, but splendid, as in ages gone  
Showing thy valor in the dark or dawn,  
Lovely again thy Thessaly shall gleam.  
Thy sea marmoreal fling its magic spray.  
Thou art for ages, not a little day;  
Reality, and not a passing dream.

—Baltimore Sun.

## The Evils of Drink? ? ?

In the ancient stadium at Delphi, in ancient Greece, the following inscription greeted the sports-lovers of that day:

"Do not bring wine into the Sanctuary of Eudemos. Any one who brings it must appease the god to whom he offers the wine; he will repeat his sacrifice and pay five drachmas, half the fine will belong to the person who denounces him."

THE AHEPAN



Sophocles Chapter, Sons of Pericles, of Gary, Indiana, winner in the 3rd Annual Tournament. Left to right, kneeling: Gus Allen, George Musse, Bill Georges, Al Terzus, John Diamond. Left to right, standing: James Marros, Gust Pappas, Mike Saetes, Chris Trakos, Harry Karagory.

## The Ahepa in Athletics

BY GEORGE BACALLES  
*Ahepa Sports Editor*

GARY, IND.—The Steel City sons of Gary rule as basketball champions of the Sons of Pericles, having decisively proven their superiority at the third annual tournament in which 17 quintets vied April 11 and 12 in the Memorial Stadium here.

Victory to the Sophocles Chapter came with a 31 to 16 triumph over the Ypsilanti Chapter of Chicago, Ill., after both the Chicago and Gary teams battled their way into the finals by winning thrill-packed games.

Gary eliminated Hammond, Ind., Chapter, 28 to 26, and Ypsilanti won from Chapter No. 48 of Steubenville, O., 30 to 22, in the semi-final round.

Banded together by George Christakis, ex-Fraebel court star, the Gary lads swamped Garfield Chapter of Chicago, 48 to 8, in the first round and then vanquished Marathon Chapter No. 46 of Paterson, N. J., 39 to 21.

Steubenville, O., scored a 32 to 30 overtime win against Thesis Chapter, Moline, Ill., in the feature game of the first round with other results as follows:

### First Round

Gary, 48, Chicago Garfield, 8  
Paterson, N. J., 25, East Chicago, 19  
Hammond, Ind., 38, Flint, Mich., 24  
Steubenville, 32, Moline, Ill., 30  
Canton, O., 34, Louisville, Ky., 10  
Milwaukee, Wis., 45, Des Moines, Ia., 19  
Chicago Ypsilanti, 31, St. Paul, 24  
Decatur, Ill., 28, Detroit, Mich., 24

### Second Round

Ann Arbor, Mich., 31, Milwaukee, Wis., 30  
Gary, 39, Paterson, 21  
Hammond, 31, Decatur, 16  
Steubenville, 39, Canton, 29  
Chicago Ypsilanti, 35, Ann Arbor, 20

Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, who founded the Sons Tournament in Chicago three years ago, witnessed the two-day athletic conclave which terminated with presentation of awards and trophies.

Members of the Ypsilanti Chapter of Chicago, who lost to Sophocles Chapter in the finals. Supreme President Van A. Nomikos may be seen in the extreme left of the photograph.



The George Christakis "most valuable" award was presented to Louis Diniaco, versatile guard on the Steubenville, O., team. "All Tournament" selections were announced as follows:

Harry Karagory, center, Gary, Ind.; Louis Koutsoubos, guard, Moline, Ill.; Thomas Chintias, guard, Hammond, Ind.; Thomas Christopoulos, forward, Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. Diniaco.

President Nomikos, following the tournament, was high in praise of the Sons, and those who were instrumental in the success of the event.

"The sportsmanship of the Sons, the calibre of their performances, and the enthusiastic work of the Gary, Ind., Ahepas, Daughters and others who had charge, made possible a tournament which will long be remembered by our Order," he said.

Michael N. Spiratos, District Governor of the Ahepa 11th District, headed the committee in charge.

Nick Cappony was secretary of the committee and George Scondras served as treasurer. George Mussie, District Lieutenant Governor of the Sons of Pericles, was Sons' chairman. Others who assisted were: Mrs. Nick Cappony, chairman of the souvenir book; Miss Katherina Turpa, entertainment; Mrs. Peter Thanos, housing; Miss Mary Topsis, eligibility committee. The entire membership of the Daughters were hostesses.

Governor Spiratos' trophy was presented to the Ypsilanti Chapter, and the Order of Ahepa and tournament trophies were presented to the Gary team. A third place trophy given by John Pangeres went to Steubenville, O., and fourth, donated by Angelo Calianos, was presented to Hammond, Ind.

The sportsmanship trophy, donated by Mrs. James K. Steliotis of Pittsburgh, Pa., in memory of her husband, was given to Steubenville, and Moline, Ill., received the George Scondras trophy for winning the consolation tournament. The distance award, made by Nick Cappony, went to Paterson, N. J.

Pittsburgh, Pa., twice winners of the tournament, did not defend their title.

In winning the championship game, Gary led, 13 to 8, at halftime, and spurred in the third canto as Karagory set the pace with his 13 point performance.

## "KNOW THYSELF"

By Raymond J. Seeger, Ph.D.  
George Washington University

*(Lecture given before the Hellenic Society of G. W. U.,  
Phi Omega Sigma, PHOS.)*

*(Note: Only excerpts of Dr. Seeger's lecture are presented.)*

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is our modern pass-word, patterned from the Spanish-American War saying "Remember the Maine" which goes back to Demosthenes' statement, "Remember the Greeks."

Modern military strategy is nothing new. The pincer method was used in ancient Greek battles. For example, at Marathon, the strongest units of the defense or offense were placed at the extreme ends, and as the center or weaker portion was pushed back, the enemy was then encircled and captured.

Remember the Greeks! For what? For their contributions made which are still alive, and for their greatest contribution — the birth of science. The method of scientific discovery was largely created by the ancient Greeks. Later scientific knowledge in the days of Francis Bacon and Galileo was the development of what Archimedes and others had started.

Their three-way system was a desire for general principles, for creative concepts, and a desire for a rigorous approach to nature. They questioned, "Can all our experiences be placed into one?" "Can there be a relation of unrelated phenomena?" They concluded that there was a uniformity in nature. They wondered if it was possible for man to understand this uniformity and through this process arrive at ultimate truths. They were the basic ideas from the theory of Thales. The Greek quest for a general principle brought forth the hypothesis

that there is water everywhere, in the air, on the surface, in the earth and that this element is mobile. "All things are full of God," they thought; but their concept of "God" meant an inner working, something natural, rather than supernatural. Anaximander's theory exposed that whenever one object is getting hot, another is getting cold; when one thing is getting dry another is getting wet. All this was attributed to the workings of Physis (Nature), an inner working. To blow, one can pucker up the lips and blow cold, but by blowing with a yawn, the air is produced as warm. Hence the explanation of quality by differences in quantity was thus put forth. Changes, they claimed, were constant. In fire, the flame is constant, and changing is continuous. A new element is produced, ashes. Thus complete creation or complete destruction of reality is not possible, but the changes are continuous. Plato pointed out the existence of many real things: fires, gases, liquids, and solids. Parmenides' arguments produced the beginning of the atomic theory — a belief in atoms which you don't see come about by a belief in phenomena which you do see.

The creative conquests of the ancient Greeks led to many modern scientific developments of great usefulness to modern civilization. Their works of science still live, still have value. And how sensible their search for scientific methods! Socrates' famous statement "Know thyself" carries with it a force great enough to instill any person to find himself. This statement was later modified by the student of Socrates, Plato, in his terms, "In order to know yourself — reason." The search for Scientific Method, though ancient, is a guiding light to modern civilization. And so, our memory of the Greeks, lies with just cause, with great admiration to those scientific principles, methods, contributions which today give modern life its basis.



*A View of The Beautiful Garden Side, Showing The Dining Terrace*

## **THE ATLANTA BILTMORE HOTEL**

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# FRATERNITY NEWS

## Honor Ahepans



Nick Jamson

### Four New Chapters Organized and Officially Established

Blue Water Chapter No. 233, Port Huron, Mich., was organized by District Governor Thomas Kouchoukos of District No. 10. The initiation of 16 initial members and the election and installation of the officers took place on November 9, 1941, with District Governor Kouchoukos presiding and members of the Ahepa from the Detroit, Saginaw and Flint, Mich., Chapters assisting.

Victory Chapter, C. J. No. 16, Victoria, B. C., Canada, was organized by Deputy Supreme Governor of Canada, Nicholas Kogos. On January 25, 1942, 23 members were initiated to constitute the Charter membership of this Chapter. On the same date the election and installation of its officers took place. The officers and members of the Vancouver, B. C., Chapter assisted Bro. Kogos in the initiation and installation ceremonies.

Henry Ford Chapter No. 335, Detroit, Mich., was organized by District Governor, Thomas Kouchoukos with a Charter membership of 15. The initiation of the candidates and the election and installation of the officers of the Chapter took place on May 17th with the Supreme President Bro. Van A. Nomikos presiding and District Governor Kouchoukos and members of the Ahepa from the Alpha and Icarus Chapters assisting. At the same time fifty new members were initiated into the Alpha Chapter.

Alton Chapter No. 304, Alton, Illinois, was organized by District Governor Zack T. Ritsos of District No. 13, with a charter membership of 46. The initiation of the candidates and the election and installation of the officers took place on May 18th with Governor Ritsos and members of the Ahepa from the St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago Chapters assisting.

Nick Jamson of Grand Island, Nebraska, has been nominated by the Supreme President as an Honor Ahepan for his outstanding work in the Fraternity. Brother Jamson has served his Chapter as Secretary for five years and as President for two years. He has attended all District conventions and most of the National conventions. He is an ardent supporter of the Sons of Pericles and has served two years as Supreme Advisor of the Junior Order of Ahepa. He served his District for one year as Lieut. Governor and two terms as District Governor of District No. 15. During his administration the membership of his District increased by 250 members. Brother Jamson was Chairman of the Greek War Relief of his community, and also served as a Director of the State of Nebraska.

Also nominated as an Honor Ahepan by Supreme President Nomikos, is Brother Zack T. Ritsos, of Chicago, Illinois, who has been a member of the Order of Ahepa since 1927. He has held every office in the chapter, has served as President of the North Shore Chapter for two successive years and served as District Governor for the 13th District for two successive years. Brother Ritsos has also been chairman of two District conventions. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge and Consistory, as well as a member of the Shrine. He is a Past Worshipful Master of Hellenic Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Honor Ahepan Ritsos was born in Chicago May 29, 1906 and attended the public schools of that city. He was graduated from the law school of De Paul University and is associated with the law firm of Ritsos and Ritsos, which is comprised of his three brothers and himself.

### Elmira Chapter Cooperates

*Elmira, N. Y.*—A two-fold accomplishment linked with the War effort is reported by the aggressive Elmira Chapter, No. 111, Order of Ahepa of which Speros Liatos is president.

Its first project was initiated shortly after Pearl Harbor, and calls for the investment of funds collected weekly into U. S. War Bonds, and the second project, expansion of its Ahepa Home, was undertaken to meet the demands of tire shortage and gasoline rationing.

The Chapter's Greek War Reconstruction Fund serves a dual purpose, monies collected are invested in U. S. Bonds, and will later be used in some worthy project in the rehabilitation of Greece. Nine \$100 maturity value bonds had been purchased in the January to May period. George Miller and George Barcalles are co-chairmen of this activity.

Inasmuch as the Chapter draws its membership from a 40 mile area of over eight communities, and War restrictions were cutting down car travel, the second floor above the Ahepa Hall was leased and remodeled so that now Ahepans, accompanied by their wives who are in the Daughters of Penelope, may at-



Zack T. Ritsos

tend the meetings together and thus cut down the number of automobile trips. Jack Knapp was in charge of the remodeling of the hall.

The first meeting was highly successful, and was marked by the official visit of Mrs. Florence Houpis, Binghamton, District Governor of the Daughters.

### 12th District

*Hammond, Ind.*—The 12th district Ahepa lodge sponsored two affairs, one at Indiana Harbor and another in Anderson, this spring with proceeds used to purchase war savings bonds.

Both affairs were dances at which Ahepans and members of the Daughters of Penelope throughout the state of Indiana attended. Anton C. Krichelas, district marshal, was general chairman of the Pan-Hellenic dance held at Indiana Harbor March 15, while Perry E. Pakes, lieutenant-governor, directed activities for the spring dance in Anderson on May 3.

Proceeds of the Indiana Harbor dance were shared by both the Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope district lodges. Each group received a \$100 war savings bond. A report of the committee was awaited to determine the financial success of the Anderson dance.

Van A. Nomikos, supreme president of the Ahepa, led a delegation of Chicago visitors to the Indiana Harbor dance.

With the 1942 district convention plans made at South Bend, Michael N. Spiratos of Gary, Ahepa governor, reported the district has attained new successes within the past year.

He stated an increase in membership has been noted, Ahepa activities are increasing and the general trend throughout the state of Indiana is to aid America's war effort as much as possible.

The South Bend convention is set for July 12, 13 and 14. Leo Lamberson is general chairman of the committee on arrangements and promises a three-day program jammed with activity.

## Cadet Petropoulos

Cadet Theodore G. Petropoulos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Petropoulos, of St. Louis, Missouri, will receive his commission in the Army of the United States as a Motor Operations officer in the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, on July 3rd. Cadet Petropoulos has been in the Medical corps for more than a year and prior to transferring to the Quartermaster Corps, was in the Plans and Training Division of the 64th Medical Regiment at Camp Bowie, Texas. He is a member of the St. Louis Chapter, Order of Ahepa, and Past President of St. Louis Chapter, Sons of Pericles.

We were very pleased to receive the following letter from Cadet Petropoulos recently, and we are printing it here because we know it will be of interest to our readers:

"My dear Dr. Johannides: Many suns have set and much water has gone over the dam since last time I had the pleasure of seeing you. Very shortly after you left St. Louis, my country called and so, I too, left many friends. I have thought of you often — with your charming personality, your fatherly advice and your unforgettable love for us who were not so old in years. That seems so long ago and yet I still retain a vivid and warm picture of visits to your sanctum in the Missouri Theatre Bldg., and of you raising "cain" with the "Sons" when they stepped out of line.

"Tomorrow, I will be 23 years of age. But after 16 months in the Army and the Medical Corps I feel older than my years. And I have done well, Doc. I hope you don't mind the affectionate nickname. On the 1st of July I receive my commission as a 2nd Lieut. in the



Cadet Petropoulos



### JOINT INSTALLATION . . .

of the officers of Ahepa Chapter No. 147, and Sons of Pericles Chapter No. 94 of Omaha, Nebr., was held recently. The officers of both chapters are pictured above, with installing officer District Governor Paul Fotopoulos, member of the Wichita, Kans., Ahepa chapter. The Junior Order chapter was recently reorganized.

Army of the United States, I have gone through the ranks of the enlisted men from private, 1 class, corporal and right up the line. And, Doctor, the fact that I have been proud of my heritage and the Hellenic blood coursing through my veins, has contributed materially to my rise. Major General Strong of the 8th Army Corps, in approving my recommendation for Cadet training, remarked that my name was good enough for him and told me to uphold the standards of those glorious "Elzones!"

"Here in Cheyenne I have met an excellent chap by the name of George Kisciras. He is on the Supreme Board and recently saw you in Washington. He told me to extend his best wishes in my letter."

*Huntington, W. Va.*—Brother Andrew Houvousas, Jr., member of Diogenes Chapter No. 307, Order of Ahepa, of Huntington, West Virginia, graduated in June from Marshall College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and reported on June 15th to the United States Naval Reserve at Toronto Heights, Connecticut, in which branch he has been commissioned an Ensign. At college, Ensign Houvousas majored in chemistry and was a member of the varsity basketball team. He also was a member of the team at St. Joseph's High School. Brother Houvousas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Houvousas, the former being Lt. Governor of Buckeye District No. 11, Order of Ahepa.

Diogenes Chapter also reports that the following young Ahepans, members of the chapter, are also in the United States Navy: Samuel Pselis and Nicholas Anest.

*Casper, Wyo.*—Casper chapter No. 159 of this city reports that it has purchased \$1,500 in war bonds up to date. The president, Brother Nick Benaris, personally sells stamps at each regular meeting, and during the past two months has sold over \$500 worth to the members.

Two young men of Casper, James G. Demos, Jr., and Max D. Demos, are in the service of the U. S. at present, the former stationed in India with the Air Force, and the latter last heard from at Pearl Harbor with the Marines.

James Demos, District Governor, and member of the Casper chapter, reports that the District is in much better shape this year than it has been for the past five years.



Charles Matalas

Pictured herewith is Brother Charles Matalas, one of the 18 boys of Leonidas Chapter No. 77, Order of Ahepa, of Binghamton, New York, now serving in the U. S. Army and Navy. Brother Matalas has just recently returned from a convoy duty around the world, and has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Matalas in Binghamton. He has served the Sons of Pericles since it was organized, and he has served as secretary of Leonidas Chapter for two years. Before his enlistment he held the office of Vice President.

It is reported to us that the following young men from Binghamton are serving in the armed forces of the nation: Peter Vomvoris, John Tsoulis, George Papastrat, Christ Carvelas, Alex Laskaris, Steve Liounis, Alfred Vonitis, John Vonitis, John Anagnost, Nicholas Agathias, Milton Houppis, Louis Houppis, Peter Sarantopoulos, John Tamaras, Tom Mokaletos.



Lieut. Arthur Adams

Lieut. Arthur Adams of Paterson, New Jersey, was graduated this month at Princeton University. He is a 2nd Lieut. in the Field Artillery of the R.O.T.C. and is entering the United States Army upon his graduation. He is the son of Brother Peter A. Adams, who was the first President of Alexander Hamilton Chapter No. 54 of Paterson, a familiar figure at National Conventions of Ahepa. Prior to going to Princeton, Lieut. Adams was a member of Marathon Chapter of the Sons of Pericles.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—On April 20th, the Heart of America chapter of the Ahepa of this city held its annual Ahepa Ball. The affair was a social and financial success through the hard work of the committee in charge of the event. Brothers Emmanuel Stevens and Christos Vlasides headed the Ball Committee.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—After graduating from Marquette University Law School, Peter J. Kondos, Chapter No. 43, opened his law office in this city.

Brother Kondos attended the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University and has degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph.B.) and Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.).

While at Marquette University, he was the school's Heavyweight Boxing Champion.



Corporal Thomas Koneda

Corporal Thomas Koneda (Konidaris), is a son of Brother Peter Koneda and a former Son of Pericles. He is now serving in the Coast Artillery and is stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

**Hammond, Ind.**—Initiation of eight candidates has boosted the membership of the Hammond Ahepa Chapter No. 123 well past the 100 mark, according to James Brahos, secretary.

Responding to an appeal by Supreme President Van Nomikos, Hammond Ahepas launched their share of the membership drive by adding Hammond youths to its membership roles.

Those who became members since the administration of Peter J. Bereolos who took office on Jan. 1 were George C. Dickson, George T. Sarantos, George J. Pappas, Gus A. Tsonchlos, Charles E. Grevens, Charles Korris, Peter Agorichas and Gust J. Bereolos.

Uncle Sam has called three Hammond members since the attack on Pearl Harbor and probably will call at least another half dozen before next winter. Those already in army uniforms are James S. Korellis at Fort Bragg, N. C.; Dean Brahos in Pine Camp, N. Y., and Charles E. Grevens, who is stationed in a camp in Kansas. Grevens answered a call to the colors one week after he became an Ahepan.

The chapter in May held memorial services for members who have passed away since the chapter was founded. The program was in charge of a committee including Rev. Anthony Kalogeropoulos, Sam D. Korellis, James Brahos, William Alexander and Harry C. Primis.

**Lexington, Kentucky**—On Sunday, April 19, the Henry Clay chapter of the Ahepa of this city installed a new chapter of the Daughters of Penelope in Lexington. Over 150 guests were present from Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Huntington.

Mary Karres, District Governor of the Daughters, of Columbus, Ohio, was the installing officer. She was assisted by Mrs. Mary Connell, Lieutenant Governor, and Mary Fotos, District Marshall.

The event was featured with refreshments and dancing. Eleven soldiers in the U. S. Army, of Greek descent, attended the affair.

Speakers of the evening were: District Governor Mary Karres, Louis P. Maniatis, Charles Danos, Virginia Calagis, George Kontacos, and Anna Kafoglis. The Henry Clay chapter committee responsible for the organization of the chapter was: Charles Danos, Chairman, Gus Callis, and George Allen.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—A meeting of the Americanization Council of this city was held on April 13th under the chairmanship and sponsorship of the local chapter of the Ahepa. The Council is composed of the officers of the various groups within the city whose purpose is the fostering of Americanism. The Furniture Chapter No. 196 of the Ahepa has been a member of the Council for a number of years.

Peter Hampers, president of the Ahepa chapter, spoke for the Ahepa, and outlined for those present the program and history of the organization. Mrs. Evangelo Sokeris, wife of the Minister of Education of the Greek government now in exile, spoke to those present on conditions in Greece. District Governor Thomas Koulioukos also addressed those present.

A group of entertainers under the direction of Mrs. Mary Skouras, teacher of Greek in the local community, presented dances and musical selections.

**Lieut.**

**Christ Stavropoulos**

Lieut. Christ Stavropoulos is the son of Brother Mike Stavropoulos of Ahepa Chapter No. 227, of Kokomo, Indiana. He enlisted about nine months ago, was sent first to Mississippi and then transferred to an Officers' Training Camp on Long Island. Upon completing his training he was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in the Signal Corps and is now stationed somewhere in England.



**Youngstown, Ohio**—Constantine G. Economus, past Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, member of local chapter No. 89 of the Ahepa, and resident of this city, was recently named as one of four associate chairmen of the Youngstown Community and War Chest campaign. The purpose of the campaign is to raise funds locally for the Community Chest benefits, and also for the various war found groups in the area which includes the U.S.O., Greek War Relief, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, Prisoners of War Aid and other groups.

**Pomfret Theological School Requests 1942-43 Enrollees**

THE AHEPAN is in receipt of a request from the Right Reverend Bishop Athenagoras of Boston for publication of their annual announcement of enrollment for new classes in the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School at Pomfret Center, Conn.

The school will accept 20 new students for the coming year. Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 23, high school graduates, baptized as Greek Orthodox, not less than five feet, six inches in height, and of good moral character. The first graduating class of the school was graduated this month, and the graduates will be placed in various communities throughout the country as deacons or priests, following their ordination.

**Thomas J. Rodis**

Thomas J. Rodis, member of the Omaha Chapter of the Ahepa, and son of John D. Rodis, has recently been inducted into the Army. Another member of the chapter, George Angelacos, has also been inducted into the Army.

**Chris G. Pappas**

Chris G. Pappas, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Pappas of Brooklyn, New York, has been training in Canada, and will soon receive his wings in the R.A.F. He is a former Secretary of Renaissance Chapter No. 5, Sons of Pericles, of New York City.



# AUXILIARIES

## Sons of Pericles

### Presentation Made to Past National President Strike at Tournament

A feature of the recent New England Sons of Pericles Basketball Tournament at Cambridge, Mass., was the presentation of a gold Sons of Pericles key chain to past National President Nicholas L. Strike, who is at present an Ensign in the U. S. Navy.

The presentation was made by National Governor George A. Lydotes of Cambridge on behalf of the National Governing Board and the National Headquarters of the fraternity for services rendered. The presentation was a complete surprise to Ensign Strike, and to the gathering, who had assembled to celebrate a victory dance for the winners of the tournament.

Ensign Strike served as Supreme President of the Order during the term of 1939-40, and as National President in 1940-41. He had previously served the Order as Supreme Secretary, and as Supreme Vice-President. He went on active duty as Ensign, U.S.N.R., in May, 1941, and is stationed in Seattle, Wash., at present.

**Omaha, Nebr.**—A combined installation of officers of the Sons of Pericles and the Order of Ahepa of this city was held on March 29th. District Governor of the Ahepa Paul Fotopoulos of Newton, Kans., with past Governor Nick Jamson of Grand Island, Nebr., acted as installing officers.

Over 500 persons attended the event at which refreshments were also served.

Officers installed for the Ahepa were: Felix Melonis, president (second term); Bill Niras, vice-president; Louis Kostas, secretary; Frank Kantas, treasurer; Board of Governors, Nick Payne, chairman, Gus Rogers, Steve Arbanites, Tom Danvas, and Peter Nagasis.

**Detroit, Mich.**—The Philias Chapter No. 11 of the Sons of Pericles in conjunction with the Maids of Athens of this city sponsored a Mothers' Day program. A tea was given in honor of the mothers, followed by a musical program of Greek and American songs. Each mother was presented with a corsage. The affair was highly successful and enjoyed by all.

Ten new members were initiated recently. Several members have graduated and entered the Order of Ahepa at an initiation conducted by the Ahepa Chapter No. 40. The graduated Sons are: Bob Drakos, George Fotou, Sam Piloras, George Zoumbos, George Keras, John Bill, Milton George.

The Sons Chapter has entered a hard ball Class C baseball league, and plans to enter a soft ball league for the younger members.

On Sunday, May 21 a bicycle party was sponsored by the Sons and Maids of Athens.

## \* For Distinguished Service \*

Many Sons are already in the Armed Forces of their Country with more enlisting every day. Thus far, of the Chapters that have reported to Headquarters, Lowell, Mass., has the largest number of active members in the Service. The following is a list of the reported members of our Fraternity now on active duty.

Lowell, Mass., Chapter 14—George Vlahogiannis, James Tsaffaras, Thomas Koravas, Charles Demopoulos, Peter Demogeros, George Demoulas, Charles Gelfias, Nick Hollis, Spiros Tseckringis, Peter Voulgaropoulos, Charles Pappas, John Korlas, William Rodopoulos, Theodore Symopoulos, John Chiungos.

Renaissance Chapter No. 5, New York, N. Y.—Harry Mitchell, Louis Damascos.

Charlotte, N. C., Chapter No. 123—James G. Floros.

Moline, Ill., Chapter No. 47—John Gianoulis, George Tertipes, Nick Angelos, George Yokas.

Detroit, Mich., Chapter No. 13—Milton George, Peter Depulos.

## District No. 5

The Ninth Annual District Convention of District No. 5 was held at New Brunswick, N. J., on June 7 and 8.

Although hard hit by the war situation, the District has managed to keep active and has a fine record of accomplishments.

During the year the Chapters of Jersey City, N. J., and Dover, N. J., have been reorganized and are now among the six active chapters of this District. In the course of the year the following activities were carried out:

1. Soft Ball Tournament
2. Basketball Tournament
3. Bowling Tournament
4. Educational Contests
5. Participation in all National Activities
6. Commencing of the first District records

Much of the success of the District is attributed to the untiring efforts of youthful and energetic District Governors, Leon Zois of Newark, N. J., and his very cooperative District Lodge, Peter Papanou, Lieut. Governor; Michael Blazakis, Secretary-Treasurer; and John Mamos, District Marshal.

The District Lodge Officers express their heartfelt appreciation and thanks to District Advisor, George Bravakis, to National Headquarters, and to all the Sons and Ahepans for their splendid cooperation.

The newly elected District Officers are: Peter Papanou of Paterson, N. J., District

Governor; Stephen Niatas of Trenton, N. J., Lieut. Governor; Frank Gramas of Jersey City, N. J., District Secretary-Treasurer; and Peter Poulos of Newark, N. J., District Marshal.

The new Jersey District Basketball Tournament was won by Trenton, N. J., sons.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The local chapter of the Sons of Pericles, Chapter No. 67, held a Mother's Day Dance on Sunday, May 10th, at the Community Hall. They were assisted by the Philoptochos club members.

Special honors were tendered the mothers who attended the event.

Those in charge of the dance were: George Kallis, Chairman; Georgia Sogos, Vice-Chairman; Sam Sogos, Christos Sogos, Peter Harakas, Helen Gramas, John Agnos, James Mantice, and George Kakojanes.

## Maids of Athens



Mr. and Mrs. August Conomos

Mrs. Georgia Conomos, the retiring president of the Baltimore Chapter of the Maids of Athens, is the daughter of Brother Thomas and Despina George, and the sister of George T. George, Past District Officer of the Sons of Pericles and now a loyal Ahepan serving with the American armed forces. We are happy to report also, that Brother George T. George is betrothed to Miss Stavroula Mendris of Annapolis, Maryland, daughter of Brother Nick Mendris, Past President of the Annapolis Chapter of the Order of Ahepa. Our warmest congratulations to the families of George and Mendris.



Leon Zois

Columbia, S. C.—The 77th Chapter of the Maids of Athens was established in Columbia by Theo Constan, Lieutenant Governor of the Sons of Pericles of District No. 1.

Twenty-two members were initiated on Friday, May 22nd, and the following were elected officers:

Anna Mac Brethes, President; Clara Davis, Vice President; Margaret Coelin, Secretary; Toula Doukas, Treasurer.

Astoria, Oregon—Under the guidance and direction of Mrs. J. Lagia (or Peters) of this city, a group presented Mrs. Peters' original play "This is the Day" for the benefit of the Greek War Relief.

Those who took part in the play were: Miss Mary Cosmos as *Ahepa*, Miss Georgia Kuluris as *Greece*, Miss Helen Pappas as *America*, Mrs. Rooney Henderson as *England*, Miss Mary Papageorge as *Maid of Athens*, Miss Katherine Pappageorge as *Daughter of Penelope*, Mrs. Helen Stooks as *Refugee*, Miss Katherine Kuluris as *Son of Pericles*, Miss Theodora Peppas as *An American*, and little Tom Stooks as *an Evzone*.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Chapter of the Maids of Athens held their annual Mother's Day tea at the Paxton Hotel from 2 till 6. Fifty mothers attended the tea. Miss Kathryn Saklar, president, gave the welcoming address and Mrs. Steve Abariotes, past president of the Ladies Auxiliary, gave the response. Members of the club acted as hostesses.

Freeport, N. Y.—Victory chapter of the Maids of Athens of this city became chapter No. 96 of the auxiliary with its recent organization with fourteen charter members. The chapter is sponsored by Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 of the Ahepa. Officers-elect of the new chapter are: Irene Karadenes, Worthy Maid; Jennie Drivas, Loyal Maid; Nitsa Spanos, Secretary; Georgia Karadenes, Treasurer.

Omaha, Neb.—The local chapter of the Maids of Athens, through President Katherine Saklas announces that the chapter is making good progress and that plans are going forward for their forthcoming district convention. The chapter now has 20 active members. Re-

cent officers-elect are: Katherine Saklas, president; Mary Tsalousis, loyal maid; Ann Rodis, secretary; Pauline Abariotes, treasurer.

Harrisburg, Pa.—On February 8, 1942, a joint installation of the Theta Tau Pi Chapter of the Maids of Athens and the Keystone Chapter of the Ahepa was held at the Madrid Ballroom in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Acting Master of Ceremonies was Mr. Nicholas Notarys who opened the meeting and presented the gavel to the Installing Officer of the evening, Dr. Birris, our District Governor, who conducted a very impressive ceremony.

The speakers of the evening were: Dr. Birris, Mr. Nicholas Notarys, Mr. Paul Gethouas, newly elected President of the Ahepa, Miss Helen Gethouas, past Worthy Maid, and Miss Katherine Diamond, newly elected Worthy Maid.

Newly elected officers of the Ahepa and Maids are:

President—Paul Gethouas, Vice-Pres.—Gus Gekas, Secretary—Spiros Chianos, Treasurer—John Boutselias.

President—Katherine Diamond, Loyal Maid—Helen Gethouas, Secretary—Sophie Bekas, Treasurer—Toula Diamond.

## Welcome Ahepans

The place where American  
Hellenes feel at home

Single—\$4, \$5, \$6

Double—\$6, \$7, \$8

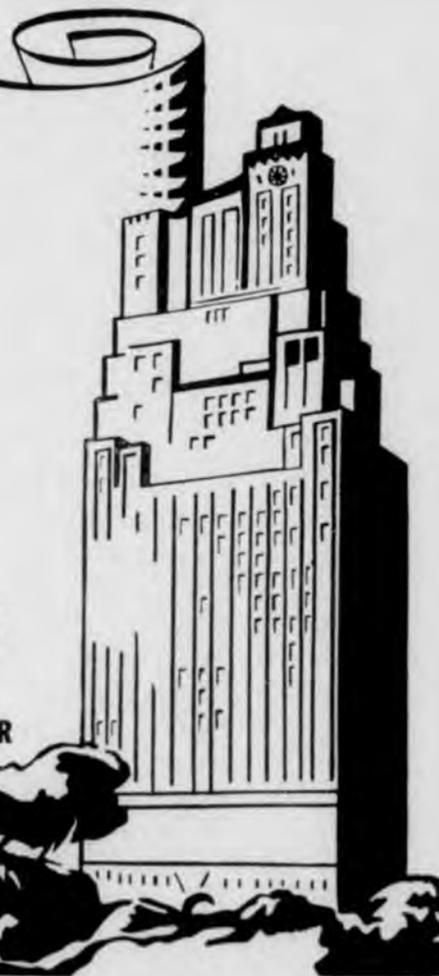
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# FROM OUR MAIL BAG

## Ahepa Needs A Manager

For the good of the Order, I wish to take the liberty of discussing with you a subject of great importance concerning the future of Ahepa.

The word "AHEPA" as we well know, stands for American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The Order was organized for the very purpose of educating its members in the American way of life in order that the name of the Greek in America would be put on the high plane that it justly deserves.

Its purpose found many supporters—the need of such an organization was great—and thusly Ahepa secured a good foothold. Among its supporters in each community were many influential Greek men who strongly believed in the ideals and concepts of the Order of Ahepa. Men who knew and understood the problem of the Greek here in America and believed that the Ahepa would solve the problem. They, therefore, put forth every reserve they possessed—time, influence, money, and increasing effort. They were a young group of men then; all of them with imaginative minds; all of them fired with great ambitions and zealotness to make the Ahepa a truly great organization.

Their spirit and zeal caught hold like wild-fire and spread from coast to coast; their ideas were youthful and their zeal the same. As a result, the membership of Ahepa soared to great heights. Many American people as well as Greek were attached to the Order because of the wonderful accomplishments of the Order in Americanizing men who would never have had a chance to grasp the American way of life and to mingle with other Americans on an even social basis. These people were Phil-Hellenes, and appreciated the work the Ahepa was doing.

During all this time, the Order was giving the members something for their money, as it were. They were having their meetings, banquets, dances, socials, conventions, which brought the Greek people together at least once a year from all parts of the country and giving them a chance to make new acquaintances and renew old. The Ahepa was giving its members fun and an education at the same time and was, therefore, progressing.

The Ahepa progressed until the depression came, and like all other fraternal organizations, her membership dropped to a dangerous level. The Supreme Lodge was faced with a very serious problem—that of keeping the Order going during the critical period ahead. There and then the road detoured for the Ahepa, for the Supreme Lodge instituted a death benefit fund. It left the road of youthful ambition—education—fun—and took the road of old age that leads to a dead end. While thinking on such terms they adopted a sanitarium, an institution that has proven to be a white elephant. Instead of thinking and building for a future for the Ahepa, we were thinking and planning for her death.

Right there and then that money should

have been appropriated to hire a group of young college graduates who were members and let them travel the length and breadth of the nation, preaching the principles and concepts of the Order—organizing new chapters—reviving old ones—putting new life and hope in the heart of each and every member. These young men, because of their education and their personalities, could have helped the Order fight the depression and keep the chapters in good standing. They would have attracted all the young Greek lads into the Order—a factor now definitely missing in the Ahepa. The Ahepa needed new blood, new life, new ideas, constant activity in order to keep up the interest of its membership. She didn't need a death fund or a sanitarium, a reminder that its members were getting old and ready for burial, but she needed new life to re-vitalize the old.

As an example, in 1931, the writer was instrumental in organizing and directing the first District convention ever held in the country. It proved to be a great success, and since then District conventions have been held yearly by all Districts in America. The members want dactivity, fun, a chance to get together and enjoy themselves, an opportunity to acquaint their children with children of other members, a chance for their daughters to meet eligible young Greek bachelors and the Ahepa was providing the means.

In 1939, I was in charge of the District Convention held in Moline, and we introduced the three day convention in this manner: the first night, a "Greek Night," with lamb, wine, and dancing; the second day a parade, athletics, banquet, dance; and the third day, business sessions and a picnic for all. We offered gaiety and fun in the dances and banquets, education in our oratorical and debate contests, and in our business sessions. The convention was a huge success with three thousand visitors all enjoying themselves from start to finish.

Every time that the road of youth, ambition, and education and fun has been followed, the Ahepa has made progress. Many people became interested in the Ahepa because they had something to gain now and not in death.

The Ahepa membership could have reached fifty thousand by now, comprised mainly of young men and old eager to keep the Greek name on a high plane, and to keep the Greek people in contact with each other by various activities which would give them a desire and an interest to remain under the Ahepa flag.

Another point to be made here is our magazine. A magazine representing all the above-mentioned characteristics would be a very welcome item in any home. It could dedicate each monthly issue to a district with every chapter in the district obligated to pay for a certain number of pages. Each chapter could secure local advertising from various sources for the privilege of editing its own news. In all chapters, there are ambitious business men who would advertise, and there are ambitious and highly educated youth of both sexes able to write up the news.

The District Governor could write his own

page and the editor-in-chief censor the news and also add news of national importance; such a magazine could be made to pay dividends.

The problems of the Ahepa at present are many, and it would take considerable space to elaborate further; however, there is a solution, and, I believe, a simple one, to the problems of the Order. As every business needs a general manager to function properly, so does the Order of Ahepa—a manager who would help the Supreme Lodge in formulating plans and policies and executing the decisions of the Supreme Lodge.

Certainly, we would have a Supreme President—a new one every year to bring newness and freshness and hope to the Lodge. Then there should also be a first, second, and third Vice President, elevating each until they reach the top.

In closing, let me repeat this bit of advice to you: "Abandon the road of old age, lost hope, and no ambition, and let us get back to that beautiful highway of youth, ambition, education, and fun."

Fraternally yours,  
CHARLES BOOKKINS,  
Past President,  
Tri-City Chapter No. 120.

## "Well-satisfied"

"I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the wonderful magazine that you and your editorial staff are publishing this year. We surely get a lot of enjoyment out of reading the various articles in THE AHEPAN. It seems as though the entire district is well-satisfied with THE AHEPAN in its present form."

JAMES DEMOS, District Governor,  
District 17 and 19.

Today marks another anniversary of our fight for freedom over a century ago. Yet today also marks the first heart-breaking March 25. As I sit here in my barracks, I think of the heroic fight our people of Greece put up against overwhelming odds. Needless to say, although Hellas was overrun, she won a moral victory.

Now that Greece and her allies are in the "hospital" and are suffering great pains, "Dr. United States" will operate and remove the suffering. It will be a difficult operation, but as in the past, the doctor will perform his task with great success.

Let's hope that next year we'll mark a double freedom, a double "Independence Day."

Sincerely yours,  
PVT. NICHOLAS JOHN ANDERSON,  
Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

THE AHEPAN

## Guardian of Our Coasts

(Continued from page 21)

9,330 instances of lives saved and vessels assisted — and in these instances 9,219 lives were either saved or persons rescued from peril and in imminent danger.

Almost 40,000 vessels were boarded during that year for the purpose of examining ship's papers.

Twenty-one vessels were seized.

Assistance given to vessels in 1940 resulted in the saving of cargo and vessels to the amount of almost 90 million dollars.

Over 30 thousand aids to marine navigation were controlled and operated by the Coast Guard during 1940, and these included lights, lightships and lighted buoys, radiobeacons and fog signals, and daymarks and buoys.

**M**EETING students of the Coast Guard Academy is a refreshing experience. These young men who will make the sea their career and home, are stalwart, keen-witted, determined cadets. Their training is military in character but their field of learning covers all scientific and engineering subjects that will prove a necessity to their future. Upon completion of training, they are commissioned as ensigns and immediately go upon active duty at sea.

Courses are now open at the Academy at New London, Conn., in the Coast Guard Reserve, for officers' training. After a preliminary 30-day training as apprentice seamen, these reserve eligibles become cadets for three months of basic training, and then become ensigns for active sea duty. One such course began in February of this year, and is now nearing completion. Subsequent classes open every four months, approximately.

**F**OR eligible and aggressive young men who want to see sea action the Coast Guard Reserve has openings for men seeking both commissioned and non-commissioned positions. The training period is approximately four months for a man seeking a commission, and the requirements are that he shall not be less than 20 nor more than 30 years of age, be unmarried, a native-born citizen or a citizen naturalized more than ten years, pass certain physical requirements, and hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited university or college.

Except for men qualified to perform duties of higher rating, all enlistments in the Reserve are made in the rating of apprentice seaman or mess attendant 3c. If an applicant feels that his experience and training qualifies him for an initial rating higher than these ratings, he should apply for a specific rating and produce evidence of his qualifications for that rating. Following is a brief resume of some of the rating specialties for which applicants might be qualified through civilian experience:

**Electrician's Mate** — Ability to operate and assist in repair of types of mechanical and electrical equipment found aboard ship and have knowledge of electrical terms and uses of tools used in electrical trade.

**Radioman** — Ability to send and receive at least 20 words a minute, knowledge of procedure and of routine upkeep of radio equipment.

**Carpenter's Mate** — In addition to general knowledge required of a carpenter, a candidate must be familiar with the nomenclature of boats and be qualified to make repairs to boats and decks.

**Machinist's Mate** — Ability to operate and assist with the upkeep of types of machinery

in use on Coast Guard vessels.

**Yeoman** — Must be competent typist and proficient at office work.

**Pharmacist's Mate** — Must be a graduate pharmacist.

**Ship's Cook** — Practical experience in cooking and in preparation of food required.

### PAY AND ALLOWANCE

The pay of enlisted members of the Reserve varies from \$21.00 per month for apprentice seamen to \$126.00 for Chief Petty Officers.

An Ensign, with dependents, when government quarters are not provided, receives the following pay and allowances per month: Pay \$125.00, rental allowance \$40.00, subsistence allowance \$18.00, which makes a total of \$183.00 per month.

### PROCEDURE IN MAKING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OR ENLISTMENT IN THE RESERVE

*For Commissioned, Chief Warrant or Warrant Officer Appointment*

Request application blanks and instructions from the Senior Coast Guard Officer at the nearest District headquarters. Submit completed applications and supporting papers to this officer in accordance with instructions. Examinations and interviews are held periodically in each district for those submitting application.

*For Appointment to Training Class at Academy*

Request application blanks and instructions from Coast Guard Headquarters or from any Coast Guard recruiting station or District headquarters. Applications and supporting papers are to be submitted direct to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

—G. J. L.

## Headquarters Highlights

Washington, D. C. — National Governors George Lydotes and Constantine Pavsidiis of the Sons of Pericles were at Headquarters in a meeting with the Executive Secretary concerning future plans for their respective areas. Details were mapped out for expansion of the Sons in New England and the Middle Atlantic states areas.

Accompanying Brother Lydotes to Washington, Brother Peter Stavropoulos, deputy District Advisor of District 8, "spelled" Headquarters with his appreciated assistance during the meetings and also by his assistance in doing much of HDQ's routine work. (Thanks, Pete, for the assistance!)

## Whither O, Man?

Unhappy man—whose search for wealth  
May make a sacrifice of health—  
Go—find this celebrated fame  
With which you seek to crown your name.  
Forget the comfort of a home;  
O'er higher, wider spaces roam;  
Forget your friends, your kinsmen near;  
The loving things you once held dear.  
Forget a parent; wife; a child;  
How full of love their faces smiled;  
How, when in spirit sunken low—  
They helped to set your heart aglow.  
Forget the priceless gift you hold;  
Exchange this wealth for that of gold.  
Think only of your fortune great—  
Cast every hope upon its slate!  
Thus—in your search for wealth and fame—  
Forget, without a tear of shame,  
All else, unto your last drawn breath  
Forget—and die—before your death.

—KATHERINE GEORGOPOULOS.

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Managing Director

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# *The* AHEPAN

July-August

1942



## In this Issue

We present in pictures the grim story of starving Greece. A message from His Excellency, the Greek Minister of Information, Mr. André Michalopoulos, supplements the story.

A complete account of the visit to the United States of King George and Prime Minister Tsouderos of Greece.

The detailed program of the National Convention to be held in Atlanta, the week of September 14th.

A special story on the origin of Old Glory.

A prize essay by Miss Electra Bilmazes which every American should read.

A report by the American Red Cross on efforts to feed Greece.

## Mind your P's and Q's



Every buyer who minds his P's and Q's (meaning price and quality) chooses Edelweiss French Dressing and Mayonnaise. Made from the private recipe of a renowned chef, in our Sunshine Kitchens, with the most modern equipment, every ingredient the finest. The delicious flavor makes the price hard to believe. Consider all the hidden costs in making your own and see what you save with Edelweiss. Sexton's exquisite barbecue sauce, cooking sauces and seasonings enable you to delight your guests and profit as well from unusual entrees and sandwiches.



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JULY-AUGUST

1942

# The Ahepan

VOL. XVI

NUMBER 4

VAN A. NOMIKOS, *Editor-in-Chief*

*Editorial and Business Office*

840 INVESTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Editorial Board*

Van A. Nomikos    George C. Vournas    Dr. C. B. Johannides

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*Officers, Ahepa Publishing Co., Inc.*

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# PLANS COMPLETED FOR NINETEENTH

## Historic Conclave to Meet in Atlanta September 13th to 19th

The holding of the 19th Annual Ahepa Convention having now been definitely decided upon, we present the official program, and an outline of the many interesting events that will take place during the convention week:

September 13, Sunday, 10 A. M.—Special services at the Greek Orthodox Church. Most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras officiating.

September 13, Monday, 10 A. M.—Official opening of convention in Georgian Ballroom, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel. General Chairman N. D. Chotas will preside. Supreme President Van A. Nomikos will be presented and will introduce notable guests. Immediately following the above, a luncheon in honor of Supreme Lodge and honor guests.

2 P. M.—Convention session, for election of Convention Chairman; appointment of Convention Committees, Georgian Ballroom.

8 P. M.—Reception for delegates and visitors.

September 15, Tuesday, 10 A. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

2 P. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

3 P. M.—Informal reception and tea by Daughters of Penelope for the visiting ladies, Empire Room.

September 16, Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

2 P. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

7:30 P. M.—Convention Banquet, on the Terrace of the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

September 17, Thursday, 10 A. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

2 P. M.—Convention Session, Georgian Ballroom.

8:30 P. M.—Grand Convention Ball and 20th Anniversary celebration.

September 18, Friday, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.—Convention Sessions, Georgian Ballroom.



Chairman Nick D. Chotas



George Moore, President of Chapter No. 1, Order of Ahepa, Atlanta.

September 19, Saturday, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.—Convention Sessions, Georgian Ballroom.

The outline above of the actual convention program, is intended to give delegates and visitors planning to attend the Atlanta Convention, a brief description of the proceedings. It does not, however, tell you what has been planned for your entertainment during the week of the convention. A very large and enthusiastic committee has been working for many months on details of the program and many interesting features are being kept as a surprise, to be printed in the official program, available when you reach Atlanta.

We can tell you, however, that many prominent Georgians, as well as visiting Ahepans, will be present at the various events which have been arranged by the committee. Mr. Cimon Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States, will attend the services at the Greek Orthodox Church and the opening exercises of the convention. Others to attend the ceremonies opening the Convention include the Governor of Georgia, Hon. Eugene Talmadge; the Mayor of Atlanta, Hon. William Hartsfield; the Most Reverend Archbishop Athenagoras, and members of the Mother Lodge and of the Supreme Lodge.

A very fine orchestra, one of the best in the state, has been engaged to play for the opening session of the convention in the Georgian Ballroom of the Atlanta Biltmore on Monday morning. Members of the Daughters of Penelope and the Parthenon Sorority will lead in the singing of the National Anthems, and there will also be other musical numbers. The tea for visiting ladies, to be held in the Empire Room of the Hotel on Tuesday, promises to be a most attractive event, with the Daughters of Penelope serving as hostesses.

One of the highlights of the convention will be the banquet to be held on the beautiful Terrace of the Atlanta Biltmore on Wednesday evening. Guests of honor will include officials from Washington, Archbishop Athenagoras, the Greek Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos, Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, Mr. E. B. Hitchcock of the Treasury Department, and many others. An orchestra will play during dinner, and there will be other entertainment. Another outstanding event will

# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL AHEPA CONVENTION

be the Grand Convention Ball and 20th Anniversary celebration. The committee has planned that this affair will surpass any previous ball ever given by the fraternity. Events at this occasion are too numerous to mention, but they will make an evening that no one will forget.

Between the various sessions elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain visiting ladies and other guests. There will be sightseeing and shopping trips, and every moment has been planned to assure everyone of a successful and enjoyable visit.

Business sessions will be devoted to discussions of the future maintenance and support of our institutions, and most important of all—to the discussion of ways and means to aid our country in the war



**C. H. Poole, Convention Secretary**

effort. Messages already received from President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace, as well as other officials, stress the urgency of personal sacrifice and to that end, delegates to the convention will be asked to give thoughtful consideration to the discussions that are planned. Our country is passing through the most critical time of its long and honorable history, and Ahepans, like all Americans, will make whatever sacrifices are asked of them.

We could not close this review of the convention program, without a word of appreciation for those who have worked so hard to plan a week of pleasure for all



**Vice Chairman George James Cotsakis**

of us who will meet in Atlanta September 13th. Their work will not end with the opening of the convention, but will continue throughout the week, and even longer, until all the many details that are necessary to the giving of such an affair, have been properly disposed of. The Executive Committee is composed of N. D. Chotas, General Chairman; George Cotsakis, Vice Chairman; C. H. Poole, Secretary; Nick Johnson, Treasurer; H. Angel, John Campbell, James Campbell, George Campbell, Dennis Calangis, John D. Chotas, Jas. Cot-



**Nick Johnson, Convention Treasurer**

sakis, Leon Economy, C. Kaneleas, Angel Marinos, George Moore, Nick P. Pefines, James Pantazes, James Poulos, Charles Routsos, A. D. Rumanes, S. J. Stamos, A. G. Sparks and James Vlass.

The Advisory Board is made up of Hon. William G. Helis, Chairman, Consul General of Greece; Hon. R. W. (Chip) Robert, Ex-Asst. Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. John M. Slaton, Ex-Governor of Georgia; Hon. Preston Arkwright, President, Georgia Power Co.; Tom Semos, Supreme Governor, Order of Ahepa; N. Angelakos, Vice Chairman, Gov. Dist. No. 1; Tom Calomeris, Lieut. Gov. Dist. No. 1; James Chiflakos, member Atlanta Chapter; Hon. Wiley Moore, Sr., Woodford Oil Co.

The Finance Committee is headed by



**Nick P. Pefines, Chairman Entertainment Committee**

James Cotsakis, as Chairman; Themis Routsos, Vice Chairman; Charles Alexander, Secretary; I. A. Bryant, Chris D. Chotas, Charles Kliros, Pete Patterson, A. D. Rumanes, Michael Scondras and George Vacalis. Nick Pefines is chairman of the important Entertainment Committee, assisted by John Demergis, as Vice Chairman. The Publicity Committee has George Gerakitis as chairman; James E. Poulos, Vice Chairman and L. A. Bryant, while the Decorations Committee is being managed by James Cotsakis and Nick P. Pefines.



Miss Electra Bilmazes

## WINS HIGH HONOR

Miss Electra Bilmazes, 17 year old daughter of Brother and Mrs. Stephen Bilmazes of Haverhill, Mass., was awarded first prize in the National High School Essay Contest sponsored by the War Writers Board.

Author Rex Stout, Chairman of the Board, in his letter making the award, said: "Your Essay in the National High School contest has been awarded first prize and we beg of you to accept our warm congratulations. It is an excellent Essay and the prize was well earned.

"A War Savings bond (\$500 maturity), registered in your name is herewith enclosed.

"You have a right to feel you have made a valuable contribution to the war our country is fighting."

The Haverhill *Evening Gazette* of May 21 in a three column write-up extolled Miss Bilmazes' accomplishment. "Miss Electra Bilmazes," says the *Gazette*, "has brought honor to her school and city by winning the first prize in the National Essay Contest. . . ."

The Bay State District No. 3, Order of Ahepa, which held its Eleventh Annual District Convention in Haverhill on June 14 and 15, on the night of its Grand Ball presented Miss Bilmazes a Check for \$100.00 in recognition of her national victory.

At the same time Mrs. George Valhouli, President of the Greek Ladies Society of Haverhill, in behalf of her Organization, presented Miss Bilmazes a check for \$100.00.

At the graduation exercises she was presented a book by Principal Earle H. McLeod, in behalf of the school in "honor of the national recognition that she has brought to the school through her prize winning essay."

She has been on a short wave broadcast to Haverhill, England, Australia, and other points.

Miss Bilmazes' essay is reproduced in the adjoining column.

## MISS BILMAZES' ESSAY

Open letter to Uncle Sam:

Remember that trip that you and I took, not so very long ago? Remember those cotton plantations we passed through, the steel mills we visited, the air fields we stopped at, the corn plains we saw? Remember the colored folk down in Tennessee who served us dinner "southern style," the Maine farmer who had that queer bit of philosophy, the young marine who was sailing that night for "destination unknown"? Remember the way their eyes looked up beseechingly, the way their eager faces were turned toward you, admiringly? Gosh, I felt proud, mighty proud! These people believe in you. They've placed all their dreams and hopes and prayers in you.

That was the real America that we were seeing. That's the America I want you to save. Young America complete with Coney Island, hot dogs, Willkie buttons, and glamour queens. That's the America that dictators seek to destroy. But that can't be, Uncle Sam, and it will not be! No, not with you and the American people fighting.

Take my money, Uncle Sam, and use it to fight off these evils. Take my money and build factories, big structural plants. Set the people to pounding, riveting and building. Give them hammers so they can give the soldiers guns. Give them machines so they can give the infantry tanks. Give them motors so they can give the air force planes. Give these people the tools and machinery they need.

Uncle Sam, take my money and clothe the boys stationed in the Arctic regions. Give them the warm clothing they should have. Clothe MacArthur's men, clothe Wainwright's men, clothe the American soldier wherever he may be.

Take my money and build ships, huge, bold ships. Ships that patrol America's coast, ships that transport America's boys, ships that supply the fighting forces. Build ships—big ships, little ships, light ships, heavy ships—build, Uncle Sam, build!

Put wings on my money! Put wings in the sky—wings that spell destruction and defeat to the enemy. We must have many planes so that the mournful cry of "Too little, too late" will never be heard from our men. Put wings over Bataan, over Australia; send planes to Russia, to India, to England. Build—send—fly victory planes!

Take my money, Uncle Sam, and protect those cotton fields I cherish, protect our God-given form of government, protect our precious Bill of Rights, protect the Maine farmer and his philosophy, protect the laughter of America's innocent children. Uncle Sam, we mustn't fail in our mission of freedom, for what good is seeing if you can't see the green valleys, what good is hearing if you can't live without shackles? Take my money and lead the American people to that glorious victory, for victory shall be ours with God as our guide and freedom, our motto. Take my money, and if need be, my life!!

Lovingly  
YOUR NIECE.



Harvesting

## Message of the Supreme President Homecoming

The Ahepa, after two decades, returns to Atlanta, the place of its birth. The Homecoming occurring with the reaching of its majority is not without significance. Twenty years ago the Ahepa incorporators made certain declarations and now in Atlanta, not only the history of accomplishments and disappointments of twenty years come up for a review, but an opportunity for reaffirmation and rededication of all members to Ahepa's principles and objectives is presented in the midst of a world struggle.

The Ahepa is a miniature democracy dedicated not only to service of our fellowmen, but also to the service of the nation, the United States of America. Problems which troubled the American-Greek when the Ahepa was founded, such as, factional Greek politics; divisions and dissension among our communities over political and ecclesiastical matters affecting Greece; the naturalization of the mass of Greek immigrants in the United States and their harmonization with their environment have been decisively and happily solved. In addition a fraternal spirit—the Ahepa Spirit—has taken hold of thousands of people throughout the breadth and length of the United States and its existence proved of inestimable value in all fields of endeavor during this great emergency. Relief to Greece, participation in the auxiliary war services of the United States, enthusiastic response to the call of the American Red Cross, and enrollment of thousands of our members in the armed forces of the nation, reflect once more the *esprit de corps* of the Order of Ahepa, of which we are so very proud.

While we discuss accomplishments it may not be amiss to take stock of certain short-comings that are ever present in all democratic organisms. The Ahepa, as an

organization, has had its crises. Disagreements at times threatened its very existence and pressure groups from within and without subjected it to a severe test. Privately amassed wealth brought not infrequently pressure in favor of whims of the hour or personal glorification. That the rank and file of the organization has successfully defeated both enemies and "friends" and the fact that many flock to its conventions to either implore financial assistance or support for some pet cause or to lay claim to Ahepa "influence" for other than strictly Ahepa purposes may be taken on this twentieth year of the Ahepa, as not only evidence of Ahepa's vitality and vigor but also as a most deserving tribute to all who have worked and sacrificed to make the fraternity the great organization it is today.

THE AHEPA as a living democracy always solved its problems in a democratic way. The majority has ruled, but with the rule of the majority, the opinions even of the few have been respected. It has been said that "The test of a democracy is not whether the majority prevails, but whether the minority is tolerated." In this, THE AHEPA as an institution has met the test with flying colors.

I may be pardoned if I allude to a question which troubled the organization but a few weeks ago. With America at war and responsible Governmental Agencies urging all national organizations to forego conventions and otherwise reduce intra-American travel to the minimum, the Supreme President with the consent of a majority of members of the Supreme Lodge asked the Chapters to express their reactions on the advisability of postponing the National Convention. While the overwhelming majority voted in favor of postponement, such postponement was not sanctioned because

a small minority of Chapters and others entitled to participate in the National Convention voiced objections, even though some of the most vociferous of the objectors remember THE AHEPA only during National Conventions.

This National Convention of ours which has been set for September 13th at the request of our Atlanta Convention City Committee must provide some machinery to meet emergencies such as the one which is facing the nation today. We must also organize our forces in a most effective manner to insure a still greater participation of THE AHEPA and the Ahepans in the war effort. It is realized by one and all that the present world-wide struggle is not one for limited objectives. It is a total war. If America loses the war, America as a nation is lost, and if America is lost, every small nation and every minority race the world over will be either extinguished or reduced to slavery. It is our paramount duty as citizens and as an organization with twenty years' experience in mobilizing forces and public opinion to take our posts of duty until the Old Glory waves triumphant and the breeze of freedom reaches every corner of the world.

In our twenty year history, Ahepa unity has accomplished wonders. I am confident that through unity and whole-hearted co-operation we will play our part and do our full share as citizens and as an organization, for the triumph of democratic ideals.



## DEATH STALK

### A Message to the Ahepans

*From the Greek Minister of Information,  
THE HONORABLE ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS*

The Order of Ahepa have graciously extended to me the courtesy of this magazine for a message addressed to its readers, most of whom are Americans of Greek descent, in connection with the tragic photographs that are being published on these two pages. They need no comment. They tell their own grim story. They give a faithful picture of what the new order means—this new order which Adolf Hitler and his band of barbarian sadists proclaim as destined to give prosperity and well-being to the world.

Starvation is taking a heavy death toll indeed among the population of the cities of Greece which are on the coast and under full Nazi control. In the Athens-Piraeus area alone, I estimate that close upon 100,000 men, women and children have died of famine within the last fifteen months. Anything that we can do to relieve their plight should be done. The food that is now being sent to Greece under the auspices of the International Red Cross is reaching the people of Greece without Axis interference. The Greek Government in London, who, ever since they left Greece, have devoted all their energies toward getting relief sent to Greece in the face of many great difficulties due to war conditions, have pledged all their resources to prosecuting the war against the Nazis, and to relieve the suffering people of Greece. We are deeply grateful to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for relaxing the

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# STALKS GREECE

blockade in respect to food shipments to Greece. We are also deeply grateful to the Canadian Government for its gift of 15,000 tons of wheat monthly, which is now proceeding to its destination in Swedish ships freighted by the Greek Government. Our gratitude also goes to the governments of the Allied and friendly nations who have helped us and who are still helping generously in this work of mercy, and our heartfelt acknowledgment is also due to the Greek War Relief Association for the active part it is playing in securing financial assistance for this good cause.

While the people in the cities are starving, up in the mountains brave bands of patriots—the worthy descendants of the Klephts of 1821, who during eight long years fought in the mountains and won the independence of our country—are carrying on the struggle with grim determination.

In the Rhodope Mountains, on Parnassus, on Taygetus, and in Crete strong detachments of these men under intrepid leaders are successfully harassing the brutal aggressors, while outside the country our gallant forces under the blue and white standard of Greece—the symbol of our Christian freedom—have sworn to carry on the struggle to its only possible conclusion: Victory and the deliverance of our Country.

In serving the country of their adoption loyally, members of the Order of Abepa are serving the cause of freedom and therefore the cause of Greece. It is the proud destiny of the United States of America to deliver the final blow to the forces of evil which have been let loose upon the world, and today the whole of Europe looks westwards with hope and confidence.



## Congressman McCormack in the House of Representatives, June 15th, 1942



Congressman John W. McCormack,  
of Massachusetts

On the occasion of the visit of King George at the Capitol, Majority Leader John W. McCormack of the House, pronounced the following glowing tribute to the people of Greece:

Mr. Speaker, in receiving as our guest today King George of Greece, we not only honor him, but through him we honor the heroic people of brave Greece.

Greece occupies a foremost page in the history of man. The people of that brave country have contributed greatly to the constructive progress of mankind.

This generation has enhanced the great part their forebears have played in the known history of man.

This generation of Greeks has undergone trials and tribulations unknown to past generations. They have been tested as no generation of Greeks have; and many generations of the past in Greece have had severe and trying periods of pain and suffering.

This generation, in its bravery, in its adherence to faith—love of God and love of country—in its devotion to the ideals and aspirations of Greece of today, have made sacrifices that command the attention, respect, and sympathy of all decent mankind. When the history of this period is written in its true light the heroism and the sacrifices of the brave people of Greece will occupy prominent pages. Greece and its people will receive proper and fitting recognition for the part played in defeating the vicious forces of world destruction—and in preserving for the future a world in which righteousness and decency will prevail.

Greece may be overrun by the pagan

forces of nazism, but Greece is not conquered or defeated.

The spirit of Greece still exists, and still fights on.

The people of Greece—small, but brave Greece—are fighting for the preservation of their homes, their freedom, their independence, and at the same time for a future decent world in which to live.

They have the will to win and the determination and the courage to win.

These brave people, according to reports, are undergoing great suffering and

distress as a result of the inhuman practices of the Nazi hordes. Food, clothing, medicine, and other necessities of life are needed to relieve the distressing situation that exists.

Our country should, and we all know it will, do everything within its power to relieve the distress that exists.

In any event, when victory comes to our cause, courageous Greece will occupy its place among the nations of the world as a free and independent nation, commanding the respect, assistance, and support of the United States of America. Our admiration, our friendship, and the debt of gratitude owed to Greece will not be forgotten, when victory comes to our cause.

## Activities of the Invaders in Greece

"The German Command announces that Germany has arrested a number of persons as hostages in regions occupied by her. In the event of attacks or sabotage against the German army, these hostages will immediately be shot; all Greeks who have been arrested are considered as hostages by the German army. Furthermore, similar measures will be taken against the families of Greeks who are abroad fighting against Germany and Italy. In order to avoid the execution of hostages, a measure which will no doubt deeply affect the Greek people, all citizens are invited to report to the military authorities in connection with any individuals they consider to be guilty." (*Athenika Nea*—June 4.)  
ROME (Through short wave broadcast to North America.)

"Athens: All the newspapers publish long accounts of the visit paid to the Prime Minister, General Tsolakoglu, by the Italian Commandant at the City Hall. General Tsolakoglu expressed his gratitude for the benevolent interest of the occupying authorities in the problem of the Greek people. General Tsolakoglu then placed wreaths on Italian and German war graves. An Italian unit of soldiers did the honors."

"The Prime Minister delivered a speech in which he stated that nations cannot be rebuilt with dreams and with lies. Whoever expects a greater Greece as a result of English efforts either is fooling himself

or else is knowingly lying."

In another broadcast to Italians the Rome radio station announces: "A law has been enacted making the teaching of the Italian language in all Greek secondary schools compulsory."!!!

EDITOR'S NOTE: General Tsolakoglu is the General who signed the Armistice with the Germans and Italians and was amply rewarded by the invaders by being made a Prime Minister of Greece. Even casual reading of the above will betray to the reader the lying methods of the Axis. One story for North America, another story for home consumption.

If Greece is to live, most certainly it will not be due to Mussolini and Hitler. They, so far, have only displayed talent for exterminating the Greeks. Greece can survive and live only through the perseverance of the Greeks themselves and through whatever aid America and the allied nations may give. The intensification of the guerrilla warfare in Greece proves once more that the Greeks prefer "One hour's freedom to forty years of slavery." The invaders will be chased out of the holy Greek soil. The hour of deliverance will come and the Greek people, pursuant to the Atlantic Charter, will decide what form of Government they should have. As a high personage in Washington aptly put it about a year ago, "No man is great enough to dictate to the Greeks the form of Government they should have."

Said CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State:

"For one year the peoples of the Soviet Union have been engaging the armies not only of Nazi Germany but also of those other European countries the governments of which have accepted Nazi dictation. In this struggle the armed forces of the Soviet Union, with the heroic support of the entire population, have so acquitted themselves as to win the admiration of the liberty-loving peoples of the world and to earn a place in history beside those Russian armies which over a century and a quarter ago did so much to ruin the plans of another aspirant to world conquest.

"During the past year the American people, although themselves threatened by aggression from several directions, have gladly shared their arms and supplies with the Soviet Union. It is planned that during the coming year these arms and supplies will pour forth from our factories and countryside in an ever-widening stream until final victory has been achieved."

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# OUR FLAG

★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★  
☆ I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United  
★ States of America and to the Republic for which  
it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and  
justice for all.  
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July is the anniversary month of the founding of our country as a nation, united under one flag and dedicated to the principle of freedom for all who seek her shelter and are willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve that liberty and freedom. Others before us have made those sacrifices and those to follow will do the same.

The story of the origin of our nation's flag is partly obscured in the annals of history, but much authentic data remains to remind us that it had a glorious origin, and a review of its long and honorable life is especially appropriate at this time when once again America is calling upon her sons to defend the honor of its flag.

Just as our country received its birthright from the peoples of many lands who gathered here to found a new nation, so did the actual pattern of the stars and stripes rise from many origins going back to the mists of antiquity. The star, a symbol of the heavens and man's divine guide from time immemorial, and the stripe, a symbol of the rays of light emanating from the sun, have both long been represented in the flags of nations, from the banners of ancient Egypt down to the patterns of stars and stripes on the flags of many modern nations.

The first flag of the American colonists to have any resemblance to the present Old Glory was the so-called Grand Union Flag, frequently termed the "Congress Colors." It consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, representing the thirteen colonies, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, signifying the union of the Colonies with England. This flag, we are told, was first flown at the staffs of the Colonial Fleet in the Delaware River in December, 1775.

The Grand Union Flag was never formally acknowledged by the Continental Congress, but it was the standard of the Continental Army when the latter came into being in January, 1776. During the previous year a field of thirteen stripes appeared on the yellow silk flag of the Philadelphia troop of Light Horse when the latter escorted General Washington to Cambridge where he assumed command of the Continental Army.

And so we find that the symbols of the stars and stripes were used in Colonial America long before the dramatic incident which actually saw the birth of our flag as the banner of a free and united nation.

Dark days followed America's Declaration of Independence, and men like George Washington struggled to create a feeling of unity and resistance among the scattered population of our country. In the summer of 1776, a distinguished group of patriots, headed by General Washington, and deter-

mined that the American colonies must have a banner under which to build an orderly government, enacted a dramatic incident in the small shop of the Philadelphia needlewoman, Mrs. Betsy Ross. They brought with them to Mrs. Ross a rough sketch for a flag, a banner behind which they hoped to unite the efforts of the thirteen colonies. Their sketch resembled the Grand Union Flag, but differed in that the union of the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George had been replaced by a union of thirteen stars placed in a circle on a blue field. Records show there was some discussion as to whether or not the stars should be six-pointed or five-pointed, and the opinion of Betsy Ross prevailed, whereupon she set herself to the immortal task of making our first "Star-spangled banner."

The Continental Congress gave official recognition to "Old Glory" on June 14, 1777, the first birthday of the flag, adopting a resolution "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

No one is sure where the flag of the United States was first flown after its official recognition by the Congress. However, it is known that John Paul Jones, preparing to sail on the *Ranger* from Portsmouth, July 4, 1777, was presented with a flag by the ladies of the town, and it was immediately raised to the *Ranger's* staff. On February 14, 1778, the *Ranger* sailed into Quiberon Bay, France, bearing news of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, and the Stars and Stripes received its first salute from a foreign power.

Speaking of the flag when it was first flown at the head of the Continental Army, General Washington described it as follows: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

Following the more permanent organization of our country, after the adoption of the Constitution, the flag was modified twice by the addition of a star and a stripe, to pay tribute to the admission of Kentucky and Vermont, but realizing that the flag would soon become unwieldy with the addition of a stripe for each state, Congress, on July 4, 1818, adopted a final resolution requiring that the stripes be thirteen in number as representing the colonies which struggled to found the nation, with a star to be added to the blue field for each new state.

Thus our flag came into being. Born amid the strife of battle, it soon became the standard around which a free people

built a great nation, extending its glorious folds to envelop all who wished to live under the banner which guaranteed the freedom of those who loved liberty. And so it shall remain.

The flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*, may be seen today in Washington, where it is preserved as a national souvenir in the Smithsonian Institution. It flew from Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor the night of September 14th, 1814, when in "the dawn's early light" Key saw that "our flag was still there." A successful Washington lawyer, he had gone to Baltimore to plead for the release of Dr. William Beanes, held prisoner by the British in the war we were then fighting to safeguard the freedom of the seas. Watching through the night the successful American stand against the British at Fort McHenry, Key, a poet as well as a lawyer, was inspired to write the immortal words which have become our national anthem. The flag that he watched "through the perilous fight," had been made in Baltimore by Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, at the instance of General Smith, General Stricker, and Major Armistead, who commanded Fort McHenry. The order to Mrs. Pickersgill had been given in anticipation that the fort might soon be under attack, and its dimensions were thirty-six feet long by twenty-nine feet wide, a flag planned to impress the enemy and hearten the people of Baltimore. It required four hundred feet of red, white and blue bunting and its stars, fifteen in number, measure two feet from point to point. It is probably the largest battle flag ever flown and it is especially fitting that it was destined to be the banner which inspired Francis Scott Key to write his immortal words, as timely today as they were one hundred and twenty-eight years ago. Of equal timeliness are the words of a recently written creed that every American should take into his heart in these critical days:

"I am Old Glory:

For more than eight score years I have been the banner of hope and freedom for generation after generation of Americans. Born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, I am the symbol of a country that has grown from a little group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of forty-eight sovereign states. Planted firmly on the high pinnacle of American Faith, my gently fluttering folds have proved an inspiration of untold millions. Men have followed me into battle with unwavering courage. They have looked upon me as a symbol of national unity. They have prayed that they and their fellow citizens might continue to enjoy the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which have been granted to every American as the heritage of free men. So long as men love liberty more than life itself; so long as they treasure the priceless privileges bought with the blood of our forefathers; so long as the principles of truth, justice and charity for all remain deeply rooted in human hearts, I shall continue to be the enduring banner of the United States of America.

I am Old Glory!"

# America Entertains King George II, of Greece



His Majesty concludes his speech at the dinner given for him in New York by the Order of Ahepa



Left to right: Mrs. V. I. Chebithes, His Majesty, Mr. V. I. Chebithes and Supreme President Van A. Nomikos speaking



Left to right: Mrs. V. I. Chebithes, His Majesty King George II and Mr. V. I. Chebithes

King George of Greece visited these shores with his Prime Minister Tsouderos, and returned to England, his home in exile. His Majesty came first to Washington, where he was received by the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt, as the guest of the Nation. With his official party, he had landed in Baltimore on a Pan American clipper, after a flight from Africa, coming to Washington by motor. He was greeted by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt under the historic old trees of the White House garden, and spent the first night at the White House as their guest. The remainder of his stay in Washington was spent at Blair House, which is the official residence of guests of the Nation.

Receiving the press immediately upon his arrival, he stated that "Greece is in the war to stay. The Greek Army, its air corps, and more than half of its original Navy are fighting today in many theaters of the war. My mission here is to arrange for direct shipment of equipment by America to the Greek forces under the lend-lease system. We have been getting materials of war by way of the British, but we feel that the demands of our nation in the war and in the reconstruction period which will follow, can be met better by direct American assistance. Two weeks ago I was in Tobruk and saw some of our men in action alongside the British forces opposing Field Marshal Rommel. The Greeks were active in the aviation branch and also operated mine sweepers. The same is true of a dozen theaters of war. We are in the fight to stay."

In Washington, King George was the recipient of many honors. He was the guest of honor at a State dinner given for him at the White House with the country's highest officials attending. The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, entertained at an official dinner for him also. He went to Mount Vernon, home of our First President, George Washington, and from that hallowed spot made a short-wave broadcast of hope and encouragement direct to the people of Greece. He received a tumultuous ovation at the United States Capitol, when he was given the unusual honor of being received on the floor of both the House and the Senate, a tribute given to few men. And finally, before leaving for New York, he received a group of some six hundred persons at an official reception at the Legation of Greece, to whom the Greek Minister to the United States, Mr. Cimon Diamantopoulos, had sent invitations by "Royal Command." Brilliant is the only word to fittingly describe this party. It was Greek hospitality at its best, and it was a fitting climax to His Majesty's visit to Washington. Simplicity was the keynote of the reception and the traditional fanfare was missing—which was as it should be—with a world at war. But none of the dignity was missing and the many colorful uniforms of our allies added a note of beauty to the scene. Receiving with King George was Crown Princess Martha of Norway, whose democratic demeanor while

in our midst has so much endeared her to the American people. Before the reception, which began at ten o'clock, the Minister and Mme. Diamantopoulos entertained at a dinner for about fifty persons, and seated with King George were the leaders of all those countries who are fighting the battle of freedom, Vice President and Mrs. Henry Wallace, the House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, the Attorney General and Mrs. Francis Biddle, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Frank Knox, and the Secretary of Labor Perkins. From the Army came the Chief of Staff and Mrs. George Marshall, and from Congress the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Sol Bloom, and Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We might continue for many pages the list of those who came to express by their presence, their admiration for Greece, whose spirit remains alive and still fights, although under the heel of the oppressor. But even more typical of the spirit of the American people was the reception accorded the King when he visited the Congress of the United States and received the tribute of the men and women who make the laws of our country. To that group of distinguished lawmakers he declared that Greek resistance to the Axis powers had gained "seven precious months" at a most crucial state of the war. Vice President Wallace presented King George to the Senate in one pithy sentence: "For centuries Greece has held aloft the torch of freedom, and never more than now, I present His Majesty, the King." No other words could have told the story more eloquently. In the House of Representatives, King George was presented by Speaker Rayburn. Prior to receiving the King, Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, in asking leave for a recess so that the King could be received, spoke feelingly and in animated terms about the epic fight of the Greek people against two empires. This speech of Congressman McCormack appears elsewhere in this issue.

King George responded to the greetings of the House and the Senate with the same brief speech.

"At one of the most critical crossroads of human history, when the fate of civilization hung in the balance, Greece proved by its stand that no price was too high to pay for human freedom and international decency," he said.

"Fortunately the sacrifices of my country were not in vain. Due to the resistance of the Greek people in continental Greece and in Crete, seven precious months were gained at a most crucial stage of the war, and the plans of the invader went awry.

"The Greek victories in Albania shattered irretrievably Italy's prestige and our resistance to Germany saved precious time for other fronts.

"However small our contribution may appear to be in contrast with what you are doing, it is everything we have."

No man could have said more, and no man could have offered more—"everything we have."

From Washington King George went to New York, where he was once again given the tribute of a generous people who love



His Excellency Prime Minister Emanuel Tsouderos Speaking



Left to right: Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, Mrs. Evangelos Sekeris and Supreme Vice-President George C. Vournas



Left to right: Minister to U. S. Mr. Cimon Diamantopoulos and Greek Minister of Merchant Marine Mr. Stavros Theophanides

and revere the sacrifices Greece has made in the cause of freedom. Outstanding among his New York engagements was the reception and dinner given in his honor by the Order of Ahepa, when two thousand Americans of Greek descent coming from all parts of the country, greeted him at the Hotel Astor. This brilliant affair was one of the few occasions when His Majesty spoke in Greek. Elsewhere in this issue we print the King's address. The

grand ballroom of the Astor was fittingly decorated with the flags of the two countries, symbolic of the struggle they are waging against the common enemy. Seated at the head table were prominent officials of the state of New York, and diplomatic representatives of nations allied with Greece. Those in attendance included the Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, Charles Poletti, who represented Governor Lehman, the Most Reverend Archbishop



Left to right: Mrs. Stavros Theophanides; Greek Minister of Education, Mr. Evangelos Sekeris, and Supreme President Nomikos in a "confab" with Lt. Governor of New York State Mr. Charles Poletti



Left to right: Mrs. Evangelos Sekeris, Supreme Vice-President, George C. Vournas, Most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras and Mrs. John L. Manta



Left to right: Supreme Treasurer Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Mrs. Stephen S. Seopas and Consul General of El Salvador Dr. Francisco Alvarado Gallagos



Brother and Mrs. S. Gregory Taylor

Athenagoras, who gave the invocation, and also the Bishop of Boston, Right Reverend Athenagoras Kavadas, and Right Reverend Germanos Polyzoides, Bishop of Nyssis. Also present were representatives of the Greek government—Ministers Theophanides and Sekeris, and the Greek Minister to the United States, Cimon Diamantopoulos. The Mayor of Warren, Ohio, Robert H. Roberts, an Ahepan, was among those attending. The list of distinguished guests is too lengthy to give you in these pages.

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes served as Toastmaster and introduced the speakers.

Our Supreme President, Van A. Nomikos, in behalf of the Ahepa, and as spokesman for the Americans of Greek descent, welcomed the King and the Prime Minister in a fitting speech both in Greek and English, which appears in another page in this issue. Lt. Gov. Poletti, in behalf of the Governor of the state, extended a welcome to the guests of the evening, and praised the Greek people for the courage and fortitude they had in throwing themselves athwart the path of the invaders. He was followed by Cedric Foster, well known radio commentator and eminent Philhellene, who electrified the audience when he finished his tribute by saying in Greek

Καλλίτερα μᾶς ὄρασε  
ἐλεύθερῆ ζωτῆ παρὰ  
σαρξντα χρόνια  
σλαβιὰ καὶ φύλακῆ.

Prime Minister Tsouderos availed himself of the occasion to speak at length and in moving terms about the struggle of Greece and the suffering of the Greek people who are the victims of their love for freedom. He also thanked the American Greeks for rallying so generously to the call for help so that the heroes of the Albanian Mountains and the Macedonian fields may not all be exterminated by starvation. Excerpts of his speech appear on another page of this issue.

We are sure that the visit of King George and Prime Minister Tsouderos, both symbols of fighting Greece, has been beneficial to the Greek cause, for it has helped to remind the officials of our Government of the sacrifices Greece made to the cause for which the allied nations are fighting. Having observed America at war no doubt they have been reassured in their conviction that the cause of freedom will win and Greece will occupy the place she deserves in the concert of free and democratic nations.

## Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Κύριε "Υπατε Πρόεδρε,  
Σας εύχαριστώ έκ καρδίας διά  
τούς καλούς λόγους οἷς μου  
ἀπευθύνετε καί διά τὰ πρὸς τὴν  
Μητέρα Ἑλλάδα δλόθερμα αἰ-  
σθηματά σας ἄτινα, ὡς καλῶς  
γνωρίζω, συμερίζεται δλόκλη-  
ρος ἡ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ δημογένεια,  
εἶμαι δὲ εὐτυχής διότι ἀπόψε μοι  
παρέχεται ἡ εὐκαιρία, χάρις εἰς  
τὴν φιλόφρονα πρόσκλησιν τῆς  
Ἀχέπα, νὰ παράσχω πρὸς αὐ-  
τὴν καί πέραν αὐτῆς πρὸς πά-  
σας τὰς μεγάλας ἔθνικὰς Ὀρ-  
γανώσεις τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν τῆς  
ἀδελφικῆς στοργῆς ἣν ὁ Ἑλλη-  
νικός Λαὸς οὐδ' ἐπὶ στιγμῆν ἔ-  
παυσε τρέφων πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ  
μεγάλῃ ταύτῃ χώρᾳ εὐδαίμονας  
ἀδελφούς του. Ἄν ὁ πόλεμος  
καί τὰ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δεινά διέκοψαν  
τὴν ἐπαφὴν ἣτις κατά τὰ τελευ-  
ταῖα ἔτη ἰδίως, εἶχεν ἀποκατα-  
σταθῆ διά τῶν ἐπισκέψεων τῶν  
ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ὁμογενῶν εἰς τὴν  
Μητέρα Πατρίδα, κατεδείχθη  
διά τῆς συμετοχῆς των εἰς τὰς  
περιπετείας τοῦ Ἑθνικοῦ Ἀγῶ-  
νος καί διά τῆς προθυμίας μεθ'  
ἧς πάντες οἱ ἐνταῦθα Ἑλληνες  
συμετέσχον εἰς τὸν Παναμερι-  
κανικὸν Ἐρανόν, ὅτι οὔτε αἱ ἀ-  
ποστάσεις οὔτε ὁ χρόνος ἠδυνή-  
θησαν νὰ μειώσουν τὴν πρὸς  
τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγάπην των, θέλω  
δὲ νὰ ἐπωφεληθῶ τῆς εὐκαιρίας  
ταύτης διά νὰ ἐκφράσω πρὸς  
πάντας τοὺς δωρητάς, εἴτε Ἀμε-  
ρικανούς εἴτε Ἑλληνας, εἴτε  
πλουσίους εἴτε μὴ, τὰς εὐχαρι-  
στίας τῶν ἀπειραρίθμων ἐκεῖ-  
νων ὑπάρξεων εἰς ἃς ἡ γενναι-  
οδωρία ὑμῶν παρέσχεν ἀνακού-  
φισιν καί παρηγορίαν κατά τοὺς  
πρώτους μῆνας τοῦ πολέμου καί  
βραδύτερον.

Ἡ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐπίσκεψίς μου,  
ἐν συνοδείᾳ τοῦ Πρωθυπουργοῦ,  
ἀποτελεῖ ἐκπλήρωσιν ζωηροτά-  
του πόθου μου. Βαθέως ἠσθαινό-  
μην τὴν ἀνάγκην ὑπὸ τὰς παρού-  
σας δεινάς διά τὴν πατρίδα πε-  
ριστάσεις νὰ ἔλθω εἰς ἐπαφὴν  
μετὰ τοῦ μεγάλου Προέδρου  
τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν καί  
τῆς Κυβερνήσεώς του ἀφ' ἐνός,  
καί ἀφ' ἑτέρου νὰ κομίσω πρὸς

ὑμᾶς ἅπαντας τὸν χαιρετισμὸν  
τῶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἀδελφῶν καί νὰ  
σᾶς μεταδόσω ἀπ' εὐθείας καί  
πληρέστερον τὸν ἔθνικόν παλ-  
μὸν ὅστις ἐδημιούργησε τὴν ἐ-  
ποποιίαν τῆς Πίνδου τῆς Θρά-  
κης, τῆς Μακεδονίας καί τῆς  
Κρήτης.

Δικαίως ὑπερηφανεύεσθε διό-  
τι εἰς τὰς φλέβας σας ρέει Ἑλ-  
ληνικὸν αἷμα, τὸ αὐτὸ ἀκριβῶς  
αἷμα τὸ ὁποῖον τόσον ἀφθόνως  
ἐγύθη καί γύνεται ἀκόμη διά νὰ  
ἐπικρατήσῃ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἡ δι-  
καισύνη, ἡ ἰσότης καί ἡ ἐλευ-  
θερία. Ἔστέ δέβαιοι ὅτι αἱ θυ-  
σίαι αὐταὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἑ-  
θνους δὲν θὰ ἀποβῶσιν ἐπὶ μα-  
ταίῳ καί ὅτι ἰδίως ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ  
ταύτῃ χώρᾳ ἣτις σᾶς περιβάλ-  
λει μὲ τόσῃν ἀγάπῃν καί ἐκτί-  
μησιν διά τὴν φιλεργίαν καί νο-  
μιμοφροσύνην σας, ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ  
ἀνδρεία καί ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ αὐ-  
τοθυσία ἐκτιμῶνται καί θαυμά-  
ζονται ὅσον εἰς οὐδεμίαν ἄλλην  
χώραν.

Ὁ ἀγὼν τὸν ὁποῖον μετὰ τῶν  
Ἡνωμένων Ἑθνῶν διεξάγει ἡ  
Ἑλλάς εἶναι τραγύτατος, ἀλλὰ  
ἡ νίκη εἶναι ἀσφαλὴς καί ἐξ αὐ-  
τῆς θὰ προέλθῃ ἡ ὀριστικὴ ἀ-  
παλλαγὴ τῆς Πατρίδος ἀπὸ τῶν  
δεινῶν τῆς. Ἀντιμέτωπιζομεν ἡ-  
νωμένοι τοὺς βαρβάρους τοὺς  
μολύνοντας τὰ ἱερά ἐδάφη μας,  
τὴν Ἑλλάδα καί μόνην λατρεύο-  
μεν καί ὑπηρετοῦμεν καί προσ-  
δοκῶμεν μετ' ἀκραδάντου πε-  
ποιθήσεως τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἀνα-  
στάσεως τῆς Πατρίδος, κατὰ  
τὴν ὁποίαν, ὅπως τόσον ἀξιε-  
παίνως τὸ τονίζετε, πάντες οἱ  
Ἑλληνες τόσον οἱ τῆς Μητρο-  
πόλεως ὅσον καί οἱ τῆς διασπα-  
ρᾶς, θὰ σπεύσωσι νὰ συνεργα-  
σθῶσι ἐν πνεύματι ἀπολύτου ὁ-  
μονοίας καί ἐνότητος εἰς τὴν ἐ-  
πούλωσιν τῶν πληγῶν τοῦ πολέ-  
μου καί διά τὴν ἀνοικοδόμησιν  
μιᾶς Ἑλλάδος ἣτις ζῶσα μὲ ἰ-  
σονομίαν καί ἰσοπολιτείαν θὰ  
καταλάβῃ πρωτεύουσιν καί ἀν-  
ταξίαν τῶν θυσιῶν τῆς θέσῃ με-  
ταξὺ τῶν ἔθνῶν τῆς Ἑγγύς Ἀ-  
νατολῆς.

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Greece—May 10, 1942

Weidgeted. The school-clock drawled its  
chimes.

How small we were, and how the master  
prated  
Outside the sun and sparrows filled the  
limes.

No wonder that we thought you over-  
rated.

For that is what our cricket-captain  
said.

How could we grasp the splendid and  
remote.

Or love your verse when scholars made  
it prose.

To humbler souls who, getting it by rote,  
Looked up resentfully to classic pose.

And mocked the withered laurels on  
its head?

None taught us to imagine that beneath  
Such wealth of dust the ancient fire was  
burning.

That living hands would twine a nobler  
wreath.

For Greeks who, strangers to the realm  
of learning.

Had wrought a truer epic in its stead.

The old barbarian might had blotted out  
The trailing glories of your afternoon.  
The world had other things to think about.

And overlooked two thousand years too  
soon.

Part of itself, for which no heart had  
bled.

Perhaps gone dry through floods of homi-  
age paid.

—At youth's expense—to shining, squab-  
bling towns.

And Thought's foundations, which they  
somewhat laid.

"The Balkan Question" and the men in  
gowns.

Wee unrelated! If your tongue was  
dead.

Perhaps our heart was. We, the inky boys,  
Knew that we knew you not. That new  
barbarians.

Came with their Nordic Kult' and the  
joys.

Peculiar to the soul of utter Aryans,  
Bringing their Latin jackals to be fed.

On you. Whereat more than the past arose.  
A nation brave and one beyond all  
dreams.

And so the more oppressed by jealous foes,  
Whose Reason needs must hate what it  
esteems.

And long had loathed the ethics that  
you led.

Starved, tortured, massacred, have courage  
yet.

Until the day of vengeance and release.  
While men go upright boys will not forget  
Ever again the glory that is Greece.

Ever while human blood is warm and  
red.

—LORD VANSITTART, G.C.B.

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AHEPA HOST TO THE KING OF GREECE, GEORGE II, AND PRIME MINISTER EMAN



TIME MINISTER EMANUEL TSOUDEROS, HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1942

# Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ ΚΟΥ. ΤΣΟΥΔΕ- ΡΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ.

Εύχαριστώ θερμώς την λαμπράν Ὀργάνωσιν τῆς Ἀχέπα διὰ τὴν ἀποφαιὴν πατριωτικὴν συγκέντρωσιν. Εἰμαι ἰδιαιτέρως εὐτυχῆς διὰ εὐρίσκομαι ἀπόψε ἀνάμεσά σας σὲ ἕνα περιβάλλον ποὺ ἀναβίδει τὸ ἀρώμα τῆς ἐργασίας καὶ ποὺ μὲ φέρει πλησιέστερα εἰς τὴν ἀγαπητὴν μας Πατρίδα, τῆς ὁποίας εἶθε δλοι αὐτοφυῆ λουλούδια.

Ἐυθυμίσθη δλοι σας τὴν στιγμήν ποὺ μικρὰ παιδιὰ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ἀφήσατε τὸ ἐλογημένο χωριό σας καὶ δευ ἐγκυτελείτετε τὸ λιμῶν τῆς ἰδιαιτέρας Πατρίδος σας μὲ πόσα δειρα ἐξικεινούσατε γιὰ νὰ φθάσατε εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτὴν τὴν γεμάτην ἀπὸ πρῶδου, τὴν γοισαὶ ἢ ὁποία ἀπὸ μακριὰ θεωροῦμε ὡς χώραν παραμυθιῆ καὶ ἢ ὁποία ὡς τόπο εἶναι χώρα πρᾶγματικότητος.

Εἶναι ἢ χώρα ποῦν ὁποιαὺν κἀθε ἀνθρώπος ποὺ ἔχει ἀξίαν, κἀθε ἀνθρώπος ποὺ θέλει νὰ ἐργασθῆ καὶ νὰ προσδεύσῃ ἔχει διὰπλάτες τῆς εὐκαιρίας νὰ πάῃ μπροστὰ.

Εἰς τὸν τόπον αὐτὸν τὸν ὁποῖον ἐπιτίθει, ποτίζει καὶ θὰ ποτίζῃ ἢ ἐλευθερία μὲ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμά σας, ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν νόμων κατορθώσατε νὰ ἐπιβληθῆτε, καὶ νὰ κερδίσητε τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην τοῦ περιβάλλοντος, διὰ τῆς ἐντίμου ἐργασίας σας καὶ διὰ τῆς προσηλώσεως εἰς τὰ καθήκον. Ἐβὰ σεις πλὴν εἶχατε τὴν πολύτιμον εὐκαιρίαν νὰ ἀντιληφθῆτε τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς ἐνώσεως, τῆς συνεργασίας, τῶν δύο αὐτῶν βόθρων κἀθε πρῶδου.

Τὸ ἀπάκτημα αὐτὸ πρᾶξι νὰ τὸ κρατήσητε καὶ δευ μπορείτε νὰ τὸ μεταφέριτε καὶ εἰς τὰ πεδία τῆς Ἑθνικῆς μας ζωῆς, δι-που ἢ ἀνάπτυξις τῆς δραστηροῦότητός σας θὰ ἐκδηλωθῆ εἰς τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλληλεγγύην, τὰς δύο αὐτάς μεγάλας ὑποθήκας τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ. Ἀπὸ αὐτάς τὰ Ἐθνη μεγαλιώσαν, μὲ αὐτὰς αἱ κοινωνίαὶ προάγονται. Καὶ γνωρίζω προσωπικῶς, ἀπὸ ἄλλο πεδίον τῆς ἀρσείως μου ἐν τῇ Πατρίδι μας, ποῖα ὄνησεν ἢ συμβολὴ σας, πῶς ἐβόθησατε ἐκεῖ κάτω τὰς οἰκογενείας σας, τὰς ἐκκλησίας σας, τὰ σχολεῖά σας εἰς τὰ χωριά τῆς καταγωγῆς σας. Πράγματι κἀθε χωριό στήν Ἑλλάδα θυμίζει τὴν δρᾶσιν σας αὐτῆν.

Καὶ σὲ μιά τέτοια συντροφιά ποὺ μὲ φέρει τὴν μαρμαδίαν τοῦ θυμιατοῦ τῶν θουινῶν τῆς ἀγαπημένης μας Πατρίδος, στήν ὁποῖαν εἰμαι εὐτυχῆς ἀπόψε ποὺ ἐπαυφῆμαι μπροστὰ σας τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν δόξα τῆς, δὲν μπορῶ πορὰ νὰ θυμῶμαι εἰς τῆς δυσκολίας τῆς τῆς τωρινῆς

τοῦς πόνους ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἀναμενόμενης ἐθνικῆς χάρες τῆς. Καὶ πράγματι Ἑλλάς καὶ δόξα σῆμερα εἶναι συνώνυμα. Δὲν θὰ ἐγκάσω τί μοῦ ἔλεγε ἕνας καθηγητῆς στήν Ὀξφόρδη μιά φέρα: «Τὴν ἀρχαία Ἑλλάδα θαυμάσαμε, ἀλλὰ τὴν σημερινὴν ζήλευσαμε».

Αὐτὴ τὴν ἀντίληψιν γιὰ τὴν Πατρίδα οἱ στρατιῶται μας κῆ κάτω τὴν ἐθμιούργησαν. Γιὰ νὰ ἐμποδίσουν τὴν κατάκτησιν τοῦ τόπου τῶν, οἱ στρατιῶταιί μας αὐτοί, καὶ ὄχι μόνον αὐτοί ἀλλὰ καὶ δλοι οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλόκληρος δ πληθυσμός, ἔκαιαν ὅτι μποροῦσαν διὰ νὰ δώσουν τὴν νικὴν καὶ τὴν δόξαν. Γυναίκες ἐσκόλωναν τῆς δσίδας καὶ ἐπάνω σὲ ἀπρόσιτες δουκακορυφές, ἔφεραν εἰς τοὺς στρατιῶτας μας ψωμί καὶ πολυμερόδια. Οἱ γέροντες ἀνοίγον δρόμους καὶ τὰ παιδιὰ ἀκόμα βοηθοῦσαν σὲ ὅτι ἤμποροῦσαν. Ἐταί εἶναι δ ἀγῶνας αὐτός ποὺ ἀποτελεῖ μίαν ἀπὸ τὰς ἡρωικότητας περιόδους τῆς ἐθνικῆς ἱστορίας μας.

Καὶ τώρα δε θυμηθοῦμε τοὺς πόνους καὶ τῆς δυστυχίας τῆς τωρινῆς στιγμῆς. Γνωρίζετε τόσο καλὰ τί γίνεται ἐκεῖ κάτω εἰς τὸν τόπον μας, ποὺ κἀθε περιγραφή εἶναι περιττὴ. Ὁ ἔλθρός, ὄστερα ἀπὸ μιά βάνδαλο καταστροφὴν, ποὺ ἔφερε σὲ κἀθε πόλιν καὶ χωριό τῆς πατρίδος μας, σὲ ὅτι ἔχομε δημιουργηθῆ μὲ ἀγῶνας καὶ μόχθους πᾶνως, σὲ σπῖτια, σὲ δρόμους, σὲ σχολεῖα, σὲ γέφυρας καὶ σὲ λιμᾶνια, ἔβαλε χερί καὶ σὲ κἀθε πενήνῳ ἀπόστημα προῶντος μας, κἀθε τρῶσιμον, ψωμί, κρασί καὶ κινῶν ποὺ διέθετε ὁ τόπος μας ὁ ὁποῖός ἦτο ἀνεκαθεν πτωχός καὶ τὸν ὁποῖον τώρα ἔτσι ἔρριψε εἰς τὴν ἀθλιότητα. Καὶ ὄμως τὰ πρῶτα μηνῶματα ποὺ ἔλαβα τότε ἐξ Ἑλλάδος μοῦ ἔλεγον κεινούμε, ἀλλὰ πρὸς Θεοῦ μὴ στείλιε τίποτα γιὰ νὰ μὴ πῶσῃ στὰ χεῖρια τῶν Γερμανῶν καὶ Ἰταλῶν. Ἐν τούτοις, ἐμεῖς καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοί μας φροντίσαμε δευ μποροῦσαμε καὶ δι' αὐτό, γιὰ τὸν ἐπαιτισμὸ τῆς χώρας μας. Καὶ σ' αὐτὰ σεις πάλιν μας βοηθήσατε. Τὸ Γκρήκ Ριελιφ ἔκαμε καὶ κάνει καὶ εἰς τὴν περιστάσιν αὐτὴ τὸ καθήκον του. Βοηθήσαμε καὶ βοηθοῦμε, διότι νομίσσαμε ὅτι ἐκεῖ κάτω συνεχίζεται ἕνας πόλεμος ἀπὸ ἕνα ἀλόκληρον πληθυσμὸν κλεισμένον σ' ἕνα φρούριον, τοῦ ὁποῖου μὲ κἀθε θυσία καὶ κίνδυνον ἔπρεπε νὰ προσπαθῶμε νὰ ἀνακουφίσωμε τὰς στερόσεις.

«Ὁ σημερινὸς ἀγῶν τῶν ὁποῖον διεξάγουσιν οἱ ἐκπρόσωποι τῆς θίας, δὲν ἔχει μόνον σκοπὸν τὴν κατάκτησιν χωρῶν καὶ τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν λαῶν, ἀποτελεῖ ἀπει-

λὴν κατὰ τούτων τῶν θεμελιῶν τοῦ συγχρόνου πολιτισμοῦ.

«Πρόκειται περὶ ὀξείας ἀντιθέσεως μεταξὺ δύο κόσμων, ἐκ τῶν ὁποῖων ὁ εἰς ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ τὸ σύνολον τῶν πολιτικῶν, ἠθικῶν καὶ πνευματικῶν ἀξιών τὰς ὁποίας μακριὰ συζητήσεις καὶ αἰματηροὶ ἀγῶνες παρήγαγον καὶ αἱ ὁποῖαι κατέληξαν εἰς τὴν ὀργανικὴν δημιουργίαν τοῦ συγχρόνου πολιτισμοῦ, ὁ δὲ ἔτερος τεχνητὰ συστήματα, βασίζομενα ἐπὶ ἀρχῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι διακηρῶσανται μὲν νέαι, πράγματι ὄμως οὐδὲν ἄλλο εἶναι παρὰ ἀναβίωσις καὶ ἀνάπλισις τῶν ἀρχῶν ἐκεῖνων ὑπὸ τῶν ὁποῖων ἐκυβερνῶντο αἱ ἀνθρώπινα κοινωνία κατὰ τὰς σκοτεινοτέρας περιόδους τῆς ἱστορίας, μετὰ τὴν κατὰλοιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου Ἑλληνικοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ.

«Μαχομένοι ἐναντίον τῆς θίας, ἀγωνιζόμεθα νὰ σωθῆ ἢ Ἑλευθερία ἢ ὁποία ἐγεννήθη ἀπὸ τὸ αἶσθημα τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἀξιοπρεπείας. Μόνον ἐκείνος ποὺ κατέχει ἀξιοπρέπειαν, εἶναι ἱκανὸς νὰ ἀπορρίψῃ τὸν ζυγὸν τῆς ἐνης θελήσεως, διὰ νὰ καθορίσῃ μόνος τὴν ἴδιαν του τύχην. Εὐτυχῶς διὰ τὸν κόσμον, ὁ λαὸς μας ἔχει τὸ προτέρημα αὐτό.»

«Ἄν ὁ φασισμός καὶ ὁ νασισμός κατορθώσουν νὰ κατισχύουν, τότε τῆς κολάσεως τὸ σκοτάδι βαθὺ θὰ ἔπερτε εἰς δλον τὸν κόσμον καὶ ὁ πολιτισμὸς τῆς ἐλευθερίας σκίεμος θὰ ἐξηφανίζετο. Ἀλλὰ αὐτὸ δὲν θὰ γίνῃ ποτέ. Ὅταν γνωρίζω τὴν τεραστίαν προσπάθειαν ποὺ γίνεται εἰς τὴν ἀκατάβλητον Ἀγγλίαν καὶ ἀκόμα περισσότερο δταν ἀντελήφθην τὴν γιγαντιαίαν προπαρασκευὴν καὶ ἐργασίαν ποὺ γίνεται ἐδῶ εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, εἶμαι περὶ ἀπολύτως βέβαιος περὶ τῆς νίκης. Ἀλλὰ περισσώτερον τὴν πεποίθησίν μου ἐνισχύει ἢ ἱστορία ἢ ὁποία σὲ κἀθε σελίδα τῆς ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ἐκεῖνο ποὺ ἐπικρατεῖ τελικῶς εἶναι ἢ θέλησις τοῦ

ἐλευτέρου ἀνθρώπου. Τὸ πνεῦμα δὲν ὑποκύπτει ποτέ εἰς τὴν βίαν. Τελικῶς πάντοτε τὸ πνεῦμα ὑπερισχύει. Καὶ γιὰ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα αὐτὸ ἀποβλέπω μὲ πεποίθησιν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἰδικὴν σας συμβολὴν ὄχι μόνον διὰ τὴν ἐπερχομένην νικὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν μετὰ τὴν νικὴν ἐθνικὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος μας ἀναδημιουργίαν

εἰς τὴν ὁποῖαν σεις ἔχετε νὰ προσφέριτε τὰς ἰδικὰς σας ὀλικὰς, ἠθικὰς καὶ πνευματικὰς δυνάμεις καὶ νὰ συντελέσατε εἰς τὴν δημιουργίαν μιᾶς καλλιτέρας Ἑλλάδος, βίαιε τῶν μεταπολεμικῶν συνθηκῶν ποὺ θὰ ἐπικρατήσουν εἰς τὸν ἐλευθέρου κόσμον.

THE AHERAN

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# Speech of Supreme President Van A. Nomikos at the Ahepa Banquet in Honor of King George II and Prime Minister Tsouderos

*Mr. Toastmaster, Your Majesty, Your Excellency, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

It is not only with deeply felt pride, but with profound reverence as well, that I, on behalf of our compatriots, friends and fellow American citizens, extend a most cordial and hearty welcome to His Majesty, King George II of the Hellenes, and to His Excellency Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos. The high privilege and distinct honor which have been conferred upon me, and the overwhelming pleasure which I feel in the exercise of this function of my office cannot be described.

The Order of Ahepa, faithful to its mission and in furtherance of its lofty ideals, principles and objects, has done and continues to do all within its power to inculcate love and loyalty for the free democratic institutions of America; reverence and respect for the history, culture and traditions of the Hellenic people; to strengthen the bonds and enrich the mutual friendship between America and Greece; and to stamp out and eradicate from the face of the earth every trace and semblance of tyranny and oppression, because, in whatever form, under whatever pretence, and in whatever place the baneful power of these evils is exercised, it constitutes a menace to the life, property, honor and integrity of every nation, race and people.

To the end that these aims may be accomplished and the avowed purposes of our Order fulfilled, we have established channels for the dissemination of light and knowledge, sponsored and guided the several organizations among our boys and our girls and their mothers; we pioneered and perfected the institution of perennial excursions to the home country; and on our traditional visits to the White House, which have now become as much of an Ahepa institution as our Supreme Lodge meetings, we have never failed or neglected to discuss the progress, the needs, the welfare and interests of the Greek people with the foremost Ahepan of us all, the man who more than any other in the world personifies the struggle against tyranny and for the survival of democracy—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

In this connection I deem it of great interest and importance to quote here excerpts from a statement made to me by the President of the United States on the occasion of our visit with him April 25, 1941. After discussing the case of Greece, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The heroic struggle of the Hellenic people to defend their liberties and their homes against the aggression of Germany after they had so signally defeated the Italian attempt at invasion has stirred the hearts and aroused the sympathy of the whole American people.

"During the Hellenic war of indepen-

dence more than a century ago, our young Nation, prizing its own lately won independence, expressed its ardent sympathy for the Greeks and hoped for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved.

"Today, at a far more perilous period in the history of Hellas, we intend to give full effect to our settled policy of extending all available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression. Such aid has been and will continue to be extended to Greece.

"Whatever may be the temporary outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece and their government can count on the help and support of the government and the people of the U. S."

Today the fathers, mothers, wives, children and countrymen of the martyred heroes of Greece regard this historic statement as their Magna Carta. It is considered by us as a signal tribute to the heroism of Greece and we are indeed proud that the Order of Ahepa was selected as the medium for the issuance by the President of the United States of a further amplification of the Atlantic Charter as it pertains to the Greek cause.

Ahepa, deeply conscious of the tremendous responsibility imposed upon it as the symbol of Hellenic leadership, unity and cooperation in the United States, dedicates itself to labor unceasingly on the war front, and on the home front, in the factory and the mill, to keep the boys marching, the tanks rolling, the bombers flying, and to continue to act as the nucleus and generating power for the relief of the stricken people of Greece, until the clock of allied victories strikes the hour of deliverance. To this end, Your Majesty, we direct the power, the energy and the forces of the Order of Ahepa.

Said WENDELL WILLKIE:

"Minorities are rich assets of democracy, assets which no totalitarian government can afford. Dictatorships must, of necessity, fear and suppress them. But, within the tolerance of a democracy, minorities are the constant spring of new ideas, stimulating new thought and action, the constant source of new vigor. To suppress minority thinking and minority expression would tend to freeze society and prevent progress. For the majority itself is stimulated by the existence of minority groups. The human mind requires contrary expressions against which to test itself."

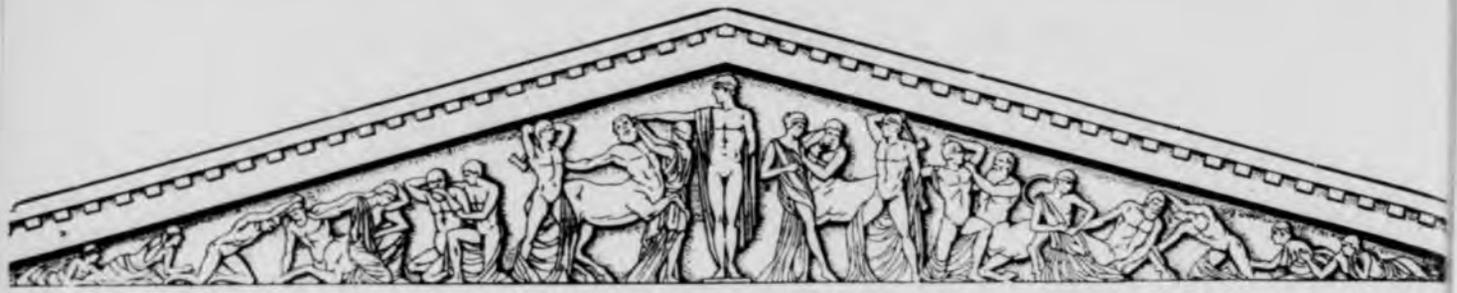
And now, with your kind permission, ladies and gentlemen, I shall address His Majesty in the Greek language.

«Μεγαλειότατε: Λογίζομαι εὐτυχῆς τοῦ, κατὰ τὴν προεδρίαν μου, ἔλασεν εἰς τὸ τάγμα τῆς Ἀχέπα ἡ ἐξαιρετικὴ τιμὴ νὰ χαριετήσῃ τὴν Υ. Μ., κατὰ τὴν ὥραίαν ταύτην συγκέντρωσιν, ἧτις θὰ μείνῃ ἀληθινομένητος καὶ ἱστορικὴ εἰς τὴν ζωὴν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ».

«Ἐμμεθα ἐπίσης εὐτυχεῖς, τοῦ εἰς τὴν αἴγλην καὶ τὴν χαρὰν τῆς παρουσίας ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἡμῶν τῆς Ὑμετέρας Μεγαλειότητος, προστίθεται καὶ ἡ χαρὰ τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ μεγαλοπράγμονος Πρωθυπουργοῦ, Ἐξοχωτάτου κ. Τσουδεροῦ, τοῦ σοφοῦ καὶ ἀφοσιωμένου εἰς τὴν ἐξυτηρέτησιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀξίου Ὑμῶν συνεργάτου».

Ὡς Ἕλληνες, εἰμεθα ὑπερηφάνοι τοῦ ῥέει εἰς τὰς φλέβας ἡμῶν τὸ αἷμα ὄχι μόνον τῶν ἡρώων τοῦ Μαραθῶνος, τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἀθανάτων μαχητῶν τῆς Κορινθοῦς, τῆς Πίνδου καὶ τῶν Ἀλβανικῶν ὀρέων».

Μὲ τὰ συναισθήματα αὐτὰ δοθεὶα χαραγμένα μέσα πτὴν καρδίᾳ μας, ἀπειθῶνο πρός Ὑμᾶς, Μεγαλειότατε, ἐξ ὀνόματος τῆς Ἀχέπας, καὶ τολμῶ νὰ εἶπω ἐξ ὀνόματος ὀλοκλήρου τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἕνα θερμότατον: «Καλῶς ὠρίσαστε» καὶ «Καλὴν Νίκην». Θέλω δὲ νὰ διαβεβαιώσω τὴν Ὑμετέραν Μεγαλειότητα καὶ τὸν Ἐξοχωτάτον κ. Πρωθυπουργὸν ὅτι, ὅταν ἔλθῃ τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου, τὸ Τάγμα τῆς Ἀχέπα θὰ ἐπιστρατεύσῃ ὄλας τὰς δυνάμεις τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, θὰ κηρύξῃ γενικὸν συναγερομόν, καὶ θὰ ἐξασκήσῃ τὴν μεγάλην ἐπιτροπήν του διὰ νὰ δοθῇ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πλήρη καὶ ἀπόλυτος δικαιοσύνη, ἀνάλογος μὲ τὰ ἐπικὰ κατορθώματα καὶ τὰς ἡρωϊκάς θυσίας τῶν τεκνῶν τῆς. Καλὴ Νίκη καὶ Καλὴ Πατρίδα!»



# Editorial

July 26, 1922—July 26, 1942

On July 26, 1922, a number of immigrants from the shores of Greece assembled in the church school house in Atlanta, Georgia, and founded the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association now known as the Order of Ahepa. Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, John Angelopoulos, George Campbell, Spiros J. Stamos, James Vlass and George A. Polos, the founders of the fraternity, now constitute our Mother Lodge. The aims and purposes of the organization, as have been crystallized in final form, are as follows:

"A. To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America; allegiance to its flag; support to its Constitution; obedience to its laws and reverence for its history and traditions;

"B. To instruct its members, by precepts and examples, in the tenets and fundamental principles of government and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind;

"C. To instill in every one of its members a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship and the sacred duties attendant therewith; and to encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor and always to strive for the betterment of society;

"D. To awaken in every member an abhorrence of all political corruption—the destroyer of free institutions—and pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out from this country every trace and influence of this evil;

"E. To arouse mankind to the realization that tyranny, wherever it may exercise its baneful power is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation; and that the preservation of our liberties can be assured, only as the country becomes the Champion of Liberty and the Defender and Protector of all oppressed and downtrodden peoples;

"F. To promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic Peoples and Nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism;

"G. To labor in every manner possible, and to utilize every means available for the perfection of the moral sense in its members to promote good fellowship among them; and to endow them with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; and to point out to them, in unmistakable methods, the advantage of education, the beauties of sacrifice and the deformities of selfishness;

"H. To champion the cause of education; to support the American system of public schools and to keep them free from religious prejudice; to promote and augment the educational advantages of this country; and to open, establish and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning; and

"I. To resist, by lawful means and methods, any tendency towards a union between the Government of the United States of America and any church or religion, and to repel the interference of any religion in governmental affairs."

We may say with pardonable pride that the Ahepa has fulfilled its mission. While a detailed account would be too lengthy for an Editorial, some highlights may be touched upon.

The Ahepa in the course of its short history initiated more than fifty thousand members; liquidated completely the question of Americanization of Greeks in the United States; made generous contribution to the earthquake victims of Greece, tornado victims of Florida and contributed heavily to the maintenance of the Ahepa sanatorium in Albuquerque, New Mexico; aided the church and school; established scholarships for worthy students; has honored Greek and American heroes; promoted excursions to Greece and organized Junior and Auxiliary organizations. Its closely knit and efficiently running organization in every State of the Union responded as one person in favor of the Greek War Relief. Even before the legal formalities connected with the establishment of the Greek War Relief Association were concluded, hundreds of thousands of dollars had been collected under the leadership of Ahepa Chapters and Districts. In short the Ahepa has become a potent force in every field of social and patriotic activity and a model for all organizations.

When individuals reach their majority, society through laws and customs applies to them a more rigid criterion. So it is with organizations. People expect more of an old organization than of a new one. Inexperience and growing pains cannot be cited as extenuating circumstances. This is fully recognized by all Ahepans as they ponder over the problems of the day.

The year 1942 finds our Nation and our Democratic Institutions confronted with mortal dangers. The forces of Democracy are again at death grips with barbarians. While the response of the Chapters and of individual Ahepans, to all war activities has been excellent, we must not relax our efforts. The enemy is literally in our gates. Every person—man, woman and child—must act and think like a soldier. Let every Ahepan be guided by the Oath of the Athenian youth:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our Country, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the Country, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the Country's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence to those above us who are prone to annul or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this Country not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

—THE EDITORS.

THE AHEPAN

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# Where to Go and What to See in Atlanta

There is much to interest the visitor to Atlanta, and Alepans and their families planning to attend the Nineteenth Annual Convention in that city September 13 to 19, will undoubtedly want to enjoy Atlanta's historical sights as a part of the memorable trip. Elsewhere in this issue we have given you the story of the convention, and all that the Committee is planning to entertain you during your stay in Atlanta, but visitors will be pleased we know, to have this further information concerning the city itself.

Atlanta can hardly be called a "typical" southern city, even though its southern hospitality is famous throughout the country. It is the metropolis and the financial and manufacturing center of the southeast and an important railway and highway center, accessible to the vast raw materials of the south. Its many plants manufacture a large variety of commodities such as cotton goods, cotton seed oil, flour and fertilizers.

The city is pleasantly located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, near the famous Chattahoochee River, and its very streets seem to breathe the history that has been made in Atlanta. It was a strategic point for the Confederates in the Civil War and it was to capture Atlanta that General Sherman started his famous march in 1864, entering the state in the northwest from Tennessee, and pushing the Confederates, under General Joseph E. Johnston and later General John B. Hood, in a slow and bloody retreat toward the city. The actual Battle of Atlanta, pictured so vividly in the recent book and motion picture, *Gone with the Wind*, was fought on July 22, continuing intermittently until July 28th, during which time the city was under continual bombardment. Every Atlantan knows the story of that famous battle and is proud of the city's points of interest that are associated with it.

There are many beautiful and interesting old homes in Atlanta, because even though the city was burned by Sherman as he continued his march to the sea, some parts of it were spared. In Grant Park in Atlanta, visitors will want to see the Cyclo-rama depicting the Battle of Atlanta, and one of the two largest paintings in the world. The picture is 400 feet high, and weighs 18,000 pounds.

Another interesting point is the High Museum of Art, with its many famous reproductions of Greek sculpture and other art objects, and also Rhodes Memorial Hall which is a replica of an 18th Century Bavarian castle. This building houses the collections of the State Department of Archives and History, depicting Georgia life from earliest times.

The children will want to see Wren's Nest, which was the home of Joel Chandler Harris, creator of *Uncle Remus* and *Br'er Rabbit*. It is still furnished much as it was during the writer's lifetime, and is open each day.

There are more than thirty-four educa-



GETTING TOGETHER FOR THE CONVENTION

Left to right: N. Angelakos, District Governor, Dist. No. 1; N. D. Chotas, General Chairman; Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President; George Porikos, of Chicago, Past District Governor, photographed July 26

tional institutions in Atlanta, among them three of the south's leading colleges, Georgia Tech, Emory and Oglethorpe Universities. The city is also the home of one of the country's largest Federal prisons.

Atlanta is the capital of Georgia, and its Capitol Building is well worth a visit. The state museum of natural sciences is located here and the exhibits include many interesting Indian relics as well as rocks,

fossils, etc. The children will especially enjoy the Indian material.

Families from inland cities might wish to combine an ocean vacation with their trip to the convention. The coast cities of Savannah and Jacksonville are within a few hours' ride of Atlanta, and adjacent to both are some of the finest beaches in the country, miles of white ocean sand, and water temperature that is pleasantly invigorating at this time of year.

## Church of England and Greek Orthodox Church in Closer Union

### Archbishop Germanos of Thyateira Awarded Lambeth Cross

A ceremony of more than usual interest to all concerned in church affairs occurred recently in London when the first award of the Lambeth Cross was made by Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Greek Archbishop Germanos of Thyateira. Archbishop Germanos has had his headquarters in London for the past twenty years, where he has served as Orthodox exarch of Western Europe and Apokrisarios, personal legate of the patriarch of Constantinople, head of the Orthodox Church, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Lang, former Archbishop of Canterbury, instituted the Lambeth Cross in 1939, its purpose being for presentation to foreign ecclesiastics who have had long and happy relations with Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or

who have otherwise given notable service in the development of the friendship between their own churches and the Anglican communion or in the movement toward Christian solidarity throughout the world. The cross is a gold pectoral ornament of old English and Byzantine design.

In presenting the cross Dr. Temple observed that Archbishop Germanos had been more than a symbol, rather an incarnation of the friendship of the churches. In his reply, Archbishop Germanos recalled the fact that in 1917 the Archbishop of Athens, the patriarch Meletios, accompanied by distinguished theological professors of the National University of Greece, held conferences with many theologians of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church of America. They confirmed his view that the reunion of their two churches was not outside the bounds of possibility.

# Ahepa National Sanatorium

Pursuant to the mandate of the Cincinnati Convention the Supreme Lodge conducted this year a drive for funds for the Sanatorium. The campaign started November 1, 1941, and ended June 30, 1942. The Supreme Vice-President, Bro. George C. Vournas, by mandate of the Convention, was Chairman of the campaign committee with the rest of the members of the Supreme Lodge and our District Governors serving as members of the Committee. The results of the drive are as follows:

Total amount collected—\$27,608.77.

Out of this total, \$6,768.09 was collected from the Christmas Seals and \$20,840.68 from the special drive ordained by the Cincinnati Convention.

We are listing on this page the Chapters whose total remittances from all sources amounted to \$200.00 or more. We are, also, giving the good standing membership of each one of those Chapters for the year 1941. We are not attempting to pass any "Blue ribbons" to any one of these Chapters in particular, for all of them have done very well for the worthy cause of the Sanatorium and deserve sincere congratulations. However, we wish to point out that some of these Chapters have done in comparison an outstanding accomplishment when their membership and the locality in which they are situated are considered.

We are, also, listing the names of those individuals, firms or organizations whose contributions totaled \$20.00 and over. Every contribution, however small, received for the Sanatorium is deeply appreciated for it has helped to maintain our Institution. However, we find it impossible owing to the expense involved to publish the names of the many thousands of contributors or the Chapters that have contributed. We are only able to publish the names of those Chapters and those contributors whose contributions have been very substantial.

Sanatorium Receipts from Chapters Which Remitted 200.00 and Above, and Compared with the Number of Members in Good Standing

	Amount Remitted	Part-Year Membership 7-41
31 Washington, D. C.	\$1,309.00	239
58 Hartford, Conn.	562.50	80
276 Galveston, Tex.	479.00	54

66 Minneapolis, Minn.	474.80	154
20 Dallas, Tex.	391.50	65
171 Oakland, Calif.	378.00	134
61 Reading, Pa.	363.00	122
275 Tucson, Ariz.	345.00	51
53 St. Louis, Mo.	342.55	144
34 Pittsburgh, Pa.	329.80	145
120 Moline, Ill.	327.25	150
177 Seattle, Wash.	326.00	308
80 Worcester, Mass.	317.90	98
26 Philadelphia, Pa.	301.25	59
36 Cleveland, Ohio	299.00	157
152 Los Angeles, Cal.	288.00	127
150 San Francisco, Cal.	278.46	132
109 Pottsville, Pa.	268.00	51
25 New York City	267.50	121
236 Washington, D. C.	266.25	58
122 Norfolk, Va.	251.00	56
3 Birmingham, Ala.	251.00	60
46 Chicago, Ill.	229.00	167
64 Harrisburg, Pa.	203.00	58
43 Milwaukee, Wis.	200.10	108

## Contributions of \$20.00 and Over

James J. Starr, Hartford, Conn.	\$250.00
Faithon Lucas, Dallas, Texas	150.00
C. D. Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.	102.00
Pholoptohos Society of St. Sophia Church (through Chapter No. 31) Washington, D. C.	100.00
Monumental Printing Co., Baltimore Md.	100.00
Church Collections San Francisco, Calif. (through Chapter No. 235)	72.00
Frank Stallos (pledge), Alliance, Nebr.	55.00
Christ Anton, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Bacas Brothers, "P. O. Visible Lunch Room," Washington, D. C. (through Chapter No. 236)	50.00
Thomas, Frazier, Hartford, Conn.	50.00
Mutual Aid Society, Alpha Sigma Epsilon, Washington, D. C.	50.00
John Sakellarides, Birmingham, Ala.	50.00
Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens, Worcester, Mass.	50.00
Daughters of Penelope, Stockton, Calif.	45.70
Daughters of Penelope, Gary, Ind.	45.00
Peter N. Laskos, Waterbury, Conn.	40.00
James Chaconas, Washington, D. C. (through Chapter No. 31)	35.00
George Perry, Washington, D. C. (through Chapter No. 31)	30.00

Nick and Goldie Diniacos, Huntington, W. Va.	30.00
Church Discos, Oakland, Calif. (through Chapter No. 171)	29.01
Tom Semos, Dallas, Texas	28.00
Angelo Cotsidas, Worcester, Mass.	27.00
George C. Vournas, Washington, D. C. (through Chapter No. 31)	27.00
Anthony P. Barunes, Dallas, Texas	26.00
Sam Poulos, Dallas, Texas	26.00
Peter N. Stevens, Hollywood, Cal.	26.00
Tom Anagnos, Dallas, Texas	25.00
Anheuser Busch, Inc., Washington, D. C. (through Chapter No. 31)	25.00
Nick Caravassios, Wheeling, W. Va.	25.00
George Coutis, Wortland, Wyo.	25.00
Daughters of Penelope, Warren, Ohio	25.00
Louis D. Gianoulis, San Diego, Calif.	25.00
Gus Janulis, New York City (through Chapter No. 25 "Delphi")	25.00
William Karzas, Chicago, Ill. (through Dist. Governor Ritsos)	25.00
Tom Laskos, Dallas, Texas	25.00
Michael Manos, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00
Peter Mathews, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
Nick Moriates, Jamaica, N. Y.	25.00
James Papageorge, Chicago, Ill. (through Dist. Governor Ritsos)	25.00
C. H. Pelias, New Orleans, La.	25.00
Harry Reckas, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Sideris Brothers, Omaha, Nebr.	25.00
Sterling Distillers, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.	25.00
Paul K. Yeonas, Norfolk, Va.	25.00
John Zenos, El Centro, Calif.	25.00
John A. Johnson, Tucson, Ariz.	22.00
Chris Brunell, Dallas, Texas	21.00
Thomas Zrakas, Wilson, N. C.	21.00
George Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.	20.50
Nick Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.	20.00
Paul Christ, Hackensack, N. J.	20.00
Christi Connos, Springfield, Mass.	20.00
John F. Davis and Family, Seranton, Pa.	20.00
C. K. Dragonas, Price, Utah	20.00
George Moustakos, Warren, Ohio	20.00
Vasilios Pappas, San Francisco, Calif. (Chapter No. 150)	20.00
Christ Spelius & Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis. (an additional contribution of \$19.00 was made by Christ Spelius after the closing of the books, making a total of \$39.00).	20.00
Mrs. Julia Tountas, New York City (through Chapter No. 25 "Delphi")	20.00

If by any chance some contribution falling within the classification above explained is missing, it is due to the fact that many Chapters in remitting failed to comply with our request to furnish the Headquarters with a list giving the names of the contributors and the amount each contributed. The above contributions have been credited to the chapters of each particular locality, except the Monumental Printing Company and the Mutual Aid Society, Alpha Sigma Epsilon.

## Notice of Change of Address

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Member Chapter No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Old Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: To effect changes, we must have notice of change of address AT LEAST ten days before the magazine is mailed.)

# The American Red Cross Reports on Efforts to Feed Greece

In the spring of 1941 events in Greece moved with dramatic swiftness. On April 6, Hitler declared war on Greece and Yugoslavia and, in spite of the heroic efforts of the defending Armies, only twenty days later, April 26, his soldiers entered Athens.

Because it was no longer possible to carry on a relief program under the terms and conditions required by the Red Cross, its representatives were withdrawn from Greece, and the ships carrying Red Cross cargoes of supplies for the relief of the Greek civilian population were unloaded at Suez. In the absence of pressing need for Greek refugee relief in Egypt, these supplies were diverted in part to the British Red Cross. The remainder were used to aid Greek refugees in other parts of the Middle East. This arrangement met with the full approval of the President of the Greek Red Cross and of the Greek Minister of Marine as well as that of the Greek Minister to the United States.

In other ways the Red Cross has been able to bring direct relief to the stricken people of Greece. One transaction resulting in the delivery of American Red Cross supplies to Greece was carried out in December, 1941. Certain Red Cross medical supplies available in Egypt were transferred through the Greek Red Cross representative in Cairo to Turkey and added to a shipment of five tons of drugs that were sent to Greece and distributed under the supervision of the International Red Cross Committee. This was followed by a second shipment of approximately ten tons of medical supplies in March of this year.

Of the many plans for bringing relief to Greece submitted by other organizations for the consideration of the American Red Cross a few have been productive of benefit to the people of Greece. Because it is not under the same limitations with regard to shipments of supplies to enemy occupied territory, the Greek War Relief Association has been very successful in its efforts to furnish aid to Greece. Temporarily discarding the idea of sending supplies from America because of the time and risks involved, the Association arranged for a transfer of funds with which to purchase foodstuffs and other materials in Turkey and Egypt. To try out the plan the sum of \$300,000 was sent to the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, a non-profit financial unit of the British Government, for the purchase of food to be shipped in a Turkish vessel and distributed by the Greek Red Cross under the supervision of the International Red Cross Committee.

The vessel assigned by the Turkish Government was the SS *Kartulus*, with a capacity of about 1,500 tons. Five trips were made between October 15, 1941, and January 5, 1942, with cargoes consisting mainly of beans, chick-peas, onions, eggs, and

salted fish, amounting in all to 6,736 tons of foodstuffs. Wheat was not available for purchase in Turkey. Unfortunately, on her sixth trip the vessel went aground in the Marmara Sea and sank with the entire cargo. However, a second vessel, the SS *Domlupinar* was substituted shortly thereafter and has made two trips, carrying a total of 2,413 tons of supplies. In order to protect the distribution of these supplies the Red Cross suggested a strengthening of the delegation of the International Red Cross Committee, and this was done. According to reports received the control that has been established is working satisfactorily.

On March 1, 1942, a cable was received from Prince Karl of Sweden informing the Red Cross that a Swedish steamer had been chartered by the Swedish Red Cross for the transportation of provisions from Turkey, and that ten Swedish steamers of about 6,000 tons registry were available for use in the delivery of supplies from America. In answer to this cable the Chairman informed Prince Karl that the United States had already expressed to the British Government its concurrence with a plan which the British Government had previously submitted to Sweden. This plan involves the sending of foodstuffs on Swedish steamers from a number of countries and requires supervision by the Swedish Red Cross in cooperation with the International Red Cross Committee, over distributions to be made in Greece, with the condition that the occupying authorities will permit the Swedish Red Cross representatives to communicate with and report to the British on the distribution.

The Swedish ship referred to in Prince Karl's cable was the *Sicilia*, under charter by the Greek War Relief Association. She sailed from New York on March 25 with a cargo consisting of 2,300 tons of wheat provided through Lend-Lease, and 9.5 tons of medical supplies assembled from Gov-

ernment purchased items the Red Cross already had on hand.

A recent report received from the International Red Cross Committee places the total tonnage received by the Committee for Greek relief at 22,958 tons. It also states that negotiations are in process for the SS *Generoso* to sail from Lisbon to carry 2,000 tons of wheat, and that other ships, to sail from Canada, are to carry 15,000 tons of wheat per month. The SS *Stareborg*, a Swedish ship, will sail from Alexandria with 2,000 tons of wheat. The Committee states that 500 tons of peas are en route to Greece via the Danube and that, in addition, the Germans have promised to supply 18,000 tons of Serbian wheat, 6,000 of which have passed through Venice en route to Greece.

It is evident that in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties a great deal has been accomplished toward ameliorating the distressing conditions existing in Greece.

## "Ahepa's Guiding Star, the Democratic Ideal"—Sophocles Venizelos

Mr. Venizelos, unable to attend the Banquet in honor of the King and the Prime Minister wired the Supreme President as follows:—

June 20, 1942.

Mr. Van A. Nomikos,  
Supreme President, Ahepa,  
Hotel Astor, New York City.

Words fail me to adequately express my disappointment in not being able, owing to weakened physical condition resulting from an automobile accident, to be present and take part with you in the Ahepa dinner in honor of His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Tsouderos.

I love to be among Ahepans, because in addition to the bonds of friendship which unite me with your splendid organization, Ahepa's guiding star during its twenty years of existence as part of this great American commonwealth has been, and is, the democratic ideal for the preservation of which the United Nations carry on a world wide struggle today. Democracy's cause is just. Victory will crown our efforts.

(Signed) SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS.

### Ahepans, Please Take Note!

The next, as well as, subsequent issues of "The Ahepan" will be mailed only to those of our members who have paid their Chapter dues for at least the first half of 1942 and for whom Headquarters has received either per capita tax or a Mailing Card indicating such payment was made. Therefore, pay your dues promptly and see that Headquarters receives your Mailing Card if you wish not to miss any of the issues of "The Ahepan."



## Stories — Poetry — Essays

— Reviews — Letters — Selected Literature —

THE HYMN TO DEMETER AND HER SANCTUARY AT ELEUSIS, by George E. Mylonas, "Washington University Studies" (New Series), Language and Literature, No. 13, St. Louis, Mo., 1942. Pp. xii + 99. Figures 5. \$1.00.

The story of Demeter and Persephone was a popular one with ancient story tellers of Greece and Rome; no doubt because the goddesses themselves were so popular. Demeter, who personified Mother Earth, was the goddess of agriculture and protectress of the earth's fruits. It was Eleusis, but a short distance from Athens across the bay, which gave the worship of Demeter to Athens, and Athens gave it to the rest of the Greek world. Eleusis, however, continued to be the principal shrine of Demeter for it was there, according to the Eleusinian tradition, that the goddess made her temporary home among men after wandering in search of her lost daughter Persephone, and there she established the ritual her Mysteries were to follow.

What were the mystical rites performed at the Mysteries? What went on within the closed Telesterion once the introductory ablutions were over and the sacred doors had closed behind the great processions of pilgrims? The principal details of the rites have never been revealed to us by the ancients who feared the vengeance of the goddess. It is likely that we will never know, but the problem will continue to intrigue. This we do know however, that people came from all over the Greek and, in later times, the Roman world to be initiated into the Eleusinian cult. Even the famous Roman names of Augustus, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius can be found on the roster of Demeter's worshippers, indicative of the wide reception which this cult experienced.

An interesting account of Eleusis and the excavations performed on the site of Demeter's ancient shrine is had in the present publication of Washington University Studies. Dr. Mylonas is Professor of History of Art and Archaeology at Washington University and is widely known as an eminent excavator and an authority on the Pre-historic period of Greece. He has written several books among which *The Neolithic Age in Greece*, *Pre-historic Eleusis*, and *Olynthus*, Part I, Neolithic Settlement are well known to the students of antiquity. The readers of THE AHEPAN may recall Dr. Mylonas' article entitled "A Century of Archaeological Discoveries in Greece" published in the May-June, 1936 issue.

The purpose of the present monograph, as stated by the author in the introduction, is "to correlate the literary and archaeological evidence available and to determine more definitely the location of at least some of the most sacred landmarks of

Eleusinian topography, which are linked with the beginnings of the Eleusinian rites." The results of excavations at Eleusis, in which Dr. Mylonas took part, necessitated a revision of former opinions concerning Eleusinian topography and allow the forming of more substantial conclusions. "Our study," the author continues, "will revolve around the problems connected with the earliest temple of Demeter, with the wells mentioned in the story of her arrival at Eleusis, with the rock on which she sat, mirthless and fasting, and where later she was destined to be found by the daughters of Keleos."

In his introductory chapter Dr. Mylonas gives us a brief history of the cult at Eleusis and its development through two thousand years. This is followed by an account of the excavations carried on since 1832, and more particularly since 1917 when Dr. Konstantinos Kourouniotes took over the direction of the excavations, with whom Dr. Mylonas has worked since 1930.

Dr. Mylonas in his next chapter takes into consideration the Homeric Hymn to Demeter and other literary sources having a definite bearing on the topography of the Eleusinian sanctuary. The remaining chapters of the work deal with the actual temple site, the Kallichoron and Parthenion wells, and lastly the Mirthless Stone

where the goddess rested on her way to the home of Keleos. Interesting and satisfying are his deductions that the temple and Telesterion of Demeter are one and the same building, as opposed to the opinions of men like Blavette, Rubensohn, and Noack. Dr. Mylonas likewise informs us of the "only possible" site for the temple of Demeter, and that is the southeast slope of the Eleusinian Acropolis. Later we are advised that the Parthenion well of the Homeric poem is not to be confused with the Anthion in the hymn of Demeter by Pamphos; and that the Kallichoron well, known by the same name even today, is the same as the Parthenion. The Mirthless Stone where Demeter sat is identified by our author as being within the sanctuary area, in opposition to opinions maintained by others.

Throughout the pages of his work, Dr. Mylonas has presented a scholarly evaluation of the evidence and has admirably succeeded in accomplishing his aim. The work will experience a welcome reception from students of Greek literature and archaeology and especially those interested in Eleusinian problems. We look forward to an analysis of other similar problems, promised us in the near future.

JOHN A. ALEXANDER,  
St. Bonaventure College.

## Keep Your Eye on Cyprus

We must watch Cyprus in the months to come. I, for one, have no doubt whatever that if our island is attacked, my people, like the Cretans, will defend their soil with the heroism which has always been displayed in countries where men speak Greek.

Cyprus is the third biggest island in the Mediterranean. It is a little larger, although rather more thinly populated, than Crete. The two islands have much in common. Like Crete, Cyprus is for the most part mountainous although not quite as rugged. There are two great mountain slopes in the island running parallel in the north and south. Between these hills lies a great plain, about sixty miles long.

Any attempt by the enemy to land troops by air is likely to be made in this sector but he won't find this an easy proposition. Ever since the fall of Crete, Cyprus has been strengthening its defenses, profiting by the lessons that were learned there. On her soil is stationed the largest garrison in her history. It is made up of

English, Indian and local troops. These local troops form the Cyprus Regiment and units of it have already fought in Libya and Greece and Crete. The islanders have formed a local home guard called the Cyprus Voluntary Force.

The Biggest ports of Cyprus are on its eastern and southern shores, facing friendly territory. This may prove a factor of great assistance in the event of an invasion as far as the sending of reinforcements is concerned, for in Crete most of the sea-ports were on the northern coast facing German occupied Greece. Cyprus moreover is in a more advantageous position than Crete was for air defense. While our fighters, based in Syria and Palestine, are within easy flight from Cyprus, the nearest aerodromes the enemy commands are in Rhodes, some 250 miles away, outside effective fighter range. And do not forget that the fall of Crete was to a great extent due to the fact that German fighter planes were able to carry on their attacks unharrassed by our fighters.

—A CYPRIOT.

THE AHEPAN



# FRATERNITY NEWS



John Theodore Harris, Honor Ahepan

## Honor Ahepan

The Supreme President has nominated as an Honor Ahepan for this issue, Brother John Theodore Harris, president of Woodlawn Chapter, No. 93, Chicago, Illinois. Brother Harris as president of the chapter, is serving his second consecutive term. Under his leadership Woodlawn has progressed steadily until this year it has attained to the distinction of being the Blue Ribbon chapter of the fraternity. The dispute carried on for years between North Shore Chapter No. 94, and Woodlawn Chapter No. 93, for the mythical blue ribbon, has been settled this year by Woodlawn taking away the ribbon honors from North Shore. Woodlawn Chapter has this year established a Maids of Athens Chapter, Delphi No. 78. Mrs. Harris is chairman of the Board of Advisors.

Brother Harris was born in Rissovon, Olympias, Greece, and emigrated as a boy to this country, having finally settled in Chicago where he is a prominent member of the Greek Community. He is Vice President and sales manager of the Chicago Pie Company. He and Mrs. Harris are blessed with two sons, Jack, who is at De Paul University, and Theodore, a junior at De La Salle High School.

Savannah, Ga.—A contingent of four from our Chapter are now serving Uncle Sam. They are: our Secretary, Petros Christodoulo and three Past Presidents, Bros. Nick Mammalakis, Manuel Mammalakis and Arthur T. Kolgakkis. Our Chapter misses very much their enthusiastic services but we are proud that they are bringing credit to our Chapter by serving our country.

## President of Ahepa Chapter No. 105 Honored

Marlboro, Mass.—We read in the Marlboro Daily Enterprise the following: "Andrew Psillos, president of Marlboro Chapter, No. 105, was presented with a ring bearing the society emblem at a garden party held last night at the home of K. George Granitsas, West Main Street. The presentation was made by the chairman of the committee, James Magianis.

"The occasion was in recognition of the faithful and efficient service rendered by Mr. Psillos in his five years as president of the society. Remarks were made by Rev. Constantin Polymeros, pastor of the local Greek church and K. George Granitsas, president of the Greek Community. Assisting the chairman on arrangements were James V. Regan, Stephen Agoritsas, Alex Hassapes and Nicholas Hagidakis of Hudson."

The AHEPAN wishes to extend to Bro. Psillos its sincere congratulations.



Lieut. Ernest Couloheras, U.S.N.

Lieut. Ernest Couloheras, U.S.N., is a past president, secretary, and treasurer of Andrew Jackson Ahepa Chapter, No. 133, of New Orleans, Louisiana. He has been an energetic Ahepan and has always worked with heart and soul for advancement of our Order. His chapter misses him, we are sure, but they must feel that his ability can best serve the Navy today.

## Obituaries

We have been advised of the recent death in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of Brother Thomas Vallas, Secretary of Harrisburg Chapter No. 64, Order of Ahepa. Brother Vallas also held the office of secretary of the Greek Orthodox Church. He was a former restaurant proprietor in Harrisburg and more recently had accepted a position in the Canteen service at the Indianatown Gap Military Reservation, near Harrisburg. Brother Vallas is survived by his widow, Mrs. Effie Vallas, a son James and daughter Constance. His brother and three sisters reside in Greece. The AHEPAN extends its sympathies to the family of our late brother.

Santa Fe, N. Mex.—This city lost one of its outstanding citizens and Ahepa one of its most faithful members, with the death on July 4th, of Brother Pete Pomonis, member of Santa Fe Chapter, No. 264, Order of Ahepa, former treasurer, and twice president. Brother Pomonis was a veteran of the U. S. Army in the first World War. He came to this country from Greece as a young man, but returned in 1912 to fight in the Balkan War. Upon coming again to the United States he settled first in Denver.

To the family of the deceased Brother the AHEPAN extends its heartfelt sympathy and sincere regrets.



Sgt. George S. Morphesis

Sergeant George S. Morphesis, the son of Brothier and Mrs. Spiros Morphesis, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Air Observation Squadron of the U. S. Army. He is a former District Governor of the Sons of Pericles.



Dr. Theodore C. Panos

Dr. Theodore C. Panos, son of Mrs. A. G. Panos, and the late Brother Constantine Panos of Ahepa Chapter No. 159, of Caspar, Wyoming, has been greatly honored by the College of Medicine of the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in May of this year, and by the University of Iowa where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree. He received the Lowden Award for excellence in classical languages in 1936 and was elected to Eta Sigma Phi, honorary classical languages society. He was Iowa's representative at the National Conference in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1937, where he was elected National President of the society, being the first student of Hellenic descent to serve in this office, which he held for two years. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity in 1938.

The following year he entered the College of Medicine and became affiliated with Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, serving as president in 1941 and 1942. He was a member of the Student Faculty Committee, and was twice editor of the annual Medical School Student Publication. He also served as correspondent for the American Medical Association at the University. During his junior year, Dr. Panos was elected to A.F.I., honorary senior men's society, representing the combined senior men of all colleges in the University. The foremost honor which a medical student can receive came to Dr. Panos in his senior year, when he was chosen a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, national honorary medical fraternity.

Dr. Panos entered Kings County Hospital at Brooklyn, New York, on August 1st, where he will serve his internship.

On these special accomplishments, THE AHEPAN extends to Dr. Panos heartiest congratulations.

## Red Cross Benefits \$726.30 From St. Louis Affair

St. Louis, Mo.—With the usual pomp and ceremony pervaded, however, by an austere wartime atmosphere, St. Louis Chapter No. 53 celebrated its 14th May Festival on the 17th of May at the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel. The affair was a tremendous success and was well attended not only by our local people but also by many visitors who came all the way from Chicago in order to witness the colorful and impressive ceremonies. The Chicago delegation was headed by District Governor Zack T. Ritsos and Miss Mary Stellyn, District Secretary of the Maids of Athens. Included in the party were Mrs. Ritsos, Bro. Arthur C. Salopoulos, Past President of North Shore Chapter No. 94 and Mrs. Salopoulos and Bro. and Mrs. Peter Mantzoros.

The May Festival of the St. Louis Chapter is a time-honored institution whose fame reaches beyond the confines of St. Louis. It is climaxed by the coronation of a Queen from among our Grecian Maidens who best typify the virtues and qualities of Greek girlhood. The girl upon whom our Chapter elected this year to confer this honor is Miss Martha Kekkeris, charming daughter of our Past President Bro. and Mrs. John Kekkeris. The Queen was attended by four lovely Maids of

Honor, the Misses Katherine Spanos, Diana Avouris, Xanthula Strategos and Lula Theodore. The President of our Chapter, Bro. George Dellas, performed the solemn ritual of crowning the Queen. Debonair Takis Spanos was the Queen's escort with young John Panu as Herald to the Queen. Bro. Gus P. Paspalas was Master of Ceremonies. The retiring Queen is Miss Polyxene Souris, charming daughter of Bro. John Souris. She was escorted by Bro. Karl Theodorow, Secretary of our Chapter and was attended by four Maids of Honor the delightful Misses Dorothea Theodorow, Gregoria Kontoleon, Harriet Boudoures and Sophia Bouras. Following the coronation a number of songs were artfully rendered by Misses Anastasia Anger and Maria Balducci. With the musical program over, the Court's Grand March followed and thereafter dancing till well over midnight under the inspiring strains of Benjamin Rader's Orchestra.

Consistent with the policy of our Order and our pledge to our Government to support to the fullest extent the war effort, the net proceeds of the dance amounting to \$726.30 were turned over to the local Chapter of the American Red Cross. Thanks and congratulations are justly due to the following committee whose tireless work and enthusiasm made possible the success of the affair: Harry Stathis, Wm. Kocorakis, John Kekkeris, John Jameson, Cleantis Pappas, Louis Maloufas, Nicholas Papadimitriou, Anthony Cassimatis, Nick Bouras, John Leontinis, Karl Theodorow, Anthony Strategos, Wm. Boudoures, Gus Chiapel, Frank Condos, George Mertis, John Varveris, John Sourlos and Frank Speros. Thus another shining landmark was added in the annals of the St. Louis Chapter.



Miss Martha Kekkeris, Queen of St. Louis Chapter No. 53



Milton Batalis

South Bend, Ind.—Brother Milton Batalis, private, 1st Class, now stationed in Ireland, is the former secretary of our South Bend Chapter, No. 100. He relinquished the office in order to enlist in the forces of Uncle Sam. He is the son of Brother James Batalis, treasurer of the South Bend Chapter. Before joining the Ahepa, young Batalis was active in the Sons of Pericles.



**Captain Thomas N. Pyke**

Captain Thomas N. Pyke, a Past President of Aristoteles Chapter No. 34, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been active in the military services since March, 1941. He is assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. Last summer, while at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, he was married to Miss Pauline Pingitore, of Long Branch, New Jersey, an outstanding pianist.

1st Lieut. Arthur A. Karkalas, Signal Corps, U.S.A., was called to active duty



**Lieut. Arthur A. Karkalas**

from the Reserve, six months ago. He is a Past President of Aristoteles Chapter No. 34, served as Supreme Governor in the Supreme Lodge and as District Governor of Power District, No. 4. Upon being called to military duty, Brother Karkalas served first at Fort Monmouth after which he was given a special assignment at Harvard University. Upon completion of this duty, he was given special duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Brothers Karkalas and Pyke (Paycopoulos), have worked together on many Ahepa undertakings. Their long friendship will culminate when Lt. Karkalas will christen the recent arrival in the Pyke household, a coming Ahepan. Na tous zisi, and best wishes of the fraternity to these two Ahepans, members of an outstanding branch of the service, the U. S. Army Signal Corps.



**Christopher G. Karas**

Christopher G. Karas of Wilmington, Delaware, is the son of Brother George Karas of Ahepa Chapter No. 95, of Wilmington. He is a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army and is among the limited number of young men who have studied at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, where he received his diploma in roentgenology. Following a short stay in Panama, he was sent to Guatemala, where he is stationed at the Army Base.

*Springfield, Ohio.*—Springfield Chapter, No. 247, Order of Ahepa, participated in the large and enthusiastic group that formed the July 4th Victory Parade, and their float, flying the lovely blue and white colors of Greece, was the object of much interested comment. The float pictured "Greece, Mother of Civilization, Now more than ever," and those having a part in it were dressed in native Greek costume. Mrs. Sam Macrys was untiring in her efforts to get proper costumes for those on

the float. Also having a part in the parade were the Daughters of Penelope. The parade included tanks and other military equipment from nearby Fort Hays, and a large group of soldiers from the Fort.

The parade ended at Cliff Park, where Brother Peter Dickson, president of Springfield Chapter, dressed in native Greek costume, was one of the speakers. His appearance was poignantly impressive and his inspiring words were heard with exceptional interest. "All Greek Americans," he said, "stand ready today to repeat the oath of allegiance to the American flag. When Greek Americans take the oath of American citizenship they never forget their vows and since the outbreak of the second World War have cherished the privilege to stand pledged with their new and their old country to rid the world of dictators." Brother Dickson's talk was given wide publicity in the Springfield *News-Sun*, and a very excellent picture of the Ahepan float was published also.

Springfield Chapter held a meeting recently when Brother Dickson presented the chapter with pledges for war bonds and stamps. The entire membership signed and approximately five thousand dollars was pledged.



**Major Nicholas M. Angel**

Major Nicholas M. Angel was born in Olympia, Greece, and graduated in 1923 from the Dental College of Columbia University in New York in which city he has practiced dentistry for the past seventeen years. He has been active in the American Legion and has served as Rector of the George Dilboy Post. Major Angel has been secretary for two years of Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, of our order, and has attended many of our national conventions as delegate.

His military record is impressive for he has seen service during the last war and has been with the National Guards of New York from 1927 to 1942, where as a member of the 165th Infantry Regiment, he attained the rank of Captain. He now holds the rank of Major and is stationed somewhere in southern California, ready for a "jump off." Before going to California he served with the 27th Division in the Alabama maneuvers.

## Past Supreme President Booras Appointed Legal Assistant to Attorney General of Massachusetts

It is with pleasure that we learn of the appointment of our Past Supreme President, Brother Harris J. Booras, as legal assistant in the department of the Attorney General of Massachusetts. Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell made public the appointment by a press release dated August 14, 1942. Said the Attorney General in the release: "Perhaps this appointment, in addition to securing the services of a capable, high-grade man for the Government of Massachusetts, at this time may serve another purpose.

"It may symbolize the fact that so long as there is an America, even wholesale murder and systematic starvation cannot obliterate races that possessed an enlightened culture long before the predecessors of their temporary conquerors emerged from caves.

"Seven million Greeks who remained in the land from which Mr. Booras came have been decimated by brutality of which the Neanderthal man would have been incapable. Teutonic 'culture' is taking an appalling toll among these worthy descendants of an ancient and enlightened people. The manner in which they still keep burning the light lit by brave forebears so long ago, makes all Americans proud to count their representatives as worthy members of the American Family. They are all doing their share in the armed forces and in all other parts of a united American effort.

"I am glad to have Mr. Booras, a Greek by birth and an American by choice—and proud of both—take his place side by side with other Americans in the Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The AHEPANS, on this signal honor conferred on Brother Booras, extends to him its sincere congratulations.

*Sioux Falls, So. Dak.*—The 11th Annual Convention of District 14, Order of Ahepa, was held here June 21-23, at the Hotel Cataract, with more than 800 delegates and guests attending. The program opened with a party at the newly erected Ahepa Temple, with music by the Greek Orchestra of Minneapolis. The Temple was dedicated the following day, with Past District Governor Peter E. Kamuchey giving the dedication address. It is built in the Athenian style of architecture, and its carefully planned interior includes a room for church services, a main hall, meeting rooms, modern kitchen, etc. Two days were devoted to meetings of the Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, and Sons of Pericles. Brother George Theodosen, Past District Governor, served as convention chairman.

The convention came to a conclusion with a banquet and ball at the Coliseum, at which time the newly elected District officers were installed. Judge and Brother George M. Paradise, of Sioux City, Iowa, conducted the installation, Brother T. M. Bailey was toastmaster, and Past Supreme Counselor A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, rep-

resenting Supreme President Nomikos who was unable to attend, delivered the principal address. Other speakers included Dr. I. D. Weeks, president of the University of South Dakota and Mayor John T. McKee of Sioux Falls. The new District Officers are Governor, P. L. (Pinkie) George of Des Moines; Lieutenant Governor, George A. Stephano, Sioux Falls; Secretary, Tom Siamis, Cedar Rapids; Treasurer, George Xanthes, Minneapolis; and Marshall, Gus S. Lewis, Minneapolis.

Eleanor Barbas of Rochester, Minnesota, was elected District Governor of the Daughters of Penelope, and James Boosalis, Minneapolis, District Governor of the Sons of Pericles. The newly elected officers of both groups were introduced at the banquet by retiring District Governor N. A. Poletis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will be host at the 1943 convention.

A feature of the convention was the sale of War Bonds, managed by Brother Harry Panagos, which netted \$10,000. In addition, members of Cedar Rapids Chapter, as individuals, pledged to purchase \$10,000 in bonds, between now and April 1st. Also an interesting part of the program was the play "Mia Nikta Mia Zoe" which was very ably presented under the sponsorship of the Sioux Falls Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope.

## Muskegon Chapter of Ahepa Presents Check for \$1,029 to Red Cross

We are happy to reprint from the *Muskegon Chronicle* of July 7th, the following item which tells of the fine civic cooperation exhibited by Greater Muskegon, Michigan, Chapter No. 213, Order of Ahepa. Members of the chapter have purchased \$65,000 in war bonds and have just completed a successful drive for \$1,000 for the city's Red Cross War Relief Fund. The story follows:

Greeks in Muskegon have two words for it, "give" and "buy."

The "give" part of their program of patriotism was expressed Monday when the Greater Muskegon chapter No. 213 of the Order of Ahepa brought to a close their \$1,000 drive for Red Cross war relief by handing over a check for \$1,029 to Helmer E. Berg, executive secretary.

And the "buy" part of their program has been expressed by the purchase of \$65,000 worth of United States War bonds and stamps and the pledge to invest at least 10 per cent of their incomes in government securities. Moreover, those in business are actively engaged in selling War stamps over the counter to customers.

"The Greek citizens of this community have furnished a good example for other organizations by your contribution to the Red Cross," said Mr. Berg when the campaign check was given to him.

Members of the campaign committee were James P. Chiapuris, president; William Danigelis, vice president; George Vulgaris, secretary, and George Baldas, treasurer, officers of the order, George Stathas, Peter Jerelos, Thomas Caris, Thomas Lakos, Mike Ladas, Thomas Shoemaker and William F. Chonis.

## Youngstown, Ohio, Chapter Celebrates 20th Anniversary of Ahepa

More than two hundred persons, including State and City officials and many prominent Ahepans, attended the banquet sponsored by Lincoln Chapter No. 89, held in celebration of the 20th birthday anniversary of our Order. The banquet took place on Sunday, May 24th at the Mahoning Country Club in Youngstown. The list of prominent guests included State Representative and Mrs. John F. Cantwell, Mayor and Mrs. William B. Spagnola of Youngstown; Mayor and Mrs. Robert H. Roberts of Warren; and Mayor and Mrs. Elmer Fisher of Niles. Mayor Roberts is an Ahepan. Still other prominent guests were Brother George Tremoulis, Governor of District No. 11; Brother C. G. Economou, who was the principal speaker of the evening, and Mrs. Economou; the Reverend Sakellarides and the Reverend Mittacos, representing the two Hellenic Churches of Youngstown. Supreme President Nomikos, unable to attend, wired his felicitations. Stephen N. Dakis, recording secretary of Lincoln Chapter was toastmaster and Christ Papatodis, president of the chapter, was chairman.

Representative Cantwell made a most interesting address in which he said that "the Greeks, like other Europeans, came here to benefit themselves and to improve their condition. In so doing they have transferred much of their culture into the hearts of Americans and have won the admiration of all by their love for freedom."

Brother Economou, former supreme secretary of our Order, stressed the responsibilities of the Greek people. "We must support the civic programs and conserve the democratic principles which are personified here. We must aid the Community and War Chest and buy war bonds."

Mayors Spagnola and Roberts discussed the Greek contribution to world culture.

Following the dinner program, there was dancing until three. The Mahoning Country Club where the party was held, is owned by Brother Peter Wellman, and even its extensive capacities were crowded with Ahepans who came from Warren, Cleveland, Akron, Canton and Steubenville, Ohio, and New Castle, Pennsylvania. Arrangements were in charge of a committee which included Brother Papatodis as chairman; and Brothers Nick Costas, Stephen N. Dakis, John Batianis, William J. Ladas, Bill Chelekis, James Cordon, C. G. Economou and Peter Betchunis. The reception committee was composed of all past presidents and the hostesses were the Misses Bessie J. Chelekis, Mary Foundas, Joan P. Cummings, Irene C. Costakis, Irene Tsaroke and Jean Fessa.

## Stork Arrives at Home of Supreme Secretary

A baby daughter, Stephanie Anne, arrived May 18th, 1942, to bless the happy home of Ahepa's Supreme Secretary and Mrs. Stephen S. Scopas of New York City. Our congratulations and best wishes.

# AUXILIARIES

## Sons of Pericles Headquarters Highlights



Constantine Pavside

Washington, D. C. —Constantine Pavside of New York, National Governor of the Sons of Pericles, visited national headquarters in July, at which time he submitted his annual report and discussed Sons' affairs. Brother Pavside has had a very busy and successful year. He has traveled widely, organizing and reorganizing Chapters and has been instrumental in the reorganization of six chapters and the establishment of the new Corona Chapter.

Senior Brother John G. Thevos of New Jersey, Vice Chairman of the National Governing Board, was also a visitor at National Headquarters on July 20th.

## Welcome

We are very glad to announce that the following chapters, Sons of Pericles, have been reorganized, and are doing well; Binghamton, New York; Jersey City, New Jersey; Dover, New Jersey; and Omaha, Nebraska. In process of reorganization are Chapter No. 5, New York City, Jamaica, L. I.; Wichita, Kansas; and Lincoln, Nebraska. Newly established chapters are announced as follows: No. 221, Louisville, Kentucky; and No. 222, Corona, L. I., New York.

## District Conventions

June and July are District Convention months for the Sons of Pericles, and this year, as never before, American youth, as represented by the Sons, is proving by its acts and deeds that it is conscious of its responsibilities in times of need and emergency. In many fields our fraternity is well represented—in the front lines, on the farms, in war industry and the sales of stamps and bonds. The following resolution, adopted at the convention of Capital Dist. No. 3, is typical of many similar ones adopted throughout the country at the district conventions: "Whereas our one great aim in America is winning the war, every one of us should be doing something for this cause, not only as individuals, but also as an Organization."

The following Districts have submitted their reports and the results of their elections:

Capital Dist. No. 3—The convention was held in Danville, Va., June 28, 29, and 30. The meeting was opened and presided over by Dist. Gov. Nick Pappas of Charlotte, N. C. Washington, D. C. Chapter won the degree team competition. Officers elected were: District Governor, Thomas S. Rados, Washington; Lieutenant Gov., Steve Fellos,

Charlotte; Secretary-Treasurer, John Plumides, Charlotte; Marshal, Michael Nisos, Washington; Athletic Director, Petro Perattino, Washington. Senior Brother C. G. Parris of Baltimore, is District Advisor.

Power Dist. No. 4—The 11th annual convention was held in Reading, Pa., June 14, 15, and 16, and opened by National Governor Constantine Pavside. Newly elected officers include District Governor, Gus Chaknos, Reading; Lieut. Gov., Steve J. Dejos, Tamaqua, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank J. Nefos, Tamaqua.

Dist. No. 5—The New Jersey Chapters held their convention in New Brunswick, June 7, 8, and 9, at the Roger Smith Hotel. District Governor Leon Zois opened the convention and presented National Governor Pavside who addressed the convention and presented an award to Brother Zois in recognition of his splendid service. Brother Zois left the following day for active duty in the armed forces. New District officers were installed at the Maids of Athens Ball, and include: Governor, Peter Papanou, Paterson; Lieut. Gov., Steve Niatas, Trenton; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Gramas, Jersey City; Marshal, Peter Poulos, Newark.

Dist. No. 10—The Detroit District held its convention at Bay City, Mich., June 21, 22, and 23, at Hotel Wenonah. Brother Gus Kossares of Flint, was appointed District Governor by Senior Brother John G. Thevos, vice chairman of the Sons National Governing Board, who attended the convention. The other District officers will be announced shortly.

Dist. No. 14—The 11th annual convention of this District was held June 21, 22, and 23, at Sioux City, S. Dak., with representatives attending from Des Moines, Iowa, and St. Paul and Rochester, Minn. The chapters in all three cities have been very active this year and have sponsored many social and civic affairs. Officers elected to serve for the coming year are: Governor, James Boosalis, Minneapolis; Lieut. Gov., Nick Kakos, Minneapolis; Sec.-Treas., Bill Dascallos, Des Moines.

Dist. No. 16—Dallas, Texas, was host for the District convention, and Past Dist. Gov. James Petheriotes reports a very successful meeting. Officers elected include: Governor, Johnnie Poulos, Shreveport, La.; Lieut. Gov., Manuel Smirnis, Shreveport; Sec.-Treas., Jimmie Menutes, Houston. Houston won the District Softball Tournament.



Midshipman 3rd Class Paul A. Adams, is at Annapolis. He is a former Vice-President of Milwaukee Chapter, No. 12—Sons of Pericles, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Adams of Milwaukee.

Midshipman Paul A. Adams

## Maids of Athens

### Chapters Organized

The following Chapters of the Maids of Athens have been organized during the past year:

Hartford, Conn., Chapter No. 74, organized November 1941, sponsored by Nathan Hale Chapter No. 58, of the Ahepa, Hartford.

Fort Worth, Texas, Chapter No. 75, organized November 1941, sponsored by Fort Worth Chapter No. 19, of the Ahepa.

Victory Chapter, No. 76, Freeport, New York, organized April 1942. Sponsored by Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, Order of Ahepa, Freeport.

Thermopylae Chapter No. 77, Columbia, S. C., organized May 1942, under the sponsorship of Theo Constan, District Lieut. Gov., Sons of Pericles, Columbia.

Delphi Chapter No. 78, Chicago, organized June 1942, and sponsored by Woodlawn Chapter No. 93, Order of Ahepa, Chicago.

## Daughters of Penelope

"A woman's place is in the home," the saying goes, but since December 7th, the Daughters of Penelope have made that saying "out of date," to the accompanying cheers of all who appreciate the fine work they have done. Prior to the country's entrance in the war, the Daughters gave time, money, and effort to the Red Cross, the Church, Greek War Relief, Ahepa Sanatorium, Warm Springs Foundation, and many local charitable organizations and schools, but today they are taking their places beside the fighting men—in factory-grimed slacks, office "white collar," military uniform or nurse's starched white. They are not failing their home duties however, but are finding time for all the outside activities, which include war work and chapter affairs.

Eight new chapters have been organized since the last convention: Terpsichore No. 105, Dallas, Texas; Chapter No. 106 (not yet named), Lexington, Ky.; Hector No. 107, Milwaukee, Wis.; Euryome No. 108, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Antiope No. 109, Muskegon, Mich.; Chapter No. 110, Tulsa, Okla. (in process of organization); and Chapter No. 111, Dayton, Ohio (organization).

Space has now been provided at Ahepa Headquarters in Washington, for the Executive Secretary, as arranged by the last convention, and the work of the organization will be efficiently handled from Washington.

## FROM OUR MAIL BAG

### THE IDEALS OF ANCIENT HELLAS ARE THE IDEALS OF AMERICA

#### We Are Fighting to Preserve Them

Hellas, the mother and champion of free men and democratic ideals, for more than twenty-five centuries has bled freely and given abundantly to preserve those high ideals the American Nation again is called upon to defend with its sacred blood and honor.

In this crisis of the second World War all loyal citizens are expected to do their duty. But first all must know why they must make the great sacrifices demanded by the war. In this connection it is worthy to recall the historical declarations uttered by the great Athenian statesman, Pericles, nearly twenty-four centuries ago. Athens, the cradle of civilization and democracy, like the Allied Nations today, was fighting a war imposed upon it by the insane jealousy and imperialism of neighbors who dreamed of world domination.

The Athens of Pericles' time and the American Commonwealth of our time, stand foremost among the great torch-bearers of civilization. And in each period of time vestiges of the best long thought dead in man, arose to extinguish the light that enlightens all.

In his speech to the Athenians Pericles summed up the democratic aims and ideals that are as applicable today as they were when he called the freemen of Hellas to battle those forces of darkness that would destroy those aims and ideals. Thucydides has recorded that memorable address of Pericles to the Athenians and it can be pointed out as an example to the hating peoples of the world. It can be pointed out as an inspiration to our fighting forces, and to our democratic leaders who conduct the war, as well as to our peoples who support them and bear the heavy burdens of the war, and whose determination is to win the war at all costs.

As a tribute to the Athenian valor, patriotism and wisdom Pericles has declared in a typical modern American manner, that "Our City is thrown open to the world, and we never expel a foreigner or prevent him from seeing or learning anything of which the secret if revealed to an enemy might profit him. We rely not upon management or trickery, but upon our own hearts and hands.

"Our form of Government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others; we do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them. We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. But while the law secures equal justice to all alike in their private disputes, the claim

of excellence is also recognized. And when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country, whatever be the obscurity of his condition. There is no exclusiveness in our public life.

"No subject complains that his masters are unworthy of him.

"There are mighty monuments of our power which will make us the wonder of this and of succeeding ages: we shall not need the praises of Homer or of any other panegyrist . . . we have everywhere planted eternal memorials of our friendship and our enmity.

"We are lovers of the beautiful, yet simple in our tastes, and we cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. Wealth we employ, not for talk and ostentation, but when there is a true use of it. To avow poverty with us is no disgrace; the true disgrace is in doing nothing to avoid it. In doing good we are unlike others. We make our friends by conferring, not by receiving favors. Now, he who confers a favor is the firmest friend, because he would fain by kindness to keep alive the memory of an obligation. We alone do good to our neighbors not upon a calculation of interest, but in the confidence of freedom and in a frank and fearless spirit.

"We are not jealous or suspicious of one another, nor angry with our neighbors if they do what they like. We do not put a sour look at them who though they appear harmless, may not be pleasant. No spirit of revenge pervades us, but in all our public acts a spirit of reverence pervades. And we are prevented from doing wrong by respect for authority and for the laws, having an especial regard to those which are ordained for the protection of the injured as well as to those unwritten laws which bring upon the transgressor of them the reprobation of the general sentiment.

"At home the style of our life is refined; and the delight which we daily feel in all these things helps to banish melancholy.

"We have not forgotten to provide for our weary spirits many relaxations from toil — we have regular games and exercises throughout the year.

"Because of the greatness of our Country, the blessings of God and the fruit of the whole Earth flow in upon us. We enjoy the goods of other countries as freely as of our own.

"And in matter of War, an Athenian citizen does not neglect the State because he takes care of his own household; and even those of us who are engaged in business have a very fair idea of politics. We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless but as a useless character. If a few of us are originators, we are all sound judges of a policy. We have a peculiar power of thinking before we act and of acting too, where-

as other men are courageous from ignorance, but hesitate upon reflection; we seek first enlightenment and then act. The great impediment to action is not discussion, but the want of knowledge which is gained by discussion preparatory to action.

"And in the matter of education, whereas the others are from early youth trained in warfare, undergoing laborious exercises which are to make them brave, we live at ease, and yet are equally ready to face the perils which they face. We go alone into a neighbor's country; and although our opponents are fighting for their homes and we on a foreign soil, we have seldom any difficulty in overcoming them. We have compelled every land and every sea to open a path to our valour.

"The care of a strong navy divides our attention, and on land we are obliged to send our own citizens everywhere. But they, if they meet and defeat a part of our army, are as proud as if they had routed us all, and when defeated they pretend to have been vanquished by us all. And they are surely to be esteemed the bravest spirits who, having the clearest sense both of the pains, and pleasures of life, do not on that account shrink from danger.

"If then we prefer to meet danger with a light heart but without laborious training, and with a courage which is gained by habit and not enforced by law, are we not greatly the gainers? Since we do not anticipate the pain, although, when the hour comes, we can be as brave as those who never allow themselves to rest.

"Our Country is equally admirable in peace and in war, and no enemy who comes against us is indignant at the reverses which he sustains at the hands of such a brave and magnanimous nation."

Such were the Greek's ideals expounded by Pericles and which have now become our own. For we, too, are lovers of peace, but mighty in war. We are lovers of mankind, and philanthropists, having become the protectors of all nations, large or small. We cherish the blessings of God, but are not un mindful of the needs of others; we are happy to render a helping hand to all, regardless of race or creed, and we are especially glad to help the small, the weak and the oppressed nations.

Although ourselves are comparatively a new Nation, we have become the big-brother and the big-sister of all modern Nations. To our hospitable shores come all the wrecks of the Old World, all the oppressed and driven. Like ancient Athens, America alone among her contemporaries has risen superior to the best reports of her. Extant are mighty monuments of her power and kindness. America everywhere has planted eternal memorials of friendship and humanitarianism for which nations forevermore will render her honor and respect.

K. A. LIGEROS, M.D.,  
Veteran of World War I.

# Your Loved Ones In Greece:

## How to Obtain Information About Them

The editorial board of THE AHEPAN realizes that many of its readers throughout the country have relatives living in occupied Greece, about whom they are concerned and anxious to have news. Consequently, it has made detailed inquiry through the offices of the National Red Cross in Washington, and has secured the following authentic information:

If you know the address of your relative in Greece, you are permitted to send a twenty-five word message, and to receive a reply from your relative, to assure you of his or her welfare.

If you do not know the present whereabouts of your relative, you may fill out a Red Cross Inquiry Form, giving his or her last known address, and certain other required information, from which the Red Cross will make every effort to locate the person.

Applications for the Inquiry Form or the twenty-five word message, must be made to the Red Cross chapter in the town nearest your home. Each chapter is equipped to render this service.

Each occupied country, with the exception of Japan, has a Red Cross delegate on duty from the International Red Cross in Geneva. The delegate in Greece has been particularly successful in securing information for relatives in the United States. The process of sending a message and receiving a reply, takes approximately four months, because of the many details involved. The message or inquiry is sent from the city chapter to national Red Cross in Washington, where it is subject to the close scrutiny necessary in time of war. From Washington it goes to International Red Cross in Geneva, where it is once again carefully examined. Messages are then separated according to destination,

and sent to the delegate in the country concerned.

So far, the Red Cross has been able to successfully handle an average of 40,000 such messages a month, which is a remarkable record considering all the problems involved. We are told that the recent two trips of the Swedish ship *Drottningholm*, which brought hundreds of American refugees to this country and returned enemy aliens to Europe, also carried many thousands of messages and answers for the Red Cross. Undoubtedly other ships will be crossing the ocean under the "safe conduct" arrangement of international law, and thus the Red Cross will be able to continue to fulfill its mission of mercy. Messages will travel back and forth on Red Cross ships carrying medicines and food, and in this way many of us will be able to have information of loved ones in Europe.

It must be remembered, however, that patience is necessary. Ships do not sail frequently, they cross more slowly than in peace time, and all the details of checking messages through national and international Red Cross occupy many weeks. But it is possible to hear from your loved ones in this way, and those who wish to do so have only to apply to their nearest Red Cross chapter.

## Welcome Ahepans

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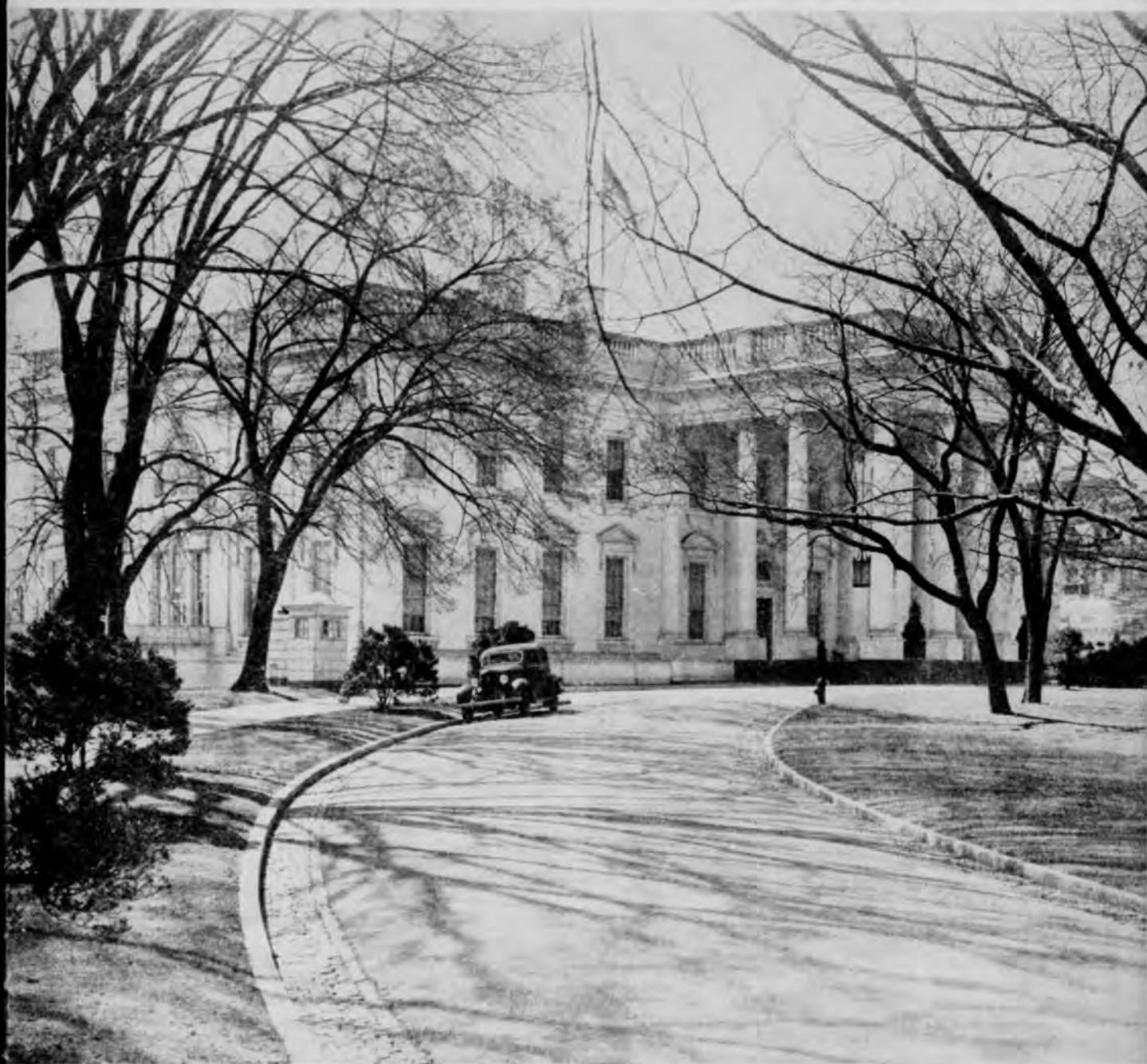
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# *The* AHEPAN

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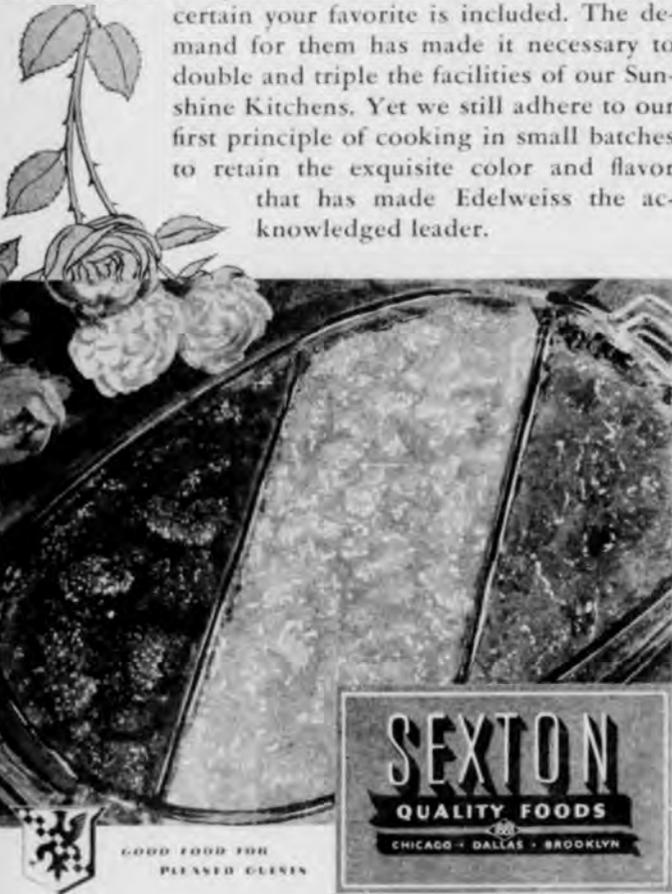
This issue features news and views of the Nineteenth Annual Convention which was convened at Atlanta on September 14. The story on page 6 will indicate how very successful the meeting proved to be and the page of resolutions adopted by the Convention, on page 21, serves to emphasize the trend of thought of the delegates who assembled.

Those delegates were particularly fortunate in that they were privileged to hear addresses from an unusually brilliant group of guests who attended the banquet. These addresses are given on page 13 of this issue.

Several new features are inaugurated in this issue and our readers are invited to follow them from issue to issue. Their purpose is to make THE AHEPAN more valuable as well as more interesting and the editors solicit your comments on them.

## YOU CAN'T SERVE *Better*

There's none so good as Edelweiss preserves, marmalades and jellies. If they could be better they would still be Edelweiss. So complete is the assortment that you may be certain your favorite is included. The demand for them has made it necessary to double and triple the facilities of our Sunshine Kitchens. Yet we still adhere to our first principle of cooking in small batches to retain the exquisite color and flavor that has made Edelweiss the acknowledged leader.



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# The Ahepan

VOL. XVI NUMBER 5

GEORGE C. YOURNAS, *Editor-in-Chief*

*Editorial and Business Office*  
840 INVESTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# THE READERS' TRIBUNE



**Warren G. Magnuson**

Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Seattle, Washington, was born in Moorhead, Minnesota, April 12, 1905; moved to Seattle and entered the University of Washington, graduating from the law school in 1929, entering the practice of law in that year; served as special prosecuting attorney of King County in 1932, assistant U. S. district attorney after the end of the special session of the legislature and was elected prosecuting attorney of King County in November, 1934, taking office in January, 1935; member of the Elks, Eagles, and Moose lodges; elected to the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Congresses; reelected on November 5, 1940, to the Seventy-seventh Congress. A real fraternity man, the Congressman has always expressed a keen interest in the activities of the Ahepa.

"... I am awfully glad to receive a copy of the AHEPAN. It is good to know that the Americans of Greek origin in this country, through the medium of Ahepa, are still holding their heads high and working toward the unity all races in America need to achieve victory.

"Your organization in the Pacific Northwest area has done much toward the war effort. The Greeks have been a fine example of supreme courage in the face of overwhelming obstacles in their homeland. All Americans join hands with them. Your activity as Americans, and those in our midst from Greece itself, is an inspiration of brave people undergoing great suffering and distress. Our obligation is to see that necessities of life be given to relieve the situation that exists as a result of the inhuman practices of the Nazi hordes. Keep up your good work for America and Greece. We stand as one."

## LETTERS to the EDITOR



**Senator Styles Bridges**

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, who has for a long time followed closely the Order of Ahepa, was born in Maine. He was graduated from the University of Maine in 1918; received M.A. degree from Dartmouth College in 1935, and LL.D. degrees from the University of Maine and the University of New Hampshire in 1935, and from Northeastern University in 1938. A member of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, 1930-35, he served as Governor of New Hampshire, 1935-37. He was elected to the United States Senate on November 3, 1936, for the term ending January 3, 1943.

"The Order of Ahepa is a group known for its steadfast adherence to the democratic principles of our American way of life, and the sons of a nation for which all freedom-loving people have in this critical hour particularly the deepest admiration..."



**James M. Barnes**

James M. Barnes, Democrat, of Jacksonville, Ill., born at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., graduated from Illinois College, A.B., 1921; graduated from Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1924; during the World War served with United States Marines in France; elected county judge of Morgan County in 1926 and reelected in 1930; during period of holding office as county judge was elected president of the Illinois County and Probate Judges' Association for two terms; in 1934 retired to private practice; member of Illinois State Bar Association and American Bar Association; elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress on November 8, 1938; reelected to the Seventy-seventh Congress on November 5, 1940; member of Judiciary Committee. Congressman Barnes has been one of the Ahepa's best friends and staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill.

"... Today the Ahepa is performing the greatest work in its history and today it also has its greatest challenge, like free men and women all over the world have their greatest challenge. The tragic suffering in the country of your forebears gives a clear picture of what is confronting us and every other nation in the world. As was so well stated the other day, "there is no second prize" in this struggle. It is winner take all. They have taken all in Greece despite the magnificent stand that marvelous country made, and it is up to us in this nation to see that the 'glory that was Greece' returns.

"The work that your organization is doing is a guiding light and an inspiration to us all."

# ... THE TWO MONTHS ...

## THE WAR ENTERS ITS FOURTH YEAR

The war that Adolf Hitler started when he invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, was three years old last month.

As this greatest of all conflicts enters a fourth year, the once awesome term "blitzkrieg" has almost gone out of circulation. On the rare occasions that it is used, it sounds like a mockery. After all, how can a war that promises to last longer than the World War of 1914-18 be called a lightning war?

The third anniversary finds a situation that is familiar. As in 1940 and 1941, the Germans are still winning victories, still wreaking slaughter and havoc, and still planting the swastika on more and more European soil. Nevertheless, the final victory continues to elude them.

The Axis is far from beaten—granted. Yet, in the view of the professionals, Germany's position has undoubtedly deteriorated since 1940. And that of her strongest ally, Japan, is beginning to deteriorate. Italy was in a state of deterioration before she started.

"Thus," wrote Walter Lippmann, "his (the enemy's) conquests are wider than in 1940 but his prospects are worse. For in those two years, which are the turning point in the history of the modern world, there has come into being the grand and implacable alliance to which we belong. Henceforth, this alliance will conduct the war and in the end it will win the right to shape the future."

Hitler, once hailed as a genius, has managed—to the great dismay of his countrymen—to array 29 nations against Nazi Germany and her Axis partners. That is eight more than the Kaiser piled on Imperial Germany's neck. Among them these United Nations of 1942 have a vast superiority in manpower, in natural resources, and, we like to think, grit and stamina—the will to win.

"Our triumph is as inevitable as the sunrise."

So spoke Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, in saluting a new fighting ally, Brazil.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD

Free young men and women, and not "the wound-up robots of the slave states," will mold the shape of the new world, President Roosevelt told delegates at the International Student Assembly, meeting in Washington. "The cause of the United Nations is the cause of youth itself," he asserted. "It is the hope of the new generation—and the generations that are to come—hope for a new life that can be lived in freedom, and justice, and decency."

This war, he said, is going to be long, hard and bitter. But this time we shall know how to make full use of victory to build a better world.

This government, the President said, "has accepted the responsibility for seeing to it that, wherever possible, work has been provided for those who were willing and able, but who could not find work. That responsibility will continue after the war. And the government will see to it that men returning from the fronts can resume their interrupted careers and education."

## LEND-LEASE PLAN AIDS AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Reciprocal lend-lease aid to the United States already covers a range as wide as the requirements and geography of global war, it was announced by the Office of War Information last month. Reciprocal aid is being provided to this country on the same basis as we are providing lend-lease help to other countries in order to pool all the resources of the United Nations for most effective use against the enemy.

For American forces abroad it ranges from squadrons of spitfires to new fambelts for army trucks—from building airdromes and naval bases to "D" ration chocolate bars and bananas at the soldiers' mess—from convoy protection for U. S. troopships arriving in British waters to filling the gas tanks of U. S. ferry planes at airports newly laid out in jungles or deserts.

American fighting men are getting these and many other kinds of supplies and services in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Africa and Egypt, in the hot countries of the Middle East, in India, Australia, New Zealand and islands of the Pacific. Australian and New Zealand lend-lease help already provided to U. S. forces in that area compares in volume to our lend-lease help to Australia and New Zealand.

Lend-lease working in both directions is a principal means for pooling the resources of the United Nations. As more and more U. S. armed forces move abroad, supplying them on the spot saves time and shipping space. Much of their equipment they bring with them but there are many services and supplies that can be more efficiently provided by our allies. Under reciprocal lend-lease these are supplied on request by the governments concerned, to the limit of the resources they have available.

## ROOSEVELT WARNS AXIS

President Roosevelt served warning on the Axis invaders of Europe and Asia that they would be required, after the certain victory of the United Nations, to stand trial in the now-occupied countries for their "barbaric crimes," including the execution of hostages for acts of sabotage and violence committed by others, and that "fearful retribution" would come to all those guilty of such acts.

A formal statement by the President answered the appeals of the exiled governments of the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Belgium, Greece, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the French National Committee that this government take steps to warn Germany especially of the consequences of the continued reprisals against innocent persons for the deeds of others.

## THREE SHIPS A DAY

Marking the most outstanding ship production record ever achieved in world history, the War Shipping Administration announced that American shipyards had reached their promised goal of three ships a day by delivering into service 93 new cargo vessels of all types during the month of September.

The record-breaking construction for this single month closely approaches the production for the entire twelve months of 1941.

The attainment of the three-a-day goal of deliveries is adequate proof that American shipyard labor and management can not only achieve the President's shipbuilding objective of 3,000,000 tons deadweight to be built in 1942, but will have ample capacity to turn out the 16,000,000 tons set as the 1943 construction goal on the basis of available steel.



## In Lieu of Editorial

### RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE ORDER OF AHEPA AT THE ATLANTA CONVENTION

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Whereas, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, you have shown the way for the peoples of the free world in the struggle against Nazi-Fascist barbarism, and

Whereas, you have by your leadership established a solid front of twenty-nine United Nations in the fight of the free peoples against hatred, bigotry, intolerance and tyranny, and

Whereas, the United States has pledged itself to become the arsenal of democracy of all the free people of the United Nations, and

Whereas, the enslaved people of Nazi-Fascist-occupied Europe look to you and the United States as their final hope in the war against their enemies, and

Whereas, your personal representative, Eugene B. Casey, brought your inspiring message which called on the Ahepa to carry on its work in the fight for freedom,

We, the delegates of the 19th Annual Convention of the Ahepa, assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, pledge you the solemn support of every American of Hellenic descent. We pledge our undivided support in the purchase of War Bonds, and we pledge our devoted participation to the armed forces and civilian defense apparatus of the United States.

We further pledge to aid in every way our Allied United Nations. The youth of the American Hellenic people pledges that it will gloriously fulfill its task in the armed forces of the United States with the traditional heroism and courageous spirit which has marked the battles of the Greek people through the centuries.

We further express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to you for graciously sending your special executive assistant, Eugene B. Casey, to meet and speak with us, and carry back to you our solemn pledge to keep them rolling, keep them flying, and follow your inspired leadership until final victory.

HARRIS J. BOORAS  
*Chairman of the Convention*

PETER L. BELL  
*Secretary of the Convention*

Done in Atlanta, Georgia, September 18, 1942.



Front Row: Supreme Vice President Charles D. Kotsilibas; Mother Lodge Members Harry Angelopoulos, George Polos, James Campbell, P. J. Stamos and James Vlass. Back Row: Executive Secretary Dr. C. B. Johannides; Supreme Governor Vasilios A. Vasiliou; Supreme Counsellor Leo Lamberson; Past Supreme President Van A. Nomikos; Supreme President George C. Vournas; Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas; Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis; Supreme Governor C. J. Critzas.

## OUR HOMECOMING

The Ahepa went back home. After twenty years the Ahepa traced its steps backward to Atlanta. A full-grown, vigorous, powerful and deadly serious Ahepa returned to the city of its birth. Fully conscious of its grave responsibilities in this period of great crisis the Ahepa met for its Nineteenth Annual Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on September 14, 1932.

Standing upon the threshold of a new era Ahepa looked calmly and carefully over the path it had travelled in twenty years; it took counsel and warning from its defeats, courage and hope from its victories.

Ahead for the Ahepa lay its greatest test and task—Service to Country. And Ahepa faced it squarely. Ahepa, fully familiar with the inestimable privilege of being free, recognized its holy duty to America and planned and pledged to do all within its power to hasten the day of victory. Ahepas, proud possessors of a democratic heritage which never could breathe the sullen atmosphere of despotic rule, were united in their determination to take their part in the struggle to destroy the world-wide forces of ruthless conquest and brutal enslavement.

### SUNDAY

Like prodigal sons, Atlanta warmly welcomed the early arrivals who came from every section of the United States and Canada. High spot of the day were the religious services held in the morning at the Greek Orthodox Church. His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras officiating, and Reverend Panos Constantinidis of Atlanta assisting.

### MONDAY

#### Opening

Mass singing of the Star-Spangled Banner and the Greek national anthem by the delegates, visitors and guests marked the public opening of the convention on Monday morning. Archbishop Athenagoras gave the invocation. Brother Nicholas D. Chotas, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Convention, opened the session. Mayor William Hartsfield of Atlanta offered the greetings of the City of Atlanta. Supreme President Van A. Nomikos expressed the appreciation of the organization and presented the members of the Supreme Lodge, the Past Supreme Presidents, the District Governors and other distinguished guests. Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes presented the members of the Mother Lodge. Archbishop Athenagoras and the Greek Minister, His Excellency Cimon Diamantopoulos, both addressed the assembly briefly.

#### Afternoon Session

The Nineteenth Annual Convention was formally called to order by Supreme President Nomikos late Monday afternoon. A report by the Credentials Committee showed the membership of the convention to be made up of 104 full votes. Main business of the session was the election of convention officers. Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras of Boston was declared elected chairman of the convention after defeating Brother A. A. Pantelis of Chicago. Brothers Peter Kourides of New York and Peter Bell of Worcester were elected to the offices of con-

vention vice-chairman and secretary respectively. Their opponents were Brothers Nicholas Giovan of Chicago and Demetrios Karalis of Milwaukee.

#### *Greek Night*

Several hundred conventioners packed the Biltmore Hotel Ballroom Monday night for ceremonies which intermingled the Old World with the New. They danced the folk dances of old to the music of an authentic Greek band, they ate barbecued lamb and goat cheese, and they heard some defiant words from Miss Doris Poole, pretty young Atlanta girl.

In a costume representative of America, Miss Poole spoke for the fighting Americans and the heroic Greeks when she said to Hitler and Hirohito: "Too many people have suffered too long at your hands, but you have our solemn pledge that these wrongs shall not go unanswered."

"We remember Pearl Harbor, we remember Corregidor and Bataan, and always we remember our men, dauntless even in the face of disease and fever and slow starvation. Now we vow by all that we love that we will have our return to the right life, that we will have peace with victory. That is our message to you."

#### TUESDAY

##### *Morning Session*

The Supreme Lodge officers read their reports and the convention chairman appointed the several committees. Supreme Counsellor L. George E. Loucas, on active duty with the forces of the United States Army, was unable to attend the convention. His prepared report was read to the delegates by the convention officers.

##### *Afternoon Session*

Regular convention business took up most of the time at Tuesday's afternoon session.

Telegraphic greetings were sent by the convention to the American Legion convention which was meeting concurrently at Kansas City.

The convention sessions were adjourned early in order that the committees could organize and begin their deliberations.

#### WEDNESDAY

##### *Morning Session*

Montreal, Canada, was selected by the delegates as the site of the next annual convention.

##### *Afternoon Session*

The Committee on Education and Athletics presented its report through the committee chairman, Brother C. G. Paris of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Considerable discussion was held on the question of recognition of the Greek Orthodox Church by the United States War Department and the appointment of Greek Orthodox chaplains to the U. S. armed forces to minister to the spiritual needs of American soldiers of Hellenic origin.

##### *Convention Banquet*

It is customary to label Ahepa convention banquets as "bril-

liant" affairs. The Atlanta convention banquet was brilliant—but, it was more than that. It was a stirring demonstration of the united will of a free people marching forward in the fight toward complete victory and complete peace. Ahepa represented America. Official Washington was represented by a personal emissary of the White House, Hon. Eugene B. Casey, Special Executive Assistant to President Roosevelt, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Edward B. Hitchcock, Chief, Foreign Origin Section, War Savings Staff, Department of Treasury, Dr. B. D. Meritt of the Office of Strategic Services, and observers from the domestic and overseas branches of the Office of War Information. Greece was represented by Their Excellencies, S. Dimitrakakis, Minister of Justice, Andre Michalopoulos, Minister of Information, and the Greek Ambassador to the United States, Cimon Diamantopoulos.

Presiding over the banquet was Supreme Vice-President George C. Vournas of Washington as toastmaster.

Mr. Casey, the main speaker of the evening, brought to the convention "the admiration, the love, the personal and fraternal greetings of President Roosevelt."

The President's vow to free Greece was reiterated by Mr. Casey.

"It is impossible for even the most daring imagination to conceive the whole extent of the misery of Greece today, the whole horror of the famine, the whole savagery of the martyrdom of these people," Mr. Casey declared.

"And we here in America, from President Roosevelt down are joined in a solemn vow to liberate your heroic people and restore their great nation."

From Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, from Governor Eugene Talmadge, Senator Russell, and from Mr. Hitchcock, came assurances of American sympathy, and further promises of American aid.

And from Minister Michalopoulos came assurance of continued Greek resistance. "Hitler is working a terrible vengeance in Greece," he said, "but we are still fighting on toward the only possible conclusion—victory."

His words were echoed by Stelios Demetrakakis, Greek Minister of Justice, who fought first in Greece and then in the last stand in Crete, and by Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States since 1940. Both spoke in Greek.

Another highlight of the evening was a prayer offered by His Grace the Right Rev. Athenagoras, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, for the men who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor, Corregidor, Bataan and on other battlefields.

A plea for support of the Greek War Relief Association was made by Dr. Homer Davis, who headed Athens College in Greece. "You must continue to help us save the Greeks from annihilation," he said. Dr. Davis heads the Greek War Relief Association.

Especially honored at the banquet were the eight men who founded Ahepa in Atlanta 20 years ago, and were all back to-

### WELCOME TO THE GREEKS

ATLANTA is highly honored in having as a guest the nineteenth annual convention of the national American Greek order of Ahepa, so called from the initials of its full name—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. More than 2,000 delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada are in attendance, including representatives of allied groups such as the Daughters of Penelope, Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles.

These organizations stand for the best both in Greek tradition and in American citizenship. It may truly be said that the more faithful their members are to the historic ideals of their motherland, the more loyal they will be to our own democracy; for it was Greece that first taught the world the glory of human freedom. Though she is now in bondage for a season to barbaric aggressors, her ancient spirit lives as unconquerably as in the shining days of Plataea and Marathon.

The United States and the United Nations are proud of such an ally. Americans know well the value of their fellow citizens and friends from Greece. And Atlanta's welcome to the present convention is the more cordial because of the public-spirited Greeks dwelling in her midst.

*The Atlanta Journal,*  
September 15, 1942.

gether at a convention for the first time since their idea was launched. They are N. D. Chotas, James Campbell, James Vlass, George Campbell, P. J. Stanos, John A. Angelopoulos and Harry Angelopoulos, all of Atlanta, and George Polos, of New York City.

Miss Marie Zuras, of Washington, Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope, spoke briefly, as did the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, Stephen S. Scopas of New York City.

Supreme President Van A. Nomikos expressed the appreciation of the Ahepa to the many distinguished guests. He pledged that the Ahepa would continue its high standard of work, and increase its war effort activities. He offered convincing proof of the part that the Ahepa is taking in America's all-out job.

#### THURSDAY

##### *Morning Session*

Following the presentation of the Sanatorium Committee reports and lengthy discussion, the convention decided to offer the Sanatorium as a gift to the United States Government.

The Policy Committee, headed by Brother George Demopoulos of Providence, Rhode Island, made its report as did the Death Benefit Committee through its chairman, Brother Constantine Critzas of New York City.

##### *Afternoon Session*

Brother John A. Givas of Newark, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the report of his committee.

The Convention approved and adopted the following resolutions: (1) Sending greetings to the people of Greece and Yugoslavia for their heroic resistance under fearful tyranny; (2) Condemnation of the "inhuman methods employed by the Nazis and Fascists, in order to fasten their abominable yoke more securely on the subjugated peoples of Europe"; (3) Messages of appreciation to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Sweden, for their activities in helping to relieve the suffering of the people of Greece.

A partial report was given by Brother Constantine Economou, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Report of the Auxiliaries Committee made by Brother Stanley Stacy of Milwaukee as chairman, making some changes in the set-up of the Sons of Pericles, Daughters of Penelope and Maids of Athens, was accepted by the convention.

##### *Convention Ball*

Usually an outstanding feature of every convention, the Atlanta convention ball was no exception.

#### FRIDAY

##### *Morning Session*

The Legislative Committee completed its report and further fraternal business was conducted.

Brother Chris Atlas of Salt Lake City, chairman of the special War Emergencies Committee, presented a plan to bring Greek children to the United States and place them in private homes here. The suggestion was approved by the convention.

##### *Afternoon Session*

Continuing with the report of the War Emergencies Committee, the convention approved a proposal that the Ahepa establish a central depot for the purpose of collecting and storing wearing apparel and clothing of every description which can be delivered to Greece as soon as the way is opened.

The convention also voted acceptance of the recommendation that the holding of national conventions be suspended for the duration of the war.

A special resolution to the President of the United States was unanimously adopted. (Complete text appears in Editorial page.)

Brother Vasilios A. Vasilios of Meriden, Connecticut, chairman of the Officers' Reports Committee, offered a detailed report and the convention took action on the various recommendations.

The convention voted unanimously to turn over the sum of \$10,593.21 to the Greek War Relief Association.

## ONE MORE WORD

By RALPH MCGILL

Members of the AHEPA are in our town for a convention.

They are Greeks, or rather Americans, and their society is an American one. The word AHEPA is taken from the first letters of the association's name—American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association.

There are no finer citizens who have come to our country to become citizens than the Greeks.

They turn out to be good, substantial, essentially patriotic and loyal. You do not read of any Greek saboteurs. You do not read of any Greeks who serve the enemy. You may read that of the men of most any nation. But not of the Greeks.

I like the way they come to our country and get into business. I like the way they obey the laws and pay their taxes without complaining or evading them.

The members of the AHEPA have made a fine contribution to Americanism and to the Americanization of the Greeks who have come to this country.

It is a fine thing to have this association meet here because Atlanta has many Greeks as citizens. It surprises some of our own people to know that there are in Atlanta about 5,000 members of the Greek community.

They and their people and their church are a very real asset. They are conservative, honest and loyal people. They work hard and they make a very real contribution in citizenship.

The Greeks are fighting on in their own country. Back in the mountains the guerillas are fighting. Some of them are reported to be in contact with the guerillas of Yugoslavia.

They are reported to be doing what acts of sabotage they can in the cities and hamlets.

This does not mean, of course, that all of them are.

It does mean that the spirit of Greece lives and fights on and that those who can are fighting.

Greece was, when the war came, unprepared as were other nations, great and small. Her army had some officers who were appeasers. Some of those in the high command did not want to fight.

The soldiers did. It was they who fought the Italians before the first orders came and before, in Athens, a decision had been reached.

The soldiers wanted none of Fascism.

They killed some of their own officers for being friendly to Fascism. The fight against Fascism must be that sort of a fight and that is something we just now are understanding. When you are fighting a Fascist or Fascism you must understand that none of the rules apply. You must fight by the Old Testament rules of an eye for an eye.

They can rise to great heights, as the nation showed it could do.

You must keep remembering that the Greeks and Yugoslavs knew they couldn't win when they started fighting.

Yet the stories of what happened in those countries, when they made the decision to fight, is one of the great, inspiring stories of the war.

It makes one feel good and clean and fine to fight Fascism no matter where it may be found.

Well, I just wanted to put something down so that when you see that the AHEPA is in our town you will know that it is a fine organization composed of good, loyal Americans who are representatives of a country which literally offered its life in opposition to the German Fascists.—*The Atlanta Constitution*, September 15, 1942.

### Evening Session

A resolution calling on all Ahepans to exert themselves to the utmost in their participation in the United States War Bonds Campaign was adopted by the Convention.

Another resolution sending cordial greetings and expressing undying gratitude to the heroic forces of the United States, Russia, England, China was adopted.

A pledge of support to the Greek War Relief Association was approved by the convention.

A special committee presented reports dealing with the question of election of a Supreme Lodge and of governing the affairs of the Order during the war. The report accepted by the convention provided that the convention in session elect a Supreme Lodge as usual. It provided further that for the duration of the emergency a conference will be held annually in Washington, D. C., on the 3rd Monday of August, in which the District Governors and Past Supreme Presidents shall also participate.

### SATURDAY

#### Morning Session

A short session was held during which a number of proposals made by the Grand Lodge of the Daughters of Penelope were presented and then referred to the incoming Supreme Lodge.

#### Afternoon Session

Election of a new Supreme Lodge was the only business left before the convention.

Supreme Vice-President George C. Vournas of Washington, Past Supreme Councillor George Eliades of Lowell, Mass., and Brother John G. Thevos of Paterson, New Jersey, were nominated for the office of Supreme President.

Brother Vournas was declared elected after a second ballot was taken.

For the office of Supreme Vice-President, Supreme Treasurer Charles Davis Kotsilibas of Worcester and Brother Frank Pofanti of Chicago were nominated and in the election Brother Kotsilibas won out.

Brothers Zack T. Ritsos of Chicago and Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas of New York City were nominated for the office of Supreme Secretary. Brother Scopas was re-elected.

Supreme Governor Tom Semos of Dallas, Texas, Past Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Brother Aristides Georgiades of New York City, were nominated for the office of Supreme Treasurer. Brother Davis was elected.

For the office of Supreme Councillor Brother Leo Lamberson of South Bend, Indiana, and Past Supreme Secretary Peter Kourides of New York City were nominated. Brother Lamberson was elected.

To the two offices of Supreme Governor the convention elected Brothers Vasilios A. Vasiliou of Meriden, Connecticut, and Constantine Critzas of New York City. The unsuccessful candidates for the same offices were Brothers John Givas of Newark and Anthony Aroney of Los Angeles.

The convention chairman, Brother Booras, administered the oath of office to the new Supreme Lodge officers and the convention was then adjourned.

### CONCLUSION

On May 3, 1942, the Vice-President of the United States said: "When the freedom loving people march . . . then the world moves straight ahead." That this march has started within the Ahepa was apparent to those who followed closely the convention at Atlanta. A flood of incidents proved that a new spirit moved the delegates and visitors to that convention. They were determined that the resources and full energies of the Ahepa should be concentrated to stimulate and sustain the ground-swell of effective democratic thought and activity which has appeared among Americans of Hellenic origin since the start of the war. The Atlanta convention of the Order of Ahepa—a great democratic assembly, meeting in time of war under self-made laws, was a certain guarantee that liberty is forever young and strong, and invincible.



The first Ahepa Convention twenty years ago in Atlanta, Georgia



**GEORGE C. VOURNAS**, Washington, D. C., Lawyer; joined the Ahepa in 1927; elected Supreme Governor District No. 4 at the Detroit Convention in 1928; Chairman, Kansas City Convention in 1929; elected Supreme Counselor by same Convention; re-elected Supreme Counselor in 1932 for a two year term; Chairman, Seattle Convention in 1940; elected Supreme Vice President by same convention; re-elected Vice President in 1941 at Cincinnati; elected Supreme President in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1942. Other Fraternity Activities: Member of the Advisory Council of the Junior Organization and Chairman of the Board, 1939-1940; Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the Sanatorium 1941-1942; Founder of the Ahepa National Banquet and Ahepa National Banquet Chairman for the first two banquets, 1929-1936; member of the Editorial Board of the AHEPAN, 1941-1942.



**LEO J. LAMBERSON**, South Bend, Indiana, Lawyer; joined Ahepa Chapter No. 100 at South Bend in 1932; served as Chapter Secretary, and President for several years; twice elected Chairman at District Conventions; elected District secretary; served as District Governor of the 12th District for two terms; has attended nine National Conventions; served as Vice Chairman of New Orleans Convention; Supreme Counsellor in Atlanta, Ga., 1942.

## The Supreme Lodge



**JOHN F. DAVIS**, business man, Scranton, Pennsylvania, joined Keystone Chapter, No. 84, in 1925. Elected Supreme Treasurer in 1937, at the Syracuse convention; President of Keystone Chapter, 1937; Chairman, Supreme Advisory Board, Sons of Pericles, 1938-39; led the Sons of Pericles excursions to Greece in 1938-39; elected Supreme Treasurer at the Atlanta Convention.

### SHORT SKETCHES OF THOSE WHO WILL LEAD AHEPA THIS YEAR



**CHARLES DAVIS KOTSLIBAS**, Worcester, Mass., business man, initiated 1925; organizer of Worcester Chapter No. 80 and first president for two terms 1925 and 1927; District Treasurer for two terms; served as Secretary and Governor of his Chapter; participant in two Ahepa excursions to Greece in 1929 and vice-commander in 1936; delegate to most of our National Conventions beginning with 1926 in Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President of the Greek War Relief Association for New England; Treasurer, Supreme Advisory Board, Sons of Pericles; elected Supreme Treasurer at Seattle, Washington, Convention 1940; re-elected Supreme Treasurer in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1941; elected Supreme Vice President in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1942.



**STEPHEN S. SCOPAS**, New York, N. Y., Lawyer. Member Upper Manhattan; Supreme President Sons of Pericles, 1930-32; Supreme Secretary Sons of Pericles, 1928-30; President Upper Manhattan Chapter 1939; Chairman, District Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1939; Lieut. Gov. Empire State District 1939-40; District Governor Empire State District 1940-41; Served as Chairman of the Legislative Committee at Cincinnati Convention; Elected Supreme Secretary at Cincinnati Convention 1941. Re-elected at the Atlanta convention.

## Supreme Governors



**CONSTANTINE J. CRITZAS**, Jackson Heights, New York, business man, joined the Ahepa in 1924, being a charter member of Delphi Chapter, No. 24, New York; transferred to Upper Manhattan and then to Yonkers Chapter, New York; served as Supreme Governor in 1925-27; led, as Commander-in-Chief, the Ahepa excursion to Greece in 1933; elected Supreme Governor at the Atlanta Convention.



**VASILIOS A. VASILIOÚ**, Meriden, Conn., Auditor, Accountant, Mother Lodge member and First Supreme President of Sons of Pericles; joined Manchester, N. H., Chapter No. 44, of Ahepa in 1931; served in all chapter stations; transferred to Minneapolis, Minn., Chapter No. 66 in 1938; transferred to Meriden, Conn., Chapter No. 126 in 1940; elected chapter President 1940, 1941, 1942; served as District Marshall in 1934; District Secretary in 1935; Chairman of Officers' Reports Committee at Cincinnati Convention in 1941 and at Atlanta Convention in 1942; elected Supreme Governor in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1942.

## For the Right to Live!

By MISS ANGELINA FOUFAS

Like all the other Greek boys and girls in America, I went to school—and like the other children I attended Greek school faithfully, Sunday school religiously, play practice, choir practice, and all the other Greek activities that are considered an essential part of a Greek child's education.

I studied and studied Greek mythology, about the courageous soldiers who fought so gallantly in defense of their beloved country, and all those factors that go into making up that superior race—the Greeks.

During this while we lived in America, went to the American schools and associated with American boys and girls daily. But somehow I couldn't help but feel a little foreign with them. Somehow, in our habits and customs we were not Americans—but Greeks!

Then suddenly something happened that took us all by surprise. Italy declared war on Greece! We, of the younger generation, looked on with concern and wondered about it all. I couldn't help but wonder about the Greeks of today—were they as brave as those in the ancient history books I used to study?

The curtain on the first act went up—Greece fought with all her fury and might—bravely and valiantly—her very life depending upon it. And they won without any question—and the whole world cheered them as they had never been cheered before.

Act two—the German machine went to

bat for Mussolini. Planes, tanks, and heavy artillery blasted them day and night. But stubbornly they fought on—on into death—never faltering—never fading once.

Today we read about Greece as she stands—a country barren and destroyed—her people dying in the streets, of hunger and mistreatment. But she has added the greatest chapter to those ancient history books—pages written in blood and toil. The world shall never forget her bravery in her greatest fight of all battles.

Now the curtain has risen on the third act—America is at war with the Axis powers. Yes, we—the placid, contented, fun-loving people are fighting for our country. We—the Jews, French, Italians, Swedes, Greeks, Negroes, and Scotch are united together—in one grand union against an aggressor.

We Greeks now here in America who used to proudly study the Iliad and the Odyssey find ourselves in a different world. Indeed, now we study ancient history no more—we read instead the American newspapers. We read stories about Joe Smith and Bill Jones who used to live next door, and we thank God that we are Americans—blessed by the right to fight for freedom—and for dear life itself.

My personal essay expressing my feelings in these war-torn times. I read the AHEPAN monthly and enjoy its rich materials immensely.

## Our Own U. S. O.

The AHEPAN has had the following interesting letter from one of our brothers in the service. It suggests a very fine way in which families of Greek descent can help our young Greek boys who are members of the armed forces:

As a member of Aristoteles Chapter No. 34 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, I ask of you to insert in your next issue of the AHEPAN an item of thanks to Mr. James Brethes and family of Columbia, South Carolina.

I know when I ask you for this item of thanks, I am not alone in my appreciation for the hospitality extended to me by Mr. Brethes and his charming family.

There were a number of boys of Greek extraction stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. I being one of them, was fortunate to accept the hospitality of the Brethes's.

The object of these true Hellenes was to make our stay at Fort Jackson as pleasant as it could possibly be. Consequently each Sunday would be a day to which a soldier

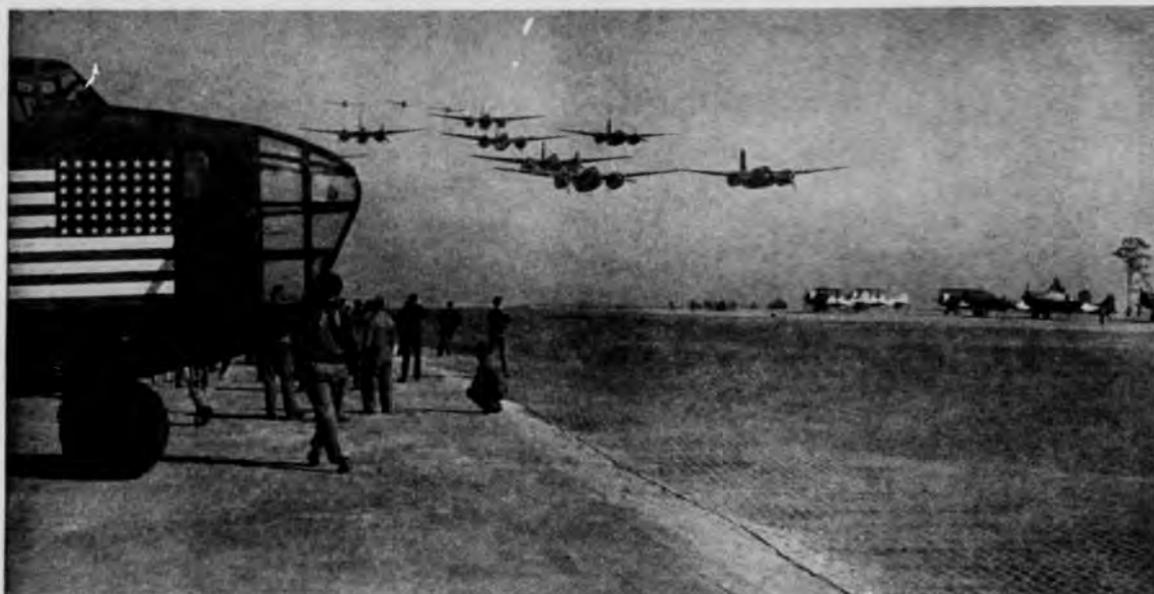
would look forward, for he knew the Brethes home was always open to him. I know my feeling was such and I knew that I, along with the "boys," was welcomed to the "Greek U. S. O.," as we named the Brethes home.

The Brethes's knew that we were far from our respective homes and that the Army and the "United Service Organizations" did not offer their kind of recreation for the Greek boys. They brought about their form of entertainment so those Greek boys could once again be in the Greek environment.

From my communications with other boys in the service I see that this type of hospitality does not prevail in all the cities that are nearby Army camps. For the sakes of the American Hellenic servicemen I make this plea:

Let's have more people like the Brethes's.

Fraternally yours,  
PRIVATE CLIFFORD T. G. GEANOPOULOS,  
Camp Hood, Texas.



## Message of the Supreme President

### We Are On Our Way

The Ahepa returned to Atlanta, the place of its birth, after twenty years. While the delegates were not as numerous as in previous conventions owing to the war emergency and difficulties of travel, they were just as devoted to the business at hand and performed their duties with flying colors. They took stock of the existing conditions and planned for the emergency. There were debates and differences of opinion as are usually encountered in deliberative assemblies, but the sum total of accomplishments made us feel proud once again of the democratic processes of our miniature democracy.

The Convention, in keeping both with the Ahepa objectives and tradition, directed its attention to what should constitute the paramount task of every freedom-loving organization and individual: Our War Effort. It will be recalled that the Ahepa was among the first organizations to denounce Hitler for the sadistic treatment accorded to the Jewish people and faith; to recommend to our Government the exchange of old destroyers for bases in the Western Hemisphere, and the adoption of the universal military service in America.

The Ahepa understood fully and well the designs of Hitler and the comical Mussolini, and in its modest way raised its voice in warning that America constituted the heart of the artichoke, the main objective of Hitler.

The present war will determine the fate, not only of America, but of every nation and race in the world. As the distinguished Congressman from Illinois, the Honorable James Barnes, aptly puts it in his letter appearing elsewhere in this issue, "There will be no second prize in this war. It is winner take all."

It is true that in our army of millions there are thousands of our members. Yes, bonds are being purchased, part is taken in the Civilian Defense Organizations, aid is given to war relief associations, and to the Red Cross. More, however, must be done.

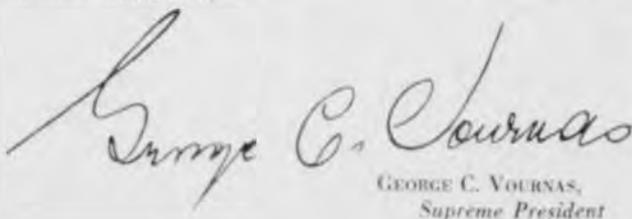
To that end and for the purpose of presenting a clear-cut opportunity to every member of this organization, the Supreme Lodge will inaugurate a National Bond Drive, the Order of Ahepa acting as the agent of the United States Treasury. The drive will commence on October 23, 1942, the second anni-

versary of the attack of Mussolini against Greece, and will end February 22nd, George Washington's birthday.

Every Chapter and District together with our National Headquarters must be on their toes. Every member of the organization should feel that he is an agent of Uncle Sam, the greatest and most trustworthy banker in the world. When private banks here and in many nations abroad went bankrupt during the economic depression, who saved them from ruin? Yes, it was Uncle Sam. He now calls upon us to save and entrust him with our deposits not only to defeat Hitler, but also to have to spend in rehabilitating dear ones abroad when the war is over and have some savings for our own personal rainy day.

This drive should be marked down as Number One item in our calendar. Number Two item is the campaign for our National Sanatorium. By decision of the National Convention the Sanatorium is to be turned over to the Government of the United States to be used either as a hospital or a rest home for our soldiers and sailors. We must not only pay the outstanding obligations but we must have money to carry on the hospitalization of those patients who are bedridden and who will be placed in other institutions. The campaign this year will be under the direction of the Supreme Vice President, Brother Charles Davis Kotsilibas, the two Supreme and twenty-four District Governors. (Details of both campaigns will be announced to the chapters.)

What we place in the hands of Uncle Sam is an investment. What we give to the sanatorium is charity—the most outstanding characteristic of Christian civilization. We must not fail in either undertaking.



GEORGE C. VOURNAS,  
Supreme President



## Addresses at the Convention Banquet

### The Honorable Eugene B. Casey Special Executive Assistant to the President

Coming to Atlanta, Georgia, the birthplace of the Order of Ahepa, from Washington, D. C., the birthplace of the United Peoples' march for freedom, I bring you the admiration, the love, the personal and fraternal greetings of President Roosevelt.

In the midst of this war into which we have been drawn by the threatening hands of terrible tyranny, the White House turns its eyes, for a moment, to watch, with pride and faith, this convention of the Ahepa. It is a pride which stems from close relationship with the members of this great organization over a period of many years, from a clear understanding of its high purposes, and from a detailed knowledge of its splendid accomplishments. It is a faith in the expression of the will of free men which this convention of the Ahepa represents.



The Honorable Eugene B. Casey

nowhere abide. Proof that the people of all national origins, living here and cherishing the best of the culture and ideals of their homelands, are now of one hope, one resolve,

A great nation has swung into the grim business of defeating its enemies and preserving those freedoms without which none of us could gather here to speak our minds. There is something wonderful about the grimness with which this nation is fighting the war. We are fighting it as mature people—conscious of the terrible stakes involved, conscious of the utter ruthlessness of our enemies, conscious that we must either win through to a total victory or lose our birthright and our dreams. A carnival spirit is not necessary in this war. We do not need super-patriots shrieking at us from the street corners, nor do we need a hand on every block, to convince us that we are fighting for ideals as old as man himself.

The American people are peaceful people. They have tried, in their own way—in their democratic way—to solve their problems. They have accomplished miracles on this continent, without breaking heads as though they were eggs, without the help or the aid of secret police, without the phony trappings and false gods of cheap dictators who parade before their people as infallible beings. All in all, America has done pretty well. The democratic way is the way of peace, of achieving socially profitable goals by discussion, by rational means, as benefits free men endowed by their creator with brains. But when a peace-loving people get into a fight for their very lives, they fight with a passion that no totalitarian nation can hope to match. Free men with free minds fight with a burning fury!

This convention, the first held by the Ahepa since our country joined with the other United Nations to thwart the barbaric designs of the common enemy upon all countries and all peoples, is an extension of that burning fury; and we in Washington are watching it with deep interest. We know that for twenty years—ever since a handful of far-seeing men organized the first chapter of the Order here in Atlanta—the Ahepa has carried out its work in a democratic, American way. We know that the Ahepa has been our most valuable aide and advisor in dealing with the problems of the Americans of Hellenic origin. We know that the Ahepa has made valuable contributions to the American way of life by educating its members to the high principles of Americanism. We know that America is fortunate that the Ahepa is in existence today. We counted heavily on the Ahepa during peacetime, and we are gratified at the young

progressive leadership of Ahepa today. We are counting on it even more in war-time.

One of the most thrilling aspects of American unity is the manner and the spirit in which Americans of foreign origin have rallied and united to fight for the freedom which this country represents. On the battlefronts of the world Americans of foreign origin have blazed their names in a language the enemy cannot misunderstand—the language of steel, punctuated with the crack of rifles and the crack of bombs. In the list of American heroes who have gone into battle since Pearl Harbor and have come out with glory is the name of Ensign Gus George Bebas of Wilmette, Illinois. Ensign Bebas, one of the Navy's fighting flyers, participated in the battle of Coral Sea and helped defeat the Japanese at a moment when they were flushed with victory and on their way to further conquests. The Battle of Midway found Ensign Bebas back at the controls, flying and fighting to stop the desperate attempt of the little men of the Rising Sun to gain a foothold close to our Western shores. The world knows that the enemy withdrew from the Midway battle in disorder and defeat. The victorious Navy pilots returned to their bases to receive the thanks of an anxious nation. But some of the pilots did not return—and one of them was Ensign Gus George Bebas. He died a hero's death.

And so did many other young Americans of foreign origin—Adolph Cattarius, John Klingenhagen and Maurice Moscowitz, Frank O'Brien and Andrew Potko, Philip Rasmussen and Michael Votalato—heroes all, Americans all, these young men whose ancestors were not on the first boats which landed on our shores.

While those free men put forth their supreme effort to preserve our liberties and to lift the yoke of slavery from oppressed people we justly meet here. We meet to reiterate our faith in America and to pledge again our labors and sacrifices in this fight for freedom.

What we do here, we shall not do alone. We are fortified by the knowledge that in homes and offices and factories overseas, in cities and on farms of nations circling the earth, other men and women, by the millions, stand with us.

Our sorrows here will be fused with the anguish of the Chinese in streets littered with the corpses of murdered children. Our courage here will be written into the record in the same bright letters that spell out the indomitable spirit of the Russians as they beat off our enemy foot by foot, village by village, smashing once and for all the myth of Axis invincibility.

Our determination to put an end to the policies of military aggression and conquest which again have threatened to dominate the world and to destroy its civilization is made stronger by the reports from Greece. Authenticated reports to the United States government tell a ghastly story which challenges even the most gruesome imagination. Greece—the country which nature endowed with such beauty—this country blessed by the gods—luminous Attica with its soft and limpid atmosphere which lightened and warmed the greatest spirits in the incomparable expression of art and wisdom—is today a true count- of hell, a valley of the most bitter sorrow and the blackest misery, in the midst of which death mercilessly cuts down innocent lives. It is impossible for even the most daring imagination to conceive the whole extent of this misery, the whole horror of the famine, the whole savagery of the martyrdom of these people.

One report from Greece told of "the suppliant glance of the famished people who are slowly dying" and of "the hand sometimes extended to beg alms," but implying not only a request and a complaint, but also a protest and a threat.

It is a threat and a protest to the fiendish forces of the Axis

which has re-echoed throughout the world. And we here in America, from President Roosevelt down, are joined in a solemn vow to liberate your heroic people and restore their great nation.

In past convention banquets you have been addressed as the glorious descendants of an ancient people who give light and leadership to the entire world. Today, I address you as the descendants of a modern, intrepid, invincible people who once again will be a free people—a people who by their courage and suffering have demonstrated again to the entire world that the Hellenic spirit can never be conquered and that the Greek people deserve to be free.

The President expressed his own sentiments and the sentiments of all the American people last year. In an unusual procedure, he issued, through the members of the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa who were paying their annual visit to the White House, a statement giving assurances to the people and government of Greece that they could count on the help and support of the people and government of the United States in achieving an ultimate victory and regaining political independence and territorial integrity.

President Roosevelt said in his statement: "I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece and their government can count on the help and support of the government and the people of the United States."

It is no mere coincidence that Greece and the United States should find themselves shoulder to shoulder in this struggle. The love of freedom runs deep within us. It is embedded in the tradition of both our people.

We stand today in the front lines of the common people, who allied throughout the world, are determinedly marching forward to reconquer and to defend their status as free men. The people of the world have united together because of their faith and trust in the ultimate victory of the modern American concept of liberty which preclaims that no nation will be free unless freedom can be enjoyed by all and not only by a few.

It is that faith and that trust which the common people of the world have in us that we must nurture and preserve. We must go on to repudiate the uncooperative attitude which has characterized our foreign policy as completely as we have repudiated the uncooperative attitudes which characterized our domestic affairs prior to 1933.

The common people of the world are united in this crusade against the Axis because they believe that this is a people's war which will end in a people's victory. A victory which shall replace the totalitarian, imperialistic, perverted, and savage institutions of the past with the new, honest, democratic and healthy institutions of the future.

And victory will be ours—let no one doubt it for an instant. Victory will be ours, though it demand more of us than millions of the free and favored peoples of the earth have yet imagined they would ever have to give. But it will not be a victory which will suddenly shower blessings upon us and permit us to go back to whatever ease or luxury we had. Neither will it give us a peace in which we can be lazy and careless, ignorant and self-indulgent.

If our victory is to be a victory worthy of our heroic dead, it will not save the world as it was or as it is. It will set the stage for a new and more inspiring chapter in human history. Our victory must be a victory for a new hope for the common man, the ordinary people, all of us—a victory for the dream of hundreds of thousands of people all over the world.

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## The Honorable Andre Michalopoulos Greek Minister of Information

My friends:

We have met here today in order to celebrate a birthday. Therefore, before I pass on to more general considerations it is fitting that I should wish Ahepa a long and ever increasingly prosperous career and many happy returns of the day.

I should also like to be permitted to invite those of you who are not Ahepans to pause for a moment, to look round upon this goodly company of loyal American citizens whose origin was Greek, and to reflect upon the primary causes which have operated over a period of some forty years and have so felicitously resulted in this prosperous, active and socially constructive body of Americans.

You will, I think, find that these causes have their roots deeply embedded in the rich soil of democracy. For it is only in a real and free democracy that a society such as the Order of Ahepa could ever possibly have grown to its present substantial maturity.

The soil was rich but the grain was good. There is,—let me say with pardonable pride—no better human grain in all the world than that which is made up of the honest, hard-working, patient, courageous, and at the same time, adventurous and resourceful people of Greece.

I refer to the quiet and kindly country-folk of our rugged mountainous and lovely land, who for thousands of years, amid

the changing tides of fate and fortune, have compelled a harsh and ungrateful soil to yield a frugal livelihood to the honorable labor of patient hands.

Under the stress of economic difficulties a great number of Greeks left the home country, at the beginning of the century. America was to them what the Golden Islands of the West were to the people of ancient Hellas. A dreamland of prosperity. And these later sons of Greece set forth, impelled partly by necessity and partly by that same love of adventure which has made Homer's Odyssey so fascinating to readers throughout the ages.

When they came to America, they found at first, to their dismay, that this was no land of dreams or easy pleasure. It was a land of hard realities. It was a strange land to them, full of strange people and full of noise and bustle. But they had brought with them their native virtues of patience, tenacity and a deep trust in God—and they were not afraid of hard work. They began by undertaking the humblest tasks and sticking to their job—and suddenly they discovered the secret of America. They discovered that in this country, where the people have always been masters of their destinies, a man who sticks to his job and who is willing to work hard gets a square deal and in the end makes good.

Today, through the honest labors of three generations, the sons and grandsons of those pioneers are among the most re-

spected members of the great community of free American citizens, and in celebrating the birthday of Ahepa this evening I have thought it fitting to pay a tribute to those qualities of the Greek race which have found a new creative expression in this generous country.

In so doing I am also paying a sincere tribute of respect and admiration for the true splendor of American Democracy. For it is indeed a free and generous and democratic civilization, which gives to the many races and individuals it adopts an equal opportunity to partake of its immense benefits, without distinction of privilege or prejudice of caste.

What a striking contrast between the splendid heritage which the people of America have built up for coming generations, on the foundations first laid three thousand years ago in the ancient city of Athens,—what a striking contrast between this magnificent tradition and the sordid doctrines being preached—and, alas, all too efficiently practiced, in Europe today by the criminal prophets of the New Order—that foul and disgusting system which has brought to over two hundred million men, women, and children the prosperity of massacre and the well-being of starvation.

That new order which is the oldest order in the world: it is the tyranny we in Greece fought twenty-five centuries ago, when we told the Persian King that we would accept no terms from him which should bring slavery to Greece.

Once again, when Hitler came—for I do not propose to waste my breath and your time on the presumptuous marmoset of Rome: He has had his thrashing from us and no doubt remembers it—when Hitler came, Greece, true to her traditions, faced his dive-bombers, his tanks, his armored divisions—all the devices of mechanized devilry to which he has turned the ingenuity of modern invention—Greece—a small country of eight million people—faced this terrific onslaught with unflinching determination.

For we still know how to stand up to fight for our homes, for our faith, for our democratic institutions, for our freedom. And I have come to tell you tonight that, although Hitler is wreaking a terrible vengeance on the people of Greece for presuming to frustrate his plans, we are still fighting.

Up in the mountains of Macedonia, on Parnassus, on the wild ranges of the Peloponnese and in Crete, determined bands of gallant warriors are now inflicting considerable losses upon an enemy whom they hate and despise. And in the cities which are in the constricting grasp of the invaders, resistance finds its expression in daring acts of subversion.

Without the boundaries of the Kingdom, the armed forces of Greece, fighting at the side of our Allies, are also challenging the enemy stubbornly on land, on sea and in the air.

The spirit of Hellas is unconquerable and her message to America is this:

We have been born to freedom for four thousand years: we do not intend to die slaves.

Today, my friends, the peril is at your gates. It is hard indeed to conceive, at this peaceful gathering and in the midst of the prosperity around us. But the peril lurks imminent and grave in the skies above your head, in the waters that lap your shores. Do not, I adjure you, turn your heads away from it in complacency.

If you prize your magnificent civilization, your noble institutions, your creative genius for prosperity and peace: if you value the trust that we, the freedom-loving nations of the world do place in you for the future of mankind: if you truly believe in our Christian faith: you must be up and doing, with one heart, with one mind and with all the resources of your mighty land, for this evil thing that Germany has raised up against the beauty of the world has still to be crushed, and a heavy burden of duty must yet be faced by us all. In this duty I know you will not fail, for you are made of the same stuff as we.



The Honorable Andre Michalopoulos

# AMERICAN HELLENIC \$50,000

Sponsored by the **ORDER OF A**  
United States Department of Tre

**From October 28, 1942 Thro**

Ahepa has undertaken a project so vast that no single American Hellene should remain untouched by it. Ahepa is urging all American Hellenes to increase their purchase of War Bonds now.

## SERVE YOUR COUNTRY AS A VOLUNTEER

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. ITS FULL FAITH AND CREDIT ARE PLEDGED FOR PAYMENT OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

## SURPASS YOUR QUOTA

THE DRIVE WAS  
OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED ON  
WEDNESDAY—OCTOBER 28, 1942

Over The Blue Network  
9:00 P. M. (EWT)

Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker, U. S. Hou  
George C. Vournas, Supreme

GARY COOPER, KATINA PAXINO

COAST TO COAST RADIO I

### DISTRICT QUOTA

District Number	Quota Amount	District Number
1	\$ 750,000	12
2	750,000	13
3	3,000,000	14
4	3,000,000	15
5	2,120,000	16
6	7,000,000	17
7	2,500,000	18
8	2,500,000	19
9	1,000,000	20
10	2,040,000	21
11	4,000,000	22

Instructions have been iss  
District Governors, Chap  
dents, and individual m

# 50,000,000 WAR BOND DRIVE

**OF AHEPA** :- Official Issuing Agent  
of Treasury - War Saving Staff

**Through February 22, 1943**

## STRICT QUOTAS

<i>Quota Amount</i>	<i>District Number</i>	<i>Quota Amount</i>
750,000	12	\$1,500,000
750,000	13	7,480,000
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,000,000	15	1,585,000
,120,000	16	1,585,000
,000,000	17	1,850,000
,500,000	18	530,000
,500,000	20	1,780,000
,000,000	21	2,500,000
,040,000	22	2,885,000

Plans have been issued to all  
Governors, Chapter Presi-  
dents and individual members.

Ahepa is not asking the American Hellenes to "invest" their money in War Bonds. It is not sponsoring an "investment"—namely something which is a matter of choice. It is a national privilege and duty.

## BUILD A RESERVE AGAINST THE FUTURE

BUY BONDS AND STAMPS NOT ONLY WITH YOUR SAV-  
INGS BUT WITH ALL THE RESOURCES YOU CAN GATH-  
ER. DO IT YOURSELF AND LIKEWISE TEACH YOUR  
CHILDREN THAT THEY MAY SHARE, IN THIS WAY, IN  
THE UNITED STATES.

## BUY A SHARE IN AMERICA

Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives

N. Vournas, Supreme President

MINA PAXINO, NICOLA MOSCONA

COAST RADIO BROADCAST

THE DRIVE WAS  
OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED ON  
WEDNESDAY—OCTOBER 28, 1942

Over The Blue Network

9:00 P. M. (EWT)

## CONVENTION BANQUET SPEECHES

Edward B. Hitchcock

Special Assistant to the Secretary of  
the Treasury

It is a pleasure to speak at the 19th National Convention of this great organization, which has contributed so remarkably to the building of the new world order which is known as Americanism. I understand that one of your basic ideas is to make good citizens of people of Greek extraction. When you (or your fathers) left the land of your birth in the old world—that country where democracy first came into existence—you brought with you few material possessions, but you had in your hearts and in your blood your ancient and honorable national traditions, your glorious history, your fine culture. And when you put yourselves into this strange melting-pot of the new world you put these precious inheritances with yourselves into the crucible. I like to think of this country as more than a melting-pot. I like to think of it as a great pool of ideals, constantly spreading and deepening and widening. I like to



The Honorable Edward B.  
Hitchcock

think of the United States as the most successful League of Nations in all history—because men and women of every nation have poured themselves and their inheritances into this international crucible; have forgotten their little likes and dislikes; have merged their identities; and have made this new order—this new nationalism—this new internationalism which is known as Americanism. And I am here to say that I cannot imagine this Americanism without the Estonians, the Belgians, the Danish, the Ukrainians, as well as the British and French and Italians and Germans and Poles and Greeks.

We are fighting to maintain this new order of freedom against an unholy lust for power and greed for gain. We should have understood way back when the Japanese took over Manchuria. But we didn't understand. Gradually and unwillingly we Americans came to realize the purposes back of this conflict. We were finally forced to believe what we did not want to believe—that this war is really a world revolution for the redistribution of the entire planet: a mighty drive of brute force against civilization, of barbarism against religion, of feudalism against freedom, of slaveocracy against democracy. Even before Pearl Harbor we had begun to see that this was not just another war, but a world revolution, a tremendous conflict between ideals and ideologies, a battle to the death between the people who love freedom and those who prefer dictatorship. Then the bombs that burst on Pearl Harbor burst also on Los Angeles and San Francisco and Atlanta and brought us out of our benumbed, drugged slumbers to the realization that this war was also being waged against us; that our way of life was challenged, that we must fight if we wanted to save America.

It is too early to say what kind of a world we will have to live in after the war. And it is foolish to begin drawing lines on maps and deciding geographical and geo-political problems. But we must begin thinking more positively and more definitely

about the kind of future world we want to set up and maintain. We must acknowledge our mistakes of the past and learn from them in order to avoid making the same mistakes in the future.

I lived abroad year after year during the period which followed the Armistice, as a foreign correspondent. I saw quite clearly the drift in Europe, and understood it. I saw the red lights that were Manchukuo, the Ruhr, Abyssinia, Austria, Munich, and Poland. I was aware of the deaf, dumb and blind statesmanship which made them possible. I sounded my warnings. But nobody wanted to listen. I wept at Geneva. Nobody wept with me—almost nobody.

I too love Greece. As a boy I learned of the glories that were Greece. I have had friends from Greece both in this country and in Europe. I know their worth and I respect their lineage, their integrity, their decency. I was mightily stirred by the magnificent fight put up by the Greeks against the aggressors who finally put them down through might of arms and force of power. And the Greek patriots were jailed or slain. And ever since my heart has been wracked by the hunger and misery and suffering of the people of Greece. I need not tell you about that, nor can I stir you with any new emotion. I have no wish to do so. I should like rather to cheer you and to hold out some promise to you that a better day is coming. I have wandered back of that blackout of Europe which has extended like a forest fire over this continent and over all the world. I have seen what happened back of that blackout, which threatened to be a blackout of civilization. But you and I know that when the smoke clears away we shall see that mankind—what is left of mankind—has been slowly, bitterly, painfully, wearily, pathetically groping through the horror and blood and misery of today toward the better day which is dawning tomorrow. Because civilization is light and nothing can permanently blackout light. You and I know that we are going to have a better, a brighter, a happier day tomorrow. Because God still is.

Meantime I want to fight to help give Greece back to the Greeks. I haven't known how to do that. But now I know. I must either fight with gun in hand or put a gun in the hands of the men who will fight. By buying War Bonds.

Never before in history has any government made such a generous offer to its citizens as the Treasury Department is making in these Bonds. You loan money to your Government to buy goods and service for the armed forces pledged to fight this war to a finish. Your investment is protected in every way—even from market fluctuation. Your Government gives you a certificate which cannot be taken away from you without your consent, which is registered for your protection, which will be held in the Treasury of the United States if you haven't a safe place to keep it. You can sell that Bond after sixty days, if you need to do so. But it is your advantage to hold that Bond, because for every three dollars you invest in these Bonds you get four dollars back, at maturity. Your bond cannot decrease in value. It will always increase. And in ten years you will probably need that money much more than you do today. Meantime your money is helping to win the war for the United Nations, fighting for freedom, and you are doing your share for victory.

Your Government is asking you to invest 10% of your earnings or savings every week for the duration. Strange if 10% seems too much. The men who are in our armed forces have to give 100%—their very lives—if necessary. They are required to do that. You are invited to loan only 10% of your excess money. The difference between your 10% and the draftee's 100% is considerable. Think it over.

## Van A. Nomikos Past Supreme President

After-dinner speaking is not in my line. Ordinary business men on ordinary occasions in ordinary times have no business competing with so formidable and distinguished an array of speakers as have honored the program and edified our sensibilities tonight.

Fortunately, however, while I still remain in the class of ordinary business men, the time, the occasion, and the place are decidedly extraordinary.

The occasion is not only another National Convention Banquet, but the 20th Anniversary of the founding of a Fraternity, which has become a traditionally American institution. The place is where the idea of that institution was conceived and where it was built upon the eternal principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men.

The time is fraught with greater dangers than have ever threatened the human race. In the language of that good old familiar hymn, "We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful age."

I am therefore encouraged by the belief that on such an extraordinary occasion, time and place, even an ordinary business man like myself may venture to say a few words even in the face of keen competition.



Van A. Nomikos

The founding of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, now popularly and affectionately called THE ORDER OF AHEPA, is so closely connected with the life history and experience of the Greek people in the United States that we cannot describe the one without referring to the other.

It is well known that the Greek people, for reason which I shall not take the time to enumerate, did not come to America in any appreciable numbers until after the beginning of the 20th century.

When we came here, there was very little of pioneering to be done. Practically all of the farm lands and prairies had been homesteaded. Industrial opportunities were well organized and developed. We could not amass a fortune by trading with the Indians, or stake out a claim anywhere within thousands of miles of our landing places. We were compelled to pit our wits against the highest exponents of commercial enterprise and systematized industry.

It was only natural for us, in those early days, to remain in doubt as to whether we would remain permanently in America or return to Greece.

While debating this question and at the same time making a bona fide effort to enter into the current of and familiarize ourselves with the American way of life, there came from across the sea a challenge to the right of the American flag to fly on the high seas unmolested, and to the right of free peoples to live in peace and enjoy the blessings of liberty and equal opportunity for happiness.

When the challenge came our future course of action was no longer a question. We instantly decided to go back—but not in civilian clothes, and not to Greece. Out of a scanty 200,000, more than 70,000 discontinued their commercial pursuits, invested their money in Liberty Bonds, joined the military and naval forces of the United States, crossed the perilous ocean, and on the battlefields of France fought valiantly for the honor and integrity of the Stars and Stripes—and for the preservation of freedom and independence of America.

When the black clouds of war cleared away and the sunshine of freedom glistened upon our victorious arms, we came back to America, received our honorable discharge from the services and melted into the mass of peaceful citizenry seeking to re-establish ourselves and resume our pursuit of normal life.

Of course, there was a goodly number who did not return because they gave their last full measure of devotion to the starry emblem under whose folds they had lived and fought. Of those who came back, some were broken in health and some found it very difficult to rehabilitate themselves—but all of us were fully decided that this was our country—that the stars and stripes was our flag—that we had earned our right to American citizenship—and to all of us the American flag was brighter and more precious because it had been baptized in Greek blood.

With our decision to make America our permanent home came the desire to participate intelligently and efficiently in the duties and responsibilities as well as in the benefits of American citizenship; to acquire the proper understanding and train ourselves in the discharge of these duties, we organized throughout the country the ORDER OF AHEPA. By practicing the policies and adhering to the principles and ideals of this Order, we have been enabled to acquire a deeper insight and broader understanding of Americanism; we have come into closer contact and cooperation with the leadership of the political, educational and social activities in America; we have become better acquainted with each other and with other problems; we have enabled ourselves to be of great moral and material assistance to both America and Greece—and we have strengthened the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between our native and adopted lands.

To say that the function of AHEPA during these brief and colorful years of its existence has been to enable us to receive from, without giving to, America would be far from the truth. Through the AHEPA, the American public in every city, village and hamlet of the country has learned a great deal about Greek history, traditions, customs and characteristic virtues of patriotic devotion, love of home and spiritual proficiency. We are happy in the knowledge that Hellenism does not in any wise conflict with Americanism—that the two philosophies of life are in perfect harmony with each other, and that both can be practiced side by side and interchangeably without effecting any discord or disturbance. This fact has enabled us to contribute very largely to the rich heritage of America and to the happiness, culture and refinement of American life.

Homer W. Davis

Executive Vice President of the Greek War Relief Association

A year ago, having just arrived from Greece, it was my privilege to tell the AHEPA convention at Cincinnati that great story of human courage and human dignity of the war and early

months of enemy occupation. I was also in a position to tell how the money contributed by you through the Greek War Relief Assn. had relieved human suffering.

If someone recently arrived from Greece could speak to you tonight, he would tell you how the help you gave has since October, 1941, saved thousands of lives in the present grim battle with famine and diseases bred by famine. He would tell you of courage that is even more remarkable because the struggle against starvation is less spectacular, less exciting than the heroic resistance in the Albanian mountains that stirred the whole world.

How grim the present struggle is, how great the determination with which it is waged is illustrated by a story in a letter I have just received from Egypt from a graduate of Athens College, who escaped across the Aegean in a small boat, as so many others have done, to join the free Greek fighting forces.

He wrote about the sacrifice made by neighbors of his—the families of two brothers, one with 3 children, one with 2. The four parents decided that the five children might have enough food to keep alive if three of the parents could be eliminated. As wage earners they were useless to the children, for money had long since ceased to have value. After careful thought, three of the parents took their own lives in the hope that the

fourth might succeed in keeping the children alive as part of a generation already decimated by hunger and disease.

That is the spirit of the people of Greece. That is a measure of the determination of a people it is our privilege to help.

Their need is far greater than when you gave so generously during those months of glorious victories in the Albanian Mountains. Happily it is also true that in providing funds for their relief, we have a great new ally. The extension of community chests to foreign war relief appeals is a great movement



The Honorable Homer Davis

now sweeping the country. The National Budget Committee of Community Chests and Councils, after thorough investigation of relief appeals of all great allies, has announced that the Greek appeal is the most insistent and urgent of the appeals submitted to it. The Budget Committee has recommended to chests throughout the country that \$1,000,000 be allotted monthly for the next six months for Greek Relief. Already over \$1,300,000 has been pledged.

In appealing to the National Budget Committee and the chests throughout the country, the GWRA has pledged the whole-hearted moral and financial support of the 600,000 Americans of Greek descent. We are confident that we have rightly interpreted the feelings of the great public-spirited body of American citizens whom you represent. We are confident that Americans of Greek blood would be insulted by any hesitancy in giving this pledge in their name.

Very few of us have even begun to sacrifice—or perhaps to understand what the word means. Fortunate to live in this land of plenty and of comparative safety, we can safely sacrifice a little to keep them living—to keep living a people who fought their battles and ours before we were willing to admit

they were our battles. In this war of survival, no other group of 7,000,000 have done more to make *our* survival possible. Those of us with ties of blood and friendship with those starving people who have given everything will, as is rightly expected of us, continue to lead the way in helping to save Greece from extermination.

Our major immediate task—the immediate task of your Greek War Relief Assn., is to pay freight on the 8 Swedish mercy ships now going back and forth across the Atlantic carrying wheat donated by Canada. Three of them reached Piraeus August 29, two sailed from Montreal the same day, three more will sail shortly. These ships are chartered by the Swedish Red Cross. The Greek Government and the Greek War Relief Association contribute to the expenses. Cooperating in the program are the American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, the Greek War Relief Fund of Montreal and the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America. Already the GWRA has appropriated \$300,000 for the freight and it will appropriate more weekly insofar as funds are available to it.

In every state, in cities and villages throughout the country Ahepans have been leaders and workers in the GWRA. Ahepa has played an important part in sending relief to Greece. I know you will continue in this great task now when the need is 100 times greater than during those months of heroic resistance when you gave so spontaneously. I submit that it is the privilege and the duty of this powerful patriotic organization to use its influence to the end that the 600,000 Americans of Greek descent associated themselves with the efforts—efforts with which the American government has associated itself “to save a heroic people from national annihilation.”

# Stop

at

AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL

## The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO

LEONARD HICKS  
*Managing Director*

# Resolutions Adopted By The Atlanta Convention

## A SALUTE TO THE PATRIOTS

"RESOLVED, That this Convention place on record the following words of greetings to the Greek and Yugoslav heroes resisting the invaders:

"Heroes of Greece and Yugoslavia, Constantine, Mantakas, General Draja Mikhailovitch and your patriots resisting the brutal invaders of Greece and Yugoslavia! We salute you!

"We admire your courage and love of freedom. You refused to bow to the neo-barbarians and took refuge in the mountains of Greece and Yugoslavia to fight for liberty. You have been a thorn in the side of the Nazis and Fascists, pinning down many enemy divisions which otherwise might be used to further Hitler's conquests.

"Your intrepidity, your prolonged and unyielding fight against odds, your achievement in keeping preponderant numbers of the enemy engaged, your preservation of strategic positions which may later serve the cause of freedom in good stead—these capture the imagination of freedom-loving peoples everywhere. Your resistance to the invaders is one of the symbols of a world-wide, never-yielding fight against international tyranny.

"When the fire has died, following the inevitable defeat of the Axis, and the story of this war is written, the epic of your resistance will be one of the most stirring chapters for generations to come."

## GREETINGS TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"RESOLVED, That the National Convention of the Order of Ahepa place on record the expression of the following feelings:

"The Order of Ahepa, an organization composed of Americans of Hellenic extraction, and dedicated to true Americanism, convening in Atlanta, Georgia, sends its cordial greetings and expression of undying gratitude, to the heroic forces of the United States, Russia, England, China, on land and on sea, as well as to the gallant armed forces of the United Nations now locked in a deadly embrace with the dark hordes of tyranny.

"We who, in our diversified tasks, still continue to remain 'the men behind the men behind the guns,' pledge our whole-hearted support to the war effort of the United States and the United Nations.

"We assure our blessed 'White Knights of Freedom and Justice' that we shall never let them down. Our thoughts of love, admiration and gratitude constantly turn toward them, until victory brings them back to hearth and loved ones."

## EXPRESSING OUR THANKS

"RESOLVED, That the following message of thanks be sent to the foreign Ministries of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Sweden:

"The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, convened in Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully submits to Your Excellency its thanks for your efforts to alleviate the indescribable suffering in Greece. The monthly shipments by Swedish ships of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour from Canada to Greece will help prevent the further deterioration of the food supply situation in the stricken little country."

"May we hope that your government will continue its efforts in behalf of the starving population of gallant Greece."

## CONDEMNING AXIS ATROCITIES

"RESOLVED, That this Convention place on record the unanimous feelings of the Ahepans concerning the inhuman methods employed by the Nazis and Fascists, in order to fasten their abominable yoke more securely on the subjugated peoples:

"Unable to establish order, despite the long arm of the notorious Gestapo, and the aid of Quisling governments, throughout the occupied continent, the Germans have fallen back on the most primitive terrorism.

"They have been shooting innocent hostages; they have been killing all the prominent intellectuals; they have confined hundreds of thousands of men and women into horrible concentration camps and prisons; they have razed whole villages to the ground; they have deliberately starved whole nations.

"Yet, Germany has failed in her purpose. The only thing Germany has firmly established in the occupied countries is an undying hate of the conqueror and all that he stands for.

"The Fascists and Bulgarians have been emulating the Master Hitler's brutality in Yugoslavia and Greece.

"The aghast civilized world should not forget, and should forever hold apart, the instigators of those crimes from the company of decent people after the inevitable victory of the United Nations.

"The thousands whose names are written in blood should be heard from before the fate of Nazism and Fascism is decided once and for all. A stern jury should prescribe the proper punishment when the time comes for justice to prevail again."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above resolutions were broadcast by the Office of War Information to Greece, the Balkans and throughout the world in English, Greek, and other languages.

# AHEPANS IN THE NEWS



**John J. Dempsey**

In New Mexico, Brother John J. Dempsey, former Under Secretary of the Interior, received the Democratic nomination in the Primary of September 12, and is now up for election on November 3. Ahepans are particularly interested in the outcome of this election because the Ahepa Sanatorium is located in New Mexico, and because Brother Dempsey has been a sincere friend of the Order. During last year's Ahepa Sanatorium Drive he voluntarily offered his contribution.

Brother Dempsey was born at Whitehaven, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the Whitehaven schools. At the age of 13 he was thrown upon his own resources for livelihood and began work as a water-boy for a construction crew on the railroad.

Promoted successively to positions of dispatcher, trainmaster, superintendent of transportation and vice-president in charge of operations of the B. R. T., Mr. Dempsey directed a transportation system carrying two million passengers daily.

In 1919 he entered the petroleum industry as an independent operator in Oklahoma and other southwestern oil fields and became president of the United States Asphalt Corporation in 1923.

Retiring from active business in 1929, Mr. Dempsey built a home in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was appointed N. R. A. director for that State in 1933, serving also as head of the New Mexican housing campaign. From 1932 to 1934 he was president of the Board of Regents of the University of New Mexico.

In 1934 Mr. Dempsey was elected Representative at Large in Congress from New Mexico, being re-elected in 1936 and again in 1938. During his third term he was a member of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives.

*Election Day—1942, has a special significance to the voters of the United States this year—our nation is at war against those forces which do not have elections. Election Day this year also has a special interest to Ahepans—in New Mexico and New York Ahepans are candidates for Governor.*

## A. George N. Spannon

Brother A. George N. Spannon, member of Evanston, Illinois, Chapter No. 204, is the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Brother Spannon is a graduate of the University of Chicago, College of Liberal Arts and of the Law School. He is a member of the Bar of the States of Michigan and Illinois and associated with the Law firm of Armstrong, Spannon and Jensen. He held the office of Assistant City Attorney for the City of Chicago from 1927 to 1929 and that of Assistant Corporation Counsel from 1929 to 1931. He has served the Fraternity locally in many official capacities, as well as, nationally having been elected twice Supreme Governor in the years 1927 and 1930. As Supreme Governor he devoted much of his time to the spreading of the Ahepa in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana. He is a member of a number of professional and social clubs. During the first World War he served in the armed forces of the United States.

Brother Spannon is highly qualified for the office he seeks and his election will be an honor and a credit not only to our Fraternity but also to the citizens of Hellenic extraction in Chicago. It is hoped that they will give his candidacy earnest support and help elect him to the Chicago Municipal bench.



**Dean Alfange**

Ahepans do not have to be told much about Dean Alfange. They have known him from way back. From the early, turbulent days of the growing Ahepa. They know him as one of the Order's greatest orators. They know him as a Past Supreme President. They are all proud that one of the major political parties of the State of New York—the American Labor Party—nominated him for Governor.

Brother Alfange was born in Constanti-nople and brought to America by his Greek parents when he was 2. His father died two years later and his mother moved to Syracuse, where Dean attended public school. He went to high school at Utica. Then he worked his way through Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y. Alfange is the only one of the three candidates for Governor of New York who can wear a Phi Beta Kappa key.

He served in the last war, then studied law at Columbia at the same time as did Tom Dewey. As an editor of the Columbia Law Review, he was associated with Bill Douglas, who is on the Supreme Court now.

In 1936, he wrote an historical review of the Supreme Court's alertness. He called it *The Supreme Court and the National Will*. It was the scholarly work that won the \$2,500 Theodore Roosevelt prize for the best nonfiction volume of 1937.

"If a man worked 24 hours a day, doing unpaid war work and got no sleep at all, that would be news," Lemuel Parton wrote in the *New York Sun* last Spring. "We offer the nearest approximation to this in the day-to-day and night-to-night activities of Dean Alfange, Grecian-born New York lawyer, who is a one-man work force dealing misery to Hitler. . . ."



# Literature and the Arts



**Introduction to the Constitutional History of Modern Greece.** By Nicholas Kalthas. Prepared Under the Auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. xvi, 187. 2.00.)

This work of the late Professor Kalthas is outstanding in several respects. In the first place the subject is significant. Greek historians, generally speaking, have tended to concentrate their attention on the most brilliant periods of Greek history, antiquity and Byzantium. Thus modern Greek history has been left largely in the hands of untrained enthusiasts who have in many cases collected valuable data but who usually have been unable to make proper use of it. It is gratifying, therefore, that Professor Kalthas should have selected a topic in the modern period of Greek history. Outstanding also is the impartiality of this study. Too much Greek history has been written with the obvious purpose of championing one cause or another. It is refreshing, therefore, to read a book based upon a thorough and scientific analysis of source material rather than upon personal prejudices. In addition, the depth of this work is notable. This is no dry, barren survey of constitutions or of party strife. The varied factors behind constitutional developments are keenly analyzed. This is illustrated in the section on the antecedents of the Greek Revolution and in the treatment and appreciation of the roles played by such individuals as Korais, Rhigas and Capodistrias. Finally, the reader of this book cannot help but be impressed by the beautiful, polished, easy-flowing literary style of the author.

As for the contents, it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive history of the constitutional development of modern Greece. The expressed purpose of the author is to show how Greek policies have been determined by the exigencies of foreign policy rather than by the correlation and clash of forces within the nation. When in 1832 a monarchical form of government was adopted and Prince Otto of Bavaria was accepted as King of Greece, the primary reason for so doing was to attain respectability and acceptance in the contemporary, militantly monarchical Europe. The overthrow of Otto thirty years later was due largely, not to the popular opposition to his unconstitutional rule, but rather to the fact that, having forfeited the sympathy of the protecting powers, he had become a national liability. Similarly, the popularity of the Gluecksburg successors of Otto varied according to the success of their foreign policies. King George was welcomed enthusiastically because he brought with him the Ionian Islands but the defeat of 1897 produced anti-dynastic demonstrations. The paramount influence of international factors on the domestic development of Greece was especially apparent in the effects of the first World War. The question of neutrality versus intervention precipitated the bitter Venizelist-royalist feud and led to a series of violent political convulsions until finally the Republic was established in 1924. In other words, the anti-monarchist movement originated in conflict over foreign policy and triumphed as a result of military defeat in Asia Minor. The final chapter consists of an excellent account of developments in Greece in the post-war period. This is a reproduction of an article entitled "Post-war Politics in Greece" and published as a report of the Foreign Policy Association on September 1, 1936. Because this study had not been completed at the time of Profes-

or Kalthas' death, the editors added this article as a concluding chapter.

In the preface written by Lindsay Rogers, this work is described as "brilliant both in matter and manner." The reviewer agrees heartily with this estimate. There are certain obvious defects such as incomplete and incorrect footnotes and the final chapter which is not well integrated with the rest of the book. But these arise from the author's untimely death which made it necessary for others to prepare the manuscript for the press. Moreover, the flaws are superficial and do not affect the very real value and importance of the study. In short, this work constitutes a significant contribution to the historiography of modern Greece. Regrettable only is the knowledge that no more is to come from the pen of Professor Kalthas. American Hellenism has lost much—a distinguished scholar, and as his friends well know, a sincere gentleman.

L. S. STAVRIANOS,  
Department of History, Smith College

**What's Your Name?** By Louis Adamic. Published by Harper & Brothers: New York. 1942. Pp. 248. \$2.50.

The family name is Lymberopoulos. When I was in the fourth grade my teacher suggested that I cut it down. I'm sure her plea was based on the fact that I "would be able to get through life with much less embarrassment, less trouble, and less worry" if I had a simple, easy-to-pronounce name.

I was eager to comply. My father was already using the shortened "Poulos" in his business. (One competitor later told me that father decided to use Poulos instead of Lymberopoulos in business when he discovered it was cheaper to have six letters painted on a truck rather than thirteen.)

Two years later I was entering Junior High School. I don't remember why now, but it was either because the study of ancient history in the sixth grade had flushed me with a sudden burst of pride for "my Greek heritage" or because my mother insisted on it, that I reverted to the full name. One other good reason that sold me on the idea was that I was transferring to a new school where few persons knew me.

It didn't last long. I went out for the school football team. The coach asked my name. "Constantine Lymberopoulos," I replied shyly but loudly. "What do the boys call you for short?" he asked.

A month later, I brought to school a note, which I had written and my mother had signed, requesting permission to change my name back to Poulos from Lymberopoulos.

There is a different story in Louis Adamic's latest book *What's Your Name?* It is about "A Family of Greeks Named Hicks." It is a tragic story of a Greek family that gave up its identity. An almost unbelievably distorted inferiority complex of the American-born children forced the parents to change their name, to sell out and move to another state, and to deny their origin.

This story points up clearly one of the major themes in Adamic's book. Adamic, writing with a real understanding, urges the foreign-born and their children not to undertake name-changes, if they have any illusion that they will thus cover up an inferiority complex. On the contrary, it will increase their inferiority, bringing with it a sense of guilt, betrayal of

(Continued on page 24)

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## Remember Greece

# The Good Fight

On October 23, 1940, the Greek General Staff issued their first war communique:

"Since 5:30 this morning Italian military forces have been attacking our advanced units on the Greco-Albanian frontier.

"Our forces are defending the national soil."

Few people in the outside world had great hopes of the Greek power to resist. Five years earlier, after all, Italy had defied the other Great Powers, and even Great Britain had not been able to prevent the seizure of Abyssinia. How was a nation such as Greece, with her tiny resources, to hold out against a Power with a large and experienced Army and a formidable Navy and Air Force? Italy certainly did not expect much opposition; the terms of the ultimatum made that clear. After repeating the charges of provocation—terrorism in Tsamuria, use of Greek territorial waters by British warships, refuelling of British Air Forces, neutrality tending to become "purely nominal"—it announced that the Italian Government had

... decided to demand from the Hellenic Government as a guarantee alike of the neutrality of Greece and the security of Italy the right to occupy with her armed forces, for the duration of the present conflict with Great Britain, a number of strategic points in Greek territory. The Italian Government demand that the Hellenic Government shall not oppose any resistance to this occupation nor impede the free passage of the forces destined for this purpose. The forces in question do not come as enemies of the Greek people, nor have the Italian Government, in proceeding to this temporary occupation of certain strategic points—an occupation rendered necessary by the circumstances and of a purely defensive character—the least

### What's Your Name?

(Continued from page 23)

family and forebears. Only those, Adamie advises, who are adjusted and have the proper mental approach should change their names.

This is Louis Adamie's third book in the series *The Nation of Nations*, and fortunately not an academic but an able inquiry into motives for Anglicizing, simplifying and changing foreign-sounding names. Adamie's healthy attitude toward the question is one which deserves careful study, particularly by the American born children of immigrant parents.

"Our names are more important to us than ever before," Adamie writes. Young Americans of foreign origin who are entering the armed services of the United States are finding this out. And young ladies of foreign origin who are now entering industry and business for the first time are finding this out. And generally, more and more of the second-generation which was born during and after the last war is now really stepping out into mature contact with the Anglo-Saxon world and discovering the importance of names. It is important that they read a book like Adamie's. They will understand the problem much better. They will realize that there are others in every nationality group in the United States faced with the same complexities. They will approach the whole strange business with a calm, sensible view which will certainly have a favorable effect on morale throughout the country.

CONSTANTINE POULOS,  
Washington, D. C.

intention of prejudicing the sovereignty and the independence of Greece.

"The Italian Government demands that the Hellenic Government instantly issue the necessary orders to the military authorities, so that the occupation may be carried out peaceably. Should the Italian forces meet with resistance, the resistance will be crushed by force of arms, and in that case the Hellenic Government will bear the responsibility for whatever may ensue."

Two days after the ultimatum and the invasion the Rome radio was blandly declaring that no serious operations had at the start been undertaken "to give the Greeks time to capitulate."

Probably the only people entirely confident of Greece's ability to resist were the Greeks themselves. One might have supposed that October 23, the day of the outbreak of war, would be a day of anxiety and alarm in Athens. It was, on the contrary, a day of celebration. At last the people could express publicly their hatred of Mussolini, at last they could boo and hiss in the cinema; the civility imposed on them by the careful neutrality of their Government was imposed no longer, and the general contempt for the Italian need no longer be suppressed. It is worth remembering that the Greeks have long despised the Italians; the macaroni men, they call them facetiously, much as a British jingo might talk of the ice-creamers. The outbreak of war gave the Greeks a chance to reply to the affronts and the threats of the past six months. "Today," an Athenian girl wrote joyfully, "the clouds have broken." But the friends of Greece remembered the fate of Poland, Norway, the Low Countries, and France, and looked forward with foreboding.

The war began slowly, and the Italians, relying no doubt on either immediate surrender or a quick collapse of resistance, made no attempt at a lightning attack. There were, on the first day, beside the air attack on Patras, raids on Tatoi, the aerodrome of Athens, and the bridge over the Corinth Canal, and presently Piraeus and Salonika were bombed. On land there was a somewhat hesitant advance across the Albanian border. The invaders moved in two main thrusts, eastwards towards Florina, which is on the road to Salonika, and south towards Yanina, that is to say through the disputed district of Tsamuria in Epirus. Winter had set in; in these first days the transport of supplies to the troops on the Greek frontier was no easy matter, and the peasants of the neighbourhood came to help; the women loaded and led the mules, and brought out the treasures of their dowries, coverlets and blankets, that the soldiers might not go cold. Slowly the Greeks withdrew south in Epirus, over the Kalamas River. But in the northern part of the front, near Florina, they advanced in the direction of Koritza, just over the Albanian border. Meanwhile the promises of British support, reiterated at the outbreak of war, began to take shape. The British Navy and the R.A.F., it was announced, were operating from new bases, British forces had landed in Crete, and British fighter planes were helping the Greek Air Force to drive off raiders on Piraeus. Ten days after the Italian assault the first British casualty was mourned in Greece; a young airman, whose funeral was attended by the Greek Prime Minister himself.

Germany was still on outwardly friendly terms with Greece, and there were hints about mediation. There was in particular

a report in a Belgrade newspaper to which it was thought proper to make an official reply.

"We can declare," said the statement, "once for all that the Greek Government have never sought nor will ever seek anybody's mediation in the struggle against Italy, which they are determined to carry through to the very end."

Not at first did the spectators of the Greco-Italian war understand how little Greece was in need of the offices of a mediator. Prisoners from the northern front were said to be passing through Salonika, but near the coast in Epirus, on the other hand, the defenders had fallen back from the River Kalamas to the Acheron. Pessimists recalled once more the stories of Polish cavalry successes in September, 1939; the Greek advance on Koritza, they felt must be judged with Poland in mind. Fighting was going on in the region between the Kalamas and the Koritza sector, a region where rivers ran through gorges westward from the Pindus range. Here, too, the enemy had advanced. Italian mountain troops—Alpini—had moved into the valleys of the Aous and its tributary, the Sarandaporos, with the intention of breaking through into the plains of Epirus and Thessaly. Suddenly the accounts of Greek successes grew clear.

The Alpini had, indeed, advanced into the Pindus gorges; and there they were trapped. The Greeks had climbed the ranges which shut in the valleys and cut off their retreat. A fortnight from the beginning of the invasion the Greeks had taken several thousand prisoners and much war material, and the Italians, having been the attackers, were now mining bridges and roads in preparation for the defensive. The balance of battle had changed. Italy, instead of occupying a small, cowed country, as she had expected, was forced to fight for her own possessions. Most significant of all, an Axis Power was on the defensive. For the first time there was evidence that the Axis was not invincible on land.

There were, of course, anxious days ahead for the Greek Army. By the middle of November a major battle was in progress along the whole front, four-fifths of which was by then in enemy territory. The little Greek Air Force, helped by the R.A.F., was fighting back with success. But more support in the air was desperately needed; Italian dive-bombers were causing much loss to the Greek troops, who were often completely unprotected; and an appeal went out for more planes. Enough help came to enable the advance on Koritza to continue. It seems that at this moment the Greeks made a feint. Their General Staff let it appear that the vital point was the Koritza sector, and the Italians were deceived into hurrying up reinforcements. The Greeks then attacked on the left wing—that is to say, in Epirus—and drove back the enemy, who were obliged in consequence to evacuate Koritza as well.

Koritza fell on November 22, 1940. In Athens the bells were rung, and the German Legation, cordial to the point of effrontery, hoisted a Greek flag in honour of the occasion. Amidst the rejoicings the fact that two days earlier Hungary had joined the Three-Power Pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan was obscured. The Italians were in retreat, pursued often by their own captured tanks; British forces in the shape of R.A.F. auxiliary services were landing on the mainland; and Greece had proved beyond the wildest hopes that she was more than a match for the powerful neighbour who had for so many years threatened her.

Soon there were more victories to celebrate. Pogradets, in the extreme north, was taken. Premeti, in the south, occupied; a fortnight after the capture of Koritza, Santi Quaranta, a port on the Albanian coast just north of Corfu, fell into Greek hands, and the resignation of Badoglio, Supreme Commander of the Italian Army, showed that the Italian reverses were regarded as serious. On December 3 Argyrokastro, an inland town in the south of Albania, was taken. Again the bells of Athens were rung. Before Christmas, Chimara, on the coast about twenty-five miles north of Santi Quaranta, had fallen—a cause for es-

pecial rejoicing, since its population was entirely Greek. By the end of 1940, after two months of a war which had been forced on them, the Greeks were in possession of more than a quarter of Albania.

The Greek successes were substantial. But they had not been won without suffering. In the Ionian Islands, Italian raiders had devastated towns and villages. Kephallenia, Zakynthos, and Lenkas had been bombed without mercy; in Corfu, which was known to be unfortified, the harbour town had been utterly destroyed and the population, those few of them who had not fled to the inland villages, lived as best they could in cellars or dug-outs. Patras, at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, was in the same condition. By spring Prevesa, a little harbour at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta used to serve as the port for Yennina, was in ruins. Epirus, indeed, which had borne the brunt of the Italian invasion, was in grave straits, with its people starving. And all over Greece beasts of burden had been commandeered and the whole system of transport bent to the purposes of war; the life of the country was out of joint. Still the people endured, and even the women and the children would have fought.

—By DILYS POWELL,

(Concluded next issue)

## LINCOLN MacVEAGH ON GREEK RESISTANCE

Lincoln MacVeagh, Minister-elect to South Africa and former Minister to Greece, said recently that despite starvation in Greece a new War of Independence is in the making there.

"Greece has done some remarkable things in this war, defeating the Italians and then daring to face the united forces of Germany and Italy," said Mr. MacVeagh, "but nothing can be more remarkable than the way in which, occupied and starving, she is today still keeping up the war."

He said that the unfortunate little country is starving today "as no other invaded country can be, since she produces less than any other of the necessities of life. But she is no more conquered than he has been conquered in the past by the many invaders who in turn have occupied her territory in her magnificent history of four thousand years."

"Greece's regular forces," said MacVeagh, "have had to be disbanded at home and reformed abroad. But her irregulars are in the hills, and the hearts of millions of Greeks are with them, and more and more Greeks will join them, until deliverance is achieved."

"What is going on in Greece today is something like the growth of a new War of Independence, with fighting men rallying around the national flag, aided and abetted by the rest of the population," said the American diplomat.

"A movement of the kind," he said, "is only strengthened, it cannot be killed, by physical suffering. It feeds on such things as starvation and becomes tough under tyranny."

Concluded MacVeagh: "If there is any difference between the Greeks of today and their patriotic who so inspired Byron a hundred years ago, it is only that the Greeks of today know that millions of freedom-loving men are now actively fighting on their side in all quarters of the globe, and are accordingly encouraged. Let us not fail them, for certainly they will not fail us."

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## THE RANK AND FILE

**Durham, N. C.**—Durham Chapter, No. 277, Order of Ahepa, reports excellent results in their campaign for War Bonds. The Secretary of the Chapter informs us that a committee has been appointed to canvass the community and to this date, the results are as follows: \$12,750 in bonds were bought by members of Ahepa and \$8,000 by non-Ahepans, making a total of \$20,750. This is indeed a very good showing and our people in Durham are to be heartily congratulated for their fine spirit of patriotism.

**Canton, Ohio**—Pvts. George and Thomas Mihalopoulos, proud sons of Brother William Mihalopoulos, of Andrew Nickas Chapter, No. 289, Order of Ahepa, are in the service of Uncle Sam. George,



Tom and George Mihalopoulos

who is 19, and a member of Andrew Nickas Chapter, enlisted in June, 1940, and took part in the battle of Bataan, under General MacArthur. He is presumed to be a prisoner of the Japanese. Thomas, who is 24, was inducted in October, 1941, and is now stationed somewhere in the Hawaiian Islands.

Said HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior:

"We are entering the century of the common man. The free nations of the earth will determine that it must be controlled by the common man. I do not care whether the head of the state be called a president, an emperor, a king or a commissar. The important thing will be whether the fate and governance of the free nations of the earth — and we intend to make them all free — shall be in the hands of the people themselves, regardless of the name by which they shall call their leader."

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—One of the best letters of the year was received from Brother Louis Kourelakos, President of the Homer Chapter No. 220, reporting on the condition of his chapter as his term of office was about to expire. We hope more officers would do the same.

During the year the Homer Chapter engaged in many social and educational activities. It participated in the VICTORY BALL, sponsored by the Home and other Chapters of New York City, on March 1, 1942.

The harmonious and excellent relationship of the Sons, Maids, and Ahepa was exhibited at their splendid combined installation of officers. The Homer Chapter also assisted in the installation of officers of the Argonaut and Evzones Chapters.

"Although we have been organized only a year and a half ago we are thinking seriously of the future," says Brother Kourelakos. His Chapter has begun a paper with the purpose of presenting it to the Sons City Council for approval as a city-wide publication covering all New York City Chapters.

An unforgettable occasion of the year was the presentation to the Ahepa Chapter of a War Bond on Fathers' Day by the Homer chapter of the Sons of Pericles.

The Homer Chapter is represented in the Armed Forces by Brother Alex C. Johnson, stationed at Keesler Field, Miss., and helps "Keep 'Em Flying."

In his letter Brother Kourelakos expressed thanks and appreciation for the cooperation received from the other officers and members, especially from Vice President Peter Kontzamanis, Treasurer Ted Veru, and Secretary George Georges; also from the members of the Advisory Board, particularly Senior Brother Gus Nicholas. Without their help things would not have turned out as well as they did, concludes Brother Kourelakos.

The Homer Chapter has initiated eight new members during the year, raising their total membership to 21 active members. Their Chapter treasury has also been substantially increased.

**Dover, N. H.**—Brother Christos Costarakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Athan J. Costarakis of 111 Portland Avenue, has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., and is stationed at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Sergeant Costarakis graduated from the Radio School at Fort Knox, Kentucky. He is a Past President of Thesseum Chapter, No. 248, Order of Ahepa, of Dover.

**Detroit, Michigan**—The Phidias Chapter No. 13 of this city held its election of officers during the month of September, and the new administration charted a vigorous program for the ensuing year.

The newly elected officers are: President, George Zourdos; Vice President, Peter Fotiu; Secretary, Archie Chambos; Treasurer, John Psihas, Asst. Secretary, Nick Coobatis; Master of Ceremonies, Gus Zourdos; High Guardian, Tom Goffas; High Priest, Nick Xergas; Inner Guard, Nick Lontorfas; News Editor, John Bill.

Coaches for basketball, baseball, and bowling have been elected and much competition and action is anticipated in these fields. A number of social affairs have also been planned, with the Halloween Dance Committee already actively engaged to make this affair an outstanding one. A Defense Bond program is now in progress through which the Detroit chapter will purchase its share in Victory.

President George Zourdos is hard at work planning and organizing his chapter's activities for the year before he goes on active duty soon.

**Reno, Nevada**—Brother Harry D. Manit, Jr., son of Brother and Mrs. Harry D. Manit of Portola, California, and Brother Peter G. Lemberis, son of the late George Lemberis, and Mrs. Stella Lemberis, of Sparks, Nevada, both serving in the Army now, are members of our Reno Chapter No. 281. Brother Lemberis is stationed in



Harry D. Manit, Jr. Peter G. Lemberis

California, and Brother Manit, a corporal in the medical corps, is in Australia, from which country he recently wrote his chapter a very interesting letter, telling them among other things that "Victory means to us—freedom—a Democracy. That in turn will mean liberty and justice for all. There is no room for any kind of 'ism' in our land of freedom. We have no room for Fascism, nor Nazism, and surely not Communism; but we do have room for good old Americanism." A very worthy sentiment, expressed by our Worthy Brother Manit.



**John George Pandelios**

*Weirton, W. Va.*—Brother John George Pandelios enlisted in the U. S. Navy, May 29, 1942, and is a Yeoman, 3rd Class. He is a member of Weirton Ahepa Chapter No. 103, having served as Secretary of the chapter. He is also a Past President of the Sons of Pericles Chapter. Brother Pandelios is stationed at present at the U. S. Naval Training Station at San Diego, California.

*Oakland, California.*—Brother Gregory Kosmos, President of the Oakland Chapter, has submitted to Headquarters an excellent report of his chapter's activities of the past and plans for the ensuing year. This chapter enjoys a large and active membership and is constantly increasing its ranks with new members.

The Oakland Sons besides their participation in civilian defense activities and war industry are well represented in the armed forces of our country in the far-flung battlefronts. Last month a party and dance was given in honor of the Sons home on furlough. The affair was an outstanding one. Members of the Oakland Chapter now in the service of their country are: Former President, Tom Tripodes, a government supervisor in the Canal Zone; last year's President, George Hercules Stratos, who enlisted in the merchant marine Convoy Branch; former Vice President and Athletic Director, Nick Pagonis, now on active duty as an Ensign in the U. S. Navy; Louis Nicholas, who enlisted in the Navy; and George Paris, who is seeing service in the Merchant Marine.

A dance was sponsored recently for the purpose of buying a banner on which will be inscribed the names of the Sons serving in the Armed Forces. The Oakland Sons Chapter has also contacted the Directors of their Church and other local organizations in an effort to establish a U. S. O. center for the boys of their community who are serving their country.

## OBITUARIES

*Tucson, Ariz.*—Gus Dillas, brother of William Dillas, Vice President of Tucson Chapter No. 275, Order of Ahepa, passed away on August 14, 1942. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 13, 1942. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Antonia Dillas, and his brother William. The AHEPAN extends to them sincere condolences.

*Davenport, Iowa.*—Brother Alex Asoumanakis departed this life August 31, 1942. He was a member of the Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter, No. 261, of the Ahepa. Brother Asoumanakis had been in the shoe repairing and dry cleaning and later the restaurant business in both Dubuque and Davenport. He is survived by a brother and two sisters residing in the Island of Crete, Greece, and his wife, Mrs. Maria Asoumanakis, who makes her home in Davenport. The AHEPAN extends regrets and heartfelt condolences.



**Lt. Alexander V. Sotiriades**

Lieut. Alexander V. Sotiriades is a member of Houston, Texas, Ahepa Chapter No. 29. He is an aviation instructor, serving with the 25th A.A.F.T.D., at Hays, Kansas. Lieut. Sotiriades is the son of Mrs. T. V. Sotiriades.

*Peoria, Ill.*—Christenings: The daughter of Brother and Mrs. George Chiamis was baptized September 13, 1942, at All Saints Church, with the Rev. E. Gioumpakis officiating. The child was named Athena Penelope Chiamis. Mrs. Charles Bookides of Davenport, Iowa, was the Godmother, and was assisted by Mrs. James Boosalis, also of Davenport. Following the ceremony, a sumptuous dinner was served in the church hall, with other 200 guests participating. Among the guests were Congressman Everett M. Dirksen, Colonel Lou Stacy of the American Legion, Curtis Cation, past State Commander of the American Legion, William Belroy, assistant Attorney General of Illinois, and Dr. A. G.

Ekonomou, who acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers. A grand time was had by all present, who left wishing to the happy father and mother, Brother and Mrs. George Chiamis, good luck and a long and happy life for the newly baptized daughter.

Brother Gus G. Stavros, Ensign, U.S.N., was Godfather to his niece, Theodosia F. Manias, in a christening ceremony which took place at All Saints Church September 15, 1942. Following the baptism, an appropriate dinner was served, attended by more than 100 guests. The dinner over, Greek and American dancing followed and a good time was had by all. Brother Stavros, the Godfather, returned for the occasion from the Pacific, where he saw action at Dutch Harbor, at which action he had a narrow escape, his ship having been damaged in the naval engagement with the Japanese. His brother, of Peoria Chapter, and his many other friends, wish Ensign Stavros good luck and a safe return home after victory has been accomplished.

*Wedding.*—Brother James Chelikis was married September 20, 1942, to Miss Diana Bastas, the ceremony occurring at All Saints Church, with the Rev. E. Gioumpakis officiating. The bride was attended by Anna Chelikis as maid of honor, and Helen Xanos as bridesmaid. Brother Peter Xanos was best man and Dean Andros served the groom as second best man. Following the ceremony, a dinner was served at the Lekas Marine Room, after which there was dancing. The couple spent their honeymoon in Chicago.



**Sgt. George A. Melissaropoulos**

*St. Louis, Mo.*—Sgt. George A. Melissaropoulos is a member of St. Louis Chapter, No. 53, of the Ahepa and a Past President to the Sons of Pericles Chapter. He is serving with the 31st Medical Training Battalion, Medical Replacement Training Center, at Camp Grant, Illinois. Sgt. Melissaropoulos is the son of Brother and Mrs. Anthony Melissaropoulos.



Ensign Gus James Papazissis

New York.—Ensign Gus James Papazissis is the son of Brother James Papazissis, member of Delphi Chapter No. 25, Order of Ahepa, of New York City. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York last July and immediately thereafter was commissioned in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He is now attending Training School at Harvard University.

Reading, Pa.—The Wm. Penn Chapter, No. 61, of the Order of Ahepa, was organized in March 15, 1925, through the efforts of George Polos, member of the Ahepa Mother Lodge, and the following original charter members: Const. Contos, Const. Theo. Mantis, Nicholas Mantis, John Harris, Paul Lingaris, Euthymios Grammatikas, Const. Callodikes, Nicholas Varris, Anastasios Vassios, Nicholas Bassis, Anargyros Lampros, George Pasayotis, George Polites, Thom. Carnobas, Pan. Aevazis, Agamemnon Carpousis, John Fokiadis, Bill Pazaras, Hercules Architas, Steve Kanel, John Kraias, Pan. Eleftheriou, Christ Contos, James Toulas, Michael Triantafyllou.

The first administration of the Chapter was composed of Const. Theo. Mantis, Const. Contos, George Polites, George N. Pasayotis, Secretary. Our Charter was granted us on October 1st, 1926.

Today the Chapter numbers over 150 enthusiastic, true and loyal Ahepans; and is progressing steadily. The Chapter prides itself in the fact that it includes in its membership the best of our community. Retrospecting over the 17 short, impressive and colorful years of our chapter's existence, it is most gratifying to note that it has not only gained in membership but also in prestige and has come to be recognized by the citizens of Reading as an American Social Entity fully aware of its responsibility and as a potential factor in the life of our community. All the affairs

given by the Wm. Penn Chapter have been largely attended and highly successful.

Ahepans in reviewing, though briefly, the history of their Chapter and scanning over the work and acts of their predecessors in their efforts to make the Wm. Penn Chapter serve its mission, derive from it the knowledge and courage and inspiration needed to sustain them in the performance of the tasks that lie ahead. *Thita to live is to serve; to rule is to obey; to rise is to lift the fallen; to be loved is to love; and to gain the greatest good in life is to give the best we have for a great and good cause.*

#### Sundry News from Wm. Penn

Brother George E. Paskopoulos, D.D.S., is at Camp Eastis; Past President William J. Sebokos is a 1st Cl. Private, Engineers, somewhere in England; Brother Eostathios Karetas has been married to the charming Miss Irene P. Xavios; our President, George N. Pasayotis, is teaching electricity at the Northeast Junior High School in Reading; the chapter has bought its first \$1,000 War Bond; Brother Louis Daniels, past president, won in the primaries and is a candidate for election to the State Legislature. The following from our community are in the service: John Gofnolopoulos; Dr. Harry Kauris; John and George Exas; Home and James Mantis, sons of Constantine Mantis; the Morris brothers, sons of Brother Sam Morris; J. Sarangoulis; J. English, son of Brother P. English; C. Geras, son of Brother Geras; Chris Siannis, son of James Siannis. Dr. Aris Carpousis, D.D.S., is an interne at the Allentown, Pa., Hospital.

Cleveland, Ohio.—We are pleased to be informed by Commanding Officer Davis of Monthan Field, Tucson, Arizona, that Brother Christopher J. Monogioudis (Monogue), past Secretary of Cleveland Chapter No. 36, Order of Ahepa, and also past Secretary of Buckeye Dist. No. 11, has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Brother Monogue entered the service April 23, 1942. Congratulations are in order.

#### Bread or Coffins

M. Courvoisier, of the International Red Cross, reported that the islanders of Syra and Chios telegraphed to Athens "Send wheat or coffins."—News item.

Swept like November leaves in rotting piles  
They lie, the hungry thousands, dying,  
dead,

Hellenes of Helicon, and of the Isles.

"Send coffins if you cannot send us  
bread."

They cry, "If law of war decrees no wheat  
For starving children of a pillaged land,  
Then send at this hour a winding-sheet,

Eschew the infamous, eternal brand  
Of friend who friend deserted; fearful lest  
A mighty foe, with iron fist blood-red,  
That little mercy from weak hands should  
wrest.

"Send coffins if you cannot send us  
bread."

The echo to Olympus rank, and Zeus  
Grey-eyed Athene spoil, to beg this  
truce.

ROSE MARIE HODGSON—Hellas,  
London, July 31, 1942

Corporal George T. Gavaris is a past president of Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, of New York City. He was elected to the office of president for the year 1942, after having served conspicuously the fra-



Corp. George T. Gavaris

ternity and our junior order, the Sons of Pericles. However, he was not able to finish his term of office for in April Uncle Sam claimed his services. While in the colors there is no doubt he will do honor to his chapter and to the fraternity. He is with the 533d Engineer Shore Regt., at Camp Edwards, Mass.

Said SUMNER WELLES, Under Secretary of State:

"The memory of man is sometimes short. We can none of us again afford to forget the lessons we have learned, that cooperation to win the victory is not enough; that there must be even greater cooperation to win the peace, if the peace is to be that kind of a peace which alone can prevent the recurrence of war — a peace which is more than a mere interlude between battles. Without such cooperation we shall have again economic distress, unemployment, poverty and suffering for millions of people; suffering, which while less acute, is longer drawn out and is but little less hard to bear than the miseries of war; suffering, which as surely as night follows day, is the breeder of wars."

**Brother A. Varkas Addresses  
Episcopalian Cathedral**

Brookline, Mass.—The "Miracle of Greece," as the world called the defiance of the Axis by a small nation of eight million people of limited resources, was not a miracle to those who know Greece, Alexander D. Varkas said in his address at Greek Night at St. Paul's Cathedral last evening. A special service brought together a large gathering of Greeks who had come from the homeland and Americanst of Greek ancestry, as well as the regular congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. Norman D. Goehring opened the service with prayer, Rev. Theodore P. Theodorides led a prayer service in the liturgy of the Greek Church. Hymns were sung by the regular Cathedral choir and a choir from the Greek Theological School at Pomfret, Conn.

"The Greeks need no eulogy from me for their history of old—and their deeds of our day speak eloquently for themselves," declared Mr. Varkas. "It has been the glorious tradition of the Greeks to serve the cause of humanity ever since the dawn of civilization. In the fight of this small nation against the Italian hordes and the defiance of the Axis these sons have inscribed a new epic in man's fight to exalt freedom and Christianity above brutality, bigotry and bondage. Greece may be overcome at this moment, but she is not conquered.

"Though we may not be honored to serve our country's armed forces, we play a vital part in the war effort. In the offices, in the factories, on the farms we must be united, free from petty bickerings and prejudices and with resolute and grim determination play our part so as to win this war. We must put into practice our professed patriotism and Christianity, sacrifice and forbearance. There is no other road to freedom—the only way to victory." —*The Boston Globe, September 21, 1942.*

Shown at the right is Henry House, athletic director for the Rocky Mount, North Carolina, High School, with Spiro Koumouklis, who has just been awarded the school monogram, although he has never attended the school nor played football with the team. The unusual award came to Mr. Koumouklis in recognition of his help and assistance for many years. His support hasn't been that of a rooter; he has won his monogram by his work for the team, arranging for their food at the proper time (and that has become a problem with both day and night games), their lodging overnight or return trips, and by his attention to them during the games. He is more than a "mascot" for the team—he is a beloved member of the group, who is loyal at all times, particularly when the team is having trouble winning its games. He knows that the school monogram is a coveted award and he is justly proud of the unique tribute the school has paid him.

**A Letter**

August 9, 1942

Dear George:

I am getting along fine and hope that you are the same.

In the last two issues of the *ABEPAN* that I have received on this island, I read with much pleasure your reviews on "From the Land of Silent People" and "Democracy and Free Enterprise." I, personally, believe that this feature in our national magazine ought to be continued. It not only makes interesting reading, but it is educational as well.

Fraternally,

P. F. C. JOHN P. HARRITOS, 35117402  
Anti Tank Co., 147th Infantry  
A. P. O. 930  
c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

Editor's Note:

The above letter from John P. Harritos of the Cincinnati Chapter who is now serving in an Anti-tank Company somewhere "Down Under" speaks for itself. We will endeavor to comply with Brother Harritos' suggestion. Future copies of the *ABEPAN* will be forwarded regularly. Aim straight, John!—Ed.

**War**

Silent; the trust of man  
Lingers around the heart,  
Like a warm, plastic hand fevered with  
life,  
Swiftly . . . bright drops of blood  
Draw all the warmth apart.  
Rigorous grows the vein cut by the knife  
Silent the trust of man;  
Swift the blood-lust of man;  
Grows like a rust in man.  
Ashes are rife.

SEVASTY KOUTSAFTIS

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,  
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,  
REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CON-  
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND  
MARCH 3, 1933**

OF THE *ABEPAN* published bi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1942, District of Columbia, Washington City.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George C. Vournas, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE *ABEPAN* and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, are:

Publisher—The Order of Abepa, Washington, D. C.

Editor—George C. Vournas, Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C.

2. That the owner is: The Order of Abepa, Washington, D. C.; George C. Vournas, President, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1942.

THOMAS B. HEFFELFINGER,  
(My commission expires Feb. 1, 1946.)



# AUXILIARIES

**Baltimore, Md.**—The 1942 administration of the Daughters of Penelope of Baltimore, Alcmena Chapter, opened with its moving to a spacious new meeting room at the Odd Fellows' Temple. Thus with the morale of the members bolstered up, they undertook the problem of raising additional funds and a surplus in the treasury so as to be able to contribute generously to the many demands that have been placed upon us all in these tumultuous times.

Under the able chairmanship of Sister Evelyn Contos and her committee, The Daughters gave a dance in April at the Odd Fellows' Hall which was a great financial success. Service boys of Greek descent were admitted free. Some of the proceeds have since gone to such worthy causes as the Greek War Relief and the Chinese War Relief.

On May 15th the club celebrated its 7th birthday with a dinner at the Longfellow Hotel. District Governor, Sister Amalia Paris, a charter member and first president of the Alcmena Chapter, gave a brief address. Sister Anna Kosalis, District Secretary, charter member and past president, in addition to Sister Stella Sakelos, present president of the Alcmena chapter, charter member and first secretary of the club, also addressed the gathering briefly. Sister Lillie George, chairman of the party, had a varied program of games in which all the members participated and enjoyed.

The chapter has added another feather to its cap in its successful organization of a First Aid Unit and graduation as a class of the Beginners' First Aid Course. Mr. Richard Contos, assigned as their instructor by the Red Cross, is an Ahepan and former Vice-President of the Ahepa Reading Chapter.

The chapter has been unfortunate in the loss of two of their previously active members. Sisters Anne George and Helen Pappas, whose jobs have caused them to be sent to Detroit.

Sister Mary George, Secretary of the Alcmena Chapter, has announced her engagement to John Lambros, former Secretary of the Ahepa Worthington Chapter No. 39, and who is now enlisted in the Naval Reserves of the U. S.

**León, Mex.**—Elpis Chapter No. 11, Maids of Athens, sponsored a Victory Dance recently, when the guests of honor were soldiers stationed at Fort Ruckman and Camp Edwards. Proceeds of the dance were used to buy gifts for the camps. The chapter was the first to be organized in Bay State Dist. No. 8, and this year is governed by: Betty Jenis, Worthy Maid; Helen Skiadas, Loyal Maid; Aphrodite

Andrews, Secretary; Mary Purdis, Treasurer; Penny Purdis, Muse; Irene Satouris, Delphi; Nellie Jenis, Phylax; and Bessie Meroconia, Messenger.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The south siders again made the headlines in the Ahepa circle by sponsoring a chapter of the Maids of Athens, to be known as Delphi Chapter. A public installation of officers was held in Three Links Hall, conducted by Jaema Chapter of the Maids.

Officers of the new chapter are Marion Gankas, Worthy Maid; Estelle Stephanakis, Loyal Maid; Elli Troy, Secretary; and Mary Karopoulos, Treasurer. Advisors are Mrs. J. T. Harris, Mrs. James Nickolaou, and Mrs. Ted Eugenis. Both the advisors and Maids are most ambitious for the success of the chapter and the members of the Woodlawn Chapter, No. 78, Order of Ahepa, are looking forward to being very proud of their newest protege.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The officers of the newly organized Thermopylae Chapter No. 77, Maids of Athens, were installed by the Charleston Chapter at a ceremony and dance held recently at the Hellenic Community Center. Anna Psiropoulos, acting Worthy Maid of the Charleston Chapter presided, assisted by other officers of her chapter.

Brother Nich Angelakos, district Governor of Ahepa, and Supreme Advisor of the Maids for the southern district, presented the charter to Anna Mae Brethes, Worthy Maid, gave a brief talk, and served as installing officer of the day. Immediately following the installation ceremony, Georgia Pechillis, mistress of ceremonies, called upon Zena Dimitri, who read a paper relating to the battle of Thermopylae, for which the chapter has been named. Others who spoke briefly during the evening included Brother Stanley Georgio, National Governor, Sons of Pericles, southern district, and Advisor for the Maids; Brother Theo Constan, president of the Columbia Chapter of the Sons, and Lieut. Governor of District No. 1; Brother Andy Leventis, District Governor of the Sons for District No. 1; Brother N. A. Papadeas, president of Columbia Chapter, Order of Ahepa; the Rev. E. B. Papazissis and Anna Mae Brethes, Worthy Maid of Thermopylae Chapter. Helen Kanellos, Delphi for the chapter, closed the ceremony with a prayer.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The 11th annual convention of District No. 15, Sons of Pericles, was held here July 5, 6 and 7, at the Fontemelle Hotel, with Senior Brother Felix Melonis as chairman of the convention committee. The large attendance included visitors from Texas, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, and many other states. The three day program included a dance and buffet supper the opening day, a war memorial service at St. John's

church and the convention banquet to which many distinguished guests came, among them Governor Griswold of Nebraska; Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, and Father Flanagan of Boystown, Nebraska. District Officers, installed at the Grand Ball, include George P. Kotsopoulos, Kearney, Nebr., District Governor; Christ Sideris, Omaha, Lieutenant Governor; John C. Mitchell, Kearney, Secretary-Treasurer; Theodore Jamson, Grand Island, Athletic Director.

**District No. 14.**—Bill Dascalos, District Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 14, announced that the District Basketball Tournament will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in March, 1943. The Des Moines chapter of the Sons of Pericles is quite active and we're confident that the chapters and visitors participating in and attending this tournament will find their stay in Des Moines a very pleasant one.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—Private Jimmy Kappos, of Wheeling, a member and former



Jimmy Kappos

district governor of Junior Order of Ahepa, arrived at the Finance Replacement Training Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., recently to begin his basic training in finance.

Prior to his induction Sept. 4, Pvt. Kappos was a student at West Virginia University and was employed by the Pennsylvania & West Virginia Supply Corporation in Wheeling.

**District No. 1.**—Theo Constan of Columbia, S. C., and James Matrangos of Atlanta, Georgia, are the new District Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively.

**Hammond, Indiana.**—The Sons Chapter of this city elected Bob Kostopoulos as their President for the year 1942-43. The other officers are: Vice President, Tom Orfanos; Secretary, Manuel Grammas; and Treasurer, Christ Pavlidis.

The Hammond Chapter has a fine record of activities and they are constantly increasing the ranks of their active membership. A number of applicants are already available for initiation and efforts are being made to interest other boys in the community in becoming members of our Fraternity.



## Our War Has Just Begun!!

AHEPA has already purchased about Fifteen Million Dollars in War Bonds . . .

AHEPA has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars among its chapters and members for the Red Cross War Fund . . .

AHEPA has seen hundreds and thousands of its members go into the armed forces of America —

and more will follow in months to come . . .

AHEPANS are now serving in America's Civilian Defense forces, training themselves for future emergencies . . .

AHEPA is going to continue BUYING Bonds and its campaign will continue so long as the war effort demands it . . .

# Ahepans — Buy Bonds Regularly!

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## In this Issue

The illustration on the cover of this issue was made possible by the National Geographic Society. This magnificent photograph is the work of the Geographic's photographer, Maynard Owen Williams. The original file print was lent us from which to make the printing plate, and THE AHEPAN is indeed grateful to the Society for giving us the opportunity to show it to you. We think you'll like it.

Several features begun in the September-October issue are continued in this issue. You'll find in "The Two Months," an excellent resume of national and international events. We believe a summary such as this, especially with the retrospective two months gives us, is valuable to thinking men and women everywhere. We propose to continue it.

Ahepa's Bond Drive is of paramount importance, and you will find pages devoted to news of it. Keep well in mind that February 22, 1943, is the deadline. We MUST reach our goal and MORE by that date! We cannot, we must not, fail!

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You need not pay a high price to serve good coffee—as you will learn when you have tried one of this famous Sexton trio. This family of blends includes one to suit every taste. If you want the very best, you will of course choose Sherman Blend Exquisite Coffee. Thousands of pleased patrons testify to the skill with which fifty-nine years of experience have been blended into this perfect coffee. No wonder its popularity increases year by year.

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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1942

# The AHEPAN

VOL. XVI

NUMBER 6

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# . . . THE TWO MONTHS . . .

## THE HOUR HAS STRUCK

At last the hour has arrived for the stroke of the moment against the monstrous tyranny which has set the entire world in flames.

What was demonstrated by the landings in West Africa was the beginning of a grand strategy by the Anglo-American-Russian coalition. This was the first evidence of such a strategy to the peoples of the Freedom Front. Hitherto it had seemed as if we were fighting isolated and defensive wars on ground of our enemy's choosing. Hitler's iron legions, massed in Russia for the most ferocious assault in military history, had been beaten to a standstill, but by Russian arms and by Russian strategy. Rommel has been thrashed in the Libyan desert, but by British generalship. In the Pacific it is the United States which has pinned down the Japanese in the offensive in the Solomons. To be sure, our arsenal has given aid to our Allies, but the aid has not been substantial on fronts other than our own. There had been no testimony, in other words, of a coalition war plan for the defeat of our common enemies. That has been attested by Allied reticence over respective contributions. Now the world is witness that the grand alliance which the Freedom Front framed for the extirpation of Japo-Hitlerism will henceforward, in President Roosevelt's words, "so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done."

The timing was perfect. Hitler's time schedule has been thrown completely out of kilter. That schedule—revised after the failure to capture Moscow last year—called weeks ago for the annihilation of the Red Army. But the Red Army is still intact. It is not only intact; it is also strong enough to go on a counter-offensive in concert with the Allied plan in Africa. The British, by a brilliant strategical coup, have got the great Rommel himself in a bag. It was at this juncture, when Hitler might have shifted his scheme of strategy, when German morale was low, that the Stars and Stripes appeared over the West African ports. Time and tide have not waited in vain. Fortune has been taken at the flood, and the Freedom Front may well take heart in the hope that Africa may soon be rid of the Axis hold, and then transformed into a base of operations against Europe.

## ECONOMIC AID FOLLOWS EACH MILITARY ADVANCE

When Herbert H. Lehman assumed his duties as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, he did not, as some people believe, simply settle down to leisurely planning of post-war assistance to stricken nations. He plunged immediately into very pressing and practical activities. In fact, the program he is to direct was already under way.

Organization of a mission of experts from various Government departments to handle the reorganization of economic affairs in French Africa was begun some time ago. According to Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius, more than \$5,000,000 worth of civilian supplies have already been purchased for shipment to Africa, and "many times" that amount will soon be spent for the same purpose. So complete are the preparations for aid to the areas released from Axis control that the list of items includes 1,000 tons of newsprint to enable local papers to carry news of the war to the native population.

Such reports give a forecast of the scope and complexity of the task Mr. Lehman has undertaken. He must create an organization ready to follow closely in the footsteps of the military forces and, in a social and economic sense, consolidate every advance made. This work is more than humanitarian in character. It has a definite military value as well. Only as they are restored to health and vigor can the liberated peoples give

behind-the-lines support to the advancing Allied cause; and only as Allied promises of such aid are redeemed in actual practice can the best encouragement be given those peoples still suffering under Axis domination.

Not the least of the difficulties ahead is that this work must be done while the war itself is being fought. At the very time military service and production put a strain on manpower and materials, relief commodities must somehow be spared. At the very time all available shipping is needed to supply the fighting fronts, some tonnage must be allocated to transport those commodities.

It is plain, too, that the foreign-relief problem will become greater as further victories are won. The French African territories have not been devastated by warfare and Axis occupation as have many of the tragic European countries. When these victims, too, can be given aid, the flow of civilian supplies will have to be vastly increased.

The challenge to America, whose destiny it is to be the storehouse as well as the arsenal of democracy, dwarfs all else in our history. This nation, which never before has really and finally taxed its resources to the utmost, faces at last a task to match its energies. As a discerning writer stated when the lease-lend bill was passed by Congress, for once the job is big enough.

## THANKSGIVING

War had not arrived when the American people celebrated their last Thanksgiving. Accordingly the festival was both traditional and American. In customary style we returned thanks for the horn of plenty with which a gracious Providence had endowed our country. Maybe there were some among us who thanked God that we were not as other people were. But these must have been few. Already the sounds of war were echoing on our doorsteps, and the festivities were shot through with a general sense of foreboding that our ocean ramparts would soon be swept away by the engulfing tide of war. Three weeks later the Nation woke up to find itself one with a world in arms.

So, this Thanksgiving Day found the Nation sharing the experience of war with a host of other peoples. To be sure, our fair land is not ravaged as are those of many of our Allies. We still have far more of the good things of life to put on Thanksgiving tables than the rest of the United Nations. Blood, tears and sweat we have expended, but not in the same measure as our Allies have. However, the celebration found our Nation moving irresistibly toward the battlefields upon which already so many millions of the world's manhood are interlocked. Thus there was a unique note of universality in the great festival this year. We were working, fighting and rejoicing together as members of the United Nations.

The spread of this Nation overseas was indeed the background of this year's Thanksgiving. Our Main Streets are now everywhere—on the hot desert sands of Africa, in the jungles of the Solomons, amid the bleakness of Iceland and on board the ships of a Navy scattered over the seven seas and scarred with the wounds of war. Associated with them in this year's festivities were their foreign comrades-in-arms. In Britain steps had been taken to reproduce the atmosphere of home for the American soldiers who were stationed there. From the King down to the humblest villager the British focused in their entertainment of the American troops their own thanksgiving. Of fare, perhaps, there was not an abundance. But goodwill made up for the paucity of good cheer, and home thus came true in the best sense for many a lonely American. Elsewhere the miracle of radio established the physical link of a common rejoicing between the two Americas—the fighting America and the working America.

# THE AMERICAN HELLENIC \$50,000,000 WAR BOND DRIVE

Launched on October 28, 1942

OVER THE BLUE NETWORK FROM WASHINGTON

## The Speech of the Hon. Sam Rayburn

Speaker of the House of Representatives

FELLOW AMERICANS: The 28th of October marks the second anniversary of the attack of the Fascist hordes against a brave ally of ours. Two years ago, Mussolini, despite his repeated promises and protestations of peaceful intentions, gave the order to his armies to march into Greece.

We and the world at large remember the heroic resistance of the Greeks. We rejoiced when a handful of Greeks, defectively equipped, administered defeat after defeat to the Fascists, and chased them back—far behind their starting point. Mussolini's tanks, heavy guns, dive bombers and fighter planes proved ineffective against the Greeks.

His fellow dictator in Berlin could not afford, however, to have the Sawdust Caesar annihilated. In the Spring of 1941, great armies of mechanized, well-equipped Nazis swooped down on little Greece from the East and from the North. The overwhelming Nazi forces pushed the handful of gallant Greeks back, inch by inch, until that fateful day when goose-steps were heard on the ancient streets of Athens and that symbol of tyranny and barbarism—the swastika—flew over proud Parthenon. The rest is now history. We all know, much too well,



The Honorable Sam Rayburn

that the lot of these brave people has been starvation, agony, and death.

We have here in America, as fellow Americans, about three-quarters of a million people of Greek ancestry. They are to be

found, like all Americans in every walk of life. They have their churches, their organizations, their businesses, their Order of Ahepa—a fraternal, patriotic and educational association.

To commemorate the historic and side-turning event of the Greek resistance, the Order of Ahepa, in cooperation with the United States Treasury Department, is conducting a nation-wide drive to sell fifty million dollars of United States War Bonds. To my mind there is no better or more fitting tribute. It is certainly in keeping with the battles of their blood brothers in the mountains of Albania that these Americans of Greek extraction are carrying on the battle on the American home front. As it has been truthfully said, those of us who cannot take a gun in hand can make it possible to supply guns for those who are able to fight.

This broadcast has been arranged to demonstrate American unity of feeling toward Greece and our war effort. Following me you will hear from my friend, George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Ahepa, who will explain later in the program the details of the American Hellenic fifty million dollar War Bond Drive.

## The Speech of Supreme President George C. Vournas

FELLOW AMERICANS: As the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has already told you, the American Hellenic fifty million dollar War Bond Drive sponsored by the Order of Ahepa has a two-fold purpose. First: to commemorate the heroic deeds of the fighters of Greece against the enemies of civilization, and second: to bring about a greater participation of our people, on the home front, in our war effort.

The regular purchase of War Bonds is just as necessary and equally important as the organization, maintenance and direction of our armed forces. All of us, quite naturally, cannot have a gun in hand and fight, but all of us can make it possible to place the guns in the hands of those who will do the fighting. In addition, the purchase of

War Bonds constitutes a necessary reserve individually and nationally, which will be indispensable in the era of reconstruction abroad and economic readjustment at home upon victory.

Americans with relatives abroad must not forget that there will be millions of persons without homes, without health and literally without hand or feet. To assist persons in suffering and in need is a Divine virtue. To assist relatives and friends is a sacred obligation. Take the case of Greece.

Statistics indicate that at the conclusion of the invasion, in addition to the many thousands killed, there were about thirty-four thousand soldiers left either without hands or feet, the victims of frostbite on the Albanian mountains, and about twenty thousand so severely wounded that their

ability to earn a living was forever eliminated, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of others whose lot has been starvation under the savage heel of the invader.

The tremendous needs, both here and abroad, can best be met if all of our earnings over and above our subsistence level are invested in War Bonds. The Order of Ahepa considers it a high privilege to be designated official agent for the United States Treasury. Chapter secretaries and committees throughout the nation have received their instructions and are already at work. If all of us apply ourselves diligently to the task at hand, I feel confident that the fifty million dollar War Bond Drive will be over-subscribed before the 22nd day of February, 1943, the date of its termination. Let us all march forward with Uncle Sam—to Victory!

# October 28th

October 28 was another anniversary date in the sorrowful calendar of Axis conquest. It marked the opening of the ruthless Axis attack in 1940 on the hitherto free people of Greece—a people whose heritage includes the establishment of the world's first successful democracy centuries before the birth of Christ.

The Nazis rolled back the valiant Greek defenses with the same ponderous power that has enabled them to enslave almost all the once-free men of Europe. Today—because the Greeks fought so hard and so well for their liberty—the Nazi heel of oppression grinds doubly deep upon their nation.

For America, a lesson may be found in this fact. The Axis aim is world domination. None but the most starry-eyed optimists doubt it by now. With the Nazis spilled over most of Europe and fighting deep into Russia, with the Nazis holding a fair share of the Mediterranean's African shore, with Japan as conqueror of the East Indies and pressing outward on half a dozen fronts—how *can* we doubt it?

And yet the American people seem to consider the conquest of America as a remote possibility. It seems fantastic. It's a tale for frightening children—they think. And consequently few Americans ever think about what would happen *if* the Axis *did* take over the United States.

Look again at Greece. Greece had food enough for her needs, a staunch people, world trade and the respect of other nations. Today she has nothing but her mountains where guerrillas fight with pathetic fanaticism against absurd odds, and nothing but her cities like Athens and Salonika where the Nazis live in the best houses and eat the best food while the Greeks wither with starvation. This one winter ahead may well wipe out the majority of the Greek people. Millions more will die in Athens alone, where the death toll has already passed 2,000 a day. When there are potatoes, the Germans take them. When there is wheat for bread, the Germans let it be harvested and then commandeer it. Butter sells for \$25 a pound, when it can be found. Milk, last spring, was 83 a pint.

What has all this to do with America? Well, maybe it's a preview. Maybe it's a sample of what will happen here if the Axis plan of world domination comes to successful conclusion. This country is the richest storehouse of agricultural products, of industrial capacity, of raw materials in the world. If the swastika ever waves over Washington and Chicago and Kansas City, the United States *will* know everything that Greece has known, and ten times over. Everything we have now and take so much for granted will be milked from us. The United States will become the warehouse of the Axis world, and our workers will become the preferred labor of the Axis because of their skills and experience. The preferred *slave* labor, working for scant food and no more.

Greece is the example to hold up before people who don't believe it could happen here. Point out Greece to the people who doubt that Americans could ever drop in the streets of New York from starvation or wait hours in Chicago rationing lines for a slab of hard bread.

Tell them it can happen. It *may* happen. And to prevent it from happening is so much, much more important than petty squabbles and selfish indifference to the vital things that all Americans are asked to do as their small part in keeping such tragedy from our shores and our lives.—THE EDITORS.

On the early morning of Oct. 28, 1940, the Fascist aggressors handed an ultimatum to Greece. The challenge was hurled back without a moment's hesitation. This was what might have been expected from a gallant and courageous people devoted to their homeland. You commemorate tonight the second anniversary of the beginning of the total resistance of the Greek people to totalitarian warfare.

More significant, even, than the initial reply to the challenge is the fact that Greece has continued to fight, with every means at its command. When the Greek mainland was overrun, the resistance was carried on from the islands. When the islands fell, resistance continued from Africa, from the seas, from anywhere the aggressor could be met.

To those who prefer to compromise, to follow a course of expediency, or to appease, or to count the cost, I say that Greece has set the example which every one of us must follow until the despoilers of freedom everywhere have been brought to their just doom.

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

One year ago today I expressed our gratitude for what the people of Greece had done and were doing for the Allied cause. Another year has passed during which the invaders of your land tried by brute force and starvation to subdue the fires of Greek independence. They have failed. Your courage and your spirit in adversity remained a lively inspiration to the United Nations.

Outside of their own country, the armed forces of Greece, the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, are once again in the field, already testing their growing strength in the face of the enemy and anxious for the day, not far off now, when they will be with you, avenging your present sufferings. The British people greet you in admiration and sympathy and in the firm confidence that the day of freedom will surely dawn.

—WINSTON CHURCHILL

It is now two years since Mussolini sought to make the anniversary of his march on Rome the first step in a triumphal march on Athens. But with your seven millions you drove his forty-five millions back among the snows of Albania. Then the German turned the whole weight of his war machine against you and you were overwhelmed. British troops shared your misfortunes. But the soul of Greece is not subdued. The light which is the light of civilization against barbarism has illuminated centuries and burns bright in Greece today. Your unbroken spirit is an inspiration to us all. We know and grieve at your sufferings for which, in cooperation with the Greek government, we seek to bring you relief. While you hold out steadfastly in Greece, the men of the Greek Army, Navy and Air Force, in swelling numbers, are engaging the common enemy. Here in London, your King, your Prime Minister and your Minister of Defense, who have joined us for a pace, are concerting with us plans for the liberation of Greece, in the full confidence that victory and freedom come nearer daily.

—ANTHONY EDEN

# Commemoration of Axis Aggression Against Greece

Address by A. Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information  
in Washington, D. C.

(Departmental Auditorium—October 23th, 1942)

## MY FRIENDS,

We have come here this evening in order to commemorate the second anniversary of a day which will remain immortal and sacred in the annals of Greek history.

The tribute which the President of the United States of America and the two distinguished speakers who have preceded me on this platform have paid to my country tonight, as well as the countless manifestations which have come to us on this occasion from all parts of the continent, have deeply moved every Greek who has heard or witnessed them.

To commemorate the deeds of valor and sacrifice of one's own countrymen in the noblest of human causes is no presumption. It is an act of piety and dedication. Of piety in regard to those who have given up their possessions, their homes, their limbs and their lives in order that their beloved land may be handed down to succeeding generations with her honor unblemished. Of dedication, because when we reflect upon the extent of their suffering and the quality of their sacrifice, we are, if we have in us a spark of the dignity and pride which mould the character of great nations, stirred by their example to a more selfless expense of self, to the total devotion of a total effort—without any reservation of strength excepting that necessary for the creation of more strength—in order that the high ideal for which thousands have nobly perished and millions are still battling undaunted throughout the territories of Greece today—in order that this high ideal shall become an outward and permanent reality for the nation tomorrow, as it is an inward and glorious reality for those heroic men and women whose bodies may have been broken, but whose spirit no Nazi truculence or Fascist swagger can ever break.

This then is a dedication; not a panegyric. If panegyrics are usual to such occasions they are being delivered today on the slopes of Olympus, in the rugged folds of Parnassus, in the uplands of Arcadia and among the deep ravines of Mount Ida in Crete. There, the ancient Gods who have not forgotten the ring of bronze and iron which resounded on those self-same ridges and in those grim passes centuries ago, as Greek repelled barbarian, can hear tonight the burst of rifle-shot and grenade with which our mountain warriors salute this anniversary. This night and every night the new barbarians hear it too. Some among them for the last time.

Fierce mountain warfare has become a tradition of the Greek people. A hundred and twenty years ago the famous bands of Klephts, who today would be known as guerrilla fighters, strove against tremendous odds for eight long years and by their courage and tenacity won for us our independence as a modern state.

In Egypt, too, this anniversary is being fitly celebrated with acts of renewed bravery by our gallant brigades as they share with their brothers-in-arms of the United Nations in the hardships and glory of the battles raging on that stern front.

In these last weeks the Italians in the sandy wastes of Libya have again heard the battle cry of the Evzones which eighteen months ago struck chill fear into their hearts as they fled be-

fore our onslaught in Albania. Once again under a full desert moon the cold steel of Greek bayonets flashed in the night.

"Go back to your commander," said a Greek colonel to an Italian prisoner last week, "and tell him that the Greeks you met on Pindus are here, ready to beat you again."

On land, in the air and on the sea the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the Merchant Fleet of Greece are doing their duty, and their courage is a far more fitting tribute to my country's renown than any words of mine could be.

Thus at this time, within and without the borders of my country, the whole Hellenic nation is fighting with one heart and one mind for freedom, and for the cause of democracy which this stubborn and independent race cherishes as proudly and dearly as you do in America. We are fighting because we do not intend to let any foreigner dictate to us the manner in which we are to live; We are fighting also because we passionately believe that in a civilized world a free people have the right freely to choose from among their citizens those into whose hands they wish to entrust their public affairs and because we utterly abhor the evil and oppressive doctrines of any and all totalitarian systems.

The United Nations are all of one purpose in this struggle. They are not waging a war of conquest or domination. With all our moral and material resources we have entered this common struggle in defense of common ideals which are sacred to us, and it is the intrinsic virtue of our cause which is calling forth that unstinted surge of ever-increasing physical strength which will surely stamp out the forces of evil now rampant over the whole surface of the globe.

The 23th of October which has become so significant a date in Greek history is also an anniversary celebrated no less earnestly by one of our gallant European allies: For it commemorates the foundation, twenty-four years ago, of the Czechoslovak Republic. I therefore consider it a privilege and a duty—it is indeed more than that, as my words are no less the expression of a deep personal feeling—to extend a cordial salutation to the brave people of Czechoslovakia who are also the victims of unspeakable German savagery, and who are resisting the tyranny of the New Order with heroism and tenacity of a quality which their Greek brothers-in-suffering and in arms are in a position to appreciate with proper admiration and esteem.

The message of the Greek people to America and to the world tonight is that, together with the free nations, we shall fight as we have never fought before in all our long history of three thousand years, for we have not received from our forefathers the finest heritage ever born of human idealism in order to hand it over to the brutish insolence of an unprincipled horde of savages.

And in the new dawn that will break, a fitting share shall be ours, as the morning light regilds the glory of our ruins. It is then that we shall turn to you the great nations of this earth and say: "Here are the ruins and the glory. These we have brought you. Our forefathers brought you much wisdom too. In the difficult councils of the peace it is for you to see that this great sacrifice shall not have been made in vain." And in the measure of your wisdom we shall seek to discover the measure of your tribute to the Hellenic Spirit and to those nations which have so clearly shown that they still possess it.

# War Bonds

## The World's Best Investment

By ELMER DAVIS, Director, Office of War Information

By this time the American people have had ample opportunity to understand the nature of total war, and to understand what it means to lose such a war. We know from the example of France, or any of the other defeated countries, that to be beaten in this war means that you lose everything. Your factories and banks and business enterprises pass to the victor; he takes over the majority ownership, paying for it directly or indirectly with paper money that he printed for that purpose, and thereafter those factories make what he wants and pay him their profits. If your clothes, your household goods, anything you possess, happen to suit the fancy of the victor, they are taken away from you—not stolen, of course, at least not always; sometimes requisitioned, and paid for with that paper money which he can print in just as much quantity as he needs; but you never see them again and you find there isn't much you can do with the money. If you are a farmer, what you grow is taken by the enemy to feed his own people, and if you starve in consequence—as unnumbered thousands have already starved in Europe—all you get is a warning from some fat overstaffed field marshal that the conquered are going to go on starving as long as may be necessary, in order that the conquerors may eat. And finally defeat means that you may be condemned to slave labor for the conqueror—condemned with the pliant acquiescence of some Quisling or Laval, a type not unknown in any country, including our own; condemned to slavery and forced to forge your own chains. Defeat in this kind of war means that you lose everything—liberty, property, and life itself if you dare to say that you don't like it.

So it is hard to see why anybody in a country like this buys anything else but the war bonds that will equip our armed forces for victory. They are not only the best investment in the world; you might even say that in times like these they are the only investment in the world. For if they don't prove a paying investment—which is to say if we should lose the war—then no other investment in this country or in any other free country would be worth the paper the stock certificates are printed on. All of it, everything we have got, would belong to the enemy. What has happened in the occupied countries is clear proof of that. The stress of war is gradually welding the war effort of the United States into a great common enterprise, and war bonds and war savings stamps are the senior security of that enterprise—preferred stock in the United States of America, Incorporated. Everything else—stocks and bonds and deeds to real estate and anything else that is ordinarily regarded as property—all those are junior securities, no matter how long they may have been blue-chip issues on Wall Street; so junior that if defeat should impair the value of war bonds, nothing else would be worth anything at all.

Now, this is nothing new; you don't need anybody from the

Office of War Information to give you information like this. People are buying war bonds and savings stamps, of course—buying them in what, not so very long ago, would have been regarded as prodigious quantity. In this year more than nine billion dollars will have been invested; the September quota of \$775,000,000 was exceeded; more than 20 million working men and working women in this country are now putting aside definite percentages out of their pay envelopes for war savings, and in the case of six million of them that regular rate of saving is 10 per cent or more of all they earn. All that is pretty good, but pretty good is not enough to win this war. I can't tell you now, nor can anybody else, how much will be enough, because nothing will be enough 'till we have won complete victory.

We have done pretty well—yes, but the people of Hawaii and

Alaska have done far better, four times as well, proportionately, as the people of the Continental United States. Why? Well, we all know the answer to that one. Bond sales shot upward in Hawaii from the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor; the big jump in Alaska sales began just after the raid on Dutch Harbor. The war has come home to those people; they have seen it, heard it, felt it; and accordingly they are going to do everything they can to win it. But do we have to wait 'till bombs fall on Pennsylvania Avenue or Wall Street to realize that this war is actually happening? I hope we have more intelligence and capacity for imagination than that; and I am

confident that Adolf Hitler has enough intelligence and imagination not to try to drop any bombs on Pennsylvania Avenue and Wall Street, so long as our immunity from direct attack keeps the people of the continental mass of the country from stepping up our participation in the war effort to the level set by Alaska and Hawaii.

Such damage as might be done by bombs dropped by the few enemy raiders that have the luck to get through would be trivial compared to the damage that is done, every day, by the persistence among a considerable part of our people of the comfortable conviction that the war is something that is happening in Russia and Libya, and Guadalcanal; but that can't and won't happen here. I don't think it will happen here, but it is not going to be kept away from us by any automatic interposition of Providence. It will be kept away from us only by the armed forces of the United States and of our allies; forces of which our own must be almost entirely supplied by this country, and those of our allies in large degrees. That means the diversion to military needs of a tremendous proportion of the national production—tremendous, at least, by comparison with anything we have known in the past; though not so very impressive if compared with the efforts now being made both by our allies and by our enemies, and those military supplies must be paid for with money.

The trouble seems to have been that we have been buying

(Continued on page 14)



Washington, D. C.—One for the Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives— from Steve Vasilakos, Ahepa's No. 1 War Bond Salesman.

# Economic Warfare--The War Behind the War

By HENRY A. WALLACE

*Vice President of the United States,  
Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare*

The methods of total war employed by the Nazis and the Japanese have forced our own country and our allies to adopt equally sweeping counter-measures in self-defense. We have no "Geopolitical Institute" in the Nazi sense and never will, because we have no intention of spreading slimy tentacles of conquest over the globe. But we are doing what we must, in order to wipe out forever the Nazi-Jap menace to civilization.

We are raising huge armies and dispatching them as swiftly as we can to the vital zones of conflict. In battles on land, at sea and in the air, the struggle will eventually be decided.

Less dramatic but scarcely less important is the war on the economic front. It is to wage this war—to help intensify the efforts of the United Nations, to damage the enemy's economy, and to strengthen friendly economic relationships with the neutral countries—that our government has set up the Board of Economic Warfare.

The work of giving economic help to the United Nations war effort is vast in its scope. The fact is that there simply are not enough supplies of critical materials to fill all military needs and at the same time to carry on civilian activities on the customary scale. This means that we must strain every nerve to produce at home or obtain from abroad all we can of these precious materials, and at the same time distribute the supplies we have in such a way as to put them to the most effective use in winning the war.

The Board is composed of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture, the Attorney General, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Lend-Lease Administrator, and the head of the War Production Board, with the Vice President as chairman. Major consideration of general policies is undertaken by the Board itself at its regular meetings. Day-to-day operations are carried on by a staff of 2,500 people headed by an Executive Director. Closely cooperating with the Board are the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the United States Tariff Commission, and other established government agencies. Negotiations with foreign governments are carried on through the regular channels of the Department of State.

The Board is organized into three operating divisions—the Office of Exports, the Office of Imports, and the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis.

Through the Office of Exports, cooperating with other agencies, materials and equipment originating in this country are apportioned among foreign countries so as to make the greatest possible contribution toward victory. The export control branch handles an average of 6,000 to 7,000 license applications a day, and usually either approves or rejects an application in less

than a week. To facilitate essential construction projects in friendly countries, blanket licenses are sometimes issued covering the export of all the necessary materials and equipment.

Some materials are especially needed for our own war effort and are largely held in this country. Others are needed abroad to bolster up the war effort of our allies and to increase the production of strategic materials which must be imported into this country. The job is to divide a deficit of scarce materials in such a fashion as to give maximum strength to the war effort of all the United Nations.

While most of the work of the Board has to do with economic activities abroad, one significant type of operation is carried on in this country by the Office of Exports. This is the requisitioning of supplies here in the United States to which foreigners hold title or which are being held for export. Quantities of valuable rubber, jute sugar bags, tin plate, various manufactured items and other essential materials have been requisitioned and added to our stockpiles in this way. Total seizures since this work was authorized amount to over 24 million dollars.

Responsibility for bringing in essential raw materials from foreign countries is now centered in the Office of Imports, which works through five procurement agencies of the government in collaboration with the State Department.

In the case of some commodities such as wool or hides and skins, the job is one of simple procurement. Supplies are ample, and it is only a question of finding shipping space and dividing the supplies fairly with the other United Nations.

But in the case of other commodities, there is the problem of developing new or additional sources of supply in the areas remaining open to us. In losing much of the Far East, we lost our main source of rubber. We also lost our source of Manila hemp, and some of our leading sources of sisal, tin, palm oil, tungsten, chrome and a variety of other commodities. Now we are working hard to develop sources of supply elsewhere. In the case of the most critically needed strategic materials, arrangements are made with the Army Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service to fly these to the United States in returning military cargo planes. Increasing quantities are now being im-

ported in this manner.

One of the most significant projects being undertaken by our government is the acquisition of rubber from trees growing wild in Mexico, Central America, Northern South America and the islands of the Caribbean. New methods of tapping the rubber trees are being developed, and these should substantially increase the yield. When this work is fully organized, we should have valuable new sources of natural rubber that will supplement our stockpile and be available for mixing with our synthetic rubber production. Wild rubber exists in great quantities in the Western Hemisphere, but to get it out of the jungles is a tremendous administrative job.

Our needs for materials are so urgent that we are forced to



leave no stone unturned in our search. In some countries we are taking measures that will make possible more efficient operation of mines. In others, new mines are being opened. Workers are being supplied for projects that are handicapped by the lack of labor. In Africa, South America, and parts of Asia, areas hitherto unexplored are being combed for materials that will help beat the Axis. In other areas of the world vigorous preclusive buying operations are under way. These give us goods we need and prevent them from falling into the hands of our enemies who also need them.

Where countries are already making equipment of value to the United Nations, we look for ways to assist them. The factories of South Africa, for example, are making light-armored cars and small tanks that are used in Northern Africa and the Middle East. Australia is stepping up her production of weapons more and more. In both cases, it is to our advantage to help them increase their own contribution, since this means that fewer ships must make the long haul with supplies from the United States. The Canadian war production effort is being rapidly integrated with our own. The chairman of the American section of the committee set up by the President to handle this program is the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

The Board helps both the Army and Navy with various problems through its office of Economic Warfare Analysis. When the armed forces are to be sent to some unfamiliar area, questions arise as to the extent to which they must depend on supplies shipped from this country. It is essential that enough supplies be sent, but it is equally essential that no more shipping be used than is absolutely necessary. Information by the Board of Economic Warfare can help the Army to make the most efficient use of available shipping space. For example, neither we nor the armed forces want to send wheat to Australia or apples to New Zealand.

Assistance is being given to the Army in preparing for the day when territory now occupied by the enemy is taken over by the United Nations. The job of administering such territory will not only involve military administration, but will also involve the operation of its industries, the feeding of its people, the support of its currency, and the general rehabilitation of its economic life. Economic data already in the hands of the Board of Economic Warfare and affiliated agencies will be invaluable as preparations for this task are made.

To smash the enemy's economic structure and war productive capacity it is important to keep him from getting essential raw materials. Both Japan and Germany must import certain of their supplies. The sources of these materials are studied by the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis and the routes by which they are transported are charted. Then action of either an economic or military nature is taken by one or more of the United Nations, to strike at the enemy where he is most vulnerable.

A day-to-day and week-to-week analysis of the enemy's economic position is made by the Board on the basis of facts obtained from many sources. This is a big job in itself. In this economic intelligence work, as well as in other phases of its activity, the Board has received the closest cooperation from the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Information assembled by the Board often has a direct bearing on campaigns and expeditions of the United Nations. This type of information is of value, for example, to the armed services in mapping bombing objectives and in planning overseas operations, such as the recent dispatch of an American expeditionary force to Northern Ireland.

The cultivation of friendly but business-like economic relationships with neutral nations involves negotiations of an especially delicate nature. There is full agreement between the British and American policy toward neutrals and the two countries have equal representation on the Blockade Committee in London.

In our export control work, we keep constantly in mind the need of protecting the economies of Latin American countries from whom we are getting increasing quantities of strategic raw materials. Except where vital military requirements are involved, we share and share alike with our neighbors to the south insofar as the shipping situation permits. We ask the people of the Latin American countries to make only the same sacrifices with respect to materials we send them as our own people are making under our rationing system. Allocations of commodities are reviewed by the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, which includes representatives of the Army, Navy, Office of Civilian Supply of the WPB, Department of State, Lend-Lease Administration, Maritime Commission, and Board of Economic Warfare. Thus all possible needs can be taken into consideration.

An important protective weapon against the Axis in Latin America is the "proclaimed list" of firms known to have Axis connections. The Board of Economic Warfare cooperates with the State Department in keeping this list currently revised and in preventing its circumvention by the use of "cloaks."

As far as possible, in all the operations of the Board, the regular export and import channels are used primarily because that is the most efficient way of getting our work done. We also want to safeguard the businessman's place in foreign trade and soften the impact of the war upon him. We want to preserve as much as we can of freedom for the individual. We know our country and the world will need those business men in the post-war world. In our war against totalitarianism, we do not want to end up by going totalitarian ourselves. Even in our public purchase programs, we are trying to use normal trade channels wherever that is possible.

Perhaps it is significant that this agency is sometimes called by mistake the "Board of Economic Welfare." Now, while the war is on, we must carry on both military and economic warfare with the utmost vigor if we expect to win. But we all are looking to the day when a complete victory is won and welfare rather than warfare can become the United Nations' goal.

### A Voice from the Isles of Greece

Lord Byron, when in days of yore,  
In freedom's cause you turned your face  
Toward our far-famed and golden shore,  
Your sighs were for a fettered race,  
You dreamed that Greece might still be free,  
Behold our new Thermopylae!

From Mount Olympus' godly sphere  
The ancient valiant cry, "We come!"  
For Greeks no blush, for Greece no tear—  
The living are no longer dumb!  
Your poet heart can cease to fret  
That all except our sun is set!

Our guns are silent yet we fight;  
Our land is mother to the brave;  
Our heritage is Freedom's light;  
No Greek will e'er remain a slave.  
Far beat us, starve us, kill us, still  
Hellas will rise and always will!

The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece  
Defying still the tyrant's horde!  
Here grew the arts of war and peace,  
Here Greeks will die for Freedom's sword,  
And blood will stain each Grecian breast  
Ere despots rule our "Islands Blest!"

IRENE BITHAS.

# Greeks in Italy

By J. F. VLAMOS

It is just off the Bowery, a little street, one of those streets New York outgrew and forgot a century ago; barely a block long, in the shadow of the dark, rambling "L" structure.

You have to walk through the street to find it—a car would go by so fast you would probably never see No. 18 Stanton Street. Even then you must look carefully, for it is wedged in between a Sicilian store and a drab tenement.

"ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ" are the first letters to strike your eye. They are painted boldly on the panel of a neat, clean building—by far the cleanest in the block. Another panel proclaims, in English, that this is the "Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace."

On a Sunday morning you can walk right in—mass begins at nine o'clock, generally—and find yourself in a Greek church. The Ikons are there, the altar, the candelabra and, of course, the parishioners. They are Italians mostly yet, here and there, you see a Grecian face, a stocky, Albanian mountaineer of Epiros.

A mother nearby whispers to her child and you hear the unmistakable accents of Sicily. But then the priest emerges from his altar and intones the liturgy. His dress, his manner of crossing himself, or bestowing benediction upon his parish, even his speech is Greek—the pure, Byzantine language of the Greek Orthodox Church. And what is more, in its prayers the parish responds in the same language!

Throughout the entire service, in the chanting, the prayers, Greek predominates. No other language is used. But when the service is over and the people begin to chat to one another or gather on the sidewalk in front of the church a babel of tongues is heard.

First there is the Sicilian, a dialect closely related to the Ital-

ian. Then come the accents of the Albanian tongue, intermingled with Italian and Sicilian. On top of that a trained ear can catch another language—a strange dialect that is neither Italian nor Albanian. It sounds somewhat like Greek—it is Greek, but Greek with an accent. The Greek that was spoken centuries ago, in the days of the Byzantine Empire!

Here is a story for historians to ponder. On the broken pavement before a little, obscure church in New York's lower East Side, in the heart of "Little Italy," are gathered the children of the empire of the Great Constantine and his magic city on the Bosphorus, the descendants of the hardy fighters of Epiros and the Albanian mountains, of the men of Sparta and Messinia, of the Islands of the Aegean and all the early settlers of Southern Italy. It is wonderful to contemplate how, through the passage of the centuries, despite destruction wrought by wars and invasions, these children of *Magna Graecia* still retain some measure of their Greek ancestry. Not only that, but many can still remember the lands from which their forefathers came, can still feel some affection and pride in this fact. Listen to these words:

"The Greeks, who are the most noble people of the world, have been the victims of aggression by the barbarous Turk. . . . The nations of the world owe a debt to Greece which they should settle at the end of this war, by returning to Greece the territories stolen by the barbarous Turk. . . . Italy must give to Greece not only the Islands, but also Albania, which is Greek and all Albanians are really Greek. . . . Let glorious Greece be restored!"

These are the words of the Rev. Papàs Giro Pinnola, pastor of New York's only Greek Catholic Church, a Sicilian by birth who speaks no Greek outside that used in the Church Service. A venerable, gray-bearded old priest, wearing the traditional Greek vestments, he greets visitors to his church hospitably, points proudly to his little parish, speaks of the Italo-Greco-Albanese fondly, lights up with an inner fire of enthusiasm when he speaks of "that most holy of cities, Constantinople, and that most noble of all nations, Greece."

Papàs Giro pauses to play a while with a little tot, a dark-eyed little girl with a most engaging smile.

"This is Virginia," Papàs Giro says. "Virginia LaLama. I baptized her."

Little Virginia's grandfather smiles assent. Speaks to the girl in Albanian.

"There are many Italo-Albanese here," Papàs Giro continues. "Most of them live in Brooklyn. There is Dr. Tucci—the Tucci are a big family—and there are the Scuras. They are also many. And there are the Pisarras in Port Washington, and the Caparellis—"

Papàs Giro knows them all, for have they not been coming to his church since he first established it back in 1903?

Papàs Giro himself speaks no Albanian or Greek in dialect, a matter for some teasing among his parishioners who speak either one or the other. Still, the kindly patriarch of the Italo-Greco-Albanese colony of New York finds no difficulty in understanding his flock, or they him. They all speak Sicilian and they all understand the Greek of the church—and when all is said and done, what more do they need? For they can pray to their God in the language in which his teaching was first written—Byzantine Greek. They are baptized in His word in Greek; they are married by His priest, in Greek; when they die the service will be intoned in Greek.

But if finding a colony of Greek-Italians in New York is a surprise, an even greater surprise is in store for anyone who traces the villages and towns of Italy where Greek is still spoken by the descendants of early Hellenic settlers.



Rev. Papàs Giro Pinnola, pastor of New York's only Greek-Italian Church, in the vestments of his office. In his native Sicily, in the towns surrounding Palermo, the Greek priests go about wearing these distinctively Greek-Byzantine habiliments; perform church services in Greek.

Ancient History tells us of the many Greek colonies in Italy. These were settled by the daring Greek seamen who dominated the Mediterranean for many centuries. Centuries before Rome changed from a small, swamp-infested town to an Imperial City Greek colonies had been established in Italy and Sicily.

At Cumae, near the Greek city of Napoli (Nea polis), the first Greek colony of Italy or Sicily is supposed to have been founded. In Sicily the oldest Greek colony was at Naxos, founded in 735 B.C., one year before the greatest of the Greek cities of ancient Sicily, Syracuse, was established. The ancient names that answer to the roll call of Greek colonies are still to be found, either as living cities and towns or heaps of ruins. Sybaris, Croton, founded by the Achaeans; Taranto settled by Spartans; Messina founded by settlers from the earlier Greek colony of Cumae; the names of hundreds of towns and cities throughout Italy evoke stirring events of past history. For Southern Italy and Sicily once comprised what was called *Magna Graecia*, or Greater Greece.

When the Fascist armies of Benito Mussolini invaded Greece, Rome propagandists were quick to point out that since Greece had once been conquered by the Romans the country really belonged to the supposed descendants of the Romans. Yet, if the truth were to be told, the Greeks would have as much claim to Italy by the same token, for before the age of Rome flourishing Greek cities dotted the Italian peninsula and Greek ships ruled the Mediterranean.

The Greek settlers of Italy, however, do not all date back to these early times. In fact, with the exception of a few cities like Naples which retained their Greek character right through the Roman period and as far down as the third century A.D. when barbaric invasions caused their downfall, the early Greek colonists had become rather well assimilated with the native population of Italy and Sicily. On the other hand, the Italo-Greeks of the present day can trace their origins to settlers of the Middle Ages who fled to Italy to escape Turkish persecutions or to avoid the religious struggles which, for a time, rent the Byzantine Empire.

Still, this does not mean that none of the early Greeks had remained. Roger Bacon, writing in his *Compendium studii philosophii* in the middle of the 13th century, stated that there were, in Italy, priests and people of pure Greek stock in many localities, reading and writing Greek. Another authority, writing before the fall of Constantinople and Turkish rule of Greece, stated that a traveller passing through Sicily met in Melita and Calabria many Greek inhabitants of Messinian origin who were Greek in speech, religion and customs. This writer, Martin Crusius, stated in his *Turco-Graecia* (1543) that the priests of that region were almost all connected with the Church at Constantinople.

It is no wonder then that Marco Botzaris, passing through what is known as *Graecia Selentina* (at the heel of the Italian boot), on his way to Greece during the revolution, was so startled at meeting a Greek priest in Martano that he paled with fright when the churchman spoke to him in Greek. The brave leader of the Greeks feared he had met a ghost of a Greek priest in the midst of this Italian countryside.

#### Who are these Italo-Greeks?

Let Papas Giro Pinola, in his neat little flat by the roaring elevated trains and in the shadow of downtown skyscrapers, tell you of his own ancestry. You will hear of how, in Byzantine times, missionaries from Constantinople set out to Christianize the last existing remnants of paganism in Southern Italy; how, while Rome was still being torn by civil wars and barbaric invasions, the culturally rich civilization of Byzantium was transplanted to Sicily, making that kingdom one of the most brilliant in Europe. And if you peer into some musty and all-but-forgotten history books you will learn of the migrations of some 5,000 monks of Constantinople to Sicily at the time of the religious fights with the ikonoclasts.

Later, after the fall of Constantinople—"the Holy city, the

city of the great savants, the city of the great theologians, the city of the Holy Oecumenic Councils, where the dogma of the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ was established," according to Papas Giro—Epirotes and Greek-speaking Albanians settled in Italy to escape the Turkish persecutions.

Four hundred years later, in 1875, these people still remembered their Grecian homeland, still felt the surge of patriotic fervor in their veins to such an extent that they asked to be repatriated. Back they came, from the Calabrese towns of Philadelphia, Agia Efimia, Aspromonte and Reggio, to live in communities near Patras. But many more could not make the move, being tied to their lands in many ways, and so today there are some 38 to 40 towns in Calabria speaking Greek, while many others like Galatina, Lecce, Taranto and Otranto, Italianized in modern times, still retain indelible marks of the passing of the Greeks.

That is why a traveller in Southern Italy will encounter a very common surname, "Greco," or Greek, and "Kanoniko" (KANONIKOS). That is why John Patric, touring Italy for the National Geographic Society, could say, on seeing Apulia in 1939 A.D., "Apulia often seems more like Greece than Italy" without knowing that in many towns of that region the dialect is almost pure, classic Greek. And a Greek traveller in that region, Demetrios Lambekes, could say the towns reminded him of villages on the Greek islands while the language, allowing for deviations in accent, was understandable to a modern Greek.

#### Where are these towns?

Their names are legion and they are scattered all over southern Italy, these Greek towns. The larger cities, like Napoli, have long since lost their Grecian character due to large-scale Italian immigration. But in backward rural areas where the world does not intrude too forcibly upon the people they are still to be found, intact with their customs, their language, their churches and their priests.

Leaving Sicily for a while and travelling to Calabria, that part of Italy that seems to form the heel of the Italian boot and constitutes the easternmost part of that land, we find a region that was once almost exclusively settled by Greco-Albanians and Greeks. There is still, in a little valley that is roughly enclosed in an imaginary triangle drawn with Lecce, Gallipoli and Otranto as apexes, a region containing nine towns that are thoroughly Greek. In 1750 there were 20 such towns. Later they had declined to 13. Now only the 9 remain. These are Calimera, Martignano, Sternata, Zollino, Soleto, Corigliano d'Otranto, Melpignano, Castrignano dei Greci and Martano.

These are not Greek names, you say? Perhaps not all of them, but certainly Calimera is (Καλιμέρα), and Corigliano d'Otranto is derived from the Greek. Corio is from the Greek Horio, meaning town. Corigliano is a diminutive form meaning "small town." Similarly, Martano is derived from the Greek word "ἁμαρτήσιος," or one who has sinned, while Castrignano dei Greci means, simply, the small castle (καστέλλο) of the Greeks.

In the towns themselves are many monuments, tombstones, and other signs of early Greek settlers. The natives speak a Greek tongue that consists mainly of single words and short sentences. Demetrios Lambekes, the Athenian journalist who toured this region not long ago, says that those who speak it do not write the language while those who write it do not speak it. Moreover, to speak with them one must also know some Italian, for Italian words inevitably crop into the conversation.

Travelling through the towns is like touring the Greek countryside. With a common dialect, similar customs of Greek origin, the same church, the residents of the nine towns are somewhat apart from their Italian neighbors. Moreover, they engage in that typically Greek rivalry among towns.

Calimera, with some 6,000 residents, has two Greek churches: Virginia di Leuca (Παναγία τῆς Λεύκας) and Virginia di Constantinopoli. Here the student of languages is apt to receive

his first surprise on hearing Greek. For example, he might hear this little verse:

Oria mu fan's tin addin imera  
Pleon oria simberi pi para mai  
Oria tin ciuriaci, ce tin deftera  
Ce jia ti tridi pleon oria pai.

In Greek the song might be rendered thus:

Όρνια μου έβανησ την άλλην ήμερα  
Πλέον όρνια σήμερα κι από τον Μάη  
Όρνια την Κυριακή και την Δευτέρα  
Και για την Τρίτη πλέον όρνια παλι.

About one mile and a half west of Calimera is the town of Martignano. With population of about 1,500, it is the most unspoiled of the group, situated on a plateau about 85 meters above sea level and is supposed to have been settled some time in the fourteenth century.

Sternata, about two miles northwest of Martignano, founded by the Greek family Sigala, still has streets lettered "Odos Platea," "Odos Apanou," "Prota Filia," and with its church of Agios Georgios, has every aspect of a Greek town of 2,500 souls.

Here in these nine towns, all situated on a plain several hundred feet above sea-level, are to be found the last of the Greeks in that westernmost part of Italy. In Lecce, a city of about 45,000 inhabitants, there are still landmarks showing where the early settlers built houses or dug graves. The names are still borne by descendants of the early settlers who came from Cyprus—Kokotos, Theotokis, and others—from Peloponnesus and the islands of the Ionian Pelagus. The church, built in the Byzantine manner, is called "St. Nicholas of the Greeks" and contains an ikon of St. Spyridon by Demetrios Bogdanos, dated December 4, 1775. The people in the town square, especially those who come on festival days to the market, wear Greek dress, speak Greek and even look like Greeks. Their music is the melancholy chant, reminiscent of the religious hymns of the Byzantine era.

A list of the cities having either Greek origins or Greek populations<sup>1</sup> does not always reveal names that can be traced to Greek names. Yet, as the Belgian scholar, J. de Grouart, shows, very Italian-sounding cities are derived from the Greek. For example, Riace is from the Greek *ραϊα*, Gerace is derived from *Άγια Κερραχη*, Monasterachi from *Μοναστηράκι*, and Dafina from *Δαφνίζι*.

#### Greeks in Sicily

The Greek tradition in Sicily extends back to ancient times. It was weakened, however, when the Saracens invaded the land, for not only did they usurp the Byzantine rulers then in power but paved the way for the entrance of the Latins when they themselves fell. The Latins who reconquered the country, that is the Normans, found that the Greek bishops had been deposed by the Saracens. It was easy, therefore, to place Latin bishops in their posts without much opposition. Gradually, by means of various methods of suppression, the Greek church was forced into the Latin mold until today only several hundred thousand (it is estimated there are 200,000 Greeks in Italy) remain of the many millions.

The methods by means of which this is accomplished are as follows. Italo-Greeks are subject to the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishops who are appointed by Rome. The Greeks have sought exemption from this ruling in vain. Being a minority, they have not been strong enough to enforce their demands. However, the popes allow them a titular archbishop for the ordination of priests. At present this *episcopus ordinans* for the Greeks resides in the south, either at Naples or Palermo.

No priest can pass from one church to the other without the express consent of the pope. This is almost impossible in the

case of a Latin who may wish to join the Greek church to avoid the law of celibacy imposed by Rome. Moreover, a Greek wife may pass from the Greek to the Latin Rite but not a Latin husband to the Greek. Children of mixed marriages belong to the Latin Rite.

The Greek churches were once independent of Rome, deriving their authority from Constantinople and the Patriarchate. Late in the 17th century, however, they came under the domination of Rome and the popes. This has had some advantages in that it permitted them to live in peace with their neighbors, without religious strife and bloodshed. On the other hand, it is obvious that, being the weaker minority, they are gradually being forced to extinction.

The Italo-Greeks of Sicily are centered around Palermo, the former Greek city of *Panormus*. Here they number about 40,000 and are<sup>2</sup> found in a radius of about 25 miles around the city. Largest of the communities are Piana di Graeci (Plain of the Greeks), with about 12,000 population, some 16 miles outside Palermo, and Mezzojuso, close to 24 miles along the winding roads of the plain. Too small to be put on most maps are the towns of Palazzo Adriano, Contessa Entellina, and Santa Gestina Gela.

Palermo is the center of this religious group which, while Greek, does not display its singular Greek characteristics as strongly as do the nine Greek towns of *Graecia Salentina*.

The Albanians are by far more numerous here, although many do not distinguish themselves from the Greeks and, in the last analysis, all consider themselves Sicilians.

The Albanian population is to be found chiefly in Calabria and Basilicata. Towns include Castroregio, Farneto, S. Paolo, S. Constantino, Plataci, Civita Percile, Frassineto, S. Basilio, Fermo, Lungro, Acquafredda, Marri, S. Benedetto d'Ullano, S. Sofia di Epiro, Macchia, S. Demetrio Corone, S. Cosmo, S. Giorgio Albanese, Voccariso Albanese. The population, as given by Catholic sources,<sup>3</sup> is something over 40,000, with some 50 priests. Five other districts in the same region are completely Latinized.

Albanian speech is as common here as is Greek in the Greek towns but, as Papas Giro is fond of explaining—and as the Italo-Albanese themselves proclaim proudly—"the Albanians are really Greek. They speak a dialect but they are Greek and should be a part of Greece. Italy and Austria, for imperial reasons, have sent people to Albania to tell the people there they are not Greeks but this is not true and is only an excuse for them to take Albania for themselves."

#### Political Views

The Italo-Greco-Albanese (they are lumped together in this manner) have become assimilated in the country where they were born. With the exception of the nine Greek towns near Otranto and some of the more backward towns in other regions, they attend the Italian schools and all speak Italian or Sicilian.

Mussolini and the Fascist party appealed to these poor, peasant people who had been oppressed for centuries by the remnants of medieval feudalism. Fascism offered relief from an accumulation of old social ills of long centuries' standing.

In the religious sphere they have become reconciled to the fact of being under the popes. Oppression here has not been unbearable and has confined itself to subtle propaganda which, while professing to honor the Greek Rites and wishing to see them live on, actually works toward the total elimination of the Greek element within the church.

Nevertheless, for the time being the Italo-Greeks will continue in their ways, allowing their priests to marry, and keeping all the forms of worship that characterize the Eastern Church and distinguish it from Rome.

Their loyalty to their Greek and Albanian ancestry does not surpass their loyalty to their native land. In this respect they are like many Americans who, coming to these shores from

<sup>1</sup>The following cities have Greek populations that are in the minority and do not, as in the nine towns mentioned above, have a predominantly Greek population: Salerno, Cassi, Vietri, Calabritto, San Severo, Cervati, Bonvent, Bari, Brindisi, Gallipoli, Taranto, Castrovinci, San Severo, Reggio, Melito, Amantea, Rossano, Villa S. Giovanni, Gerace, Squillace, Monteleone, Mileto, Stilo, Lercara, Brindisi, Piscina, Tropea, Cirò, Noci, Sta. Severina, Cosentino.

<sup>2</sup>This is the figure given by Papas Pinnelo. The Catholic Encyclopedia, giving 1913 figures, states the Greeks number 20,25,000, with some 45 priests. The Catholic Encyclopedia.

many lands, adopt this nation and its principles and fight for them, even against their own country if need be.

Some Greek Italians, however, are not beyond dreaming that perhaps they might some day be reunited with their compatriots across the Adriatic. Practical considerations, however, cut such dreams short.

"We are too few," they will tell you, "The Latins are too many."

Even an independent republic would not help, since the process of Latinization has gone on so steadily that those towns and cities that are completely or even predominantly Greek or Albanian are fast disappearing.

Affection for Greece, for that holiest of holy cities, Constantinople, is not dead, however. In New York's lower East Side, in the shadow of the "L" trains, just off the Bowery, a movement is starting. So far it is almost a one-man movement. It consists of the Rev. Papàs Ciro Pinnola and a few friends who helped him translate his thoughts into English.

It is Papàs Ciro's ambition to see Constantinople freed of the Turkish rule, to see the Dodecanese Islands, the Dardanelles, Cyprus and Asia Minor restored to Greece, to see Albania united with Greece into one nation. And to this end Papàs Ciro appeals to President Roosevelt and to all Italo-Greco-Albanese and Greeks to form committees and act to help make Greece a great nation after this war.

In the meantime, the little church on Stanton Street, where every Sunday gather the faithful Italo-Greco-Albanese, retains the distinction of housing the spirit of bygone ages, preserved through centuries of Moslem persecutions, and through more centuries of Latin infiltration in Sicily, to be finally transplanted to the sidewalks of New York.

Truly a very remarkable history for such a tiny little church.

## War Bonds

(Continued from page 8)

bonds too much out of our extra money—buying what we thought we needed, and then investing in bonds with what was left. We can no longer spend money in a good many ways that used to consume it; we can't buy new cars or even tires, or refrigerators, or radio sets, or a lot of other things that we used to regard as necessities of life. But there is still 20 billion dollars more of money available to buy things with than there is of goods for us to buy, and too many people are spending that surplus on luxury goods, or pleasure.

Now, I am not against pleasure as such; but it too ought to be rationed in times like these, controlled by a sense of propriety as well as by the urgent need for investment in the preferred stock of the United States, Incorporated. Luxury buying uses up money that your Government needs for the things that are the most vital necessities of all of us—ships, planes, tanks and guns. But it is not merely luxury buying that we are going to have to curtail; it is the purchase of everything not absolutely essential. Which is only a reflection of the simple fact that to produce what our armed forces are going to need before the war is won will take most of the productive effort of this country, that there will be little to spare, in the way of material or of labor power, for civilian needs.

The only way we can get enough for the Army and Navy is to reduce those civilian needs to the absolute minimum, to real needs and not mere wants. It will not be, for most of us, any dreadful hardship; as a Nation, we shall still be better off than any other nation; for our real needs, as distinguished from our wants, can still be met.



These Basilian monks were photographed on the grounds of their home, the "Monastero Grottaferrata," situated near Rome. This is the last of the many Basilian monasteries that once covered most of Southern Italy during the Middle Ages and in the years of the Byzantine ascendancy. Today there are two Greek churches in Rome: S. Atanasio, belonging to the Greek College, and S. Maria, belonging to the Basilian monks of the congregation of Choueir.

## LEIGH WHITE

(Leigh White, noted foreign correspondent, who covered the war in Greece for the Columbia Broadcasting System and was wounded while on duty, is now back on the air. The editors are pleased to present this brief autobiographical resume.)

"The war in Spain gave me my start as a foreign correspondent, though I'd been travelling and writing since I was nineteen. I'm now 27. I enlisted as an ambulance driver for the Loyalists, and drove an ambulance in and around Madrid until September, 1937, when I received an honorable discharge from the American Hospital Service. I went to Barcelona and covered the Battle of the Elbro for four London papers.



"I left Barcelona in the fall of 1938 and went to Paris, where I got a job on the local edition of the New York Herald Tribune. Meanwhile I had acquired a Spanish wife.

"Mariacruz and I returned to the United States just before the Second World War started, but it was not long before we were back in Europe—this time in the Balkans. For more than a year I covered occupations, assassinations, revolutions and programs for the Overseas News Agency and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Expelled from Rumania, and unable to work any longer in either Bulgaria or Hungary, because of German censorship, I moved to Belgrade and then to Athens. When General Simovitch sprang his Anti-Nazi coup d'etat in Yugoslavia I returned to Belgrade, leaving Mariacruz behind in Athens.

"Ten days later I left the Yugoslav capital in blazing ruins and travelled to General Staff headquarters in the Serbian mountains. Within three days it became evident that the gallant but disorganized Yugoslav army was finished. With other correspondents, I made my way to the Adriatic coast in the midst of the rebellion of the Croatian Nazis, and proceeded to Catinje. The day the Yugoslav government fled to Greece, we made up our minds to do the same thing.

"Trading an automobile for a sardine boat, we managed to

slip through the Italian fleet off the coast of Albania, and reached the island of Corfu without mishap. While Robert St. John, then with the Associated Press, and Russell Hill, of the Herald Tribune, went on to the mainland by Greek schooner, Terence Atherton, of the London Daily Mail, and I, along with a Yugoslav seaman, continued on in our open boat. We were attacked by an Italian seaplane; our boat was sunk; we were picked up by a Greek mine sweeper; and we were attacked by a squadron of Stukas before we reached Patras three days later. Mike, our Yugoslav friend, was killed and Atherton was slightly wounded.

"In Patras we ran into St. John and Hill, and the four of us caught a military train bound for Athens. Somewhere between Patras and Corinth we were attacked by a Heinkel bomber. This time I was wounded, badly. St. John was also wounded, but he and the others were able to escape to Egypt with the evacuated British forces. I had to stay behind in a town called Argos. German bombers destroyed the local hospital before I could be operated on, and I was removed from the wreckage, along with two wounded English soldiers, and taken to a private clinic on the outskirts of the town. There was next to no surgical equipment and the Greek doctor who took care of me gave me up for dead; but somehow I managed to keep alive until the Germans, ten days later, could be prevailed upon to send me to Athens in an ambulance. Mariacruz was there waiting for me when I arrived. She had refused to escape to Egypt with most of the other Athens correspondents, in the intuitive belief that I would somehow turn up in Athens, not in Cairo.

"That's about all there is to my story, so far. I am now working on a book about the war in Greece and Yugoslavia. It is tentatively called "Death Watch," and will be published by Scribner's in the spring.

"I have been back on the air since October 1, appearing as Washington correspondent on "World News Today," Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and I am also doing a daily (Monday through Friday) news show of my own at 5:30 P. M. It's called "On the News Front Tonight with Leigh White," which is broadcast in Washington over WJSV. I also speak from Washington every Thursday on the 6:45 P. M. program "The World Today" and on "News of the World" Sundays at 9 A. M. Both these latter programs are CBS network sustaining."—LEIGH WHITE.

### Trinity of Gods

By Kostas Palamas

Emerson, Poe, Whitman; trinity of gods,  
O thou the third, lyre's rushing Niagara,  
And thou the second, tremor's ecstatic eyes,  
Thou the first, the gilding candle to wisdom  
And the sweetness of the ether,  
Gleaming tripsychic glare of the Sunworld.  
In my soul thou art also a Hellas,  
For in my soul that struggles amid  
Blessings and curses and condemnations  
Blissfully at time and again chastised,  
Your World's triphonic goddess Urania;  
Blessing and purifying, lifted me  
Into the peaceful Lucritian Temples where  
All is lived by the breath of all: Harmony.

(Translated from the Greek by THEODORE GIANAKOULIS)



## EDITORIALS

### DECEMBER 7—THE DAY OF INFAMY

This year December 7th was a significant date—the anniversary of the black day when the war lords of Japan cast the die for international treachery and the United States was precipitated from neutrality into war.

This day that marked a year of war must surely have brought to every man and woman a realization that this is a war that touches us all, personally and intimately. No longer is war fought solely by the soldier and sailor, and sacrifice demanded only of those whose men may go and may die. This war, if it is to be won, must be fought by the nation . . . by 130 million people . . . abroad and at home. The factory, the mine, the farm, take on equal importance with the battlefield. Sacrifice, going far beyond such surface sacrifices as rationing of sugar and gasoline and tires, is called for by *all*.

As we remember Pearl Harbor we must remember it as a symbol of the character and ruthless determination of our enemies. We must put behind us the luxuries and easy ways on which our enemies counted and strip our lives to bare, fighting essentials.

We must develop the understanding and the spirit which will make us willing and eager to make the necessary sacrifices individually, voluntarily, without selfish hesitation, without waiting until we are sure that our neighbors will be forced by law to make equal sacrifices.

It was part of the observance of this anniversary of Pearl Harbor that our citizens should take stock—both of the material achievements and shortcomings of our war effort during the past year and of our spiritual attitude toward the essential values of both national and international life. We must face the question as to whether modern war in the air has not put an end to our mental as well as our physical isolation.

Again, observing the similar fate of nations which acquiesced to the Nazi philosophy and might and those which were conquered by it, this is a time for every American man and woman to determine that this nation *must not* be conquered. That any sacrifice is preferable to the horrible fate of Poland, Norway, France and other nations. That those sacrifices must not be made grudgingly and slowly . . . if an attempt to save some of the trimmings of our way of life is not to risk losing that way of life itself!

"WORK . . . FIGHT . . . SACRIFICE!" Those three words answer for every single soul in the land the question, "What can we do to help?" Some must fight the actual battles on land, on sea and in the air. Some must work to supply what is needed to carry on the fight. All must sacrifice many things dear and pleasant, to assure a future of freedom to ourselves and those who follow after.

### FRATERNAL PUBLICITY

It is one of the treasured traditions of the Order that an Ahepan makes no boast of his good deeds; on the contrary, he prefers to conceal them from public knowledge. As applied to individual conduct, and as related to individual beneficiaries, this attitude is altogether commendable. It is one of the finest of Ahepan attributes.

But there are many benevolent activities of the Order, and of its subordinate Lodges, which not only deserve to become generally known but whose influence for good is increased proportionately to the publicity accorded them. Such publicity is not only suggestive to those who may emulate the good example, but it also attracts favorable attention to the Order and arouses a desire among acceptable non-members to have a fraternal association with those engaged upon such humanitarian endeavors.

One of the important reasons for the establishment of *THE AHEPAN* was that a suitable medium might be provided for giving appropriate publicity to the Order's fraternal activities and accomplishments. That it has admirably served that purpose is a well recognized fact.

However, in order that it may increase its usefulness in this field, it must have a more effective cooperation on the part of the subordinate Lodges. They must realize that information of their newsworthy endeavors must come from them voluntarily. It is obvious that *THE AHEPAN* cannot itself maintain a field corps of reporters for this service; but that it must be rendered by the respective Lodges.

The officers and members of the subordinate Lodges should recognize the propriety of seeking publicity for their benevolent and social services in their several communities. And they should have a true conception of the fraternal value of such publicity. They should endeavor to secure this locally through their daily papers. They can insure it throughout the Order by seeing that timely reports are sent to *THE AHEPAN*.

The methods suggested are altogether appropriate. The end sought is altogether desirable.

ALWAYS in times when darkness has hung over the earth, there have been those here and there who have lighted candles to pierce the gloom.



TO ALL AHEPANS—in every community—where they are helping to light candles in a world too dark at the moment to see clearly, the Supreme Lodge sends its greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

George C. Vournas, *Supreme President.*

Charles Davis Kotsilibas  
*Supreme Vice-President*

Stephen S. Scopas  
*Supreme Secretary*

John F. Davis  
*Supreme Treasurer*

Leo J. Lamberson  
*Supreme Counsellor*

Constantine J. Critzas  
*Supreme Governor*

Vasilios A. Vasiliou  
*Supreme Governor*

Dr. C. B. Johannides  
*Executive Secretary*

## Remember Greece

# The Good Fight

(Concluded from September-October Issue)

The spectacular successes were all achieved before the end of 1940, and at the beginning of the new year the Greek advance was slow. Early in January Klisura was taken—a strategic point between Koritza and Argyrokastró, approached by difficult defiles; the attack had long been held up by the ferocity of the climate. After that there were weeks without dramatic news from Greece. The focus of the war had moved for the time to the other side of the Mediterranean, where the British followed their advance across Cyrenaica by the campaign in Eritrea, Somaliland, and Abyssinia. The Greeks watched with satisfaction the successes of their ally in Africa, as they had applauded the achievements of the British Navy in the Mediterranean since the outbreak of the Greco-Italian war, and as they had welcomed the help of the R.A.F. on their own front. There were pleasing stories of the good relations, so rare with military allies, between the Greeks and the British. On the first day of the war all English people in Athens were hailed, and a newspaper correspondent, walking abstractedly down the road, found himself clapped on the back by a band of streeturchins. British soldiers, when they arrived, were chaired by the crowds. The fall of Koritza, Argyrokastró, Chimara brought renewed enthusiasm; again embarrassed British soldiers, with Greek flags pressed into their hands, were carried shoulder high in Athens.

On the Albanian front Greek troops watched the air battles above them. "We vowed a candle for his safety, and we crossed ourselves," said a Greek who had seen a contest between a Hurricane pilot and two Italian planes. After a successful dog-fight the British pilot made a forced landing; the Greeks rushed to help him, to give him their food, their coats even. Some time later the Englishman flew over the lines again, and dropped a net with sweets, cigarettes, and cognac "inscribed in bad Greek. 'To my brothers, the Greek soldiers, with a thousand thanks'."

In Albania the land war was stubbornly carried on; a few prisoners here, a hill captured there; on the Italian side General Soddu, the Commander-in-Chief, was replaced by Cavallero. After an interval the Italian air raids began again, and again there were bombs on Prevesa, Corinth, Volo, Larissa, and P'akleion (Candia) in Crete. Early in February the Zog line, built before the Italian occupation of Albania but much fortified by Italy, was penetrated. In torrential rain fighting continued. Before then Greece had suffered loss by the death of her Prime Minister.

Metaxas, whose authoritarian convictions and methods had before the war earned him the hatred of liberal opinion, was in this crisis sincerely regretted. He had throughout the time of tension before the Italian assault remained calm and firm; and in the three months since the outbreak of war during which he had led his country not only as Prime Minister, but as controller of the general direction of operations, he had come to stand for the success as well as the strength of Greek resistance. Opposition, which before the invasion had existed beneath the smooth surface of dictatorship, had been changed into collaboration. The Venizelist officers of the Army and the Navy who had been retired after the revolt of March, 1935, were back in the service of their country, and unity between the armies, so long

desired, was achieved in the face of danger. There was no question of the willingness of the *cole* to fight; no other course but resistance would have been tolerated by the Greeks, and the Prime Minister in contemptuously rejecting the Italian ultimatum had done no more than speak for every man.

For Metaxas himself the end came, perhaps, generously. The reputation of Greece had never in modern times stood higher, and he died without seeing the disasters which were ahead. He left the work of war to be carried on by Alexander Korizis, his first Minister of Public Welfare. There was no hesitation among the Greeks; they would, said an Athens newspaper, "individually and collectively rather die than come under the yoke of Mussolini and his gang."

In Athens life went on in the heavy rhythm of war. The big hotels were pressed into service; one for General Headquarters, another for the use of British officers; outside Athens, in the pleasant, wealthy suburb of Kifissia, the hotels, normally so lively on summer nights with diners and dancers, were turned into hospitals. The restaurants and cafes closed early. How could people linger in restaurants or sit late at the safe tables on the pavements when there were no lights to sit by? For the black-out was not done by halves. A Greek visiting England in the spring of 1941 insisted that the London black-out was gay by comparison; in Athens, he said, the buses showed scarcely a pin-point of light, and on a cloudy night you could not find your own front door. For the rest the city was strangely unaltered. In the poor quarters of Piraeus there was damage by air raids, but not in Athens, where, though there were many alerts, no bombs had been dropped. Food supplies, luckily, were fairly good. Bread and vegetables were plentiful. There was a shortage of sugar, fish was scarce, meat could be bought on one day a week only, but on that day it was not rationed. Since the export of goods was next to impossible, home-grown oranges and lemons were in surfeit. People awaited with some concern the approach of summer, when to live indoors at night with shuttered windows is insufferable. Hardships and inconveniences there were, of course, for the Athenians, though trifling by comparison with the sufferings of the peasants of the north. A people naturally hasty, individualistic, inclined to complaint and rebellion, by common consent held their peace. Anything was better than surrender to the Italians.

It was in this spirit that Greece faced the spring of 1941. In so small a country there was no place for non-participants; the whole nation was in the battle, the young men fighting, the old men tilling the soil, the women nursing. They were not ignorant of the dangers before them, and the Italian defeats could not obscure the enormous threat now taking shape on their northern frontier.

Towards the end of February, the German troops in Rumania having been reinforced, the occupation of Bulgaria was clearly imminent; the war of nerves against Greece and Yugoslavia was entering on its last phase. The Greeks did not falter. We know now that on February 3, the date of the British entry into Benghazi, a Note from the Greek Government was received by the British Government. It was, as Eden said later, "no cry for help. The Greeks have never cried to us for help." It stated merely that they were resolved to resist German aggression. "It told us that Greece had united her fate with ours and would

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fight until final victory. It asked us to consider what help we could give and the conditions in which we could give it." In short, as it afterwards appeared, the Greeks would welcome help from this country, but with or without it they meant to fight. With this certainty Eden and Dill set out on their mission to the Balkans and the Middle East. They reached Athens, after visiting Cairo and Ankara, on March 2. A day earlier German troops began their march into Bulgaria.

The Greeks, even the humble and the simple among them, understood the nature of the resolve they were taking. Greece, they said, was deciding her fate for centuries to come; by her attitude at this moment a menace she was "earning for herself the right tomorrow to be more than little Greece." On March 3 an Athens newspaper printed an open letter by its editor, Vlachos, to Hitler, publicly stating for the first time that there would be no yielding to German threats.

"Small or great, the free army of Greeks will stand in Thrace as it stood in Epirus. It will fight. It will die there, too. In Thrace it will await the return of that runner from Berlin who came five years ago and received the light of Olympia, and has changed it into a bonfire, to bring death and destruction to a country small in size but now made great, and which after teaching the world how to live, must now teach the world how to die."

But before the final infamy of the German invasion, Greece must sustain one more assault by Italy. On the Sunday after the publication of the Vlachos letter a violet attack was launched in Albania. It raged for a week; eight Italian divisions were said to have taken part, although the central front over which the main battle was fought was no more than twenty miles wide. The attack was laboriously prepared, and Cabinet Ministers and newspaper correspondents attended. It was known that Mussolini himself was at the front. Perhaps the Italians had an idea of scoring a loud victory before Germany should take a hand in Greece. The attack in any case was a disastrous failure. The Italian losses were estimated at 25,000 out of a total of 120,000. By the end of the week the Greeks had driven the enemy back, often beyond the positions from which he had started.

It was time for Germany to intervene. On March 25, Greek Independence Day, Yugoslavia was betrayed by its Government into joining the Three-Power Pact. Two days later that Government was overthrown and succeeded by one resolved to resist the Axis. The heroic, calamitous story needs little retelling. There was no hope of averting the German blow; there was only the duty of awaiting it with resolution. "The best omen," an Athens newspaper quoted, "is to defend your country." The Greeks were still determined to fight to the last. In Thrace and Macedonia, where the course of invasion might be expected to lie, the peasants were leaving their villages, while in the Athens cafes Greeks fraternized and sang with the British and Imperial soldiers who had by now begun to arrive in Greece; on the streets satirical songs about Mussolini and Ciano were sold. The Italians, hereditary enemies, were still hated far more than the Germans.

On April 6, 1941, Germany struck at Yugoslavia and Greece; the troops were crossing the frontier before the Note informing the Greek Government of the action intended was handed to Korizis. The Greeks fought desperately in the Struma valley and the frontier forts of Thrace; they fought when they were surrounded and out-flanked, they fought long after hope was gone. It was in vain; the Yugoslav forces, with no time to take up their proper positions of defence, were forced to withdraw, leaving the left flank of the Greek army in Macedonia exposed. The German divisions were thus able to come down the Vardar valley and occupy Salonika, cutting off the Greek troops in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace from the rest of the country; they were able to come down through Monastir Gap to Florina, so successfully guarded during the autumn campaign, and to threaten the Greek forces in Albania. The Greeks were com-

elled to retreat from hard-won Korizta, and the Imperial forces, holding a line north of the River Vistrizta, the ancient Haliakmon, from Mount Olympus to the Pindus range, first withdrew south of the river, and then fell back on positions south of Thessaly, on the right being the historic pass of Thermopylae, scene of the Spartans' stand against the Persians over 2,400 years before.

With new airfields, with overwhelming odds in planes against them, bombed day after day and hour after hour, the Allied forces clearly could not hold out indefinitely; the changed situation in Egypt made the sending of reinforcements impossible; and in grief and despair Korizis committed suicide. Four days later came the news that the main body of the Greek army in Epirus, their long lines of communication cut by the German advance, without supplies of food or ammunition, had capitulated. They had fought heroically and triumphantly for six months against superior numbers and equipment; now, unable without mechanical transport to withdraw fast enough, they were surrounded, cut off from their allies, their retreat lost. The good fight was nearly over. The King and his Government, with the new Prime Minister, Tsouderos, moved to Crete; the British and Imperial forces, fighting a magnificent rear-guard action, an action which will not be forgotten in Greece or in the world, prepared to withdraw. To the many honourable actions of the Greek leaders must be added one more; from them came the suggestion that the joint cause would be best served by the evacuation of Greece.

On April 27 German troops entered Athens. By then the withdrawal of Imperial troops was under way. From the harbour of Nauplion in the Argolid, from Kalamata far in the south, from Megara on the Saronic Gulf, from the beaches of Rafina and Rafti in Attica, from Monemvasia, once a Papal stronghold, from the island of Kythera then men embarked. The Greeks, who had given them flowers when they came, still gave them flowers now that they were leaving. There were no reproaches, only an insistence that victory would yet be won. Holding to the last to their contempt for the Italians, the Greeks insisted that Mussolini's army was still, when surrender in Epirus could no longer be avoided, being held in Albania. It was not to the Italians that Greek soil was lost.

## Buy War Bonds

1917/1942

Hundreds of thousands of other American soldiers are saying in their own way what was written by Edward Markham, editor of the St. Peter (Minn.) Herald, the night before he enlisted in the United States Army in 1917. What he printed then is worth reprinting again and again:

"I'm a mother's son. I am the pride of a family and part of a home. I love my life, as you love yours. I am a youth in years and experience in life, yet I am a gambler, betting the highest stakes that a man can wager—my life. If I win, you win; if I lose, I have lost all. The loss is mine, not yours; and there is a grieved mother, a saddened family and a broken home to which I can never return.

"I only ask for the Godspeed and support of my Nation in return for laying upon the altar of my country my all. For bravery and blood will you furnish bullets and bread? Will you pawn your shekels if I pawn myself? Will you hazard your wealth while I risk my life? I am the flower of a nation's manhood, the glory of a noble race. I am the American soldier. I am the Boy in the Trenches."

—BUY U. S. WAR BONDS—

—Submitted by BROTHER C. G. PARIS, Baltimore, Md.

# BOND DRIVE PICKING UP SPEED

We will win this war. The American Hellenes are determined on that. And they have shown their determination by answering Ahepa's call to join in a gigantic American Hellenic War Bond Drive.

Today all over America hundreds of thousands of American Hellenes are doing one important duty for our country. They are buying bonds for themselves. They are selling bonds to others. It is the *one* thing they all *can* and *want* to do to help win this war.

Ahepa chapters throughout the country have responded splendidly to the call from Headquarters. Committees have been formed and programs laid out. Many committees have shown exceptional initiative and ingenuity. Some of the early reports reaching Headquarters show excellent results.

**Chicago.**—Governor Nick Giovan is massing the full strength of the powerful 13th District in a truly all-out effort for the Ahepa's War Bond Drive. Spearhead of the drive is the new Ahepa Radio Program which is on the air over Station WHFC every Monday night from 7:00 to 7:30 P.M. A. T. Tsoumas is in charge of the Radio Program.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Launching its War Bond Drive with a glittering banquet, the Buffalo Chapter got off to an auspicious start. On that one night, \$81,000 worth of War Bonds were sold. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Edward B. Hitchcock, of the Foreign Origins Division of the War Savings Staff, and Supreme President Voumas.

**Shreveport, La.**—One day after the War Bond Drive was officially opened in Washington, Brother Harry Patterson, President of Chapter No. 3, reported the sale of \$40,000 worth of War Bonds.

**Lowell, Mass.**—With Cedric Foster, the famous radio commentator and Philhellene, and the Greek Consul of Boston, Mr. Alex Liatis, as the main speakers, the Lowell chapter started off its campaign with an open meeting on November 29th.

**Tucson, Ariz.**—The Tucson *Star* reports that the \$60,000 mark was passed on November 25 in the American Hellenic War Bond Drive for a \$150,000 quota.

**Washington, D. C.**—On December 7—Pearl Harbor Day—the business establishments in the District of Columbia owned by American Hellenes turned over all their receipts of the day to the American Hellenic War Bond Drive Committee of Washington. Headed by Brother Peter L. Dumis, past president of Chapter No. 31, the committee in co-

## They're Real Americans

Only those who have hungered can appreciate the true value of food. Only those who have known oppression and dictatorship can appreciate the true meaning of liberty and freedom.

It is an old story that our foreign-born citizens often have a deeper regard for American institutions and democratic government than do our native-born who have never known what it is to suffer under autocratic rule. And the real horror of what is happening in Europe under Nazi rule is realized best by those of our citizens who have close relatives living precariously in the shadow of the swastika.

So perhaps there is nothing unusual in the fact that Gary Americans who still have close ties with the Old World have been in the forefront in buying war bonds, in contributing to war relief funds, in aiding varied victory programs and, yes, in fighting in their country's service.

But we still get a thrill when a group steps forward, as did an American Greek group the other night, and goes the limit—and beyond the limit—in contributing to victory for the united nations. The group, including just 23 men, subscribed to \$44,000 in war bonds and then accepted the task of selling a total of \$250,000 in bonds to Gary's American Greeks by Washington's birthday. Nationally the goal is \$50,000,000.

We have no doubt but that the goal will be reached. We salute Gary's American Greek community, and the similar groups of citizens of foreign extraction, who have done so much to give the Steel City a high standing on the war bond purchase rolls.

GARY POST-TRIBUNE,  
GARY, INDIANA.

operation with the local War Savings Staff officials, prepared letters, special posters and publicity for the celebration of Pearl Harbor Day in a manner both fitting and purposeful.

**Detroit, Mich.**—One third of the War Bond Drive quota of the Detroit Chapter was raised in one night at a Victory Ball when more than 2,000 persons attending the ball purchased \$200,000 in War Bonds. Brother James A. Jamieson, executive chairman of the Detroit Committee, called a meeting of all the American Hellenic leaders in Detroit in order to widen participation in the campaign. The Detroit Committee believes that Detroit will be the first city to meet its quota.

**Las Vegas, Nev.**—Upon receiving instructions from National Headquarters, the Boulder Dam Chapter No. 314, immediately organized its committee with Brother James Adrias as Chairman, and Brothers Michael N. Paps as Treasurer, John Stathis as Secretary, and Ted Konduris as Publicity Director. First action of the committee was to place a large advertisement in the Las Vegas *Evening Journal Review* which read in part:

"GIVE THE AXE TO THE AXIS  
BUY WAR BONDS

You can Purchase Bonds at the Following Places

White Spot Cafe Sam's Cafe  
Busy Bee Cafe Trail Cafe  
State Cafe Charleston Grocery  
Monte Carlo Auto Court

You can see any of the above parties at any time—day or night.

Enjoy a Complimentary Dinner While Purchasing Your Bond."

**Cambridge, Mass.**—A huge rally in the auditorium of the Greek Church of Cambridge was held by the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter No. 33 on November 29th. A varied program of entertainment, speakers, and refreshments was presented. The Sons of Pericles, Maids of Athens and members of other American Greek organizations participated.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Brother Sam S. Nakos, Chairman of the local American Hellenic War Bond Drive Committee, flashes a report that from November 5th through November 20th, \$53,000 worth of War Bonds were sold.

It is of vital importance for Headquarters to know how the drive is progressing. Therefore, the committees should report their weekly sales to Ahepa Headquarters regularly. And when they remit money to the Federal Reserve Bank for Bonds that have been sold, they should not forget to report to the Headquarters the amount of money remitted each time, as well as the total amount in Bonds (maturity value) which each remittance represents.



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# Literature and the Arts



**Greek Popular Religion.** By Martin N. Nilsson. Lectures on the history of religion, American Council of Learned Societies. Published by Columbia University Press. 166 pages. \$2.50.

The scholar's thoroughness, the poet's vision, the truth seeker's fearlessness, the producer's realism go into the making of the slender volume of Martin P. Nilsson's *Greek Popular Religion*.

The gap of a whole millenium B. C. is bridged with the knowledge of the expert guide, leading the reader through the Hellenic countryside, through the shrines and mountain tops, where the gods made their abode, through pensive meadows, trotted by swift Centaurs and bloated Seilenoi and the aegipedal Pan luring the nymphs and oreiads to dance and occasionally to indulge in meretricious venery.

The apt parallelism of the Greek *Agioi* (saints) with the ancient gods and spirits of Agios Helias, who has numerous chapels on the mountain tops in Greece and Asia Minor, to Zeus Ombrios, god of rain, Agios Nicolaus to Poseidon, Agios Georgios to Ares, the *panspermia* or *pancarpia* (Offering fruits of all kinds) to Psychosavvaton or Collyva of the Greek Orthodox Church, will be a pleasant and somewhat stocking revelation to the Greek reader. "The cult of the heroes took on a Christian guise and survived in much the same forms, except that the martyrs and the saints succeeded the heroes."

In this "Rural Customs and Festivities" the author prepares the ground for the matchless chapter, "The Religion of Eleusis," where Demeter grieved and crying for her daughter Persephone, raped and stolen by Plouton, is likened to Panagia, the Mater Dolorosa of the Greek and Roman Catholic Church. The reader will enjoy the procession starting from Athens to Eleusis with the *dadauchos* (torchbearer) and *laechos*, the official herald of the mysterious *Iacche!* *Iacche*, the mystae and those to be initiated following in solemn silence, interrupted from time to time by the singing of the Homeric Hymn to Demeter: "Happy is he who has seen this. Who has not taken part in the initiation will not have the same lot after death in the gloomy darkness."

The following excerpt is worth reproducing. "Pindar says: Happy is he who, having seen this goes beneath the earth; he knows the end of life and he knows its god-sent beginning." The author commenting on this goes on saying: "We do not know if Pindar was initiated, but supposing that his words were referring to Eleusinian beliefs we will try to interpret them. What is the beginning of life? If we remember that the Mysteries were the festival of the autumn sowing, the ascent of the Corn Maid (Persephone), we are reminded of the words in the Gospel of St. John 12: 24 "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone; But if it die it bringeth forth much fruit."

These parallels between the Hellenic and Christian myths show how much the Christian writers have been influenced by the Hellenic genius and furthermore they prove that an alien religion can never obliterate the native prime symbol, that is the spontaneous response of a certain culture to the mystery of life.

Christianity has always been an imported religion from East to West. The seemingly strong roots it took on the European

continent are fast being withered. It is simply a pseudo-morphosis, a false shaping. The Hellenism of Alexander the Great that spread over the Orient and Asia, the Babylonian Religion adopted by the Jews during their exile, Islamism spread over Persia and other similar historical precedents prove that an alien religion transplanted on an alien ground will take only temporary roots. It may serve as a makeshift for centuries, as the second religiousness of Spengler, but to be wholeheartedly accepted and digested is next to impossible, because after all it is a foreign product.

An educated Greek visiting the Parthenon feels a compelling kinship, an awe and reverence, which is more than a simple veneration for antiquity. He actually feels nearer to Pallas Athene than to Mary the Theotokos, who is a stranger to him, hailing from far off Asia—and the customs and festivities, if enacted, would move him more than the Christian ritual.

We like the philosophical aphorisms of the author such as: "The fate of religion is determined by the masses. The Religion of the Nymphs has outlived the fall of the great gods. The power of the Eleusinian mysteries was a result of the absence of dogmas and its close connection with the deepest longings of the human soul."

The author considers the struggle for life, namely, utilitarianism, as the incentive for religious aspirations. He says: "What interests the primitive man is not Nature in itself but Nature so far as it interferes with human life and forms a necessary and obvious basis for it. In the foreground are the Needs of man and so on."

At this point we part company with the author. We are rather inclined to the theory that the protoculture, that is the cryptic religious formulations of the primitive soul, are the result of a plant-like *spontaneous* procedure, the work of the primitive instincts and chiefly awe and the terrifying feeling of *loneliness*. Out of the clash with the wonders of the starry heavens, sunrises and sunsets, lightnings and earthquakes, out of all these jump the prime symbols shaped according to spiritual physiognomy of each culture. So, the Greek band carves the primitive Doric column, the Egyptian the pyramid, the Chinaman the Yin-pi, that is the Spirit-Wall, and so on. Around these prime symbols, which, I repeat, are not utilitarian but the spontaneous metaphysical expression of the lonely Eg, as an offering for expiation, yes, around these the soul weaves its Religion and Philosophy and Arts, even its Mathematics. The Prime Symbol is the avatar, the groove within which the future evolution is destined to be moulded.

The beautiful lays, tales and myths not only of Greece but of each one of the eight supercultures is the product of this childish ecstasy, expressed through a triple D, Dread, Desire and Death. Religion, metaphysics and not utilitarianism are the main motivations behind the mental throes of the protoculture. This period constitutes the springtime of a culture in contradiction to the late period, the autumn, which is characterized by Skepsis, Analysis, Dissection and Socraticism.

The Greek culture started to decline as soon as Socrates and the sophists asked the first "WHY?" When they started to tear to its component parts the dreamy structure which the phantasy of carefree, childish and gullible had created. With the fourth century, yes, as early as that, the Hellenic culture had stopped to be original, her writers and dramatists started

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to be Aristophanean, motivated by the same spirit of adverse criticism and irony.

I took the liberty to conclude this short review with these remarks, which I hope rather will add than detract from the interesting thesis of the *Greek Popular Religion*. This beautiful volume packed with its meaty and thought-provoking sentences should be in the home of every Greek, who cherishes his heritage.

DR. P. NICHOLAS,  
New York City

**The Great Offensive.** By Max Werner. Published by The Viking Press; New York. 346 pages. \$3.00.

Max Werner, a newcomer, so to speak, in the great and open field of military analysts, is entitled to the Blue Ribbon both for thoroughness and accurate appraisal of the contending armies abroad. He has written three books so far: the first entitled *Military Strength of the Powers*; the second, *The Battle for the World*; and now, the third, *The Great Offensive*.

This reviewer is particularly indebted to Max Werner because, on the strength of information and analyses contained in his books, he cashed in on bets of various sums made with less informed curbstone strategists.

Max Werner was the sole exception among military writers for accurate appraisal of the staying powers of the Soviet armies. In *The Great Offensive* he analyzes the battles on the eastern front, subdividing them into the following chapters: "The Origin of the War," "The Battle of the Frontier," "The Battle of Smolensk," "The Ukrainian Campaign," "The Struggle for Leningrad," "The Battle for Moscow," "The Winter Campaign," "The Summer Campaign, 1942," "Who Is Stronger?" "Two War Plans," "Tactical Lessons."

He also discusses with equal force and validity the two war plans; viz., the German and the Russian; and reviews and analyzes the tactical lessons of the war. In his final chapters, in part four of his book, he discusses the strategy of the war of coalition and points the way to the road to victory.

It is a book which must be read by every person thirsty for information on this titanic struggle.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,  
Washington, D. C.

**I Write from Washington.** By Marquis Childs. Published by Harper and Brothers; New York, N. Y. 319 pages. \$3.00.

Marquis Childs, the author of this book, is the Washington correspondent for that great crusader in American journalism, *The St. Louis Post Dispatch*. A journalist of distinction and of decided liberal views, he sets on paper most convincingly his impressions on the Washington scene and takes the reader behind the scenes of our political machinery. Even long residents of Washington will find in this book the answer to things and the "whys" unknown to them up to now. Mr. Childs is more than a political analyst. He is a political psychoanalyst. A survey of the chapters of the book will indicate both its scope and its interesting contents: "Washington Is a State of Mind," "The Hopeluls," "The Prophets," "Power," "The Servants," "The Game of Congress," "Campaign," "Abroad at Home," "The National Schizophrenia," "Study in Frustration," "The Education of Wendell Wilkie," "Politics and Prices," "The Military Take Over," "The Battle of the Civilians," "The War of Production," and "Who Owns the Future?"

Persons interested in Government—and everyone is or should be—will find this most absorbing book not only pleasant reading, but a most informative one. It is unreservedly recommended.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,  
Washington, D. C.

## RECORD REVIEW

**GLAZOUNOV: Overture on Greek Themes Op. 3, No. 1; played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos. Columbia set X or MX-228, two discs, price \$2.50.**

The later career of Glazounov had none of the glamor or success of his youth. His first symphony and this overture are products of his youth. They earned for him immediate recognition by the musical world. From the beginning it was apparent that Glazounov was not a member of the nationalist school of Russia; he was more interested in form and from an early age he was dominated by the Brahmsian musical formulas. Comparing him with his contemporaries—such men as Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, etc.—one finds Glazounov more dignified and restrained. Unquestionably, this is true in his symphonies, which are no longer featured in the concert halls as they were formerly, but one can hardly accuse the composer of being restrained in this buoyant and vivacious overture. The tunes of Greek origin are well selected for variety and—one suspects—malleability. And, although the old criticism, that the composer is often over-elaborate and guilty of redundancy (the overture is somewhat protracted) is still valid here, it can be said, nevertheless, that the composition is deserving of performance in the concert hall, particularly when it is as brilliantly played as here. It is a great deal more listenable than a lot of similar works which are featured today.

It is understandable why Mitropoulos would wish to revive this composition. Being of Greek origin himself, he undoubtedly has affection for its melodic content. Certainly his enthusiastic and vibrant performance gives this impression. The recording is sonorously rich and tonally realistic; quite the opposite of the type of sound attained in the recording of the Chopin concerto.—P. H. R., *The American Music Lover*.

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## The MORRISON HOTEL

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Managing Director

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## THE READERS' TRIBUNE

DEAR SIR:

The other day while I was visiting a publishing office, by accident I found a magazine called "Athene" published in Chicago. It was my very first introduction to this monthly periodical, and its publisher certainly deserves credit for such splendid contribution to the Greek community. This attempt to stimulate to those of our Nationality the desire for things of a higher, richer and a more progressive nature cannot help but succeed, since progress is a rule of life.

One of the articles that I read in this magazine was "Terror in Greece." Personally I always try to reason myself out of any emotions proceeding from, or tending to cause hate, revenge or anything that disturbs one's clear thinking and reasoning capacity. At this time, however, I found it rather difficult, since this article pertained to the present condition of our Motherland, under the subjugation of the German, Italian and Bulgarian dictatorships. The way it presented what our people there are going through was so stirring that it was quite a while before I was able to control my feelings, and I am sure every one that has read it felt likewise.

The trials and tribulations, the suffering, hunger and privation, the agony and death of our loved ones under the ruthless enemies would provoke anyone with human feelings and concern, so that he would instantly want to do everything in his power to free them from such a misfortune. He would utterly forget all personal interests and ambitions, and leave nothing undone until their liberation was assured.

Is there a sacrifice so great as the one displayed by those who give up everything for the liberty, comfort and happiness of their loved ones, their Country or the ultimate good for all mankind? What have we sacrificed? I mean really sacrificed. What have we done or are we now doing to equal the sufferings of those under the yoke, or the risk of our soldiers fighting for our security and freedom? Have we given up any self-centered tendencies for personal comfort and ease, or are we continuing in a vain and luxurious way of living with its pleasurable habits, to the full satisfaction of the material senses, unmindful of our brother's needs? And then, are we humbly grateful of the good we ourselves are fortunate to have, and are we willing to share it with our fellow men?

One may say, but what can we do?—

what can I do? We cannot help, although we are willing. It is true, at present we can not help Greece directly or in the way we would like to, but we CAN help, and that is by preparing for what we will be called upon to do in the near future. We can help, first, by knowing constantly that right is might and that good shall win and that because the United Nations are standing for Principle, they will not fail. Then contribute with everything possible to every worthy cause, generously meeting every right demand made upon us, never fearing that we shall be deprived of anything, well knowing America's abundance can never diminish.

The Greeks of this Country need a closer cooperation and a more active and harmonious unity, such as the Ahepa symbolizes. They need to be extremely thoughtful and considerate of each other, and all others, striving to do everything possible to forward and improve not only their own condition, but that of their neighbor as well, by being helpful towards all, especially to those who as yet have not had the opportunity to fulfill their achievements, or those whom the world has ignored, neglected or condemned.

This is the meaning of what real love is. It is being kind, continuously kind in actions and deeds, and not simply in emotional words and theories. The need for such active cooperation and unity is more imperative now than ever before. It concerns the well being of our Motherland, our adopted Country and the human race as a whole. It is time all of our Nationality should do away with all friction and division. They should cease criticizing, condemning or finding faults with any one; do away with all ill feelings and misunderstandings; with one mind, one desire, one goal,—to be of service and untiring in their efforts to help. After all it is the good that we do that shall live.

The spiritual forces underlying America's progress are those of action, unity, cooperation and sacrifice, with equal

Men pass away, but people abide. See that ye hold fast the heritage we leave you. Yea, and teach your children its value, that never in the coming centuries their hearts may fail them or their hands grow weak. Hitherto we have been too much afraid. Henceforth we will fear only God.  
—Francis Drake to Queen Elizabeth.

opportunities and advantages to all, free from any racial or personal prejudices. A person as well as a Nation, continuing to be governed by such principles, shall always be secure, while deviation from these ideals, sooner or later, will place such a person or Nation into an experience far from being desirable.

It is persons of such principles and ideals that must take part in the future Government of Greece, after she has attained her freedom. Selfish ambitions, self-will and self-gain, arrogance, self-glorification and pride should be things of the past. The welfare and comfort of each individual must be the only concern of those upon whom the responsibility of Government shall be placed.

Another thing to take in consideration is our younger generation, since they are the future citizens of the world. The Greek youth of today longs and seeks to express itself in ways different to those expressed by their parents. Instead of having their talents and natural inclinations curbed and suppressed as in the past, they should be encouraged toward developing such talents and assisted by those in a position to help them.

We know, Greece of old, besides its democratic ideals, lives today more because of its philosophical and artistic contribution to the world than anything else. Every civilized nation in the past as well as the present imitates the arts of Greece. Philosophy, Drama, Poetry, Dance, Sculpture, Architecture, etc.; why not continue or better, resume and encourage such aspirations? In spite of this slow development towards such avenues, the Greek youth of late has shown significant signs of progress, initiative and self-development. Everywhere you see them succeeding in every field. They have the conviction of their ability, equally competing, and successfully proving their worthiness.

We must therefore make every opportunity for them to express themselves constructively, directing them until they can take their place in world affairs.

The Ahepa has been an example of unity and cooperation. With the world struggling today to free itself from aggression and destructive forces, let us continue under its banner, abiding in its principles joyfully and freely serving humanity, until we shall again breathe the air of peace, prosperity and "good will" towards all men.

DEMETRIUS ALEXIS

# OUR DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Constantine T. Gulas, Birmingham, Ala.; member of Manchester Lions Club, Greek War Relief Association, Chairman, \$50,000 War Bond Drive of Abbea Chapter No. 44; born in Sevdkoy, suburb of Smyrna, Asia Minor; educated in Smyrna's Greek-French College Aromi, and at University of Athens Law School, graduating as Doctor of Laws, 1923; came to America as a refugee in 1923, after the catastrophe of Smyrna.

P. L. George, Des Moines, Iowa, Traveling Tax Auditor for Iowa, appointed by Governor George Wilson; District Governor, District No. 14; educated Iowa State Teachers College; a former sports promoter, District Governor George took Jack Dempsey on a North American tour as a referee; later managed many nationally known fighters, among them Johnny Paycock and Lee Savold.



P. L. George

Peter N. Chambers, Washington, D. C., Attorney; District Governor, District No. 3; has served as Vice President and President of Capital Chapter, No. 236, Order of Abbea, and as President of Sons of Pericles in 1934; educated University of Maryland, A.B., 1935; Georgetown University Law School, LL.B., 1938, LL.M., 1939; engaged in private practice of law with Walter M. Bastian, Col. Frederick A. Fenning and A. K. Shippe; member Omicron Delta Kappa, honorary fraternity; Delta Theta Phi, legal fraternity; Bar Association of the District of Columbia.



Peter N. Chambers

Basil A. Joannides, member St. George's Greek Church, So-

Constantine T. Gulas, Birmingham, Ala.; transferred membership to Chapter No. 3, which he served as Secretary for two years; and as President; served as District Secretary before election as District Governor.



Constantine T. Gulas

Nicholas Jamieson, Buffalo, New York, elected District Governor, District No. 6, 1942; joined Abbea in 1928, and served as Secretary, 1935, Vice President, 1928, and President, 1939, 1940, of William McKinley Chapter; elected District Treasurer, Empire District, 1940, Lieutenant Governor, 1941; educated in Greece and America; graduated from University of Buffalo, 1932; received Master's degree in Economics, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1934.



Nicholas Jamieson

Basil A. Joannides, Proprietor of advertising agency; District Governor, District No. 9; First Vice President, American Hellenic Equitable Protective Association; member St. George's Greek Church, So-



Basil A. Joannides

John A. Manolis, Tampa, Fla.; member, Florida Chapter, and District Governor, District No. 2; joined Abbea in June, 1923, elected Chapter at the first meeting; served seven years as Secretary, seven years as President; elected District Treasurer, 1936; Governor, 1941, reelected, 1942.



John A. Manolis

Perry E. Gioumpakes, Anderson, Indiana; District Governor of District No. 12; served as Lieutenant Governor in 1941, District Secretary, 1938-39, and as District Advisor, Sons of Pericles, in 1940; joined Abbea in 1936 and has served as secretary, vice-president and president of Anderson Chapter; son of the Very Reverend Eleuthios Gioumpakes, of Fargahanoi, Messenia, Greece, whose congregation is in Peoria, Ill.; known as the youngest Greek businessman in Anderson, District Governor Gioumpakes is 26 years old.



Perry E. Gioumpakes

James Demos, Casper, Wyo.; serving second term as District Governor, Rocky Mountain District, 17 and 19; has served the Casper Chapter in all capacities, District Governor Demos has two sons in the armed forces, whose pictures appear elsewhere in this issue.



James Demos

## THE RANK AND FILE



John Alevizakes

John Alevizakes, Billings, Montana, restaurateur; charter member of the Order of Ahepa, and District Governor of District No. 13; member of Loyal Order of Moose; served two years as Deputy Sheriff of Billings; member of the American Legion, having enlisted in the United States Army, March, 1913, and serving for the duration of World War I, came to U. S. from Hatze, Messinia, Greece, in 1907; wife and two sons now residing in Athens, Greece.



William G. Andreas

William G. Andreas, Meriden, Connecticut, associated with Meriden Journal Press; District Governor, District No. 7; joined Ahepa in 1926, when Archimedes Chapter No. 126 was organized, and

has served the Chapter in every office; chairman of District Convention in 1939, and served as Marshal and Lieutenant Governor, before election as Governor; born in Platanos, Kalavryton, 1895, coming to America in 1909; member A. F. of A. M., and Royal Arch Masons.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Impressive literary, musical and patriotic exercises marked the second anniversary of the invasion of valiant little Greece by Mussolini's Fascist hordes, staged here Friday evening under the auspices of twenty-one Greek-American societies of San Francisco and vicinity, in the Veterans' Auditorium of the San Francisco War Memorial. Several hundred people, mostly from the local Hellenic-American community, took part in the program, presided over by Theodore C. Andronicos, past supreme vice-president of the Order of Ahepa, and state secretary of the California Greek-American Institute.

Dr. Monroe Deutsch, vice-president and provost of the University of California, was the principal speaker of the evening. He was followed by Dr. Ernest Biggs, presi-

dent of the Anatolia College in Salonika, Greece, and Consul-General Elias Picheon.

Miss Eugenia Faaltis, talented young California virtuoso, played a series of violin classics, and Miss I. Korakatis, of concert repute, sang an enjoyable group of vocal arias.

"God Bless America" fittingly closed the evening's program.



Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas speaking in behalf of the Order of Ahepa at the public ceremonies in honor of the 56th Anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty held on the 28th of October, 1942. On this occasion he publicly inaugurated in the City of New York our \$50,000,000.00 War Bonds Drive.

### District No. 10 Buys Camp Property

DETROIT, MICH.—District Governor Thomas Phillips reports as follows:

The most important of all is our Ahepa business. The War Bond drive is at its progress. Last Saturday night, the Alpha Chapter gave its annual Allied Victory Ball and met with great success. We sold \$155,000 worth of bonds on the floor within a half-hour and the subscriptions keep coming in.

Tonight we are going to have a meeting with the officers of the local organizations for a Pan Hellenic drive in Detroit. I am going out of the state this coming week for arrangements on the different chapters for the bond drive and I hope it continues to be as successful as it started, and hope it will surpass its goal.

I have just come from Mr. Eishy's office, of the U. S. Treasury Department, with whom I had quite a talk in regard to our drive. I should inform you of some of our activities of the 10th District. The Order of Ahepa purchased a state camp property

on Fish Lake, outside of Flint, Michigan, about 40 miles from Detroit. It is a wonder-spot for its purpose. The property consists of from 12 to 15 acres of most wonderful wooded land. The newly elected state governor, Harry F. Kelly, gave us a big support in helping us purchase this property.



Ensign Evangelos Alevizatos, son of Brother and Mrs. Chris Alevizatos, of Baltimore, Maryland. The young officer, who is just 20, graduated from Baltimore City College and from Washington and Lee University with honors. He is currently stationed at the Princeton University Naval Training School for Officers. Ensign Alevizatos' father, Brother Chris Alevizatos, is a charter member of Worthing Chapter, No. 30, and his mother is a charter member of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of Penelope.



Sergeant James Demos, Jr., and Marine Max D. Demos, sons of District Governor James Demos of District No. 17 and 19. James is now stationed in India, and has been there since February, 1942. He is a member of the Order of Ahepa. Max, who is a Private First Class, is also an Ahepan, and is stationed somewhere in the Pacific. He has been in foreign service since last February.

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Private First Class Guy P. Kominos, son of Brother Peter K. Kominos, of Endicott, New York, is pictured before the beautiful replica of the Parthenon at Nashville, Tennessee. The picture seems symbolic of the modern American youth of Greek heritage now fighting to restore peace and beauty to the world. Private Kominos has been awarded his diploma from the Wharton School of Business and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he would have graduated in June, having left to join the armed forces. He was a member of the Sons of Pericles for eight years, and graduated into Ahepa last year, when he became twenty-one. Private Kominos is stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.



Lieutenant Thomas L. Marianos, son of Brother and Mrs. Thomas P. Marianos, of Anderson, Indiana, is now stationed at Camp Edwards, Mass. He is a graduate of Indiana University and of the Anti-Aircraft Officers' School at Camp Davis, N. C. The Marianos family has provided a generous number to the armed forces; Gus and Nick, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marianos of Dayton, Ohio, the former having been lost at Bataan; Charles Marianos of Anderson and James, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Marianos of Indianapolis.

## In the Army

Pictured below is Third Officer Beatrice Athanas, the first American girl of Greek descent to be commissioned in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. With her is Lieut. Nick Pappas, instructor in flying at Kelly Field, Texas. Both were visiting in their home town of San Angelo, recently, where they were photographed together at nearby Goodfellow Field. Miss Athanas' rank is equivalent to that of a second lieutenant. She will be stationed in the Quartermaster Corps of the WAAC School recently opened at Daytona Beach, Florida.



## Maids of Athens

By LORD BYRON

*Maid of Athens, ere we part,  
Give, O, give me back my heart!  
Or, since that has left my breast  
Keep it now, and take the rest!  
Hear my vow before I go,  
Ζωή μου σὲ ζήταω.*

*By those tresses unconfined,  
Wood'd by each Aegean wind;  
By those lids whose jetty fringe  
Kiss thy soft cheek, blooming tinge  
By those wild eyes like the sea;  
Ζωή μου σὲ ζήταω.*

*By that lip I long to taste;  
By that zone—encircled waist;  
By all the tokens flowers that tell  
Whose words can never speak so well;  
By love's alternate joy and woe,  
Ζωή μου σὲ ζήταω.*

*Maids of Athens! I am gone,  
Think of me, sweet, when alone,  
Though I fly to Istanbul,  
Athens holds my heart and soul.  
Can I cease to love thee? No!  
Ζωή μου σὲ ζήταω.*



Ensign Spero Constantine, son of Brother Theodore J. Constantine, Winthrop Chapter No. 250, Order of Ahepa, New London, Conn., and Mrs. Constantine, was awarded his wings and his commission as an Ensign in the United States Navy, in September. Ensign Constantine attended Brown University at Providence, R. I., where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He left the university in his junior year to enlist in the Navy as a Naval air cadet, receiving his preliminary flight training at Squantum, Mass., and Quonset Pt., R. I. From there he went to Pensacola for basic training and to Miami, Florida, for advanced training. At last report Ensign Constantine was stationed at Jacksonville.



## MISS ALICE H. LENDRIHAS

Hockensack, N. J.—Miss Lendrihas, charming and talented daughter of Brother and Mrs. Constantine Lendrihas, graduated recently from the Hockensack High School, having attained membership in the Honor Society with 103.3 points when only 50 are required. She received the highest ratings given by the school, both in her subjects and in personality traits. The Ahepa extends congratulations on her splendid achievements.

# OUR DISTRICT LODGES

## MOTHER LODGE DISTRICT NO. 1

*Comprising the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina*

District Governor: Constantine T. Gulas  
Lieut. Governor: Gregory Kolivas  
Dist. Secretary: J. E. Poulos  
Dist. Treasurer: George Moore  
District Marshal: Pete Lezos

## CITRUS DISTRICT NO. 2

*Comprising the State of Florida*

District Governor: John A. Manikis  
Lieut. Governor: C. G. Marcos  
Dist. Secretary: John Philon  
Dist. Treasurer: Manuel Johnson  
District Marshal: Gus Ross

## CAPITOL DISTRICT NO. 3

*Comprising the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and part of West Virginia*

District Governor: Peter N. Chumbris  
Lieut. Governor: Thomas Zrakas  
Dist. Secretary: A. G. Grekos  
Dist. Treasurer: Nick J. Roussos  
District Marshal: Gus Sunas

## POWER DISTRICT NO. 4

*Comprising the State of Pennsylvania, and part of West Virginia*

District Governor: Dr. Thomas P. Birris  
Lieut. Governor: Peter Carres  
Dist. Secretary: Peter Hombis  
Dist. Treasurer: C. P. Thomas  
District Marshal: Dr. Aris Carpusis

## GARDEN STATE DISTRICT NO. 5

*Comprising the State of New Jersey*

District Governor: Peter A. Adams  
Lieut. Governor: Nicholas Saros  
Dist. Secretary: Harry G. Apostolakis  
Dist. Treasurer: Constantine Delekas  
District Marshal: Steve Kargakos

## EMPIRE STATE DISTRICT NO. 6

*Comprising the State of New York*

District Governor: Nicholas Jamieson  
Lieut. Governor: George L. Bourne  
Dist. Secretary: George Dimas  
Dist. Treasurer: Spiros Lavadas  
District Marshal: George H. Miller

## YANKEE DISTRICT NO. 7

*Comprising the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and part of Massachusetts*

District Governor: William Andreas  
Lieut. Governor: James C. Parakilas  
Dist. Secretary: Alexander N. Vlanitis  
Dist. Treasurer: T. S. Josephson  
District Marshal: John Maniatis

## BAY STATE DISTRICT NO. 8

*Comprising the State of Massachusetts (except the Springfield and Pittsfield chapters)*

District Governor: Basil S. Milonas  
Lieut. Governor: Dr. Themistocles N. Zervas

Dist. Secretary: Fred A. Kyros  
Dist. Treasurer: James Athanasoulas  
District Marshal: Christ Colocousis

## NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT NO. 9

*Comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont*

District Governor: Basil A. Joannides  
Lieut. Governor: Roy J. Varotsis  
Dist. Secretary: Chris Tassie  
Dist. Treasurer: Victor Costa  
District Marshal: John Scentsas

## AUTOMOTIVE DISTRICT NO. 10

*Comprising the State of Michigan*

District Governor: Thomas Phillips  
Lieut. Governor: James Talas  
Dist. Secretary: Nicholas Merrick  
Dist. Treasurer: William Vlassis  
District Marshal: John Kotos

## BUCKEYE DISTRICT NO. 11

*Comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and part of West Virginia*

District Governor: John Peters  
Lieut. Governor: Constantine Gatsos  
Dist. Secretary: Chris Pollitz  
Dist. Treasurer: Tom Kaidemenos  
District Marshal: George Michalos

## HOOSIER DISTRICT NO. 12

*Comprising the State of Indiana*

District Governor: Perry E. Gioumpakes  
Lieut. Governor: Peter A. Michaels  
Dist. Secretary: James Brahos  
Dist. Treasurer: George Rorres  
District Marshal: George Anton

## BLUE RIBBON DISTRICT NO. 13

*Comprising the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and the eastern part of Missouri*

District Governor: Nick C. Giovan  
Lieut. Governor: Christ Anton  
Dist. Secretary: Stanley P. Calfas  
Dist. Treasurer: Peter Tampoorlos  
District Marshal: Ted P. Xanos  
Athletic Director: Peter Georgacopoulos

## GRAINFIELDS DISTRICT NO. 14

*Comprising the States of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota*

District Governor: P. L. George  
Lieut. Governor: George Stephano  
Dist. Secretary: Tom Siamis  
Dist. Treasurer: George Xanthis  
District Marshal: Gus E. Lewis

## OIL CENTER DISTRICT NO. 15

*Comprising the States of Nebraska, Kansas, and Western Missouri, and Oklahoma*

District Governor: Paul Fotopoulos  
Lieut. Governor: Emil J. Stevens  
Dist. Secretary: Bill Peterson  
Dist. Treasurer: Thos. G. Kapsemalis  
Dist. Marshal: Steve Abarliotis  
Athletic Director: James G. Poullos

## DELTA DISTRICT NO. 16

*Comprising the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas*

District Governor: Nick G. Peet  
Lieut. Governor: Anthony Condos  
Dist. Secretary: J. K. Theo  
Dist. Treasurer: Gus Colias  
District Marshal: Louis Stathakos

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT NO. 17-19

*Comprising the States of Colorado, New Mexico, part of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and part of Nevada*

District Governor: James Demos  
Lieut. Governor: George Karras  
Dist. Secretary: P. C. Dakis  
Dist. Treasurer: Gus Davis  
District Marshal: Sam Konnugris

## COWBOY DISTRICT NO. 18

*Comprising the State of Montana and part of Wyoming*

District Governor: John Alexizakes  
Lieut. Governor: Ben Anatole  
Dist. Sec.-Treas.: Gust Marinos  
District Marshal: Roy Giannoulos

## EL CAMINO REAL DISTRICT NO. 20

*Comprising the States of California (southern part), Arizona, and part of Nevada*

District Governor: Gregory Panopoulos  
Lieut. Governor: Dean Sales  
Dist. Secretary: E. D. Brotsos  
Dist. Treasurer: George Paios  
District Marshal: Steve Powell

## GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT NO. 21

*Comprising the States of California (northern part), and part of Nevada*

District Governor: George Christo  
Lieut. Governor: Theo. B. Dallas  
Dist. Secretary: Stephen Beraldalis  
Dist. Treasurer: James F. Pappas  
District Marshal: James K. Markos

## FIRWOOD DISTRICT NO. 22

*Comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, and the Province of British Columbia*

District Governor: Angelo J. Manousos  
Lieut. Governor: James J. Marandas  
Dist. Secretary: Jerry Capos  
Dist. Treasurer: Gus Gumas  
District Marshal: Nick Rillakis

## BEAVER DISTRICT NO. 23

No District Lodge Officers. District inactive. Montreal, Mount Royal C. J. 7 only active chapter.

## ROYAL CANADIAN DISTRICT NO. 24

*Comprising the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada*

District Governor: George Spillios  
Lieut. Governor: Nick Poulos  
Dist. Secretary-Treas.: George Plasteras  
District Marshal: Thomas Kortes

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# AUXILIARIES



**OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.**— Brother Gregory Kosmos, President of the Oakland Chapter, has submitted to Headquarters an excellent report of his chapter's activities of the past and plans for the ensuing year. This chapter enjoys a large and active membership and is constantly increasing its ranks with new members.

The Oakland Sons besides their participation in civilian defense activities and war industry are well represented in the armed forces of our country in the far-flung battlefronts. Last month a party and dance was given in honor of the Sons home on furlough. The affair was an outstanding one. Members of the Oakland Chapter now in the service of their country are: Former President, Tom Tripodes, a government supervisor in the Canal Zone; last year's President, George Hercules Stratos, who enlisted in the merchant marine Convoy Branch; former Vice President and Athletic Director, Nick Pagonis, now on active duty as an Ensign in the U. S. Navy; Louis Nicholas, who is seeing service in the Merchant Marine.

A dance was sponsored recently for the purpose of buying a banner on which will be inscribed the names of the Sons serving in the Armed Forces. The Oakland Sons Chapter has also contacted the Directors of their Church and other local organizations in an effort to establish a U. S. O. center for the boys of their community who are serving their country.

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—One of the best letters of the year was received from Brother Louis Kourelakos, President of the Homer Chapter No. 220, reporting on the condition of his chapter as his term of office was about to expire. We hope more officers would do the same.

During the year the Homer Chapter engaged in many social and educational activities. It participated in the VICTORY BALL, sponsored by the Home and other Chapters of New York City, on March 1, 1942.

The harmonious and excellent relationship of the Sons, Maids, and Ahepa was exhibited at their splendid combined installation of officers. The Homer Chapter

"The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out."—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

also assisted in the installation of officers of the Argonaut and Exzones Chapters.

"Although we have been organized only a year and a half ago we are thinking seriously of the future," says Brother Kourelakos. His Chapter has begun a paper with the purpose of presenting it to the Sons City Council for approval as a city-wide publication covering all New York City Chapters.

An unforgettable occasion of the year was the presentation to the Ahepa Chapter of a War Bond on 'Fathers' Day' by the Homer Chapter of the Sons of Pericles.

The Homer Chapter is represented in the Armed Forces by Brother Alex C. Johnson, stationed at Keesler Field, Miss., and helps "Keep 'Em Flying."

In his letter Brother Kourelakos expressed thanks and appreciation for the fine cooperation received from the other officers and members, especially from Vice President Peter Kontzamanis, Treasurer Ted Veru, and Secretary George Geoges; also from the members of the Advisory Board, particularly Senior Brother Gus Nicholas. Without their help things would not have turned out as well as they did, concludes Brother Kourelakos.

The Homer Chapter has initiated eight new members during the year, raising their total membership to 21 active members. Their Chapter treasury has also been substantially increased.

## Sons and Maids Under Ahepa Supreme Lodge

At the last Ahepa National Convention, at Atlanta, Georgia, the following legislation was enacted pertaining to the Maids of Athens and the Sons of Pericles:

1. The Atlanta Convention abolished the National Governing Board of the Sons of Pericles and the Supreme Council of the Maids of Athens and placed both of these Junior Auxiliaries under the direction and supervision of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa.

2. The Convention also consolidated the office of Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles and the Executive Secretary of the Maids of Athens, with the Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles being placed in charge of the work for both Junior Auxiliaries.



Corporal Steve N. Jordan, member of the Shreveport Sons of Pericles, is the son of Brother Nick Jordan, Secretary of Ahepa Chapter No. 8, and Mrs. Jordan. Immediately upon enlisting in July, Corporal Jordan was sent to Camp Polk, Louisiana, where he received his preliminary training. From there he went to Kansas City, for a three months' course in radio engineering in the Signal Corps. He is now stationed at Camp Murphy, Florida, for further training. Corporal Jordan served as Secretary of the Sons Chapter in Shreveport for two years, and as Governor of District 16.

## From a Soldier

The Sons now in the service maintain a keen interest in the Fraternity and its activities. The letters received at Headquarters contain many inquiries about the well-being of the Ahepa, Sons of Pericles, and Auxiliaries. We publish herewith a letter received from PFC Nicholas J. Anderson, member of the Sons of Pericles and Ahepa Chapters of Baltimore, Maryland:

Headquarters Company  
1st Infantry Division  
APO No. 1, New York, N. Y.  
September 19, 1942

Mr. Arthur Lalos  
Executive Secretary  
Order of Sons of Pericles  
810 Investment Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Lalos,

Please excuse the formality of this letter. I'm so used to formal letters. How well I remember the days I was back home, typing letters to Governors and Presidents of the organization. Really, this is just a test, to see if I can still write a business letter. So far, I'm not doing bad. What do you think?

THE AHEPAN

Now then, the real reason for this letter is to get the ball rolling on the July-August issue of the AHEPAN. I'm anxiously awaiting for it. Although I'm thousands of miles from the Sons and the Ahepa, the AHEPAN will keep me posted on the fraternity's progress. Don't forget me.

Well, I am in merry old England. Already, I've become accustomed to drinking tea—at four o'clock, mind you. When we return home, I wouldn't be a bit surprised that four o'clock would become tea time in America too.

Last week I went to London. There is a great metropolis. Anything you want can be found there. It is a city of laughter and gaiety. French girls and burlesque shows, business and labor, soldiers and more soldiers and more soldiers. You wouldn't believe me if I were to tell you—in my estimation, there are just as many soldiers in London at any time as there are civilians. Big ones and little ones, fat ones and thin ones. And very surprising to see many women in uniform and so many women working. Women working on busses and subways, bars and restaurants, in the mills and industries. Everywhere.

Fortunate for me, I found a Greek restaurant, where I relaxed and ate a meal that is typically Greek. Ah but it was good—a great change, after being away from home so long. It just made me long for the day that I return home and taste more of my mother's cooking. I suppose 90 per cent of the soldiers are looking forward to that day. But first of all, we have a job to perform. And believe me, we are going to make a thorough cleansing of the Axis regime. So help me.

There isn't much more I can write. Duty calls me. Please don't forget to send me the AHEPAN. Until I hear from you, I remain,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

NICK.

We were recently told that Brother Anderson participated in the African invasion.

President in September and Private in November. That's how events worked out for Brother George Zourdos, President of the Phidias Chapter No. 13 of Detroit, Mich. Shortly after his election, George was called for active duty in our armed forces, and is now stationed at Camp Tyson, Tennessee, learning all about Barrage-Balloons. To George these balloons look like "sick cows in the sky," but they are vital to defense, he concludes.

"Food is fine at Camp," writes Brother Zourdos, "but I sure miss the food at home—KAPPAMA, ARNI, ELLIES, KRASI, and HASAPICO HORO. Also miss the church choir, the Psallis Chanting, and the Monday meetings at the Ahepa Temple."

George's younger brother Constantine is also in the service. He's now at a Naval Training Station at Illinois. The Phidias

Chapter is further represented in the armed forces by Brothers Bob Drakos and Nick Collins.

In his brief term as President of his Chapter, Brother Zourdos worked diligently together with his fellow officers for a vigorous program for the ensuing year. Phidias' able Secretary, Brother Archie Chambos, reports that their Hallow'een Dance was a big success. Their War Bond program is now in operation and the Detroit Chapter will do its part in the Ahepa \$50,000,000 War Bond Drive now in effect.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Brother Angelo Karas, Secretary of the Sons of Pericles of this city, writes that his chapter is now conducting a membership drive to offset the membership losses brought about by the war situation.

The newly elected officers of this chapter are: John Gallins, President; Jordan Gallos, Vice President; Angelo Karas, Secretary; Gus Gallins, Treasurer; Jimmy Gallins, Master of Ceremonies, and Charles Pappas, High Priest.

The chapter is represented in the armed forces by: Gus Gallins, Jordan Gallos, Nick Hondros—all three are in Radio Signal Corps—and Jimmy Pappas—Navy.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—We are happy to report that the Altis Chapter No. 90 has reorganized and is now one of the very active chapters, with eighteen members in good standing. Strato Kalogerakos is President of the Jamaica Chapter. Other Chapter officers are: Solon Chris, Vice President; Andrew Trifon, Secretary; Christ Goufopoulos, Treasurer; Harry Conostas, Assistant Secretary; John Asimakidis, Master of Ceremonies; Emanuel Margaritis, High Guardian; Aristotle Otis, High Priest; Gus Maziatis, Inner Guard. The members of the Advisory Board are Senior Brothers George Hadjidis, Chairman; Nicholas Nicholas, and Nicholas Delianis.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—We are happy to welcome into the ranks of active chapters the Elm City Chapter No. 15 of New Haven, Connecticut. Brother Peter Anastasion, Secretary, informs us that the New Haven Sons have resumed their regular meetings and chapter activities, and a membership drive is now in progress. The newly elected officers are: Louis Loukides, President; Teddy Genetopoulos, Vice President; Peter Anastasion, Secretary; Jim Daniels, Treasurer.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Hub Chapter No. 27 of Boston, which had been temporarily inactive, has now resumed its activities. This news was reported to us by Brother Angelo Collatos, Acting Secretary. The Hub Chapter is one of the largest in the country and has a fine record of splendid achievements.

## Sons of Pericles War Record

"Any unfinished business?" calls the Presiding Officer. "Yes," says Uncle Sam. So the seasoned Sons turn over the gavel to their younger Brothers to carry on with the new business and they go forth to finish some old business started by Hitler, Mussol, and Hirohito.

Many of our District and Chapter Officers are now in the Service. The same is true with most of the older members, and the number increases from day to day. The Sons are making splendid records in the Service and every Chapter is proud to be represented in the fighting forces of our country. Headquarters decided to make a complete War Record of all the Sons in the Service. For this purpose it has requested that every Chapter cooperate in this effort by sending to National Headquarters the names of any Sons or former Sons whom they know to be in the armed forces. This is a tribute we wish to pay to those who are making the supreme sacrifice for us. Every Chapter is kindly requested to fill out the special form they received for this particular purpose.

Some Chapters have responded promptly to this request and the following is a list of some of the Sons now in the Service of their country:

Past National Officers: Christ J. Petrow, past Supreme President, Ensign, U. S. N. R., Amphibious Forces, Galveston, Texas.

Nicholas L. Strike, Past Supreme President, Lt. (jg), U. S. N. R., Supply Corps, Seattle, Washington.

George L. Leber, Past Executive Secretary, Ensign, U. S. N. R.

Stanley Georgeo, Past National Governor, United States Army Air Corps.

District Governors: Johnny Poulos, Governor District No. 16, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Theo Constant, District Governor District No. 1, U. S. Army Air Forces.

James Boosalis, Governor District No. 14, Army.

Peter Kastanos, Governor District No. 8, Army.

Vic. H. Lowell, Mass.—Alek Capsalis, U. S. Army.

Anastasios C. Chachus, U. S. Army.

Costas Chiungos, U. S. Army, England.

John Chiungos, U. S. Army.

Tony Contakos, U. S. Army, Ft. Edwards, Mass.

Demosthenes Dakos, U. S. Navy, Annapolis.

Peter Demogenes, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army.

George Demoulas, U. S. Army, Australia.

Charles Dinopoulos, U. S. Navy, New River, N. C.

Charles W. Gifteas, U. S. Army.

Nick Hollis, U. S. Army.

Thomas Koravos, PFC, U. S. Marines, San Diego, California.

Peter Panas, U. S. Navy, Newport, R. I.

James Tsaffaras, U. S. Marines.

Spiros Tschrintzes, U. S. Army Air Corps, Boston, Mass.

John Tournas, U. S. Army.

John S. Tsatsios, U. S. Army Air Corps, Goldsboro, N. C.

George Vlahogianis, PFC, U. S. Marines, Norfolk, Va.

Peter Voulgaropoulos, U. S. Army.

James Manos, U. S. Army.

Charles Pappas, U. S. Army, England.

John Korhas, U. S. Army Air Corps.

George Megdanis, E/M 3rd Class, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va.

Michael N. Gianourakos, U. S. Army, Texas.

William Rodopoulos, U. S. Army, Louisiana.

Andrew A. Anganes, U. S. Army.

John A. Theokas, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy.

Theodore Symonopoulos, U. S. Army.

William Georges, PFC, U. S. Army, Oklahoma.

Nicholas Genakos, U. S. Marines, Paris Island, N. C.

Charles Manolakis, U. S. Army, Atlantic City, N. J.

John Rousomanis, Sergeant, U. S. Army.

John Panas, U. S. Army.

Andrew Rahias, U. S. Army.

Costas Carragianis, Captain, Camp Pine, N. Y.

No. 67, Kansas City, Missouri—

Gus J. Marentes, PFC, U. S. Army, Hawaii.

Peter G. Jianas, Corporal, U. S. Army.

Constantine Geolas, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army.

Gus Buzalas, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army Air Corps, England.

Paul Jamison, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army Air Corps.

Louis Jamison, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army.

Dean Kayorinos, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army.

Frank Kayorinos, Ensign, U. S. N. R.

Nick Kapnistos, Ensign, U. S. Navy Air Corps.

Alex Jianas, U. S. Army.

Thomas G. Mantiee, U. S. Army, Fort Knox, Ky.

George Alexiou, Sgt., U. S. Army.

Nick Glavas, U. S. Army.

Gus Gober, Sgt., U. S. Army Air Corps.

Peter Harakas, U. S. Army, Midland, Texas.

James Heotis, Naval Air Cadet, U. S. Navy.

Harry Ktzias, Sgt., U. S. Army, Hawaiian Islands.

Nick Mitchell, U. S. Army.

Sam Mitchell, Sgt., U. S. Army.

James Sallas, U. S. Army.

Louis Stamos, Sgt., U. S. Army.

Chris Sogas, U. S. Army, Midland, Texas.

George Tangalos, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army.

Angelo Isariotis, Corporal, U. S. Army, Hawaii.

Bill Nickas, Corporal, U. S. Army.

No. 22, Chicago, Ill.

Sam Gordon, Lt., U. S. Army.

William Booras, U. S. Army.

John Kotselas, Sgt., U. S. Army.

John Anton, U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Gus Sotos, U. S. Army.

Peter Bapes, Sgt., U. S. Army, Ft. Lewis, Washington.

James Karagas, U. S. Army, Ft. Custer,

Tom Kaster, U. S. Army, New York.

George Sotos, Lt. (jg), U. S. N. R.

Michigan.

George Pappajohn, U. S. Army Air Corps.

John Kavouras, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Christ Pelekoudas, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Frank Anastos, U. S. Marines.

James J. Drew, U. S. Navy.

Nick Katsenis, U. S. Army.

Tom Kotsakes, Yeoman 3rd Class, U. S. Navy.

Paul Pronos, U. S. Army.

George Mammias, U. S. Marines Air Corps.

Paul Efantis, U. S. Army.

Harry Christos, Petty Officer, U. S. Navy.

Gus Kotselas, U. S. Navy Air Corps.

Christ Stratton, Sgt., U. S. Army, Camp Roberts, California.

Christ Gousettis, U. S. Army.

Nick Callas, U. S. Army.

John Faklis, U. S. Army Air Corps.

William Rumei, U. S. Army, Panama.

Milton Kondiles, U. S. Army, Canal Zone.

Peter Varvares, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Anthony Lambros, U. S. Air Forces.

Milton Kastron, U. S. Army.

Tod Janis, U. S. Army.

No. 147, Hopewell, Va.

Christos Donis, U. S. Army Medical Corps, Camp Berkeley, Texas.

Thomas Valanidis, U. S. Army.

George Klonis, U. S. Army Air Corps, St. Petersburg, Fla.

No. 198, Spartanburg, S. C.—Gus N. Trakas, S. K. 2nd Class, U. S. Navy.

No. 13, Detroit, Mich.

George Zourdos, U. S. Army, Camp Tyson, Tennessee.

Constantine Zourdos, U. S. Naval Training Station, Camp Dalgren, Ill.

Bob Drakos, U. S. N. R. Air Base Oper., Grosse Isle, Mich.

Nick Collins, U. S. Army.

No. 30, Youngstown, Ohio

John M. Chelekis, PFC, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Steve Pixanis, U. S. Army, Columbus, Ohio.

Pete Panagiotakos, U. S. Navy, Pacific War Zone.

Jim Vallos, U. S. Army.

George Carvelas, U. S. Army.

George Andrews, U. S. Army.

George Chelekis, U. S. Army.

Leonidas Doulakos, U. S. Army.

John Broumas, U. S. Army.

George Bombolis, U. S. Army.

Louis Georgalis, U. S. Army.

WORCESTER, MASS.—The Daniel Webster Chapter No. 33 of this city gave a Hallowe'en party for the Maids of Athens and the affair met with great success. The Maids of Athens plan to reciprocate with an elaborate affair in the near future. The Worcester Sons contributed \$18.00 to the Golden Rule Fund (Community Chest Drive) conducted last month. The Worcester Chapter is represented in the armed forces by Brothers James Gourgouras—past President, Nicholas Botchis—Vice President, and Andrew Soter—past President. A membership drive is now being conducted by the Daniel Webster Chapter, with four members to be initiated at the next regular meeting.

The officers of the Daniel Webster Chapter No. 339 for the year 1942-43 are: James Drapos, President; Nicholas Botchis, Vice President; George Gregoriou, Secretary; Nicholas Alexander, Treasurer; Andrew Koskinas, Assistant Secretary; Charles Gouveris, Master of Ceremonies; Christopher Lekas, High Guardian; Peter Konutlis, High Priest; Peter Zois, Inner Guard; Arthur Lagadinou, News Editor. The Advisory Board consists of Senior Brothers Peter L. Bell, Chairman; James F. Statson, and William Stavros.



Cpl. Theodore C. Capis, son of Senior Brother and Mrs. George Capis of Seattle, Washington. Theodore is a member of the Aristotle Chapter No. 43 of Seattle and past District Governor of the Sons of Pericles of District No. 22. Brother Capis is with a Weather Squadron in the overseas armed forces.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.—The Plato Chapter No. 80 of this city sponsored a Hallowe'en Dance which turned out a social and financial success. The Baltimore Sons will forge ahead this year under the leadership of the following officers: Thomas Boulmetis, President; Marcou Zambounis, Vice President; Paul Papapavlos, Secretary; Gus Klosteridis, Treasurer; Mike Karas, Assistant Secretary; George Konstantas, Master of Ceremonies; Gus Poulos, High Guardian; Sam Boulmetis, High Priest; John Konstantas, Inner Guard; Paul Papapavlos, News Editor.

# Follow your Block Leader!



**T**hey are fighting from house to house, block by block, in cities overseas.

That is the way civilians must fight on the Home Front.

Civilians wage actual, offensive warfare against the enemy when they unite in conserving rubber, gasoline, fuel oil, and meat, and in turning in scrap. All Civilian War Services represent direct attacks upon the Axis.

Local Defense Councils throughout the Nation are mobilizing an army of Block Leaders to serve the families of every block or neighborhood, and to help civilians to unite in their neighborhood efforts so as to strike **HARD** and at the same time.

Welcome your Block Leader in your home.



## WELCOME YOUR BLOCK LEADER

SALVAGE  
TRANSPORTATION  
CONSUMER INTERESTS  
NUTRITION

RECREATION  
AID FOR SERVICE MEN  
HEALTH  
WELFARE AND CHILD CARE

HOUSING  
EDUCATION  
WAR SAVINGS  
AGRICULTURE

**Every Home a V-Home**

*Sponsored at the request of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense*

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