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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

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January - February

1943

Volume XVII

Number 1

The **AHEPAN**

January
February
1943

IN THIS TEMPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE PEOPLE
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



In this Issue

Ahepa's War Bond Drive is of supreme importance to each of us this month. The time has been extended because many lodges were not able to get under way until after the Christmas holiday season. Several pages of this issue are devoted to the drive. Read them all. You will be proud of Ahepa.

February is the month of Lincoln and Washington, two of America's greatest men. Read Carl Sandburg's tribute to Lincoln on page 5. It is especially timely in these war days.

Sir William Beveridge's plan for British social security and America's plan for social security after the war are told in this issue. You will want to read both and compare their relative merits.

The story of a great musician and a great man, Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony, appears on page 20. He is a man of whom all Americans of Greek descent are proud. M. J. Politis, author of the article, has followed closely the triumphs of the great Greek conductor in Europe and America, and is eminently qualified to present this stirring portrait of the artist.

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVII

NUMBER 1

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL BOARD

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infant! Immediate acceptance proves again that the public appreciates quality. All the traditional Sexton care in selection and preparation has gone into the development of these special purpose products. Edelweiss chocolate syrup for instance, is not another chocolate but a new taste sensation. For increased pleasure and patronage, specify Edelweiss.

JOHN SEXTON & CO., 1942

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

CASABLANCA CONFERENCE

The entire freedom-loving world is thrilled with the news of the epoch-making meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Africa. The decision taken in this war council to prosecute the war until the unconditional surrender of the enemy has been brought about ought to dispel all speculations on compromise and peace feelers from the enemy camp. The fact that the two leaders have conferred for more than ten days on the very scene of an important theater of war indicates that every phase and angle of this global war has been discussed and properly planned. Germany, Italy and Japan will soon feel the consequences of this momentous meeting.

The Allies are determined to maintain the battle initiative in every part of the world. Each coming campaign has been discussed, theater by theater. Broadly, there has been a decision to pool "all resources" of the United Nations and to administer them according to "one central plan" agreed upon at the conference. The prime objective has been to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies, and this effort will be continued. The "maximum" of material aid will be sent to Russia and China.

Next in order of importance was the meeting between generals Giraud and De Gaulle. After their conference they announced entire agreement on the end to be achieved—the liberation of France and the total defeat of the enemy—and declared this would be attained by a union of all free Frenchmen, fighting side by side with all the Allies. Given this broad foundation of agreement, it would seem reasonable to believe that outstanding political differences can be composed.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are going forward with their policy of mutual cooperation, open to others, which had its origin in the meeting at sea in August, 1941, and out of which came the Atlantic Charter. This was followed by the meeting in December, when the United Nations came into being, and the meeting of last June, when the North African campaign was planned. During this period there has been a profound change for the better in the over-all military picture, and now the two leaders have met for the fourth time. We may be sure, on the basis of the record which has been made, that events of far-reaching importance will take shape in the near future.

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY

President Roosevelt issued a statement to his press conference on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations declaration by 26 nations at Washington. "Our task on this New Year's day is three-fold: first, to press on with the massed forces of free humanity till the present bandit assault upon civilization is completely crushed; second, to organize relations among nations so that the forces of barbarism can never again break loose; third, to cooperate to the end that mankind may enjoy in peace and in freedom the unprecedented blessings which divine providence, through the progress of civilization, has put within our reach."

The President stated that at the time of the signing the world situation "was grim indeed. Yet on that last New Year's day, these nations, bound together by the universal ideals of the Atlantic Charter, signed an act of faith that military aggression, treaty violation, and calculated savagery should be remorselessly overwhelmed by their combined might and the sacred principles of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness be restored as cherished ideals of mankind. They thus created the mightiest coalition in history, mighty not only for its overwhelming material force but still more for its eternal spiritual values. Three other nations have since joined the coalition.

"The unity thus achieved amidst dire danger has borne rich

fruit. The United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive. The unity achieved on the battle lines is being earnestly sought in the not less complex problems on a different front. In this as in no previous war men are conscious of the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after—and of carrying forward into peace the common effort which will have brought them victory in the war. They have come to see that the maintenance and safeguarding of peace is the most vital single necessity in the lives of each and all of us."

Mr. Roosevelt, amplifying his prepared statement, authorized reporters to quote him directly that "almost all the other things we hope to get out of the war are more or less dependent on the maintenance of peace—all kinds of planning for the future, economic and social, and so forth and so on. It isn't much use if there is going to be another World War in 10 years, or 1 year or 20 years. All the planning for the future is dependent obviously on peace."

Vice President Wallace, in a radio interview, said that many in "high positions" in the Axis realize that their countries face certain military defeat and are preparing to turn their attention toward winning the peace and "laying the foundation for World War No. 3." The Vice President said, "Germany and Japan will win the peace and World War No. 3 if we follow the same methods as we did the last time. Even if Hitler and the top criminals are all blotted out, the competent brains down the line in the German army would still remain ready to plan economic and fifth column war as a preliminary to the next military aggression under a new, less crazy and therefore more dangerous Hitler."

The foundation stones of the new world-wide democracy the United Nations would build, Mr. Wallace said, are liberty and unity, or in other words, "home rule and centralized authority." The far-reaching goal, he said, would be to preserve "the liberty, equality, security and unity of the United Nations—liberty in a political sense, equality of opportunity in international trade, security against war and business depression due to international causes and unity of purpose in promoting the general welfare of the world."

FORECAST FOR 1943

President Roosevelt has predicted "a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo" during 1943.

Here are the predictions of some other officials on what the people of the United States could expect.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War—"Despite some initial defeats in the year just past, the United States has now firmly set its feet on the way to victory. It is a long, hard road, beset with many obstacles. We are fighting enemies who are strong, and who are determined to fight to the end.

"Fortunately, our army is more powerful with each passing day. It will be a force against which, in the end, no nation or combination of nations can prevail."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior—"New and greater problems of petroleum supply are in prospect. So long as there is a rubber problem, so long will there be rationing of gasoline. So long as we have a transportation problem on the Atlantic Seaboard, so long also will we have to continue to ration our supplies of fuel oil. It may well be that conditions will get much worse before they get better; that the cuts already made will have to be deepened.

"I make this appeal: reduce to the absolute essential your use of gasoline. Conserve your already limited supplies of heating oil."

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By CARL SANDBURG

This timely portrait of Abraham Lincoln is from the book "There Were Giants in the Land," published by Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York City, with an introduction by Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

What would Lincoln do now? This question is heard. It is asked sometimes as though it could be answered in a few well-chosen words.

What did Lincoln do then—when he was alive and had many of the powers of a dictator? That too is a question. Often nobody but himself knew beforehand what he was going to do. And when he did it what happened? Take a look back and see what happened. We have a right to say there were times when what he did looked wrong to good men then.

To the men of his own party in Washington in early 1864 Lincoln looked wrong. Not a member of the United States Senate spoke out for him as good enough to have another term.

There were, as men go, some mighty good men in that Senate. But opinion at the national capital agreed with the *Detroit Free Press* correspondent at Washington writing, "Not a single senator can be named as favorable to Lincoln's renomination for President."

The Illinois Sen. Lyman Trumbull, always keen in reading political trends, wrote to a friend in February of '64: "The feeling for Mr. Lincoln's re-election seems to be very general, but much of it I discover is only on the surface. You would be surprised, in talking with public men we meet here, to find how few, when you come to get at their real sentiment, are for Mr. Lincoln's re-election. There is a distrust and fear that he is too undecided and inefficient. . . . You need not be surprised if a reaction sets in before the nomination, in favor of some man supposed to possess more energy."

This was the mild comment of an extraordinarily decent politician and statesman. What other senators of Lincoln's own party were saying and writing was neither mild nor decent. Thus the Senate. What of the House of Representatives? There only one member took the floor to say Lincoln was worth keeping in the White House.

A Pennsylvania editor visiting Washington said to Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Republican party floor leader, "Introduce me to some member of Congress friendly to Mr. Lincoln's renomination." Stevens took the editor to the desk of Isaac N. Arnold of Chicago, saying, "Here is a man who wants to find a Lincoln member of Congress. You are the only one I know, and I have come over to introduce my friend to you."

"Thank you," said Arnold. "I know a good many such and I will present your friend to them, and I wish you, Mr. Stevens, were with us." Thus the very scrupulous Arnold recorded the incident. The other friends of Lincoln in Congress to whom Arnold referred were not named by him nor did their wish to continue Lincoln as President show in their speeches.

Isaac N. Arnold, once a country school teacher in New York state, city clerk of Chicago in 1837, a practicing attorney-at-law, early in January of '64, took the floor to quote from Lincoln's House Divided speech, holding it prophetic, bold, honest, characteristic of "the man who, then obscure, has become already today, the foremost character in American history." Toward saving the Union, Lincoln had "labored and toiled through difficulties and obstacles known only to himself and God," said Arnold. "The great fault of his administration, the too tardy removal of incompetent men, has arisen from a too scrupulous care to be just."

Speaking to panels of skeptical faces Arnold went on: "He has borne censure and denunciation for acts for which others were responsible, with a generosity which has extorted from his rivals the declaration, 'Of all men, Mr. Lincoln is the most unselfish.' I ask the ardent and impatient friends of freedom to put implicit faith in Abraham Lincoln. If you deem him slow, or if you think he has made mistakes, remember how often time has vindicated his wisdom.

"The masses of the people everywhere trust and love him. They know his hands are clean and his breast pure. The people know that the devil has no bribe big enough, no temptation of gold, or place, or power, which can seduce the honest heart of Abraham Lincoln. They know that while he is President there is no danger of a coup d'etat . . . that their liberties and laws are safe in his hands. You have a Chief Magistrate somewhat rude and rough, it may be, but under this rough exterior you have the real and true hero."

And what light does this give us on what Lincoln would do now?

About all we learn for sure is that he would expect trouble with Congress all the time and the best he could hope for would be to keep a smoldering volcano of impatience and frayed nerves from erupting into a volcano of straight-out antagonism.

Lincoln so managed that he never got into open hostilities with the main body of Congress.

"The opposition to Mr. Lincoln," wrote the Indiana Republican Representative George W. Julian later, "was secretly cherished by many of the ablest and most patriotic men of the day." Thaddeus Stevens in a letter written in '64 showed the mixed motives of himself and associates: "How little of the rights of war and the law of nations our Pres't knows! But what are we to do? Condemn privately and applaud publicly!"

And from this we learn that men who regard themselves among the ablest and most patriotic men of the day can privately cherish opposition they can't make public. We learn further that Lincoln now would expect to be dealing regularly

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with men as forthright and ruthless as Thad Stevens who knew how to "condemn privately and applaud publicly."

Then how, against this smoldering and almost unanimous opposition in Senate and House, did Lincoln win re-nomination? By a national convention at Baltimore in June of '64 unanimous for him, the delegates responded to a feeling among the mass of voters that Lincoln had handled a tough job pretty well and was worth another term in the White House.

In March of '64 a Chicago newspaper had carried a paragraph: "A sturdy farmer from Oskaloosa, Ia., one of the bone and sinew class, called upon us yesterday in relation to business matters. Before leaving, we asked him how Mr. Lincoln stood in Iowa. 'Stands?' said the old farmer, with glistening eyes and raising his brawny fist, 'Old Abe stands 17 feet higher in Iowa than any other man in the United States!'"

Lincoln now in the White House would probably be considering that Iowa farmer as more important than the members of Congress. That farmer could understand better than official Washington what John Bright of the British House of Commons told an American interviewer. Bright refused to worry over reports that Lincoln was too slow, adding, "Mr. Lincoln is like a waiter in a large eating house where all the bells are ringing at once; he cannot serve them all at once, and so some grumblers are to be expected."

Lincoln now would expect, whenever he was decisive, whenever he did something spectacular on a large scale, to be called tyrannical and despotic. Hundreds of speeches and editorials used the word "tyrant" and "despot" for him. Once as he read a sheaf of editorials Henry Ward Beecher had written and published in a religious weekly, *The Independent*, his one comment was, "Is thy servant a dog?"

And when he was not decisive nor spectacular, what were the words for him? He was "slow," "indecisive," "vacillating." He lacked "vigor." A man of "more energy" was wanted. One persisting favorite adjective was "vacillating." When you try to walk a straight line chalked on a floor and you can't stick to the line you are vacillating.

In the spring of '61 he took to himself the powers of a dictator. He started a war without asking Congress, declared a blockade, called for troops to put down an insurrection, lifted for immediate use millions of dollars from the United States Treasury without authorized appropriation by Congress. And his call for Congress to meet and ratify these arbitrary acts of his named July 4, months ahead, as the date.

When his powers to do these things were bitterly questioned he asked whether he must stick strictly to the Constitution while trying to save the government of which the Constitution was the written instrument. They were dizzy days and he told his secretary John Hay one day, "My policy is to have no policy."

This same viewpoint stood forth in a letter made public in April of '64 written to a Kentucky man. It staggered some readers in its confession, "I claim not to have controlled events but confess plainly that events have controlled me." What—no policy? Yes, that was what he was saying. Except on the one issue of saving the Union and no extension of slavery, he had no fixed paramount policy. He would have compromised on slavery 40 ways for the saving of the Union. Events controlled him. Sometimes he prayed for an event to happen so he could do what could not be done till that event came.

What would Lincoln do now? Would he find the conflict between invested capital and organized labor as tough as the slavery issue of his own time? As chief magistrate of all the people, he would hope, of course, to smooth out the differences among honest men, not to mention dealing with those he had in mind when writing, "Actual war coming . . . Every foul bird comes abroad and every dirty reptile rises up. These add crime

to confusion. Strong measures deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by maladministration."

His own party then he saw split 40 ways on what to do about slavery. Through this chaos of clashing ideas Lincoln had to ride. Every day came pressure and he had to say Yes or No. And in these pressures did he have a choice between right on the one hand and wrong on the other? Hardly. Day after day and hour on hour he had to decide between what was partly right and partly wrong on the one hand and what on the other hand was partly right and partly wrong.

Many a time when making his decision he admitted it was partly wrong but it was the best he could do. He had a word for this. He would point to what he would like to do that would be perfectly right and then show how what was perfectly right wouldn't work—in the end it would get worse results than another course which he termed "expedient."

Not merely day after day but month on month and year after year the two leading and most widely circulated newspapers of this country challenged, attacked, belittled Lincoln's course of action or inaction. These were the *New York Herald*, conservative and hating abolitionists, and the *New York Tribune*, radical and anti-slavery. And the *Herald* nearly always saw Lincoln going too far while the *Tribune* hardly ever failed to find fault with Lincoln for not going far enough.

Also, day after day, Lincoln was the target of slanders, scandal, misrepresentation, vituperation, lies, false rumors, half truths, insinuations, lampoons, caricatures from a free press that hated him and his ways. They poured it on him. He took it meekly and bowed low before it. He took it with laughter and cheer at times when on the face of it a lie couldn't get by. He writhed and twisted when he knew it harmed his cause and that of the boys who had answered his call to service.

That was his mood when in Philadelphia at a Sanitary Fair dedication in April of '64 he said: "It is difficult to say a sensible thing nowadays." So much of what he had been saying was tortured into something else that he didn't mean. A hundred voices and as many journals over and again used the word "imbecile" to describe his administration.

When a military authority, without asking Lincoln about it, shut down a treasonable newspaper with a neurotic editor in Chicago, an editor at a later time declared by a jury to be "mentally unsound," Lincoln said nothing, did nothing. When cool-headed friends of Lincoln in Chicago pleaded with him to revoke the military order and let the Chicago newspaper run its free presses again, Lincoln issued the order so the newspaper was again free to spread sedition and teach treason.

Widely published was Lincoln's little query, "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts and not harm a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?" That is a terrible question. It carries its own answer. It was in the minds of some of them who joined mobs that wrecked or burned a score of newspaper plants, dailies and weeklies, and came to no punishment from local or federal authorities.

Lincoln now might not be hearing from supporters that he is "slow," "vacillating," and from enemies that he is "imbecile." And again he might. Human impulses have not changed particularly. Certainly the politicians of the various sections and factions play the game much the same.

The good woman, Ida Tarbell, read a thousand books on Lincoln and after years of studying him she said it is impossible to make either merely a saint or a hero out of him—he was too human, too wide ranging.

The words "responsible" and "responsibility" stick out from many of his letters. And he liked the word "thorough." He thought freedom worth men's dying for, but he would like to see that freemen could understand their freedom would be safe if they felt responsible about it and could be thorough in their work as freemen.

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Often amid chaos and howls of shame and guilt he sat cool as death writing memoranda on what it was immediately possible to do. Or again as when news came of a valued friend killed in combat the tears ran down his face and after the slughters of two lost battles he was in grief and anxiety. In one lull after a disaster he was full of jokes and told one fool story after another till he heard a question why he could be so light-minded, when he answered, "My God, man, don't you see that if I didn't laugh I would have to cry?"

His personality held a wide range of the tragic and the comic. Perhaps democracy can best survive where men know the right movements for complete and solemn reverence or the nonsense that nourishes and the laughter that rests and may even heal.

Lincoln now laughs. The ghost of his laughter is part of our inheritance. The people, who stood with him when the politicians in Washington wondered what was the matter with their constituents, understood he was laughing their own corn-on-the-cob mirth that helps when things go bad sometimes. Not until peace came did he allow himself to smile for a photographer. And behind the smile was a haggard weariness.

There were many fool talkers and writers in Lincoln's generation. They let themselves go. They had a good time and indulged their passions and their hate. Today their words look pathetic or ridiculous. We may read the *Congressional Globe* of the 1860's with amazement at how large a majority of congressmen did not know the history in the making before their own eyes. Lincoln was one of the few who had precisely and deeply that care and anxiety about what he said or wrote. He could be musical of speech but there are times when he hedges and crabs and confines what he is saying till it seems crabbed and clumsy. What is he doing? He is circumscribing the area where he says he knows something for sure. He is taking care to mislead no one. So the people over the states trusted him when the Senate and the House and the *New York Tribune* and the *London Times* didn't. He foreshadowed something. The people took him as a new figure of hope for them.

This hope ranged around wider freedom, political and economic, for the common man. It might be long in coming. But Lincoln held the lights and the high torch of it.

The people of this and many other countries take Lincoln now for their own. He belongs to them. To many the word "freedom" or the word "democracy" is hard to get at. And the Constitution, sure we're for the Constitution, though we're not sure what it means and we have even heard of lawyers who don't know what the Constitution means and they prove it by arguing and disputing about what it means.

But Lincoln—yes—he stands for decency, honest dealing, plain talk and funny stories. Look where he came from—don't he know all us strugglers and wasn't he a kind of a tough struggler all his life right up to the finish?

Something like that you can hear in any nearby neighborhood—and across the seas in far continents. Millions there are who took Lincoln as a personal treasure. He had something they would like to see spread everywhere over the world. Democracy? We can't say exactly what it is but he had it. In the blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writing it is there. Popular government? Republican institutions? Government where the people have the say—so, one way or another telling their ruler what they want? He had the idea. It's there in the lights and shadows of his personality, a mystery that can be lived but never fully spoken in words.

For "The Greatest Mother in the World" American Red Cross Designates March 25th as "Greek Day" on Suggestion of Order of Ahepa

All American Hellenes Urged to Cooperate

During March the American Red Cross will appeal to the American public for funds with which to carry on their activities in the next twelve months.

In recognition of the heroic struggle of the gallant Greek people against Fascism and Nazism, and at the specific request of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, the American Red Cross has designated March 25—Greek Independence Day—as "Greek Day."

To pay tribute to the fighting Greeks who have never stopped fighting for decency and democracy, Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis has made this extraordinary decision.

The Supreme Lodge has already notified all the local Ahepa chapters to participate in the commemoration of "Greek Day" by joining with other Greek organizations in sponsoring public meetings where contributions for the Red Cross can be made. The Supreme Lodge has also recommended that American Hellenic business establishments throughout the nation dedicate their receipts on March 25 to the American Red Cross. National Headquarters is also contacting all other national American Hellenic organizations and suggesting that they all cooperate in these activities in order that the massed power of the American Hellenes may demonstrate itself in this worthy effort.

All contributions and collections, whether made by individuals, families or business establishments, at public meetings, by private solicitation or by donation of a day's business receipts should be turned over to the local American Red Cross chapter with the request that the contributions be credited to the "Greek Day" campaign of the American Red Cross.

WHAT THE RED CROSS DOES:

What the Red Cross actually does—in peace or war—is unfamiliar to most people. They are inclined to think of the Red Cross as a symbol rather than as an organization of individual human beings. They read that the Red Cross came to the rescue of flood victims, or the starving children of Greece, or war prisoners; but they seldom think of the doctors, nurses, and other individuals of many professions and trades who finally make possible the act of good will which represents the Red Cross.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

1. Red Cross Field Directors and their staffs are with America's fighting men, wherever they go.
2. In addition to front-line duties, the Red Cross membership operates 150 service clubs and recreation centers—behind the lines for men overseas.
3. It is an unhappy fact that a considerable number of our men have been taken prisoners in this war. It is principally through the Red Cross that information about these men is obtainable for their families. Also many of these men—who could not be reached directly—have been supplied with food, medicine, and clothing from home.
4. Red Cross Volunteer Production Workers have already turned out 520 million surgical dressings for use by the Army and Navy.
5. Hundreds of Red Cross technicians and volunteers collected one and a half million units of blood plasma. Quota for 1943: 4 million.
6. Training of volunteer nurse's aides, who are replacing thousands of nurses who are joining the armed forces, is conducted by the Red Cross.
7. First Aid classes for civilians are taught by Red Cross representatives. Courses in home nursing, urgently needed in a year when thousands of graduate nurses have enlisted in the armed forces, are organized and conducted by the Red Cross.

GOAL SET AT \$125,000,000

"The Red Cross War Fund goal of \$125,000,000 is based upon realistic estimates, made after careful study of actual needs to meet the heavy wartime obligations and responsibilities of the Red Cross," Mr. Davis said in making the announcement. "This sum covers local, national and international wartime needs of the organization for one year, barring unforeseen emergencies or disasters. Of the total goal, \$45,000,000 is the sum required by Red Cross chapters to finance their indispensable needs and their ever-increasing local work on behalf of families of men in the services. The remainder, or \$80,000,000, will go to the national organization. Although our national budget is \$100,000,000 to finance our national and international program, we shall make up the difference by a balance of \$20,000,000 from the War Fund of 1942. This is being applied to the 1943 budget."

MY PLAN FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

By SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE

Sir William Beveridge, who as a young man helped to introduce the original British system of Unemployment Insurance, is one of that band of social inventors and reformers whose work has gone to the building of the various plans for Social Insurance for which Britain is famous. Here he himself tells you about his great plan for Social Security—a plan, as one London newspaper described it, "which is a world sensation, even in a world at war"

The Atlantic Charter, among other aims, speaks of securing for all "improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security." The Security Plan in my Report is a plan for turning the last two words—"social security"—from words into deeds, for securing that no one in Britain willing to work while he can is without income sufficient to meet at all times the essential needs of himself and of his family. It has not yet been discussed by Parliament or considered by the Government. What I am telling you is just what I have proposed.

The Security Plan has three sides to it. It includes, first, a scheme of all in social insurance for cash benefits. It includes, second, a general scheme of children's allowances, both when the responsible parent is earning and when he is not earning. It includes, third, an all-in scheme of medical treatment of every kind for everybody.

I shall not attempt here and now to explain the whole Plan to you. I hope that some of you will be able to get hold of the Report itself. You will find it a long document. But for the general purposes all that you need to read is part one at the beginning and part six at the end; both these parts are quite short and deal with matters of general interest to everybody.

APPLICABLE TO ALL CITIZENS

The main feature of the Security Plan is an all in scheme of social insurance. That scheme applies to all citizens and not only to those who work for employers. It does not apply in exactly the same way to all citizens: one cannot very well insure a person who hasn't an employer—a shopkeeper or a farmer, for instance—against unemployment, or insure a person who doesn't work for gain at all against losing earnings through sickness. But for the things that everyone needs—pension in old age, funeral expenses, medical treatment—everyone will be insured. And everyone will be insured for these and all the other benefits appropriate to him and his family by a single weekly contribution paid through one insurance stamp.

With one exception, the social insurance scheme provides a flat rate of benefit, irrespective of the amount of the earnings that have been lost, for a flat contribution. The benefit will be the same for unemployment, disability of all kinds, and—after a transition period—for pensions in retirement; it is designed to be high enough by itself to provide subsistence and to prevent want in all normal cases; and it will last so long as the unemployment or disability lasts, without a means test. The one exception to the flat-rate principle is that if disability has resulted from an industrial accident or disease, disability benefit will be replaced after thirteen weeks by an industrial pension proportionate to the earnings lost but not less than disability benefit.

In addition to unemployment and disability, the scheme provides benefits to meet many other needs, including maternity, widowhood and guardianship of children, funeral expenses, and training for new occupations.

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR ALL

In regard to old age, the scheme proposes a number of changes. First, it makes pensions universal, applying not only

to those who work for employers as at present but to independent workers and to those who do not work for gain at all. Second, it makes pensions conditional on retirement from work. Third, it makes retirement pensions adequate for subsistence—equal to unemployment and disability benefit, but brings them up to that level only gradually during a transition period of twenty years. During that period those who need more than they can get as contributory pensions will have their needs met by adequate assistance pensions. Fourth, it enables people who go on working after reaching the minimum retiring age of sixty-five for men or sixty for women to qualify for pensions above the basic level which they will get if they retire as soon as they reach that age. The object of the scheme is not to force early retirement, but to leave men free to retire when they want to, and to encourage them to go on working while they can.

In proposing to introduce adequate pensions as of right, over a transition period, during which the rate of contributory pension will rise gradually, the plan in my Report for Britain follows the precedent of New Zealand. The plan for Britain is based on the contributory principle of giving, not free allowances to all from the State, but giving benefits as of right in virtue of contributions made by the insured persons themselves as well as by their employers and the State. For pensions, contributions naturally must be paid over a substantial transition period before pension age is reached.

For people outside Britain, the most interesting point in the Scheme is not the exact number of shillings a week paid as benefit or required as contributions—our shillings don't mean very much to people in other countries. The important thing is that the Security Plan is part of a policy of a national minimum, of giving benefits as of right which are adequate in amount; that is to say, are enough for subsistence without other resources; are adequate in time, that is to say last as long as the need lasts; and don't vary with the previous earnings of the persons insured.

AS BRITISH AS THE BRITISH CHARACTER

In giving a flat subsistence benefit in return for a flat contribution, irrespective of the previous earnings, the Security Plan proposed for Britain differs from the security schemes of almost all other countries in the world, which are not based on a national minimum but aim at giving, in unemployment or sickness or old age, a proportion of the wages that have been lost. That proportion may be more than is required for subsistence and may be less. In giving a flat subsistence benefit and in other respects, the Security Plan of my Report is quite unlike the social insurance schemes of the United States or of the Soviet Union, or of Germany before the war. It is as British as the British climate and the British character. The nearest thing in comprehensiveness and in method that can be found to compare with the proposals of my Report in any other country of the world is at the other end of the world geographically in the place which in many other ways is nearer to Britain than any other country in the world, namely New Zealand.

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America's Plan for Social Security

ADAPTING OLD FREEDOMS TO A NEW FREE WORLD

Working under the authority of the President, the National Resources Planning Board has submitted proposals which seek to translate the vital and dynamic principles of our historic Bill of Rights into terms applicable to our times and the needs of the post-war world as we want to see it



We look forward to securing, through planning and cooperative action, a greater freedom for the American people. Great changes have come in our century with the industrial revolution, the rapid settlement of the continent, the development of technology, the acceleration of transportation and communication, the growth of modern capitalism, and the rise of the national state with its economic programs. Too few corresponding adjustments have been made in our provisions for human freedom. In spite of all these changes, that great manifesto, the Bill of Rights, has stood unshaken a hundred and fifty years. And now to the old freedoms we must add new freedoms and restate our objectives in modern terms. These are the universals of human life: Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear.

Any new declaration of personal rights, any translation of freedom into modern terms applicable to the people of the United States here and now must include:

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years;
2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service;
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care;
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of want during old age, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accidents;
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies;
6. The right to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from

The contributions I have been talking about include a payment for full medical service of every kind for the insured person and for all his dependents, at home and in hospital; general, specialist, and consultant services; all that is needed for restoration to health and prevention of disease. Exactly how this medical service should be organized, how doctors should be paid, and how hospitals should be financed and controlled are matters left open in the Report for further enquiry. But in one way or other comprehensive medical treatment and rehabilitation are part of the whole plan. The national minimum for every citizen today should include being well, being as well as science applied to prevention and cure of disease can make him.

What I have been telling you about is simply my proposals to the Government. The Government is not committed in any

the spyings of secret political police;

7. The right to equality before the law; with equal access to justice in fact;

8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and

9. The right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the full opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

These rights and opportunities we in the United States want for ourselves and for our children now and when the war is over. They go beyond the political forms and freedoms for which our ancestors fought and which they handed on to us, because we live in a new world in which the central problems arise from new pressures of power, production, and population, which our forefathers did not face.

Their problem was freedom and the production of wealth, the building of this continent with its farms, industries, transportation, and power; ours is freedom and the distribution of abundance, so that there may be no unemployment while there are adequate resources and men ready to work and in need of food, clothing and shelter. It is to meet this new turn of events, that the new declaration of rights is demanded. But in formulating these new rights, we are not blind to the obligations which go with every right, obligations of the individual to use well his rights and to insist on the same rights for others, and obligations of the community to support and protect the institutions which make these rights actual. We believe that the American people are ready to assume these obligations and to take the private and the public action they impose.—(From "National Resources Development," report of the National Resources Planning Board transmitted to the Congress by the President on January 14, 1942.)

way to anything that I have said. It has only just seen my Report, and you won't expect it to make up its mind—it ought not to make up its mind—without full time for consideration. But I hope that the Government and Parliament and you will like the Security Plan when all have had time to consider it, and will adopt it.

Having begun to work on this problem of social security myself more than thirty years ago, having lived with it for the past year and a half, and discussed it with all the people who know most about it, I believe that this plan, or something like it, is what we need.

It is the first step, though it is one step only, to turning the Atlantic Charter from words into deeds. (From a British Broadcasting Company Broadcast.)

THREE AMERICANS

Three American airmen died in line of duty in the take-off crash of a Navy plane in the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the last day of the old year. They were Lieutenant Edward Mallory Vogel of Erwin, Tenn., Issie Goldberg, attached to Aviation ordnance, of the Bronx, and Edwin J. Sipowski, Aviation Machinist's Mate, of Waukegan, Ill. Last Wednesday they were buried side by side in the service cemetery of Santurce; officers and members of their squadron carried the caskets. Every member of the squadron was present; a Protestant Chaplain read the service for Vogel, a Catholic Priest for Sipowsky, a Jewish Rabbi for Goldberg. The flag for which they died flew over each of them. To each of them the Navy gave honor. Their three different religious faiths did not divide them. Their common faith, in their cause and in freedom, united them, as it unites all the millions who wear this country's uniform.

—*New York Times*
(January 3, 1943)



A chaplain, a priest and a rabbi—
Protestant—Catholic—Jew—
Three Yanks in three simple caskets—
Three colors, red, white and blue . . .
A hush on a tropic island
As notes from a bugle fall—
Three rituals slowly chanting—
Three faiths in a common call!

A lad from the Bronx; another
Who joined up in Tennessee;
A third one from far Waukegan—
A typical bunch, those three!
A crash in a naval airplane . . .
A rush to its crumpled side . . .
And nearby Old Glory marking
The reason the trio died.

They answered a call to duty
From church and from synagogue—
From hillside and teeming city . . .
Three names in a naval log!
Each raised in his separate concepts—
Each having his form to pray—
But all for a faith triumphant
When rituals fade away!

A prayer in Latin phrases—
And one with more ancient lore;
A Protestant simple service—
All one on a distant shore!
"Qui Tollis peccata mundi" . . .
And, "Enter ye unto rest" . . .
A blessing from ancient Moses . . .
For three who had met the test!

This is the story mighty
Making our sinews strong;
Boys from the many altars
Warring on one great wrong!
This is the Nation's power,
This is its suit of mail:
Land where each narrow bigot
Knows that he can't prevail!

L'ENVOI

A chaplain, a priest and a rabbi—
Protestant—Catholic—Jew—
Knowing that forms are nothing
If but the cause is true:
Challenge all craven bigots!
Tell them, as brave men die
Fighting for fullest freedom—
Tell them they lie . . . they lie!

—H. I. PHILLIPS
(*New York Sun*)

NAZISM

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EDITORIALS

NAZIISM MUST BE ANNIHILATED ALL THE WAY

The State Department published recently a very enlightening volume on National Socialism which should become a "must" reading for diplomats of all countries stationed in Washington. This volume, prepared by a special unit of the Division of European Affairs composed of Raymond E. Murphy, Francis S. Stevens, Howard Trivers, and Joseph M. Roland, examines the Nazi Party ideology, program, methods, and sets forth the Nazi position with regard to the naturalization and expatriation of Germans in foreign countries.

As naturally expected from the Nazis, their position is and has been that no person could expatriate himself from the Reich. If a German voluntarily applied and became an American citizen such an act was not binding either upon him nor upon the Reich.

"... blood is stronger than a passport! . . . We will never allow German people who are citizens of foreign countries aliens but racial comrades! German people will always remain our racial comrades even if foreign citizenship is forced upon them, just as members of an alien race can never become German racial comrades by means of conversion. We will always remember that we, Germans, are not only citizens of the largest German State, of the German Reich, but that we are also racial comrades of more than 30 million Germans outside our borders."

The Nazi concept in short is that an individual has no greater right to determine his fate than a beast. That this policy strikes at the very heart of the United States and other republics of the new world is too evident to require analysis.

But wait, it is not the Nazis alone who honor this doctrine at the expense of the New World. There are a number of European Governments which take practically the same position while denouncing Naziism and paying lip service to the Four Freedoms and the dignity of man.

While we are quite aware that some European Governments and their agents here were tainted with Nazi ideologies, still we felt that inasmuch as they have denounced the Nazi practices and are now allied on the side of the Bill of Rights, they would have also renounced this doctrine which is especially repugnant to the unity and well-being of the United States.

Now that our State Department has made a good beginning on this matter, it seems to us that it ought to go all the way and through appropriate treaties solve this most irking question. We believe that the time is here and now to know who are our friends.

NEVER AGAIN!

"... It will be a free choice in every sense. No nation in all the world that is free to make a choice is going to set itself up under the fascist form of government, or the Nazi form of government or the Japanese war-lord form of government. Such forms are the offspring of seizure of power followed by the abridgment of freedom. Therefore, the United Nations can properly say of these forms of government two simple words: 'Never again!' * * * * President Roosevelt to the White House Correspondents Association, February 12, 1943.

It is a source of pride for all Ahepans that these thoughts of the President were expressed by the founders of our Fraternity in the Aims and Purposes of the Organization. We quote Paragraph E of Article 2 of the Constitution of the Ahepa entitled, Objects:

"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 this country becomes the Champion of Liberty and the Defender and Protector of all oppressed and downtrodden peoples."

This means that there will be Fourths of July and Twenty-fifths of March the world over, but no Fourths of August, no Thirtieths of January, and no Fascist anniversaries. Celebrations of days of freedom? Yes! But of slavery, never. Never Again!

THE CHAPTER PRESIDENT

Throughout Ahepa's domain the Chapters have installed their new officers. And in each Chapter the white heat of attention is being focussed on the new chapter president.

What responsibilities he has taken upon himself!

He is responsible that the meetings, the life of the Order are held regularly, opened promptly and conducted intelligently—that the ritual be exemplified impressively.

He is responsible for the thoughts and actions of every member in the chapter.

If he appoints a committee and it fails, he is held responsible.

If a new chapter can't get going who is to blame? The president.

If an old chapter is failing, who is blamed? The president.

Yet the Chapter president can neither impel or compel, all he can do is lead and direct. And he can do neither of these things if he does not have the complete cooperation of the Chapter's membership.

Message of the Supreme President

Your Supreme President embarked on a national tour in connection with the War Bond Drive. The tour began in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 2nd and covered Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Charlotte, ending in Washington on February 5th. Ensign Christ J. Petrow of the Public Relations Division of the Navy Department, detached to aid the American Hellenic War Bond Drive, embarked also on a national tour and covered the following cities: New York, Boston, Manchester, Springfield, Hartford, Chicago, Moline, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Hammond, Gary, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Pontiac, Toledo, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Anderson, Middletown, Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Canton, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, Pa. I may add that all government departments, and particularly the War, Navy, and Treasury departments, are extending all possible aid to our War Bond Drive.

Appropriate War Bond rallies were held in every city visited and such rallies were either preceded or followed by committee meetings and consultations. It can be unqualifiedly stated that never before has the Ahepa enjoyed a higher morale, and seldom before were Americans of Greek descent as enthusiastic or as devoted to any effort of individual or collective significance as they are today with regard to our war effort. There are no grumblings, complaints, or dissatisfaction. Everyone realizes the magnitude of the task at hand and is willing to contribute his bit.

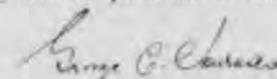
The sole exception to this are our Auxiliaries such as the Daughters of Penelope and Maids of Athens. They have registered complaints here and there but such complaints were directed to the fact that they have not been given as much to do as they feel they can do and should do. Appropriate steps and measures are being taken by the Supreme Lodge to promulgate a full and complete program for the Daughters of Penelope and Maids of Athens so that they too will be devoting 100% attention to matters connected with the prosecution of the war.

It is absolutely impossible to give a detailed account of the activities of the committees in various cities and the particular methods employed by each. All of them without exception are devoting full attention to the Drive and deserve praise. One may, however, discuss organizational set-ups. In this it seems that the committee of Cleveland, Ohio, under the chairmanship of the staunch Ahepan, Philip D. Peppas, carries first prize. Every local society including the church, constitutes a part of the organizational set-up of the committee, and the entire drive proceeds under the banner "The American Hellenic War Bond Drive." Detroit has adopted the same method although not quite as extensively and so have a number of other cities. It is important to emphasize that while the Order of Ahepa has been designated issuing agent for War Bond Series E, the Drive covers all types and designations of Bonds. In addition, the disposition of Bonds is not restricted to Ahepans nor the field of sales to Americans of Greek descent. The direction of the Drive is Pan-Hellenic and its field of operations Pan-American.

In a number of towns the committees have expanded their activities so as to reach the wholesalers, the producers and particularly the farmers. Arrangements have been made where part of the purchases made by restaurateurs and grocery store owners are paid regularly to the extent of one-fourth in war bonds. This is a most encouraging sign and must be given further development. The particular position that Ahepans and Americans of Greek descent occupy in the economic life of the Nation must be fully exploited for Uncle Sam. We must reach the small producer, business establishments employing only a few workers, and naturally our own people and consumers in general. We must come as a supplement to the efforts of the War Savings Staffs throughout the country. Most of the committees are already in close collaboration and contact with their local War Savings Staffs. But those who are not as yet must take remedial measures immediately.

The Drive has been extended to May 21st, 1943. This became necessary because owing to the holiday season many chapters had not begun to organize until after January 1st. The efforts must be intensified between now and May 21st to absorb into War Bonds every dollar that has been earned in our respective communities above the subsistence level. While the United States Treasury has called upon all loyal citizens to invest ten per cent of their earnings in War Bonds the various Ahepa Bond committees and your Supreme President find that the ten per cent item is too low. While it may suffice in cases of family men having children it is absolutely inadequate for unmarried persons and families without children. The slogan of our Drive should be "Every Dollar Above the Subsistence Level in War Bonds." Hitler cannot be defeated and annihilated as quickly as we want him to be by applying only ten per cent of our strength. It takes an all-out effort.

The War Bond Drive came at a time when our people were thirsty for some form of collective action connected with the prosecution of the war. Now we have it. The opportunity to display our patriotic colors is here. We must not fail to grasp it and thereby point the way to all our co-citizens not wearing the uniform and thereby maintain the proper morale on the home front which will inevitably lead to quick and certain victory.



Supreme President

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THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN INTERNATIONAL STATE

And the Role of Greece

By E. T. MORISSE

An idealist is a person who wants to live in a better world—better not for himself alone, but for others as well. He is not a visionary, so long as he keeps his feet on the ground while he explores the possibilities of betterment. If he has visions of a better world, if he believes they are attainable, if he is willing to plan, work and sacrifice towards their attainment, he is a practical idealist. If he believes that the world is perfect as it is, or not amenable to improvement because the other people do not want it, he is not the realist he thinks he is; he is just a limited little soul, or a pessimist. All the inventors, pioneers, scientists, statesmen and benefactors of mankind were practical idealists. Realism does not mean looking backward; it means looking forward.

The foregoing is not a mere definition of terms. It is a challenge. Mankind was frustrated once after the first World War because its idealists were outmaneuvered and ridiculed by those back-looking, self-satisfied little souls. If the idealists of the world do not take the situation in hand after the flood of tears, sweat and blood of this war, the ensuing catastrophe may well turn out to be worse than the first.

Take a look at the world map. You will see two continents only: the Americas and the Old World. The old world is divided by geographers into four grand divisions known as Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, simply because there are two open lakes and a range of mountains across it with a string of islands off its Southeastern coast. The old world has twice the area and six times the population of the Americas. Due to geographical factors the disparity of area to population is even greater. China, India and Western Europe have—each of them—a greater population than both of the Americas together. The

old world has been a hotbed of wars for countless generations and both world wars started there, involving the Americas a short time afterwards. Potentially, the old world could overwhelm the Americas again as it did 300 years ago and isolationist Americans would not fare better than isolationist Indians did. This leads to the one conclusion that *"America is an undetachable part of the world and has a part in the solution of all its problems."*

At the end of the last war, an American President proposed a League of Nations to enforce and maintain peace. It was established on paper in a neutral, or "neutralized" country, given no teeth in the way of armament, or economic power, was repudiated by its sponsors and rendered ineffective by the conflicting small-soul interests of its stronger members—though all its smaller members remained faithful to the end.

Is it too far inside the province of impractical visions to demand that our peacemakers experiment once more, with the flaws of the first League corrected as much as possible? Why not establish and continue the "UNITED NATIONS" on a basis and method somewhat similar to the one followed by the federated colonies in the establishment of the United States? Why not give this Union a means to establish and maintain "armed forces" capable to enforce peace, "courts" capable to administer International Justice and to guarantee human rights to all its citizens and "economic power" capable to render secession suicidal to any member?

Of course there will be the raucous voices: "Are we going to lose our sovereignty, to open our borders to all the races of the world, to abolish our protective tariffs, to share everything we

(Continued on page 30)





**Supreme Lodge
Order of Ahepa
Washington, District of Columbia**

is a duly authorized agent of the United States Treasury Department for the issuance of War Savings Bonds.

The service rendered as issuing agent is performed as a patriotic contribution to the Nation's War Effort, and without compensation in any form from the Government of the United States of America.



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Countersigned:

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

Fiscal Agent of the United States

Lugh Leach

President

War Bond Drive Extended To May 21

The Supreme Lodge has decided to extend the War Bond Drive to May 21, 1943. This decision was taken at the request of many local committees which felt that not enough time was given to them to get properly organized in order to carry on as effective a campaign as is necessary to raise \$50,000,000 in U. S. War Bonds.

The nation-wide trips of Supreme President Vournas and Ensign Christ J. Petrow, as well as the visitations of the other members of the Supreme Lodge to various cities, accentuated the necessity of giving every chapter and community the opportunity to fulfill its quota.

THE WASHINGTON POST SAID:

GREEK ASSOCIATION TAKES LEAD IN WAR BOND DRIVE

'Foreign Minorities Have Grave Responsibility,' says George Vournas

By PEGGY PRESTON

"Foreign minority groups in this country have a grave responsibility to the Government that they must fulfill beyond and above the required 10 per cent bond quota."

In speaking thus, George C. Vournas, Washington lawyer and president of Ahepa, national organization for Americans of Greek descent, expresses the belief back of his association's current drive for the sale of \$50,000,000 worth of war bonds.

Just back in town after a cross-country tour in the interest of the drive, Mr. Vournas is highly optimistic on the outcome of this, the first concerted effort on the part of any minority group to help pay for the war.

"We are making our appeal to all factions, not only to people of Greek origin," he says. "And we do not wish our program to set us apart. We hope only that we set an example for service and duty that other similar groups may choose to follow."

In the past few weeks, Mr. Vournas has traveled the length and width of the country, carrying his appeal to groups in cities from Boston to Atlanta and from Buffalo to San Francisco. In the first Washington rally last night he spoke in the Odd Fellows' Temple, and reported that sales to date indicate the drive will surpass the overall quota by the end of this month.

Mr. Vournas, whose mother and sisters still live in Greece, feels that his countrymen here have an even greater stake in the outcome of the war than do others of foreign origin.

'Democracy Is Heritage Of The Greek'

"Democracy, in its most pure form, is the natural heritage of every Greek," he says. "The present blows that Greece is sustaining cannot dim this heritage: they can only suppress it temporarily."

Persons of Greek descent in this country, despite the fact that almost all of them have relatives in their captive homeland, are taking a realistic attitude toward aiding them, according to Mr. Vournas.

"Our aid to Greece and democracy now can only be through direct financial support of the United Nations," he points out. "Everything that can be done to help our families and friends who are now under the rule of Hitler has been done and from now until the war is won, it can be only the wealth and might of the United States Government that can set the underling nations free."

Drive Has Popular Appeal

In accordance with this theory, the Ahepa Association has set about the workings of its drive in a manner having popular appeal. In restaurants throughout the country, Greek proprie-

OVER THE TOP

FLASH—As THE AHEPAN goes to press the following cities report passing their quota: Cleveland, Hartford, Rochester, N. Y., Dayton, Peoria, Las Vegas, Alton, Ill., St. Louis, Moline, Rockford, Ill., Houston, Texarkana, Texas, Atlanta, Tucson, Ariz., Des Moines, Aberdeen, S. D., Charleston, S. C., Shreveport, La., South Bend, Ind., Norfolk, Va., and Price, Utah.

ONCE ISN'T ENOUGH

This isn't a One-Shot War.

One torpedo can sink an enemy battleship, but for every direct hit, many miss. One bullet can kill a Jap, but our boys carry rapid-fire rifles and machine guns. They know "Once Isn't Enough."

Once Isn't Enough in the purchase of War Savings Bonds. Every Bond isn't a direct hit, either. So, to win this war we must invest regularly.

Did your lodge conduct a rally last month? Did you buy a Bond last month? That is good—but not good enough. Our men fought in the Coral Seas last May, too, but they didn't quit after the battle—they kept on fighting. They are fighting today in the Solomon Islands, and they will keep on fighting every day until they win this war—win it in Tokyo, Berlin, and Rome.

Do we on the home front think more of our money than we do of our men? Thousands of our brave boys, the youngsters we've watched growing up, will never come back, but every dollar we invest in Bonds will come back. In an emergency you can always call your dollars back from Bonds, but you can't pull your sons home from Ireland, Australia or Corregidor.

Do we think more of our money than we do of our men? Of course we don't! So, let's start investing a definite part of today—every day—to insure a whole tomorrow.

* * *

THREE STARS

CLEVELAND, DETROIT, HARTFORD

When the final report on the Bond Drive is drawn up three cities will stand out brightly—Cleveland, Detroit and Hartford. Hartford, under the inspiring direction of past District Governor James Starr, has already reached its goal.

Detroit has shown outstanding ingenuity in carrying out its campaign. Chairman James Jameson has effectively used all possible publicity angles and has hung up a real record of accomplishment.

Cleveland is justly proud of its organizational setup, headed by Brother Phillip D. Peppas, General Chairman, which is a perfect example of how to organize and run a bond campaign. By actual count, 23 American Hellenic organizations of Cleveland are united in the Drive.

tors have put up signs that read, "A Bond With Every Dinner," or "A Stamp With Every Package of Cigarettes." In other words, when "Greek Meets Greek Now He Buys a Bond."

Mr. Vournas and his organization believe in buying bonds to the hilt; that 10 per cent of the average working man's income is not enough to win the war and that most emphatically it is not enough for the great masses of people of foreign descent working for high wages in the factories and mills of the country. They advocate decisive and immediate price ceilings and rationing of every commodity; for only in this manner do they believe that money will find its way into the only channel they deem worthy this year, the channel of the United States Treasury. (February 10, 1943.)

SHREVEPORT JOURNAL
Organization
king to Sell
000,000 Bonds.

**GET A PUSHER
BONDS DRIVE**
Campaign Headquarters
Are Opened in
Milan St.

Here \$715,000
Year Holiday Season to
Make War Investment
Drive More Difficult

War Bonds
Retailers Top 30 Million

**BE ME! AFTER
OFFICIAL SAY**
Date Of Presentation
Of Award Changes
To Jan. 7

**GREEK ORDER
BUYING BONDS**
Shreveport Chapter of
Ahepa Has Quota of
\$120,000

**GREEK ORDER
PUSHES DRIVE**

**\$150,000 Sought In
War Bond Purchases**

THE WASHINGTON POST

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**Ahepa Praised
For Bond Sales**

SUPREME LODGE SU

**Greek V...
Sales Climbing**

**100%
ENROLLMENT**

THE NATIONAL...
Founded April 5, 1918.
PUBLISHED DAILY and Sunday by the
NATIONAL HERALD, INC.
148 West 142nd Street, New York, N. Y.
DANIEL ELAYIANOS, President, Tress and Editor
ELIAS L. JAKOVIS, Secretary
Telephone: BR 4-2222

**Committee
up War Bond
Booth at Bank**

Tuesday Best Sales Day
in Local Drive, Ahepa
Chapter Reports

**Hellenic Order Will
Hold Rally on
Monday.**

ΕΓΚΙΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ BONDS
ΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΑΛΛΗΝ
ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΝ

**Greeks Eager To Beat
Bond Goal—And Enemy**

**AHEPA Unit
Opens Bond,
Stamp Drive**

**Proud
nd Work**

**\$35,000 IS SOLD
AT VICTORY BALL**

**Launches Campaign
Which Will Continue
Through Washington's
Birthdays**

ALL TIME RECORD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—War
bond sales in February totaled
\$2,244,000, to set an all-time
monthly record, the treasury
announced today.

**AHEPA HEAD
HERE ON TO
FOR BONDS**

**To Organize Bond
Drive Among Greeks**

**GREEK CITIZENS SPOUNGE
WAR BOND DRIVE.**
WOMEN VOLUNTEERS AID

**Launched Campaign
Which Will Continue
Through Washington's
Birthdays**

Governor and Mrs. Dempsey Entertain 100 Guests Honoring George

**Ahepa Appoints
Bond Committee**

**Ahepa Unit
To Dedicate
Bond Sites**

**Ahepans Pass
\$30,000 In
War Bond Sales**

**Shatter War
Bond Records**

**Rektail Party at Executive Mansion
Introduces Prominent Greek Attor**

**No. 3115 Wins
\$500 War Bond**

**Events to Mark Opening
of New Phase in Drive
to Sell \$350,000 Worth
of Stamp, Securities**

**County \$330,000 Over
Month's Quota; Launch
Greek Society Effort**

**Holder of This Number
Must Claim Award by**

NEW YORK, TETAPTE, 3 FEBPOYAIOTI

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ΤΗΝ ΕΚΤΡΑΤΕΙΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΟ
ΑΠΕ ΜΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ

Bond Booth in Bank

MUSKEGON, MICH. — Muskegon committee members showed exceptional ingenuity in having established a booth in the Heights branch of Hackley bank for the purpose of selling War Bonds.

The committee is headed by Thomas Shoemaker and Mrs. Wm. Danigelis, co-chairmen; Peter Jerelos, William Chonis, Mrs. Geo. Baldas, Mr. and Mrs. George Vulgaris, Mrs. Ida Volgais, Miss Katharine Lakos and Miss Ann Pelotes.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Executive Department

Baton Rouge

December 18, 1942

Mr. J. K. Theo

316 Milam Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Theo:

I note in the press that the Shreveport chapter of Ahepa, under your leadership, has launched a war bond drive for your quota of \$120,000.

I should like to take this opportunity to commend you on this very valuable contribution you are making to the war effort.

With best wishes for a successful drive, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) SAM H. JONES,

Governor of Louisiana

Late Flash: According to the Shreveport Times, January 30, the Shreveport Committee has already doubled its quota of \$125,000.

Greek Bond Drive

When news reels showed Speaker Sam Rayburn buying a bond from Steve Vasilakos, the Greek peanut vendor at the White House, it was Sam and Steve who got the publicity but it was a very significant group of American citizens who planned the thing—the Order of Ahepa.

The Ahepa is an organization of Americans of Greek descent. And although most Americans of foreign descent have been patriotic, those from Greece, a country which has suffered probably more than any other, have been intensely so.

Ahepa was among the first to lead the crusade for naturalization among immigrants. It was also the first national organization to denounce persecution of the Jews by Hitler, and among the first to urge universal military service.

At present, Ahepa is staging a Nation-wide drive to raise 50 million dollars in war bonds from Greek-Americans. Ahepa's progressive president, George Vournas, is making a tour of the country pushing the sale, while Ensign Chris Petrow, U.S.N.R., is making a simultaneous tour.

The campaign is not only to sell bonds but to make people realize more than ever that this is "our" war and its financing "our" problem. From the Washington Merry-Go-Round by Drew Pearson.

Special Booklet

CANTON, OHIO. — One of the first actions of the Canton Committee was to issue a special 4-page pamphlet setting for the purposes of the American Hellenic War Bond Drive and asking for support and cooperation. It contained a stirring appeal for unity:

"Citizens of Greek extraction, Unite! Your native country counts on you for her liberation and deliverance; your adopted country looks upon you to show your love and loyalty to her, and to prove yourselves worthy of your ancestry and worthy of the rights and privileges which you have the good fortune to enjoy in this, the greatest country of the world."

IN THIS CORNER With Cedric Adams

... Chris Legeros, proprietor of the famed Rainbow Cafe out on Hennepin and Lake, is up to his neck in war bond selling. He offered one of his steak sandwiches with all the trimmings with every \$1,000 bond purchased in the cafe. First patron to buy after the deal went in bought a \$25,000 bond which made Chris owe him 25 steak sandwiches. The next customer popped for a \$10,000 bond. Chris came through again. He's also offering a second cup of coffee with every baby bond purchased. . . . — *Minneapolis Star Journal* (December 7, 1942).

It Pays to Advertise

Many chapters have gone in for newspaper advertising to boost their War Bond sales in a big way.

The Green River, Wyoming, Chapter was one of the first to use the newspapers for advertising their campaign.

Texarkana Chapter had a very smart ad in the *Texarkana Gazette*, January 10, 1943.

A very effective ad showing the badly battered Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini was run by the Warren and Canton, Ohio, Chapters in their local papers.

A picture of a little homeless Greek girl was the appealing theme of an ad placed by the Waterloo, Iowa, chapter.

And that old reliable Brother Gust Maggos of Alton, Illinois, ran an ad to publicize his generous offer of a free case of Pepsi-Cola with every purchase of war bonds totaling \$100 or more.

TALE OF TWO REAL AHEPANS

Charles Bookidis

Brother Charles Bookidis has been made Chairman of the Quad-Cities Drive, and his plan, which was approved by the Committee, is one of the best reported to Headquarters.

The U. S. Treasury notified all banks and post offices that when a person purchases a bond and requests that credit be given to Ahepa, they do so.

Then the job was to get the people to buy Bonds and mention Ahepa. To accomplish this Brother Bookidis' Ucanco Candy Company sponsored a radio program over both stations every day for one week. Newspaper ads were run in the 4 papers. The Ucanco placed candy with each bank, and a card by the teller's window advising the people to buy Bonds, and if they ask that credit be given to Ahepa, they received a box of candy free!

Gust Maggos

Gust Maggos, Chairman of the Alton, Illinois, Bond Drive, has announced that he is offering a premium to bond buyers. He is the head of the local corporation having the Pepsi-Cola franchise and Mr. Maggos is offering a free case of Pepsi-Cola to every person who buys a bond. While it would not be permitted to offer War Bonds or Stamps as premiums for purchases of Pepsi-Cola, Mr. Maggos has been told that there can be no objection to his turning it around and offering the Pepsi-Cola as a premium to anybody buying a bond. His plan is that the person receiving the premium case of Pepsi-Cola pay the deposit value of the case and bottles and money will be given back with return of the empties.

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**Governor Holds Reception
for Ahepa Leader**

The pictures above were taken at the reception given by the Governor of New Mexico and Mrs. Dempsey at the Executive Mansion on the occasion of the visit of George C. Vournas of Washington, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, to Santa Fe in the interest of the American Hellenic War Bond Drive. From left to right, those pictured are Pete Dakis, District Secretary, James Fotis, President Frankos of the

Albuquerque Chapter, Paul Drake of Albuquerque, Gus Mitchell, President of the Santa Fe Chapter, the Governor and Mrs. Dempsey, Supreme President Vournas, C. Alexopoulos of Albuquerque, Louis Carrellas and C. E. Evangel. Below are Governor Dempsey and Vournas, who were friends in Washington before the former's election as chief executive of New Mexico. The Governor is himself a member of the Ahepa and has been interested and active in its activities for a long time.—*The Santa Fe New Mexican.*

Not the First Time

"Greece was one of the last of the "little democracies" to fall under the feet of the Nazi barbarians. Terrible news seeps through the darkness that shrouds this land of valiant men. All we know is that the once fruitful land has become a horror of death by starvation.

"The Order of Ahepa is made up of Americans of Greek descent. Possibly not many of them are rich but almost all of them, it seems, are humbly grateful for the chance to live as free men in the United States.

"Ahepa has been in the news recently because of its drive to sell 50 million dollars' worth of war bonds for Uncle Sam. Naturally that campaign has won wide commendation. But it is not the first time the order has proved its love for America and American institutions. It was among the first to crusade for the naturalization of immigrants, and it also was the first organization of its kind to denounce Hitlerism.

"America owes a great deal to foreign-born citizens from all parts of Europe, but it is fair to say, we believe, that no group is serving more faithfully and loyally during the war than these sons and daughters of our Grecian ally."

—*Cheyenne (Wyoming) Eagle,*
February 11, 1943.



**ENSIGN CHRIST J. PETROW,
U. S. N. R.**

The former Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, now attached to the Public Relations Division of the United States Navy, who was assigned by the Navy to special duty on the American Hellenic War Bond Drive. He has already visited 36 cities in a whirlwind tour aimed to spark the drive in some places, offer assistance to Committees in other places, and help in every way to put the campaign over the top.



DIMITRI MITROPOULOS

A Great Musician and a Great Man

By M. J. POLITIS

"Everywhere I meet great Greeks. They will never die out. And they are the bridge between the past and future."—(HENRY MILLER, author of "The Colossus of Maroussi," in a letter to a friend.)

If one were asked the question: "Who is the greatest individual Greek living today, the one whose personality reflects more credit on Hellenism, and of whom his fellow-countrymen should feel most proud," Dimitri Mitropoulos' name will be the natural answer. This is not a random statement. It is made after due consideration of the highest international standards, and with an eye to posterity. For no other Greek excels today in his own field to the extent Mitropoulos does in the musical one.

Nine years ago, when Dimitri Mitropoulos, then in his middle thirties, was just emerging on the international musical horizon, Darius Milhaud, one of the leading composers of our day (now living in this country), distinguished in Mitropoulos' person the immortal spirit of Greece, and hailed him with the unforgettable words: "Gloire à l'Hellenisme éternel" (Glory to eternal Hellenism!) with which he began his dithyrambic review of the concert of the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, at the head of which Mitropoulos had made his debut in Paris, the then artistic capital of the world.

A year later, in 1935, another eminent French critic and musicologist, Robert Bernard, writing in no less austere musical publication than the *Paris Revue Musicale*, complained that "renown is capricious and often unjust." "Why," Mr. Bernard asked, "should a conductor of Mitropoulos' class, not impose himself on every spirit looking for the five or six best Kappelmeister of our times?"

Mr. Bernard, if he has survived the Nazi occupation of Paris, should have no more reason for complaint. Mitropoulos now unquestionably belongs among the five or six top-ranking orchestra conductors of the day. Such is the verdict of the leading American critics, whose judgment is sharpened more and more everyday, now that the influx of the highest living musical and other celebrities into this country has converted Manhattan into the cultural capital of the world.

In a directorially highly competitive season of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra this year, with such luminaries as Arturo Toscanini, Bruno Walter and Leopold Stokowski preceding Mitropoulos on the century-old Society's podium, Olin Downes, the American critic best known abroad and whose judgment carries perhaps more weight, among international musical circles, than the opinion of any of his colleagues, did not hesitate to bestow the laurel upon Mitropoulos.

"For the unpredictable and amazing Mitropoulos the concert he gave last night," Mr. Downes wrote in the *New York Times* of January 7, 1943, "was not less than a sensational triumph. Mr. Mitropoulos triumphed personally as an electrifying piano virtuoso as well as conductor, and also as an artist whose remarkable gifts enabled him to do a signal service to modern music. For this was the most brilliant Philharmonic Symphony concert thus far of the season, and it can be said that on no previous occasion had New York heard such performances as his simple playing and conducting of the Prokofieff C major concerto and masterly revelation of Vaughn Williams' grim and little understood Fourth Symphony."

Such was indeed the personal triumph of the Greek musician that even Virgil Thomson, the ever-grumbling critic of the *New York Herald Tribune*, who is also a distinguished composer and orchestra leader, admitted in his review of the same day that "no other conductor in recent years, not even Toscanini or Koussevitzky, has been able to discipline the Philharmonic musically as Mitropoulos has done, to make it play in tune, in tone and with pleasant tone." Mr. Thomson concluded his comments by "recognising in this conductor a unique musical workman and a musician of great power."

A whole volume could be compiled with similar laudatory statements elicited by Mr. Mitropoulos' conducting—and piano playing—the world over. Indeed, his career has been a phenomenal one. In 1924 he became the permanent conductor of the Athens Symphony Orchestra. In 1930, he was invited to Berlin for guest performances with the Philharmonic, which at that time had such leaders as the eminent Bruno Walter and Furtwaengler. David Ewen in his recent book *Dictators of the Baton* reports that "Mitropoulos gave a splendid account of himself" in Berlin. In 1934, he made his Paris debut, and he conducted in England, Italy, and the Soviet Union. In 1935 again in Italy and in France. From 1934 to 1937 he directed a three-month season at Monte Carlo, retaining all this while his post with the Symphony Orchestra of the Athens Conservatory.

Serge Koussevitzky, the genial director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, invited him for a guest engagement, and in 1936 Mitropoulos made his American debut in Providence at

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Boston conducting that marvellous musical body. Olin Downes wrote on that occasion that "Mitropoulos is more than a kindling virtuoso. He showed a microscopic knowledge of four strongly contrasted scores, and his temperament is that of an impetuous musician. Mitropoulos addressed himself with complete comprehension and with blazing dramatic emotion."

In 1937, he was invited to conduct a few guest concerts in Minneapolis, and since 1938 he is the permanent conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, having done much to enhance the artistic prestige of the Northwestern metropolis. For three consecutive seasons beginning with 1940 he has guest conducted the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra for a period of four weeks each year. The *New York Herald Tribune* hailed him as a "fundamentally important conductor," while Olin Downes, in an enthusiastic appraisal of his New York debut, wrote that "hopes, long famished of a conductor of commanding qualities to direct the Philharmonic were gratified. . . . Mitropoulos did as he pleased with the orchestra. . . . His hands flexibly and surely mould the orchestra tone and expose every melody."

Yes, the striking results the Greek conductor extracts from his musicians are largely to be attributed to the unique use of his hands and to the constant changes in his facial expression. Both these characteristics of his conducting are genuinely Greek traits. While attending one of his concerts this season at Carnegie Hall, I remembered Peter Gray's account, in his enchanting *People of Poros*, of the conversation he had with the hermit poet-philosopher of Aegina, Nicholas Kazantzakis, who traced for Gray the various levels of Greek communication. "Gesture is a complete language in itself. The greater the sympathy and understanding between people, the subtler their gesturing." It is a well-known fact that Mitropoulos, unlike certain other famous conductors, treats his musicians as "colleagues." He knows every one of them by name, and makes it a point to win their respect. It is thanks to this reciprocal understanding that Mitropoulos wields over his orchestra more magnetic power than any other living conductor I know of. Every gesture of his, every winking of the eye, every movement of his figure, unravels the mystery of the composer's innermost intentions, communicates to the electrically supercharged orchestral body and to the spellbound audience values hitherto unsuspected even by the creators of the compositions performed. Numerous living composers have most categorically asserted that only after Mitropoulos had played their scores, their full meaning was brought home to them. Like the dazzling sun of Hellas that singles out every pebble bathed in its brilliant light and makes it shine like a precious gem, so, Mitropoulos, by detaching the essential from the unessential, by relegating the accidental to the place it really belongs, attains an ideal equilibrium in the orchestral ensemble, extracting the utmost a composition has to give, without, however, sacrificing the minutest detail in his attempt to bring out the main lines of a score.

Works which at the hands of other conductors may seem devoid of interest acquire a new significance when read by Mitropoulos. Their full stature is revealed to an amazed public. Richard Strauss' "*Sinfonia Domestica*," for instance, that verbose prototype of "programmatic music," or Grieg's String Quartette in G minor, transcribed for full string orchestra, are two cases in point. Seldom have I seen audiences so aroused after the performance of far more significant works as they were after Mitropoulos' rendering of these compositions. The word "revelation" alone would adequately characterize the reading of these scores. While neither the *Domestica* nor the Grieg Quartette are considered to be musically top-ranking selections when compared with a number of more staple works of the symphonic repertory, Mitropoulos' dynamic rendering makes them sound like genuine masterpieces.

The criticism has been expressed that Mitropoulos' over-emphasis on detail tends to prejudice unity of style. It is

feared by certain commentators that his rendering of the Classics is not "classic" enough. One important thing these critics fail to take into account is the maestro's Greek origin. Our concept of Greek "classic" art is commonly based on the ruins that have outlived the centuries. Many of us are apt to forget that even the most sublime of all masterpieces of "classic" architecture, the Parthenon, was crowded with multi-colored and richly adorned statues, which, undoubtedly, would have proved disappointing to many an ardent admirer of "classic-ism" in the sense commonly given now to that term. Similarly, a more careful analysis might lead us to the conclusion that some of the most "classic" composers were the "Romantics," and very much so, of their times. Beethoven's "classicism" is quite different, in fact, from the dehumanized "Return to the Classics" of certain contemporary composers. To be a Greek is to be first and foremost human. To be human, in the full sense of the word, implies the simultaneous presence of opposing factors in one's psychosynthesis, the co-existence of Dionysian (subconscious) and Apollonian (rational) elements. In all truly great creative spirits this duality is manifest. It was in Beethoven, whose idyllic works alternate with others of a volcanic, cosmogonic character. Unlike the majority of our present-day composers for whom music-writing seems to be a matter of algebraic equations rather than the outburst of irrepressible impulses, Beethoven placed the heart, through which the subconscious speaks, above reason. Speaking of one of his works, Beethoven said once: "Coming from the heart, let it reach the heart," words that might serve as an eloquent epigram for his entire production, to quote René Dumesnil.

Bach himself, the classic master par excellence, is much more romantic than generally believed. In discussing Mr. Mitropoulos' transcription for full symphony orchestra of a Bach work, one New York critic remarked that the Greek maestro "sacrificed line to color." But who can aver with any degree of certainty that Bach himself would not have rejoiced at hearing his compositions—written for the limited media of his times—performed by the much richer present-day orchestras? Is color not prevalent in Bach's strikingly original Brandenburg Concertos, in which, over two centuries ago, Bach handled the wind instruments more boldly than many a twentieth-century vanguard composer? As long as no authorized versions exist, indicating how Bach, Beethoven and other "classics" would have liked their works to be performed, there will be endless discussion on the subject. One thing is certain, however. Even if one may not fully agree with Mr. Mitropoulos' version of some scores, he cannot remain indifferent to his performances. The Greek maestro's supple and expressive hands, that have been compared by a Parisian critic to those of a Cambodian dancer, "bring to life even the obsolescent parts of a musical score."

In this writer's opinion, the highlights of Mr. Mitropoulos' conducting this season at the head of the New York Philharmonic were his renditions of Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht* and of Prokofieff's Third Piano Concerto, in which he played as a soloist while conducting the orchestra from the piano. In these diametrically opposite works, Mitropoulos gave the full measure of his magnitude. The Schoenberg score, a product of post-Wagnerian German romanticism, at times reminiscent of Mahler—whose First Symphony is among Mitropoulos' battle horses—is the apotheosis of *Sehnsucht* (voluptuousness—might be the nearest English word), the most chromatic tonal poem written by the Viennese composer, now in this country.

The Prokofieff Concerto, on the other hand, is an ideal exponent of the prevalence of mechanical elements in modern musical form. The piano part, although extremely perilous as far as rhythmical and technical difficulties are concerned, forms an integral part of the orchestral ensemble. There is nothing like the dialogue between the soloist and the orchestra one finds

(Continued on page 30)



Literature and the Arts



Government by Assassination. By Hugh Byas. Published by Knopf: New York, N. Y.

Hugh Byas spent twenty-three years in Japan as an American newspaperman, and his recent book, "Government by Assassination," testifies to the thorough knowledge of the country which these years imply.

In happier times Hugh Byas has written, and written well, of the Japanese people—of their industriousness, their strong sense of family loyalties, their artistic sensitivity. But the present book, in keeping with the times, is concerned with the cancers of Japanese society, and particularly with the thugs and nationalists who operated behind the scenes to drive Japan into her present course of conquests.

Americans have had little knowledge of the processes by which Japan during the past twelve years or so has been driven to war by forces from within. Americans have seen the evidences of Japan's militarism, but they have not known what human groups and agencies determined it. The particular value of Mr. Byas' book is that it tells the story of three influential groups—the underworld, one might say, of Japanese patriotism. These are the "young officers" in the army, the so-called patriotic societies, and the thugs who do the dirty work of the societies.

The revolt of the young officers against their superiors was manifested in 1936 when a number of them led their troops into the Diet building and other public places in Tokyo, hunting down and assassinating as many of Japan's high government officials as they could find. Their purpose, as the trial ultimately uncovered it, was to force the civil government out and to effect a military control over the country. Dissatisfaction with capitalistic control of the nation, and a desire to "purify" the country's politics, were stated as reasons for their conduct. What they really wanted was to erase even the remains of representative government, to vest economic and political control in the hands of the military, and to pay lip service to the theory of a divine and all-powerful emperor who would actually be but their tool.

Mr. Byas makes it clear that in desiring such a state of things they were not going to Germany for their pattern, but returning to a feudal Japan (which existed until 1868) in which the emperor was a figurehead controlled by a military caste. By describing several of the trials of these younger officers, Mr. Byas shows how they terrorized their superiors and forced the government toward an ever more active belligerency.

The number of patriotic societies in Japan, all of them bent on terrorizing the government into undertaking military conquests, and the way these societies had of rising and disappearing, make hard going for Mr. Byas. But out of them emerges the figure of the smiling, bearded, and speechless Toyama, patriarch of the whole breed of patriots, acclaimed as a great man by his followers, credited with a tremendous influence on the government, and yet always in the background.

Least savory of all the tribe of "patriots" were the gangs who undertook political murders for pay. Mr. Byas traces their historical connections back to the gangs of laborers who had carried the possessions of the great feudal lords on their yearly processions to Tokyo (then Yeddo) from their estates. The use

of these men reduces the high-sounding professions of the patriotic societies to the shabbiest kind of murder. Crime and patriotism become indistinguishable.

Mr. Byas' book has faults of organization which suggest that it is a somewhat too hasty putting together of separate articles. But it offers the best description yet available of that patriotic underworld which by assassinating Japan's most liberal leaders brought on the war in the Far East.

STEPHEN PEARCE,
New York, N. Y.

COMMUNICANTS OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH TO ENROLL

We have been requested by the Greek Archdiocese to announce that beginning January 1, 1943, the decision of the recent Philadelphia Convention of the clergy and laity, requiring all communicants of the Greek Orthodox faith in the United States to enroll with their respective Churches, went into effect.

In accordance with this action of the Convention all fees and remunerations heretofore paid by the faithful towards the Archdiocese have been abolished and instead all adult communicants will be asked to register and become supporting members of the Archdiocese by the payment yearly of only One Dollar. This One Dollar annual contribution will constitute from now on the only source of revenue of the Archdiocese.

Needless for us to stress that the Archdiocese needs the support of all the faithful in order to be enabled to carry on its holy mission and minister to the religious wants of our Greek Orthodox people. No doubt, the One Dollar annual contribution will gladly be given by all communicants of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States.—The Editors.

BOOKS ON GREECE

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BULLETIN

(A Carefully Selected List of Current Books about Greece)

THE SPAP COMPANY

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THE READERS' TRIBUNE

The the Editor,

DEAR SIR:

Good people do make good environment; they fan the flame of human love and raise the standard of civil virtue among mankind. In Peoria we have many such men. Mr. B. W. Post, whom I have known for over twenty-five years, has been an outstanding leader in our community. His untiring efforts brought many civic, social and business improvements in Peoria. When he heard that the Ahepa had undertaken to sell \$230,000 War Bonds in Peoria, Mr. Post immediately purchased \$200 in bonds and placed his order and money for an additional \$5,000, to be delivered as soon as possible. He not only bought bonds but he also offered his service and influence to the Ahepa Bond Drive.

Mr. Burton W. Post has been honored on many occasions by the people of Peoria for his good work in this community. To him I extend my sincerest thanks.

JOHN DAGLAS,
Peoria, Illinois.

Now in the East

The glory that is Greece can never die;
Immutable it stands to fire and sword.
Truth cannot pass though myriad madmen try
To perish the imperishable word.
Engraved in flame far greater than the sun
Upon the steadfast parchment of the soul.
Shine words of Socrates and Philomen
A guide to life and the supernal goal.

Though cities fall in quick corrode and rust
And bones lie bleached on Athens' revered clay,
The old must sink into the quiet dust,
The dark must fade into the newborn day.
But ah! the glorious race that will arise
Incredibly as light from crimson skies.

To Mr. George Vournas, with the compliments of the author—

RUBY ALTIZER ROBERTS, Jan. 27, 1943
Cambria, Virginia.

MOTHER LODGE REORGANIZED

Mr. George C. Vournas,
Supreme President,
Order of Ahepa,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BROTHER VOURNAS:

I am happy to inform you, and through you, the membership of our organization, that the Mother Lodge, which for twenty years, tenderly and devotedly, but silently, watched Ahepa grow in age and prestige, met here in convention.

The original Supreme Lodge, at the first National Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, felt that the interests of the fraternity would be best served by democratic policy, and surrendered its rights to the membership at large.

We feel, however, that although our responsibility ceased when the new Supreme Lodge was then elected, our moral responsibility was not lessened; and as founders, we have tried on every opportunity to exercise paternal rights for the benefit and the progress of our beloved organization.

For twenty years, this policy was followed by each one of us. On the Twentieth Anniversary, again at an Atlanta National Convention, the founders of the fraternity met and reviewed Ahepa's work and accomplishments, the progress and the reverses, the successes and the failures. Considering all angles, we feel that we can be justly proud of what has been accomplished.

Occasionally in the past, we noted with regret that some few of the membership misunderstood the motives and the work of the founders, and so have expressed themselves in official gatherings, causing inestimable damage to the progress of the order.

Such a baseless and unfounded attitude discourages future ambition and creative intent among our people.

We have not asked personal honors or benefits; neither had we thought of any when we launched the ship of Ahepa in the troublesome sea of the American Hellenism. We only wanted to awaken and organize the giant who was asleep.

At this meeting, it was decided that the original supreme lodge be reconstituted as it was in 1922, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Our aim is to cooperate, as a group, with the instituted authorities of the fraternity, for the maintenance of the fundamental aims and principles of the order. The Mother Lodge has been reorganized with officers as follows: Nick D. Chotaw, president; James Campbell, vice president; H. Angelopoulos, secretary, treasurer; Governors, George Polos, John Angelopoulos, James Vlass, S. J. Stamos and George Campbell.

Correspondence may be addressed to Harry Angelopoulos, secretary, 940 St. Charles Ave., Atlanta, Georgia. It is a unanimous request by the founders that this letter be printed in the next issue of THE AHEPAN.

Fraternally yours,

H. ANGELOPOULOS,
940 St. Charles Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

OUR DISTRICT GOVERNORS



Nick Kogos

Gov. for two consecutive terms and as Dist. Gov. for one term.



Thomas Phillips

served diligently District No. 10 as Lieutenant Governor. He has attended many of our national conventions as delegate of his chapter. He was elected Governor of District No. 10, in June, 1942.



Dr. Thomas P. Birris

and became a member of Ahepa in 1927. He has served as vice president, secretary, president and chairman of the Board of Governors of Aristoteles Chapter No. 34, Pittsburgh, Governor of Power District No. 4, to which office he was elected in 1941.

Nick Kogos, appointed by the Supreme Lodge as Deputy Supreme Governor of Canada. He has served his Chapter, Gladstone No. C J 6, of Vancouver, British Columbia, as president; served the 22nd Ahepa Dist. as Lt.



Basil S. Milonas

He was a delegate to the national convention at Providence, R. I., in 1939. Brother Milonas served as treasurer of District No. 8 in 1941 and was elected District Governor in 1942. He is a member of the Greek War Relief Committee in Brockton and chairman of the Committee in Whitman.



Angelo J. Manousos

B.A. and M.A. from the University of Washington, and for a number of years has been Superintendent of Schools at White Bluffs, Washington, where he began his career as French instructor and coach. He is a charter member of Tacoma Chapter, which he headed as president in 1933. He is present Master of his Masonic Lodge and active in the Scottish Rite bodies. Also a member of Phi Sigma Iota, foreign language honorary fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, education honorary fraternity, and Alpha Kappa Psi, professional fraternity. Brother Manousos has served as president of the Benton County Education Association for the past year. He has attended many of our national conventions and was elected Convention Secretary of the St. Paul convention.

Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Mass., was initiated in Ahepa in 1930, as a member of Lord Byron Chapter No. 57, Brockton, Mass. He has served his chapter as a member of the Board of Governors, as vice president and as president.



George G. Panopoulos

Marshal, Dist. No. 20, three years; District Treasurer four years; Lt. Governor one year; at present serving his District as District Governor.



John Peters

served twice as governor. He has also served two years as president of the Improved Order of Red Men. Brother and Mrs. Peters have a son serving in the U. S. Army as a Glider Pilot. A native of Sparta, Greece, Brother Peters came to the United States in 1910.

George G. Panopoulos, Lynwood, California. Charter member of Neptune Chapter No. 233, which was organized in June 1929. Served his chapter as chaplain three years, president two years; District

John Peters, District Governor, Buckeye District No. 11, Steubenville, Ohio. Has served Ahepa for many years and has been active in other fraternities. Among them the L.O.O.M. which he has



George J. Christo

THE AHEPAN

THE RANK AND FILE

George J. Christo, San Francisco, California. Has served Ahepa since 1929 and was the first president of Salinas Chapter, No. 253, serving for two years. He is now District Governor of District No. 21, having previously served the District as Lieutenant Governor for one year.



George Spillios

District Governor of Royal Canadian District No. 24 in 1941 at the Saskatoon Convention. Re-elected at the Edmonton Convention in 1942. Active in all the activities of the Edmonton Hellenic community and in the efforts to bring relief to stricken Greece.



Paul Fotopoulos

District No. 15, for two years, and elected District Governor in 1941. He is serving his second term in that office, having been re-elected in 1942. Brother Fotopoulos is a restaurateur and in the wheat farming business.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Brother Nicholas J. Polydouris, a member of Albany Chapter, No. 140, is serving his motherland as well as America. Each Sunday afternoon he broadcasts in Greek to his enslaved countrymen over the General Electric short wave station at Schenectady. The broadcasts assure Greece of her coming liberation by the United Nations. Brother Polydouris, who is employed in a war plant of General Electric, also is director and teacher in the Greek Orthodox School.

George Spillios, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Charter member of the Aurora Borealis Chapter No. C J—10, Edmonton, Alberta, which was organized November 19, 1930. Served his chapter as president for three terms. Elected Dis-

Paul Fotopoulos, Newton, Kansas, became an Ahepan in 1929, and since then has served his chapter, Air Capital Chapt. No. 187, Wichita, Kansas, as president and vice president. He served as Lieutenant Gover-



Captain Albert C. Bergis, Administrative Inspector, Army Air Base, Casper, Wyo., is a member of Casper Chapt., No. 159, at Casper, Wyo. He has been in the service for many years, having served in France, Germany, Hawaii, the Philippines and Panama. In addition to his duties as Administrative Inspector, Captain Bergis is First Adjutant and second in command of the Air Base. He holds many medals and citations.

SANTA FE, N. MEX. — Santa Fe Chapter No. 264 contributed a \$25 war bond which was used as First Prize in the recent state-wide U. S. Navy Essay Contest. The prize was won by Miss Ellis Inez Sims of Eunice, New Mex., and in sending it to her Brother P. C. Dakis, secretary of Santa Fe Chapter, wrote as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that we enclose a \$25 war bond which you have been awarded by the Santa Fe Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, as winner in the recent state-wide U. S. Navy Essay Contest.

"It is always a pleasure to learn that patriotism still glows as brightly as ever in the hearts and minds of our future citizens and the contest in which you were adjudged winner of first prize certainly demonstrates this fact.

"After reading the splendid essays which were offered in the competition, we know that this duty will fall into capable hands. With the bond which you have won, we extend our sincere compliments and our thanks to you for having entered the contest."

We also publish the letter of Lieut. B. G. Manley, U.S.N., officer in charge of the Santa Fe Recruiting Station. It was written to Brother Dakis at the time of the contest:

"I should like to substantiate my thanks to you and your organization for your generous gift of a \$25 war bond

for the winning prize in the High School Theme Contest. As you know, the winner will be announced, and due credit extended to your organization, during the ceremonies on December 7th at Seth Hall in conjunction with the U. S. Army program.

"Inasmuch as all the high schools of the state are participating, we feel the Navy and what it has to offer will be widely publicized to all high school students in the state; that your Navy and mine will benefit by increased enlistments; that this will aid in bringing a successful conclusion to this war."



LEXINGTON, NEBR. — Corporal George T. Mouzes, son of Brother Tom Mouzes, of Grand Island Chapt., No. 167, and Mrs. Mouzes, was commended for bravery during the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7th. He is a member of the Army Air Corps and is now stationed at Boston, Mass. The commendation from the War Department said in part: "From his position of comparative safety Private George T. Mouzes saw an injured man come out of the 15th Pursuit Group Mess Hall and crawl under the kitchen. Private Mouzes and three other men went out to aid the injured man and carried him to the basement of the barracks. This act was performed while exposed to hostile fire. His courageous act, performed in excess of normal duty requirements, and with utter disregard of personal safety, reflects great credit on Private Mouzes and the Military Service. The Quartermaster desires to convey his official and personal appreciation for the superb conduct of Private George T. Mouzes."



Cited for Merit

Private James C. Karamouzis (Kar), former secretary of the Gallup (New Mexico) Chapter No. 265. Brother Karamouzis has been one of our most efficient chapter secretaries. His sincere interest in the Ahepa can best be illustrated by the fact that, wanting to be sure that in his absence the high standing of his chapter would be maintained, he personally collected, in advance, the dues for the year 1943, from every member of his chapter. This action is certainly service beyond the line of duty and the Supreme President, in recognition of his devotion to the fraternity, has cited him for his services and awarded him a certificate of merit. Private Karamouzis is now stationed at Caspar, California. No doubt he will distinguish himself equally well in the service of our country.

BIDDEFORD, MAINE. — Biddeford and Saco Chapt., No. 252, held its installation of officers on January 17th, with District Governor Basil A. Joannides of Manchester conducting the ceremony. New officers for the coming year are: Brothers Vasilios Coronios, president; John Georges, vice president; Mitchel A. Mantes, secretary; Philip Victor, treasurer; Peter Victor, chaplain; Louis Bisios, warden; Peter L. Dalapos, captain of guard; Philip James and Thomas Patsanis, sentinels; Governors, George Trougakos, chairman, Dennis Vanites, Andrew Mantes, Sophocles Victor and Athanas Soules.

Governor Joannides closed the meeting with a talk on the importance of the War Bond Drive. "All of us cannot bear arms," he said. "Some of us have given our sons and you who cannot give sons or bear arms can do your part by buying and selling bonds—bonds that will smash the Axis and free our mother country. We owe that double duty to America and Greece." The Bond Committee of the Chapter consists of Brothers Dennis Vanites, chairman; John Georges, treasurer; Mitchel A. Mantes,

secretary, and Peter and Philip Victor, publicity agents.

The chapter's 1942 president, Brother Ernest Trakos, joined the Army in December. The son of Brother Leonidas Tsomides is in Africa; Brother Andrew Mantes has two sons in the service, one in the Army and the other a Petty Officer in the Navy. The two sons of the late Brother S. Boucouvalas are serving and also the sons of Brothers George Trougakos, Nick Seferlis and James Therianos.

TULSA, OKLA. — With Brother Stephen A. Prayson officiating, Tulsa Chapt. No. 13 held the installation of its officers for the year 1943 on December 13th. The officers installed are the following: Brothers Basil Petros, president; Gust Andrews, vice president; Theodore J. Bereolos, secretary; John Leondis, treasurer; board of governors, George Nichols, Christ Economou, James Ladas, Nick Johnson and V. W. Berbillis; Pete Vardakas, warden; Stephen Prayson, captain of guard; James Pinos, chaplain; Sam Johnson, sentinel.

Tulsa Chapter is engaged in a serious effort to fulfill its quota in the Bond Drive and thus help the fraternity reach its national quota of \$50,000,000. The chapter reports that for the 3th straight year it has maintained a 100 per cent record of dues paid, and an increase in membership from 36 at the inception of the chapter to 105 at present.



Pvt. George S. Farfaras, stationed at Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin, where he is attending an Army Air Forces school for radio operators, is a member of Bronx Chapter, No. 175, Bronx, N. Y.

WARREN, OHIO. — Brother George Tremoulis, past district governor of Dist. No. 11, installed the officers of Zeus Chapt. No. 83, of Warren, at a ceremony held January 17th. The follow-

ing will serve the chapter during the current year: Nick Kalogeras, president; Nick Tsardoulis, vice president; Basil Aronis, secretary; Gus Jickess, recording secretary; James Zervas, treasurer; board of governors, George Biliaris, chairman, Pete Pappalios, Mike Fondoulis, John Katicos, Diogenis Eliades; John Tsangaris, chaplain; Pete Harry, warden; Evangelos Pappadimitriou, captain of guard; Paul Pangos, sentinel.

Following the installation, Brother Tremoulis spoke on Ahepa's War Bond Drive, congratulating the chapter on their efforts in the Drive.

News from Royal Canadian District No. 24

EDMONTON, CAN. — District Governor George Spillios sends encouraging news about the condition of his chapters in the district. In a letter to headquarters, he has this to say, in part:

"In the past two years, there has been a renewed activity in all the chapters of our district. It is true that before then our chapters were not as active, but now all are again on a firm basis. Some, like the Edmonton and Saskatoon chapters, are the centers of the Greek communities in those cities. All chapters are working and campaigning for the Greek Rehabilitation Fund, sponsored by the Canadian Hellenes. New and delinquent members are again entering the chapters. Both conventions of 1941 and 1942 were successes."



Corporal John M. Paris, son of Brother Michael J. Paris of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chapter No. 41, is the well known author of the novel, *The Captain of the Avenger*. He enlisted in the Air Corps in July, 1941, and has been recommended by his commanding officer for the Officers' Candidate School. At present he is stationed at Stuttgart Air Base, Arkansas.

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ROCHESTER, MINN. — Hippocrates Chapter No. 230, Order of Ahepa, and Maia Chapter No. 77, Daughters of Penelope, held a joint installation on Sunday, January 3, 1943. Brother John Pougiales, past president of Hippocrates Chapter, was the installing officer for the Ahepa officers and Mrs. Eleanor Barbes, District Governor, Daughters of Penelope, Dist. No. 14, was the installing officer for the Daughters of Penelope officers.

The new officers for Hippocrates Chapter are: Brothers Mike Caffes, president; John Kazos, vice president; John Pougiales, secretary; Tom Thomas, treasurer; Nick Kereakos, captain of guard; Andrew Katsulis, chaplain; Gus Alex, warden; Ross Phill, chairman, board of governors; Chris Margellos, governor; Nick Theros, governor; Andrew Chaflos, governor; George Vrakas, sentinel.

The new officers for Maia Chapter are: Mrs. Arismea Theros, president; Mrs. Grace Phill, vice president; Mrs. Ione Anton, secretary; Mrs. Eleanor Barbes, secretary; Mrs. Esther Caffes, priestess; Mrs. Bessie Katsulis, warden; Mrs. Aletha Markos, sentinel; Miss Helen Zootis, captain of the guard; Mrs. Francis Thomas, chairman, board of governors; Mrs. Agatha Chonis and Mrs. Thomas, flag guards; Mrs. Voula Phill, spear guard, and Mrs. Christine Kereakos.

A Future Eagle



Brother John Tassos, of Dallas Chapter, No. 20, has joined the United States Army Aviation Cadets. He is in training to become a pilot. Brother Tassos attended Lafayette College and Southern Methodist University and before entering the Air Force was connected with the foreign service department of the Douglas Aircraft Co. of California. He is the brother-in-law of Brother Victor Semos, whose brother is Past Supreme Governor Tom Semos. Both are members of Dallas Chapter No. 20.

HURON, S. DAK.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Skeezas of Huron announce the marriage of their daughter, Georgia Rose, and C. D. Markle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Markle of Glasgow, Mont. The wedding occurred December 29, at the Glasgow Episcopal Church, the Rev. Frank Squire officiating. Miss Valerie Norum served as maid of honor and Miss Norum Oakland as bridesmaid. Robert Markle, the groom's brother, was best man and the ushers were Jack Woods and Warren Watson.

Will Raise More Than Quota

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Charleston started its Bond campaign on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1942, with a Bond Rally at the Hellenic Community Center, presided over by the Reverend Joachim E. Malachias, Chairman of bond selling in the community. The selling of bonds was undertaken by the Greek community in general with everybody cooperating. The Ahepa Bond Committee is composed of Brothers Arthur Tsiropoulos; Pete Demos, treasurer; Stanley Georgeo, publicity chairman; and John Liatos, secretary, ably assisted by the Misses Anna Tsiropoulou, Urania Latto, and Irene Jackis.

Although the quota is only \$140,000, the Greek Community of Charleston has undertaken to sell \$200,000 worth.

What Sacrifices Mean

CHICAGO, ILL. — Brother Chris C. Harvalis of Garfield Chapter sends us the following letter which we gladly publish. It was written by Lt. N. H. Booklookas from the Pacific sector, to Brother Harvalis:

"Understand rationing is in full blast and no let-up in sight. On the other hand your sacrifices are our benefits, as we have all the things you're denied. In this respect **THE SOLDIERS SHOULD BE THANKFUL AND APPRECIATE THE SACRIFICES** the people back home in the States are making. Was thinking to send back home some coffee and sugar if they are in need of them."

Commenting on the letter, Brother Harvalis writes:

"It appears to me that we civilians should be thankful that we have men like Lt. N. H. Booklookas, feeling as they do, and that each and every one of us back home should think along those lines and think of the sacrifices that the soldiers are making, rather than the sacrifices that we civilians are making. There's no comparison between the two, and if we are to do our bit towards winning the war, we should indeed make sacrifices and appreciate the sacrifices that the soldiers are making."

Mayor Buys Bond



Brother Sam J. Vlahos of Oakland, Calif., Chapt. No. 171, selling a war bond to the Mayor of San Leandro, the Hon. Mrs. Helen Lawrence. San Leandro has a total population of 25,000. Brother Vlahos has undertaken to sell in the city of San Leandro \$25,000 worth of bonds. This would mean selling to every man, woman and child in the city.

In the Army Now



C. G. Roupas, vice-president of White Rose Chapter, No. 322, of York, Pa., is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

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Obituaries

CASPER, WYO.—It is with deep regret that we are informed of the death of Brother Nick Biniaris, treasurer of Casper Chapt. No. 159. No member loved better the Ahepa or was more devoted to its principles and ideals than Brother Biniaris. His death is a distinct loss to the Casper Chapter and to the fraternity. He was born in Aggelocastion Korinthias and emigrated to this country 25 years ago, settling in the city of Casper. On the evening of December 26, 1942, the chapter was entertaining the Greek boys from the local Air Base, with the Commander of the base. Brother Biniaris was a member of the committee in charge of the event and, although not feeling well, he refused to leave until the end. He was rushed to the hospital but died on the way. He died with his boots on, serving the Ahepa. THE AHEPAN expresses its sincere sympathies to the members of Casper Chapter and to the relatives of the deceased brother.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Ahepa Chapter and the local Hellenic Community mourn the passing away of one of their pioneer and most beloved members, Bro. John Frangoulis, who departed this life following a short illness on the 17th of January. Brother Frangoulis was a charter member of the St. Louis Chapter and a staunch and true Ahepan. He was born in Trikkala of Corinth and emigrated to this country and the City of St. Louis 40 years ago. Endowed with unusual business acumen and enterprising ability, succeeded through honest effort and hard work in becoming one of the most important and outstanding business men in that locality. He founded and was president of the Madison Packing Co., a big and imposing enterprise and perhaps the only Hellenic concern of its kind in this country. He was also one of the founders and principal owners of the Consumers Grocery Co., another outstanding and important Hellenic concern in the City of St. Louis that does honor and credit to the Greek name. The funeral rites were performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nyssis Germanos who was assisted by the Rev. Irenaios Angelides, priest of the community, and the Rev. Mark E. Petrakis of Chicago, Napoleon Karambelas of East St. Louis, Illinois, and the Deacons Glynos and Bouyoukas. Fitting eulogies were pronounced in Greek by Bishop Germanos and the Rev. Angelides and Petrakis and in English by Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington University. Our late Brother Frangoulis was also a member of a number of Masonic lodges. He is survived by his wife and three children, George, Norman and Mary. THE AHEPAN extends its deep

sympathies and sincere condolence to the bereaved family of the departed brother.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—The Oakland Chapter No. 171 reports the death of Brother Nicholas T. Pappas, who passed away suddenly on January 13th. He died of a heart attack. Brother Pappas was an outstanding member of the chapter, beloved by all who knew him. He was a leader in the grocery business which he had conducted for many years. The following excerpt from an article appearing in the Oakland *Tribune* testifies to his exceptional virtues:

"Sometimes I think he overdid, carrying food from his grocery to those who could not pay, yet he was right. He was banker to all Claremont when purses wore thin and filler of all stomachs that might not have been well supplied. All Claremont went to his funeral services, conducted with the simple dignity of the Greek Church. And of all of us who went I like best the young man who arranged his business to meet the hour of the service, and went into the chapel in green uniform with Coca Cola signs on the front of his short jacket. Nor was he ashamed of his tears. There were flowers in abundance as a tribute and also money for Greek relief. I know Nick will like the flowers and also the money that will go to the home he left. Greece needs the money just as we needed Nick."

A Word on Oil

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Much has been said and written about the Petroleum Industry in general and crude production in particular in the past eight or nine months and much speculation as to serious curtailment in production and refining of crude oil due to the war and rather difficult transportation problems brought about by submarine activities.

When the submarines took such a heavy toll of our tanker shipments of crude oil and finished products from the Gulf Coast area to the East Coast and abroad, there was, of course, a temporary holdup in drilling operations and shipping due to inadequate transportation facilities, and the oil stock in the East was considerably reduced.

We have in this country approximately 112,000 tank cars, but a good many of them have been out of actual service for years due to cheaper water transportation. All these tank cars now have been mobilized into service and approximately 55,000—a rather impressive figure—are engaged in transporting crude and fuel to the eastern market from producing and refining areas. The other 57,000 are serving the rest of the country. Besides this efficient move,

A SERVICE FLAG



for YOUR LODGE

Honor members of your lodge who are serving their country. Display a Service Flag—one star for each member in service. Send for special catalogue showing sizes for lodges, churches, etc.

PRICES ON HOME FLAGS

No. 21—Blue 7x11" each... \$6.00
No. 22—Blue 10x12" each... \$7.00
No. 23—Blue 12x15" each... \$7.50
No. 24—Blue 15x20" each... \$10.00
No. 25—Blue 18x24" each... \$12.00

Includes 1 to 5 stars—gold on blue.
Order direct from this ad, or write for free catalogue today.

U. S. FLAGS—Send for free catalogue.

FAIRCRAFT CO., Dept. 22, Rock Island, Ill.

tank trucks have been put into service to haul gasoline, in some instances as far as three hundred to four hundred miles.

In order to further relieve the gasoline and fuel shortage in the East and to further assure prompt transportation of crude oil and finished products to important points, a number of pipe lines have already been completed and many more will be ready for operation within the next few months.

The writer of this article has been a close student of the petroleum industry for a good many years and has come to the conclusion that it is gradually becoming the number one industry of the nation.

Oil is ammunition and is becoming an ever increasing factor in the prosecution of the war, but not only that—they will unquestionably be a tremendous increase in our domestic consumption and greater demand for petroleum products for export, long after hostilities end.

JOHN A. ECONOMO.

Uncle Sam's Nephew



PRIVATE JOHN P. SOURLOS

Former secretary of St. Louis Chapter No. 53, and one of its most energetic members, now in the service of Uncle Sam. He is stationed at Camp Ritchie, Md.

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AUXILIARIES

Maids of Athens

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—“Each one of us is doing her bit toward the War Effort both individually and collectively,” writes Miss Mary D. Costas, Secretary of the Iphigenia Chapter of the Maids of Athens of this city.

Many of the members are engaged in war work. Scores have completed the first Aid course and many more are taking the course now. Maids of this Chapter are devoting time and effort to canteen and U.S.O. centers. Affairs have been sponsored, with soldiers of the nearby army camps as guests of the Chapter. The New Brunswick Maids are doing their part in the War Bonds and Stamp effort.

During the National Allied Week the Maids of Athens of this city volunteered their services in making collections at the local theatres.

On January 24 a combined Installation of officers was held in conjunction with the local chapter of the Ahepa with Ahepa District Governor Peter A. Adams as Installing Officer. Refreshments and dancing followed the installation ceremonies.

The newly elected and appointed officers are: Mary Junjulas, Worthy Maid; Christine Hiotelis, Loyal Maid; Mary D. Costas, Secretary; Dorothy Marikakis, Treasurer; Virginia Stevens, Delphis; Helen Mackaronis, Phylax; Angelina Manikas, Messenger; Victoria Stevens, Sentinel; Artemis Mackaronis, Muse; Mary D. Costas, News Editor.

LYNN, MASS.—Miss Nellie Jenis, News Editor of the Elpis Chapter No. 11, reports that the Maids of Athens of this city are at the present actively engaged in helping the local Ahepa Chapter reach its quota in the \$50,000,000 War Bond Drive.

Miss Betty Jenis was re-elected Worthy Maid for the year 1943. Assisting her are: Anne Meracoulia, Loyal Maid; Aphrodite Andrews, Secretary; Mary Purdis, Treasurer; Chrsanthie Pappas, Delphis; Bessie Constantino, Phylax; Penelope Purdis, Messenger; Betty Zavras, Sentinel; Nellie Jenis, News Editor.

The members of this Chapter have worked diligently in the past sponsoring many successful affairs, one of which was their brilliant Victory Dance whose

“Youth is the time for any extraordinary toil.”—PLATO.

“Whoso neglects learning in his youth loses the past and is dead for the future.”—EURIPIDES.

entire proceeds went to different army camps. They participated as a group in the Flag Day Parade. Their latest achievement is the redecoration of the Ahepa Home, installing modern equipment, and dedicating it with a housewarming party. The Chapter also has a strong bowling team.

A Dinner and Theatre Party marked their Christmas Holiday celebration. The Chapter reports that a vigorous program has been planned for the ensuing year.

TACOMA, WASH.—The Maids of Athens Chapter of this city has won the Ahepa Trophy for being the most active Maids Chapter in the District. The activities of this Chapter are many and varied. On Monday nights the Maids roll bandages at the Red Cross Headquarters, and once every month they sponsor a dance for the boys of Hellenic descent in the armed forces stationed at Fort Lewis and McCord Field. The Maids took an active part in the Community War Chest Drive, and were prominent in the presentation of a program at the Liberty Center on “Greek Day.” They are active members of the Greek War Relief Association, and the proceeds of their dances go to the latter and to the Red Cross. Recently they sponsored a booth at the Community Bazaar, the proceeds going to the local Church and War Relief.

Some of their annual activities are Basketball, Mother-Daughter Teas, Dinners, Picnics, Easter Banquets for Servicemen, and Christmas Parties. They are also in charge of the Church Choir.

There is excellent cooperation between the Maids, Ahepa, and Sons of Pericles Chapters. At least three joint meetings a year are held, each group alternating in presiding, program presentation, and serving of refreshments. These meetings are highly successful and have brought about better understanding and cooperation between the three branches of the Ahepa family.

The above news material was submitted by Miss Joanna Manousos, District Secretary, District No. 22.



PRIVATE JAMES COCORLES
Former member of the Renaissance Chapter No. 5, Sons of Pericles of New York, now in the service of Uncle Sam.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Iris Chapter No. 26 of the Maids of Athens is staging an all-out effort to make the Ahepa \$50,000,000 War Bond Drive a success, reports Miss Ann Kartmas, District Secretary of Power District No. 4. The Maids are in charge of a War Bonds Booth at the local Church, and each member has an individual quota to fill.

From outgoing Worthy Maid Angela Karageorge we have received an interesting and informative letter about this Chapter's activities. One of the major events of the year was an “Elinik Vrathea” with Greek folk dancing and refreshments predominating. A booth for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps and Greek Souvenirs was operated during the evening. A small admission fee was charged, with the receipts going to War Relief.

The newly elected and appointed officers are: Sylvia Litis, Worthy Maid; Elsie Zaphry, Loyal Maid; Virginia Daniel, Secretary; Helen Kalender, Treasurer; Frieda Matzaris, Delphis; Mary Manuras, Phylax; Genevieve Litis, Messenger; Georgia Avegenos, Sentinel; Evangeline Nicholas, Muse; Ann Kartmas, News Editor. The Advisory Board consists of Chairman, Mrs. Mary S. Daniel, Mrs. P. R. Arslain, and Mrs. John Hadjis.

THE UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from page 13)

have with everybody else?" The answer is "NO" in each case. We do not lose our sovereignty because we submit to the law so long as the law is enacted by the consent of the governed. The world could well be segregated into economic regions designed to protect the standards of the most advanced parts until the others can catch up with them; nor do the defensive set-ups of its units need to be interfered with. There will be complications, of course; but we have complications in the best constitutions including those of the United States and of the human body.

One thing the United Nations organization will have to have this time is some territory it may call its own—a District of Columbia as it were to serve it as its seat; also other areas should be "Internationalized," not "neutralized," and the free movement and passage of people and goods over and through them guaranteed to every member nation. There is no longer an excuse to permit land corridors and sea necks and outlets to cause war among nations, when they could all be internationalized, with benefit to all and injury to none. Why can't we have *all land corridors and sea straits* with the necessary adjoining areas internationalized, so all nations may have a safe access to all the seas and lands their commerce requires? Why can't we have the United Nations administer directly (not through mandates) colonial possessions producing critical raw materials and thus guarantee their safe and fair distribution to all member nations? Why couldn't the United Nations directly administer such other disputed territories as Austria and Transylvania and other strategic areas as the Ruhr and Silesia, for a time at least, thus rendering the rearming of aggressor nations industrially impossible? The United Nations would not have to police the whole world, if it were to guard its strategic spots, control its economic arteries, and keep an adequate reserve of real and potential fighting power in safe, centrally located parts.

The seat of the United Nations should not be in land-locked, mountain-bound Switzerland. Look at the map again. The country closest to the juncture of Europe, Asia and Africa is GREECE. The capital of the United Nations should be in Greece. Her harbors can offer anchorage to all the shipping of the world. Her small valleys and mountains could make the best artillery emplacements and tunneled airdromes. Her climate ranging from the semi-arctic in the northwest to the semi-tropic in the southeast offers the best training ground for rugged world soldiers. But the full list of the advantages is too long for this article. The seat of the United Nations should be as close as possible to the seat of world trouble. The Balkans have been the seat of trouble for numberless centuries, principally due to their strategic location. The very fact that the allies landed large armies both at the Dardanelles and in Macedonia during the first World War (incidentally, winning their first decisive victory in that area) and the fact that Hitler did not dare to attack Russia in the second war until the last inch of Greek territory was taken are standing arguments for Greece's outstanding strategic importance.

Greece has never been by-passed by an east- or west-bound invader. Just to the north of her are Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, both Slavic countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia, all of whom are very likely to pass under strong Russian influence both political and economic; to the east lies Turkey, gateway to the Middle East. Suez, Egypt, the Indian Ocean are only a short flight away. With stepping stones in Tunis, Gibraltar, England and Dakar on one side, Suez, the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Singapore, Formosa and Manchuria on the other, the United Nations would be able to direct air, naval and land forces to all points of danger, be they in Russia, in Prussia, the Adriatic, in Asia, Africa, or the South Pacific and maintain supply routes with every corner of the earth.

The people of Greece have been hemmed in and oppressed by Slav and Latin, Hun and Teuton, Arab and Turk; yet they have

maintained through three thousand years of suffering and sacrifice not only Europe's most prolific civilization but also the world's best ideals. They have exemplified these during the present war. Both their background and their present attitude fit them superbly to the task of guarding the first Acropolis of a World Order.

Last, but not least, who would object to Athens as the Capital of the United Nations? We couldn't have the capital in one of the largest nations without misgivings from the rest; but for a United Nations pledged to maintain Peace and the Four Freedoms, can anyone conceive of a better place than the very spot where Athena planted her olive tree to symbolize "Peace" and where Pericles inaugurated the world's brightest era—based on Freedom and Democracy, on Strength through union and on Happiness through education and accomplishment?

DIMITRI MITROPOULOS

(Continued from page 21)

in a Mozart, a Beethoven or even a Liszt Piano Concerto, and that is exactly what makes Mitropoulos' feat in this particular instance the more astounding. Prokofieff, on hearing the Greek virtuoso play and at the same time conduct his work in Paris, emphatically declared that Mitropoulos was the first to uncover shades that the composer himself had not realized that existed in his work.

Similar "signal services to modern music" are innumerable in Mitropoulos' career. There is hardly a European or American composer of importance who does not owe a great debt of gratitude to the untiring musician who spares no pains to scrutinize every aspect of the works he conducts, memorizes them—even if he will play them once in a season—and gives his entire self to them. "To give is nothing, unless one gives his whole self," wrote Axel Munthe. Mitropoulos does not believe in half measures. He gives himself fully, unreservedly, passionately, adding most of the time a certain indescribable quality that comes right from his heart, and converts an indifferent score into one that electrifies the orchestra and the audience.

Being a truly great man, he does not believe in a narrow musical nationalism. In an interview given to the *New York Times*, he said: "I don't believe in making Russian music, or making German music. I don't think Beethoven thought of German music. Music is almost universal. French, Italian, Germans, never tried to take national themes. They composed as they did because they had French, Italian and German mentalities. Rachmaninoff still composes Russian music because it is in his blood. So why not compose here with an American mentality?"

From the very start of his career, Mitropoulos has shown his sympathy towards young talents. At a time when the established great orchestras of this country were reluctant to include in their programs works of living American composers, leaving this task to artistically courageous but financially weaker musical organizations, such as The Orchestrette of New York (founded ten years ago and directed by Frederique Petrides) or other similar pioneer bodies, Mitropoulos devoted much of his time to the study of contemporary American music. Practically every American composer has had his works performed by Mitropoulos, and many a rising talent has received encouragement, moral and material, from the man for whom music is not a routine profession, but primarily a cult.

When in Greece, Mitropoulos found relaxation in mountain climbing. Once he wrote that he "felt like a God on reaching the top of Mount Olympus," where he inhaled the invigorating air in which, thousands of years ago, the Gods breathed. Although transplanted now from his native soil, the light in which he bathed himself in Greece is not extinguished. To quote E. Sikelianos, "he has that something in his bloodcurrent that keeps the Greeks generous and noble wherever one finds them in the world."

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The UCANCO CANDY COMPANY of Davenport, Iowa, and its 85 employees conceived the happy idea of playing Santa Claus to Uncle Sam. This group invests a substantial part of their income in war bonds in answer to our Government's appeal.

This purchase was made through the Order of Ahepa in response to appeal by Supreme President, George C. Vournas.

The picture above shows Bro. John Booras (center), president of the Tri-City Chapter No. 120 of the Order of Ahepa, receiving a check from Bro. Charles Bookidis (right), president of the company and giving bonds to R. B. Wolcott, vice president. Ernest Pannos, secretary of the company, is now an ensign in the U. S. Navy.



This page was paid for by the UCANCO CANDY COMPANY.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

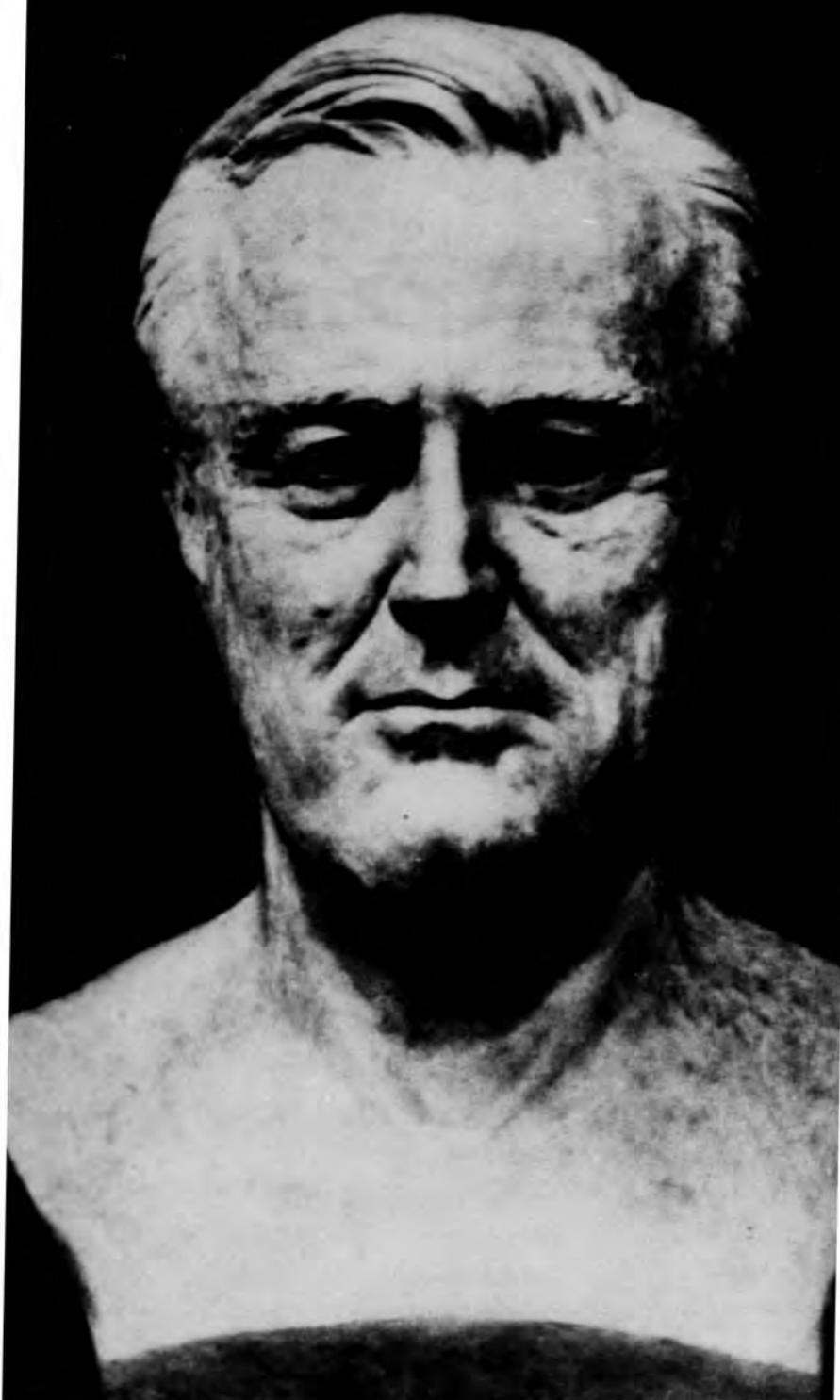
March - April

1943

Volume XVII

Number 2

THE PAN



"THE WAR PRESIDENT"

In this Issue

We hope you will be inspired, as we have been, by the reports of Ahepa's Bond Drive, as told in this issue. Many chapters have oversubscribed their quotas and others are working toward that end.

Ahepa's gift to the Nation of Walter Russell's sculpture of America's War President, will be of interest to every Ahepan. The presentation ceremonies took place at the White House in March.

This is the birthday month of Thomas Jefferson, America's third president, and one of her greatest men. The story of his life and the events leading up to his writing of our Declaration of Independence, are told on page five.

Meet America, by Donald Culross Peattie, must be read by each one of us, if we are to fully appreciate the true worth of America's Four Freedoms.



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PLEASED GUESTS**

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The **AHEPAN**

VOL. XVII

NUMBER 2

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EDITORIAL BOARD

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Issued bi-monthly.

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

ALLIES ON THE MARCH

Once again, as so often through the ages, the eyes of the world have turned toward the Mediterranean, whose historic shores have seen many civilizations flourish and fade, and whose waters have been the scene of battles that changed the course of the world. Now, on these same shores and on, over, and below these same waters, the Allied forces have launched an epic struggle the ultimate result of which will determine the future of the civilization that we know. With twenty centuries looking down on them, British and French, and American, and other United Nations troops, are on the march to prepare the basis for their invasion of the European Continent.

It is fitting and strategically inevitable that the preliminary phase of this struggle should take place on the historic site of Carthage, the ancient enemy of Rome. For Rome is the first goal of the Allied armies, and the nearest road to it leads through Tunisia and Sicily. But unlike the armies of Rome's ancient foe, the Allied armies come not to conquer but to liberate, not to destroy but to pave the way for a better world. And both the Axis nations and their victims are now preparing for that day—the first to make a last-ditch stand to stave off the inevitable, the second to join their liberators in the fight.

But it is also fitting and inevitable that the final decision in this war, as in the last, should again fall in the West. Germany has failed in her desperate effort to beat Russia before the Western Allies could threaten her, and is now forced to deflect troops and workers and materials from the East to strengthen the defenses of the Prison of Europe which is already being pounded by the Allied air fleets, with the result that the second front has become a tangible reality.

The Allied armies are on the march, and so far their offensive has been crowned with success. Even if there should be reverses, which are inevitable in war, the achievements of the Allied armies are already such that they provide a guarantee of final victory.—*The New York Times*.

A NEW MEMORIAL

Jefferson was one of the great hoppers and expecters developed by the struggles of our emerging nation. He was of those of our founding prophets who instinctively felt and worshiped that future which was to be American. With a faith that was inborn and constant such men knew that they were present at the birth and annunciation of democracy.

It is appropriate that the new, white columns of the memorial to Jefferson should rise across the Tidal Basin at Washington in sight of the famous and matchless memorial to Lincoln. In both men the conviction of the truths of a people's government was intense. They held this belief because they had grown to manhood in a society where people counted as individuals, self-governing their own lives, families and communities.

We know that Lincoln would have thought of the teachings of a Hitler. We do not need to ask what Jefferson would have thought. "I have sworn," he wrote, "upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." The men who so confront tyranny win memorials. The men who exercise it gain graves.

CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Here at home, government agencies are working out the details of executing the President's new order freezing wages

and prices. But there is no doubt about its intention—to hold the line against inflation; and the only way to hold the line, the President declared, is to stop trying to find justifications for not holding it here, or not holding it there. All goods that affect the cost of living are to have ceiling prices put on them. Wages are not to be raised, except according to the little steel formula—which means that they can't be upped more than fifteen per cent beyond what they were at the beginning of nineteen forty-one. And nobody can hire a man away from his present job by offering him more money unless the change of employment would help the effective prosecution of the war.

The President has said that the anti-inflation program is a four-legged stool—its four legs being control of wages, control of food prices, rationing, and lastly taxation and savings. That last leg still needs stiffening.

Now, freezing of prices may work hardship on some people, freezing of wages on others; but nothing like the hardship that would come down on all of us if we let prices go skyrocketing. Life is less comfortable here than it used to be; but it is still far more comfortable than in any other nation at war. Not all of us realize that, apparently.

Some observers who predicted lately that the American people couldn't take it have been proved wrong. Before rationing of canned fruits and vegetables began on March first, some prophets of doom said it was complicated and unworkable. But most people seem to have learned how to work it. When point rationing of meats and fats began, again some pessimists said it wouldn't work. There were difficulties the first few days, but it is working—not perfectly, but in most places pretty well; we're certainly a lot better off than if we let all the meat go, in a mad scramble, to the people who had most time and most money.

All of which looks as if there aren't very many people in this country who think of the war just as something that makes you ride on the bus, or stand in line for butter. The Japs said we couldn't take it, the Germans said we couldn't take it; they said we loved luxury—the American standard of living—so much that we would take a licking rather than give it up. That seems to have been one more time that the Japs and the Germans were wrong.

FORECAST FOR 1943

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture—"Barring disastrous weather, we can continue to meet all essential food requirements, but cannot afford to waste a pound of food."

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board—"This year will test our ability as a people to make the best possible use of the resources and energy which we possess. We shall be living in a full war economy. If that will try our endurance, it will also be a challenge to our intelligence and our resourcefulness. We are being tested as never before. I am sure we shall meet the test."

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information—"There will be welcome news of bravery and victories. But we must be ready for bad news, too—the casualty lists, the news of lost battles, the hopes that have not been realized. When the bad news is worst we shall come closest to understanding what war means and what it takes to win. We have what it takes. And we are going to win."

THE

On April 13, 1743, the birth of its Declaration was well south shore of Washington M House, will be to one of our greatest men. the memorial ham Lincoln, Civil War Pr America's restraints—Washir ferson, and L are thus honor citizens in the the nation.

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THE AHEFAN

MARCH-APRIL

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Great American

On April 13th, in the city of Washington, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, pictured on this page, was dedicated. That date was the birthday of America's third President, and the author of its Declaration of Independence, and the date of the dedication was well chosen. The beautiful memorial, located on the south shore of the Tidal Basin, about 3,000 feet south of the Washington Monument, and on the center line of the White House, will be a tribute to one of our country's greatest men. Nearby is the memorial to Abraham Lincoln, America's Civil War President. America's revered patriots—Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—are thus honored by her citizens in the capital of the nation.

Thomas Jefferson was a native of Virginia, the son of Peter Jefferson, vestryman of his parish, member of the colonial legislature, justice of the peace, and tobacco and wheat farmer. Thomas was born at Shadwell on April 13, 1743, and was graduated as a young man from the College of William and Mary in historic Williamsburg. Throughout his youth he witnessed memorable scenes in the legislature of his native Virginia. He was present when Patrick Henry read his resolutions outlining the conviction that the colonists could be taxed only by their own representatives. In his late years he liked to talk of that day when Patrick Henry, interrupted by cries of "Treason," spoke his famous words of defiance: "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Such influences in the life of a thoughtful and serious young man could not help but leave their mark, and Thomas Jefferson's life was one of dedication to the welfare of his country.

Jefferson was a member of the Congress meeting in Philadelphia in May, 1776, when the news reached Congress that the Virginia legislature was unanimously in favor of independence. The following month, on June 10, to be exact, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a draft of a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was chosen chairman, and serving with him were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. As chairman, Jefferson was asked to prepare the document, which he did in the house in which he lived in Philadelphia, near the corner of Market and Seventh Streets. Using a little writing desk of his own manufacture, he wrote the famous document in a room on the second floor. After prolonged consideration and debate, the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776.

That life was not always easy for our third President, is well told in the book "Jefferson,"

just published by the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission, established by Congress to honor Jefferson's bicentennial anniversary. "In January, 1779," the book relates, "the Virginia legislature elected Jefferson governor of the state to succeed Patrick Henry. . . . The two years of his governorship proved to be the severest trial of his life. With slender and fast diminishing resources, he had to keep up the Virginia regiments in

the army of Washington and at the same time to send all possible supplies to the support of General Gates in his southern campaign. . . . Four times in the Spring of 1781, the legislature of Virginia was obliged to adjourn and fly before the approach or the threat of the enemy. Monticello (his home), was captured and Jefferson himself narrowly escaped." Two years later, his beloved wife died, leaving a family the youngest of whom was four months old.

Before the day of his election to the presidency, Jefferson served his country in many ways—as plenipotentiary

to France, as Secretary of State for the first President, George Washington, and as a member of Congress. He resigned as Secretary of State on December 31, 1793, and returned to Monticello, hoping to lead a quiet life and remain in seclusion away from the trials and worries of statesmanship. But this was not to be. Jefferson allowed his name to be used as a candidate to succeed Washington as President, but lost to John Adams by three electoral votes. As the law was then written, he became Vice-President.

In the presidential election of 1800, Adams was defeated. The Jefferson bicentennial book explains Jefferson's election at this time as follows: "The electoral vote was: Jefferson 73, Aaron Burr, 73, Adams 65. This strange result threw the election into the House of Representatives, where the Federalists endeavored to elect Burr to the first office in an unworthy intrigue which Hamilton honorably opposed. After a period of excitement, which seemed at times fraught with peril to the Union, the election was decided as the people meant it should be: Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States and Aaron Burr, Vice-President."

Jefferson retired to his beloved Monticello in 1809, at the age of sixty-six, dying there, strangely enough, on July 4, 1826, the anniversary of American Independence. On the same day, his distinguished associate, who had worked with him in writing the Declaration, John Adams, also died.

He was the father of the system of common schools in Virginia, and the guiding saint of the University of Virginia.



THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Statue of Jefferson in the Memorial



Left to right, with President Roosevelt: Vasilios A. Vasiliou, Supreme Governor; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Secretary; Walter Russell, the sculptor; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice-President; George C. Vournas, Supreme President; John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Governor.

Ahepa Presents "War President" to the Nation

President Roosevelt, at White House, accepts statue from Supreme Lodge on behalf of American people.

By HARRY HITES

To the members of the Order of the Ahepa, the date of March 10, 1943, will long be a "red letter day" for on that date Supreme President George C. Vournas, on behalf of the Order, presented to the people of the United States, through President Roosevelt, the famous Walter Russell bust of "The War President."

Because of war conditions the presentation ceremony was brief—the audience limited. It was held in the President's office at the White House and

those present, in addition to Supreme President Vournas and Mr. Russell, the sculptor, were Mr. Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice-President, Worcester, Massachusetts; Mr. Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Secretary, New York City; Mr. John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Mr. Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Governor, Jackson Heights, New York; and Mr. Vasilios A. Vasiliou, Supreme Governor, Middletown, Connecticut. Because of a

disruption of train schedules, Mr. Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor, South Bend, Indiana, who had been invited, was unable to attend.

PRESIDENT IS MEMBER

President Roosevelt, himself a member of the Order of the Ahepa since he was Governor of New York in 1923, received the delegation promptly at 11 o'clock. He surprised the members of the Supreme Lodge by his marvellous memori-

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"You gentlemen were in the delegation from the Ahepa which called on me last year," he remarked. "I remember you all quite well."

The presentation speech by Supreme President Vournas was, in the opinion of this writer, a classic. In phraseology—in content—it reached the ideal—compressing aeons of ancient and modern history into a few simple words. His tribute to the President—"it has been the custom of the people of Greece to erect figures of stone to their great men"—was truly Hellenic.

He said:

"From time immemorial, it has been the custom of the people of Greece to erect figures of stone to their great men, not only to honor them for their noble deeds but also to invite emulation by posterity.

"This posterity now embraces all nations cherishing the ideals of Democracy nurtured in that little country more than two thousand years ago and carried to the four corners of the earth by her ever-pioneering sons.

"Today the ancient role of Greece is played on a far larger scale by a great Union of free States, this mighty Republic, led by the Century's most practical idealist: the man who was able to convert lofty human visions into human tasks, to awaken a World Conscience among men and to mold ideals into a fighting and winning force.

"Mr. President, in behalf of the Ahepa, an organization founded by Americans of Hellenic ancestry and dedicated to the cause of fortifying the ideals of American Democracy—in behalf of the very spirit of our Hellenic heritage—I have the honor to present this Bust, through you, to our fellow Americans—that future generations may have a visual concept of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief of America's greater

mission and one of mankind's noblest sons."

Because of the heroic size of the bust (it weighs over a half ton) it was found impractical to bring the original to Washington for the presentation ceremonies, and President Roosevelt was presented with a small replica instead. The original is to be erected at Hyde Park on a specially designed pedestal to be worked out by the sculptor and with a suitable inscription showing the origin of the gift. It will be unveiled at an open air ceremony later in the summer, at a date to be designated by President Roosevelt, and elaborate plans for this ceremony are under way.

STORY OF THE GIFT

Back of this gift to the people of the United States by the Order of the Ahepa lies a remarkable story. Walter Russell, the sculptor, studied President Roosevelt for a period of six years to produce this bust. Several years ago he executed a bust of the President—the first bust of the Chief Executive to be approved by his entire family, personal and official, which showed him rather in the light of the Country Gentleman.

Even as he was completing this bust, Mr. Russell discerned changes in Mr. Roosevelt—changes that would have been imperceptible to any but a man making a close study of the President's features at all times. Dissatisfied with his first bust, Mr. Russell decided to attempt to catch the spiritual changes that were slowly but surely turning "The Country Gentleman" into "The War President."

Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt

were delighted with the latest bust and readily gave Mr. Russell permission to dispose of it. It was stipulated, however, that it could not be presented by any one person—any group—against whom there might be the slightest suspicion of having the proverbial "axe to grind." As can be readily seen, this placed a severe handicap upon the sculptor, so far as disposal of the bust was concerned.

OTHER OFFERS DECLINED

Several groups desired to make this presentation but after careful study, it was decided in every case that the person or group might have an ulterior object, and the offers were declined.

Finally the subject was broached to Supreme President Vournas as a project for the Order of the Ahepa to undertake. After seeing pictures of the bust and ascertaining the record of the sculptor, Mr. Vournas became enthusiastic over the idea.

The Order of the Ahepa met every test—every requirement—the only axe it had to bring being the advancement of the United States. Loyal, patriotic and claiming the President himself as a member, it was the ideal organization to present this gift to the Nation, and after some negotiations, this arrangement was made.

The bust of "The War President" will carry down to posterity the visual picture of the man who guided this nation through its greatest crisis, and will also tell posterity of the generous, Hellenic-like action of the Order of the Ahepa, which made it possible for them to view this masterpiece.

GREEKS BEARING GIFTS

The celebrated newspaper column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," edited by Mr. Drew Pearson, in its issue of March 24, 1943, commented on the presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt bust as follows:

"WHEN THE Greek-American Order of Ahepa presented the President with a huge stone bust of himself, Walter Russell, the sculptor, inquired if the President had any suggestions regarding the position of the bust in front of the Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, where it is to be installed. 'That's out of my hands,' the President grinned. 'You'll have to take it up with the librarian or the trustees. The library is no longer my property; it belongs to the American people.'

"However, the President had some definite notions about when the bust should be unveiled. When George C. Vournas, president of Ahepa, said that the unveiling would be postponed until this summer, Roosevelt heartily agreed.

"If you've ever been to Hyde Park in the winter, you'll understand why," he remarked. "I almost froze to death the last time I was there."

"Since the bust is of heroic size and weighs half a ton, it was not practical to bring it to Washington from Russell's studio in New York. So the President was given, instead, a miniature of the work.

"After presenting this, Vournas introduced six other Ahepa officials, who were greatly impressed by the President's memory.

"You gentlemen were in the delegation from Ahepa which called on me last year," he said. "I remember you all quite well."

"When the question arose of transporting the bust from New York to Hyde Park, the President remarked that this could be arranged easily.

"The librarian is planning to come to New York soon," he said, "to pick up some documents. He can bring down the truck and get the bust at the same time. That will save gas."

"NOTE: The President has been an active member of the Order of Ahepa since he was Governor of New York in 1928. He pays \$9 a year dues."

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MARCH-APRIL 1943

THE ROOSEVELT WHOM NO ONE KNOWS

By WALTER RUSSELL

After six years of intensive study I have modeled two heroic busts of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States. One of these busts is the familiar pre-war Roosevelt whom every one knows, and the other is the War President whom no one knows.

During these six years of my study of him under many conditions, sitting opposite his desk for hours during interviews, likewise at the dinner table, dedications and other public affairs, our President has lived in two eras of drastically changing human relation—two ages, in fact. The man I portrayed in the pre-war age is not the man whom I have just interpreted. Each man, and each bust of him, belongs to such totally different ages of world-thinking that a gap of a thousand years might reasonably have passed to produce the change that six short years have produced.

The pre-war portrait had no evidence in it of Pearl Harbor, nor of the weight of the world's tragedies which were etching before my very eyes, their grim effects upon this newly incarnating Roosevelt as the growing threat of Nazi slavery heaped responsibilities upon this one man more than upon any other one man on earth.

SAW CHANGES COMING

I saw these portentous changes coming over him even before the war began. I saw there the awakening of that prophetic vision which has saved this country from the unthinkable horrors into which the blind of vision within our midst were unknowingly combining to thrust us. I saw, in this newly born Roosevelt, the patience, the calmness and determination of great will power and self mastery which those who believe that destiny has ordained them for selfless service to their fellow men always reflect in their features from the inner light of their spirit.

In this new Roosevelt, the artist in me recognized a strong intensification of that spiritual light which characterizes all inspired thinkers who become awak-

ened to a realization of their own immortality. Intangible though it may be, it is, nevertheless, that light which gives to the world its saints, its martyrs, its heroes, conquerors, saviours and prophets, as well as its poets, composers and other men of genius who have thus been awakened to an awareness of their own immortality.

It is indescribably difficult for the sculptor to depict that light, for it is intangibly moulded into all the features, very subtly expressed in forehead and brow, but more especially evidenced in a decenerative, rather than a concentrative focusing of the eyes. You see it in Daniel French's "Lincoln." That is why people stand before it in meditative silence. It was not in my pre-war bust for the same reason that Pearl Harbor was not in it, nor was it in Lincoln before Destiny gave him the burden of the Civil War.

FACES COLOSSAL TASK

Destiny has given our President a colossal job to do, and a responsibility to shoulder, greater than any one man has been given in centuries, and I believe that the light of inspiration which has made him measure up to that job is the direct cause of his most amazing vitality and virility. I have seen one-term Presidents age perceptibly over normal cares of office. I have seen two-term Presidents grow into worn out old men. Wilson, with two terms and a lesser war, broke down completely, while Roosevelt, with three terms, plus the greatest war in world history, actually grows younger in strength and spirit even though the lines of his face are tensing as they reflect the tragedies of this frightful era. He is the most tireless worker I have ever known, and the most balanced, for he never wearies or loses his temper under the most trying circumstances.

These were the qualities which the sculptor in me struggled to interpret for the ages ahead of us, these tragic qualities which I saw registering their effects

in tightening muscles of brow and chin, but failing to upset that sense of humor which I believe ten wars like this would not eradicate.

MRS. ROOSEVELT HELPED

To preserve that potential sense of humor, to keep the mouth mobile and calm within its setting of world-agony written everywhere else, was the most difficult part of my whole six years' work, and I might not have succeeded were it not for the understanding and cooperation of Mrs. Roosevelt who worked so sympathetically with me.

Many months ago, before I started work on my "War President," I knew that those unborn generations which will follow us would not comprehend my pre-war Roosevelt, for it had nothing in it of the suffering and gravity of the kind of a world which they will associate with the life of this most conspicuous man of his era. I often wonder how I dared attempt it. It seemed like an exemplification of that truism which says; "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

It would not take much courage, or understanding, for any good artist to depict the Jesus who gave us the Sermon on the Mount. It did take tremendous courage, however, and a very deep intuitive understanding, to mold the agony of the crucifixion with the light of infinite love in the face of the Man of Sorrows who died on the cross that a world might be saved.

PROBLEM ONE OF UNDERSTANDING

The sculptor's problem, therefore, is not one of technical mastery but one of understanding. That is also the layman's problem in respect to the President. People think they know Roosevelt pretty thoroughly because they hear his voice frequently and see countless pictures of him, but I venture the assertion that no one in this generation knows him.

The photographs of Roosevelt taken when the Atlantic Charter and the Four

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Freedoms were given to the world did not portray the inspired Roosevelt. The photographs registered the external man whom every one knows. They did not record the inspired spirit which no one knows.

That is why we, who are too close to our men of destiny, cannot see or know them. We see only the changing surface of their bodies, and our concept changes to keep pace with those changes. There is nothing permanent or purposeful in what we see in the evanescent, transitory glimpses of the shells which harbor unseen, and unknown souls.

We hear their voices as they express their thoughts, idea by idea, year by year. These, too, are not permanent. They also change and we change with them. Even the voices of the men we are hearing are not the Inner Voices which they, who speak to us, hear.

NEVER HEAR THOUGHTS

We never hear the thoughts of men. We hear only inadequately expressed sounds and symbols of thoughts, both good and bad, with which we agree or disagree. We do not eliminate the bad, or compare that with which we disagree with the purposeful whole. Time alone does that. It takes time for immortality in humans to be either recognized or unceded. The Hall of Fame will not niche a man who has not attained immortality.

We never see, nor hear, that which is immortal in man. His body never reveals its godly stature to another man. No one ever sees the great thinker when he is alone with his God. In your own inspired moments are you not always alone? No one has ever seen the real Beethoven—only the shell which is named Beethoven.

Inspiration reveals itself in momentary flashes of the Inner Light of every man's Source. The sum total of these inspired flashes is what posterity sees; therefore, posterity has a better concept of any man who belongs to the ages than we, who are of that age. Posterity sees the whole design of the tapestry of life, while we see but its forming pattern, stitch by stitch.

Such were my thoughts, and my problems, as I produced the War President. The sculptor needs the sympathetic understanding of the one whom he is interpreting. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt found time in their busy lives to cooperate with me, and fortified me by their belief in my ability to create for posterity an interpretation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as War President.



Walter Russell, the sculptor, in his studio.

The Sculptor

Walter Russell, the sculptor who designed and executed the bust of "The War President," has had a remarkable career. Born at Boston, Mass., in 1871, he has been artist, illustrator, painter and author. He was artist and correspondent for *Century* and *Collier's Weekly* during the Spanish-American War.

Devoting himself for a time to the painting of children, he achieved fame in this line, painting the children of the Former President Theodore Roosevelt and many others. He studied both here and abroad.

He has devoted a large part of his time to sculpture, since 1927, when he was appointed sculptor of the Mark Twain Memorial at Hannibal, Mo. The John Phillip Sousa Memorial, to be erected

at Washington, D. C., will be his work. He executed the memorial to Charles Goodyear for Akron, Ohio, and he has made busts of Thomas A. Edison, Mark Twain, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Thomas J. Watson, Sir Thomas Lipton, Victor Herbert, and many other famous men.

Member of many societies and clubs, he has always taken an active interest in civic work, originating, in 1889, cooperative plans of home ownership such as the Artists' Colony which he built at New York City.

He executed a colossal bust of President Roosevelt for the World's Fair at New York and this gave him the idea for his latest bust of the Chief Executive. He is presently at work on "The Four Freedoms" a symbolic group which also has the approval of the President.



The Four Freedoms

The face of America is many faces. Many races molded it, many weathers seasoned it. The eyes are blue or brown or gray, Indian-black, almond-shaped, Negro-soft. But the light in the eyes is the same. Freedom put it there. It rains down carelessly out of the high skies arching over our 48 united states, and our children catch it in their eyes as soon as these are opened. They catch an easy way of laughing, an off-hand way of talking. "O.K.," they say. "Sure thing." "Can do."

To hear America talk and laugh, you might think we had never known trouble. But we have fought before; we came up the hard way, fighting, cutting a way through the wilderness, through savagery, through the great loneliness of forest and prairie and desert waste. This aboriginal Nature too is in the eyes of America, behind them, steadying them. And our towering, glittering cities gleam in America's eyes; they put some of the pride there. Some of the purpose there, glinting like anger, is reflected from thousands of blast furnaces, from an endless stream of molten metal pouring into the shapes of bullets and bayonets, planes and tanks and guns.

America laughs as it fights; it meets you carelessly, genially, so sure you're a friend that its manners are easy to the point of rudeness. But you will not be fooled by America's lounging gait and light-hearted laughter. A colossus, they sneered, but lazy, soft, indifferent to the rest of the world. The giant will sleep. Let us begin the murder.

Now they know. They know that we execute murderers.

For we believe in justice. Knowing that it is perfect only in heaven, we were born to struggle for it here on earth. Our birth certificate, the Declaration of Independence, asserts that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among these being life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

A DIVERSE PEOPLE

Not that all men are *alike*; Americans are the most diverse people in any one nation. Not that all pursue happiness in the same way. But in its first youth, this nation was leveled to an equality among men by the hard hand of Nature itself. Marching to meet the first of the settlers landing upon America's shore, was a hardwood forest vaster than any history records;

MEET AMERICA

By DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE
Noted U. S. Writer on the American Scene

it had never known the axe; it knew only the red man that lived in it like the bears and the panthers and the tall, many-tined elk. Slowly, with straining shoulder muscles, Americans pushed back that wilderness. Little by little, from the sea-haunted pinewoods of Maine, from the spruce-ringed icy lakes of Michigan and Minnesota to the palmetto groves of the soft aired lands along the Gulf of Mexico, arose here and there the finger of smoke that meant an American home. These were signal fires that a new way of life was coming, to triumph, mile by mile, across the last and greatest unexplored continent.

I have lived for years in Europe, and I love it, for itself and as the mother of my people; I know its skies, and how, when the clouds are low or heavy with winter, they seem to hold the wisdom of sorrow. The skies of America are somehow higher and clearer; westward across the land they rise to a zenith peeled of every vapor, every doubt. Across this vast, unwritten blue our hearth-fires announced their progress. The farthest westward, the loneliest of them, marked the frontier, always advancing, until we planted our flag beyond the mountains, beyond the desert, on the golden strip of land that is our Pacific Coast.

A STORED LAND

So the American frontier is gone. It is a thing of legend, the subject of our favorite stories. Perhaps these are of covered wagons bringing women and children and household gear, guarded by mounted men who keenly scan wide empty horizons for sign of Sioux or Comanche Indians; the wagons lumber down to the river ford, the oxen splash across and plod westward, into history. Or they are stories of the gold rush, when a fever possessed men in the cities of the East, and they left everything they loved for what too often proved fool's gold—and thus settled an empty land. For whatever urged us westward—gold, or need of land, or destiny itself—was born in us and remains in us still. So that, although the frontier has vanished from the United States, it remains in the American character. We are a nation that likes new ideas and looks for new ways. We are a people to whom nothing seems impossible. This is not a boast; this is the strong hope of youth. Not ignorant, not untried, but untired. No defeat has sapped our strength, so that we still dare to believe that the most practical thing on earth is an ideal.

We know how far from perfect realization is the ideal of our democracy. But it has never been destroyed. Not by a civil war, four years long and slaughtering the best of our youth, a million of them. Not by prosperity, a mighty tidal rise of it, nor by the ebb of numerous depressions. Today 134 million people still believe in the same ideal which was declared in the first breath of life this nation drew. "All men are created equal." That was so bold a thing to say, that the men who signed our Declaration of Independence might have been signing their death warrant; they knew that if they failed to justify their faith in this new idea, this new country, they would be hanged by the neck, as traitors, until they were dead.

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FOUGHT FOR A FAITH

But the Army of our American Revolution, that ragged, ill-trained little force of farmers, clerks, tinkers, tailors, raw lads from raw young towns, fought for that faith for seven years, against the King's drilled troops, and won. So we grew bolder in our faith; we carried it across the land; we fought another war, to free the slaves. Fraternity has now become a habit with us. In America the porter who sets down your trunk on a July day sighs, "Brother, it sure is hot!" The cowboy who helps your wife into the saddle cautions, "Look out, sister, for that twisted stirrup."

"Brother," we say easily, and "sister," and we mean just that. We may say it to you, when we come among you in the uniform of our country, and we will mean it no less. For you will notice that the proposition to which this country is dedicated, as Abraham Lincoln put it, does not say "all Americans are equal," but "all men." So, if you find us too bold, too friendly, remember only how many of us, in our short past, have died for that faith.

LAND BREATHES OF YOUTH

But when men go to war it is not only for a faith but for the homes which are founded on the rock of it. The young Americans who are coming to you have left a multitude of different kinds of homes. They have said goodbye at a white gate under lilac bushes on "Main Street" of a thousand little towns. They have come from neat white houses built 300 years ago and lived in still by the same family; they have come from sun-burnt brown adobe houses squatting like an old Indian squaw in the dry sunshine of our Southwest. They have come from apartments 30 stories up, from wide prosperous prairie farms, from ranches and plantations, from log cabins in lonely mountain coves, from comfortable, commonplace houses where everything works by electricity and nothing is really beautiful except the faces that smiled when they said goodbye.

Whatever the individual picture of home that a soldier carries in his heart, as he carries a girl's picture in his wallet, there lies too, at the back of his mind, that grand sweep which is America. For the land itself still breathes of youth. Our cities are young, leaping higher than even our hopes of them, in stony towers that make canyons of the streets below. Our soil is young, despite our prodigal past waste of it, and when you see a flat round world rippling with the green of spring wheat, in Kansas, or on the Iowa prairies the marching ranks of the tall corn, farther than eye can see, you dare believe that all the hunger of the starving world will some day, somehow, be satisfied.

A LAND OF CONTRASTS

Our little towns are some old, some so new they are as ugly as the just born; our dams, the titanic recent ones, are not all finished yet, but some with sinews of giant stone hold back rivers whose sources were still undiscovered a century and a half ago. Even our wilderness, a little of it, is still left to us, and there you may find the source of our national spirit. Our eastern seaboard holds our traditions; it cherishes them with a fine old polish; our Middle West, that ample bread-basket of plenty, turns the face of our plain frankness to the sky; it is in the West, the Far West, that our wilderness still lingers. It lies in snowy mountain ranges, and forests of giant redwoods thousands of years old, hundreds of feet high; in deserts where only the wind talks and the sun smiles; in canyons so deep that it took all of time since first life crawled, to carve them.

All this is in the heart of young America whom now you meet, when he smiles, puts out his hand, and says, "Hello, how does it brother?"



Freedom of Religion



Freedom of Speech



Freedom from Want

Message of the Supreme President

I grasp this opportunity to congratulate the Chapters and the War Bond Committees which through their unceasing and diligent efforts have succeeded in surpassing their quotas in our current War Bond Drive. They are the following:

	Quotas	Sold
Newark, New Jersey #52	\$300,000.00	\$2,500,000.00
Des Moines, Iowa #192	250,000.00	1,217,781.25
Detroit, Michigan—Three combined Chapters	635,000.00	750,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio #36	500,000.00	650,000.00
St. Louis, Missouri #53	500,000.00	650,000.00
Brooklyn, New York #41	400,000.00	600,850.00
Portland, Oregon #154	600,000.00	600,000.00 and over
Moline, Illinois #120	500,000.00	594,000.00
Shreveport, La. #8	120,000.00	538,000.00
Houston, Texas #29	325,000.00	500,000.00 and over
Alton, Illinois #304	100,000.00	500,000.00 and over
Minneapolis, Minn. #66	450,000.00	450,000.00 and over
Hartford, Conn. #58	300,000.00	439,000.00
Peoria, Ill. #234	225,000.00	375,350.00
Atlanta, Ga. #1	140,000.00	350,000.00
Rockford, Ill. #325	225,000.00	350,000.00
Rochester, N. Y. #67	300,000.00	313,406.00
Birmingham, Ala. #3	140,000.00	290,000.00
Tucson, Ariz. #275	150,000.00	245,000.00
Dayton, Ohio #113	175,000.00	240,000.00
Harrisburg, Pa. #64	180,000.00	200,000.00
St. Paul, Minn. #270	160,000.00	195,000.00
Keene, N. H. #278	80,000.00	165,000.00
Charleston, S. C. #4	140,000.00	157,000.00
Vallejo, Calif. #217	125,000.00	152,675.00
Aberdeen, S. D. #249	100,000.00	139,900.00
Las Vegas, Nev. #314	60,000.00	107,000.00
Middletown, Ohio #209	85,000.00	90,625.00
Springfield, Ohio #247	80,000.00	90,000.00
South Bend, Ind. #100	85,000.00	86,450.00
Texarkana, Texas #329	50,000.00	61,250.00
Pontiac, Mich. #135	50,000.00	55,000.00
Lewiston, Maine #128	30,000.00	35,000.00
Glens Falls, N. Y. #327	10,000.00	12,200.00

All these Chapters are striving for higher goals: Detroit under the dynamic leadership of Brother James A. Jameson; Cleveland with Brother Phillip D. Peppas; St. Louis with Harry Stathis; Hartford with James Starr; Houston with John Pappadas and Charles D. Exarky. Atlanta with Nick D. Chotas, George Cotsakis, and the Committee, are gunning for the \$1,000,000 mark.

On the basis of these figures, top honors go to the Des Moines Chapter which under the leadership of Brother Gus Martin was the first Chapter to go over the million mark, and the Newark, N. J., Chapter, which followed suit and doubled the score. This impressive record of the Newark Chapter was accomplished through the extraordinary work of Chairman Adam Adams and his committee. Honors are due to Brother Charles Bookidis of Davenport, Iowa, Chairman of the Drive for the Moline Chapter, who through his personal financial sacrifice helped to put the drive over for his Chapter. Honors are due also, to Brother J. K. Theo, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who won the distinction of having a lumber named after the Ahepa and the city of Shreveport, by having gone more than four times over the quota assigned to his Chapter. Gus Maggos of Alton, Illinois, and Michael Loris, of Brooklyn, N. J., appear to be thus far the salesmen par excellence, each having sold individually, over half a million. If there are any others who have equalled or topped this record, we would like to know, so that public acknowledgment of their achievement can be

made. Also, we would like to know of the sacrifice, beyond the line of duty, of any other brothers in connection with the drive.

From reports so far received it is disclosed that our Metropolitan areas have not kept pace with the Chapters in small cities throughout the country. The sole exception of the Metropolitan area appears to be Brooklyn Chapter No. 41, where the committee is headed by the indefatigable Ahepa worker, "Uncle" Michael J. Loris. The latest report from that Chapter indicates that its quota has been over-subscribed and is striving for the million goal. Let us hope that all of the Chapters in our two Metropolitan Areas—New York and Chicago—will brace up for the balance of the drive and at least reach their quotas. If the Metropolitan areas respond as it is the hope of all of us that they will, the goal will be surpassed.

Mention should also be made of the fact that this year our Fraternity embarked upon another major project, an organized campaign in favor of our American Red Cross. An appeal was sent to all Chapters, officers, and District Lodges, urging them to take a leading part in their respective communities in the collection of contributions for the Red Cross. In order to make our participation doubly significant, the American Red Cross at the request of the Ahepa designated March 25 as "Greek Day" of the American Red Cross. As a result of our appeal, a number of business establishments owned by Ahepans as well as non-Ahepans, gave either their total or a percentage of their receipts on March 25 to the American Red Cross and meetings and other affairs organized throughout the country celebrated the "Greek Day" by raising funds for the American Red Cross. Reports from the Chapters are coming into Headquarters in a steady stream. A limited survey of these reports indicates that this project also has been enthusiastically supported by individual Ahepans and Chapters and our Hellenic people in general. When the reports are tabulated a special communication will be sent to the Chapters and to the American Red Cross National Headquarters.

The manifold activities of the Ahepa on the domestic front are made possible by the fact that the Ahepa is a closely knit and disciplined organization. Without the organizational structure which has been built year in and year out for the past twenty-one years, projects such as the War Bond and the American Red Cross Drives would not be possible.

Thousands of our fellow members are now serving in the Armed Forces of the Nation and still a greater number from the ranks of the junior organization wear the uniform. The war has drained the Ahepa man-power considerably. Measures must be taken to maintain the strength of the Order.

Chapter and District Officers are urged to devote their time in the coming months to tasks of organization. Attention must be given not only to the selection of new members, but also to those who have not for one reason or another maintained themselves in good standing with their Chapters. The history of the past few years has demonstrated that results are produced only through mass effort and mass effort is not possible without a strong organization.

The time is here and now to give attention during the next three months to the strengthening of our Chapters and Districts. It is not enough that we maintain our past strength. We must go forward. To serve our Nation both in times of war and peace we need a strong Ahepa.

George C. Lawrence

Supreme President

THE AHEPA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES . . .

Senator Barkley Eulogizes Greece on the 122nd Anniversary of Her War for Independence

Mr. President, today is the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the beginning of the Greek War of Independence.

Let us pause for a moment to pay tribute to Greece, "the cradle of civilization," whose heroic people, refusing to surrender their honor and liberty, stood up gallantly in defense of their homeland, their freedom, and self-respect.

One hundred and twenty-two years ago today, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Patras raised the standard of the Greek Revolution against the authority of the old Ottoman Empire. After a struggle of several years, during which the incomparable deeds of the Greek revolutionists won the admiration of the entire world, Greece was once again free. Then, as now, the Greeks had the moral and material support of the young American Republic. Philhellenic societies in Boston, Philadelphia, and other American cities, collected funds, food, and clothing for embattled Greece. The pro-Greek orations of President Monroe, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and other American statesmen, bear witness to the historic fact that Greek-American friendship dates from the days of the rebirth of the Hellenic nation. As time has passed, the bonds of this traditional friendship have become very strong.

Today Greece finds herself once again fighting tyranny and oppression. And once again the Greeks are our friends and allies in this titanic struggle. Their cause is our cause. By their stern, unswerving courage, and their terrible torment and suffering, they have won a lasting claim on our friendship and comradeship.

Two years and a half ago Mussolini started out to subjugate peace-loving Greece.

The Greeks, when attacked, rose up in their wrath and, though vastly outnumbered, hurled the invader back. The invading hordes, it will be recalled, used the previously treacherously conquered little Albania as a springboard against Greece.

But the Italians barely set foot upon Greek soil when they were pounded back day by day until they had lost almost all of Albania. Incidentally, since the deflation of the Fascist myth in Greece, Italy has been but passive, almost negative force in the Hitler scheme of things.

The deflated Duce was down and almost out when the ruthless Nazi machine heard his outcries for help and came to his rescue.

Then the world was given an imperishable example of incomparable courage, moral strength, and love of freedom. Fully aware of the danger, the Greeks walked bravely and unhesitatingly into the jaws of almost certain death, risking disaster rather than surrendering their integrity by dishonorably submitting and yielding their freedom without putting up a fight to save it.

The gallant Greeks fought heroically. But they were crushed by the superior weight of superior numbers and far superior mechanical equipment, overwhelming masses of tanks, and endless squadrons of airplanes.

In thus resisting, the Greeks, like their traditional friends and allies, the Yugoslavs, have rendered an inestimable service to the cause of freedom.

Hitler, now that France was prostrate, had counted on bringing Yugoslavia and Greece eventually under the swastika, just as he had conquered Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania without a fight.

But the two heroic Balkan countries chose to fight, and thereby the Nazi timetable of conquest was upset. Hitler and his hordes were forced to postpone their attack against Soviet Russia until the month of June was more than two-thirds gone. This delay enabled the Russians to rally the armed forces of Russia, and the German attack bogged down as winter approached. We know now the role of the winter on the Russian front in the present war.

Angered at this upsetting of the Nazi timetable of conquest, Hitler set out to exterminate the Greek Nation.

A victor in whom there was a lingering vestige of decency or chivalry would have honored the Greeks in their defeat, for theirs was a gallant feat as never the Nazis may hope to attain.

But instead the order was issued to despoil them—to steal away from the helpless conquered the little that was left to them. The Germans stripped the country of food like a plague of locusts. It became apparent that they intended to destroy the population through starvation. Although the Italian Army now occupies the larger part of Greece, the Germans, during their 2 months of absolute control of the country, are said to have done so thorough a job of spoliation that when the Italians arrived they found the country virtually stripped of all its transportable wealth and foodstuffs. The Nazis had even shipped all the seed wheat to Germany.

None of the old Greek tragedies told a more somber, a more heart-rending story than the day by day account of starvation and destitution told in the news dispatches from the martyred Balkan state.

No one knows precisely how many thousand Greeks have already perished. Greek officials estimate that fully 500,000 of their fellow-countrymen have already died by execution, massacre, starvation, or malnutrition.

Mr. President, the Nazis have given evidence of barbarism and inhuman brutality wherever they set their foot. What is happening in Greece is entirely in character. Their so-called new order means only starvation and slavery. The suffering which the Greek people endure pleads even more strongly than the plight of other victims of Axis aggression for the extermination of the Nazi leaders responsible for these crimes against humanity.

Through the cooperation of the United States, British, Canadian, and Swedish Governments, the International Red Cross, and the Greek War Relief Association some food and medical supplies are being sent to Greece regularly by Swedish ships, but these merciful imports have not been adequate to the needs of the stricken country. This sorrow must be increased. If any freedom-loving people is entitled to our aid in this conflict, it is the Greek people.

Despite these appalling conditions in Greece, we have yet to read one report which speaks about the weakening of the valiant spirit with which the Greeks have opposed the invading forces. With what strength remains to them they continue to oppose the enemies. It does not seem to be in the nature of the Greek people to yield the fight while yet there is a Greek patriot who can swing a sword or pull a trigger.

It is reported that patriot warfare in Greece is growing in intensity, making the highways unsafe for the occupying Nazi-Fascist forces.

One of the most heartening signs of the war has been the re-creation of the Greek fighting forces—Army, Navy, and Air Corps.

The Greek Merchant Marine—more than a million tons—is in the service of the Allies.

The Greek Navy is an important part of the Allied fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. It is actively engaged in war duties, and has recently been augmented by 12 new ships. The Greek Air Force, equipped with American planes, is in action in Africa.

After the invasion of Greece a nucleus of the Greek Army escaped to Africa and Palestine and at once began to reform its lines in the Middle East. Recruits to this Army have come from all parts of the world, at the risk of their lives. This Army covered itself with fresh glory in the successful African campaign.

Thus Greece fights on. Her stubborn refusal to accept the abominable Nazi so-called New Order typifies the unconquerable spirit, the smoldering anger, and the stern determination of the invaded countries to enjoy again all the rights and privileges of freedom.

Just so surely as day follows night gallant Greece will be freed. And when the task of reconstruction begins, generous aid will be in order for Greece. Certainly her people have earned an honored place among the United Nations and full recognition in the peace of the future. Their sacrifices must not have been made in vain. When the day of reckoning comes, an honored place will be given Greece at the council table, for she has lived up to the noblest of her glorious tradition. Greece has been true to her own soul.

ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΣΜΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΟΡΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΕΥΟΥΣΑΝ

Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ Κου ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΧΑΝΙΩΤΗ

Υπό την αιγίδα της εν Ουάσιγκτων Έλληνικής Κοινότητος της «Αγίας Σοφίας» εωρτάσθη έφέτος σεμνοπρεπώς ή 122α έπέτειος της Έλληνικής Ανεξαρτησίας. Είς τόν λαϊκόν έορτασμόν ό όποιος έλαβε χώραν είς τήν Αίθουσαν τών Έθνών του Ξενοδοχείου Ουάσιγκτων ώμίλησεν ό κ. Γεώργιος Χανιώτης, πρώτην συντάκτης του «Έλευθέρου Βήματος» τών Αθηνών και ήδη Διευθυντής του Έλληνικού Γραφείου Πληροφοριών είς τήν πρωτεύουσαν. Από τόν θαυμασίον λόγον του κ. Χανιώτη παραθέτομεν τά κάτωθι:

«Δέν θα πανηγυρίσουν έφέτος οι Έλληνες τήν εορτήν της Έθνικής Αναστάσεως, όπως άλλες χρονιές, γιατί τό έδαφος της πατρίδος των πατιέται από τις μύτες μισητών τυράννων. Δέν χρειάζονται τελετές και πανηγύρεις, δέν χρειάζονται παρελάσεις και μουσικές. Ταράζει καλύτερα αυτήν τήν φοράν ένα σιωπό προσκόνημα στο τραγικό μεγαλείο τών ήρώων και τών μαρτύρων που συνεζήσαν κάτω εκεί τόν άγώνα τους.

Σιωπηλή και μεγαλοπρεπή μυσταγορία συντελείται σήμερα στους οράνοους της Ελλάδος, όπου πλανώνται ύπερήφανες οι σκιές τών ήρώων του '21, γιατί τα έγγόνα των έφθασαν και ξεπύμισαν τις πράξεις τις δικές των. Έδειξαν και οι σημερινοί Έλληνες ότι ή αγάπη της λευτεριάς είναι ασάλευτη κληρονομία κάθε Έλληνικής γενιάς. Έδειξαν πως ή τιμή και ή ανεξαρτησία ενός έθνους αξίζει περισσότερο από τήν ζωή και τήν καλοπέραση.



ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΧΑΝΙΩΤΗΣ

μικρά Έλλάς έσκόπεσε τό ανάστημά της, γιατί ύπερξε πάντοτε χώρα προνομιούχος κάθε εύγενικής ιδέας και κάθε ανθρωπίνου ιδανικού. Συνατήρηε πάλι στα χέρια της τόν δαυλό για να φωτίση τήν ανθρωπότητα και να δείξη τόν δρόμο τόν σωστό. Έκείνο που συνέβη όταν οι Έταλοί μας έπετέθησαν, ήταν μολεταυτά μά πράξεις φυσική για τους Έλληνες γιατί οι άγώνες για τήν λευτεριά είναι άρετή Έλληνική, που ούτε οι αδόνες, ούτε οι κατακτηταί που έπέρασαν από τόν τόπο μας κατούρωσαν να τήν ξεαλείφουν.

Με τό έπος της άνεπιστάσεως κατά τών βαρβάρων της σημερινής εποχής οι Έλληνες έδειξαν ένα πελώριο φάρος στο δρόμο της ιστορίας των, ό όποιος φωτίζει μπροστά τις γενιές που θα έλθουν και φέρνει τό φως του πίσω προς τις άρχαίες θεομοτιές, ενώνοντας τήν ιστορία μας σε μία αδιάκοπη και φγγυόλο γραμμή.

Η ΦΑΟΥΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΣ ΚΡΑΤΕΙΤΑΙ ΖΩΝΤΑΝΗ

Όπως και γής και προχτές, έτσι και σήμερα και αύριο και σε κάθε στιγμή της ζωής μας, γιατί, εκείνο που συνέβη στα βουνά της Πίνδου και στα όρη του Ροδόπε δέν βριλέται σε τυχία ήμενησι της στιγμής, ούτε σε πολιτική σκοπιμότητα, ούτε σε τεχνική προνομιασία, αλλά ήτανε μά αισθόμητος έκδήλωσις της βαθιάς άρετης τών Έλλήνων να προτιμούν τόν θάνατο από τήν σκλαβιά και τήν άτιμωσι. Και τώρα άκούη—στην πιο φρικτή δομομασία της κατοχής και τών στερησεών—κρατούν ζωντανή μέσα στην ψυχή των τήν φλό-

γα της λευτεριάς και παραμένουν άδάμαστοι, καρτερικοί και ύπερήφανοι.

Είπαν πώς ό άγών τών Έλλήνων εναντίον δύο αυτοκρατοριών ήταν ένα θαύμα. Το θαύμα συνεχίζεται μέσα στην Ελλάδα όπου οι Έλληνες, σκλετωμένοι από τήν πείνα, συνεχίζουν τόν δρόμο τών Έλλήνων, τόν δρόμο που ξεκινά από τα βάρη τών αλώνων και που δέν άλλαξε ποτέ—τόν δρόμο προς τήν λευτεριά. Είναι ό ίδιος φαινόμος δρόμος, επάνω στον όποιον άφησαν τά ίχνη των οι Αθηναίοι και οι Σπαρτιάτες, οι Βυζαντινοί στρατηγού και ήρωες του '21.

Συνεπληρώνεται έφέτος 122 χρόνια από τότε που ό Αρσενός τών Πατρών έφανε τό λάβαρο της έπαναστάσεως και τό ελλογούσε στο όνομα του Θεού και της λευτεριάς.

Άγώνες τραχείς, στερησεσις, αίματα και δάκρυα ανούδευσαν επί επτά συνεχή χρόνια τόν άγώνα του έθνους—τόν άγώνα ενός μικρού σκλαβωμένου έθνους εναντίον μιας μεγάλης και δυνατής αυτοκρατορίας. Ήταν τόσο τίμητικός, αλλά και τόσοσ άρισος ό άγών. Δέν είχαν οι Έλληνες ούτε κανόνα, ούτε καράβια, ούτε χυήματα. Δέν είχαν άσχηγούς. Δέν είχαν συμμάχους. Είχαν όμως ένα άλλο άκατομάχητο. Έγνοωριζαν τήν δαιματοφυγό δύναμη της ψυχής. Στα στήθια των εκόχλασε τό ήρωισμίο της πίστεις. Στα μάτια των άποσφιγε ό πόθος της λευτεριάς—ό πόθος της λευτεριάς που καταρροφεί τις άποστάσεις και χαμηλώνει τά βουνά—ό πόθος της λευτεριάς που έδάμασε τήν φοροτονιασμένη θάλασσα για να περάσουν τα πορτολικά τους.

Επάνω στη ματωμένη και άλευσόδιτη Ελλάδα πλανώνται σήμερα οι σκιές τών ήρώων του '21—οι σκιές αυτές που σε κάθε δύσκολη στιγμή της ιστορίας μας μάς έσπύριζαν, οι σκιές αυτές, που σε κάθε έθνική χαρά μάς έσπυρώφουσαν, οι σκιές αυτές που σε κάθε νέα έξόμημα μάς ένθρηγώνουν και μάς καθοδήγουν.

ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΠΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΛΒΑΝΙΑΝ

Όταν στη σκοτεινή αυτή περίοδο της ανθρωπότητας ήλθε ή σπύρα της Ελλάδος να δείξη πως είναι ό τόπος που θέλει να ξεάστραψε σάν άπάντησις ή ήφολόγη τών Έλλήνων στα βουνά της Αλβανίας και έφώτισε και πάλι τόν κόσμο με ένα νιόν έπος, Έλληνικό. Έδειξαν και πάλι οι Έλληνες εκείνο που είναι κληρονομία τών Έλλήνων— τήν παραφρόνησι προς τήν βία, τήν αγάπη και τήν καρτεριά προς τήν λευτεριά που είναι πιο δυνατή και από τόν θάνατο.

Μ' αυτή τήν πίστι οι Έλληνες του '21 ένίκησαν μά μεγάλη αυτοκρατορία. Μ' αυτή τήν πίστι και οι σημερινοί Έλληνες ένίκησαν μά πιο μεγάλη, πιο δυνατή αυτοκρατορία. Η τ α ν και πάλι ό άγώνας της ψυχής που κατενίκησε τήν βίην. Ήταν και πάλι μά άπόφασις τών Έλλήνων να πεθάνουν, που τους έκαμε άθανάτους.

Και τώρα άκούη μέσα στο τραγικό μαρτύριο τών πείσεων, τών τωφεισεών και της πείνας, τό πνεύμα παραμένει άγνό και άρόλοστο. Κανόνας δικατορας και κανόνας κατακτητής δέν κατέκτησε ποτέ τήν ψυχή των. Συνεζήσαν τόν άγώνα με τα νότια και με τήν σέκα των, στα βουνά και στις πόλεις, νύχτα και μέρα, στα κρηναί και στα φανερά και δέν θα σταματήσουν ποτέ έως ότου υπάρχει και ένας μόνον μουσός κατακτητής στα άγια χώματα της Ελλάδος.

Ή Ελλάδα κατέχεται αλλά δέν ύπεδουλώθη. Ό γαλανός ούρος της είναι σκεπασμένος με τά σύννεφα της σκλαβιάς—μάς σκέπασε όμως φέτικη και προνομιής που δέν έγγίζει τήν άμύνηση ψυχή τών Έλλήνων, μάς σκλαβιάς, που δέν ντροπαύει τους σκέπασε, αλλά τους κατακτητάς, μάς σκλαβιάς, επάνω στην έκτοαν διαγράμμιση με ζωηρά χρώματα τό ούφάνιο τόσο της λευτεριάς.

Στους οράνοους της Ελλάδος πλανώνται σήμερα οι σκιές τών ήρώων του '21 και οι σκιές τών ήρώων του '40 και του '41, που που πέθαναν γής και αυτά που πεθάνουν σήμερα, κρατούνε στα χέρια τήν δάδα της λευτεριάς που θα λάμψη και πάλι επί τα κελυβα θγαλιμένη τών Έλλήνων τά ίσρά.

TWEI

Once again, for message of Marcel agonized Greece. Once again this m from Pindus and ring proof that t Greek people. O dox of a people founded their con field. For the la mountains of Alb greener now, and stration of dignit death and starvati in the face of he noblest of human source of strength struggle against t

And once again the emergence of in the epic strain fullness with the t pus in 1821—let l of furthering our l traditions which v rifices, and by the

We here, Ameri free body of peopl free to render inv we are members of Greece in a commi say with certainty our Fourth of Ju celebrating its Twe of this our adopte the only hope of a cans of Greek des carries with it, in and particularly' ti unstintedly to kee great Democracy a gigantic struggle a blood-thirsty harba tive mentalities, th We must throw into resources if we are toward victory in brothers in Europ

The United State for the dignity of



EDITORIAL

TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH, 1943

Once again, for the second consecutive year, the electrifying message of March Twenty-fifth has rolled over the skies of an agonized Greece as a hope and a promise instead of a reality. Once again this message was mingled with the crack of rifle-fire from Pindus and Psiloritis and the shores of Tripoli, as a stirring proof that the spirit of '21 still lives and actuates the Greek people. Once again the world has marveled at the paradox of a people who in their defeat have shamed and confounded their conquerors more thoroughly than on the battlefield. For the laurels which Greek pallikaria has won on the mountains of Albania and the plateaus of Thrace have become greener now, and the race has grown in stature by a demonstration of dignity and fortitude and courage in the face of death and starvation; by a fierce loyalty to its sacred traditions in the face of hopelessness; by a spirit so replete with the noblest of human aspirations, that it will remain for ever as a source of strength and inspiration to humanity in its perpetual struggle against the forces of barbarism and oppression.

And once again, while we commemorate the anniversary of the emergence of Modern Greece—an event that had its roots in the epic strains of Digenes Akritas, and blossomed to its fullness with the thunder of the kariofills from Mani to Olympus in 1821—let us solemnly re-dedicate ourselves to the task of furthering our heritage, and of keeping faith with our racial traditions which were hallowed by endless hecatombs of sacrifices, and by the toil and aspirations of countless generations.

We here, Americans of Greek descent, constitute the largest free body of people of Hellenic origin in the world, and we are free to render invaluable assistance to our Motherland. For we are members of a great nation which fights side by side with Greece in a common struggle and for common ideals. We can say with certainty that as long as we here are free to celebrate our Fourth of July, our Motherland abroad can depend on celebrating its Twenty-fifth of March. For the Hellenic idealism of this our adopted land constitutes today the brightest if not the only hope of a blighted and outraged humanity. As Americans of Greek descent we occupy a privileged position which carries with it, inescapably, a sacred obligation. All of us, and particularly the Ahepans, must strive unwaveringly and unstintingly to keep at the front of other constituents of this great Democracy in rendering our assistance in its present gigantic struggle against the raging forces of a rapacious and blood-thirsty barbarism which, released and directed by primitive mentalities, threatens the world with cataclysmal horrors. We must throw into the war effort all our combined energy and resources if we are to speak unblushingly of the contributions toward victory in "blood and sweat and tears" of our heroic brothers in Europe.

The United States and the United Nations are fighting today for the dignity of man, for liberty, and for the democratic way

of life—the same principles that gave wings to the soul and edge to the sword of the heroes of 1821 and 1940. These principles are immortal and unconquerable, and victory will be ours. But we have been warned repeatedly that the struggle will be a hard one, and that the road ahead of us is long and difficult.

We must then be constantly on the alert, for there is no retracing of steps, and dangers are lurking everywhere all the way. In so far as Greece herself is concerned, the dangers which she may have to face at the time of national reconstruction are already discernible. It is imperative for us to stand united and prepared so that, when the day of reckoning arrives, Greece shall receive, in proportion to her contributions and sufferings, the full measure of recognition and assistance in her reconstruction. To this end we must never relax our efforts nor count our sacrifices to the war effort of our country until our main objectives have been attained, and until we make certain that, in the ecstatic moments of final victory, the day of deliverance for our Motherland shall dawn with a brighter light than ever before. A fervent wish, which at the same time is a prayer, surges spontaneously in every Hellenic heart: May that day be not far when Greeks everywhere shall be able to utter joyously their traditional glad tidings of "Christos aneste—Hellas aneste!"

"What Is a Greek?"

"What is a Greek?" The teacher smiled
And asked the question of a child.

For living heroes and for dead;
"A Greek is a brave man," he said.

The glory of an ancient race
Shone in the child's uplifted face.

The teacher felt inspired to speak
Of the endowments of the Greek.

"Death is an incident to one
Whose goal is set beyond the sun;

"And strength is given him whose word
Is pledged to fell the tyrant's sword!

"Freedom is won by such a man,
And has been since the world began!"

The child's eyes burned in his dark head!
"I'm glad I am a Greek!" he said.

ANNE CAMPBELL

Dec. 29, 1942
Detroit

LET US MARCH TOGETHER

The Home Front

This message is addressed by the undersigned to every person not in uniform, particularly to the committees of hundreds of volunteer workers connected with the American-Hellenic War Bond Drive. It is a message from one worker to another because the signers of this message are War Bond workers themselves.

The Ahepa has called upon all Americans of Hellenic descent to gird themselves and point out to fellow-Americans an effective way of mobilizing the home front in the War effort, raising the sum of \$50,000,000 in War Bonds within a specified period of time. Tabulations as of April 1, 1943, indicate we already have surpassed the \$26,000,000 mark. We now have

THE SUPREME LODGE

George C. Vournas
Charles Davis Kotsilibas
Stephen S. Scopas
John F. Davis
Leo J. Lamberson
Constantine J. Critzas
Vasilios A. Vasiliou

MOTHER LODGE

Nicholas D. Chotas
James Campbell
Harry Angelopoulos
John Angelopoulos
George Campbell
Spiros J. Stamos
James Vlass
George A. Polo

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Nicholas Christu
Gus L. Constantine
Sam S. Nakos

FAIRFIELD

Gregory Katopodis

MOBILE

Constantine D. Pappadeas

MONTGOMERY

Dennis N. Cordas
John Z. Lezos
Peter Lezos
Gregorios Orphanos
Peter E. Xides

ARIZONA

TUCSON

David G. Diamos
George K. Diamos
Nick Diamos
Basil Kritos
Constantine Pappadeas

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES

Charles P. Skouras

OAKLAND

Mike B. Barbis
Anthony A. Julius
Miltiades D. Milton
James D. Nitson
Sam K. Pagonis
John Sardell

RICHMOND

James Alphas

SALINAS

George N. Cominos

SAN FRANCISCO

Peter Boudoures
George J. Christo
Vasilios A. Pappas
Charles Poulos
John D. Vellis

SAN JOSE

Theodore B. Dallas

VALLEJO

Stathis D. Kypriotis
Andrew K. Thanos

COLORADO

DENVER

Gus D. Baines
James George Dikeou
Panayes G. Dikeou
Sam Ellis
Gus G. Gatsos
Louis Karabinos
Pete Kostouros
Sam Sclavenitis
Mike Tagaris

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

James J. Starr

MERIDEN

Gabriel M. Caracost

MIDDLETOWN

Nick Boussiottis

NEW BRITAIN

Nick Kounatis

WALLINGFORD

Peter Galanos

WETHERSFIELD

Thomas G. Frazier

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

William H. Bacas
James H. Chaconas
Peter N. Chumbris
Dr. Charles J. Demas
Stephen J. Demas
Peter Gianaris
William Kavakos
Peter E. Kekenes
John E. Litsas
Sam G. Orfanos
Andrew Panagopoulos
Jack A. Pappadeas
James Spros
Constantine Zaharoudis

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

James Cotsakis
John Demertzes
Nick Johnson
Charles Kanelleas
George Moore
James Pantazes
Charles Routsoos
Pete Shinos
James Soteris
Angel G. Sparks

ILLINOIS

ALTON

Gust Maggos

CHICAGO

George N. Becharas
Peter A. Bougas
Takis Christopoulos
Paul Demos
Gust T. Drake
Nick C. Giovan
C. A. Grivakis
William Karzas
James N. Nichols
Tom D. Paganis
Constantine J. Papas
A. George N. Spannos

EVANSTON

Thomas K. Valos

PEORIA

George Chiamas

WILMETTE

John Pappas

INDIANA

FORT WAYNE

Peter G. Mallers

MUNCIE

Peter A. Michaels

IOWA

DAVENPORT

Charles Bookidis

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

Harry Fotiades
William Helis
Constantine H. Pelias
James Poulos

MARYLAND

HAGERSTOWN

James Koliopoulos

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Harris J. Booras
Arthur C. Hasiotis
John C. Pappas
Thomas A. Pappas

BROCKTON

James Angelus

Stathis L. Dimou

CHARLESTOWN

Michael J. Vrotsos

DORCHESTER

John G. Carzis

John E. King

FRAMINGHAM

Straty N. Sculos

HAVERHILL

George Zervoglou

LYNN

Nicholas D. Caneles

Harry J. Kangis

Peter Kyros

PITTSFIELD

George James Garivaltis

TOGETHER UNTIL THE END

Front Just as Important

of Hellenic descent until May 21st to go over the top—the \$50,000,000 mark. It seems to us, on the basis of work already done so enthusiastically, that a renewed effort on every one's part will enable us to easily surpass our goal. We further feel that our participation in this morale-building effort and the financing of the war should not stop on May 21st, but should continue with

the same earnestness and vigor until Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito are reduced to ashes and dust.

Let us re-dedicate ourselves to this task, and let us keep on fighting until complete and final victory is ours, and the revitalizing breezes of freedom re-ignite the spark of Democracy in every corner of the world.

SWAMPSCOTT

Louis Margarites

WHITMAN

Basil S. Milonas

WORCESTER

Angelo Cotsidas
Theodore Tonna
George Tsagarelis

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

George A. Condos
John Gianaris
Marcus Jameson
James Karris
Spear G. Karris
Gust G. Keros
Andrew J. Paris
GRAND RAPIDS
James Koukios

MINNESOTA

SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS
Demetrius N. Karalis

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS
William Lampros
George A. Mertis
Andrew G. Rally

MONTANA

BILLINGS
Ted Antonopoulos
Tom G. Kalaris
GLASGOW
George Allen

NEBRASKA

FREMONT
John Petrow
James Zotalis
OMAHA
Nick S. Payne

NEVADA

RENO
George E. Johnson

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN
Anthony Pappas
WOODBRIDGE
Peter Sideris

NEW YORK

ALBANY
Zacharias D'Jimas
BUFFALO
Basil Basil
Constantine Basil
Nicholas Basil
Nicholas Jamieson
Louie Liakas
George E. Phillis
Theodore E. Phillis
Peter Vezos

LONG ISLAND

James Lebbere
Nicholas Pappas
NEW YORK CITY
John Alban
Dean Alfange
Nick Baimas
Christos G. Katis
John Kiamos
Peter Kourides
Milton Lagakos
Demetrius C. Lardas
Sam Pappas
Peter Parkas
John P. Peterson
Spyros P. Skouras
George Spyropoulos
S. T. Georges
Stephen Stephanides
James Trakis
NORTH TONAWANDA
George Campas
PAINTED POST
George H. Miller
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Nicholas J. Botsacos

OHIO

AKRON
Demetrius Economou
CANTON
Emanuel Elite
Emanuel Kalligianakis
CLEVELAND
Constantine Carnavos
Nick Copanos
Constantine G. Gatsos
Peter C. Mathews
Moskos S. Moskey
James Palamides
Mike Vercos

LORAIN

John Karagianis

SALEM

George Tremoulis
Chris Paparodis

STUBENVILLE

A. G. Constant

OREGON

PORTLAND
George Andros
Sam Andros
James Chikos
James Faturios
Chris D. Haleston
Andrew Hrestu
John D. Karamanos
George S. Lewis
Sam N. Manos
Rev. Christopher Tsarouhas

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

George Kalfas
Christ P. Thomas

ERIE

Peter G. Pulakos

HARRISBURG

Nicholas Notarys
Nicholas Touloumes

LANCASTER

Edward J. Mack
Pvt. Leon J. Agourides

PITTSBURGH

William Anastos
John G. Harris

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Christy Petropoulos
Anthony C. Spiratos

PROVIDENCE

James Galtos

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA

Steve Dounis

TEXAS

DALLAS

Tom Semos

HOUSTON

Nick D. Adams
Charles D. Exarky
George P. Kelley
William N. Kussakis
James A. Pappadas
John A. Pappadas
Spiros Pomonis
Demosthenes G. Zaharoulis

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

Chris E. Athas

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE

Paul Chapas
Thomas Demakis
Gus Gumas
Angelo Kalanges
Steve Marenakos
Tom Stamolis

WISCONSIN

BELOIT

George Kapetanakis

JANESVILLE

James Zanis

MILWAUKEE

Stanley Stacy

WYOMING

GREEN RIVER

Peter A. Argeros
Steve Nitse
Steve Vrettas

Around The Country With Ahepa's Bond Drive

Pace Accelerated as May 21st Approaches

Many Chapters Oversubscribing Their Quotas

Leads the Entire Fraternity

NEWARK, N. J.—Under the resourceful and ingenious leadership of Chairman Adam Adams, the Newark Chapter No. 52, has forged ahead to the leadership of the entire fraternity, having rung up the extraordinary record of \$2,500,000. This is indeed a challenge to our other chapters, particularly to those which are located in metropolitan centers. How many chapters will now emulate the accomplishments of the Newark Chapter? The chapter's original quota was \$300,000.

On the Dot Over the Top

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Ahepans of St. Louis thought it would be impossible to make their quota of \$500,000, before the deadline of February 22nd. But under the able and courageous leadership of Brother Harry Stathis, who enlisted the cooperation of the entire Greek community, the goal was reached on the night of February 21. With the extension of the drive date, the committee has continued to sell bonds, and as of March 1st, the total was \$650,000. Assisting Brother Stathis have been Brothers Nick Pappadimitriou, Steve Salaban, John Leontsinis, Gus Theodorow, William Rally, John Mavrakos, Peter Damos, Gus Cassimatis, George Dellas, William Kocorakis, Nick Goulias, John Jameson, James Caron, Charles Staphos, Nick Avouris, William Lamperson, John Karzin, Thomas Strousser, Louis Maleoufas, Karl Theodorow, George Mertis, William Lampros, Steve Manglis, George Poulos, and George Fotinos. The Chapter is now aiming at the \$1,000,000 mark.

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—Ahepans of Las Vegas (Chapter No. 314), met their Bond quota of \$60,000 on February 13th, more than a week before the original date of the closing of the campaign. Since then they have continued toward a higher goal which they expect to reach by May 21st.

KEENE, N. H.—Mayor Richard L. Holbrook of this city officially endorsed the Bond Drive of General Wood Chapter No. 278 and urged the citizens of his city to participate by buying Bonds early in the campaign.



Members of the Moline Chapter Bond Committee, (left to right), Peter Starvros; Andrew Geanoulis, Chapter Treasurer; George Kakavos, Chapter Secretary; Charles Bookidis, Chairman; Peter Marisoukos, Chapter President; Gus Grevas; Tom Pappas.

Sweets Did the Job

DAVENPORT, IOWA—Charles Bookidis, Chairman of the Bond Drive for the Quad-Cities, comprising the Moline, Ill., Chapter No. 120, has given away 33,826 candy bars from his Ucanco Candy Co., during the Drive, in addition to providing newspaper and radio advertising. The people of the Quad-Cities stood staunchly behind him and lined up at the banks to buy bonds. Ralph Leysen, editor of the *Davenport Times*, in an editorial, a part of which we quote, commended Ahepa by saying: "There is inspiration for everyone in this community in the patriotism displayed by the Greeks of the Quad-City area in their oversubscription of the goal set in the bond campaign undertaken nationally by the Greek Ahepa society. . . . The Quad-Cities and America are proud of its patriots of Greek birth or extraction. They have not merely measured up to their fullest responsibilities as Americans but have set a pace and fixed a pattern of giving aid to the war effort which cannot but inspire their not more American neighbors and friends but rather those about them who have been spared the heartaches which they share with their brothers across the seas."

When the Chapter celebrated its suc-



Chairman George Chiamos of Peoria Chapter, No. 234.

cess with a banquet and program, it was able to report a total subscription of \$594,000, which was \$94,000 above the quota. Many more thousands have since been sold and the drive continues.

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Quota Oversubscribed

PEORIA, ILL.—Mayor E. N. Woodruff designated the week of February 8-13 as "Ahepa U. S. War Bond Week" in Peoria, and urged all citizens to participate in the drive, with the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, the glorious resistance of the Greek Nation to the invasion by Axis forces will forever be an inspiration to liberty-loving people; and

WHEREAS, to commemorate the valiant deeds of the Greek Nation, the Order of Ahepa is conducting a nationwide drive with the cooperation of the U. S. Treasury Department to sell War Bonds in the amount of \$50,000,000, and the quota to be sold to the citizens of Peoria is \$250,000; and

WHEREAS, the banks of Peoria are cooperating in said sale and it is desired that all citizens join to make a patriotic demonstration to honor Our Nation and the brave Greek Nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Edward N. Woodruff, Mayor of the City of Peoria do proclaim the week of February 8 to February 13 as "Ahepa U. S. War Bond Week" and I do urge all citizens to actively participate in this drive by purchasing U. S. War Bonds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the City of Peoria to be affixed this 4th day of February, A.D. 1943.

EDWARD N. WOODRUFF,
Mayor.

Peoria oversubscribed its quota by \$150,000. Brother George Chiamis is Chairman of the Bond Committee of Peoria Chapter No. 234. Said the *Peoria Star*: "We can be proud of our Americans of Greek extraction on the home front. Their action is the proud, brave, selfless kind. *The Star* extends congratulations of the highest type to the Ahepa on this epic achievement."

Bomber Named for Ahepa

SHREVEPORT, LA.—By March 1st, this city had quadrupled its original quota of \$120,000. C. W. Stephenson of New Orleans, state deputy administrator of the War Savings Staff, made the following statement to the committee, whose driving spirit is Brother J. K. Theor: "Without quoting sales figures, I will say that in my observation the results you now have and the results you will get by the time you have officially closed your campaign will place Shreveport Ahepa Number One Chapter in the nation." Since then, we have learned that the Chapter has been honored by having a bomber named for Ahepa and the city of Shreveport, in appreciation of the success of the Drive.

MARCH-APRIL, 1943



Brother A. K. Thanos (left) and George Demmon, complete the transaction that put the Vallejo, Calif., Chapter over the top.

Des Moines Quadruples Bond Quota

DES MOINES, IOWA.—With a quota of \$250,000, Des Moines' Ahepa Chapter No. 192, sold a total of \$1,217,781.25 by April 1st, which is a record every other Chapter in the country will applaud. Sheriff Vane B. Overturf purchased the first Bond at the beginning of the campaign and the State Treasurer of Iowa, Mr. W. G. C. Bagley, purchased the Bond that would have closed the Drive officially, had it not been extended until May 21st. On the first closing date (Feb. 22), the Chapter had sold \$835,000 in Bonds, which was considerably more than a half million above its quota. Now it aims to sell at least \$1,500,000 before May 21st. Gus Martin and his highly spirited and energetic committee deserve the congratulations of the entire fraternity.

BELOIT, WIS.—T. L. Wright Chapter No. 164, reports through its Bond Drive Chairman and President, Brother Chas. Patrakes, that although well oversubscribed (quota \$125,000), it is continuing its campaign.

VALLEJO, CALIF.—When Vallejo's Ahepans totaled their bond sales on February 21st, they were short nearly \$25,000 of their quota of \$125,000. So Brother A. K. Thanos, Chairman, called four members of his family together, told them Vallejo must make its quota, and sold them a total of \$51,000, which put the Chapter \$27,675 above its goal.

High Praise

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Brother Nicholas Paris, Chairman of the Bond Committee for Flower City Chapter No. 67, has received the following letter from Mr. Warren S. Parks, Deputy State Administrator for the Treasury Department's War Savings Staff: "Congratulations! As of last night, credited to your committee are War Bond sales amounting to \$313,400. While this is in excess of the quota assigned, you have volunteered to continue to sell this type of Government securities as long as may be necessary. More power to you!

"Please convey to your associates the thanks to the War Savings Staff who deeply appreciate the fine work you are doing. It will be a decided stimulus to others."

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HELPER, UTAH.—The city of Helper purchased the first Bond in Ahepa's Drive here, the sale opening a special Bond Selling Day, in which the Kiwanis Club joined with Ahepa in the program. In the picture above are Mayor Barney H. Hyde, presenting a check for the Bond to Gust Platis, Chairman of the Price Chapter Bond Committee; also D. J. Pappacostas, La Von Perrin (Aunt Jemima), Chairman George Karras, Lt. Gov. of District 17-19, and Gust Dragonas. Ahepans in Helper are members of our Price, Utah, Chapter No. 185.

Lauded For Achievement

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Lt. Gov. L. H. Ellis of Alabama, was one of the principal speakers at a dinner which celebrated the success of the Drive in this city. "I congratulate you on your splendid achievements," Governor Ellis said, "but I must also say that I was not at all surprised when I heard about the success of your drive; I expected no less of you. We today are fighting for the very same principle that you as a people recognized and put into effect almost 2,500 years ago. You also recognized the necessity of educating a people for the task of exercising government functions long before any other nation ventured on such a path."

In concluding the program, Brother Gus L. Constantine, Chairman of the banquet and toastmaster, said that "We don't deserve any special credit for our work, for, as Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker pointed out after he was picked up from the little raft in the Pacific, no man deserves credit for saving his own life. We have only done our duty in helping ourselves and our country."

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Chapter No. 213 had sold \$94,000 of its \$120,000 quota by February 22nd, and Brother Peter Jerelos, Bond Committee Treasurer, expected his Chapter would over-subscribe its quota by a large sum before May 21st.

Ahepa Sells State of Arizona

TUCSON, ARIZ.—Tellis S. Papatavro reports that Tucson had passed the \$245,000 mark on March 3rd, although its quota was only \$150,000. Of particular interest is the fact that the State of Arizona has bought from the Chapter \$50,000 in War Bonds, as a state investment. This was accomplished with the cooperation of Mr. William Walsh, Tucson director of the O.P.A.

On Towards The Million

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Brother Philip D. Peppas, Chairman of the Bond Drive, tells us that his very able and efficient committee has voluntarily raised its own goal to \$1,000,000, after over-subscribing its original quota of \$500,000, by an extra \$150,000 before February 22nd. Said *The Cleveland Plain Dealer*: "... In their determination to bring their contribution up to \$1,000,000 by May, the American-Greeks of Cleveland, have remained faithful to their great traditions and demonstrated their loyalty to the land of their adoption. The rest of us now have a goal too."

Free Banquet with Bond Sales

MIAMI, FLA.—Ahepa's friends in Miami got a lot for their money on February 22nd, when T. J. Galatis, owner of the Seven Seas Restaurant, popular Miami dining place, offered a fine dinner and show to every person purchasing a \$100 (or larger) Bond in the Ahepa Bond Drive. That evening, no guest at Seven Seas could pay his check for less than \$100, but he got a Bond in return.

An "auction" sale was an entertaining feature of the evening, when the high bidder spent his bid for Bonds and received the article being auctioned as a special reward. A Greek flag brought \$5,000. Brother Gus Alexander is Chairman of the Bond Committee for Chapter No. 14, at Miami.

Sold Bonds on The Street

GALVESTON, TEX.—Mayor Henry W. Flagg proclaimed March 25th as "Greek Day" in Galveston and urged every citizen to help Ahepa Chapter No. 276 go over the top in its drive for \$170,000. Brother Angelo Caravageli is Chairman of the Drive and Gus Liolu, President of the Chapter, is serving the committee as Secretary. The Chapter held a street sale March 25, 26 and 27, selling a total of \$31,000. At last report (April 6), Galveston's total was \$144,750. No doubt they are well over the top by now.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Solon Chapter No. 5, has a quota of \$85,000, and Brother Harry Andris, President, expects to report considerably more than that sum before the end of the campaign.

Met Quota

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Ahepa Chapter No. 100, and Gaia Chapter No. 60, Daughters of Penelope, joined forces recently to hold a joint installation and War Bond Rally. Among those attending were Mayor Jesse L. Pavey, Brother Van A. Nomikos, of Chicago, Past Supreme President of Ahepa, and District Governor Nick Giovan. Brother Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor, Chairman of the Ahepa Bond Committee in South Bend, announced that \$14,000 in Bonds were sold that evening, bringing the month's total to more than \$50,000. Since then, the South Bend Chapter has gone over its \$85,000 quota and continues the drive.



Brother Dean Soles, Lieut. Gov. of District No. 20, El Camino Real, of Los Angeles, Calif., sells a bond to Miss Vi Athens, motion picture actress, Miss Athens, of Columbia Pictures, is of Greek extraction and lends her support to the Drive of our Los Angeles Chapter.

(Continued on page 30)

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RED CROSS "GREEK DAY" HUGE SUCCESS

Reports Show From Throughout The Country

Under the leadership of the Ahepa, American Hellenes throughout the Nation have cooperated to give with great generosity to the Red Cross War Fund Drive. Hundreds of cities held rallies, parades and meetings on March 25th, Red Cross "Greek Day," and the success of these gatherings is told in the figures given on this page. Also, many business establishments followed our suggestion and donated a day's receipts to the drive. Into Ahepa's National Headquarters has come a deluge of enthusiastic reports, and they continue to pour in as we go to press. The reports are scattered, but they tell the story of what unified action can accomplish. Local Societies and Churches have cooperated wholeheartedly with our Ahepa Chapters to give maximum aid to the worthy cause of the Red Cross. The "Greek Day" has received wide publicity in the American press as is indicated from newspaper clippings from throughout the country. In our next issue we hope to be able to publish additional reports on the drive.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—Not satisfied to confine its drive to Tucson, where Chapter No. 275 collected \$578, Brother Demetrios Kyriakis extended his activities to Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, where an additional \$600 was collected.

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Brother Nicholas Provocas of this city invited the Red Cross to take over his cash register on Greek Day, and to consider every receipt collected as a contribution to the drive. By closing time, the total had reached \$329.10.

BELOIT, WIS.—T. L. Wright Chapter No. 164 reports a total contribution of \$318 to the American Red Cross. The sum of \$209 was collected at a public gathering in Beloit on Greek Day, and in addition to the above, the neighboring cities of Harvard, Ill., reported \$84, and Walworth, Wis., \$25.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA. — Diogenes Chapter No. 307, with members in Huntington and nearby Ashland, Ky., was organized for the Red Cross Drive in both cities, collecting \$557 in the former city and \$330 in the latter, making a total of \$887 contributed by the membership on Red Cross Greek Day.



Las Vegas Ahepa's Parade on Red Cross Greek Day.

Additional Reports on Red Cross Contributions on March 25th

The following reports have come to us from various chapters throughout the country, concerning the success of the Red Cross campaign on the Independence Day of Greece, March 25th.

Atlanta, Ga.	\$4,000.00
St. Louis, Mo.	2,600.00
Hartford, Conn.	1,300.00
New Castle, Pa.	538.36
Troy, N. Y.	450.00
Green River, Wyo.	350.00
Dover, N. J.	105.00
Wichita, Kans.	101.50
Chester, Pa.	642.00
Moorehead, Minn.	207.00
Saginaw, Mich.	928.00
Baltimore, Md.	2,500.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,050.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	840.00
Duluth, Minn.	411.00
Wilmington, Del.	1,139.00
Las Vegas, Nev.	1,061.00
Beloit, Wis.	209.00
Rockford, Ill.	279.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,000.00
Marlboro, Mass.	190.00
Endicott, N. Y.	136.00
Zanesville, Ohio	140.78
Great Falls, Mont.	240.26
Norfolk, Va.	1,035.35
Boise, Idaho	413.00
Weiser, Idaho	221.00
Plainfield, N. J.	148.40
Albany, N. Y.	825.00
Asbury Park, N. J.	645.00
Hammond, Ind.	209.84
Ventura, Calif.	100.00
Waterbury, Conn.	357.11
Tulsa, Okla.	416.67
Green River, Wyo.	350.00
Fargo, N. D.	207.00
New Kensington, Pa.	64.00

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—The following letter was sent by Mr. Halley Stewart, chairman of the Clark County Red Cross War Fund, to George C. Vournas, Supreme President of Ahepa: "I take great pleasure in informing you that the Order of Ahepa in Las Vegas has presented me with a check for \$1,061, as their contribution to the Red Cross War Fund. The members of the Order and their families and friends began the drive with a grand parade on March 25, and wound up by giving a very successful social evening in the Eagles Hall. During the evening they raised \$755, but felt that this was not enough, and on the next two days they collected the balance. I was present during the social, and want you to know that of all the happy experiences during the drive, that evening will stand out in my memory as one of great significance. The great spirit of true Americanism was never better demonstrated, and the generosity of the donors speaks for itself. The members of the Order of Ahepa in this community may feel justly proud of themselves. I'm proud of them too!"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the chairmanship of Brother Peter Sintetos the United Hellenic Red Cross drive has thus far raised \$6,400. The Committee in charge has set a goal for \$10,000 and the drive will continue till the goal is reached. Many business establishments donated their receipts of March 25th.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Working with the same system and in full cooperation as in the War Bonds Drive, the Hellenic Societies and local Community under the leadership of the Ahepa Chapter No. 36 raised the total sum of \$2,762.00 for the Red Cross.

(Continued on page 30)

The Federation of Greek Orthodox Churches



George E. Phillis

In Governor Thomas A. Dewey's office in Albany, N. Y., a historic bill was signed by the Governor on the 25th of March—the anniversary of the Greek War of Independence—with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Archbishop Athenagoras, assisted by other prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church. Many prominent laymen were present, including Past Supreme President of the Ahepa George E. Phillis, Gregory Taylor, A. Elafo-poulos, John Vasilaros, and others. District Governor, Nicholas Jamieson, represented the Supreme President. Part of the ceremonies was the presentation by Governor Dewey to the Archbishop of the pen with which the bill was signed.

This bill establishes the Federated Orthodox Greek Catholic Primary Jurisdictions in America, represented by their Eminences Archbishop Athenagoras of the Oecumenical Patriarchate; Metropolitan Antony of the Patriarchate of Antioch; Metropolitan Benjamin of the Patriarchate of Moscow; and Bishop Dionisije of the Patriarchate of Yugoslavia (Serbia). The organization of this Federation follows along the democratic lines which characterize the Greek Orthodox Church with its four "isotima" and autocephalus Patriarchates, and its significance and implications for the future can be fully understood in the light of the history of the various independent Greek Orthodox Churches abroad, and the history of the Orthodox Churches in the United States.

The Greeks in this country began to organize themselves into communities and to establish churches about the end of the nineteenth century. But the Greek Orthodox Church was already established in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands which became part of the United States in 1867. And the first recorded conversion of an Aleut took place in 1763. Today there are about 5,000,000 members of this Church in the United States, and about 700,000 of them are in the State of New York.

Until now, however, the Greek Orthodox Church has op-

erated continuously without adequate legislative recognition and statutory privileges. But the enactment of this bill, the provisions of which apply exclusively to the organization and administration of the established Federation, affords a legal status and organic law to the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, and all the privileges and advantages enjoyed in the State of New York by other prominent religious denominations.

The idea of some such federation existed for some time in the minds of several people but it became an urgent matter several months ago when it was discovered that the Selective Service Act failed to recognize the Greek Orthodox Church as such. Past Supreme President Phillis, as Chancellor of the Federation, took up the matter with his characteristic enthusiasm, and shouldered the bulk of the responsibility and the toil from the very beginning.

The Order of Ahepa endorsed wholeheartedly the idea of the Federation, and Supreme President Vournas was in constant consultation with Brother Phillis, to bring the question to a successful conclusion. When the bill passed the New York legislature, Supreme President Vournas telegraphed Governor Dewey earnestly requesting his signature to the bill.

Ahepans may feel justly proud for the part which Bro. Phillis has played in the research, the presentation of arguments, and the drafting of the bill. Warm praise and credit are also due to State Senator Charles O. Burney, Jr., who introduced the bill in the New York State Legislature and saw it through to its final enactment.

It is a most encouraging sign that the Russians, Syrians, Serbians and Greeks who have formed this Federation, have recognized the essential unity of their Church, and held this, under the unifying influences of America, as a higher principle than the linguistic and nationalistic differences which keep their brethren apart in Europe and the Near East. What has been achieved in New York is simply a beginning, but it holds inherently the promise of becoming a vital message of spiritual unity and reconciliation from the New to the Old World. This, of course, presupposes a far-sighted direction and avoidance of blunders. For surely the Federation must first fulfill its promises here, and must prove its practical value conclusively. To this end we earnestly hope that other Churches of the Greek Orthodox Rite will soon join this hopeful Federation, adding their strength to it, and deriving thereby a far greater measure of strength themselves.

A. V.

Harry A. Hill Succeeds Homer Davis as Executive Vice-President of G. W. R. A.

NEW YORK—Harry A. Hill, who was treasurer of the Greek War Relief Association's Administrative Committee in Greece in 1940-41 and has since been a member of its Board of Directors here, assumed the duties of Executive Vice-President of the Association.

Mr. Hill succeeds Dr. Homer W. Davis, President-on-leave of Athens College, who came to the Association last spring from the Board of Economic Warfare and is now returning to Government service.

Probably no one in the United States is better informed about the needs of Greece and the possibilities for relief there than Mr. Hill. During the last war, as an American Vice-Consul he served as secretary of the American Financial Delegation to Greece. For more than 20 years he has been in charge of the American Express offices in Greece, and has taken an active part in the life of the country—as a member of the Board of Directors of Athens College, the YMCA and the Chamber of Commerce; treasurer of the English Church and a leader in the promotion of various charities.

THE AHEPAN



Literature and the Arts



"The Greek White Book," issued by the American Council on Public Affairs, in cooperation with the Greek Office of Information, Washington, D. C., pp. 122.

This volume contains documents covering the period from the Italian aggression against Albania on April 7, 1939, down to the Italian aggression against Greece on October 28, 1940. In addition, however, the Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos reviews in a preface the background of Italian aggression beginning with the year 1912 when the question of the Dodecanese arose, and goes on to the discussion of the part which Germany has played as an accomplice in crime.

The documents prove that the attack against Greece was both unprovoked and premeditated, but there is an important conclusion which is brought out with considerable emphasis: The Axis plan, he asserts, "was drawn up with an eye to the campaign against Russia, fixed for the spring of 1941, and provided that, with Greece and Libya as the Axis' main bases and points of departure, the winter of 1940-41 should be devoted to the expulsion of Great Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East as far as the Persian Gulf. With Greece occupied, and the Adriatic and Ionian seas passing under the absolute control of the Axis, Yugoslavia would have been hemmed in on all sides, and inevitably subjugated."

In that case, the Germans and the Italians would have availed themselves of the winter months in order to set out unshampered from their bases in Greece, Libya and the Near East. At that time, Tsouderos continues, the bulk of the Axis armies and air forces was available, with the Italian fleet still intact, whereas the British forces in the Near East, abandoned by their French allies, were few in number and widely dispersed. And Syria, Iraq and Iran, "were ripe to follow the example of the European countries which had submitted." Turkey then, "would have been drawn, willingly or unwillingly, into the crusade against the Soviets."

But when the occupation of Greece had been completed with the seizure of Crete in June, 1941, it was too late for the execution of the Mediterranean and Near Eastern projects. The season was

unsuited for large-scale operations there, and the British position was greatly strengthened by the elimination of enemy influence in Iraq, and a little later in Syria. Besides, the central aim of this entire policy was the campaign against Russia, and this could not be postponed another day.

The conclusion thus becomes inevitable that Greece's seven months' resistance to the Axis has saved the situation for both Great Britain and Russia. And as testimony to this truth the Prime Minister gives us the speeches of Mr. Anthony Eden at Manchester, October 23, 1941; of General Wavell at Simla, September 3, 1941; and of Mr. Richard Law, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on November 5, 1941.

The volume is definitely a contribution to the Greek cause, and to the history of the present World War.—A. V.

Hellas: A Tribute to Classical Greece. By George Hoyningen-Huene. 143 pages. J. J. Augustin, \$10.

At a time when a mortal struggle is severely testing the moral and spiritual structure of man, and when we are anxiously searching for something that might enable us to retain our equanimity and to hold on to our sense of values, this book, "Hellas: A Tribute to Classical Greece," is a most welcome contribution. For among the lasting and significant attributes of Greek art we are most thankful today for its power to present to us with an inspiring simplicity the eternal verities of life, to suffuse our souls with a sense of balance and tranquillity, and to reassert for us, in a totally unconscious way, the divine destiny and the dignity of man.

"Hellas" is primarily a picture book, but the sensitive artistry of Baron Hoyningen-Huene makes this volume a decidedly unusual one. There is atmosphere and depth and significance here, and the lighting, whether bold or elusive, in almost every case adds a creative touch to his pictures. They are remarkable in every respect, and possess an extraordinary capacity to stir the imagination. Indeed, as Jannet Flanner states in the circular, "the Hoyningen-Huene photographs of Greece give to the eye what the poets have given to our memories."

The descriptions of the photographs as well as the bibliographical references have been grouped together at the end of the volume, obviously for the purpose of enabling us to contemplate each picture for itself unobtrusively.

Printed with the pictures are extracts in verse and prose, taken from a wide range of authors, from the classic to the unknown. They are of unequal merit, and often appear to have been matched with the pictures at random. The famous Funeral Oration of Pericles is given in its entirety, and it would do all of us good today to read it again.

Baron Hoyningen-Huene was assisted in the editing of "Hellas" by Hugh Chisholm and Alexander Koiransky. They have produced a book of lasting beauty, a book that we can recommend unreservedly, and they have presented it to the public with a beautiful gesture, for all profits will go to the Relief Fund of the Friends of Greece, Inc. One may regard this volume as a sumptuous gift in return for a modest donation to a great cause.—A. V.

Keep 'Em Flying

God grant Thy care to that brave soul
Who flies above the cloud.
The night is cold, the fog is dense
And doth the earth enshroud.
Yet on he flies, and vigil keeps
Against a mighty foe,
While millions, sweetly slumbering, dream
Of peace on earth below.
As eagles soar to heights unknown
'Neath Thy protecting care,
So guide the wings that guard our flag
And keep them in the air!

—MARY HELEN POWERS.

HELLAS

A TRIBUTE TO
CLASSICAL GREECE
"A Beautiful Picture Book"
—N. Y. Times

64 Photographs by
HOYNINGEN-HUENE
Text Edited by HUGH CHISHOLM
Size 9 1/2" x 12"
Special Discount of 20% to
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PRICE \$10.00

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POLETTI MEMBER OF AHEPA ORDER



GOVERNOR POLETTI becomes a member of the Order of Ahepa, Greek patriotic society, as a membership certificate in Upper Manhattan Chapter 42 is presented him at ceremonies in the Executive chambers. Left to right, Zachariah E. D'Jimas,

Nicholas G. Pappageorge, John P. Peterson, James Trakis, and Tassos Becatoros, past presidents; George Xanthaky, assistant counsel to the Governor; Stephen S. Scopas, national secretary, and Philip Hoyt, secretary to the Governor.

(Times-Union Staff Photo)

Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 Gives Certificate to Governor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The following is reprinted from the December 29th issue of the *Albany Times-Union*:

Governor Poletti kept an engagement yesterday with an organization which was confident, as far back as 1939, that he, some day, would be Governor of the state.

A committee of past presidents of the Upper Manhattan chapter, No. 42, Order of Ahepa, accompanied by National Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, called at the Executive Chamber and presented Governor Poletti with his membership certificate.

The group explained that Mr. Poletti was initiated three years ago, when he was lieutenant governor, at which time chapter officers told him they would present the certificate formally when he became Governor.

In addition to Mr. Scopas, the delegation included Zachary E. D'Jimas, Albany, and Nicholas G. Pappageorge,

James Trakis and Tassos Becatoros, all of New York city.

President Roosevelt, like Governor Poletti, is an active, dues paying member of the Ahepa. The Governor spoke recently at a New York city meeting at which the order launched a nationwide drive to sell 50 million dollars worth of War Bonds. Sales at the first meeting totaled \$525,000.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Fruit Belt Chapter No. 292, Order of Ahepa, has installed the following officers for 1943:

President, John Govatos; Vice-president, George Andrews; Secretary, Tom State; Treasurer, Louis Peters; Governors, George Andrews, chairman, John Anderson, Michael Pavlides, James Smirniotes and Nick Baltasas; Chaplain, Peter Kerhulas; Warden, William Couvelis; Captain of the Guard, John Anderson; Inner Sentinel, James Smirniotes; Outer Sentinel, Nick Baltasas.

The chapter announced at the same time that \$16,250 in war bonds had been sold through the chapter.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Cedric Foster, noted radio commentator, was one of the speakers at the 17th annual Washington's Birthday dinner and dance of the George Jarvis Chapter, No. 80, Order of Ahepa. His subject was the significance of the resistance of the Greek people when they were attacked by the Axis forces. Other speakers included Mayor Bennett, Alderman Philip M. Morgan, and Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice-president of Ahepa. Mr. Kotsilibas announced that George Jarvis Chapter had, at that time, sold \$112,000 of its \$350,000 War Bond quota.

James Statson, President of the Chapter, presided as chairman of the dinner meeting. James Lampros was in charge of arrangements, assisted by William Stavros, Basil Kontoulis and Thomas Mandopoulos. George Maravel of Fitchburg, served as toastmaster of the occasion. The party was held at Putnam and Thurston's Restaurant.

THE AHEPA



Governor Green

Illinois Governor An Ahepan

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, became a member of North Shore Chapter, No. 94, Order of Ahepa, of Chicago, at a special ceremony held at Springfield during the convention of the Thirteenth District on July 19th, 1942. Sponsored by Dr. Christ K. Antonopoulos, Peter G. Sikokis, and James P. Economos, Governor Green was initiated into the Chapter by District Governor Zack T. Ritsos, who conducted the ceremony in an impressive manner. The stations were filled as follows: President, Peter A. Karteraulis; Vice-president, Gus G. Harris; Secretary, Constantine Passialis; Chaplain, Paul L. Alexander; Warden, James Savoy; Captain of the Guard, John G. Raptis; and Sentinel, Charles Michaelides.

Following Governor Green's initiation, the new member was escorted to the platform and introduced to his brother Ahepans who had assembled to witness his induction into the chapter. Brother Ritsos then introduced Brother Arthur C. Salopoulos, junior past president of North Shore Chapter, who immediately conducted the initiation of five candidates of Springfield Chapter. This feature of the ceremony was to allow Governor Green the opportunity of observing an initiation.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Governor advised the many delegates present that he was very happy to become a member of a group which had taken such a foremost stand for American patriotism and citizenship, and that he was proud to affiliate himself with the descendants of the heroic people who had reassured the world of their love for democracy and liberty in their recent struggle for these two high principles.



District Governor Zack T. Ritsos, who initiated Governor Green

MONTREAL, CAN.—The following activities by the officers of Mt. Royal Chapter C J 7, for the year 1942, have been reported to us:

March 8—The president, Mr. Basil Biskibos, spoke to the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, at a ceremony commemorating Ahepans who had died.

March 25—Brother N. Sklavounakis, on behalf of the chapter, spoke at the church on the occasion of Greek Independence Day.

May 25—At the request of the Arch-mandrite of Holy Trinity Church, President Biskibos spoke to the congregation on the subject "What Is One to Do to Gain Christ's Love?"

June 23—The president was received in audience by the King of Greece, who was visiting in Montreal.

July 10—The president was the principal speaker at a mass meeting in the interests of the war effort.

October 8—The secretary, Brother William Kotsos, represented the chapter at the celebration of the local chapter of the Cretan Society.

13th District Expands Further

District Governor Nick C. Giovan sends us the good news of the establishment of a new Chapter in Dekalb, Ill. Twenty-three members already initiated form the charter membership of this Chapter. The officers are: Peter Stavarakas, President, Gust Striglos, Vice-President, James Striglos, Secretary and James P. Halikias, Treasurer. Brother Giovan reports that two more Chapters are now in the process of formation. More power to the 13th.

Don't Be a Slacker

What hurts your organization hurts you. For this reason you are deeply concerned in all things that affect your organization one way or the other.

Did it ever occur to you that there is nothing which injures the organization so much as the failure of members to attend the meetings?

Stop and consider what it means if you are one of those members who never attend the meeting.

Suppose all other members did what you are doing, what then? It would mean that nobody would be at the meetings and before many moons passed there would be no organization.

The reason that no organization exists at all is due almost wholly to those who do not attend the meetings.

If you are not attending, you are doing that which would kill your organization if all other members followed your example.

The more members who stay away, the harder it makes it for the few who do attend. They have to bear the brunt of the struggle. No matter how hard they try, they are weakened by your absence, just as an army would be weakened if most of the soldiers in the ranks went into hiding on the days when there were battles to fight.

You want results from the organization, don't you?

Then, by the eternal laws that underlie all human progress, you must help get those results.—*Garment Worker.*

AT THE BEACH

She saw a tree
And it looked as if a man had
Carved a face on it.
She saw the sand
And it was like a mass of gold.
She saw the river
And in the midst of daybreak
It revealed some hidden beauties.
She never dreamed that God had given
Beauties she had never seen.

—LIFTERIA LILLIAN KARLAMES.



CANTON, OHIO. — John N. and Ephram N. Spondyl are members of Canton Chapter 239. They now are in the service of Uncle Sam. John served two years in the Greek Army and in that time gained his promotion to Corporal. He was inducted March 6, 1941, and is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Ephram was inducted June 25, 1941, and is stationed at Camp Swift, Texas.



Staff Sergeant George Frank, Jr., is the son of Brother and Mrs. George E. Frank, of Ahepa Chapter No. 41, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Sergeant Frank entered the Army after his graduation from New York University, where he received his B.S. degree in Commerce and Finance. He is stationed now at Fort Benning, Ga., where he is assigned to the Finance Department.

Combined Installation of Daughters of Penelope and Garfield Ahepa Chapter

CHICAGO, ILL. — Garfield Chapter No. 203, Order of Ahepa, and Homer Chapter No. 98, Daughters of Penelope, held a joint public installation of officers in the hall of The Assumption Church on February 21st.

Sister Mary Tampoorlos, District Governor of District No. 13, and past president of Homer Chapter, assisted by Sister Mary Lembesis, past president of Hellas Chapter, served as installing officers for the Daughters. Past Supreme President, Van A. Nomikos, assisted by District Officers Brothers Nicholas C. Giovan, Stanley Calfas, Christ Anton and Peter Seorgacopoulos, installed the new officers of Garfield Ahepa Chapter.

Those who will serve the Daughters for 1943 are: President, Vasiliki Bougeas; Vice-president, Evangeline Carabelas; Secretary, Irene Prattes; Recording secretary, Beulah Fasseas; Treasurer, Alexandra Stemas; Chairman, Board of Governors, Martha Lemperis; Governors, Demetra Limbers, Kay Barkoulis, Georgia Lemperis, and Pauline Kapetan; Priestess, Georgia Liakas; Warden, Mary Stemas; Captain of Guards, Betty Sothras; Inside Sentinel, Mary Moriatas; Outside Sentinel, Helena Caravassas; Flag Guards, Georgia Baziotes and Evelyn Koretos; Spear Guards, Irene Kotsovetes and Jane Sguros.

New officers of Garfield Chapter include: President, Nicholas D. Andros; Vice-president, Harry N. Lemperis; Secretary, Thomas Sherman; Treasurer, Nicholas Zombolas; Governors, Peter Dangelis, chairman; D. J. Karos, George Genesis, Nicholas Kokkonas, and George Tiberius; Chaplain, Peter A. Kyriazopoulos; Warden, Harry Karadimos; Captain of Guards, Chris Vallas; Sentinel, Angelo Danos.

A successful bond selling campaign was a feature of the evening, the five hundred guests subscribing for more than \$25,000 in bonds. Among the guests were many officers and members of all the Ahepa chapters, Maids of Athens, Sons of Pericles and Hellas and Laodamus Chapters of the Daughters of Penelope.

Wins Silver Star

PEORIA, ILL.—Lieut Gus Stavros, U.S.N., member of Peoria Chapter, No. 234, Order of Ahepa, has been awarded the Silver Star Medal by President Roosevelt, for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity." The award, which cites Lieut. Stavros for his action in the bombing of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, last summer, was presented by Rear Admiral



LIEUT. GUS STAVROS, U.S.N.

Hugo W. Osterhaus, on behalf of the President.

Lieut. Stavros, then an Ensign, commanded the Navy's armed guard crew aboard a transport during the attack. He, with his men, was credited with shooting down one Japanese bomber and two fighter planes. The award stated that "In the midst of fierce strafing and dive bombing assaults, many of which were specifically aimed at his own vessel, Ensign Stavros, with utter disregard for his own safety, coolly and efficiently directed fire from the flying bridge." Lieut. Stavros received his commission as Ensign from Abbott Hall, Northwestern University, in March, 1941. He was promoted to Lieutenant, junior grade, in July, 1942, shortly after his heroic action.



PVT. NICK COTROS

Member of Ahepa Chapter No. 7, of Memphis, Tenn., is a member of Uncle Sam's armed forces, now stationed at Farmingdale, N. Y.

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THE READERS' TRIBUNE

AMERICANS ALL

The following article, *Americans All*, from which we quote in part, has been written by Army Air Forces Flying Cadet Constantine Aristides Kokenes, son of Brother Aristides Kokenes, of the Birmingham, Alabama, Chapter No. 3, Order of Ahepa:

The whole world awaited America's decision. The world wondered . . . would America enter World War II . . . or would she stand by and see nation after nation pushed into an abyss of oblivion . . . by a new Genghis Khan . . . who threatened to rule the globe with his "her-razvok?"

China and Russia in the east and Great Britain and her empire in the west were lying on the field of battle, prostrate from exhaustion . . . but holding high a bloody arm whose hand tightly held the dimming torch of freedom!

Then suddenly out of the night came America's answer to the world. The date? December 7th.

Had we not been told by our president . . . that America had a "rendezvous with destiny." At last the date for the "rendezvous" had come.

On this day little did any one realize that we were destined to free the world; that we were to play the greatest . . . most gallant and breath-taking role of any nation . . . in all history! Yes, greater than any thing man has yet experienced or recorded!

America was destined to save the world.

On December 8th we decided that we were to swoop out of the heavens, pick up our prostrate allies and help them uphold the torch.

Yes, America . . . God destined you to show the way in a world that has darkened . . . to a world that has been groping for light for years now. To a world that is ill . . . that knows no end to suffering . . . that is starving . . . that is dying . . . that knows sudden, merciless death.

And who is America? . . . It's you and I, Johnny! Remember me hanging around the corner drug store at Main and Central? I know I looked foolish then in that semi zoot-suit . . . sitting there drinking smokes with Mary. Remember how you helped me with my final exams at Central High? Remember the first time we hid in the cellar and lighted up our first smoke?

Well, Johnny, we have come a long way. Here we are! Together we are marching again . . . at last . . . together. In khaki and blue . . . and we're prouder than ever, too! We're flying Warhawks and Fortresses . . . and driving General Grants and Jeeps . . . and we're sailing the seas in PT's and flagships. We're tip-toeing through the jungles in the East . . . and we're going "over the top" in the West. And we're meeting our comrades-at-arms, and we're falling right in with them!

Who would have thought . . . a year ago . . . that you and I would have a friend in Stalingrad . . . and in Sidney? In Coventry and in Calcutta? In Chungking and in Casablanca? . . . Amazing . . . isn't it? Magnificent . . . isn't it?

Yes, Johnny, we're going to free those friends . . . and many more. In fact, Johnny, you and I are going to free the world . . . for you and I are the lads who have that rendezvous with destiny. . . . For we, Johnny, are AMERICA! . . . And GOD has BLESSED AMERICA!!

FROM NORTH AFRICA

Supreme President Vournas has received a very interesting letter from Brother Nick Anderson, now stationed in North Africa. The letter indicates that our boys on the far fronts fighting the enemy, also have an eye on the home front. Brother Anderson is a member of the Baltimore, Md., Ahepa Chapter, No. 30. We quote from the letter:

Somewhere in Northern Africa,
February 22, 1943.

MY DEAR BROTHER VOURNAS:

While glancing over THE AHEPAN magazine which I received a few weeks ago, I read your message concerning the American Hellenic \$50,000,000 War Bond Drive. What touched me deeply were the dates of the drive, October 23, 1942, the second anniversary of the beginning of the end of Mussolini's Empire

in the Mediterranean, and February 22, 1943, the birthday of the Father of our country. So on this date I am taking this opportunity of writing you, knowing that the Greeks of America have answered your call as well as the hundreds of thousands of Phil-Hellenes in America.

There is no question in my mind as to the outcome of this war of wars. The invasion of Africa was the beginning of a series of offensives by the United Nations to overthrow the foes of freedom. These beasts of conquest, ruthless, black-hearted madmen, have nothing in mind but brutality and slavery for the downtrodden peoples. And this we well know by now. With grim determination, the United Nations are facing this huge task.

I am only too happy to be a member of this great allied expeditionary force which landed in Africa, that I am an American of Hellenic descent and that I am a member of the Order of Ahepa, which all adds up to one thing—PROUD—proud to be against the Axis.

I can never forget the words of our President in his message to Congress on December 8, 1941—"No matter how long it takes us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous wrath will win through to absolute victory . . . with confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable victory—So help us God."

With these thoughts in mind, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

Your Fszone Brother,
NICK ANDERSON.

GREEK DAY AT CAMP GORDON

Sgt. George T. Gavaris, of Regimental Hdqrs., 543d Engineer Amphibian Regt., at Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla., writes us of an interesting meeting held recently at his camp. He says:

There is enclosed for your perusal, a copy of Daily Bulletin No. 55, of the 543d Engr. Amphibian Regt., dated March 25, 1943. Your attention is directed to paragraph 6.

Over 25 men responded and we had a good jolly time talking, smoking, drinking beer and eating sandwiches and pretzels. Most everyone was happy to observe the day for Americans born of Greek parentage.

The program was suggested by the writer to Colonel Galloway, commanding officer of the Regiment. It was suggested that the day be designated "Greek Day." The writer has asked permission to have the 3d Engineer Amphibian Brigade at this Camp do likewise and have a gathering for Sunday. It is felt that the members of the Order should know of what our Regiment feels toward the Greek people.

Fraternally,

SGT. GEORGE T. GAVARIS,
Past President of Upper Manhattan
Chapter, No. 42, Order of Ahepa.

The paragraph of the official Daily Bulletin, to which Sgt. Gavaris refers, reads as follows:

6. Company Commanders. In recognition of the heroic struggle of the gallant Greek people against Fascism and Nazism, today, March 25—Greek Independence Day—is designated as "Greek Day."

So that all American Hellenes, members of this Regiment, can get together and observe the Day, a meeting will be held in Bldg. 3016 tonight at 1900.

All Company Commanders should bring this notice to the attention of their men and those members of Greek descent should be encouraged to attend. Sgt. Gavaris will preside.

MARCH-APRIL, 1943

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AUXILIARIES

Daughters of Penelope

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Andromache Chapter No. 14, Daughters of Penelope, has installed officers for the coming year, with Mrs. Tom State, District Governor, officiating. Those installed include: President, Mrs. Michael Govatos; Vice-president, Mrs. John Kanelos; Secretary, Miss Frances Smirniotes; Treasurer, Miss Genevieve Smirniotes; Captain of the Guard, Mrs. Alex Gust; Priestess, Mrs. James Smirniotes; Governors, Mrs. Gust George and Mrs. Michael Baltas.

Greek War Relief Benefits from Tri-Kappa Sorority Affair

ELMWOOD, IND.—In the Elmwood *Call-Leader* we read the following news item related to the interest of Tri Kappa Sorority in the plight of the stricken people of Greece:

"An outstanding social event of the season was the smartly arranged Greek dinner held Tuesday evening at the Mangas Cafeteria for members of the Tri Kappa Sorority. The menu was made up entirely of Greek dishes and was cooked by Mrs. Martha Ackron, mother of Mrs. George Mangas. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. George Mangas, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mangas, who provided the food, the entire proceeds from the dinner, which amounted to \$33.50, were contributed to the Greek Relief Fund of the Order of Ahepa, in Washington, D. C."

Mrs. Mangas is past Grand Treasurer of the Daughters of Penelope. The President of Tri Kappa Sorority is Mrs. Betty Kantiner.

DULUTH, MINN.—The installation of officers of the Duluth Chapter, Daughters of Penelope, Thoosa, No. 72, of District No. 14, occurred recently, with District Governor Sister Eleanor Barbes serving as installing officer. Through the constant effort of Sister Barbes, former members have been reinstated and many new members initiated. The new officers include:

President, Helen Carlos; Vice-president, Coula Pappas; Secretary, Nina Pratchios; Treasurer, Sophia Marmas;

Captain of the Guards, Angeline Andrews; Flag Guards, Mary C. Andrews and Ann Chagris; Spear Guards, Helen Handris and Helen Zorbas; Priestess, Leona Villis; Warden, Mary Andrews; Inside Sentinel, Barbara Economous; Governors, Emma Renoos, Chairman, Tillie Carlos, Effie Marks, Theresa Andrews, Helen Handris, Barbara Economous and Helen Zorbas.

Maids of Athens Chapter Officers for 1943

GATE CITY CHAPTER NO. 12, NASHUA, N. H.—Katherine Kiratsos, Worthy Maid; Esther Karas, Loyal Maid; Sirmo Rellas, Secretary; Sultana Floras, Treasurer; Helen Giatas, Delphis; Helen Lantzas, Phylax; Helen Papilas, Messenger; Xanthi Nehoritis, Sentinel; Eugenia Caros, Muse; Edith Makris and Nellie Coutsonikas, News Editors.

DELPHI CHAPTER NO. 78, CHICAGO, ILL.—Clio Vias, Worthy Maid; Catherine Janetos, Loyal Maid; Elli Troy, Secretary; Sophie Toscas, Treasurer; Estelle Polites, Delphis; Pauline Polites, Phylax; Irene Dimas, Messenger; Marie Kastrinos, Sentinel; Irene Baffes, Muse; Frances Dimas, News Editor.

ALPHA PHI HE CHAPTER NO. 32, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sophie Prodromos, Worthy Maid; Viola Placeas, Loyal Maid; Marian Menos, Secretary; Violet Prodromos, Treasurer; Helen Demopoulos, Delphis; Beula Menos, Phylax; Goldie Gaveras, Messenger; Mary Stathas, Sentinel.

H B H CHAPTER NO. 15, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Stella Antonakis, Worthy Maid; Mary Chamberas, Loyal Maid; Elizabeth Lambrinos, Secretary; Edna Chamberas, Treasurer; Helen Lambrinos, Delphis; Evelyn Barbaras; Phylax; Evangeline Frangk, Messenger; Edna Kustas, Sentinel; Christine Lambrinos, Muse; Athens Aposporos, News Editor. ADVISORY BOARD: Chairman, Mrs. Louis P. Maroulis, Mrs. G. P. Chamberas, Mrs. T. P. Chamberas.

AURORA CHAPTER NO. 67, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Constance Balitsis, Worthy Maid; Virginia Katsanis, Loyal Maid; Cornelia Malas, Secretary; Catherine Abrames, Delphis; Amanda Zervos, Phylax; Betty Kettas, Messenger;

Stella Katsanis, Sentinel; Cornelia Malas, News Editor. ADVISORY BOARD: Chairman, Miss Louis Kurlas, Mrs. Margaret Demas; Miss Mary Svarnas.

FORT WORTH CHAPTER NO. 75, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Catherine Vlamides, Worthy Maid; Sadie Bougis, Loyal Maid; Eva Heras, Secretary; Cleopatra Theos, Treasurer; Phyllis Vachesian, Delphis; Katie Sparto, Phylax; Margaret Deckich, Messenger; Vivian Davis, Sentinel; Mary Nell White, Muse; Stella Jameson, News Editor. ADVISORY BOARD: Chairman, Charlie Dixie; Sam Georges; Sam Deckich.

VICTORY CHAPTER NO. 76, FREEPORT, N. Y.—Irene Karadenes, Worthy Maid; Helen Strategos, Loyal Maid; Mary Pupulidy, Secretary; Georgia Karadenes, Treasurer; Theodora Thomopoulos, Delphis; Beatrice Thomopoulos, Phylax; Kiki Pappas, Messenger; Helen Primis, Sentinel; Xanthipi Klites, News Editor. ADVISORY BOARD: Mrs. G. Hadjidies, Mrs. H. Pupulidy, Mrs. J. Stamos.

Sons of Pericles War Record

In the preceding issue of THE AHEPAN we listed some of the names of Sons and former Sons in the Service of their Country. All Chapters received a special form and a request to inscribe therein the names of their members and former members in the armed forces. As a tribute to the fighting Sons we wish to make a complete War Record of their number in the Service. Every Chapter is expected to cooperate in this undertaking by sending to Headquarters a list of their members on active duty and supplementing the list as new members enter the Service. Here are more Chapters responding to our call:

Kansas City, Mo.

William C. Vlesides, U. S. Marines, San Diego, Cal.
James C. Vlesides, U. S. Navy Air Corps, Great Lakes, Ill.
Constantine G. Jianas, U. S. Navy Air Corps.
George Mitchell, U. S. Navy.
George S. Sakoulas, U. S. Army.
John S. Agnos, U. S. Navy Air Corps.
Pete Mitchell, U. S. Army.

This raises the total number of Sons in the Service from this Chapter to thirty-two.

No. 195, Pittsfield, Mass.

George S. Demos, Sgt., U. S. Army, Camp Lee, Va.
Peter S. Demos, U. S. Army Air Corps, Atlantic City, N. J.
James K. Zarvis, U. S. Army Air Corps, Atlantic City, N. J.
George Christopolis, U. S. Army, Fort Meade, Md.
George Trahanas, U. S. Army, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Peter Pechewlys, U. S. Army Air Corps, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
Dan Christopolis, U. S. Army Air Corps, Camp Barkeley, Texas.
Peter A. Niarchos, U. S. Army Air Corps, New Orleans, La.
William C. Giftos, U. S. Army Air Corps.
George Betts, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army (graduate of this year's class at West Point).
William K. Zarvis, 1/c Petty Officer, U. S. Coast Guard, New York, N. Y.
Stephen G. Fustick, Sgt., U. S. Army, Fort Adams, R. I.
Sarantos Giftos, Cpl., U. S. Army Air Corps.
James Koulgeorge, 2nd Lt., U. S. Army, North Africa.

No. 135, Hammond, Ind.

Frank Dremmos, U. S. Army, Camp Forrest, Tenn.
Dean Brahos, Cpl., U. S. Army.
Tom Chintis, S 2/c, U.S.N.T.S., Dearborn, Mich.
Gust Tsouchtos, S a/c, U.S.N.T.S., Jacksonville, Fla.
Charles E. Greven, U. S. Army, Fort Riley, Kansas.
Nick Chintis, Sgt., U. S. Army (reported prisoner of the Japanese in Philippines).
James Korellis, Cpl., Fort Bragg, N. C.
James Miller, U. S. Army.
Herry Bereolas, a/c, Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.
George Bereolos, U. S. Army Air Corps.
George Flaris, U. S. Army, Atterbury, Indiana.

No. 88, Astoria, L. I.

James P. Pavlakis, U. S. Army.
George Koutsonikolis, Sgt., U. S. Army.
Theodore G. Chingos, U. S. Merchant Marine.
James A. Litras, U. S. Army.
Constantine Caradiakos, Sgt., U. S. Army.
Marino Pappas, Cpl., U. S. Army, Fort Hancock, N. J.
Arthur Glaros, U. S. Army.

Achilleas Georgiou, 2/c Petty Officer (hero at Pearl Harbor).
Gus Ballas, U. S. Navy.
John Chepel, U. S. Navy, South Carolina.
Peter Basdavanos, U. S. Army.
Nicholas Nickos, U. S. Army.
James Stathis, U. S. Navy.
George Stegionis, U. S. Navy.
Gus Valerakis, U. S. Army, Fort Lee, Va.
Louis Orfan, U. S. Coast Guard.
Michael Gurlides, U. S. Army, Atlantic City, N. J.
Constantine Pavsidis (Past National Governor), U. S. Army.

No. 51, East Chicago, Ind.

Daniel Karas, 3/c Petty Officer, U. S. Navy.
Russell A. Massahos, U. S. Army Air Corps.
George Karas, U. S. Navy, Great Lakes, Ill.
Stanley Kiriakakos, Army Air Corps.
Louis Mavronicles, Army Air Corps, St. Louis, Mo.
James Rozzos, U. S. Army.
Louis Sirigas, Cpl., U. S. Army Air Corps.
Nick Scholomite, U. S. Navy, Great Lakes, Ill.
Gus Vlahos, U. S. Army.
Nondo Spondos, U. S. Navy.
James Karas, U. S. Navy.

No. 125, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jimmy Demopoulos, Ensign, U. S. Navy.
Jimmy George, U. S. Marines.
Tom Hanges, Cpl., U. S. Army Air Corps.
George Phillips, Lt., Air Corps.
John Phillips, U. S. Army.
Spero Phillips, Sgt., U. S. Army Air Corps.
Cedar Stathos, U. S. Army.
Chris S. Vetoyanis, Sgt., U. S. Marines.
Nick Vlahakis, Sgt., U. S. Army.
John Louros, U. S. Army.

No. 130, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Gust Ganacoplos, Sgt., U. S. Army.
Nick Frank, Sgt., U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo.
John Scocos, Sgt., U. S. Army Air Corps, Houlton, Maine.
Peter Frank, Sgt., U. S. Army.
John Pharris, Sgt., Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado.
Charles Frank, Cpl., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
A. G. Mathos, Captain, U. S. Army.
Chris Mathos, U. S. Army, Kansas City, Mo.
Sam BeKearis, U. S. Army, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Frank Condel, U. S. Army.

No. 215, Joliet, Ill.

August Kapellas, U. S. Army.
George Pappas, U. S. Army Air Corps.
Christ Christ Christopher, U. S. Army Air Corps.

No. 123, Charlotte, N. C.

James Floros, Sgt., Sheppard Field, Texas.
Thomas Kleto, U. S. Army, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Welcome

We are happy to announce that the Louis Joliet Chapter No. 215 of the Sons of Pericles, inactive in the past, has now reorganized. New members have been initiated and a membership drive is in effect. Brother Constantine Economides, President of the Joliet Chapter, assures us that his Chapter will be one of the most active.

On December 13 the Joliet Sons sponsored an "Old Fashioned" Greek Dance. The affair was very successful, and a substantial part of the proceeds will be donated to their local New Church Building Fund. The newly elected officers are: Constantine Economides, President; Al Cookas, Vice President; Athan Economides, Secretary; Tom Pappas, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM, PA. — Ahepa District Secretary of District No. 4, Senior Brother Peter Hombis, informs us that the Bethlehem Chapter of the Sons of Pericles has been reorganized and now doing well.



Sergeant George Vasiliades, former member of the Haverhill Chapter, the Sons of Pericles, and son of Senior Brother and Mrs. John Vasiliades of Haverhill, Mass. Sergeant Vasiliades is now in North Africa as construction engineer.

Jornelia Mary Board, Mrs. Marvarnas.

ER NO. 75, — Catherine adie Bougis, secretary; Cleo- yllis Vache- to, Phylax- ger; Vivian Nell White, ews Editor, rman, Char- am Deckich.

6, 76, FREE- nes, Worthyoyal Maid; e; Georgia odora Tho- Thomops- Messenger; hipi Klitses. BOARD: L. Pupilidy.

Record

THE AHE- mes of Son- vice of their ived a spe- scribe there- mbers and d forces. As e wish to rd of their ery Chapter this under- arters a list e duty and ew members more Chap-

S. Marines, Navy Air, Navy Air, rmy, Air Corps.

IE AHEPAN

Ahepa's Bond Drive

(Continued from page 20)

NEWARK, OHIO.—"Liberty" Pete Androustos has been officially commended by the City Council for his service to the community in selling war bonds. A member of Zanesville, Ohio, Chapter No. 305, Brother Androustos held a "One-man, One-day Pearl Harbor Bond Drive," and sold a total of \$44,566.65 worth of bonds and stamps, all of which went to the Chapter's quota. Congratulations.

WEIRTON, W. VA., April 8.—Hancock Chapter No. 103, had sold \$90,000 by this date. Brother A. G. Davis, President of the Chapter, is serving as Bond Chairman. The Chapter plans to continue its campaign in Weirton throughout the period of the war.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Winthrop I. Carter, Chairman of the New Hampshire War Savings Committee, lauded Americans of Hellenic descent on March 25th, with this statement: "Greek-Americans are to be congratulated today on the anniversary of Greek Independence, since their heritage and present example of the love of freedom is giving to all Americans inspiration.

"Greek-Americans are to be thanked for the splendid and generous cooperation they have given in support of the War Savings program of the U. S. Treasury Department."

Mayor Laflamme, lauding the American citizens of Hellenic descent for their contribution towards our war effort issued a splendid proclamation setting aside the period from March 6 to March 20 for the Ahepa War Bond Drive. With such splendid cooperation, the Chapter no doubt will meet its quota of \$220,000.

A Million From Detroit

DETROIT, MICH.—Brother James A. Jameson, Past President of Ahepa Chapter No. 40, and Chairman of the Bond Committee of the combined three Detroit Chapters, reports as follows: "Our campaign has practically reached the million mark! Please put Detroit down for a million dollars as part of its contribution for VICTORY." Congratulations and more power to the Detroiters.

WATERLOO, IOWA.—M. E. George, President of the Waterloo Chapter No. 222, reports, as of April 1st, a total of \$53,325. The Chapter under his energetic leadership and with the cooperation of his committee, is conducting the drive in a systematic way which bids fair that the goal of \$60,000 must have been oversubscribed by now.

WENATCHEE, WASH.—When the Bond Drive was extended to May 21st, Wenatchee Chapter No. 263, doubled its quota of \$50,000 and expects to make it easily before the close of the drive.

"America owes a great deal to foreign-born citizens from all parts of Europe, but it is fair to say, we believe, that no group is serving more faithfully and loyally during the war than these sons and daughters of our Grecian ally." —Editorial in the Omaha, Nebr., *World Herald*.

Over the Quota

PORTLAND, ORE.—The *Community News* of this city gave over an entire edition of its paper to assisting Ahepa launch its War Bond Drive in Oregon. The paper told the story of the fraternity's campaign, printed samples of the official applications for bonds, and urged every citizen of Portland to cooperate in putting the state "over the top" in the drive. The Chapter's quota of \$600,000 has already been oversubscribed.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Chairman William Chatalas, of Seattle Chapter No. 177, reports that \$445,000 has already been raised and that the drive moves swiftly, bidding fair to reach the goal of \$1,000,000 assigned to the Seattle Chapter.

SCRANTON, PA.—Keystone Chapter No. 84, has a quota of \$50,000, and on February 22nd, reported a total sale of \$28,000. The extension of the drive till May 21st, will enable them to more than reach their goal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Brother Theodore Antonopoulos, President of Ahepa Chapter No. 108, and Brother Othis Scouras, Bond Chairman, cooperated with their committee in arranging a huge Bond rally in March at St. Demetrius Church, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Poljoides, the Rev. Angelo Tsigounis, pastor, and City Commissioner Frank Eggers, were among the principal speakers.

NASHUA, N. H.—Mayor Eugene H. Lemay asked public support for the Ahepa Bond Drive in this city. He said: "This organization is one of the most progressive in the city. It is in intimate touch with the war; many of the friends and relatives of the members are in Greece where starvation and suffering is rampant. . . . Make an effort during the next two weeks to buy at least one bond from a member of the club. Do your part this way." Brother George Stergion, President of Nashua Chapter No. 44, is Chairman of the Bond Drive.

Red Cross Greek Day

(Continued from page 21)

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Brother J. K. Theo, Secretary for this Chapter's Bond Drive, reports that the great success of the Bond drive brought new honors to Ahepa, when the city officials invited the Shreveport Chapter to assume the big job of directing the American Red Cross drive of 1943. The invitation was extended in recognition of the ability of the Chapter to put the drive over as evidenced by the success of the Bond Drive.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This small town on the Hudson donated \$254 to the Red Cross at an American Red Cross "Greek Day" rally sponsored by Chapter No. 158. In addition, the Greek local community donated more than \$1,000.

HARVEY, ILL.—Chapter No. 316 reported \$327 in the Red Cross Campaign, in which all Ahepans participated.

TULSA, OKLA.—Basil Petros, President of Chapter No. 13, reports that the March 23rd meeting, to celebrate Greek Independence Day, resulted in a Chapter contribution to the Red Cross of \$50, a community contribution of \$25, and \$341 contributed by Americans of Greek descent. The total of \$416.67 was turned over to the Tulsa Chapter of the Red Cross.

UNIONTOWN, PA.—American Red Cross Greek Day was celebrated here most successfully. Every business establishment in the city, whose owners are of Greek descent, contributed the entire proceeds of its business between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to the Red Cross War Fund. In addition, 2,000 carnations and roses, all contributed, were sold by the girls of the Senior High School. A total of \$961.25 was collected.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The Greek flag flew from the City Hall here on March 25th, to celebrate the American Red Cross Greek Day, when Alexander the Great Chapter No. 29, conducted its Red Cross drive. Previous to Greek Day, the Chapter already had collected the sum of \$556.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—The Greek community combined with the Ahepa Chapter to collect funds for the Red Cross on Greek Day. The sum collected amounted to \$626.93.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Ahepans in many Canadian cities cooperated with their American Brothers in observing March 25th as "Greek Day" of the Canadian Red Cross. In this city, many Greek business men gave their entire proceeds between 11 and 5 o'clock to the Canadian Red Cross, a total of \$7,301.01.

Day

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No. 316 re- Campaign, pated.

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Greek flag on March erican Red xander the nducted its s to Greek ad collecte

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Ahepans is erated with observing ay" of the s city, many their entire o'clock to total of \$7,

HE AHEPAN



A SALUTE TO THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Through the pages of THE AHEPAN, which we have the honor to print, we are in intimate contact with the activities of the Chapters of The Order of Ahepa. We know how greatly they are laboring in the American Cause,

Therefore:

We Congratulate All The Ahepa Chapters and the Chapters of the Auxiliaries

For their splendid accomplishments in the War Bond drive

For the large sums they have raised for the Red Cross

And for their valorous fight in the front line on the home front for the ideals and principles of freedom and democracy.



THE MONUMENTAL PRINTING CO.

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Baltimore, Maryland

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

May - June

1943

Volume XVII

Number 3

May
June
1943

The **AHEPAN**



In this Issue

Mr. Panos G. Morphopoulos' article in this issue serves to present a general idea of the democratic background of the educational system of Greece. Formerly an instructor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Mr. Morphopoulos was recently named an assistant editor of *Newsweek* and was assigned to Cairo, Egypt.

Final reports on Ahepa's War Bond and Red Cross campaigns are given this month. Some chapters are still to be heard from, but most have reported.

You will be proud of Ahepa's "Super Bond Salesmen," pictured on pages 7, 8 and 9.

There are many stories of special significance in this issue. You will want to read each one of them.



The remarkable increase in the public acceptance of juices of all kinds is proof of their wholesome value.

Assure your guest pleasure by serving Edelweiss Juices. Each is cracked and gently pressed from the finest of the species, retaining the full vitamin value and luscious flavor of these fully ripened fresh fruits and vegetables.

You, too, will be pleased—for our assortment is complete . . . and the cost per serving is so low as to give you a more generous profit.



May - June

1943

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVII

NUMBER 3

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, *Editor-in-Chief*

EDITORIAL BOARD

George C. Vournas Dr. C. B. Johannides Constantine Paulos

Editorial and Business Office
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Issued bi-monthly.

OUR WAR BOND DRIVE OVERSUBSCRIBED INCOMPLETE REPORTS INDICATE

Available Figures on May 21st Show Total \$45,303,803.35 Sold. Figures of Some Chapters, However, Are of an Earlier Date. A Number of Chapters Have Not Reported As Yet.

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 1		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
1. Atlanta, Ga.	\$140,000.00	*\$1,208,000.00
3. Birmingham, Ala.	140,000.00	437,150.00
4. Charleston, S. C.	140,000.00	250,000.00
284. Columbia, S. C.	35,000.00	No Report
7. Memphis, Tenn.	140,000.00	143,175.00
23. Montgomery, Ala.	70,000.00	108,000.00
5. Savannah, Ga.	85,000.00	145,000.00
Totals	\$750,000.00	\$2,291,325.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 2		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
6. Jacksonville, Fla.	\$140,000.00	\$45,000.00
14. Miami, Florida	250,000.00	200,000.00
15. St. Petersburg, Fla.	50,000.00	No Report
12. Tampa, Fla.	160,000.00	55,600.00
16. Tarpon Springs, Fla.	100,000.00	77,325.00
18. West Palm Beach, Fla.	50,000.00	35,000.00
Totals	\$750,000.00	\$412,925.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 3		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
286. Annapolis, Md.	\$70,000.00	\$71,475.00
30. Baltimore, Md.	500,000.00	583,000.00
132. Bluefield, W. Va.	100,000.00	15,000.00
2. Charlotte, N. C.	120,000.00	37,550.00
301. Cumberland, Md.	90,000.00	6,900.00
297. Danville, Va.	75,000.00	No Report
277. Durham, N. C.	110,000.00	8,250.00
257. Greensboro, N. C.	60,000.00	61,300.00
193. Hagerstown, Md.	180,000.00	9,500.00
155. Hopewell, Va.	60,000.00	63,250.00
134. Lynchburg, Va.	80,000.00	No Drive
241. Newport News, Va.	10,000.00	No Report
122. Norfolk, Va.	200,000.00	260,000.00
10. Raleigh, N. C.	30,000.00	No Report
83. Richmond, Va.	75,000.00	60,000.00
137. Roanoke, Va.	20,000.00	No Report
31. Washington, D. C.	1,000,000.00	538,525.00
236. Washington, D. C.		
95. Wilmington, Del.	125,000.00	*106,875.00
11. Wilson, N. C.	50,000.00	58,900.00
32. Winston-Salem, N. C.	50,000.00	No Report
Totals	\$3,005,000.00	\$1,880,525.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 4		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
60. Allentown, Pa.	\$200,000.00	\$104,600.00
65. Bethlehem, Pa.	140,000.00	*14,450.00
79. Chester, Pa.	150,000.00	16,375.00
56. Easton, Pa.	150,000.00	38,450.00
64. Harrisburg, Pa.	180,000.00	287,200.00
33. Johnstown, Pa.	70,000.00	No Report
71. Lancaster, Pa.	125,000.00	45,000.00
87. New Castle, Pa.	120,000.00	117,686.35
330. New Kensington, Pa.	50,000.00	42,250.00
26. Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000.00	31,218.75
34. Pittsburgh, Pa.	450,000.00	400,000.00

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
109. Pottsville, Pa.	125,000.00	No Drive
61. Reading, Pa.	350,000.00	94,000.00
84. Scranton, Pa.	100,000.00	23,700.00
76. Shamokin, Pa.	40,000.00	No Report
116. Uniontown, Pa.	100,000.00	44,725.00
156. Washington, Pa.	80,000.00	18,500.00
68. Wheeling, W. Va.	150,000.00	40,850.00
55. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	60,000.00	28,375.00
322. York, Pa.	60,000.00	10,950.00
Totals	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,358,330.10

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 5		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
287. Asbury Park, N. J.	\$70,000.00	\$14,849.00
169. Atlantic City, N. J.	175,000.00	17,800.00
162. Bridgeton, N. J.	70,000.00	16,250.00
69. Camden, N. J.	250,000.00	28,906.25
300. Dover, N. J.	100,000.00	19,500.00
280. Elizabeth, N. J.	175,000.00	43,275.00
285. Hackensack, N. J.	100,000.00	80,000.00
108. Jersey City, N. J.	175,000.00	137,000.00
52. Newark, N. J.	300,000.00	3,000,000.00
75. New Brunswick, N. J.	150,000.00	34,400.00
54. Paterson, N. J.	250,000.00	18,075.00
288. Perth Amboy, N. J.	30,000.00	No Drive
114. Plainfield, N. J.	75,000.00	18,250.00
72. Trenton, N. J.	180,000.00	64,400.00
Totals	\$2,100,000.00	\$3,492,705.25

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 6		
Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
140. Albany, N. Y.	\$200,000.00	\$106,925.00
97. Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	300,000.00	80,000.00
77. Binghamton, N. Y.	170,000.00	60,000.00
175. Bronx, N. Y.	160,000.00	28,000.00
41. Brooklyn, N. Y.	400,000.00	1,468,000.00
200. Brooklyn, N. Y.	140,000.00	250,000.00
91. Buffalo, N. Y.	500,000.00	340,000.00
326. Corona, L. I., N. Y.	30,000.00	No Drive
111. Elmira, N. Y.	160,000.00	65,100.00
298. Endicott, N. Y.	130,000.00	41,000.00
170. Freeport, N. Y.	350,000.00	45,475.00
327. Glens Falls, N. Y.	10,000.00	12,200.00
86. Jamaica, N. Y.	250,000.00	148,075.00
25. New York City "Delphi"	1,500,000.00	272,775.00
42. New York City "Upper Manhattan"	800,000.00	155,000.00
186. New York City "Hermes"	300,000.00	57,850.00
158. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	200,000.00	18,500.00
67. Rochester, N. Y.	300,000.00	527,731.25
125. Schenectady, N. Y.	350,000.00	No Report
37. Syracuse, N. Y.	220,000.00	60,475.00
306. Troy, N. Y.	80,000.00	12,100.00
143. Utica, N. Y.	60,000.00	68,275.00
136. Watertown, N. Y.	50,000.00	25,040.00
308. Wellsville, N. Y.	140,000.00	56,000.00
51. Yonkers, N. Y.	50,000.00	30,400.00
Totals	\$6,850,000.00	\$3,928,921.25

THE SA
OUT

(Asterisk in

Chapter
62. Bridgeport
90. Danbury
58. Hartford
126. Meriden
117. New Brit
98. New Hav
250. New Lon
245. Newport
110. Norwich
121. Pawtucke
85. Springfie
112. Pittsfield
106. Providen
99. Stamford
41. Waterbur

Tota

24. Boston
57. Brockton
38. Brooklin
138. Fall Riv
296. Fitchbur
39. Haverhil
47. Lawrenc
102. Lowell
50. Lynn, M
105. Marlbor
101. New Be
119. Peabody
176. Woburn
89. Worcester

Tota

271. Bangor
252. Biddefor
248. Dover, ?
278. Keene, ?
128. Lewistow
44. Manches
35. Nashua
82. Portlan
215. Putsmo
244. Rutland

Tota

195. Ann Ar
214. Battle C
292. Benton
40. Detroit
163. Detroit
335. Detroit
141. Flint, M
196. Grand I
293. Jackson
199. Kalama
142. Lansing

THE AMERICAN

MAY, JUNE

THE SALE OF WAR BONDS TO CONTINUE FOR THE DURATION OUR NEXT GOAL FROM JULY 1, 1943 TO JULY 1, 1944 \$100,000,000.00

(Asterisk in front of a Chapter's figure denotes that this figure is not as of May 21st but of an earlier date.)

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 7

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
62. Bridgeport, Conn.	\$300,000.00	\$80,000.00
90. Danbury, Conn.	120,000.00	No Drive
38. Hartford, Conn.	300,000.00	525,000.00
126. Meriden, Conn.	150,000.00	50,000.00
117. New Britain, Conn.	100,000.00	No Report
98. New Haven, Conn.	150,000.00	85,575.00
250. New London, Conn.	120,000.00	No Report
245. Newport, R. I.	100,000.00	47,300.00
110. Norwich, Conn.	100,000.00	No Report
121. Pawtucket, R. I.	80,000.00	17,500.00
85. Springfield, Mass.	350,000.00	32,825.00
112. Pittsfield, Mass.	180,000.00	8,500.00
106. Providence, R. I.	270,000.00	79,100.00
99. Stamford, Conn.	100,000.00	*3,500.00
48. Waterbury, Conn.	80,000.00	*32,500.00
Totals	\$2,500,000.00	\$961,800.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 8

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
74. Boston, Mass.	\$400,000.00	\$482,950.00
57. Brockton, Mass.	230,000.00	108,525.00
38. Brookline, Mass.	150,000.00	150,000.00
138. Fall River, Mass.	125,000.00	39,000.00
396. Fitchburg, Mass.	60,000.00	No Drive
29. Haverhill, Mass.	225,000.00	110,000.00
47. Lawrence, Mass.	50,000.00	No Report
102. Lowell, Mass.	360,000.00	61,025.00
50. Lynn, Mass.	210,000.00	126,000.00
105. Marlboro, Mass.	45,000.00	19,325.00
101. New Bedford, Mass.	150,000.00	25,000.00
119. Peabody, Mass.	125,000.00	100,000.00
176. Woburn, Mass.	50,000.00	No Report
80. Worcester, Mass.	320,000.00	200,000.00
Totals	\$2,500,000.00	\$1,421,825.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 9

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
271. Bangor, Me.	\$20,000.00	No Drive
252. Biddeford-Saco, Me.	65,000.00	\$44,425.00
248. Dover, N. H.	100,000.00	23,000.00
278. Keene, N. H.	80,000.00	165,000.00
128. Lewiston, Me.	30,000.00	53,000.00
44. Manchester, N. H.	280,000.00	266,725.00
37. Nashua, N. H.	185,000.00	*34,175.00
82. Portland, Me.	80,000.00	*112,025.00
215. Portsmouth, N. H.	90,000.00	14,000.00
244. Rutland, Vt.	90,000.00	No Drive
Totals	\$1,020,000.00	\$712,350.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 10

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
195. Ann Arbor, Mich.	\$50,000.00	\$69,500.00
214. Battle Creek, Mich.	100,000.00	No Report
292. Benton Harbor, Mich.	150,000.00	80,000.00
40. Detroit, Mich.	635,000.00	1,035,000.00
163. Detroit, Mich.		
335. Detroit, Mich.		
111. Flint, Mich.	220,000.00	200,000.00
196. Grand Rapids, Mich.	130,000.00	60,000.00
291. Jackson, Mich.	50,000.00	No Report
199. Kalamazoo, Mich.	90,000.00	8,600.00
142. Lansing, Mich.	225,000.00	91,600.00

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
294. Marquette, Mich.	135,000.00	No Drive
213. Muskegon, Mich.	120,000.00	120,475.00
135. Pontiac, Mich.	50,000.00	62,000.00
216. Saginaw, Mich.	150,000.00	74,275.00
291. Sault St. Marie, Mich.	15,000.00	No Drive
283. Port Huron, Mich.	30,000.00	No Drive
Totals	\$2,160,000.00	\$1,801,450.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 11

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
63. Akron, Ohio	\$250,000.00	\$281,000.00
59. Canton, Ohio	370,000.00	275,000.00
289. Canton, Ohio		
309. Charleston, W. Va.	90,000.00	70,700.00
127. Cincinnati, Ohio	300,000.00	159,800.00
36. Cleveland, Ohio	500,000.00	832,000.00
139. Columbus, Ohio	150,000.00	No Report
113. Dayton, Ohio	175,000.00	303,358.00
307. Huntington, W. Va.	225,000.00	100,000.00
258. Lexington, Ky.	100,000.00	77,475.00
144. Lorain, Ohio	180,000.00	130,500.00
129. Louisville, Ky.	70,000.00	23,875.00
303. Mansfield, Ohio	200,000.00	17,462.50
74. Massillon, Ohio	55,000.00	No Report
209. Middletown, Ohio	85,000.00	107,650.00
295. Portsmouth, Ohio	50,000.00	No Report
247. Springfield, Ohio	80,000.00	366,209.00
92. Steubenville, Ohio	200,000.00	40,000.00
118. Toledo, Ohio	275,000.00	129,800.00
88. Warren, Ohio	180,000.00	100,150.00
148. Yorkville, Ohio	60,000.00	No Report
89. Youngstown, Ohio	100,000.00	125,000.00
305. Zanesville, Ohio	65,000.00	104,900.00
103. Weirton, W. Va.	240,000.00	150,300.00
Totals	\$4,000,000.00	\$3,395,179.50

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 12

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
198. Anderson, Ind.	\$125,000.00	\$128,000.00
81. Fort Wayne, Ind.	125,000.00	175,000.00
78. Gary, Ind.	250,000.00	221,525.00
123. Hammond, Ind.	300,000.00	43,475.00
157. East Chicago, Ind.	200,000.00	44,000.00
232. Indianapolis, Ind.	200,000.00	222,275.00
227. Kokomo, Ind.	130,000.00	41,825.00
210. Muncie, Ind.	85,000.00	138,675.00
100. South Bend, Ind.	85,000.00	112,600.00
Totals	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,127,375.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 13

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
304. Alton, Ill.	\$100,000.00	\$3,279,000.00
164. Beloit, Wis.	125,000.00	200,000.00
201. Champaign, Ill.	125,000.00	50,000.00
46. Chicago, Ill.	350,000.00	135,000.00
93. Chicago, Ill.	1,000,000.00	200,000.00
94. Chicago, Ill.	1,000,000.00	77,550.00
202. Chicago, Ill.	120,000.00	75,000.00
203. Chicago, Ill.	750,000.00	675,000.00
205. Chicago, Ill.	250,000.00	375,000.00
260. Chicago, Ill.	160,000.00	40,000.00
315. Chicago, Ill.	75,000.00	15,000.00
323. Chicago, Ill.	200,000.00	400,000.00

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Drive
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700.00
Report
725.00
500.00
850.00
375.00
950.00

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800.00

250.00

906.25

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Drive

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5,475.00

2,200.00

8,075.00

2,775.00

5,000.00

7,850.00

8,500.00

7,731.25

No Report

0,475.00

2,100.00

8,275.00

25,040.00

6,000.00

0,400.00

28,921.25

AHERAN

MAY-JUNE, 1943

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Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
225. Chicago Heights, Ill.	75,000.00	No Report
204. Evanston, Ill.	150,000.00	15,000.00
49. Fond du Lac, Wis.	150,000.00	7,900.00
316. Harvey, Ill.	130,000.00	5,000.00
131. Joliet, Ill.	150,000.00	250,000.00
43. Milwaukee, Wis.	350,000.00	287,475.00
120. Moline, Ill.	500,000.00	1,312,500.00
104. Oak Park, Ill.	260,000.00	25,000.00
321. Ottawa, Ill.	50,000.00	25,000.00
234. Peoria, Ill.	225,000.00	375,350.00
320. Quincy, Ill.	80,000.00	No Drive
325. Rockford, Ill.	225,000.00	500,000.00
189. Springfield, Ill.	200,000.00	150,000.00
53. St. Louis, Mo.	500,000.00	800,000.00
218. Waukegan, Ill.	180,000.00	35,000.00
226. De Kalb, Ill.	New Chapter	8,000.00
332. Aurora, Ill.	New Chapter	2,000.00
Totals	\$7,480,000.00	\$9,319,775.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 14

249. Aberdeen, S. D.	\$100,000.00	\$139,000.00
194. Cedar Rapids, Iowa	180,000.00	89,075.00
192. Des Moines, Iowa	250,000.00	1,826,356.25
261. Dubuque, Iowa	120,000.00	74,350.00
267. Duluth, Minn.	225,000.00	70,000.00
279. Fargo, N. D.	150,000.00	92,000.00
208. Fort Dodge, Iowa	100,000.00	*40,000.00
207. Mason City, Iowa	100,000.00	*53,250.00
66. Minneapolis, Minn.	450,000.00	513,000.00
230. Rochester, Minn.	150,000.00	17,000.00
191. Sioux City, Iowa	175,000.00	No Drive
190. Sioux Falls, S. D.	120,000.00	218,367.00
270. St. Paul, Minn.	160,000.00	202,500.00
222. Waterloo, Iowa	60,000.00	55,906.25
Totals	\$2,340,000.00	\$3,390,804.50

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 15

168. Bridgeport, Nebr.	\$75,000.00	\$110,362.00
167. Grand Island, Nebr.	150,000.00	116,775.00
73. Kansas City, Mo.	240,000.00	75,050.00
166. Lincoln, Nebr.	50,000.00	34,000.00
240. Oklahoma City, Okla.	170,000.00	43,575.00
147. Omaha, Nebr.	400,000.00	200,000.00
13. Tulsa, Okla.	300,000.00	52,625.00
187. Wichita, Kan.	200,000.00	180,400.00
Totals	\$1,585,000.00	\$812,787.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 16

312. Austin, Texas	\$50,000.00	No Report
20. Dallas, Texas	200,000.00	\$210,400.00
19. Fort Worth, Texas	170,000.00	50,250.00
276. Galveston, Texas	170,000.00	214,000.00
29. Houston, Texas	325,000.00	575,000.00
133. New Orleans, La.	250,000.00	275,000.00
311. San Antonio, Texas	80,000.00	No Report
8. Shreveport, La.	120,000.00	*538,000.00
323. San Angelo, Texas	40,000.00	No Report
329. Texarkana, Texas	50,000.00	80,500.00
328. Waco, Texas	100,000.00	41,000.00
Totals	\$1,555,000.00	\$1,984,150.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 17-19

174. Albuquerque, N. M.	\$60,000.00	\$55,900.00
183. Bingham Canyon, Utah	45,000.00	13,225.00
254. Boise, Idaho	90,000.00	77,775.00
159. Casper, Wyoming	180,000.00	129,650.00
211. Cheyenne, Wyoming	180,000.00	192,000.00
145. Denver, Colorado	220,000.00	300,000.00
128. Ely, Nevada	60,000.00	No Report
331. Frederick-Diagona, Colo.	35,000.00	No Report

Chapter	Quotas	War Bonds Sold
265. Gallup, New Mexico	100,000.00	50,225.00
182. Green River, Wyoming	80,000.00	126,425.00
238. Pocatello, Idaho	75,000.00	37,350.00
185. Price, Utah	75,000.00	153,100.00
160. Pueblo, Colorado	75,000.00	No Report
181. Rock Springs, Wyoming	60,000.00	74,400.00
146. Salt Lake City, Utah	75,000.00	*12,000.00
313. Salt Lake City, Utah	40,000.00	No Report
324. Salt Lake City, Utah	120,000.00	29,000.00
264. Santa Fe, New Mexico	90,000.00	36,000.00
173. Walsenburg, Colorado	75,000.00	69,600.00
184. Ogden, Utah	80,000.00	67,100.00
Totals	\$1,815,000.00	\$1,423,750.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 18

237. Billings, Mont.	\$100,000.00	\$39,275.75
206. Butte, Mont.	170,000.00	9,450.00
229. Great Falls, Mont.	200,000.00	20,000.00
239. Missoula, Mont.	60,000.00	32,000.00
274. Sheridan, Wyoming		No Drive
Totals	\$530,000.00	\$100,725.75

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 20

224. Bakersfield, Calif.	\$90,000.00	\$68,275.00
197. El Centro, Calif.	50,000.00	No Drive
318. Hollywood, Calif.	200,000.00	150,500.00
314. Las Vegas, Nevada	60,000.00	124,000.00
152. Los Angeles, Calif.	380,000.00	275,000.00
219. Phoenix, Ariz.	75,000.00	140,000.00
302. San Bernardino, Calif.	120,000.00	83,050.00
223. San Diego, Calif.	150,000.00	No Drive
233. San Pedro, Calif.	180,000.00	30,000.00
243. Santa Barbara, Calif.	175,000.00	6,500.00
275. Tucson, Ariz.	150,000.00	360,000.00
220. Ventura, Calif.	150,000.00	35,000.00
Totals	\$1,780,000.00	\$1,272,325.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21

269. Eureka, Calif.	\$30,000.00	No Report
151. Fresno, Calif.	175,000.00	\$42,000.00
228. Marysville, Calif.	100,000.00	27,725.00
246. Modesto, Calif.	45,000.00	No Drive
171. Oakland, Calif.	425,000.00	427,500.00
259. Pittsburg, Calif.	65,000.00	No Drive
281. Reno, Nevada	225,000.00	81,500.00
231. Roseville, Calif.	45,000.00	No Report
153. Sacramento, Calif.	250,000.00	25,575.00
253. Salinas, Calif.	55,000.00	26,800.00
150. San Francisco, Calif.	550,000.00	705,000.00
235. San Francisco, Calif.		
251. San Jose, Calif.	170,000.00	12,925.00
212. Stockton, Calif.	240,000.00	21,750.00
217. Vallejo, Calif.	125,000.00	170,475.00
Totals	\$2,480,000.00	\$1,541,250.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 22

179. Aberdeen, Wash.	\$225,000.00	\$125,000.00
255. Bellingham, Wash.	90,000.00	30,000.00
262. Chehalis, Wash.	120,000.00	No Drive
256. Everett, Wash.	120,000.00	No Drive
272. Port Angeles, Wash.	60,000.00	No Report
154. Portland, Oregon	600,000.00	750,000.00
177. Seattle, Wash.	1,000,000.00	869,200.00
178. Tacoma, Wash.	270,000.00	210,000.00
263. Wenatchee, Wash.	100,000.00	415,000.00
299. Yakima, Wash.	120,000.00	6,000.00
180. Spokane, Wash.	180,000.00	224,075.00
Totals	\$2,885,000.00	\$2,629,275.00

Ahepa National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.—\$44,250.00

War Bonds Sold

50,225.00
126,425.00
37,350.00
153,100.00
No Report
74,400.00
*12,000.00
No Report
29,000.00
36,000.00
69,600.00
67,100.00

\$1,423,750.00

\$39,275.75
9,450.00
20,000.00
32,000.00
No Drive

\$100,725.75

\$68,275.00
No Drive
150,500.00
124,000.00
275,000.00
140,000.00
83,050.00
No Drive
30,000.00
6,500.00
360,000.00
35,000.00

\$1,272,325.00

No Report
\$42,000.00
27,725.00
No Drive
427,500.00
No Drive
81,500.00
No Report
25,575.00
26,800.00
705,000.00
12,925.00
21,750.00
170,475.00

\$1,541,250.00

\$125,000.00
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No Drive
No Drive
No Report
750,000.00
869,200.00
210,000.00
415,000.00
6,000.00
224,075.00

\$2,629,275.00

\$44,250.00

THE AHEPA

The Ahepa Presents Its Star Workers In the Service of Uncle Sam

The Supreme President, Captain George C. Vournas, A.U.S., visited the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable John L. Sullivan, on Friday, June 4th to report on the overwhelming success of the American Hellenic War Bond Drive sponsored by the Ahepa. He was accompanied by two war bond star salesmen, Bro. Gus Maggos of Alton, Illinois, who single-handedly sold the incredible sum of \$3,279,000.00 in war bonds and Bro. Charles Bookidis of Davenport, Iowa, who, as Chairman of his Chapter's campaign, the Moline, Ill., No. 120, sold individually \$1,243,500.00 worth of bonds.

The Supreme President grasped the opportunity to apprise Mr. Sullivan of the creation of the Ahepa War Service Units of which Bro. Maggos was designated National Chairman and Bro. Bookidis National Treasurer. Mr. Sullivan was highly elated over the success of the drive, congratulated Bros. Maggos and Bookidis on their outstanding achievement and stated that the patriotic activities of the Ahepa constituted an inspiration for all Americans not in uniform.

The Supreme President in Company with Two Outstanding Bond Workers Visits the Treasury Department



Left to right: Gus Maggos; Hon. John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Supreme President, Captain George C. Vournas, and Brother Charles Bookidis.

Gus Maggos Sold \$3,279,000.00

Single handed and as the one-man committee of the Alton, Illinois, Chapter No. 304, Brother Gus Maggos not only won top honors but has also undoubtedly set a national record for volume sales of war bonds with a total of \$3,279,000.00 worth of securities. When our war bond campaign started October 23 last, the Alton Chapter was assigned a quota of \$100,000.00. Bro. Gus Maggos offered to take over the responsibility of raising the Chapter's quota. In previous campaigns to raise funds for worthy causes such as the Greek War Relief; the U.S.O.; the Y.M.C.A., etc., he had proved successful and he thought he could do the same in the war bond campaign. So he did. Sticking to his old practice of going from door to door and from office to office he had very soon topped the Chapter's \$100,000.00 quota. He then raised the quota to \$200,000.00 and then to \$300,000.00. He became ambitious and set his mark at \$1,000,000.00 which was reached so soon he pushed it to \$2,000,000.00 and then \$3,000,000.00. On May 21st, which marked the end of our first war bond campaign, Brother Maggos' grand total was \$3,279,000.00.

In achieving this outstanding record Brother Maggos did not limit his drive among people of Greek origin but he broadened his campaign to take in all nationalities. One of the remarkable facts about his campaign is that most of the 5-figure checks people gave him were made payable to him personally. He deposited them to his own account in his Bank and then wrote out his own personal checks which he sent to the Federal Reserve Bank. In recognition of his extraordinary accomplishment the Supreme President invited Bro. Maggos to come to

Washington not only to congratulate him personally but also to present him to the officials of the Treasury Department and for the purpose of placing upon him greater responsibilities. He appointed him Chairman of the National Board of Coordinators of the War Service Units program of our Fraternity—an honor which Bro. Maggos fully merits, and cited him as an Honor Ahepan. In this call to patriotic service in a broader field, no doubt, Bro. Maggos will distinguish himself as he did in the sale of war bonds. Bro. Maggos is President of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., and the Country Club Distributing Co., of Alton, Illinois.

Charles Bookidis Sold \$1,243,500.00

When Brother Charles Bookidis was appointed Chairman of the war bond campaign of the Moline Chapter No. 120 which takes in Moline, East Moline and Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa, he decided that not only the Chapter's quota of \$500,000.00 was going to be met but that he himself was also going to establish a record in the sale of war bonds. In order to accomplish this he was willing to pay the price. He, therefore, employed the radio and the newspapers in the quad-cities to advertise the campaign paying the expense involved from his own pocket and besides gave away from his Uvaco Candy Co., close to 35,000 candy bars as an inducement to the people of the quad-cities to buy bonds from any of the local banks or post offices and ask that credit be given to the Ahepa. As a result of such an effective and well planned campaign the Chapter's quota has almost been tripled, the total being as of

May 21st \$1,312,500.00. Out of this total, to Bro. Bookidis' personal efforts is credited the sum of \$1,243,500.00.

Brother Bookidis is a veteran Ahepan having been initiated in the Moline Chapter in the year 1926. He has served his Chapter twice as President and has represented it in our National, as well as, his District's conventions. He is Chairman of the Greek War Relief in the quad-cities and is a member of a number of other fraternal and business organizations. He is President and owner of the Ucanco Candy Co., of Davenport, Iowa, which is doing business with the jobbing trade throughout the United States.

The Supreme President in recognition of his Ahepa spirit has cited him as an Honor Ahepan and appointed him Treasurer of the National Board of Coordinators of our War Service Units. He, also, invited him to Washington in order to congratulate him personally for his accomplishment and present him to the officials of the Treasury Department.



Brother James J. Starr



Brother Michael Loris



Brother Gus Martin

James J. Starr Sold \$525,000.00

The Hartford, Connecticut Chapter No. 58 was among the first to go over the top by February 22nd which was the original date set for the end of our campaign. Although there was a bond committee appointed by the Chapter to carry on the campaign, the work eventually fell entirely upon the shoulders of Brother Starr, its dynamic Chairman. Bro. Starr has a reputation of getting things done obstacles notwithstanding. So in this important undertaking he set to work determined to over-subscribe his Chapter's quota. Using all the devices of radio and newspaper publicity and effective salesmanship he succeeded by May 21st to reach the total of \$525,000.00. In his work Bro. Starr has had the enthusiastic assistance of his very able wife who inscribed all the bonds he sold.

Brother Starr was initiated in the Ahepa in the year 1926. He has served his Chapter with honor and distinction in many capacities and as President for two years. He has also served his District for two terms as Governor. He has represented his chapter in many of our national conventions. He is in the Restaurant business. He takes active part in all the war activities in the City of Hartford and he is chief air raid warden of zone No. 4. The Supreme President, for his record of service to the Fraternity, has cited him as an Honor Ahepan and appointed him to the Board of Coordinators of the War Service Units.

Michael Loris Sold \$1,320,000.00

"Uncle" Loris, as he is affectionately called by all Ahepans in the Empire District, has capped his long and colorful career as an Ahepan by having rung up the impressive record, indeed, of \$1,320,000.00 in individual sales. And this record becomes all the more impressive when it is to be considered that he sold this huge amount mostly in bonds of small denominations. The other members of his committee sold the additional sum of \$143,000.00 thus bringing the total for the Brooklyn, N. Y. Chapter No. 41 to \$1,463,000.00. Brother Loris has always been in the forefront of all Ahepa activities. He has organized the Brooklyn Chapter and served it three times as its President. He has also served the Empire District as its Governor and represented his Chapter in many of our National Conventions. In appreciation of his long and faithful services to our Fraternity and to honor him for his extraordinary record in our war bond campaign the Ahepans of New York tendered him a testimonial dinner which was attended by the rank and file. Also, the Supreme President cited him as an Honor Ahepan and appointed him to the National Board of Coordinators of our War Service Units.

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Gus Martin Sold \$1,378,026.25

The Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter No. 192 has the distinction of being the first Ahepa Chapter to go over the million dollar mark. This was accomplished through the splendid leadership of Bro. Gus Martin, chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign. Bro. Martin got together as his assistants a group of real Ahepa workers, the auxiliaries included. He set out not only to make the Chapter's quota of \$250,000.00 but also show the rest of the Chapters of the Fraternity how big things are accomplished. The grand total of the Chapter as of May 21st is \$1,378,026.25. Out of this total the sum of \$1,378,026.25 goes to the personal credit of Bro. Martin. For this extraordinary attainment Bro. Martin has received the plaudits and congratulations of the officials of the War Savings Staff in the State of Iowa.

Bro. Martin was initiated in the Ahepa in the year 1929. He has served creditably his Chapter in many capacities and is a dyed-in-the-wool Ahepan. He is in the restaurant business. The Supreme President in appreciation of his remarkable work in this drive has cited him as an Honor Ahepan and appointed him to the Board of Coordinators of the War Service Units.



Mr. Adam Adams at the Newark Bond Rally, with Henry Youngman, master of ceremonies (center) and John E. Manning (right) Collector of Internal Revenue for Essex County.

Adam A. Adams Sold \$3,000,000.00

The Newark, N. J., Chapter No. 52 had as Chairman of its campaign Mr. Adam A. Adams who is not an Ahepan. This was as it ought to have been inasmuch as the drive was not exclusively an Ahepa project. It was a patriotic undertaking on the part of the whole Hellenism, spear-headed by the Ahepa as an Issuing Agent for the bonds. The overwhelming success of the entire drive no doubt is due in great measure to the enthusiastic assistance and cooperation of our American-Greek people throughout the country. The credit, therefore, for this achievement belongs to all of us Americans of Greek origin. In order to put over the drive in Newark with a big bang, Chairman Adams staged a huge war bond rally in the Mosque Theatre on March 23rd. The incredible sum of two and a half millions in war bonds was sold at this one rally. Later sales have increased the total to \$3,000,000.00 as of May 21st. Thus Mr. Adams has done an exceptionally outstanding piece of patriotic work for which he deserves unbounded praise and whole-hearted congratulations. The Supreme President has expressed the thanks of the Fraternity to Mr. Adams for his accomplishment and duly cited him for merit. Mr. Adams is in the Theatre business.

One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars in Bonds Sold in Chicago Ahepa Mammoth War Bond Rally

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Blue Ribbon District has again come through with flying colors in our war bond drive. The quota assigned to the 13th District was \$7,480,000.00. On May 21st the total sold by the District was \$9,319,775.00. This is, indeed, an outstanding achievement. Elsewhere in this issue are published the exact figures for each Chapter in the District. In order to bring the campaign to a fitting conclusion District Governor Nicholas C. Giovan and the war bond executive committee of the 13th District under the able chairmanship of that well-known Ahepa veteran and indefatigable Ahepa worker, Brother Frank E. Pofanti, decided to stage in Chicago a mammoth war bond rally. The rally was held on May 19th at the famous Trianon Ballroom. It was a huge and unprecedented success, as it is evidenced by the highlights which we are giving below:

Admission to the affair was through the purchase of war bonds.

Amount of war bonds sold, one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Number of people attending close to 3,000.

City, State and U. S. Government officials participated.

All Chicago newspapers were represented by reporters and photographers, and gave the affair excellent publicity.

A continuous show was presented throughout the evening with many stars of the radio, screen, stage and opera taking part. Among them were the idol of the screen John Garfield; the famous dancer Sally Rand; opera stars Jean Fardulla and Manuel Baroumis; radio stars, Eddie and Fannie Cavanaugh; the famous ballroom dancers, Pierre and Renee; the comedians, Manolis Diamantis, Vrisoula Pantopoulou, Shirley Haller and George Keube; the St. Constantine drum and bugle corps and many other numbers.

The music for the dance was furnished by the famous Lawrence Welk orchestra. Main feature of the evening was the selection of "Miss Liberty" from among a group of 50 Grecian maidens representing local American-Greek societies, organizations and churches. The winner of the title of "Miss Liberty" was Miss Bessie Adams. She represented the Greek name at the All Nations pageant sponsored by the United States Treasury Department which took place on June 20th, and she was crowned the Queen of All Nations at the affair.

Principal speeches at the affair were delivered by the District Governor, Bro. Nicholas C. Giovan, Bro. Frank E. Pofanti, Chairman of the war bond executive committee of the 13th District and by Bro. Andrew Fasseas, chairman of the war bond dance-rally.

Among the out of town guests were many prominent Ahepans including Supreme Governor, Constantine J. Critzas; Supreme Councillor, Leo Lamberson; Bro. Gus Maggos from Alton, Illinois, the National Chairman of the Board of Coordinators of the Ahepa War Service Units and the man who made history in our Fraternity's war bond drive; Bro. Charles Bookidis of Davenport, Iowa, another outstanding war bond worker and Treasurer of the Board of Coordinators of the War Service Units; Bros. Constantine Athis, Peter Stavrakas, George Athis, Harry Kappas and many others.

To the District Governor and the committee in charge of this great event and to those who sacrificed and worked so hard in order to make this bond rally the tremendous success that it was, are justly due unstinted praise and sincere congratulations.



Brother Frank E. Pofanti

Brother Frank E. Pofanti, chairman of the War Bond Executive Committee of the 13th District, was initiated in the Pullman Chicago Chapter, No. 205, in 1928. He has served his chapter well in many capacities, including that of president. He has served his district as governor in the years 1934-1935 and has represented his chapter in almost all our national conventions. Presently he is serving his chapter as secretary. His chapter went over the top in the drive with a total of \$375,000 in bonds sold. Brother Pofanti is associated in an executive capacity with the Fleischmann Distilling Corporation.

Won First Honors

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Under the auspices of the War Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department and with the City's and State's authorities cooperating, May 16th, "I am an American" Day, was observed in an elaborate fashion with a pageant staged at the Civic Auditorium of this City. Twenty-two nationality groups took part in the celebration which was climaxed by the crowning of the "I am an American" Day Queen. The Queen was chosen in a contest for the sale of war bonds conducted among our various nationality groups. When the final tabulation was made we had won over all the other groups and thus our own Grecian maiden, Miss Ann Nuris, was chosen and crowned Queen of the festival. The combined quota of our two Ahepa Chapters was \$550,000.00. At the conclusion of the campaign the quota was not only reached but was by far oversubscribed. The total amount sold as of May 21st is \$705,000.00. The Ahepans and our Hellenic people are justly proud and elated over this great achievement. Brother George J. Christo, District Governor of the Golden Gate District and General Chairman of the Drive in this City and District, thanked all those who worked in order to make this victory possible in a statement which we quote below:



Brother George J. Christo, District Governor, 21.

The Greek War Bond Committee and myself want to take this opportunity to thank the Greek public for their generous and patriotic support in this worthy undertaking. I wish to express my undying gratitude to Mrs. Hazel Angel

and Dr. Peter T. Angel for their untiring efforts and for the eight months' continuous work that they expended in the sale of the war bonds and for the use of Dr. Angel's office through which this tremendous amount of work was handled.

To Mr. James Phillips, President of the Golden Gate Chapter; to Mr. Spiros Lavdiotis, President of the Pacific Chapter; to Mr. Chris Desalarnos; to Mr. Pete Eliopolos; to Mr. Steve Demakas; to Mr. Demos Stefanos; to Mr. Spiros Fousekis; to Mr. Basil Pappas of the Coney Island Cafe; to Steve Berdalis, Secretary of District Lodge of Ahepa; and to Mr. George Davies our thanks for their never ceasing work in the sale of war bonds.

To Father Basil Lokis who not only sold a lot of war bonds but continuously preached from his pulpit in the interest and sale of bonds. To Mr. George Lagios, proprietor of the Coconut Grove, who bought a lot of bonds and sold a lot to the public by offering a free drink to anyone who would buy a bond. To Mr. Frank La Mont, Adjutant of the Hellenic Post of the American Legion for his splendid cooperation. To the Hellenic Post of the American Legion in particular for their sponsorship of two successful bond rallies at which over \$350,000 worth of bonds were sold. Thanks.

To Mrs. Sophia Davies, general chairman of the women's societies, for her untiring efforts in promoting the sale of war bonds and making it possible to elect the queen of queens at the competition which took place at the "I Am An American Day" celebration where 22 nationality groups took part with the Greek group surpassing them all in the sale of bonds and earning the honor to elect the queen of the day. To the queen of queens, Miss Anna Nuris, for her work in promoting the sale of bonds. It was due to her beautiful personality that the whole community was inspired in the support of the sale of bonds and thus elected her queen of the day.

To Mr. George Christopher, treasurer of the War Bond Committee, who accomplished so much work and handled all the money; and to his lovely wife who has freely given her time in the office of the War Bond Drive.

To the Women's Societies: Proodos, Philophos, Daughters of Penelope, Iphigenia Chapter of Gapa, and Cretan Ladies Society, Ariadne—to their committees and their sub-committees that worked so hard in the interest of the sale of war bonds.

To the presidents of the Greek Societies in San Francisco, their committees and sub-committees for their support in the War Bond Drive.

We want also especially to thank the patriotic Greek newspaper California and its publisher, Mr. Tasos Mountanos, for their generous support of this drive and who through his newspaper has been always willing to support every patriotic purpose.



"I am an American" Day Queen, Miss Anna Nuris, and her royal retinue.

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Seattle Reports \$869,200.00

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Seattle Chapter of the Order of Ahepa was responsible for a sale of War Bonds that broke all records in Seattle, when it was held in V Square. The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* had the following to say about the sale:

"A record-breaking sale of war bonds, with a total of \$305,356, biggest for the year, was made today at Victory Square when the Order of Ahepa, prominent Seattle Greco-American organization, took charge.

"Not only was it the biggest day, it made up more than half of the bond sales this year at V-Square, total to date now being near the half-million dollar mark. William J. Chatalas was chairman, while W. C. H. Lewis, George Pappas, and A. J. Manousos spoke. Colorful Greek dances and songs featured the occasion. John Lathaurakis, Greco-American soldier, raised the American flag."

George Carras, store owner of Seattle, did his part in the sale of Bonds by offering a dollar's worth of groceries with each purchase of a \$100 bond, and fifty cents worth of groceries for each \$50 bond.

Twenty-five restaurant operators of Greek descent offered free meals on Greek Day with each purchase of \$50 or \$100 war bonds. The total sum of \$869,200.00 was reached by May 21. Congratulations!



C. W. Stephenson, right, treasury department representative, congratulates Brother J. K. Theo, secretary of the Ahepa War Bond Drive in Shreveport, La., and Mrs. Philip J. Slimer of the Caddo War Bond committee, for the outstanding success of the Ahepa campaign. The original quota of \$120,000 for the Shreveport Chapter has been quadrupled. Mr. Stephenson is state deputy administrator of the war savings staff for Louisiana.

Baltimore War Bond Rally

BALTIMORE, MD.—As a wind-up to the war bond drive the Baltimore Chapter held a dance and bond rally on May 23 at the Belvedere Hotel. The admission proceeds were donated to the Greek War Relief. The Chapter used very happily this occasion to come also to the assistance of our starving blood brothers across the sea. The event was highly successful and helped the Chapter go \$83,000 over its assigned half a million war bond quota. Also it netted \$1,000.00 for Greek War Relief. Chairman of this most successful affair was Robert G. Contos with George Mesologites, President of the Ahepa Chapter and Luke Carman Chairman of the Bond drive, assisting. The Supreme President attended the affair in company with Ensign Helen E. Julius, USNR, a Greek girl in the navy uniform. Miss Julius on this occasion made the following inspiring remarks:

"Those of us who are in uniform have followed with great pride and satisfaction the many sided war activities of our brethren. The War Bond Drive of the Ahepa; the "Greek Day" campaign for the American Red Cross and your enthusiastic response to the appeal for Greek War Relief have set such a pace for patriotic endeavor that they constitute an eloquent as well as an ideal example of good citizenship.

Time honored distinctions between armed forces and civilian populations have ceased to have any validity in the present war. A casual reading of the



Left to right: Captain George C. Vournas, Supreme President; Ensign Helen E. Julius, USNR, and George Mesologites, President of the Baltimore Ahepa Chapter No. 30.

daily press will convince anyone that the "front line" is almost everywhere. When the Japanese attacked us at Pearl Harbor, their bombs displayed no discrimination in favor of civilians, women and children. When the Italians attacked the land of our ancestors, the horrors of war were unleashed upon armed forces and civilians alike. The tremendous human sacrifices in that little nation after the Axis occupation should serve as a reminder to us all, that every home,

every factory and every farm constitute the "front line."

I will not burden you with details of sacrifices and horrors. You are quite familiar with them. You also realize that the entire Greek race looks to us in America for salvation. Greek War Relief—indeed all Allied relief—constitutes for all of us a sacred obligation. The least that we can do for the sacrifices they have endured in this common cause

(Continued on page 12)

America Presents Greece With Anti-Submarine Patrol Boat



President Roosevelt at the Washington Navy Yard, where he presented an anti-submarine patrol boat to the government of Greece.

On June 10, 1943, the President of the United States personally presented to the Government of Greece an anti-submarine patrol boat at the Navy Yard at Washington. The ceremonies of turning over the boat to the Greek crew and of commissioning it as a unit of the allied fleet were simple but impressive. The crew arrived in the United States some time ago and received appropriate training in handling the ship's mechanism. The patrol boat was accepted on behalf of the Greek Government by Mr. Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, the Greek Ambassador in Washington.

Similar ships were presented to Norway and to Holland by the United States. All three ships were named for the sovereigns of the respective countries. The one presented to Norway was named King Haakon VII; to Holland, Queen Wilhelmina; and to Greece, King George II.

In presenting the ship President Roosevelt paid a glowing tribute to the heroic people of Greece and declared: "The day will come when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own government within the shadow of the Acropolis and the Parthenon." The text of the President's presentation address follows: "Mr. Ambassador:

"To most of us gathered here on this occasion, the year 1940 seems a long time ago. Yet in that year occurred an event which shall herald for all time the fact that mere force is not enough to banish man's desire and man's determination for freedom, nor man's willing-

ness to sacrifice life itself that freedom may live.

"History will proclaim the date of that event as October 23, 1940. We know the location of the southern peninsula of the Balkans—an area about the size of New York State. For far more than 2,000 years, poets have sung of this land as the kingdom of Hellas—known to us as Greece.

APPREHENSIVE ONLOOKER

"Although we had begun to prepare for the evil fates which were to befall the world in 1940, the United States was for the most part an apprehensive onlooker at the terrible pageant of history. In April of that year we saw the treachery against Norway, the unprovoked murder of Rotterdam, the fall of the Netherlands and the capitulation of Belgium. In June of that year, Axis hordes marched into Paris as the banner of liberty hung at half-staff throughout the world. On September 27 of that year, Germany, Italy and Japan signed the pact under which they were to force the blessings of the new order on a neatly parceled-out globe.

"And then came October 23, 1940.

"In Athens, the people and the government were given three hours in which to decide whether to accept Axis slavery or to resist an Axis onslaught from the skies. I repeat—the people and the government of Greece were given three hours, not three days, or three weeks. If they had been given three years, their choice would have been the same.

GREEKS ARE FIGHTING ON

"Today, Greece is a land of desolation, stripped bare of all the essentials of living. Thousands have died of hunger. Thousands are dying. Today, Greece is a gaunt and haggard sample of what the Axis is so eager and willing to hand to all the world.

"But within their own land, and upon other shores, the Greeks are fighting on. They will never be defeated. And the day will come when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own government within the shadow of the Acropolis and the Parthenon.

"As an expression of our hopes and our prayers that this day may be hastened, the government and the people of the United States offer a token of our warm friendship for the government and the people of Greece. This ship of war, built by American hands in an American yard, is delivered under the terms of lend-lease to fighting Greeks wherever they may be. As a part of the Royal Hellenic Navy—and christened King George Second—may she add even more luster to the glory that is Greece."

Baltimore War Bond Rally

(Concluded from page 11)

is to do all in our power to keep them alive until the day of their deliverance.

May I grasp this opportunity to say a word or two about our women and young girls who constitute the auxiliaries of the Ahepa. I understand that the Ahepa is establishing War Service Units in every city in the United States where chapters of the Ahepa function under which will come all collective war activities, such as, War Bond selling, O.C.D., Greek War Relief and American Red Cross. I understand further that under the American Red Cross activities will come the organization of women and girls as auxiliaries to aid in the preparation of hospital supplies and regular visitations to Army and Navy hospitals to look after the needs of our wounded soldiers, sailors and marines. This is indeed a particularly gratifying objective. The need for work of this type is so pressing that I hope the response of our young girls and women to this patriotic call will be as great as has been the response of their fathers and brothers and husbands in and out of uniform."

The Baltimore Chapter and those responsible for the success of this affair, as well as the overwhelming success of their bond drive, are to be heartily congratulated.

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Senator Lucas broadcasts overseas

Praises Exploits of Fighting Greeks and Compliments Ahepa's Work

From the Congressional Record of June 1st we reprint the text of a radio address made recently by the Senator from Illinois, the Hon. Scott W. Lucas, on the occasion of the sinking of a German supply ship by a Greek submarine. The address was broadcast overseas and was in praise of the indomitable spirit of the Greeks who are not only resisting doggedly the invaders but are also inflicting severe punishment upon them on land and sea. The Senator praises also the patriotism and loyalty of the American citizens of Hellenic extraction and lauds the patriotic work of the Ahepa. We quote below from the Congressional Record:

Mr. President, last evening I made a radio address which was broadcast overseas, on the subject of the sinking of a German supply ship by a Greek submarine. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

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

If Greece has lost the war, the Greek seamen, famed for their courage and skill, and the patriots on the Olympus and Parnassus districts and in the heights of Crete Island, have not heard of it. Neither have the Greek sea patriots who reportedly have seized a fleet of small Axis vessels and are using them to harass enemy coastwise shipping.

The Greek Navy is in the thick of battle. Greek Army units have participated in the African campaign. When General Montgomery sent his flying column around the Mareth line in the maneuver that threw Rommel out of that strongly fortified position, it was the Greek Sacred Company that led the way. The Greeks were among the first to enter Gabes.

Very appropriately, the uniform insignia of this famed Greek commando unit are a spear and a laurel wreath on which is inscribed "with this or on it." It will be recalled that this was an ancient Spartan mother's admonition to her son as she girded him for battle and handed him a shield. She told him to return victorious or dead. Now this famed unit has returned eastward to train other Greek fighters for the coming liberation of their homeland.

On the mainland of Greece, the patriot bands, which have waged relentless war against the Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians since 1941, have divided Greece into military areas vowing to cooperate among themselves.

In the towns and villages of Greece, despite starvation, the people continue to resist, committing every conceivable kind of sabotage. Many a German or Italian ammunition ship has mysteriously blown up in a Greek harbor, and many a railroad bridge has been destroyed.

Thus the gallant Greeks daily prove their unwavering fidelity to the cause of freedom and their confidence in the triumph of the United States.

Following the inevitable defeat of the evil forces of tyranny, I should like to go to heroic Greece and shake the hand of many of her heroes. Meanwhile, we have had many an opportunity to get acquainted with and appreciate the patriotism and



Senator Scott W. Lucas

loyalty of our American citizens of Greek ancestry. They are fine citizens—law abiding and public minded. Their sons are defending the freedom of the country in every theater of war.

Under the leadership of the great Greek-American national organization "Ahepa" which is dedicated to good Americanism, the American citizens of Greek descent have sold nearly \$50,000,000 worth of War bonds. Mr. George Vournas, the supreme president of the organization, having completed a tour of the country in connection with the War bond campaign, has now volunteered his services to the armed forces of the country.

These are some of the reasons why the entire American Nation is proud of its Greek-American citizens. The steadiness of the people of Hellas to the cause of liberty has made that classic country synonymous with the idea of freedom. As surely as day follows night Greece will be liberated and completely restored.

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, 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 City, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the City's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in 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 City not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Oath of the Athenian Youth.

The Commandos of Greece

CAIRO, EGYPT—Under the leadership of a white-bearded colonel, 250 Greek soldiers, banded together in the first Hellenic Commando, have just completed their first campaign as a unit and are returning eastward from Tunisia for further special training for the liberation of their homeland.

These Greeks, 80 per cent of them former officers, have been fighting since February, first as forward reconnaissance for the French force and later with New Zealanders who fought in Greece and Crete.

In two months' period they earned recognition as the best cooks in the North American forces as well as admiration from New Zealanders and French for their fighting ability. They were distinctive in the polygot Allied Army because of their full beards, dark red balaclava wool helmets and Commando boots.

The uniform insignia are a spear and a laurel wreath on which is inscribed "With this or on it." This was an ancient Spartan mother's admonition to her son as she girded him for battle and handed him a shield. She told him to return victorious or dead.

CALLED THE SACRED COMPANY

The Commando is called the Sacred Company, after the volunteer unit of special selected Thebans in a war with Sparta. The name was perpetuated in 1821 by Prince Alexander Ypsilanti during the Greek War of Independence.

The present Sacred Company was created last August. Many more officers than men escaped from Greece, so it was decided to permit them to volunteer in a special honored unit. Each member is forced to pass difficult qualifying tests. All share the dirtiest work, including cooking and repairing jeeps, which in ordinary armies is left to the lowest ranks.

The commander is Colonel Christo Tsigantes, who is always called The Chief by his men. There is no second in command, all other ranks, regardless of their shoulder insignia, serving



An 8th Army character, Col. Christodoulos Tsigantes, who has been commanding the "sacred squadron" of the Greek Army attached to the 8th Army. This squadron is composed entirely of officers who have escaped from Greece and who have been fighting with the 8th Army since Alamein.

THE GREEKS IN TUNISIA

It is two years next Tuesday since the Nazis entered Athens. The time was that when a country was conquered the people were conquered, too. Not in this war, and not in the case of Greece. People drop dead of starvation in the streets, but the war goes on. On the Tunisian front a band of 250 Greek Commando troops, 80 per cent of them former officers, led by a patriarchal colonel with a white beard, has been fighting since February. As C. L. Sulzberger writes to this newspaper, they have been in perilous positions as a forward reconnaissance unit for the French and later for the Anzacs. On the Mareth Line they got so far forward that they spent twelve hours encircled by the Germans. They were among the first into Gabes.

If Greece has lost her war these men haven't heard of it. They have heard of the Acropolis defiled by a swastika flag. It can be purified. They know that the Italians are in the land, but the Italians were there a long time ago, and had to leave—and these are not Caesar's legions. They themselves are few, but not much fewer than the Spartans at Thermopylae. And they know that the idea of liberty, which was first put into words in Greece, is now cherished in many other places, so that two hundred and fifty men may be the vanguard of millions. It is a far cry from Marathon to the Battle of Tunisia, but this is the same war, fought by an undying army.—The *New York Times*, April 24, 1943.

on an equal basis, being chosen for special tasks according to their qualifications.

During the recent campaign the Sacred Company was the most advanced reconnaissance patrol. All traveled in jeeps except the repair squads and reserves who followed in three-ton trucks.

Many members had participated in British Commando operations, but this was their first campaign as a unit. They were armed only with rifles, revolvers and knives they acquired on battlefields, and three machine guns on each jeep.

OUTFLANKED MARETH LINE

The Sacred Company was the first Allied unit to push forward ahead of the French in the initial move to outflank the Mareth Line. For twelve hours they were encircled by Germans but were saved by the R.A.F. Key hills overlooking the gap at El Hamma were taken by a mixture of Greeks and Negroes from the French Chad territory.

The Greeks were among the first to enter Gabes, where they were greeted by a Greek dentist who fixed their teeth without charge. When the force was placed with the New Zealanders it was welcomed heartily, for many New Zealanders are engaged to Greek girls and speak Greek. The New Zealanders said the only second front they were anxious to go was Greece.

The only difference in the Greeks' rations is in coffee. Daily over fires in the desert they brewed a Turkish syrup-thick mixture in special pots with which each jeep was equipped.

The New Zealanders always gathered about the Greeks when they camped together, begging them to cook for them a special Greek dish, a sort of sausage, in this case made from canned beef captured from the Italians. At times they added captured macaroni.

The New Zealanders also used to sit with the Greeks at night, singing native songs, led by one of the Sacred Company who had been an Athens Opera tenor.—C. L. Sulzberger in the *New York Times*, April 23, 1943.



EDITORIALS

UNITED NATIONS DAY

This year's celebration of Flag Day (June 14) was officially designated as an occasion for honoring our allies, the United Nations. So the editors will editorialize, the preachers will preach and the orators will orate and all will probably agree that the United Nations is a good thing, like monogamy and motherhood. It's fine and dandy for the decent nations to be united. It's pleasant and comforting to think of the democracies of the world as one big happy family. Nobody will quarrel with these lovely—but vague—abstractions until somebody says that we may have rationing for three years after the shooting, or we may have an international police force with American soldiers in it, or we may have to accept high taxes for a long time in order to keep the United Nations united and to organize the peace in such a way that it will stay organized.

It's when we get away from "glittering generalities" and get down to concrete facts about the problems and the alternatives and the costs in money and inconvenience that you can look for arguments about the United Nations. In short, the only realistic question concerning the United Nations is: what price in dollars, manpower, political change are Americans willing to pay to see this thing through to a complete rather than a half-size victory? We stopped short in 1918. Will we again? Is the United Nations ideal to become a reality or just remain rhetorical?

In private life one test of the happy family idea is the amount of respect, kindness, courtesy and fair dealing that is typical of everyday relationships. Isn't it pretty much the same with the world family? Nations can be selfish or they can be cooperative but international good will like family good will is usually a planned result achieved by faithfully following the golden rule. There is a golden rule in business and among nations which is too often neglected. It amounts to this: the prosperity of a business (or a nation) depends upon prosperous customers. The United States must make it possible for its international customers to be prosperous. That way lies the hope of peace.

Let us in paying our respects to the brave armies of our allies on United Nations Day not be misguided about the cost of peace. This war was not an accident but a planned result of a conspiracy amongst Germany, Japan and Italy. The kind of lasting peace we all hope for will not be an accident either but a planned result of cooperation and mutual trust among the decent nations of the world.

THE CALL TO DUTY

The present national emergency constitutes the test by which all political and social institutions of this nation will be measured.

The Order of Ahepa, mindful of its duty and mission, took its appropriate place in defense and war activities long before Pearl Harbor. The Ahepa War Bond Drive is a continuation of its activity. Its demonstrated success has indicated that

we are ready to tackle bigger tasks. The Supreme Lodge in recognition of this factor resolved the expansion of our war activities to cover the entire field through the organization of the Ahepa War Service Units.

Under the Ahepa War Service Units will come the following activities: War Bond Selling, American Red Cross Campaigns, Greek War Relief and National War Chest Campaigns, Civilian Defense, Blood Donating, Hospital Visitations, Preparation of Red Cross Supplies, and organization of Auxiliaries. In order to accelerate the formation and functioning of the Units, the Supreme President constituted a Board of National Coordinators. To this Board have been appointed Ahepans who have distinguished themselves in the War Bond Drive and other Ahepa activities and who do not otherwise occupy at present other official positions in the fraternity. The names of the members of the Board as constituted are: Gust Maggos, National Chairman; John Carzis, National Vice-Chairman; Charles Bookidis, National Treasurer; C. J. Critzas, Supreme Lodge Liaison Officer and National Supervisor; James Dikeou; Peter Boudoures; George K. Diamos; Chris E. Athas; Stanley Stacy; Tom Semos; Michael J. Loris; C. G. Paris; James A. Jameson; Gus Martin; George Cotsakis; Phillip D. Peppas; Gus L. Constantine; James J. Starr; Thomas D. Lentgis; J. K. Theo; George K. Demopoulos; Nicholas Paris; Nick Jamson; Peter P. Leventis; D. N. Karalis; Gus D. Bruskas; Nicholas Potarys; Dr. Charles J. Demas; Sam Douros; Ernest Kalathas; Marinos Pantopoulos; Nick A. Kandis; Nicholas A. Flione; Sam Bushong; John George Collins; C. G. Marcos; Steve Nitse.

In the opinion of those who have given thought to the War Service Units, the following goals can be realized: War Bond Selling for the coming fiscal year—\$100,000,000.00; the over-subscribing of whatever quota may be set for the American Red Cross and Greek War Relief; the recruiting of 20,000 new members for the Daughters of Penelope; 10,000 new members for the Maids of Athens; 10,000 new members for the Sons of Pericles. By the conclusion of the next fiscal year there must be parallel Chapters of Daughters, Sons, and Maids, for each Ahepa Chapter throughout the United States, all of them constituting a part of the War Service Units.

This is a People's War. Each Ahepan is called upon to perform his duty. The leadership which the Ahepa has established in the field of War Bond Selling, must now be extended to the entire war front. Ahepa must write her name upon the consciousness of America, to the end that in future years Ahepa may be universally acclaimed not only as an Organization which has successfully met the test but also as one of the pillars of American Democracy.

"—Future Generations—Children as yet unborn—will ask the question: What did you do to help win the war and preserve our glorious heritage?"

AHEPA ORGANIZES

AFTER due consideration the Supreme Lodge resolved to establish Ahepa War Service Units throughout the United States.

OBJECTIVE

To bring about a more effective participation in the war effort. By centralizing all war activities into one unit greater efficiency and coordination is bound to result. The experience gained from the sale of war bonds must be put into use in the entire field. The War Service Units will permit an all inclusive planning to cover all activities connected with the prosecution of the war and direct the energies of the civilian population to each specific item at the proper time.

SCOPE

Under the War Service Units will come the following activities:

1. War Bond Selling.
2. American Red Cross Campaigns.
3. Greek War Relief and National War Chest Campaigns.
4. Civilian Defense.
5. Blood Donating.
6. Hospital Visitations.
7. Preparation of Red Cross Supplies.
8. Auxiliaries.

ORGANIZATION

All members of each Chapter of the Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles, the Maids of Athens and the Daughters of Penelope in each city or territory, shall be the War Service Unit in that vicinity. Other societies or organizations or individuals are invited to join the

War Service Unit of each locality. The local War Service Unit will designate sub-committees to perform specific tasks.

TASKS

War Bonds:

War Bond Selling will be carried on by the War Service Units as a whole. Regular hours when bonds will be sold must be established and committees to visit individuals and establishments during designated hours. War bond selling must be systematized in every particular.

American Red Cross Campaigns:

The War Service Unit of each city will plan far in advance regarding its participation in the annual American Red Cross Campaigns.

Greek War Relief:

The Greek War Relief Association, Incorporated, in which the Ahepa

participates has joined the National War Chest. Under the National War Chest besides Greek Relief come also relief agencies of all allied nations, such as: the British, Chinese, Russian, Yugoslavian, Dutch, the U. S. O. and a number of other agencies taking part in the war effort. There will be a combined campaign for all these activities under leadership of the National War Chest once a year. Ahepa War Service Units should plan in advance to take part in this particular campaign.

Civilian Defense:

There are Civilian Defense activities practically in every city of the Nation. It shall be the duty of the War Service Units to contact the proper authorities and take part in civilian defense activities.



WAR SERVICE UNITS

local War
to perform

by the War
when bonds
committees to
designated
War bond
must be sys-
tematic in every
city.

War Red Campaigns:

War Service
each city
far in ad-
vancing its
mission in the
American
Cross Cam-
paigns.

War Relief:

Greek War
Association,
organized, in
the Aegean
East. Under
its banner also
the British,
U. S. O.
in the war
for all these
War Chest
should plan
campaign.

actively in
activity of the
authorities

THE AHEPAN

Blood Donating:

The Red Cross is conducting a continuous cam-
paign for Blood Donors to save the lives of thousands
of our wounded soldiers. A special effort should be
exerted and appeals made to our people to volunteer
as Blood Donors. Contact your local Red Cross Chap-
ter for full information.

Army and Navy Hospital Visitations:

The partici-
pation of our
troops in all
theatres of war
and the result-
ing casualties
have created an
A-1 problem
which demands
immediate at-
tention, and
with the in-
creasing tempo
of hostilities
this problem
will be accent-
uated. Com-
fort and en-
couragement
must be given
to our wounded
soldiers, sailors
and marines,
particularly to those boys who speak Greek only or
speak the English language imperfectly. This is an
opportunity for our women and young girls' auxiliaries
to do a real human and patriotic service.

Preparation of Red Cross Supplies:

The wives of Ahepans—particularly the Daughters
of Penelope and the Maids of Athens should give every
spare moment to the organization and maintenance of
sewing units, bandage making, etc., as part of their
Red Cross activity. Your local Red Cross Chapter will

be more than glad to have your assistance in this most
important war time contribution.

AUXILIARIES

Daughters of Penelope and Maids of Athens:

The War Service Units must, in collaboration with
Chapter Officers, undertake the immediate establish-

ment of Chap-
ters of the
Daughters of
Penelope and
Maids of Ath-
ens to become a
part of the War
Service Units.
In places where
Chapters of the
Daughters and
the Maids func-
tion, to effect
the reorganiza-
tion and expan-
sion of these
Chapters.

Sons of Pericles:

Proper atten-
tion must be
given by the
War Service
Units also to
the expansion
of the activities

of the Junior Order of the Sons of Pericles. There are
thousands of boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who
must be enrolled into the Junior Order to do some
specific war work such as messengers in Civilian De-
fense, assist in Victory gardening, etc.

LET'S ALL MARCH UNITED WITH
UNCLE SAM TO VICTORY!!!

George C. Thomas
Supreme President.



RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

America's Biggest and Toughest Post-War Task—And the Man Who is Going to Handle It

Herbert H. Lehman
U. S. Director of Relief and Rehabilitation

President Roosevelt's choice for the great task of administering American aid in feeding, clothing, and rehabilitation an estimated 300,000,000 war-stricken people in all parts of the world is former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, a quiet, modest man, a staunch worker for social reforms, a man who has worn his high public honors gracefully.

As U. S. Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, he takes up a task of even greater potentialities than the humanitarian work of U. S. Relief Administrator Herbert Hoover, after the last war.

FOUR TIMES GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE

For this task he is particularly well fitted, not only by his training as a member of the private banking firm of Lehman Brothers, New York, before entering public life, but by his administrative experience in directing large public affairs as the four-time governor of New York State (13,500,000 people), the most populous in the nation.

Although his term as governor was not to expire until January 1, 1943, Lehman resigned his office December 3 to undertake his new work, which he called "the greatest opportunity for service ever offered."

Governor Lehman said his agency would operate under the U. S. State Department, but would cooperate closely with the War and Navy Departments, Lend-Lease Administration, the U. S. Shipping Board, the Board of Economic Warfare, and other federal agencies. His organization will be an operating, as well as a policy-making, agency.

The main object of his work is to help feed and clothe the peoples of war-devastated countries as fast as they are reoccupied by the United Nations forces, and later to help rehabilitate the populations of those countries. While the battles were still being fought, Governor Lehman had begun planning for a full-scale North African mission, to include in its personnel, doctors, nurses, engineers, and experts on farming, transportation, and industry.

In discussing Lehman's new duties, President Roosevelt said they involve not only immediate aid to stricken areas, but also formulation of a long-range program on broad lines for the permanent well-being of less fortunate countries, after cessation of hostilities.

This is necessary, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but from the standpoint of America's own interest.

AWARE OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES

Lehman is deeply aware of the manifold problems and responsibilities of his new job. It will require broad and careful planning; there will be many pitfalls to avoid and obstacles to overcome; a staff of great competence and efficiency must be

recruited; the utmost tact and diplomacy must be employed.

In assuming his new duties Governor Lehman said:

"The United States philosophy of war is an entirely different one from that of our enemies. They have been marching into nations with the object of turning free men into slaves. Firing squads have brought the only solace possible under Axis domination. Lands have been exploited, food diverted and citizens murdered or compelled to work for their conquerors.

"The United States is fighting to make men free. We have taken up the challenge that has been hurled against democracy and we shall prove, not only that democracy can work, but that it brings with it the same blessings which the United States enjoys.



The Hon. Herbert H. Lehman

"Of course relief comes first, then rehabilitation. We must feed and clothe and find shelter for the millions whose lives have been disrupted by the war. Then we must do what we can to help these people to become once more independent. Much that must be done will have to wait until the war is over.

"Great advances in our ideas of social and economic independence are bound to come. Old theories will be swept away; new ones will take their place.

"In the making of this new world the United States must play a part."

LEHMAN THE MAN

The man entrusted with such a great opportunity to help millions of human beings is 64 years of age, portly, of slightly more than medium height. His face is round and full, with deep, kindly brown eyes, surmounted by shaggy black eyebrows which contrast sharply with the silver-gray hair on his

nearly bald head. His bearing is friendly, considerate, dignified, but unmistakably that of a man born to wealth and accustomed to power in public and private affairs.

Herbert H. Lehman was born in New York City, March 23, 1878, the youngest of seven sons of Mayer and Babette Lehman. His father, who had left Germany in 1848, became a cotton merchant in Montgomery, Alabama. After the U. S. Civil War, the elder Lehman went to New York City, helped found the Cotton Exchange, and later started the private banking house of Lehman Brothers.

Young Herbert Lehman was educated at private schools and at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899, he entered the textile business, then became a partner in his father's banking firm.

At the outbreak of the last war, he became associated with the Joint Distribution Committee, and as treasurer and vice-chairman, directed the collection and distribution of \$75,000,000 in relief for war sufferers.

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THE AHEPAN
MAY JUN

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

THE LESSON OF TUNISIA

The victory in Africa was perhaps less important to the total conduct of the war than were the three decisive battles of nineteen forty-two—Midway, Stalingrad, and El Alamein. For if our side had lost any one of those three battles, the road to victory would have been far longer and more difficult. But it was none the less of great importance, not only in itself but in the way it happened.

The Germans got back exactly what they had given to the Poles, and the Dutch, and the Belgians, and the French. And they couldn't take it. Berlin newspaper headlines talked about their troops in Tunisia fighting to the last cartridge. But in fact they had plenty of ammunition left when they surrendered. They seem to have had plenty of everything except one thing—what the Russians had when they held on at Stalingrad; what our marines had in the early days at Guadalcanal when they didn't know whether supplies or reinforcements would ever reach them; what the British had in the summer of nineteen forty when they stood alone. This is the great lesson of the Tunisian campaign—that the master race can't take it—that they quit cold when they decide they are licked.

Tunisia has proved that the master race will quit when it concludes that it is licked. Some day that will happen in Germany itself—it did in the last war, when the national morale of the Germans collapsed as soon as they realized that they couldn't win. But that won't happen until they have taken some more lickings—and lickings in Europe, not in Africa. And when it does begin to happen, there are smart men in Germany who will see it beginning long before any outsider can be sure of it. And when they see it beginning, those smart men will begin to twist and turn and try to find any way out that will save their own hides. For they know, the leaders of the Nazi government and the military and industrial leaders who have supported them, that they would be unlikely to survive disaster. All of the Nazi leaders, many of the military men, have been involved in those crimes against the non-combatant populations of the occupied countries, which the allied governments have sworn to punish; and those who escaped that punishment might not escape the fury of the German people against a gang that promised them the world and brought them to ruin. So those men at the top in Germany can be counted on to do anything they can to get out as cheaply as they can.

First they will try, as they are trying now, every trick of propaganda to divide the United Nations. They will play on jealousies and suspicions wherever they can find them, between nations or inside them, trying anything that might cause friction that would slow down the Allied war effort. They will do everything they can to persuade the allied peoples that there is a new Germany, a safe Germany. That it would be safe for us to call off the war and save lives on some other arrangement than unconditional surrender and complete German defeat.

They have not got to that point yet; but they are spreading the story in Germany that the smart men at the top will be able to fix up a compromise peace with America and England so that all of Germany's resources can be turned to the attack on Russia. They have been trying to spread the story over here that they can fix up a compromise peace with Russia which will leave them free to turn on us. And the point of that story, of course, is that if we don't want them to make peace with Russia we had better make peace with them first. Well, so far they have fooled nobody of consequence in any country, but you can count on them to keep on trying; and meanwhile there will be peace feelers from the satellite countries that are tails to Hitler's kite. There will be peace talk from neutral countries that want peace for reasons of their own.

We heard some of that sort of talk from General Franco, the

Spanish dictator. Last summer General Franco said that the liberal world is going down, the victim of its own errors—and when he said the liberal world he meant our world, the world of democracy and freedom. He was sure, then—or said he was—that the axis was going to win. But two days after the fall of Tunis and Bizerte, while the remnants of the German army in Africa were being mopped up—why then General Franco suddenly discovered that neither side could win, so we might as well make peace now. Well, there are good reasons why General Franco should want to compromise peace now. But whether this speech was his own idea or whether it reflected the ideas of others, it made no impression in Washington, where it was merely remarked that America, Britain and Russia are all determined to compel the enemy to unconditional surrender.

Unconditional surrender means ruin for all the leaders of the German government, and for all their subordinates who have so cheerfully tortured and murdered the helpless populations of the occupied countries. As President Roosevelt said last October, the ring leaders in these innumerable acts of savagery and their brutal henchmen must be named, and apprehended, and tried in accordance with the judicial processes of criminal law. That goes for the Japanese too, and for such Italians as have participated in those crimes. Count on those men to do anything they can think of to wriggle out of it. When they begin to see that they are licked none of them would hesitate to double-cross the others if he thought he could figure a way out for himself. We may see what will profess to be a revolution in the Nazi party; or a revolt of the army against all the Nazis; or some combination of generals and business men; perhaps with some respectable nonentity for a front—anything to escape the retribution that will otherwise fall on them.

Those twistings and wriggings and maneuverings are not likely to fool anybody in a country which has known the presence of the German armies. Nor are they likely to fool many people in England, where fifty thousand men, women and children have been killed by Nazi air raids. But the recent tendency of German propaganda indicates that they may hope to fool some people here. We are a long way off, we have not felt or seen the war in our own country. We would all, naturally, like to win victory with as little loss of American life as possible. So apparently the German leaders hope that they might fool us into mistaking for victory something that would not really be victory at all; something that would leave the Germans with most of their plunder; something that would only be the beginning of another truce, which this time might not last even so long as 20 years. It was in full knowledge of that, knowledge that you cannot trust any of the men who have any position of importance at all in Germany, that Allied statesmen declared the Casablanca doctrine—no terms for the enemy except unconditional surrender.

ENEMY GLOATING BOOMERANGS

It is ironical that those who a short while ago were preaching the beauty of danger and destruction should now be ventriloquizing an extreme dislike of both through one of their creatures; ironical that they should be organizing pity in one of the first great European capitals where it was denied from the air.

There is no preliminary repentance voiced for the Fascist bombings of their own people in Madrid, Barcelona and other Spanish cities; nor for the millions of civilians killed, wounded or made homeless in Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Leningrad, Moscow, Athens, Belgrade and hundreds of towns, villages and hamlets in Poland, Holland, England, Greece, France and Rus-

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HEPAN

MAY-JUNE, 1943

Democratic Trends in Greek Educational History

By PANOS G. MORPHOPOULOS, *Johns Hopkins University*

When Greece was partly liberated from the Ottoman domination, after the long War of Independence (1821-1828), many of the problems she had to face regarding the course of her culture, and particularly the kind of institutions she should adopt, had already been brought into the foreground and discussed, if not solved. For several decades before, intellectual leaders had appeared who had set out to prepare for the struggle for political freedom through a spiritual renaissance, and who endeavored to instill into the Greek people the consciousness of national continuity with the past and the realization of their position in the midst of the new spirit of Europe, as it was shaped during the period of Enlightenment, and strove to find its application under the impetus of the American and French Revolutions.

During the 18th century, the Ottoman rule over the Greeks showed a certain abatement from its former severity, and several Greek cities were not long in availing themselves of a certain degree of freedom of action in order to establish Greek schools for their children in a country where even the rulers had none. The teachers of these schools were laymen and clerics who had pursued theological and philological studies by themselves, or had studied abroad in the educational centers of Europe. These teachers were also the teachers of the nation. Along with modern Greek, they taught the classical tongue, too; they dealt with the history of Greece from the times of Antiquity to the contemporary period; they helped create the feeling of national unity among the Greeks; the continuity of language served as the tie with classical Greece and the tradition of the Greek Orthodox Church maintained the knowledge of the significance of the intervening Byzantine epoch.

The consciousness of the relationship with a free and glorious Greece of the past was found to awaken among the Greeks the will for liberation from the foreign rule. It was therefore, natural that those traditions of the past which condemned the tyrannical rule and exalted the spirit of freedom, should be taught and cultivated. The same traditions, moreover, had been brought into the foreground by the thought of eighteenth century Europe and America to provide the argument and serve as the basis for the abolition of arbitrary, autocratic systems of government. The American Revolution came to proclaim and to apply the spirit of Democracy, and the French Revolution brought close to the other peoples of Europe the possibility of establishing it in their midst.

And so, the immediate goal of liberation from the Ottoman domination, was hallowed by the notion that the tradition of freedom and democracy was part of the national heritage, and found strong support in the exposition of the liberal thought of

the times and the illustrious application of its principles in America and France.

The most articulate exponent of this synthesis was the great leader Korais whose influence over the thought of the Greek nation was felt not only by his contemporaries, but also by the generations that followed him.

Korais lived in France from 1782 to 1835. From 1788 on, he resided in Paris and was an eyewitness and a student of the French Revolution and of the vicissitudes which followed, especially the efforts of European diplomacy to crush the awakening of the spirit of freedom everywhere. Starting with the notion that the French Revolution was the fruit of expansion of education among the peoples, from which the love of Liberty was born, he resolved never again to live under a tyrannical rule, and to contribute as much as he could to educate his compatriots. He believed that the enlightenment of the Greek nation was the most certain forerunner of its independence; that education should reach the greatest number of those capable of receiving it, and that it

DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION

The nations of Central and Eastern Europe are rich in democratic patterns in education. They were developed by the thinkers, philosophers and writers of this region through the centuries. It is unfortunate that this fact is not widely known.

The coming reconstruction of education must have a true democratic background. Schools and universities in this region must be developed in such a way as to be of most benefit to the largest number of students. For this purpose, it will be necessary to utilize fully our common democratic heritage in the development of new patterns of education—to take from the past of the nations, that which was good, and use it as the guiding idea for the coming generations.

The paper we present here was prepared by Mr. Panos G. Morphopoulos and read at the Institute on Educational Reconstruction in Central and Eastern Europe held in New York City on April 7 and 8, 1943. This Institute was the first major conference in the program of cooperation which has developed between the U. S. Committee on Educational Reconstruction and the Central and Eastern European Planning Board.

—The Editors.

should be carried along such lines as to provide the best protection for the maintenance and development of a free republic. The system of education he advocated and applied in his writings, addressed to the Greek nation, both before and after its liberation, included the encyclopedic knowledge of his time (both in matter and point of view) and the study of the writings of the ancient Greeks which taught men to live as free citizens conscious of their rights and anxious to develop the sense of civic virtues.

These writings he edited in the original text but also commented on in the modern idiom showing their practical application in the life of modern man. He proposed an idiom which appeared to him intelligible for most modern Greeks (though actually not sufficiently so) as the language of the textbooks, and in general, he advocated a popular education based on simplicity and practical knowledge.

The influence of Korais on the Greek nation was considerable: new schools where his ideas were to be applied, were established in several cities during the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th; and young people were seeking, in western universities, their preparation as teachers in their native land, under his inspiration and guidance.

Korais believed so strongly in the necessity for a democratic education of the Greek people that he maintained that a revolution against the Turkish domination should be postponed until the moment when the nation was ready to preserve its freedom against any danger of tyranny from within.

And when the revolution broke out in 1821, Korais being aware that the European Powers would either seek to suppress

it, or would attempt to exploit it in order to foster their own ends, wrote to Jefferson asking for experienced advice about the kind of government best suited to the needs of the Greek people, and seeking the disinterested cooperation of the American Republic in building up the institutions of the new state.

The European diplomats, forced by public opinion, finally accepted the independence of a small portion of Greece, but saw to it that a Bavarian prince and an absolute rule were established in the new state. This prince and his Bavarian advisers organized an educational system which, though nominally accessible to all the people, actually made popular education impossible, and fostered the formation of an educated oligarchy. For, the language which was taught in the schools and in which scholarly books and legal and administrative documents were written was an artificial composite reverting to ancient Greek and removed from the living contemporary language. More than ten years were required for the learning of this composite, pseudo-classical language, and since less than three per cent of the population received such schooling, the rest remained without a language in which they could understand the content of the books which were meant to educate them.

By 1843, the Greek people had gained a Constitution from their first King, and by 1863, they had obtained a second King more mindful of his constitutional duties than the first one. But during the whole nineteenth century, a differentiation persisted between the large majority of the people, who, in spite of their schooling, remained uneducated, and a small class of "mandarine" scholars and professionals priding themselves on the superiority arising from the knowledge of an artificial language.

About 1910, a group of educational leaders began to advocate the establishment of a sound system of instruction, springing from the life and traditions of the Greek people, aiming at meeting the needs of their diversified activities, and using as a medium of knowledge the demotic language, understandable by all, and, at the same time, capable of expressing the most obtuse abstract notions. The main exponents of this reform were A. Delmouzos, D. Glenos and M. Triantafyllidis. They established a Society (Ekpaedeutikos Omilos), wrote, spoke, made themselves heard; their ideas were adopted and put into application by the administration of Venizelos in 1914 and, in later years, as part of the reforms introduced by that statesman.

The leaders of this reform began by making a searching analysis of the educational system of the past. They criticized it for having effected a transposition pure and simple of pedagogical methods of other countries into Greece, without any regard for the culture of the country and for the representational, emotional, and volitional world of the Greek child: it was a bad copy of foreign methods instead of being an application of sound pedagogical principles to the particular soil of Greece, to the realities in the midst of which the inhabitants of the country lived. This they proposed to remedy. They condemned also the direction of the mind of the pupils and of the nation toward an artificial revival of the language and of the culture of Antiquity, instead of recognizing the development of those elements and their function in the life of modern Greece. Here also they observed a sterile imitation of values which no longer correspond to the reality of the present. The reformers proceeded to weed out dead values which had been carried over by a minority of unoriginal and unimaginative scholars, and they brought to the surface the literature, the art, the aspects of social life which were formerly neglected as being too close to the people, too "vulgar" and which in reality, contained representational and emotional wealth, abundant in itself and, what is more, capable of serving as an inexhaustible source of inspiration and creation.

The older system, imposed by the few, sought to establish values foreign to realities of modern Greek life; and while it claimed to raise the people to the level of philologists, it actually

created an oligarchy of sterile savants and pseudo-savants; it deliberately rejected any expression of the life of the people and neglected their vital needs. It was undemocratic, and threatened to stifle any creative effort for a truly neo-Greek culture. Literature and art had already liberated themselves from the shackles of servile imitation of the past, in spite of the barriers which the educational system had raised. But many aspects of the political and institutional life of the country still felt its oppressive influence. Education should get rid of imitation both in directives and methods; it should lead the way to the free development of the native institutions, such as community self-government, cultivation of local crafts and industries, organization of occupational guilds and of farmers' cooperatives. Education should analyze the character of the life of the people in its diversities; it should bring up the child by making him intelligently aware of the life around him and from this basic reality lead him into the world of abstraction, gradually, from the most familiar to the less familiar. But even the world of abstraction should be the one abstracted from the reality of the country itself, and moved by the aspirations which the modern Greek people have in common with the other peoples who are free to express themselves.

Thus the new system would put aside narrow nationalism; and out of a living national culture, the Greek people would develop the consciousness of their modernity and the identity of their wide objectives with those of their neighbors.

The reformers were given the opportunity of reorganizing the educational system of Greece at first in 1914. Since then, with every political change, their work was encouraged by the liberal governments, hindered and even revoked by the reactionary regimes.

Their program found its application in the creation of Normal Schools in which directives, content, and methods were transmitted to the future teachers not as ready-made formulas, but as results of common study and discussion. It was also manifested in the administrative reorganization of the schools. The eighty per cent of the youth in the country who previously could have no more than four years of schooling, were to get at least six years; the language taught was the demotic which they had no difficulty in mastering; no time was wasted in an effort to decipher a dead language; time was used instead for the teaching of the correct use of the living language.

Beyond the six years of elementary education, provision was made to modernize the classical secondary schools and to create technical schools in large numbers. Scholarships to deserving pupils were generously awarded, and fellowships for studies abroad also provided.

The physical aspect of schools was given particular attention. New schools were designed and built, under the direction of G. Papandreou, an enlightened Minister of Education, in which architectural beauty serves the most exacting requirements of health and sanitation.

It is characteristic that the only opposition raised against these changes came from the old academic circles and the dictatorial regimes. But even the latter could not overlook the favor with which the majority of the people, the teachers' associations and the younger University professors received and supported the changes. And several of these features had been preserved until the Axis occupation resulted in the establishment of a puppet government which set out to undo whatever was within their power to undo.

Meanwhile, the people themselves are waiting for their liberation and are preparing for it. And several Greek youth movements are known to take an active part in the open and underground resistance against the aggressors. The newspapers which the youth groups publish, in pure demotic, show by their content and their expression that the struggle aims not merely at the expulsion of the invaders from the soil of Greece, but also at the restoration and strengthening of the letter and the spirit of Democracy, within the frame of international cooperation.

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Echoes from Ahepa's Red Cross Campaign



Supreme President George C. Vournas reports on the Red Cross campaign to the Hon. Norman H. Davis, National Chairman of the American Red Cross.

The Supreme President Reports

Additional reports received at the Ahepa Headquarters on the participation of the Hellenic people under the leadership of the Ahepa in the recent American Red Cross drive indicate that everywhere the Red Cross received splendid support. In many cities the quotas assigned to the Hellenic group by the local Red Cross authorities were not only met but oversubscribed many times. The "Greek Day," proclaimed by the National Headquarters of the Red Cross at the request of the Ahepa in commemoration of the Greek day of independence, proved a huge success. The American Hellenes chose this happy occasion to demonstrate their gratitude and appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross to the stricken people of Greece.

In order to report on the results of the Hellenic effort the Supreme President of the Ahepa, Captain George C. Vournas, visited the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross on Monday the 24th of May. He was received most cordially by the Chairman, the Hon. Norman H. Davis, and together they went over the various reports from all sections of the country. Chairman Davis was highly pleased from the reports of the Ahepa and the reports that the Red Cross National Headquarters had received. At the conclusion of the visit Chairman Davis issued for publication a statement which appears on the opposite page. He also stated that the Ahepa will be advised well in advance of the Red Cross plans for its next campaign.

One Hundred Per Cent

HUTCHINSON, Kansas—Brother C. L. Leonida of Air Capital Chapter No. 187, is a real American and a real Ahepan. During the Bond Drive he purchased \$2,000 in War Bonds. On Greek Day for the American Red Cross, he gave the entire

proceeds of his business, a total of \$415.00, to the Red Cross War Fund. In a previous campaign he presented the opera *Martha* as a benefit for the Red Cross, realizing \$136.00. Brother Leonida sponsored a Red Cross Day in Latrobe, Pa., when he lived in that city, with total receipts of \$362.00.

The *Hutchinson News*, in an editorial recently, had the following to say about Brother Leonida's efforts on behalf of the Red Cross:

"One day this week Gus Leonida gave his entire receipts from his Hollywood Grill to the Red Cross. The \$415 thus raised is not as important as the lesson in practical Americanism the donation furnished. And what makes the lesson in Americanism doubly impressive is that it took a Greek to teach it to a community that is almost 99 and 44/100ths per cent native born."

Triples Quota

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The local chapter fully cooperated with all our local societies and the church to give aid to the Red Cross. As a result the Greek people of Manchester raised the approximate sum of a little over \$6,000. The quota assigned to us by the local Red Cross authorities was \$2,200. The committee in charge of the drive was as follows: Brother John S. Caraphil, chairman; Brother Nicholas Flione, treasurer; Brother Chris Tassie, secretary; Sisters Pen Argiropoulos and Dottie Coucouvitis, assisting secretaries. This committee was assisted by the presidents of all the other local societies.

On the occasion of the 25th of March, the day of Greek independence, and the "Greek Day" of the American Red Cross, the Governor of New Hampshire, the Hon. Robert O. Blood, issued a proclamation calling on the citizenry of the state of New Hampshire to observe the day. Said the governor in part in his proclamation: "It is fitting that we should observe the occasion by giving expression to our admiration for the glorious fortitude of the Greek people and by renewing our pledge to them of our alliance in ideals and our comradeship in arms. To this end and in particular recognition of those of the Greeks in our midst who have made America their home, or who have become American citizens, I, Robert O. Blood, Governor of New Hampshire, do proclaim and set apart March the 25th, 1943, as Greek Independence Day."

Donate Receipts

DUBUQUE, IOWA—The sum of \$1,304.10 was collected through the efforts of Dubuque Chapter No. 261, on Greek Red Cross Day. In addition to funds collected from private individuals the following firms donated their receipts for the day: Coney Island restaurants on 5th, 6th, and 7th streets; Karigons, Triangle Café, and Hollywood Grill. The *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald* had the following to say about the campaign for Red Cross funds: "Greek-American Red Cross Day in Dubuque netted \$1,304.10 to the War Funds, but more than the actual cash collected was the great impetus given to the campaign by the hard work of Greek-American leaders here."

Spiro Bogas, president of the Chapter, and Charles Coppas, secretary, were among those who worked to organize the successful day.

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Mrs. Chrysis Morakis, Red Cross chairman at Kalamazoo.

Successful Campaign

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The President of the Greek Community of Kalamazoo, and past president of Ahepa Chapter No. 199, advises us that the campaign for the Red Cross was placed in charge of a committee consisting of Miss Joan Lempeis, Mrs. Langille, and Mrs. Chrysis D. Morakis, members of the Daughters of Penelope Chapter No. 25. Mrs. Morakis was the chairman of the committee. Through their diligent efforts and by visiting the Greek business places as well as the homes of the thirty Greek families living in Kalamazoo, the committee was able to raise the sum of \$500 which was turned over to the local chapter of the American Red Cross. Fine work, congratulations.

A Good Record

WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Supreme Governor Vasilios A. Vasilion reports that Wallingford contributed \$147.43 to the Red Cross War Fund; Meriden, \$500, and Middletown, \$1,113.87, a total of \$1,761.30.

Congratulations

FREEMONT, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 17, of this city, voted \$25.00 to the American Red Cross in celebration of "Greek Day," and Brother George Stratigos, brother of the chapter's President, Emanuel Stratigos, contributed \$401.12, the entire proceeds of his day's business.

TRIBUTE FROM THE RED CROSS

We are very gratified over the splendid support given to the Red Cross by our American citizens of Greek origin. This was particularly striking during our recent War Fund campaign which was so generously over-subscribed.

The Order of Ahepa through its members contributed notably to the success of "Greek Day" during our drive. We are deeply grateful. You should be justly proud of your record.—Norman H. Davis, National Chairman, American Red Cross.

Further Reports from Red Cross Greek Day

Harvard, Ill. _____	\$ 34.00	Springfield, Ill. _____	229.50
Allentown, Pa. _____	106.00	Portsmouth, N. H. _____	367.65
Miami, Florida _____	1,622.00	Anderson, Ind. _____	739.00
Rock Springs, Wyo. _____	39.00	Jacksonville, Fla. _____	425.00
Bridgeport, Nebr. _____	115.00	Mason City, Iowa _____	87.00
Biddeford-Saco, Me. _____	52.00	Pocatello, Idaho _____	487.56
Camden, N. J. _____	390.00	Cedar Rapids, Iowa _____	300.00
		Flint, Mich. _____	250.00

Our Efforts Appreciated

WALSENBURG, COLO., March 25.—The following letter has come to us from Mr. W. M. Ward, Chairman of the Huerfano County Association for National Defense, of the Colorado Council for Defense:

On this, the 122nd Anniversary of the Independence of Greece, we wish to acknowledge the cooperation of local citizens of Greek nationality who have supported our activities in connection with our defense efforts, including our immediate Red Cross drive.

In addition to personal efforts in our various activities, we have received subscriptions to our financial drives, particularly to the United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps efforts.

We wish to take this occasion to express our appreciation of your local compatriots and their loyalty to our cause, also to express our sympathy to those of your people who have suffered under the tyranny of the Axis powers.

We sincerely hope and pray that the time will not be far distant when your loved ones of Greece will again be free from the domination of their present oppressor.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. WARD, Chairman.

Best Yet

LOWELL, MASS.—"The best Red Cross meeting ever held in the city of Lowell," was the tribute of Lowell's American Red Cross Chapter President. He was speaking of the Red Cross rally held by Hellas Chapter on March 28th, when \$1,094.37 was collected for the Red Cross.



Literature and the Arts



Miracle In Hellas, The Greeks Fight On. By Betty Wason, the Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.75.

An old Greek Story somewhat unflattering to the fairer sex says, "Women are rich in beautiful long hair, but poor in judgment." In America people say, "A woman may have either beauty or brains." A glimpse at Betty Wason's picture in her war correspondent costume speaks eloquently of her beauty, and the pages of her book testify abundantly as to her brains.

Miss Wason, an eye witness of the epic struggle of Greece, has endeavored to give a true picture of the days of the maelstrom in that unhappy land. She has written a book, excellent in style and material organization, which will constitute a record for future historians. The book is subdivided into thirty chapters, each chapter adequately covering its assigned field. Miss Wason has done something more—something that we have been trying to do for years—she has associated the present historic cycle with the past. For instance, in Chapter II—to cite one from a great number of quotations from ancient sources—she quotes a sentence from Herodotus regarding the Medes, which is literally applicable to the 1940 struggle of the Greeks against the Axis—"Until this time (the Battle of Marathon) the very name of the Medes had been a terror to hear." The Axis inspired terror indeed, and it spread far and wide and around it the myth of German-Italian invincibility had arisen. Country after country had succumbed, Nations which prided themselves in their military establishments were downed like decks of cards—Poland, Belgium, France, Holland, Norway.

The Axis, as the Medes of yore, were challenged in the plains and in the mountains of Greece. Mussolini, the clown—to *Coroido*—knew not that life for the Greeks is but an incident. The battle cry, "It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees" is not the product of the imagination of a high-powered publicity counsel, but something which has been hammered into the blood stream of the people through the centuries.

It is true that the German juggernaut leveled everything in its path after the humiliation and defeat of Mussolini's hordes in 1940 and raised the swastika over the Acropolis in the Spring of 1941; it is also true, however, that the conscience of the Greeks never came to terms with the aggressors—never accepted defeat. "Tell Mardonius that the Athenians say: So long as the sun moves in his present course we will never come to terms with Xerxes," reports Herodotus. So it is today. There is no compromising, no fraternization with the enemy. Thus, the guerrillas—the Klephts—have arisen from the ashes as it were, in mountain and countryside, in the islands and on the mainland, and continue the fight for the liberation of their country.

One must read and read carefully this unique record presented by Miss Wason in order to appreciate the magnitude of both the epic struggle and the sacrifice.

In the opinion of this reviewer, every American of Greek descent not only must read this book, but also must make it a point to purchase copies and present them to his friends. The sacrifices of our blood brothers in this common struggle should constitute an added inspiration to the entire allied front for a more vigorous and merciless prosecution of the war. Our enemies must be reduced to dust, and once again, as of old, the

olive branch will crown the brow of Pallas Athena and her people.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

Italy From Within. By Richard G. Massock. Published by Macmillan: New York, N. Y.

Benito Mussolini, making one of the worst blunders in history, threw Italy into the war at the side of Hitler with total disregard for the wishes of his people, Richard G. Massock, former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Rome, points out in his new book.

Scorning President Roosevelt's appeal to remain out of the war, Mussolini sent his legions against tottering France in 1940 because he believed that Italy and Germany together could win the war before the United States could come to the aid of Britain.

History will tell the complete story of Il Duce's great mistake. But today unhappy Italy is a cowed and subservient vassal of Hitler. Because of Mussolini's folly she has suffered humiliating defeats on land, sea and in the air. Thousands of her sons have died in battle. The bulk of her fleet rests on the bottom of the Mediterranean. Her people are impoverished, lacking food, fuel and the comforts of life.

This book reviews the various crises in the career of Mussolini and the history of Fascist Italy which led to the rape of Ethiopia, the attack on Greece, and the declaration of war on the United States. It describes the diplomatic maneuvering of Italy in the years before the present war, current wartime conditions, the life of the people and the private lives of the dictator and his henchmen.

"Italy's defeat at the hands of Greece, Great Britain and Fascism," writes Massock, "brought the recurrent dread of centuries, the German invasion of Italy."

The chapter, "In German Hands," tells how Nazi officials, secret police and soldiers have assumed control of the armed forces, the internal administration, much of Italian industry and agriculture and the Fascist regime itself. Hitler has become the master of Italy and Mussolini is little more than the gauleiter of a conquered province, the newsman says.

Goering's agent combed Italian museums and homes for priceless paintings and tapestries for which he gave millions of lire, Massock relates. Goebbels arrived in person with other Nazi officials, all of whom flew to Italy in a fleet of planes. On the return trip, one plane, loaded with trunks, crashed in Italy.

"In the wreckage," says the reporter, "the Italian authorities found a smashed trunk that was spilling diamonds, rubies, emeralds, gold jewelry, and silk stockings."

Mr. Massock, as an unbiased observer, discusses the possibility of a revolt against Fascism, the prospects of a new leadership, the position of the royal family, and the chances of a liberating invasion of Italy.

From a spot under Mussolini's balcony Mr. Massock heard Il Duce declare war on the United States. He was interned with other United States correspondents until last summer when he returned to this country.

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Mrs. Angeline M. Bebas, christens the U.S.S. *Bebas* at a Boston shipyard. With her are Captain Ronan O'Grady, the Bishop of Boston, who blessed the ship, and Miss Anne Bebas, sister of the late Ensign Bebas.



The late Ensign Gus George Bebas

A NAVAL HERO

A young American Naval officer, of Hellenic descent, the late Ensign Gus George Bebas, of Wilmette, Illinois, has been honored by the United States Navy in having named for him the U. S. S. *Bebas*, Destroyer Escort, launched by his mother, Mrs. Angeline M. Bebas, in a ceremony at a Boston shipyard on May 15, 1943. The honor was paid to his memory in recognition of his heroism in the historic Battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, during which engage-

ments he lost his life. He was serving on the aircraft carrier *Hornet*, from which General Doolittle's men took off for the spectacular Tokyo raid.

In March of this year, Ensign Bebas was awarded, posthumously, the Distinguished Flying Cross. The citation and cross were presented to his mother. The citation said in part that Ensign Bebas "with utter disregard for his own personal safety, participated in persistent bombing and strafing attacks

against fleeing enemy forces. His courageous conduct and stern devotion to the fulfillment of a vastly important mission contributed materially to the victory achieved by our forces and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Services."

The launching ceremony was attended by members of Ensign Bebas' family, the Bishop of Boston, who blessed the U. S. S. *Bebas*, Naval officers, workmen of the vessel, and the sailors who will serve aboard her.

THE GREEKS FIGHT ON

As the Italian army can testify, the Greeks proved one of the toughest nations the axis has attacked.

The forces of Rome suffered the humiliating experience of being defeated by the soldiers of the smaller country, and Greece was subdued only after the Germans came to the rescue.

Lately, there appears to be good reason for believing the Nazis themselves would have found it much harder going if they had not profited from the fact they had sympathizers in the very forces that should have been fighting against them.

General Tsolacoglon, who surrendered his 150,000 men without governmental authorization, and was supported by the Germans in the formation of a puppet government, was not able to persuade the guerillas to give up, and they have been continuing the fight for freedom ever since. Latest exploit to draw attention to their efforts is the blowing up of the railroad bridge at Gorgopotamos.

There is only one north-south railway line between the important port of Salonika and the Greek capital of Athens.

Greece is one of the countries the Nazis now have to protect against possible attack from across the Mediterranean, and as a result, the Nazis are rushing fortification of the Greek coast, particularly of the vital Salonika region. The Athens-Salonika railroad was being used to capacity to carry materials to this region for these fortifications.

Destruction of the bridge cuts this line. This particular bridge was one approached on both sides by high, rocky terrain. There is no possibility of repairing the line except by

rebuilding the bridge, which requires a particularly ticklish bit of engineering work.

True to its heroic tradition of constant rebellion against oppression, Crete is the section of Greece where guerilla action continues strongest. The guerillas of Crete are no unorganized bands of mountaineers. They are a regular army, 13,000 strong, based in the inaccessible reaches of the lofty White Mountains, and commanded by a regular army officer, General Manoli Mandakas. Among his troops are about 1,000 British soldiers who weren't able to get away quickly enough during the evacuation of the island and therefore took to the mountains and joined the Greeks.

Practically the entire population of Crete—and that means women as well as men—is ready to join the fighting, and whenever the time is ripe, the guerilla army will be joined by the Cretans en masse.

The Germans know that, and have tried by terrorism to cow the people and instill in them too great a fear to make them utilizable by the guerillas.

Among the settlements destroyed was Boulgarelli, in the northern part of the island, which was burned by the Germans. As it was the site of an important battle in the Greek War of Independence of 1821, and is considered as a national shrine, the destruction of Boulgarelli has aroused particular anger. It has become the Lidice of Greece, and the act has stirred patriots to renewed and strengthened resistance. (From the *Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal-Boulder City Journal*.)

Boys of North Shore :- Chapter No. 94, Chicago, in the Service



Pvt. George P. Drakos



Pvt. George Spiropoulos



Pvt. John Gianakopoulos



Pvt. Demetrios Leventis



Captain George D. Tsoulos, Medical Corps, stationed in Australia.



Corp. Dean J. Adinamis



Pvt. Constantine Pantos



Michael Kalodinos



Sgt. Peter J. Adinamis



Pvt. Peter W. Petropoulos



Sgt. George J. Trapshanis, Past Supreme Secretary, Sons of Pericles.



Pvt. Sam J. Bouras

Brother for N. of New

Chicago, Inc.

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RANK AND FILE

One More Chapter in District 13

CHICAGO, ILL.—Aurora, Ill., No. 332, is the newest addition to the Blue Ribbon District. The chapter was properly organized through the efforts of District Governor Giovan. Its officers were duly installed on Sunday, April 18, 1943. They are: Alexander J. Alex, president; Sam G. Bazos, vice president; Paul D. Travers, secretary, and James Sotrop, treasurer. Twenty members make up the charter membership of the chapter. Congratulations.



Pvt. Asterios Caragoun, the son of Brother John Caragoun of Ahepa Chapter No. 31, of Washington, D. C., is a former President of the Atlantic City, N. J., Sons of Pericles. He is a member of the Signal Air Corps, stationed at New Guinea, Australia.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Manchester Chapter No. 44, reports that it gave a dance in November 1942, which raised the sum of \$902.27, which was forwarded to the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., in New York City.

MAY-JUNE, 1943



The Hon. Sam Houston Jones

Governor an Ahepan

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The Hon. Sam H. Jones, Governor of the State of Louisiana, became a member of the Shreveport Chapter No. 8 of the Order of Ahepa in a simple ceremony held at Winnfield, La., on February 27th. Our good Bro. Colonel F. M. Witherspoon administered the oath and obligation to the Governor. Bro. J. K. Theo, our District Secretary, was instrumental in bringing the Governor into the ranks of the Ahepa. In a letter addressed to Bro. Theo the Governor expressed his high appreciation of the privilege of becoming a member of the Ahepa. We quote:

Mr. J. K. Theo
Shreveport, Louisiana
DEAR MR. THEO:

It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the privilege of becoming a member of the Order of Ahepa.

In a world grown perhaps super-realistic to the point of cynicism, the heroism and spiritual fortitude of the Greek race lights the world. The glory of Thermopylae burns as bright among the valiant Greeks as it did 2,400 years ago. The very word *Greek* is an undying symbol of freedom.

To our own naturalized Greeks, our own cause owes a very deep debt of gratitude. In Louisiana, as elsewhere, they are always in the very forefront in all patriotic moves. I am grateful for the privilege of being associated with them.

With very best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

SAM H. JONES,
Governor of Louisiana.



Lt. Basil G. Markos

1st Lt. Basil G. Markos and 1st Lt. Simon G. Markos, are members of Thesseum Chapter, No. 243, Order of Ahepa, Dover, N. H. The two brothers, as well as their father, have served the chapter in various capacities, and Lt. Simon Markos resigned from his office as District Treasurer of Dist. No. 9, to accept a commission in the Dental Corps of the Army. He received his degree at the University of Maryland. He is currently stationed at Daniels Field, Ga. Lt. Basil Markos received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Entomology from the University of New Hampshire, and later his Doctorate from the Ohio State University, where he was a teaching and research assistant in the Entomology Department before entering the Army. He is at present in charge of malaria research as an entomologist at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.



Lt. Simon G. Markos



Warrant Officer Peter Panagakis, U. S. N., member of Sophocles Chapter, Order of Ahepa, at Providence, R. I., has been on duty at Tarpon Springs, Florida, where he has served the Navy as well as the sponge industry of that area. He has been serving as Officer-in-Charge, of the Naval Intelligence Branch Office at Tarpon Springs. Recently, a committee composed of Simeon Angelis, George Mavros, Arthur Stamatiades, Diamandis Leonis, and Mr. Sakelarakos, tendered him and his bride a dinner at Tarpon Springs, in recognition of his work for the sponge industry which has been built at Tarpon Springs by Greeks from the Dodecanese Islands.

Warrant Officer Panagakis served as a naval officer in the last war, at the U. S. Naval Base of sub-chasers operating in the Adriatic Sea from the naval base at Corfu, Greece. He is the son of the late George and Anna Panagakis of Fall River, Mass., and was married recently to Miss Lulu Milonescu of New York.

Governor Honors Ahepan

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Governor Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire, was a guest of honor and speaker at a testimonial dinner given recently for Brother Nicholas Prokovas, charter member of Manchester, N. H., Chapter No. 44, Order of Ahepa. Praising Brother Prokovas for his 100 per cent Americanism, Governor Blood said "Nick Prokovas represents the finest things to be found in America. Nick represents not only an honored citizen who has chosen to call home, but the highest of ideals of a nationality that has contributed art, science, and business ability to the western civilization."

Others who spoke at the dinner were Josephat Benoit, editor of L'Avenir National, Manchester's daily French newspaper, who traced the career of the honored guest from his birthplace in Mace-

donia. Another speaker was Col. William Parker Straw, descendant of one of Manchester's oldest families, who traced the history of the earliest migration of Greek citizens to this city.

Still others who paid glowing tribute to Brother Prokovas, were Mayor Wilfred J. Laflamme, Judge Alfred J. Chretien, Maurice Silver, president of the local Y.M.J.A., the Hon. Ansel N. Sanborn, speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Herbert Fisher, president of the Manchester Lions Club, Brother Basil Milonis, District Governor of Massachusetts, Order of Ahepa; Brother Basil Joannides, District Governor of Ahepa, and others. Senator Styles Bridges, Congressman Chester E. Mellow, the Greek Consul at Boston, the Hon. Alexis Liatus, and U. S. District Attorney Alexander Varras, unable to be present, sent messages which were read at the banquet.



Corporal Louis E. Paraskevas, a member of Washington Chapter No. 31, is stationed at New Orleans, as a member of the 37th Sqd., Det. A, New Orleans Air Base.



Pvt. Paraskevas Pochos, member of Harvey, Ill., Chapter, No. 316, Order of Ahepa, is a member of the 63d Med.

Bn., stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington. He recently wrote a very interesting letter to his brother Ahepans in Harvey, thanking them for the gift of a dues membership card marked "paid in full."



Pvt. Christ L. Stathis, member of Hopewell, Va., Chapter, No. 155, which he has served as President and Secretary, is stationed at Lowry Field, Colorado, where he is a cook. Brother Stathis took his basic training at Keesler Field, Mass., after which he attended the Cooks School at Lowry Field, from which he was graduated.



Corporal George Skrevanos, son of Brother and Mrs. Gust Skrevanos of East Moline, Illinois, is stationed at Miami Beach, Florida. Both he and his father are members of the Moline Chapter, Order of Ahepa, and his mother is a member of Cassandra Chapter, Daughters of Penelope. Corporal Skrevanos was recently betrothed to Miss Julie Spurgetis, of Davenport, Iowa.

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OBITUARIES

Steve Vasilakos

Steve Vasilakos, friend of presidents and kings, and proclaimed by Ahepa as "The Common People's Man of the Year," died in Washington on February 28th, and in his passing America lost one of its staunchest citizens. For 38 years, Steve, as he was called by the thousands who knew him well, maintained his peanut stand within the shadow of the White House. His simple American philosophies and his loyalty to the country of his adoption, had made him Greece's unofficial ambassador of goodwill.

When war came to America, and visitors were no longer permitted access to the grounds of the White House, the government moved Steve's stand across Pennsylvania Avenue, directly opposite the President's house, and from this point he launched the bond selling campaign that made him Ahepa's No. 1 Bond Salesman. Selling his first bond to the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, as the opening gun in Ahepa's \$50,000,000 Bond Drive, he continued his sales up to the time of death, offering a bag of peanuts free with each sale.

His own personal "American Creed" was told on December 11th, when Ahepa proclaimed him The Common People's Man of the Year. Steve issued a statement at that time that will be remembered. "I am not an educated man," he said. "I have been selling peanuts at my stand for the past 38 years. Day in and day out people came, bought a bag of peanuts and helped me make a living peacefully. . . . That is what America has meant and means to me. If we lose this war I will not be able to sell peanuts at my stand any more. I don't want that to happen to me."

Father Thomas Daniels of the Church of Saints Constantine and Helen in Washington, read the last rites of the Greek Orthodox Church, and Steve was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Among the many floral tributes that filled the church was one of red carnations, bearing the card of The President and Mrs. Roosevelt. To his funeral came persons from every walk of life, among them a representative of the Greek Embassy and Edward B. Hitchcock of the War Savings staff, representing the Treasury Department.

Harry Kitchener

The news of the passing away of Brother Harry Kitchener, member of our Cleveland Chapter No. 36, has been reported to us. Brother Kitchener was an ardent Ahepan, having served faithfully for a number of years, the fraternity, his chapter, and his district, Buckeye No. 11. He was a Past Lieutenant Governor of the District. He was originally a member of Queensboro Chapter No. 97, having later transferred to Cleveland Chapter No. 36. THE AHEPAN extends its regrets and deep sympathies to the relatives of the departed brother, and to the Cleveland Chapter.

Peter Fellos

Marathon Chapter No. 2, of Charlotte, N. C., has been saddened by the death of one of its members, Brother Peter Fellos, who was struck by an automobile and killed on Sunday evening, February 28th. With him at the time were his wife and three daughters who witnessed the tragic accident. Brother Fellos, known as one of the best loved men in Charlotte, is survived by his widow, one son, Steve, president of the Charlotte Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, and Lieutenant Governor of the District, and three daughters, Lula, who is secretary of the Charlotte Chapter, Daughters of Penelope, and secretary-treasurer of the District, Katina, and Jean. THE AHEPAN extends its deep sympathies and sincere condolence to the family of our departed brother.

Pro Patria

Nick Vassos, member of Endicott Chapter, No. 293, Endicott, New York. Killed in action on the African front.

Sgt. George P. Karavos, member of Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, San Francisco, died in the Asiatic area in the fall of the Philippines.

Pfc. William Gonos, member of Logan Square Chapter, No. 260, Chicago, Illinois, died as the result of enemy action in the North Atlantic.

Anthony Pavlantos

Brother Anthony Pavlantos, a charter member of Albuquerque Chapter, No. 174, Albuquerque, New Mexico, died in that city on February 25th. He served in all the chapter offices, including that of President, and also as District Governor of Silver District. Brother Pavlantos also occupied the office of Treasurer of the Ahepa National Sanatorium for several years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Pavlantos, a son, George, employed by the Lockheed Corporation, a daughter, Fannie, and a younger son, Theodore, now serving with the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific. The Ahepan extends sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Pavlantos.



Anthony Pavlantos

George Tompras

ST. LOUIS, MO.—On the 17th of April suddenly passed away George Tompras, a pioneer member of our community and a member of our chapter. He hailed from the village of Merbaka, Argolidos, and emigrated to this city forty years ago. He was engaged successfully in many business enterprises and was a veritable landmark in the 6th street business section of our city. His life's story is a repetition of the saga of all those early immigrants who came to this land of opportunities equipped only with the enthusiasm of their youth and the desire to succeed through industry and honest and hard labor. Kind-hearted, sympathetic and generous towards all worthy causes, he was esteemed and loved by all. His funeral was largely attended and the Rev. Angelides of this City and Karambelas of East St. Louis pronounced fitting eulogies. The departed Brother is survived by his wife, Magdalene and two sons, Byron and Takis. THE AHEPAN extends to them its sincere regrets and deep sympathies.

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Soldiers of the Greek Battalion in front of the Ahepa Home.

Greek Battalion Honored

DENVER, COLORADO.—The Denver Chapter of the Order of Ahepa commemorated the 122nd anniversary of the Greek day of Independence by presenting to the people of the State of Colorado, through Governor Vivian, a memorial plaque bearing the names of the members of the Greek Battalion now in training at Camp Carson in Colorado Springs. The presentation ceremonies took place at the Greek Theatre in Civic Center on Sunday, March 23, in the presence of high City and State officials and a great concourse of people. One hundred smart and stalwart men from the Battalion came to Denver for this occasion with their commanding officer, Major Peter D. Clainos, who is also of Greek extraction, and gave drilling exhibitions in Civic Center while the Battalion's drum and bugle corps played. It was, indeed, highly fitting for the Denver Chapter to choose to honor the Battalion which is composed mostly of Greek citizens temporarily residing in this country, on the occasion of the celebration of the day of Greek Independence. The men composing the Battalion, no doubt, will give a good account of themselves as did their blood brothers in the Albanian mountains. In charge of the arrangements was a committee composed of members of the Denver Chapter under the chairmanship of Brother James George Dikeou, past Supreme Governor of our Order.

"On March 25, 1821, the Greek Nation won its independence from the Turks," said Bro. Dikeou. "The spirit which won this prize, after centuries of military reverses, still is dominant in the modern Greek. That spirit was manifested in the valiant fight made against the Axis, when overwhelming odds were against the Greeks, and it is manifested in the men composing the Battalion in Camp Carson."

Governor John C. Vivian, in accepting the plaque which is to be placed in the State Capitol, extolled the virtues of the Greeks and said: "The hearts of all of us have bled for Greece. We know the tremendous sacrifice the nation has made and we respect the spirit of Democracy which has been kept alive for many centuries in the Greek people."

In the evening at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel the Chapter tendered a banquet in honor of the Battalion. More than 350 participated as guests of the Chapter including high ranking officers of the American Army, city and State officials and many civic leaders. All took occasion to sing the praise of that little nation which had the courage to throw itself athwart the path of the invaders and thus help save the day for the Democracies. Brother Dikeou acted as toastmaster.

Relief and Rehabilitation

(Concluded from page 18)

AN ARMY CAPTAIN IN LAST WAR

Although he was ten years over draft age when America entered the last war, he immediately volunteered for service. He served first as assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, but in August 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the Army and assigned to the General Staff.

He progressed to the rank of colonel in the quartermaster service of the General Staff, and in that post his duties included procuring, shipping, storing, and distributing supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces.

In the post-war period he was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War, a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment, and a member of the War Department Claims Board. He directed the return and storage of supplies that had been sent abroad. For this work he received the Distinguished Service Medal.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

In the decade of his service as governor of New York, he dealt firmly with complex problems. His administration was marked by broad social and labor legislation, following the pattern of the Roosevelt New Deal and including unemployment insurance, old-age security, minimum-wage legislation, and other measures implementing the federal program.

SOCIAL REFORMS MUST CONTINUE

In a farewell radio address to the people of New York state December 2, Lehman reviewed with modest but unmistakable pride his record as governor. His speech contained a half-pledge, half-warning, that the social reforms of his era must be continued.

In closing he gave his philosophy of government in the following words: "I believe with all my heart that government is for the people. It must be clean, honest, and efficient, but it must be more than merely an administrative machine. It must ever concern itself with the solution of human as well as material problems. It must satisfy the needs and aspirations of its people and, in order to satisfy those needs and aspirations, it must be flexible enough to meet the changing conditions of the world today."

The Two Months

(Concluded from page 19)

sia. Forgetting all that horror, we are asked to pity and spare the Gadarene herd that was stampeded into war by a crazy group of thugs and mystical plug uglies in 1939. What joy, what manly joy to hear Thor's hammers shaking an unready and trembling world! How delightful to see those great flowers of high explosive unfolding amid women and children fleeing from breadlines! To invoke D'Annunzio and Nietzsche; to become laughing lions roaring in tanks down roads filled with panic stricken French, Polish and Belgian peasants; what virile ecstasy!

Alas, now the Nietzschean lion must laugh out the wrong side of its mouth with a plaintive caterwauling. The famous disciples of D'Annunzio have an opportunity to live dangerously around the clock in air-raid shelters along with a saner and more numerous population of Italians who, presently, will give wearers of the black shirt dagger up to the hilt; literally, up the hilt in many cases, we may hope, without compunction, remembering who called this tune with great gusto just the other day when it was relatively safe to live dangerously. Easy to follow Zarathustra's admonition: Be Hard! It is going to be hard to be hard from now on, brown shirt and black shirt.



Just a piece of cloth

That's all it is—just a piece of cloth.

You can count the threads in it and it's no different from any other piece of cloth.

But then a little breeze comes along, and it stirs and sort of comes to life and flutters and snaps in the wind, all red and white and blue.

And then you realize that no other piece of cloth could be like it.

It has your whole life wrapped up in it. The meals you're going to eat. The time you're going to spend with your wife. The kind of things your boy will learn at school. Those strange and wonderful thoughts you get, inside a church, on Sunday.

Those stars in it—they make you feel just as free as the stars in the wide, deep night. And those stripes—they're bars of blood to any dictator who'd try to change it.

Just a piece of cloth, that's all it is—until you put your soul into it, and all that your soul stands for and wants and aspires to be.

Get that straight—it's just a piece of cloth. It don't mean a thing that you don't *make* it mean.

What do you *want* to make it mean? A symbol of liberty and decency and fair-dealing for everyone?

Then snap out of it. The enemy's been getting closer every day. Don't let him get any closer. Start driving him back now.

Now?

There aren't enough ships yet. Aren't enough cannon, tanks, planes.

How are we going to get them? Make them, of course.

But how are we going to make them—force people, the way they do in Germany?

No, sir. We're going to *pay* our way. And you've got to help.

Got to help? No, you don't even have to give up all your dough. All you have to do is lend it—at *interest*. Higher interest than you can get in almost any other way—in U. S. War Bonds.

Interest that makes the Bond worth 1/3 again as much as you paid for it, in just ten years—just at the time you'll be wanting to take that vacation or buy that home in a world that's free and peaceful and swell to live in again.

Yes, that flag is just a piece of cloth until you breathe life into it. Until you make it stand for everything you believe in and want and refuse to live without.



BUY WAR BONDS



ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

July - August

1943

Volume

XVII

Number 4

The

AHEPAN

July
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1943



In this Issue

The first of a series of stories on our Allies begins in this issue. It is *Canada At War*. Next month's story will have China as its subject.

The Home Front Pledge on page 7, is written for every woman who loves America and prays for an early victory.

You will enjoy the story of America's fastest plane, the *Thunderbolt*, whose mighty prowess is described on page 8.

One of the world's great men—Lefcadio Hearn—was of Irish-Greek parentage. The interesting story of this great romanticist appears on page 12.

More about Ahepa's War Bond Drive on pages 14 and 15.

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—\$100,000,000



A Dual Delight



Picked to please guests . . . packed to please you . . . Edelweiss Fruits yield a two-fold pleasure. One, they are tree-ripened and uniformly delicious. Two, each can is chock full, giving you an equal number of uniform servings. You will feel at ease when you trade at restaurants, where everything is selected, prepared and packed to meet your particular requirements—as well as the requirements of your most fastidious guests.



JULY - AUGUST

1943

The AHEPAN

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NUMBER 4

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, *Editor-in-Chief*

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Issued bi-monthly.

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

MUSSOLINI THE MIGHTY

The resignation of Mussolini is, of course, the big news of the two months. It is big news not only because a badly defeated Fascist big-mouth retired—or was fired to let another Fascist try his hand—but also because of the reaction among oppressed people all over Europe.

In Rome crowds of people gathered in front of Mussolini's Palazzo Venezia. But they came not to cheer—but to jeer. They kicked at the doors, and pounded them with their fists. In Berlin inscriptions were chalked up on the railroad stations proclaiming: "We do not want to be Hitler's flunkies any longer."

News Dispatches flooding into the United States as this issue of THE AHEPAN goes to press provide a broad picture of great confusion over the Italian situation in Axis quarters. On the other hand there has been jubilation among parts of the German and Italian populations. The events taken together tend to fill out the story of what has been happening since Mussolini's downfall.

The Swedish press carried circumstantial accounts of the enthusiastic demonstrations in Rome over Mussolini's fall, and later published reports of how the news hit the people of Berlin.

George Axelson, the *New York Times* correspondent in Stockholm, cabled that Berlin's reaction to Mussolini's tumble gave the Nazis some very troublesome days. Italian metal workers in the Siemens-Schubert plant celebrated by singing the "Internationale." Axelson reports that German fellow-workers joined in with the Italians, and all made a bonfire of Nazi propaganda and party insignia. Tracts appeared saying: "Germans! What the Italians can do, we can do."

GERMAN SUCCESSES

Nothing turns out right for the Germans—ultimately. They plan carefully; they foresee all the contingencies, weigh this and evaluate that—and then they go ahead. On paper, nothing can possibly interfere with ultimate success. But something always does.

The past should have taught the Germans the truth of this, because their own leader told them, and wrote it into books. They wrote it so clearly that no German could possibly misunderstand that today Germany stands in the same position as she did near the end of the 1914-18 war—facing overwhelming power and inexorable defeat. The understanding should lie in the deadly parallel of history.

General Ludendorff wrote of the German situation of 1917: "The huge superiority of our enemy in numbers and war materials was bound to become more pressing as the war lengthened. We could not hope for a collapse of one of the Entente States. If the war dragged on, our defeat was unavoidable."

Substitute "united nations" for "Entente States" and change the date from 1917 to 1943! No more than General Ludendorff could hope for a "collapse of one of the Entente States" in 1917, can Germany today hope for a relenting in the purposeful, determined front of the angry people of the democracies arrayed against her and her gangster allies.

There is a weird similarity between the German blindness in that other war and in this. The German leaders said the same things then as now, and were just as wrong.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the 1917 equivalent of the current Admiral Doenitz, said (in 1917): "American aid is, and remains, a phantom."

Propaganda Minister Goebbels, who has no equivalent within the memory of man, wrote in *Das Reich*, July 5, 1942: "In

order to invade, shipping space above all is necessary and that is a quantity no more at the disposal of the British and Americans for war purposes."

Kaiser Wilhelm said on July 20, 1917: "My officers tell me they can find no ships on the high seas." Rome radio, which started out as teacher and turned into a miserable slave, said April 4, 1942: "It's a long way from the wharves of America to the front and the way is paved with perils."

Eight hundred ships took American and British forces to North Africa last November, and that story is now ended. Three thousand ships took 160,000 troops, 14,000 motor vehicles, 600 tanks and 1,800 guns to Sicily for the initial landings, and in the recent words of President Roosevelt, were "followed every day and every night by thousands of reinforcements." The end of that story is in sight.

There are untold hundreds of thousands of men and thousands of guns and tanks and airplanes and tons of ammunition lodged in Great Britain off the west coast of Europe and along the shores of North Africa and the Middle East from Gibraltar to Syria.

There are thousands more of everything in Australia and the southwest Pacific, in India and China. And the Japanese Navy has become a one-way navy which takes the soldiers of Nippon to New Guinea and the Solomons, the Aleutians and New Georgia, but cannot bring them back or reinforce them. It must leave them there to die in a series of last stands—because it cannot face up to United Nations' sea and air power over that vast region.

Things don't turn out right for the Germans. Europe was overrun. It should be conquered, but it isn't. Not even the satellites are loyal to Berlin. That is, not according to the German scheme of things. It should not be necessary to conquer twice or three times or forty times. People conquered once should stay decently conquered.

From one day's report, July 29, here are a few random pickings in "conquered" Europe and the satellites. Greeks go on strike against extension of Bulgarian control to central Macedonia. Bulgaria peasants in twelve villages destroy huge quantities of wheat to keep it out of German hands; Corsican patriots kill Italian officers and men; fifty-two Rumanians are interned for misdemeanors against "order and security"; a bomb explodes in a Paris-Strasbourg train reserved for German officers, and another in a Paris-Boulogne train; Catholic clergy and students work openly against the Nazi regime in Germany; Frenchmen shoot a gendarme near Clermont-Ferrand and free six patriot prisoners; Norwegians ordered to turn in radio sets, fill the wooden cabinets with stones and keep the mechanism. Danes smash four freight cars and overturn a locomotive.

The "conquered" Greeks starve and die, but those who can stand on two feet write on the walls of Athens: "Not one of you Germans, Italians or Bulgarians shall escape from Greece." Which raises the question as to who in Greece is the *gaster* and who is the prisoner.

BOMBS OVER EUROPE

On Thursday, July 29th, the citizens of Hamburg, Germany, were asked to evacuate their city. By that time, Allied bombers had been smashing at Hamburg for five consecutive days in one of the heaviest aerial bombardments of the war. Dockyards, submarine yards and war factories had been reduced to flaming heaps of rubble. It was not until Thursday that the citizens of Hamburg were finally given the order to leave their

(Continued on page 30)

Canada's immense and supplies to the have been highlight Canadian armed fo

The first few days the finishing touches Five days after Ne Canadian officers a Africa to see front Karpis. With them lead the Canadian Is Major-General Guy; that a powerful two completely establish adian two-corps arm Major-General E.

command the armor succeeding days, the went to Africa retu not without casual on the information t When the zero ho Canadian first divis last minute groundi across the Sicilian with astonishing spe Montgomery phrase terrific."

Meantime Canada continuing to build In February Prime announced in Ottawa ber of overseas R.C would be raised fro year. Furthermore, over said, Canada and equip all ove squadrons and prov lowances of R.C.A. the R.A.F. By May last item assumed it tance in the publ May 20 the air off overseas disclosed t Force was compose to the R.A.F.

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The strength o July was more than 000; Army, more th The total pre-war st 200. In addition, i utes are available)

Our Neighbor to the North

CANADA AT WAR

Canada's immense contributions of men, munitions, money and supplies to the United Nations' war effort during 1943 have been highlighted latterly by the large-scale activity of Canadian armed forces in the Mediterranean battle area.

The first few days of 1943 found the Canadian army putting the finishing touches on preparations for the invasion of Sicily. Five days after New Year's the first of two detachments of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers arrived in Africa to see front line service in the smashing of the Afrika Korps. With them went the man who six months later was to lead the Canadian 1st Division ashore on the Sicilian beaches—Major-General Guy Simonds. By January 16 Ottawa announced that a powerful two-corps overseas Canadian army had been completely established in Britain. The formation of the Canadian two-corps army was completed with the appointment of Major-General E. W. Sansom to command the armored corps. In the succeeding days, the Canadians who went to Africa returned to Britain, not without casualties, and passed on the information they had gained. When the zero hour arrived, the Canadian first division applied this last minute grounding and smashed across the Sicilian coast defenses with astonishing speed. As General Montgomery phrased it: "They were terrific."

Meantime Canada's air force was continuing to build up its power. In February Prime Minister King announced in Ottawa that the number of overseas R.C.A.F. squadrons would be raised from 25 to 38 this year. Furthermore, the prime minister said, Canada would maintain and equip all overseas R.C.A.F. squadrons and provide pay and allowances of R.C.A.F. personnel in the R.A.F. By May of this year that last item assumed its proper importance in the public's mind. On May 20 the air officer commander in chief of the R.C.A.F. overseas disclosed that twenty-five per cent of the Royal Air Force was composed of Canadians assigned from R.C.A.F. to the R.A.F.

The importance of the Canadian Navy in United Nations' operations jumped into prominence during 1943 as well. The role of the R.C.N. began to attract wide attention when in February Canadian Navy Minister Macdonald announced that the Canadian navy was then carrying up to 40 per cent of the burden of Atlantic convoy work. In April it became known that 77 million deadweight tons of shipping had been conveyed to Europe since September, 1939, and in Ottawa on June 7 Mr. Macdonald disclosed further that Canadian naval strength had increased 36 times and its personnel 34 times since the beginning of the war.

The strength of Canada's three armed services early in July was more than 699,000 as follows: Navy, more than 64,000; Army, more than 455,000; Air Force, more than 180,000. The total pre-war strength of the three services was about 10,000. In addition, in February (the last month for which figures are available) there were close to 4,500,000 gainfully

occupied civilians, more than 1,000,000 in agriculture and close to 3,500,000 in industry. Canada's population is about 11,500,000.

During the first six months of 1943, several non-Canadian war leaders felt impelled to pay tribute to Canada's war effort, both militarily and on the Canadian home front. Prime Minister Churchill in March sent a message to Ottawa saying that when victory is won, "Canada will be able to look back with pride on a record surpassed by none."

Sir Kingsley Wood told the British House of Commons in April of "Canada's generous spirit" in outlining the assistance given Britain and other United Nations by Canada.

The acting British prime minister, Clement Attlee, stated that Canada's financial contributions to the United Nations "have not only added immeasurably to the common reserves in fighting for freedom but have prevented the accumulation of war debt which would be a burden on the prosperity of the world for years to come." That was in May.

That same month the Canadian Parliament passed a Mutual Aid Bill providing war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the United Nations this year to the value of \$1,000,000,000 on the basis of strategic need. Effective use of these goods in the prosecution of the war is deemed as good and sufficient consideration for their transfer, but reciprocal arrangements for such transfer may be entered into.

The Mutual Aid Bill follows Canada's gift last year of \$1,000,000,000 to Britain, under which considerable supplies were transferred to other countries by Britain. Now Canada has assumed direct responsibility and credit for her contribution of war supplies to others of the United Nations.

Here are a few further Canadian

war effort highlights in review:

January—Twelve carloads of clothing and hospital supplies shipped to Russia; Canadian Pacific liner, *Duchess of Bedford*, sinks a U boat; three R.C.N. sub-chasers turned over to Fighting French; Canadian Red Cross announced that more than two million food parcels had been sent to Canadian and British prisoners of war; war contracts awarded for army, navy and air force from September, 1939, to December, 1942, valued at \$355,000,000.

February—Minister of Agriculture forecasts that in 1943 about 150,000,000 pounds of cheese will be supplied to Britain by Canada.

March—Canadian Red Cross starts a ten million dollar campaign; Canadian corvette *Weyburn* sunk in Mediterranean; Canadian corvette *Regina* sinks Italian U-boat in Mediterranean; Finance Minister Illsley sets Canada's fourth victory loan at one billion one hundred million dollars (this objective was oversubscribed by \$200,000,000).

April—Canadian Trade Minister MacKinnon announces agreement for sale of seven million bushels of wheat to Belgian government to be delivered on request when all or part of

GRENADES—FROM CANADIAN WORKSHOPS



Hand and rifle grenades today feature prominently on the ever-increasing list of weapons of war produced in Canada. This photo shows an experienced veteran, who has forty years' service with the company to his credit, turning from peacetime work to that of gauging grenades—Photo, Public Information.

MOSQUITO PLANES TO PLAGUE THE AXIS



These fuselages are almost ready for the final assembly stage, when wings and engines will be installed. This plane now being manufactured in Canada, is one of the fastest planes in use in the European and African scene of war.—National Film Board Photograph.

Belgium is freed. National treasurer announced that up to April 15 cash totalling \$3,022,293 and clothing valued at \$1,283,529 had been contributed to the Canadian Aid-To-Russia fund.

May—Canada's sea cadets now 10,000 strong.

June—Munitions Minister Howe announces that by November 1, 1943, Canada will be producing all the war-time rubber she needs for essential purposes from a new synthetic rubber plant in Sarnia, Ontario; the 500,000th mechanized unit produced by Canada's automotive industry driven off the assembly line; an Ontario plant now is supplying all of Canada's magnesium needs with some for export.

CANADA TO GREECE: RELIEF



The 5,000,000th bushel of wheat to go to starving Greece is poured into the hold of the Tamara by George De Pasta, Greek Minister to Canada, and the Honorable James A. McKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. Behind them watch Brother Thomas A. Pappas, Greek War Relief regional director, and Per Wijkman, Swedish Consul General to Canada. Loaded at St. Johns, New Brunswick, the Tamara sailed immediately for Piraeus in Greece. One of eight Swedish mercy ships placed in service through the Greek War Relief Association, the Tamara will follow a continuous sailing schedule.

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

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- Nicholas A. Flione, 369 Union Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.
- Andrew E. Fillias, Hotel Dover, 11 South Morris Street, Dover, New Jersey.
- Gus D. Bruskas, 105 W. Central Avenue, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Michael J. Loris, 1195 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York.
- Nicholas Paris, 507 Commercial Building, Rochester, New York.
- Ernest Kalathas, Manuels Cafe, Greensboro, North Carolina.
- Phillip D. Peppas, 332 W. Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
- John George Collins, 1614 W. 14th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Nicholas Notarys, 2461 North Fifth Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- George K. Demopoulos, 1133 Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, Rhode Island.
- Peter P. Leventis, 36 Market Street, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Tom Semos, 3114 Cornell, Dallas, Texas.
- Chris E. Athas, 466 E. So. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Sam Douros, 246 Brewer Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
- Thomas D. Lentgis, 308-1411—4th Avenue Building, Seattle, Washington.
- Stanley Stacy, 1930 N. Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Steve Nitse, Box 511, Green River, Wyoming.

The Home Front Pledge

Men and women all over America are enlisting—to keep our cost of living down. They are making **THE HOME FRONT PLEDGE**—dedicating themselves to pay no more than top legal prices—to accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps

In this war, as in all wars, there is the danger of a serious rise in prices and an inequitable distribution of essential goods.

The public's buying power has increased—employment is up, wages are higher. That means more money is available now than ever before for consumer goods.

At the same time, the supply of consumer goods has diminished. We are concentrating our production on war goods, not peace goods.

Price controls have been established to avert the danger of runaway markets. Rationing has been established on scarce essential goods to assure everyone a fair share.

To make the rationing and price control programs more effective—to assure a fair distribution of goods at fair prices—the public and business must work in partnership with the Government to stamp out black markets and unwarranted price increases.

The purpose of the Home Front Pledge Campaign is to create a better understanding of the need for consumer and retail compliance on top legal prices and rationing.

This is not just another "pledge" campaign. The Pledge itself is but the formalized expression of the role of the consumer and the retailer—the means to obtain the wholehearted support and cooperation of the public and business for price control and rationing. The Pledge Campaign is to be a continuing crusade, by the people, to keep their cost of living down—to assure everyone of their fair share of rationed goods.

The Reason for Rationing

1. The diversion of raw materials and manufacturing facilities to war production.
2. Heavy requirements of our armed forces and fighting allies who need large amounts of certain commodities.
3. Increased consumer demand among civilians because many people are earning higher incomes and can buy more commodities and more different kinds of commodities than they formerly did.
4. Shortages of transportation and distribution difficulties which hinder the movement of goods from producing areas to consumers.

The Advantages of Rationing

1. A fair share for all, rich and poor alike.
2. Rationing prevents selfish people—the hoarders—from grabbing up everything available.

The Ration Book—A Home Front Weapon

Distributing scarce foods on a basis that is as liberal as possible without cutting supplies to dangerously low levels is a difficult phase of rationing. If the ration is too big today, the supply may be gone tomorrow. Consequently, a delicate balance is needed to keep enough rationed foods on hand to last until present supplies are replaced.

The housewife should look upon her ration books as Home



Front Weapons. With them she can help to do the following:

1. Insure the proper portion of rationed goods going to those who are entitled to receive them.
2. Assure her family of its fair share of rationed goods.
3. Control the flow of goods to the retail merchant. He needs his fair share of goods to sell, and he must use her ration stamps to replenish his stocks.
4. Kill the Black Market by not buying rationed goods without giving up ration stamps and paying no more than top legal prices.

Each housewife should feel that she must use this weapon wisely. It is her license to buy, and should be used *only* to meet the needs of her family, and should *never* be used for buying goods which she does not need. The patriotic duty of

every housewife is never to consume more of any rationed commodity than is allowed by her ration stamps.

Sexton to Open New Service in Pittsburgh Area

Sherman J. Sexton, President of John Sexton & Co., manufacturing wholesale grocers, has announced the purchase by the company of the J. C. Stewart Co., wholesale grocers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Stewart Company, in business in Pittsburgh since 1901, specialized in the distribution of quality food specialties handling a wide variety of



teas, coffees and spices as well as number ten canned foods. An important division of the Stewart business was the processing of maraschino cherries. Mr. Sexton stated that the acquisition of the Stewart business would enable their company to greatly improve the service they had been

able to render their customers in the Ohio River valley. John Sexton & Co. specialize in the exclusive supply of hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, camps and clubs. The sales of the company for their fiscal year ended June 30th, 1943, were over \$14,000,000. Branches are now operated in Brooklyn, New York; Dallas, Texas; and Atlanta, Georgia. The company was established in Chicago in 1883 by John Sexton, who died in 1930. Since then the management of the business has been in the hands of his three sons.

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—\$100,000,000

Thunderbolt, Fastest U. S. Fighter, Goes Into Action

America's fastest, heaviest, and most powerfully armed single-seat fighter plane, the Thunderbolt, designated as the P-47, is now in action against the Germans in Europe.

This is the first theater of war to witness the speed and striking power of the new 13,500-pound stratosphere fighter, which was especially designed to provide a long-range cover for United States high-altitude daylight bombers. The Thunderbolt has a range of 1,000 miles, and with extra gas tanks, can fly much longer distances. It fights efficiently at 40,000 feet.

Thunderbolts received their initiation as bomber escorts on May 4 when they accompanied U. S. Flying Fortress and Liberator four-engine bombers raiding Nazi truck factories in Antwerp, Belgium. It was a triumphant debut. Not one Thunderbolt was lost through enemy action and all the bombers they were escorting returned safely.

In the fighting over Antwerp, the Thunderbolts shot down one Focke-Wulf 190, the high-flying Nazi fighter to which they bear some physical resemblance. In an earlier sweep over the continent, Thunderbolts shot down three Focke-Wulf 190s against the loss of two of their own.

Thus, in its first two combat missions, the Thunderbolt has already demonstrated a two-to-one margin of victory over the deadliest fighter Germany has been able to launch against the Allies. This margin is expected to widen with time as American pilots gain experience in handling the ship, which is a thunderbolt in deed as well as in name.

HIGH-SPEED PLANE

The Thunderbolt's speed is rated officially at more than 400 miles per hour at high altitude. It has attained a diving speed of 725 miles an hour, a world's record and near the speed of sound.

Diving speed is particularly important. The Focke-Wulf's favorite head-on lunge against a bomber usually ends in a vertical dive, which allows the fastest possible getaway. By outdiving the Focke-Wulfs, pursuing Thunderbolts may force the enemy to abandon this tactic. In level flight, the Thunderbolt has a more than 30-mile-an-hour edge over its Nazi adversary, which has a top speed of 370 miles per hour.

The Thunderbolt's powerful armament consists of eight .50-caliber machine guns, which have a combined rate of fire of 6,400 rounds a minute, or more than 100 rounds a second. This is in contrast to the four 15-mm. *Borsig-Rheinmetall* cannon carried by the FW-190. The German plane's guns are heavier, but the Thunderbolt has a much greater volume of fire. Its terrific firepower was given confirmation by a Thunderbolt which blew up a Focke-Wulf 190 over Antwerp with a single burst from its guns.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS

Although a point-by-point comparison of the two planes reveals only a superficial similarity, special tail markings and rings of white paint around the cowling have been given the Thunderbolt to distinguish it from the Focke-Wulf 190 in the heat of battle. Together with intense pre-occupational study, their maneuvering tactics are expected to minimize the risks to the Thunderbolt from the bombers they are protecting.

One reason for the Thunderbolt's performance is that it is a new plane designed after the fighter requirements of this war were analyzed in actual combat. Another reason is its 2,000-



horsepower air-cooled engine which is harnessed to a four-bladed propeller 12 feet in diameter. Even the terrific amount of heat energy generated by the powerful engine is utilized to promote the plane's efficiency. The air is ejected in such a way that, in rushing backwards, it helps thrust the plane ahead to add valuable miles per hour to its speed.

The Thunderbolt is in many ways a remarkable aerodynamic experiment. Almost large enough to be mistaken for a medium bomber, it is the largest single-

motored fighter ever built. It weighs almost twice as much as Britain's famed high-flying Spitfire, and 3,000 pounds more than the Focke-Wulf 190. It has a wing span of 41 feet and a length of 32 feet.

But with all its weight and bulk, the Thunderbolt is a magnificent piece of efficient design. Its wings spread wide from the fuselage, the leading edge coming out straight to the tip, the trailing edge coming back in a slow curve. The fuselage is big and round, interrupted by the cockpit cover just back of the wing, then rushing clean back to the tail which flares up quickly and curves gently down in back. The retractable front wheels, set well out from the fuselage, when the plane is on the ground, are drawn up into the body of the plane in flight.

PILOT PROTECTED

Built for endurance as well as speed, the all-aluminum Thunderbolt gives its pilot much greater protection from enemy fire than do the Focke-Wulf 190 or the Japanese Zero, which are built with less regard for armor or durable construction. What it loses in agility through its extra weight, the Thunderbolt more than offsets by its superior speed, stamina, and firepower.

The Thunderbolt's baptism of fire came almost exactly two years after the master model, designed by Alexander Kartveit, Russian-born chief engineer of the Republic Aviation Corporation, was first flown on May 8, 1941, and eight months later it went into quantity production. When news of the Thunderbolt's debut in combat was broadcast through the huge Republic plant, its 15,000 elated workers greeted the announcement with lusty cheers. Then they went back to work to continue

(Continued on page 30)

HOW TO TELL A FASCIST

By CECIL BROWN, *Noted War Correspondent*

Special for THE AHEPA from the Writers' War Board

A Fascist can be a university graduate or a ditch-digger, or a factory owner or a clerk, a millionaire or a pauper.

He may have arrived in America a few years ago, or his ancestors may have come over on the Mayflower. His skin may be white, yellow or black. He may live next door to you, or a hundred miles away, or ten thousand miles away.

Wherever he is, the Fascist is your mortal enemy.

A Fascist is the enemy of everything we hold dearest—our freedom. He is the saboteur of Democracy. A Fascist hates freedom for others. He has contempt for the people, calls them the rabble and scorns their individual rights.

To a Fascist, the most absurd thought ever expressed is "all men are created equal . . . with certain inalienable rights." Such expressions are poison to him.

A Fascist lusts for power over those he thinks are beneath him. He cringes before those he thinks are above him. Invariably, he is both a bully and a coward; both an autoerast and a slave.

A Fascist is the termite of Democracy. He knows Democracy must be destroyed if he is to survive, expand and control. A Fascist dies if he cannot enslave others.

A Fascist thrives on hate, blind hate. He adores bigotry and prejudice. He loves to whisper to fan discord. He schemes to whiplash minds into ugly snarls.

A Fascist will not live in peace beside those who are unlike him, whether he is next door, or a thousand miles away. The Fascist must sway his neighbor—enslave him or exterminate him.

A Fascist nourishes the religious and racial prejudices of the gullible. He whips up verbal and physical outrages against Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Negroes. With devilish skill, he induces people to be anti-Russian, anti-British, anti-Chinese, anti-democracy's leaders, anti-finishing-off-Germany-first. He is, quite naturally, against everything which promises victory for Democracy.

A Fascist grows impatient if you indulge in the democratic right to criticize the Administration, discuss the mistakes of our Allies, or talk about war strategy. The Fascist never discusses to reach understandings in the democratic way. The Fascist dictates, and expects to be obeyed.

A Fascist abhors intelligent discussion. A Fascist expects to do the thinking for you. He wants you to express his dictation violently. He wants you to denounce in sweeping generalizations. Above all, he wants you to reject any compromise. If you compromise and work out a problem on the basis of good will, then democracy is working. And that is a fatal dose for the Fascist.

The Fascist cocks a happy eye toward the employer who gouges his workers every chance he gets. He cheers on those groups of employers who might be able to crush the spirit of workers, and make them amenable to economic and political enslavement.

A Fascist spreads rumors to ostracize those employers who recognize that a worker is entitled to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the simple dignities of a human being.

The Fascist watches for allies among workers who, in the time of this war, think the number one enemy is the employer, and not the Germans or Japanese. A worker with that idea can transform easily a real grievance into a devastating strike that brings death to democratic soldiers on battlefields. When

that happens, the Fascist rubs his hands in ecstatic joy.

A Fascist sits back and bobs his head in approval at Congressmen who think it is far less important to beat the Axis than it is to "get that man in the White House."

A Fascist finds ready recruits among the Ku Klux Klan, and those other organizations which spread racial and religious intolerance.

A Fascist detests social changes, he opposes happiness for a people, he is the implacable enemy of peace and security. He wants a world of discord because such a world becomes ripe for his conquests.

A Fascist can never be satisfied until he has "disciplined" other peoples, that is, until he has forced them into slavery, or crushed them forever.

A Fascist talks in glib phrases and is always ready to strike like a snake. A Fascist is the mortal enemy of Democracy. He is forever the enemy of your freedom.

ATHENS PROPOSED AS CENTER OF LIGHT AND PEACE AFTER THE WAR

At the recent Ahepa Conference held in Washington, D. C., on the 16th and 17th of August, 1943, the following resolution was introduced by Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras, and it was unanimously adopted by the members of the Conference.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, an important and praiseworthy movement has been inaugurated and organized under the title "ATHENS WORLD-CENTER FOUNDATION" which has for its purpose to present Athens, Greece, as the post-war world center and capital of all world tribunals and institutions of peace that shall come out from the Peace Conference, as well as an international center of culture and learning;

AND WHEREAS, the "Foundation" has already commenced its activities and has contacted prominent educators and men in public life who have expressed their approval of the plan and their desire to work for its realization;

AND WHEREAS, the Order of Ahepa, being an American-Hellenic organization dedicated to the task of marshalling into active service for humanity the best attributes of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; Be it

RESOLVED, That the Order of Ahepa hereby extends its approval of this noble movement and directs that the Supreme Lodge as well as the various Districts and Chapters of the Fraternity give all the support possible towards the ultimate accomplishment of this plan.

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Literature and the Arts



One World, by Wendell L. Willkie. Simon and Schuster, New York.

Wendell L. Willkie left Mitchell Field, New York, on August 26, 1942, to see what he could of the war, its battlefronts, its leaders and its people. Exactly 49 days later, on October 14, 1942, he landed in Minneapolis, Minnesota, travelling a total of 31,000 miles, spending a total of only 160 hours in the air, convinced on his return as never before that the world has become small, indeed, and completely interdependent.

"One World" gives a personal account of Mr. Willkie's trip, but more important, it demonstrates how the trip dramatically reinforced parts of Mr. Willkie's own philosophy.

It is indeed one of the most courageous and outspoken books ever written by a great public figure. It is written in simple and lucid language and it demonstrates the deep powers of observation and the keen analytical mind of the statesman, scholar and lawyer who has the courage of his convictions and the will and the ability to exercise leadership in educating the people of America to assume their responsibilities for maintaining the peace in the post-war period of tomorrow. Mr. Willkie's observations are interspersed with typical American humor.

In the chapter entitled "El Alamein," Mr. Willkie reports: "At first it was hard for me to understand why General Montgomery kept repeating, in a quiet way, 'Egypt has been saved.' He did not want to talk much about anything except the front. . . . The man's passion for detail is amazing. . . . 'It is now mathematically certain that I will eventually destroy Rommel'."

It will be recalled that Mr. Willkie at that time issued the following statement to the press: "Egypt is saved. Rommel is stopped and a beginning has been made on the task of throwing the Nazis out of Africa." We now learn that this statement to the press was issued by Mr. Willkie at the personal request of General Montgomery.

General Montgomery explained to Mr. Willkie that a spirit of defeatism permeated Egypt, North Africa, and the Middle East; that successive British failures had led many to believe that the Germans were going to capture Egypt. That because of this, Great Britain had lost prestige. And this loss interfered with his secret service and helped the enemy's. He had stopped Rommel but he was anxious for him not to begin to retreat into the desert before some three hundred American General Sherman tanks that had just landed at Port Said could get into action. He estimated this would take about three weeks. He figured that if he made a formal public announcement of the result of the battle, Rommel's withdrawal might be hastened. But he thought that an unofficial statement made by Mr. Willkie would not be regarded by Rommel as a sign of aggressive action on his part, while at the same time it would have an even greater effect than a formal British communique in stiffening the morale of Egypt and Africa and the Middle East.

In his chapter entitled "Our Ally, Russia," Mr. Willkie writes, "Stalin asked searching questions, each of them loaded like a revolver, each of them designed to cut through to what he believed to be the heart of the matter that interested him . . . a simple man, with no affectations or poses . . . strange as it may seem, he dresses in light pastel shades. . . ."

In giving Mr. Stalin his impression of the Soviet schools

and libraries that he had seen, Mr. Willkie remarked on the exceptional progress made by Russia in the field of education. He added, "But if you continue to educate the Russian people, Mr. Stalin, the first thing you know you'll educate yourself out of a job." Mr. Stalin is reported to have thrown his head back and laughed most heartily at this typical display of American humor.

The goal of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition in the European front as stated to Mr. Willkie by Mr. Stalin calls for the abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

Mr. Willkie left Russia with the sound conviction that it is possible for Russia and America to work together for the economic welfare and the peace of the world. Mr. Willkie reiterates his opposition to the Communist doctrine because he is opposed to any system that leads to absolutism, but he professes not to be able to understand how it should be assumed that in any possible contact between communism and democracy, democracy should go down. We must certainly learn to work with Russia in the world after the war, for Russia is a dynamic country, a vital new society, a force that cannot be bypassed in any future world.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Willkie's philosophy for the post-war period is contained in a statement he issued to the press on October 7, 1942, in Chungking, China. His travels through thirteen countries, through kingdoms, soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies, and dependencies, convinced him that all the ordinary people in those countries had certain things in common: a desire for the United Nations to win the war; an opportunity at the end of the war to live in liberty and independence; and all expressed the doubt, in varying degree, of the readiness of the leading democracies of the world to stand up and be counted for freedom for others after the war is over, a doubt which kills their enthusiastic participation on our side.

Mr. Willkie believes that this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations, and that it is this world's job to find some system for helping colonial peoples to join the United Nations' cause to become free and independent nations. The United Nations must set up firm timetables under which these colonies can work out and train governments of their own choosing, and the United Nations must establish ironclad guarantees, administered by all the United Nations jointly, that they shall not slip back into colonial status.

In other words, the world is awake to the knowledge that the rule of people by other peoples is not freedom and not what we must fight to preserve.

"One World" is a plea that Americans should learn to understand the shrunken world in which they live and to prepare themselves to assume their responsibility in the postwar period for maintaining the peace, if we are to avoid a repetition of the world-wide debacle that befell us after World War I.

STEPHEN S. SCOPAS,
New York, N. Y.

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EDITORIALS

SHALL WE STOP NOW?

Today, with the great resources of America thrown into the balance, the United Nations are steadily and surely attacking and destroying the outer fortresses of the enemy. On the islands of the Pacific, in Africa, and on Sicily our fighting men have been and are giving unstintingly their life's blood that the principles of democracy shall not die. Our duty here on the home front must be to toil resolutely and sacrifice unceasingly so that those brave boys of ours on the battlefronts will receive an inexhaustible supply of munitions and weapons from the arsenal of democracy.

The quality of America's citizen army has shown itself gloriously on the battlefields of North Africa and the South Pacific.

But before the gates of Rome, Berlin and Tokyo are reached we must travel a long and tortuous road, along which will stalk those omnipresent cohorts—hunger, misery, pain and death. So we who remain at home can show no great joyousness for the victories already won but must gird ourselves with redetermination to use all our resources to the end that this war may be won in the shortest possible time and with the least possible loss of life.

So it follows that we Ahepans cannot now relax or slow down just because our War Bond Drive has been brought to a successful conclusion. The war does not stop. It goes on. So too, the efforts of all Ahepans must continue.

We must continue to sell War Bonds at the high patriotic pace that characterized our Drive. We must continue to cooperate with all American Hellenic organizations in answering this call to duty.

It is not only up to us to free ourselves completely from the cloud that hangs over us, but to free the world. We believe that the wrathful determination of Americans of Hellenic origin to avenge Greece can best express itself by the purchase and sale of United States War Bonds. We believe that all American Hellenes should keep up the good fight—BUY WAR BONDS—to keep the arsenal of democracy ever-full—to help rebuild Greece.

On to \$100,000,000 worth of United States War Bonds!

A LASTING AND JUST PEACE

As we march forward toward certain victory, we must make plans for a lasting and just peace. To win a military victory alone would be futile unless we lay a foundation in our post-war world that will secure for all men everywhere their basic human rights. Our President has proclaimed our war objectives as outlined in the Four Freedoms. We are fighting now for the Four Freedoms shall be not only freedoms for the United Nations but a heritage for all the peoples of the world. History has bestowed on us a solemn responsibility. America shall—must—be a mighty force at the peace conference.

With this objective in mind, members of the United States

Senate introduced a resolution calling for a forthright statement on the position of the United States in the problems of the postwar world and the formulation of a lasting peace.

This resolution recognized that the pattern of postwar action directly affects the lives of every American citizen and will continue to affect the very existence of generations of Americans yet unborn. It will be no easy thing to formulate the good peace. We must evaluate carefully every factor, every possible approach to the problem of post-war living. As each separate problem comes before that peace conference, we should be prepared to meet it intelligently. We should have experts at work studying and analyzing each country's economic, political and social needs, so that when determinations of international policy become necessary, there will be a real basis of understanding for working out an equitable and just solution.

The American people must take part in this work with the members of Congress. This is a people's peace.

The popular origin of America's post-war plans is and by right must be the contribution of this great free country to a liberated world at peace. With God's help our victory will be soon and our peace just.

CHARTER DAY—AUGUST 14, 1942

August 14 marks the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

This historic document contained eight points which, in substance, set forth these four basic objectives:

1. Abandonment of force, aggression and territorial aggrandizement by all nations.
2. Self-determination of peoples regarding their own form of government.
3. Equal access for all peoples to raw materials; full economic collaboration, and freedom of the seas.
4. The guaranteeing to every human being of freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The Charter has been formally adopted by 32 United Nations and thus has become the most important single document in setting forth the principles for which we are all fighting.

But this document—expressed in the abstract—needs to be brought home to us in concrete, everyday terms.

This is particularly important now because as the war becomes more intense, making demands for sacrifice on all of us, it becomes doubly necessary to see clearly exactly what we're fighting for.

Here are facts to remember:

The Atlantic Charter is worldwide in scope. It applies to India, and China, and Russia, and Burma, and Africa, and Europe, and all the Americas. The Atlantic Charter gets its name from the fact that it was signed at sea and not because it applies only to nations bordering on the Atlantic, as some

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THE AHERAN

JULY-AUGUST, 1943

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Lefcadio Hearn

A Study of the Noted Irish-Greek Romanticist

By NICHOLAS ANDROMEDAS

Our pioneering period was constantly fed by a stream of immigrants who crossed the seas to escape persecution of one sort or another. Many of these made their mark in our material progress but few of them contributed much to our cultural development. One of the few was Lefcadio Hearn, a strange and exotic looking boy of nineteen, possessor of an extremely sensitive nature and a pagan heart, flamed by an ego, peculiarly Greek. He sought to carve a slice of life not of the then common variety, but one graced by what man still calls beauty. To the majority of the populace which was steeped in religious hatreds, beauty was anathema and its exponents were scorned in no uncertain terms. Few survived this scorn. And one of the few was Lefcadio Hearn.

He was a native of the Ionian Isle of Santa Maura, now called Levkas or Lefcadio, made famous by Sappho, who chose it as the scene of her self-destruction. He was born on the 27th of June in the year 1850. His father was Major Bush Hearn who was stationed on the Island then under British rule. His mother was Rose Cerigote, daughter of a Greek chieftain. Major Hearn fell madly in love with the Greek maiden but her people would have none of him. When he became too persistent he was attacked and left for dead. Rose, with the aid of a friend, rescued him. When he became well, they eloped.

The result of this strange union was Lefcadio. He was a precocious child, super-sensitive and with a most vivid imagination. His childhood was spent on the shore of Levkas. Here, his soul drank deep of the beauty of the sea, of the clear sky, of the warm luscious climate. None who has lived on the shores of the Mediterranean can escape its vivid charm. Its influence is everlasting. Especially to one so imaginative as Lefcadio Hearn.

In later years when his soul was bitter at the material environment of America, he remembered his childhood and sought comfort in the past. We find him pouring out his heart in *Dream of a Summer Day*—"I have a memory of a place and a magical time in which the sun and the moon were larger and brighter than now—the sky was very much more blue and nearer to the world—the sea was alive and it used to talk—and the wind made me cry out for joy when it touched me—and when the pleasure became too great she (his mother) would sing a weird little song, which always brought sleep. At last there came a parting day and she wept and told me of a charm she had given that I must never, never lose, because it would keep me young and give me power to return . . ."

The infinite pleasure which the child Lefcadio derived from his moonlight walks with his mother by the shores of Levkas, were cut short when his father decided to go back to England. He was never to know such happiness again. Once in England his father found Rose Cerigote not good enough for his social

strata. He neglected her miserably and the proud Greek maiden lost no time in asking a relative to call for her. She left England for Smyrna, taking with her the younger child, Demetrios. Lefcadio never saw his mother again. But he always thought of her. Her influence cast a spell that never left him. He had inherited her pagan soul and her love for strange beauty.

In a letter to his brother Demetrios, years later, we get a good description of the mother. He wrote—"And do you not remember that dark beautiful face, with large brown eyes like a wild deer's—that used to bend above the cradle? You do not remember the voice which told you each night to cross your fingers after the old Greek orthodox fashion and utter the words—En to onoma to Patros kai to Yiou kai tou Agiou pneumatou?"—And in more emphatic terms he speaks thus:

in the same letter: "Whatever is good in me came from that dark race—soul of which we know so little. My love of right, my hate of wrong; my admiration for what is beautiful or true—my sensitiveness to artistic things which gives me whatever little success I have, even the language-power whose physical sign is in the large eyes of both of us, came from Her—"

With regard to his father, his feelings are altogether different. When his mother left, his father placed him with Mrs. Brenane, a religious fanatic and never bothered to see him again. This neglect and other incidents which arose later made him cry out in anguish—"I think there is nothing of him in me, either physically or mentally."

Mrs. Brenane, in whose care he was placed, was an entirely different character from his mother. She was a religious fanatic. So extreme was her case that she would cut all pictures of gods and goddesses from Greek mythology books. As for the statues decorating the house she

would mutilate the breasts of the dryads and goddesses and as for the gods she put drawers on them! This abnormality frightened the boy. Her effort to cram religion down his throat revolted his childhood soul. Much of his hatred of Christianity, which manifested itself in his manhood, stemmed from this utterly abnormal background. Mrs. Brenane must have felt some of his repulsion for we find her losing interest in him. She removed him from a local English school and sent him to a Jesuit college in France. Life could not have been very pleasant here, for he looked upon all Jesuits with a feeling of fear and distrust for the rest of his life.

While at this college he met with an accident that was to plague him for the rest of his life. He hurt one eye while playing soccer and in time the other eye was affected. In later years he almost went blind and was forced to stop writing for long periods at a time.

The years spent in France, however, influenced him greatly. They gave scope to his own inherited idealism. Zola, Hugo



Lefcadio Hearn

de Maupassant, Pierre Loti and Flaubert, whose works he later translated helped him cement his own beliefs, for he caught from them the air of intellectual freedom, the just fight for the individual soul.

What prompted his leaving France, we do not know. It is apparent, however, that Mrs. Brenane was not satisfied and she cut his allowance. His pleas for help from his father went unanswered. The next we hear of Hearn is his arrival in New York in 1869. He was nineteen years old then. He had no profession and although accustomed to money, he was now penniless. His stay in New York was pathetic. He tried his hand at all sorts of jobs. He peddled mirrors for an Assyrian, worked as a waiter, proofreader and anything else that would get him money. The question as to his having owned a restaurant at one time is true. This was during his stay down in New Orleans. His letters to Watkins, the printer, verify it.

Hearn stayed in New York long enough to earn enough money to enable him to go to Cincinnati, where some relatives of his father lived. George M. Gould, a friend of Hearn is inclined to the belief that Mrs. Brenane was sending some money to these relatives and Lefcadio was collecting it until he found steady employment with the *Cincinnati Inquirer*. This was in 1874. Hearn who continued to write in spite of his tribulations, brought his first novel, "Chita" daily to the offices of the paper, but never had the courage to speak to the editor about it. One day, he saw him in the hallway and hastened to shove the script in his hands and dashing out, leaving the editor, Colonel John H. Cockerill, in a quandry. But this was not for long. Once he started reading the manuscript, he was astounded. Nothing like it had ever been written to his knowledge. It was like a symphony with Beethoven's massive thunder mellowed by the haunting cry of a Liszt concerto.

When Harpers magazine published it in serial form it created a furor. But, success was still to come. For Hearn's initial claim to fame lay in his work for the *Cincinnati Inquirer*. Cockerill hired him as soon as he finished "Chita" and Lefcadio, who was a prodigious worker, won the respect of this hard boiled editor. His vivid description of the grotesque and the bizarre lifted him from ordinary police reporting to the covering of a major crime, later known as the "Tanner Murder." His natural talent manifested itself so strongly in the description of this murder, that the readers of the paper went wild. He was a sensation overnight. As the result of this success, he was made editor of a satirical magazine.

His apprenticeship was over. No longer was he the unknown sensitive artist in search of work. Now they started coming to him. All the serious magazines solicited his work. Reviewers kept praising his work highly. For instance, the *Evening Transcript* in Boston had this to say about his novel "Chita."—"By right of this single but profoundly remarkable book, Mr. Hearn may lay claim to the title of the American Victor Hugo—so living a book has scarcely been given to our generation."

But with his rise to fame and for many years after, a new form of criticism developed. True, most great writers had to face it. But in the case of Hearn, one notes a strong personal tone in the attack, which must be challenged. In its early stages, it came from friends whom Hearn dropped rather unceremoniously. This was due to the fact that he looked upon them as symbols of ideals and when they failed to measure up to them, he saw no reason why he should further associate with them. The main attack came from those who were puritanically minded. They could not understand his Spenserian philosophy, nor could they stomach his belief in exotic beauty as his cry for the freedom of the soul. He did nothing to please them. On the contrary, he once wrote to a friend that the sight of a New England woman, is enough to stifle the sex impulse in any man. Beneath all this lay a more subtle reason. It was his abnegation at all the term "Anglo-Saxon" stood for. He despised its prudery, its materialistic outlook on life.

And so one can imagine what our good puritans thought of the effrontery of this foreigner who dared to question their beliefs. But Hearn was too much the artist to sacrifice his beliefs so that he might be acceptable. He cared more for the soul of man. Once he heard a negro sing. He had the most beautiful voice imaginable and he was sickened by the thought that the world would never hear him sing, because he was only a "damn" nigger.

Illness and his desire to get away from the abysmal climate of the north as well as his curiosity to study strange people and their customs was soon realized. Harpers offered him a commission to go to the West Indies and he was glad to accept. From 1877 to 1890 he lived mostly in the Indies or in the South. These were productive years. He found real happiness in restoring to life the dying Creole aristocracy, and the primitive customs of the West Indies. *Deep River*, a native opera, produced on Broadway several years ago by Arthur Hopkins, was based mostly on the work of Lefcadio Hearn. A great deal of his work appeared in the *Times-Democrat*. Some two hundred translations from the French, editorials on all subjects as well as strange little tales, delighted the readers of this mid-western paper.

But his greater claim to fame was still to come. Harpers, delighted by the success of his work in the Indies, decided to send him to Japan. Little was known about this strange country. The door was but recently opened to the western world. Interest was high and Hearn was the man for the job. On the way to Japan, Hearn learned that the man who was to illustrate his material was receiving more than he was and in a moment of anger he dropped the commission. He was left stranded in Japan. The same condition prevailed as when he landed in New York. Fortunately, his fame had aroused the interest of Professor Chamberlain who was teaching in Japan and he was able to help him secure a position teaching English at a small school. In time he rose to become instructor of English literature at the Imperial University, in Tokyo.

Little did Hearn realize that he was at last to find peace among the Japanese. For old Japan, with its myriads of customs, was as sensitive as an old violin. In this strange race, he found a counterpart of his own soul. He set out to reveal the genuine heart of Old Japan. When such books as "Japan, an attempt at Interpretation," "Out of the East," "Kokoro" and "Strange Leaves from a Strange Literature" began to appear, the whole western world was taken by surprise. High praise was paid to Hearn for this great contribution to world knowledge.

The proof of his genuine love for old Japan, lay in his marrying a Japanese woman and in embracing Buddhism. Much was made of this by his enemies. But they failed to understand the man. Lefcadio Hearn was a true pagan, not the one with horns, as symbolized by the church, but the pantheist, symbolized in the "Lay of a Gypsy" by Koste Palamas. To Hearn, the soul of man was paramount. In a mystic outburst he proclaims, "I am an individual soul—nay, I am a population, a population unthinkable for multitude, even by groups of a thousand millions! Generations of generations. I am aeons of aeons! Countless times the concourse now making me has been scattered, and mixed with other scatterings;—perhaps after trillions of ages of burning different dynasties of sons, the best of me may come together again!"

But there were times when the futility of the ultimate seemed so improbable, that he quietly proclaimed, "I should wish to be merely a handful of dust in a little earthen pot, hid under the grass, where no one knows."

This was not to be for long, for his illness wore him until he was nothing but skin and bones. A series of heart attacks made him realize the end was not far. To make matters worse, he was beginning to tire of life in Japan. This becomes apparent in his sincere efforts to get back to the Western World. The

(Continued on page 30)

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THE AHEPAN

MAY/AUGUST, 1943

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ECHOES OF THE WAR BOND DRIVE

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—At a War Bond rally recently held in the Eagle Hall under the auspices of Washington Rock Chapter, No. 114, the Supreme Secretary Stephen Scopas presented Brother Constantine Delekas, Treasurer, Dist. No. 5, with a Past President's jewel. Brother Delekas was initiated in the Washington Rock Chapter in 1927 and has served the chapter creditably in many capacities, including that of the president. He is not only an active member of the Ahepa, but takes part also in the affairs of the local community. He is a World War veteran.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Louis Palas, treasurer of Chapter 205, Order of Ahepa, topped his bond selling campaign recently by selling a Bond for \$3,000 to Sam J. Argerakos, proprietor of the Dixie Restaurant. Mr. Palas has sold \$39,375 worth of bonds. "As my part toward the war effort I am going to continue to sell bonds for Uncle Sam," he said, "and aid in hurrying the quick stop to the war and a complete victory for the United Nations."

Mr. Palas represented his chapter at the recent district convention held in Chicago, July 24, 25, and 26. He has been elected delegate to the district convention of the Pan-Arcadian Federation of America, to be held in Milwaukee August 26th.

Cooperative Efforts

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 38, Order of Ahepa of Cambridge, and Brookline, Mass., had the enthusiastic cooperation of the residents and business men of those cities and the neighboring community of Somerville, in reaching its quota of \$150,000. Many Greek groups joined with the Ahepa in working for the success of the drive, including the Philoptotos of Somerville, the Philoptotos of Cambridge, and the Society of Pharos of Somerville. Also cooperating was Brother John Gikas, past President of the chapter, and Chairman of the Greek War Relief. The Bond Committee consisted of Brothers F. A. Kyros, chairman; Paul Phyanter, secretary; Theodore Ginis, treasurer; and Peter Gianopoulos, publicity.

Congratulations

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mr. Arthur D. Reynolds, State Administrator for the Treasury Department's War Savings Staff in Minnesota, wrote the following letter to the members of Demosthenes Chapter, No. 66, following his attendance at a Service Flag Ceremony:

"Congratulations upon obtaining your national War Bond quota. I imagine when you undertook the sale of this staggering amount of War Bonds that you were a little skeptical about attaining your goal. After attending the Service Flag ceremonies at Saint Mary's Church in Minneapolis, there never was any question in my mind about your succeeding.

"It is nearly two years now since we started selling War Bonds. Never, in all my experience in these bond meetings, have I seen such evidence of intense interest in the winning of the war and the patriotic desire to do everything possible for an early victory.

"When Mrs. Gus Boosalis of Faribault announced that she had all of her five sons in the service and her only regret was that she did not have five more, I was reminded of the Spartan mothers of old.

"I know that your organization will continue not only to buy bonds and sell them to others but to be an inspiration to many other groups throughout the Nation.

"Best wishes.

"Very truly yours,

"ARTHUR D. REYNOLDS,
"State Administrator."

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU CONGRATULATES THE AHEPA

Washington, D. C.,
July 31, 1943.

Mr. George C. Vournas, Supreme President,
Order of Ahepa, Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

May I extend to you and your War Bond Committees, and the officers and members of your chapters, sincere congratulations for the successful conclusion of the Ahepa War Bond Drive. Your chapters and the War Bond Committees ought to be proud of having oversubscribed your \$50,000,000 goal. Please convey my congratulations and best wishes to all the Ahepa Chapters. Your Government appreciates your patriotic services and your contribution to the war effort. I know that in the new campaign for \$100,000,000, which your fraternity is sponsoring, you will again do your full duty as good Americans, and distinguish yourselves in the service of your country.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—You can order a War Bond with your breakfast at most Greek restaurants in this city. The bond will be ready for delivery when you return a lunch time. In the photo opposite, Brother Harry Keneklis, left, treasurer of the Ahepa War Bond Committee of New Bedford, is shown presenting a \$1,000 War Bond to Brother Spiro A. Houllis. Brother Andrew Dedopoulos, past president of the chapter, and now in the armed forces, recently bought a \$500 Bond while home on furlough.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Nicholas Economos, Secretary of Maud Howe Elliott Chapter, No. 245, of this city, reports the following:

"We are continuing our War Bond sales and were tendered two certificates by the Treasury Department for our work, one of which was delivered at a dinner by the Rhode Island State Department of the Treasury for War Bond Sales, to which dinner our committee was invited and commended for our work. We promised at the dinner, through our representative, Ben Themistocles Josephson, District Treasurer, that we will not stop buying and selling bonds until we receive the unconditional surrender by the enemy. Dinner was held at the Muenchinger King Hotel, Newport, on June 24th.

SAVANNAH, GA.—With a rallying song of "Any Bonds Today," Solon Chapter, No. 5, of this city, sold \$89,750 in War Bonds at a recent bond rally, held at Remler's Club Royale. This sale doubled the quota of the chapter in Savannah, which was set at \$45,000.

Brother Harry Andris, president of Solon Chapter, has served as chairman of the Bond Committee, which includes Brothers Harry Veruki, vice-president of the chapter, and Brother George Carellas, secretary of the chapter, and Miss Mary Kolgakis, secretary of the Committee.

A number of large bonds were sold at the rally, among them one for \$10,000, bought by Brother Andris.

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THE AHEPAN

The Treasury Department on June 30th conferred citations upon the War Bond Committee of George Jarvis Chapter, Order of Ahepa, of Worcester, Mass., in recognition of its work in the war savings program. Left to right in the picture are James Statton, President of the Chapter, Mr. Melvin Morgan of the Treasury Department, who presented the citations; Mr. George Tsagarelis, Mr. Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Acting Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Mr. Angelos Cotsidas, Miss Florence Madigan, Committee Secretary, Mr. Peter Andrews, Treasurer of the George Jarvis Chapter. Others who served on the committee, but not present when the picture was made include Mr. James Lampros, Mr. George Alexander, Miss Helen Lagadinos, Mr. Ernest Andreson, and Mr. John Alexander.



Brother Harry Keneklis, treasurer of Ahepa's War Bond Committee at New Bedford, Mass., sells a \$1,000 Bond to Brother Spiro A. Houlis.



Brother John Gikas, Auditor and Past President of Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 38, Cambridge, Mass., gives a check for \$11,000 to Brother Theodore Ginis, auditor and treasurer of the War Bond Drive. Brother F. A. Kyros, Chairman, looks on.

The Commander-in-Chief Commands

"As Commander-in-Chief, I hereby invoke every citizen to give all possible aid and support to this Third War Loan drive (beginning Sept. 9), not only so that our financial goal may be reached, but to encourage and inspire those of our husbands and fathers and sons who are under fire on a dozen fronts all over the world. It is my earnest hope that every American will realize that in buying war bonds in this Third War Loan he has an opportunity to express voluntarily and under the guidance of his conscience the extent to which he will 'back the attack.' The American people supported well the First and Second War Loan drives and in fact did even more than was asked of them. Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the very day that victory is won; so we must ask far more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."—President Roosevelt.

Voice of the Underground

The Panhellenic Federation of America is presenting an important radio program, the *Voice of the Underground*, in the interests of Greek War Relief. Some 200 radio stations are carrying the program each week. *Voice of the Underground* is a series of dramatic sketches, depicting the resistance of the Greek people to the Axis. True incidents of the activities and sabotage of Greek patriots taken from secret information reaching this country from underground sources in Greece, are the basis of the sketches.

The program is written by Carl E. Riblet, Jr., and stars the well known author Demetra Vaka as the "Voice." Cy Harris is the narrator with America's greatest radio stars as participating artists. Write John L. Manta, National President, The Panhellenic Federation of America, 1821 S. Loomis St., Chicago, Ill., for a list of stations carrying the broadcast.

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—\$100,000,000

The War Bond Committees Whose Splendid Work Made Possible the Overwhelming Success of Our War Bond Drive

Some Chapters Have Not Reported As Yet the Names of Their
Committees. A Few Submitted Incomplete Lists

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL \$100,000,000

DISTRICT No. 1

Chapter

1. ATLANTA, GA.
Nick D. Chotas, *Chairman*
Rev. Panos Constantinides, *Secretary*
James Pantazes, *Treasurer*
George Cotsakis, *Publicity Director*
5. SAVANNAH, GA.
Harry Andris, *Chairman, Treasurer, and Publicity Director*
Harry Veruki, *Vice-Chairman*
Mary Kolgaklis, *Secretary*
John Nichols
Charles Lamas
7. MEMPHIS, TENN.
Tom A. Ballas, *Chairman and Secty.*
Nick Papageorge, *Vice-Chairman*
Nick Kopsinis, *Treasurer*
John Zepatos, *Publicity Director*
Drosos Papageorge
Gregory Kolivas
Nick J. Agnos

DISTRICT No. 2

Chapter

14. MIAMI, FLA.
Gust Alexander, *Chairman*
M. A. Bakis, *Secretary*
Theodore J. Galatis, *Treasurer*
Peter Vamvaks, *Publicity Director*
M. K. Marks
C. A. Lazarou
Tom Pappas
George Karnegis
Spero G. Pappas
John Colozoff
Fred Constantine
Const. Limniatis
16. TARPON SPRINGS, FLA.
George Cladakis, *Chairman*
Vasilios Isaris, *Vice-Chairman*
John Diamandis, *Secretary*
Louis Smitzes, *Treasurer*
George Emmanuell, *Publicity Dir.*
Gus Cocoris
Peter Saclarides
Jim Alifandis
Mrs. Frances N. Cretikos
Mrs. Bessie G. Bouhlas
Mrs. John Fassol
Mrs. John Cladakis
Mrs. Paraskevi Ioanou
Mrs. Maria Miaoulis
Mrs. Pipina Sakelarides
Miss Athanasia Stavrakis
Miss Kaliopie Stamos
Miss Helen Stamos
Mrs. Sofie Angelis
Mrs. Anna Stenes
Mrs. Nike Pontikios
Mrs. John Diamandis
Mrs. Nina Tsourakis
Mrs. Katina Protos
Mrs. Mike Nicholas
Mrs. Bill Christou
Mrs. Athena N. Marlines

DISTRICT No. 3

Chapter

11. WILSON, N. C.
Gus Gliarmis, *Chairman*
John G. Nackos, *Vice-Chairman*
James Manos, *Secretary*
Thomas Surlis, *Treasurer*
Miss Mary J. Nackos, *Publicity Dir.*
George Patsovooras
Pete Lysimahos
Chris Soufas
Mike Gianoulis
Jerry Gliarmis
Miss Julia Gliarmis
Miss Krisie Gianoulis
Miss Penelope Soufas
Miss Voulas Soufas
Miss Dimond Gliarmis
Miss Toula Noulis
30. BALTIMORE, MD.
Luke D. Carman, *Chairman*
James Karukas, *Vice-Chairman*
George Mesologites, *Secretary*
Harry G. Pappas, *Treasurer*
Andrew T. Cavacos, *Publicity Dir.*
Nicholas P. Brous
Nicholas Nestor
John Karavedas
Theodore Papapaylos
Angelos Schiadaressi
C. G. Paris
Mrs. Harry G. Pappas
Mrs. C. G. Paris
Mrs. Christ Alevizatos
Mrs. Peter T. Capsanes
Mrs. Gus Cavacos
Mrs. Nicholas Sakelos
- 31 and 236. WASHINGTON, D. C.
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James Shenos, *Vice-Chairman*
James Commings, *Vice-Chairman*
John Charuhas, *Secretary*
Gus Wallace, *Assistant Secretary*
Dr. Charles J. Demas, *Treasurer*
John T. Glakas, *Assistant Treasurer*
Constantine Poulos, *Publicity Dir.*
Emanuel Kilis, *Publicity Director*
James Chipouras
Peter N. Chumbris
Speros Giannaris
Peter Monocrussos
John Kookley
Andrew Panagopoulos
George Chakos
Anthony Korson
George Deoudes
George Pappadeas
Anthony Letina
Peter Sintetos
Nicholas Chaconas
John Cozanas
George DeVakos
James Spiropoulos

Chapter

95. WILMINGTON, DEL.
Elefterios S. Lazopoulos, *Chairman*
John Govatos, *Vice-Chairman, Secty.*
Charles D. Tarabicos, *Treasurer*
 122. NORFOLK, VA.
Sam Douros, *Chairman*
Paul Yonas, *Vice-Chairman*
Pete Colias, *Secretary*
Tom Anargyros, *Treasurer*
Pete Colias, *Publicity Director*
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Paul Kotarides
Louis Pahno
George Pahno
Bill Photinos
Peter Forchas
D. L. Bassil
Nick Georges
Rev. N. Pinatsis
John Chrysostom
Nick Psimas
Louis Pahas
 155. HOPEWELL, VA.
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James Matthews, *Secretary*
Mike Christian, *Treasurer*
Mike Saclaris, *Publicity Director*
 257. GREENSBORO, N. C.
Harry Pappas, *Chairman*
Mathews Pappas, *Secretary*
Ernest Kalathas, *Treasurer*
Louis D. Kelles, *Publicity Director*
Pete Skalchunes
Agapios Agapiou
James Orphanos
Harry G. Pappas
 286. ANNAPOLIS, MD.
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Jerry Lagakos, *Vice-Chairman and Secretary*
Theodore Nichols, *Treasurer*
Nick Manis, *Asst-Treasurer*
James Fotos, *Publicity Director*
Speros J. Leanos
Georgia J. Mandris
Nancy Lee Frantom
 301. CUMBERLAND, MD.
Anton Anthony, *Chairman*
John C. Liakos, *Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Publicity Director*
Frank Diamond, *Treasurer*
- ### DISTRICT No. 4
- #### Chapter
34. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dr. Peter V. Paulus, *Chairman*
Mike Vardoulis, *Secretary*
Sam Hanna, *Treasurer*
Andrew Potous, *Publicity Director*
Theodore Zambetas
C. Diamantopoulos
James Karambelas
J. Konstantopoulos

B. Coumoulos
 Peter Russopoulos
 Mrs. Spiros Saratsis
 Mrs. Thomas Birris
 Mrs. Sam Hanna
 Miss Ann Kefalos

56. EASTON, PA.

Peter Vlahakis, *Chairman*
 Michael H. Voyagis, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
 Louis Ginople, *Treasurer*

60. ALLENTOWN, PA.

George Fullas, *Chairman*
 George Kalfas, *Vice-Chairman*
 C. P. Thomas, *Secretary*
 James B. Docas, *Treasurer*
 George Halkias, *Publicity Director*
 Louis C. Scouris
 Gust Adams
 George Ramoglou
 Max Crichinys
 Pierre C. Thomas

61. READING, PA.

Constantine Th. Mantis, *Chairman*
 Pete Vlachos, *Vice-Chairman*
 Christ Coltsides, *Secretary*
 Geo. Pasayotis, *Publicity Director*

64. HARRISBURG, PA.

Nicholas Notarys, *Chairman*
 Anast Belehas, *Secretary*
 John J. Husic, *Treasurer*
 Theodore Deforest, *Publicity Director*

65. BETHLEHEM, PA.

Michael Kladias, *Chairman*
 John Poulos, *Vice-Chairman*
 John Moralis, *Secretary*
 John Mavis, *Treasurer*
 Peter Hombis, *Publicity Director*
 Nicholas Fortosis
 John Phillips
 John Karris
 Demetrios Theodoredis

68. WHEELING, W. VA.

Spiros Livitsanos, *Chairman, Treas.*
 Peter R. Arslain, *Vice-Chairman*
 Miss Angela Karageorge, *Secretary*
 Constantine G. Cosmides, *Pub. Dir.*
 Mike Costas
 Emanuel Sgouros
 George Kefalos
 George Stergeos
 William Pashalis
 Nikitas D. Dipson
 August W. Petropoulos
 Telemahos Grammen
 John Papanickolaou
 John Carras
 Nick Caravasios
 George Kokenes
 Nick Peros
 John Aggelos
 William Essaris
 George Litis
 Louis Velas
 James Gust
 Charles N. Otis
 Angelo Kapiotis
 Xenophon Varveris
 Steve Kollakis

70. CHESTER, PA.

John Chihlas, *Chairman*
 William Stolis
 Andrew Varikis
 Gregory Kefallas
 John Dottis

84. SCRANTON, PA.

James P. Kribas, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
 Steve Catsouphe, *Vice-Chairman*
 Mary M. Marlowe, *Secretary*
 John F. Davis, *Treasurer*
 Thomas Chappen
 Paul Kaldes
 Chris Colovos

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 Peter Anderson
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Alex Bellas
Wm. Demos
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James Gianacakis
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Spiros Kaler
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George Collias
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Wm. Alexander
Peter Brahos
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Angelo Carras
Louis Karras
John Pappas

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Theodor S. Lucas
Peter G. Stavros

131. JOLIET, ILL.

Costas H. Athan, *Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer*

John Samios

189. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Alex Karon, *Chairman*
Theodore Gray, *Vice-Chairman*
C. Passialis, *Secretary and Publicity Director*

Gus Kerasotes, *Treasurer*

G. G. Gray

Tom Bartsokas

J. P. James

Steve Chirikos

202. CHICAGO, ILL.

Paul Demos, *Chairman, Publicity Director*

Nick Lazos, *Vice-Chairman*

Harry Barlos, *Secretary*

Peter Theodoras, *Treasurer*

Adam Vasdekas

George Bageanis

Peter B. Poulos

Thomas K. Valos

A. George N. Spannon

205. CHICAGO, ILL.

Frank E. Pofanti, *Chairman and Treasurer*

Louis Palivos, *Vice-Chairman*

George Pappas, *Secretary*

A. T. Tsoumas, *Publicity Director*

George Askounis
George Bisbikis
Constantine Collias
William Economou
Nick Fotopoulos
Gust Karampelas
Harry Lapsadis
Peter Verikios
James Metsouras
George Pappas
Charles Rores
Angelo Roumpas
Spyros Salapatas
John Tsoumas
Nicholas Chakos
Manuel Baroumis
Dr. George Gordon
James Daletsouris

226. DEKALB, ILL.

Peter Stavrakas, *Chairman*
Gus Christensen, *Vice-Chairman*
Louis Appolos, *Secretary*
James Halikas, *Treasurer*
Gus Striglos, *Publicity Director*

234. PEORIA, ILL.

George Chiames, *Chairman*
Dick Diamond, *Vice-Chairman*
Ted Xanos, *Secretary*
Spero Karos, *Treasurer*
Rev. E. Gioumpakis, *Publicity Director*

Pete Xanos

Dr. A. G. Economou

Andy Daglas

John Daglas

Tony Sutter

John Christopher

Theodore Kutsos

Gus Kutsos

George Stavropoulos

John Scoutaris

James Calogeris

Pete Beres

Tony Sgouros

Mike Steffas

George Actos

Louie Pantages

George Masters

Tony Potesanakis

Andy Poulos

Gus Neokratis

Nick Chamouris

Spero Morgan

260. CHICAGO, ILL.

Nickolas D. Petros, *Chairman*

George Sarantakis, *Vice-Chairman*

Christ Gonos, *Secretary*

George Gianopoulos, *Treasurer*

N. Petros and G. Sarantakis, *Publicity Directors*

John Papas

William Vassilopoulos

304. ALTON, ILL.

Gus Maggos, *Chairman*

315. CHICAGO, ILL.

Philip Constantinides, *Chairman*

Geo. Karaflos, *Vice-Chairman*

Peter A. Bougas, *Secretary*

Costas Liakes, *Treasurer*

D. Nacopoulos

325. ROCKFORD, ILL.

Nick Strogelos, *Chairman*

Sam A. Chakeris, *Vice-Chairman and Publicity Director*

Thomas B. Paulos, *Secretary*

Nick Psaltis, *Treasurer*

Gregory Koplos

Alex Nagus

George Marines
Peter Zouvas
Sam Stavros
Thomas Anast
Chas. Konstantakos
Gust Moucoulias
James Carafotias
Anthony Stamatos

DISTRICT No. 14

Chapter

66. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

C. H. Kavalaris, *Chairman*
Thos Kalogerson, *Secretary*
D. N. Karalis, *Treasurer*
Thomas N. Christie, *Publicity Director*

Christ Legeros

James Demos

John D. Villas

George Xanthes

Peter Atcas

Arist Korovilas

Jim Karusis

Herbert J. Flesher

Leo J. Zotaley

Sam Loukos

Geo. Sampanis

Geo. Casper

Theo. Phillips

Christ Dantis

192. DES MOINES, IOWA

Gust Martin, *Chairman and Treasurer*

Aspasia Neofotist, *Secretary*

P. L. George, *Publicity Director*

Nick Christakos

Wm. Striggles

Tom Panagos

Tom Avramis

Tom Rallis

Gust Manolis

Chas Pikoulas

James Kuskulis

George Constantine

The Sons of Pericles

The Daughters of Penelope

194. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

John M. Costas, *Chairman*

Tom Siamis, *Secretary*

John Thomas, *Treasurer*

William Haritakis, *Publicity Director*

Miss Sophie Siamis

Miss Bessie Thomas

222. WATERLOO, IOWA

Mike E. George, *Chairman*

230. ROCHESTER, MINN.

Ross Phill, *Chairman*

John Kazos, *Vice-Chairman*

Andrew Chapos, *Secretary*

George Barbes, *Treasurer*

Gus Anton, *Publicity Director*

John Pougiales

Bill Thomas

Gus Alex

Christ Margelos

Jack Pougiales

Theodore Stephanopoulos

George Alexopoulos

Nick Keriakos

Geo. Vrakas

Louis Hanges

Andrews Chafoulis

Harry Drossos

James Alex

Andy Katsoulis

249. ABERDEEN, SO. DAK.
Dan Cacavas, *Chairman*
Harry Cacavas, *Vice-Chairman*
Sam G. Driehas, *Secretary*
Gus Giaras, *Treasurer*
Thomas Dafnis, *Publicity Director*
Thomas Karras
Christ Cacavas
Pete Pagones
John Pappas
Tony Demas
Chas. Dalthorp
Dr. Steele
261. DUBUQUE, IOWA
Charles A. Coppas, *Chairman*
Spiros Bogas, *Vice-Chairman*
Eugene Murray, *Secretary*
Andrew Karigan, *Treasurer*
James Yiannias, *Publicity Director*
Harris Pappas
Steve Koliopoulos
Charles Petrakis
267. DULUTH, MINN.
James Carlos, *Chairman*
Wm. Thomas, *Vice-Chairman*
Paul Andrews, *Secretary and Treasurer*
Alex F. Zorbas, *Publicity Director*
Christ Andrews
Steve Pratchios
James Theos
Gust Markos
Tony Handris
Loui Krikeles
Loui Zorbas
James Karidakis
Christ Manolis
James Kontogianis
Nick Makris
George Paplior
George Regas
Christ Pappas
Nick Karamintsas
Pete Chomis
George Morris
Paul Kalamidas
John Kardon
James Sallas
Herman Matzke
R. W. Hotchkiss
270. ST. PAUL, MINN.
William D. Kleason, *Chairman*
James Demopoulos, *Vice-Chairman*
Frank C. Thompson, *Secretary*
John Lambros, *Treasurer*
Harry N. Strengles, *Assistant Treasurer*
John Ormas
279. FARGO, N. DAK.
James Santrizos, *Chairman*
Andrew Chrissis, *Vice-Chairman*
Gust Kolovos, *Secretary*
Connie Ginakes, *Treasurer*
George Bulis, *Publicity Director*
George Kondos
John Kondolis
George Psomas

DISTRICT No. 15

Chapter

13. TULSA, OKLA.
Gus Andrews, *Chairman*
James Penos and V. W. Birbillis,
Vice-Chairman
Theodore J. Bereolos, *Secretary*
Christ Economou, *Treasurer*
C. R. Nixon, *Publicity Director*
Rev. Jourmanous, *Co-Chairman*

73. KANSAS CITY, MO.
William Konomos, *Chairman*
147. OMAHA, NEBR.
Nick S. Payne, *Chairman*
John Petrow, *Vice-Chairman*
Gus M. Rogers, *Second Vice-Chairman*
Felix Melonis
166. LINCOLN, NEBR.
Peter H. Kosmos, *Chairman*
A. C. Christopulos, *Secretary*
A. C. Pulopulos, *Treasurer*
167. GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.
Bill Peterson, *Chairman and Secretary*
George Douvas
Christ Kosmos
Geo. Theros
Nick Jamson
168. BRIDGEPORT, NEBR.
James DeBerry, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
John Chickos, *Vice-Chairman*
Pete Stalos, *Secretary*
Tom P. Stalos, *Treasurer*
George Chickos
Louie Marakis
George Checkekos
Sotirios Politis
Christ Theros
187. WICHITA, KANS.
Chris Stathis, *Chairman and Treasurer*
Paul Fotopoulos, *Vice-Chairman*
Mrs. Stathis, *Secretary*
Dr. Chas. Boutros, *Publicity Director*
Alex Leber
Steve Provias
Nick Chicklogan
Paul Nikakis
Sam Bushong
Harry Janopoulos
George Poulson

DISTRICT No. 16

Chapter

8. SHREVEPORT, LA.
Harry Patterson, *Chairman*
J. K. Theo, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
John Scoutela, *Treasurer*
Gus Cosse
Sam Mizalis
Chas Koccos
E. S. Davis
N. Jordan
F. M. Witherspoon
George Thomas
Harry Booras
Spero Carros
E. S. Leonardos
Jack Armenakis
D. Lorant
James Stamos
Jack Stamos
A. Panos
Tom Martin
Rev. E. Panos
John Kassis
19. FORT WORTH, TEX.
Charles Dixie, *Chairman*
Geo. A. Rousse, *Vice-Chairman*
Pete Dear, *Secretary*
Sam Georges, *Treasurer*
Gus Katerinis
Mike Karikas
Chris Davis

20. DALLAS, TEX.

- Victor Semos, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
Anthony Condos, *Vice-Chairman*
A. P. Barunes, *Secretary*
Tom Semos, *Treasurer*
James Fulton
Chris Gavos
D. A. Anaston
Chris Brunell
P. J. Xeros

29. HOUSTON, TEX.

- John A. Pappadas, *Chairman and Treasurer*
George P. Kelley, *Vice-Chairman*
Charles D. Exarky, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
John B. Grivas
Nick G. Peet
Spiros Pomonis
George Petheriotes
James Pappadakis
James Petkas

276. GALVESTON, TEX.

- Angelo Caravageli, *Chairman*
Gus Liolu, *Secretary*
Alexandros Frangos, *Treasurer*
Theodore A. Waterman, *Publicity Director*
Mrs. Helen Liolu
Mrs. Julia Campetsi
Steven Theodorc Miller
Miss Thomie Economides
Miss Alexandra Caravageli
Miss Viola Dimitri
Miss Emerald Zgourides
Miss Vaso Safos

328. WACO, TEX

- Michael Colias, *Chairman*
A. B. Karahal, *Vice-Chairman*
Angelo Sermas, *Secretary and Treasurer*
James Lehos, *Publicity Director*
Victor Colias
Geo. Giotis
Steve Lukas
Mrs. John Kazanas

329. TEXARKANA, TEX.

- Fleming G. Panos, *Chairman*
Thomas T. Asimos, *Vice-Chairman*
Frank Demopoulos, *Secretary and Treasurer*
Victor Scot, *Publicity Director*
John Mozigos
Tom Pappas
Steve Stevens
Pete Paricos

DISTRICT No. 17

Chapter

159. CASPER, WYO.
John P. Velous, *Chairman*
Joe Jackson, *Vice-Chairman*
James Demos, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
Nick Maragos, *Treasurer*
173. WALSENBURG, COLO.
Gus Cholakos, *Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Publicity Director*
Peter Stamos, *Vice-Chairman*
Sam Kunogris
Peter Capparos
Tom Kappamas

174. ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.
George J. Giann, *Chairman and Secretary*
Stratis Kaplanides, *Treasurer*
Paul Drake
Bill Kirikos
James Frangos

181. ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.
Mike Apostolos, *Chairman*
Mike Kostakis, *Vice-Chairman*
Mike C. August, *Secretary-Treasurer*
C. E. August, *Publicity Director*
George Pitsitos
George Morphis
Paul Zagaris
Heraclis Hatzidakis
Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro
Mrs. Mike Apostolos
Mrs. Mike Spanos
Mrs. Mike Kostakis
Mrs. Mike C. August
Mrs. C. E. August
Mrs. George Pitsitos
Mrs. Louis Pappas

182. GREEN RIVER, WYO.
George S. Poulos, *Chairman*
Pete Argeris, *Vice-Chairman*
John J. Kalivas, *Secretary*
Steve Vrettas, *Treasurer*
Steve Nitse, *Publicity Director*
Nick Barbarigas
Gust Kocoralis
Nick Toyias

185. PRICE, UTAH
D. J. Pappacostas, *Chairman*
Gust Platis, *Vice-Chairman*
Manos Saleavourakis, *Secretary*
Angelo Georgedes, *Treasurer*
George Karras, *Publicity Director*
C. K. Dragonas
J. D. Pappas
Tony Kontzas
Bill Lagos
Chris Jouffas
Barney Hyde
C. N. Memmott
R. J. Vaughan
A. Accord
Jim Littljohn
James Galanis
John Daskalakis
E. R. Crissman

254. BOISE, IDAHO
Steve Cooper, *Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer*
George Morris, *Publicity Director*
George Gordes
Chris Angelos
John Kallas
George N. Speropolis
Guss Davis
George Kepros
Frank Kepros
Aris and Jim Varkas
George Mavrelas
John and Nick Collen

324. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
William J. Pappas, *Chairman and Treasurer*
Peter C. Argentos, *Vice-Chairman*
James Giolas, *Secretary*
George C. Dokos, *Publicity Director*
Speros Argentos
Tom Kannes

William J. Koukos
John Argentos
George Katsigianes

DISTRICT No. 18

Chapter

206. BUTTE, MONT.
Gus Marinos, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
Peter Vafiadis, *Vice-Chairman*
Ben Anattol, *Secretary*
Ernest Pappas, *Treasurer*
John Denos
George Buller
Mrs. Thomas Denos
Tony Bouris
Mrs. Peter Vafiadis
Mrs. Gus Stevens
Miss Mary Chismenakis
Miss Angeline Pappas

DISTRICT No. 20

Chapter

219. PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Sam C. Colachis, *Chairman*
Thomas J. Katsenes, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
Milton Stamatis, *Treasurer*
Nick G. Annos
Tony Georgouses
James C. Georgouses
James N. Xalis

275. TUCSON, ARIZ.

C. N. Pappadeas, *Chairman*
Bill Dillas, *Vice-Chairman*
George Diamos, *Secretary*
S. Pappastavrou, *Asst. Sec.*
Bill Louras, *Treasurer*
T. Diacoumis, *Asst. Treas.*
Bill Critos and Bill Dillas, *Publicity Directors*
G. Diamos
Jack Polson
A. L. Peters
Bill Walsh
Roy Drachman
Fred Draggonette
Mrs. Sofia Louras
Miss Dina Panos

314. LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Jim Adras, *Chairman*
John Stathis, *Secretary*
Michael N. Paps, *Treasurer*
Ted Konduris, *Publicity Director*
John Katsaros
Tom Steve Panos
Gus Corey
John Corey
Arthur John Stafis
George Sackas
George Adras
William Sampson
John Papadoupoulos
George Vlassis
George Papavasiliopoulos
Tom Agouris
Nick Angeles
Gus Kaouris
George Miller
Constantinos Calopodas
Jim Poulos
Sam Poulos
Demetrios Vangopoulos
Paul Kouvelis
George Pappas
Nick Megas

318. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Christ Bacos, *Chairman*
Nick Mallas, *Vice-Chairman*
Tom Phillos, *Secretary*
P. N. Stevens, *Treasurer*
Demetrius Alexis, *Publicity Director*
Harry DeVerra
Anthony Drex
Gus Economu
James Loomos
William Chillos
John J. Cardos
Tom Mellos
Christ G. Kabranis
Hercules Mendes
Pete Metropole

224. BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

Alex Sarad, *Chairman*
Gus H. Chicklenis, *Vice-Chairman*
Gus G. Balasis, *Secretary*
Tom Drulias, *Treasurer*
Mrs. Pearl Balasis, *Publicity Director*
Mrs. Anna Carnakis
Mrs. Fannie Giboney
Phillip Galatas
Gus Maniates
A. Simos
E. Stamoulis
Pete Bisbis

DISTRICT No. 21

Chapter

151. FRESNO, CALIF.
James Pappas, *Chairman*
E. H. Damascos, *Vice-Chairman*
Gus Kirgeorge, *Secretary*
Ernest A. Kufis, *Treasurer and Publicity Director*

153. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
Ted Triphon, *Chairman*
Frank H. Marritas
Chris Koureta
Joe Kovell

217. VALLEJO, CALIF.

A. K. Thanos, *Chairman*
Athanasios Adrianopoulos, *Vice-Chairman*
Andrew G. Manosar, *Secretary*
Louis Colivas, *Treasurer*
D. C. Stathakis, *Publicity Director*
J. Kallis
W. Spatharas

228. MARYSVILLE, CALIF.

Gus T. Karnegas, *Chairman, Secretary and Publicity Director*
Nick Scandalis, *Vice-Chairman*
Bill Efstratis, *Treasurer*
John K. Karnezis
John P. Changaris
John G. Changaris
John D. Karnegis
Harry K. Pappas
Nick C. Nicholau

DISTRICT No. 22

Chapter

154. PORTLAND, OREG.
John D. Damis, *Chairman*
James Faturis, *Vice-Chairman*
Panos Lampros, *Secretary*
Peter Sigris, *Treasurer*
Dr. N. S. Chechos, *Publicity Director*

(Continued on page 29)

THE READERS' TRIBUNE

Nick Anderson Reports from Sicily

We have received from Brother Nick Anderson, member of the Baltimore Chapter, No. 30, the following interesting letter:
Somewhere in Sicily.

My dear Brother Johannides:

It was indeed a privilege and a pleasure to receive your most cordial letter dated May 11. I would have answered much sooner if it weren't for the fact that big things were in store for us. It's a great feeling to be a part of the expeditionary force that landed on Mussolini's great Mediterranean island fortress of Sicily. Yes sir, Doctor, we're on Benito's front porch and are rapping hard at the door of Hitler's European Fortress.

We did not receive applause nor was our reception very welcome. In fact we had a feeling that we were unwelcome guests. You know what I mean. However the reception was hot. Instead of turning our backs to leave, we decided to stay awhile. The Americans can be stubborn at times—and this was the time to be stubborn. The determination of each and everyone of us to make Sicily our home temporarily was 100%. So here we are somewhere in Sicily.

The lightning speed with which the United Nations are forging ahead in this new phase of World War II is very gratifying indeed. I am sure that Adolph and Benito are a bit concerned. They should be. Hitler's Mein Kampf is not working according to plan and Mussolini's dream of a new Roman Empire is completely shattered in fact has turned into a nightmare. Ha Ha Ha. Serves them right. It's only the beginning. The collapse of the mighty Axis armies is imminent, and this is due mostly to the great arsenal for the Democracies. America is producing the things that will eventually defeat the rodents. It does my heart good to see these implements of war coming from the many industrial centers. Implements of war for the Army, Navy and Air Corps. What a sight.

It's a strange feeling to be in a foxhole. I've learned the technique of diving into a foxhole. I recall one day when two buddies and myself were talking outside of my apartment (foxhole) and all of a sudden all Hell broke loose. Before you could count three we were all in the same foxhole. The noise is deafening. Ack-ack fire and machine gunning. What excitement. Tense. Nerve gripping.

Thanks for THE AHEPANS. Really enjoyed them.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

NICK.

The Poll Tax—What Is It?

We have received from the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, the following letter:
The Editor, THE AHEPAN:

What is the poll tax? The poll tax is a tax levied on every adult citizen which must be paid before that person can vote. It was invented in the South after the Civil War to keep the newly freed Negroes from electing their own representatives. All but eight Southern states have long since removed this tax. In four of the eight states that still cling to this unfair practice,

the tax is cumulative, so that a person might owe as much as \$47.00 in some cases, and have no hope of paying it.

Naturally this tax on the ballot box simply means that six million white and four million Negro citizens cannot vote. It makes a mockery of our Constitution, in which all citizens are guaranteed the right to elect their own representatives. It reminds the Negro citizen that he is not free and equal in this land of democracy. It slips a joker into our agreement on the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

In those states where the poll tax can be removed by state action, it has been done. Only Federal action can remove the stain on our honor in the remaining eight states. Expressing the will of the people on this important issue, the House of Representatives in May of this year passed HR 7, a bill to abolish the poll tax in Federal elections, by the overwhelming majority of 265-110. Now the bill only awaits Senate action and the signature of the President to become the law of the land.

We will all feel justifiable pride in helping to give the franchise to those ten million citizens still denied it, who are nevertheless working and fighting and dying for victory against fascism.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. KATHERINE SHRYVER,
Executive Secretary.

REMINDERS TO THE MEMBERS AHEPANS, TAKE NOTE!!!

1. The dues of a member become due and payable in advance on January 1 for the first half of the year and on July 1, for the second half of the year. However, a member may pay his dues in advance in January for the entire year.
2. When a member is six months behind in the payment of his dues to his chapter he is listed as delinquent. Delinquent members are allowed to attend meetings only as silent observers. They have not the right to speak, vote or otherwise participate in the business of the chapter, nor receive the current password.
3. When a member is 12 full months behind in the payment of his dues to his chapter he becomes automatically suspended. In order to become in good standing again, he must be reinstated.
4. When reinstatement occurs the member's status with respect to the Emergency Fund is changed, for the amount of the benefit to which he will be entitled will depend upon his exact age at the time of his reinstatement and further, he will be entitled to that amount after twelve full months have elapsed from the date of his reinstatement.
5. Members who at the time of their reinstatement have reached their 60th birthday are not entitled to the benefits of the Emergency Fund.
6. When a member is six months behind in the payment of his dues, he does not receive the magazine.
7. Members who at the time of their death are in arrears in the payment of their dues for six full months or longer will not be entitled to the death benefit.

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—\$100,000,000

THE AHEPAN

RANK AND FILE



"Greece in the New World"

ALLENTOWN, PA.—"Greece in the New World," is the title of the square shouldered, perfectly proportioned stone figure, unveiled recently at the Allentown Rose Garden, the statue being the gift of Lehigh Chapter No. 60, Order of Ahepa, of this city. The sculpture, two tons in weight, is symbolic of the Greeks who came to America, with only their strong bodies as equipment. It is the work of Frank Chinnicci, Philadelphia sculptor.

Suggestion for the gift was first made to Lehigh Chapter by the WPA, and came as an aftermath of the fall of Greece in 1940, when the Greek nation gave first proof to the world of the possibility of successfully fighting the Axis.

Brother V. I. Chebithes, former Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was the principal speaker at the unveiling ceremony. The inscription, a quotation from Plato, at the base of the statue, was selected by Dr. Robert C. Horn of Muhlenberg College. Translated, it reads: "The soul is immortal and indestructible." The Mayor of Allentown, the Hon. George F. Erich, accepted the statue on behalf of the city. The Rev. Simeon Emmanuel, pastor of the Greek Orthodox Church of Bethlehem, led in the devotions.

Mayor Issues Proclamation

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Mayor George F. Erich of this city, during our Bond Drive, issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, the people of the City of Allentown have during this war looked with admiration upon the great courage shown by the people of Greece; and

WHEREAS, all Americans have been deeply sympathetic because of the bloodshed, suffering and starvation to which the Greek Nation has been subjected; and

WHEREAS, it is well known that Americans of Greek extraction residing in this City have always been liberal in their support of our City; and

WHEREAS, their interest in civic affairs has been most effectively shown through the leadership of Lehigh Chapter No. 60, Order of Ahepa; and

WHEREAS, it is the appeal of said Fraternity directed to all of us, to increase unselfishly our purchasing of War Bonds and to put forth our efforts the week extending from May 1st to May 8th, inclusive;

NOW, THEREFORE, in recognition of all of the foregoing, I, George F. Erich, Mayor of the City of Allentown, do hereby proclaim the coming week of May 1st to May 8th, inclusive, as "AHEPA WEEK" and do commend to all residents of our City the patriotic purpose to increase our purchases of War Bonds to the utmost during said period.

Antiaircraft Artillery



BALTIMORE, MD.—Corporal Harry J. Anderson, member of the Baltimore Ahepa Chapter No. 30, and former member of the Sons of Pericles, is at present

with the Antiaircraft Artillery School at Camp Davis, North Carolina. Corporal Anderson was recently engaged to Miss Betty Lollos, daughter of Brother and Mrs. George A. Lollos of Newark, N. J. Brother Lollos is an active member of the Eureka Chapter No. 52 of Newark.

Aviation Cadet



Brother George George, member of Harvey, Ill., Chapter No. 316, Order of Ahepa, graduated from the Aviation Cadet School in Coleman, Texas in June, at which time he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. Brother George graduated into Harvey Chapter from Chapter No. 225, Sons of Pericles, of Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Pro Patria

John Vassos, member of Endicott Chapter No. 293, Endicott, New York, was killed in action on the African front. THE AHEPAN regrets that in the May-June issue, the name of our deceased brother was incorrectly given as Nick Vassos.

Awarded Air Medal

WEST DES MOINES, IOWA—Aviation Cadet Pete Stamatelis, member of the Sons of Pericles of this city, has been awarded the Air Medal in recognition of 230 hours spent in the air in anti-submarine patrol over the Gulf of Mexico. The medal was awarded by Lieut. Col. Robert T. Rock, Jr., at the San Antonio, Texas, aviation cadet center, where Cadet Stamatelos is in pilot training.

Missing in Action

Lieut. Thomas Cherikos, member of St. Louis Chapter No. 53, St. Louis, Missouri. Reported "Missing" by the U. S. Navy.

Chief Engineer Triantafilos Asproditis, member of Andrew Jackson Chapter No. 133, New Orleans, Louisiana. Reported "Missing at Sea."

Merchant Seaman George Kondogianis, member of Galveston Chapter No. 276, Galveston, Texas. Reported "Missing."

Navy Supply Corps



Brother Demetrius C. Pilalas of Altis Chapter No. 85, Order of Ahepa, Springfield, Mass., has been on active duty as an Ensign in the Navy Supply Corps since last August. Ensign Pilalas was graduated from the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard University, and is stationed at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass.

Ensign Pilalas is the son of Brother Costas N. Pilalas, charter member and first treasurer of the Springfield chapter, and Mrs. Pilalas. He is a graduate of Boston University.

For the two years prior to his going on active duty with the United States Navy, Ensign Pilalas was a very active worker in the Greater Springfield Division of the Greek War Relief Association, having served as secretary and publicity director of the division and as chairman of the Greek War Relief Grand Ball.

Picnic and Rally

MUNCIE, IND.—The Muncie Chapter No. 210, Order of Ahepa, held its annual picnic June 27, 1943, at the Mounds State Park. The picnic was conceived as a means for raising money for the Greek War Relief.

The rally was headed by the Mayor of Muncie, the Honorable John Hamp-

ton who was recently initiated in the Order of Ahepa. Brother Hampton opened the drive with an inspiring speech on the Greeks and their accomplishments which was followed by the first donation. Following the mayor's speech the Rev. Kestekidis of Dayton, Ohio, and the Rev. Prodomidis of Indianapolis spoke on behalf of the Greek War relief. The sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars was raised for the cause.

The committee for the Greek War Relief was Peter Michaels, chairman; Charles Peterson, Mike Livieratos, and Theodore Limpert. The picnic committee was headed by Nick Livieratos, Chairman; Charles Peterson, Peter Michaels, Chris Liakos, Peter J. Costas, Pete P. Costas, Mike Livieratos, and Theodore Dordas.

Reelected District Governor



Nick C. Giovan is the incumbent District Governor of Blue Ribbon District No. 13. He was born in Chicago 33 years ago, and was educated here and in Greece. He is a graduate of the Armour Institute of Technology in civil engineering and a graduate of a Greek High School in Athens. He joined the Order of Ahepa in 1933 and served as secretary, treasurer, vice president, and president for two consecutive terms, of Pullman Chapter No. 205. He was elected District Governor of the 13th District in 1942, and reelected at the recent convention held in Chicago. He has represented his chapter in a number of our national conventions. Under his energetic leadership the Blue Ribbon District has oversubscribed its quota in our recent War Bond Drive. The district quota was \$7,430,000 and at the conclusion of the drive the total amount sold was \$9,319,775.

Thanks to the zealous work of Brother Giovan, the 13th District has main-

tained the leadership among the districts of the fraternity. Two new chapters were organized during the past year and all the chapters in the district are active and in good standing with headquarters.

Bombardier Navigator



Lt. Nicholas Katsirubas, son of Brother Peter Katsirubas, of Ahepa Chapter No. 39, Haverhill, Mass., and Mrs. Katsirubas, has been graduated from the Roswell, New Mexico, Army Flying School. He was commissioned 2nd lieutenant, with a rating as bombardier navigator in the Army Air Forces. His brother William is serving as a yeoman in the U. S. Navy, stationed at Arlington, Va.

Red Cross Report

HARRISBURG, PA.—Chapter No. 64, of this city, reports as follows through its president, Brother Nicholas Notarys, on the Red Cross campaign: "In connection with the recent American Red Cross Drive and in line with the Supreme President's suggestion, I make the following report. Harrisburg Chapter No. 64, took the leading part in our community. We interviewed all the Greek business places and they all offered their full support to the noble cause by contributing the receipts of March 25, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. The publicity we received was the greatest we ever had as you will notice from the enclosed clippings. Results: \$2,183.18, plus over \$600 contributed direct or through other sources. The War Bond Drive now is over \$200,000 and still going."

Brother Notarys was chairman of the Greek Day campaign, and Brother Dennis Diamond, co-chairman.

**OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—
\$100,000,000**

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THE AHEPAN

Doing Their Bit



The P. G. Dikeou family, who are doing their bit in the war effort. Left to right: Dean, Brother Dikeou, James, George, Mrs. Dikeou, and John.

DENVER, COL.—The Denver Chapter No. 145 ably led and directed by its President, Brother Panayes G. Dikeou, is justly proud of its achievements of the past few months.

The quota for the Denver Chapter's part in the War Bond Drive sponsored by the Order of Ahepa was set at the substantial figure of \$200,000.00 and the campaign was launched by Brother Dikeou with an enthusiasm which was contagious and soon spread through the whole Chapter. The members of the Chapter and its officers met this challenge with a determined effort and by diligently applying themselves and industriously working for this great cause the quota was reached and topped by the time the drive was over. When the smoke of battle had cleared away it was revealed that the goal of \$200,000 had been bettered by \$115,000—the sum of \$315,000 worth of War Bonds having been sold.

Brother Dikeou, chairman of the War Bond Drive Committee, has served his Chapter in every capacity from outer Sentinel to President and Delegate to the National Conventions. He is now serving his fifth term as President, and while President in 1933 and 1934 organized the "Sons of Pericles," and "Daughters of Penelope." He was one of the few Greeks in Denver who saw the future of the Ahepa organization from the first year of its inception and has been active in it from the very first year of its expansion West, which took

place in the year 1927.

The very able and talented wife of Brother Dikeou, Mrs. Antigone P. Dikeou, has also shown herself to be a worth helpmate. Through her efforts and those of their eldest son, George, \$13,500 worth of War Bonds were sold to people in their neighborhood.

With the inspiration of their leader urging them on the members of the Denver Chapter have shown themselves to be patriotic Americans, loyal to the country for which many of their sons and brothers are fighting.

On Sunday, May 16, a complimentary Victory Dinner was given at the Ahepa Temple to which all the buyers of bonds were invited. This dinner was cooked and served by the Daughters of Penelope. During the course of the evening, as Chairman of the War Bond Drive Committee and in behalf of the Chapter, Bro. P. G. Dikeou, expressed his appreciation, sincere thanks, and congratulations to the members of the War Bond Committee who are the following:

James G. Dikeou, Gus G. Gatselos, Mike Paulos, Sam Selavenitis, John Papadakis, Pete Paris, Harry Kosmas, Em Zouredes, Mike Tagaris, Gus Baines, Sam D. Ellis, Peter N. Pan, and George Panagopoulos.

He also thanked all the other members of the Chapter who have contributed their efforts. Brother James G. Dikeou, past Supreme Governor, acted as toastmaster at the dinner.

The affair was a huge success and it

is with pleasure we salute the members of the Denver Chapter No. 145, and their worthy President, Panayes G. Dikeou. It is through deeds like these that our boys on the battlefronts are being helped to gain the *Victory* which we know will ultimately be ours.

New District Lodge Officers

District No. 5

District Governor: John A. Givas, Newark, New Jersey.

Lieut. Governor and District Marshal: Steve Kargakos, Newark, New Jersey.

District Secretary: John Skourlas, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

District Treasurer: Constantine Delekas, Plainfield, New Jersey

District No. 11

District Governor: George T. Poolitsan, Dayton, Ohio.

Lieut. Governor: C. A. Damis, Warren, Ohio.

District Secretary: George Vlachos, Dayton, Ohio.

District Treasurer: Christ Paparodis, Salem, Ohio.

District Marshal: Nicholas P. Vlachos, Springfield, Ohio.

District No. 12

Acting District Governor: Peter A. Michaels, Muncie, Indiana.

Deputy District Governor: George Geroulis, Indianapolis, Indiana.

District Secretary: William Zilson, Indianapolis, Indiana.

District Treasurer: George Rorres, South Bend, Indiana.

District Marshal: George Anton, Anderson, Indiana.

District No. 13

District Governor: Nicholas C. Giovan, Chicago, Illinois.

Lieut. Governor Arthur C. Salopoulos, Chicago, Illinois.

District Secretary: Stanley Calfas, Chicago, Illinois.

District Treasurer: George Kapetanakis, Beloit, Wisconsin.

District Marshal: Peter Xenos, Peoria, Illinois.

District Athletic Commissioner & Sons of Pericles Advisor: Christ Christofilos, Chicago, Illinois.

District No. 16

District Governor: Anthony Condos, Dallas, Texas.

Lieut. Governor: John K. Theo, Shreveport, Louisiana.

District Secretary: Victor H. Semos, Dallas, Texas.

District Treasurer: Constantine H. Pelias, New Orleans, La.

District Marshal: John B. Grivas, Houston, Texas.

District No. 18

District Governor: Ben Anattol, Butte, Montana.

Lieut. Governor: Theodore Antonopoulos, Billings, Montana.

District Secretary: Gus Marinos, Butte, Montana.

District Treasurer: Gus Maronis, Butte, Montana.

District Marshal: Roy Gianoulis, Great Falls, Montana.

District No. 20

Acting District Governor: Dean Soles, Los Angeles, California.

District Secretary: E. D. Brotsos, Los Angeles, California.

District Treasurer: George Paos, Santa Barbara, California.

District Marshal: Steve Powell, Ventura, California.

CANADIAN JURISDICTION

Deputy Supreme Governor for Eastern Provinces: Phrixos B. Papachristidis, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Deputy Supreme Governor for Western Provinces: Angelo J. Manousos, Seattle, Washington.

Continues Bond Drive



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The committee of the War Bond Drive of James Whitcomb Riley Chapter No. 232, headed by the Chapter President, Brother James Angelo, is continuing its drive successfully, and although the drive has slowed somewhat during the summer, because of the vacations of many of its members, plans were formulated to resume the drive by August 15th.

Brother Angelo does not sit down to await results, but goes right after prospects constantly. His committee, consisting of numerous patriotic men and women, has taken the War Bond Drive to heart, and there is no doubt in our minds that the Indianapolis Chapter is going to be among the leading chapters.

The work thus far has been done by the following committee:

James Angelo, Chairman; Gust Pappas, Vice-Chairman; George Morris, Treasurer; Jess Zilson, Secretary; William Zilson, Publicity Chairman; James Velonis, George Geroulis, John Prattas, William R. Angell, George Geogopoulos, Pete Costas, James Katoulis, Theodore N. Manolios, George Kafouros, Miss Georgia Bookedis, Dorothy A. Pappas, Louise Ricos, Margaret J. Angell.

Instructor



2nd Lt. James Homer Mitchell, former secretary of the Harrisburg, Pa., Chapter, Sons of Pericles, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell of that city. He enlisted in the armed forces in March, 1942, and after promotion to Corporal, was ordered to Officer Candidate School in Camp Hood, Texas, where he graduated in December, 1942. He is now assigned to the school as an instructor.

Amphibious Training



Pfc. William Rizos, serving with Co. C, 13th Engr. Bn., Amphibious Training Force, at Fort Ord, Calif. He is a member of Ahepa Chapter No. 123, of Hammond, Indiana.

Cited



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Sgt. George P. Nestor, of the Army Infantry, has been cited for meritorious conduct on the field of battle and gallantry in action and has been awarded the Silver Star Decoration. The citation was for gallantry in action in the vicinity of Oran, Algeria, November 8-11, 1942. Sgt. Nestor is a member of the famous First Division that met up against the War's famous Nazi 10th Panzer Division at El Guettar and Macnessy in Central Tunisia. He is now with the 7th Army in Sicily. Sgt. Nestor is the son of Brother Charles Nestor of Atlantic City, N. J., Chapter 169. On July 4, 1942, he married Miss Sophie Prodromos of Atlantic City, a member of the Maids of Athens and Past District Secretary of the New Jersey District.

Toledo Maids

DELPHI CHAPTER NO. 21, TOLEDO, OHIO.—A Service Canters Dance was sponsored by the Toledo Maids. The proceeds of the Dance were used to purchase packages for the boys of their community in the armed forces. The names of the Servicemen were read by Miss Katherine Saltos, President, and the mothers were presented with a card for every son in the Service.

The 1943 Chapter Officers were installed at an Open Installation with an impressive Candlelight Ceremony. The new Officers are: Helen Spiropoulos, President; Katherine County, Vice-president; Viola Stricos, Secretary; Pauline Petros, Treasurer; Helen Lagos, Messenger; Bessie Sares, Delphis; Akrive Tzanakis, Phylax; Penny Sfakianos, Sentinel; Katherine Saltos, News Editor; Advisory Board: Mrs. Katherine Karlos, Chairman; Mrs. Charles Anabros; Mrs. George Manton.

AUXILIARIES

Sons of Pericles War Record

As a tribute to the fighting Sons we began in an earlier issue of THE AHEPAN the Sons of Pericles War Record. All the Chapters were asked to send to Headquarters a list of their members and former members in the armed forces and supplement said list as new members enter the Service. Here are more chapters responding to our call:

No. 41, St. Louis, Mo.

George Melas, Sgt., U. S. Army Medical Corps.
Emmanuel Cassimatis, Lt., U. S. Army Air Corps.
Theodore Petropoulos, Lt., U. S. Army Quartermasters Corps.
John Cassimatis, Corp., U. S. Army.
John Spiro Abatgas, U. S. Army.
Thomas Cherikos, Lt., U. S. Navy Medical Corps.
Andrew Efthim, U. S. Army Air Corps.
Pete Petros, U. S. Army Air Corps.
John Carnasiotis, U. S. Army.
John Nisiankas, U. S. Army Air Corps.
William Zotos, U. S. Army.
Leo Manolakas, U. S. Navy.
Loyd Regas, U. S. Army.
Nick Gakes, U. S. Navy.

No. 215, Joliet, Ill.

George Pappas, U. S. Army Air Forces.
Chris Christofer, U. S. Army Air Forces.
August Kapellas, U. S. Army.
Andrew Griparis, U. S. Army Signal Corps.
Mitchell Cookas, U. S. Army.
Bill Petropolis, Cadet, U. S. Navy Air Corps.

No. 210, Camden, N. J.

Christ Angelos, U. S. Army Air Corps.
George Angelos, U. S. Marines.
Spiro Manolatos, U. S. Army Air Corps.
Nicholas Patsourakos, Sgt., U. S. Army Air Corps.
Thomas Angelos, U. S. Navy.

No. 140, Endicott, N. Y.

James Lambrinos, Sgt. U. S. Army Air Corps.
Peter Tras, Jr., Cadet, U. S. Army Air Corps.
Gas Kominos, U. S. Army.
James Antoniadis, U. S. Army.
Gregory Gianakouros, Cadet, U. S. Army.
Alex Connell, App. Seaman, U. S. Navy.
Peter Connell, U. S. Army.

No. 118, Jersey City, N. J.

Theodore Varvitsotis, U. S. Army.
Frank Grammas, U. S. Army.
George Stampoulos, U. S. Navy.

No. 67, Kansas City, Mo. (supplementary list)

James D. Mantice, U. S. Army.
Brother Mantice is the 33rd member of his chapter now in the armed forces.

Air Corps



COLUMBIA, S. C.—Corporal Theo Constan of Columbia, S. C., was the incumbent District Governor of the Sons of Pericles of District No. 1 at the time of his enlistment in the Army Air Corps November, 1942. He was very active in Sons of Pericles affairs. He helped organize the Columbia Sons Chapter, and while serving as Lieutenant Governor he organized the Maids of Athens Chapter of Columbia. Corporal Constan is at the Air Corps Technical Specialists' School at Sheppard Field, Texas. His younger brother, Menelaus Constan, is now preparing for the United States Naval Reserve at the University of South Carolina; while his older brother, Lt. George Constan, is stationed at the Gulf Ordnance Plant in Prairie, Miss.

Maids of Athens

RHEA CHAPTER NO. 60, LANCASTER, PA.—The Maids of Athens Chapter of this city has recently sponsored a special affair for the boys in the armed forces. All the members are active in the War Bond Drive and are confident of surpassing their quota of \$50,000.

The Chapter officers for 1943 were installed at a colorful public installation with Miss Angela Karageorge of Wheeling, W. Va., District Secretary, as the Installing Officer.

AURORA CHAPTER NO. 67, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—In order to keep up the morale of the boys in the Service the members of the Aurora Chapter have taken up the project of baking cookies to send to the boys.

War Bond Committees

(Continued from page 23)

177. SEATTLE, WASH.
William Chatalas, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
George H. Pappas, *Vice-Chairman*
Clarence Mandas, *Secretary*
Gus Gumas, *Treasurer*
Angelo J. Manousos, *District Coordinator*
Zois Gochis
Steve Anastos
Louis Balodimas
George Carras
Nick Carras
Dr. George Chatalas
George Cotronis
Manuel Cotton
Tom Dariosis
A. D. Delimitros
George Diafos
Rev. H. Gavalas
Rev. S. E. Phoutrides
Thos. D. Lentgis
John Lucas
Gust Macris
Evans Manolides
Steve Marenakos
E. T. Morisse
Gregory Pannak
Gus Pappas
Sam Pishue
John Rockas
Phillip Stamolis
Tom Stamolis
Lt. Nicholas Strike
Nick Zanides
Gus Zarkades
Angelo Zefkeles
Nick Zefkeles
Mike Nicon
179. ABERDEEN, WASH.
Nick Rillakis, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
John Gotsis, *Vice-Chairman*
George Kales, *Secretary*
John Dymas
A. Rotous
Lewis George
Lewis Kotsopolos
255. BELLINGHAM, WASH.
Louis Kotchogean, *Chairman*
Gus Panos, *Vice-Chairman*
George Carlos, *Secretary*
John Maslos, *Treasurer*
263. WENATCHEE, WASH.
Andrew Charnos, *Chairman*
Angel N. Yiachos, *Secretary*
Pete Korfiatis, *Treasurer*
Harry Chakos, *Publicity Director*
William Spearey
K. D. Valissarakos
W. D. Papadopoulos
299. YAKIMA, WASH.
Harry Rallis, *Chairman*
Robert Adeline, *Vice-Chairman*
John Demson, *Secretary*
James Garras, *Treasurer*
Andrew Panos, *Publicity Director*
Mrs. R. Adeline
Emm. Katsaros
Gus Nakis
Mike Pulos
Theo Marcus

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—
\$100,000,000

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NO. 21, TO- vice Canteen y the Toledo he Dance were s for the boys armed forces- men were read President, and ed with a rose vice. icers were in- lation with an eremony. The Spiropoulos, County, Vice- s, Secretary; Helen Lagas, Delphis; Ak- Penny Slaki- e Saltos, News Mrs. Katherine Charles Ana- n.

Lefcadio Hearn

(Continued from page 13)

Japan he loved was dying, a new Japan was coming to life and he had no desire to stay and see it supersede the one he loved. In a letter to Yrjo Hirn, dated April, 1902, he writes—"Here in Japan, I watch, day by day, the destruction of a wonderful and very beautiful civilization—It strikes me that a time is approaching in which intellectual liberty will almost cease to exist, together with every other kind of liberty,—the time when no man will be able to live as he wishes, much less write as he pleases."

What a prophecy! The barbarous, unscrupulous, New Japan, which we are now fighting to destroy, was perfectly visualized by this idealist at its inception some forty years ago. But our own materialists were selling her scrap iron until the last hours before Pearl Harbor!

Hearn's efforts to return to the United States were of no avail. An offer extended him to lecture at Cornell University, fell through. He persisted in his desire to leave Japan, for he even approached friends in Europe to assist him in making contacts. However his desire to return to the Western World was never to be fulfilled, for Death cast its impregnable shadow. One evening he left the table in great pain, walked to his study and when his wife entered later to see how he was, she found him dead.

Japan deeply mourned his death. The poor and the great followed his remains to the grave. No white man was ever mourned so sincerely. Of the many editorials which appeared, we quote a few lines from one which was published in the *Journal of Dayton, Ohio*, in September, 1904. "In him, Japan lost a powerful and flattering advocate, and the English speaking world one of its masters in style."

Hearn's literary productions numbered some 19 volumes and many hundreds of translations, stories and articles which appeared in magazines and newspapers. He was a prolific letter writer and Elizabeth Bisland, one of his sincere friends, collected them. They appear in two volumes and in them one will find much of what constituted the man as well as the artist.

Whenever I argue Hearn's contribution to literature, I am asked what is his work like and for the moment I am lost for an explanation. All I can say is, if you have ever felt the thrill of looking at beauty in animation, be it the spirit of dawn as it creeps over the valley, the sight of a beautiful face that roots you to the earth and makes you wonder how many heart beats you missed, the feeling that surges through an artist when he feels that he has created a thing of beauty, or the sight of some wandering tramp who looks up at you through eyes that mirror the beauty of his soul—if you have ever experienced such emotions or if you are capable of responding to them, then you'll find Lefcadio Hearn's work most delightfully refreshing in an exotic way.

The Greek-American should take a great interest in his work, for he will observe that the causes which give him an inferiority complex, gave Hearn the impulse of pride and stamina to give life to his ideals and by so doing he enriched our American life with spiritual gifts which it sorely needed and still does, for our American civilization is still a material one and those of Greek extraction can contribute more than anyone else towards its betterment.

Editorial

(Continued from page 11)

persons mistakenly think. This is an important point to clear up because it has been used against the United Nations by Axis propagandists.

The United Nations must remain united. Unless the United Nations stand together, we shall not be able to realize the principles for which we are fighting. The strategy of the Axis is

based on the "Divide and Conquer" principle. The counter strategy of the United Nations is "Unite and Win."

It is important at this time to repeat again and again that we must unite to win the war—

And we must remain united to win the peace!

Alone, no nation can guarantee the benefits of the principles outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

Together, the United Nations can guarantee the fruits of victory to all countries and to all peoples.

The Thunderbolt

(Continued from page 8)

producing Thunderbolts at a rate which, during the past three months has been exceeding the U. S. Army schedule.

With the Thunderbolt in action, the U. S. Army Air Force now has five pursuit ships which can fight at all altitudes, from wave-top level to stratosphere zones. The oldest of these is the Warhawk, which flies well over 300 miles per hour and does its best work at medium altitudes. Next oldest in point of service is the cannon-firing Airacobra, which flies around 400 miles per hour and is efficient at 15,000 feet. The two-engine Lightning flies around 400 miles per hour and can fight effectively at over 30,000 feet. The new Mustang is a low and medium-altitude fighter in the 400 miles per hour class.

The new Thunderbolt gives the United States a fighting ship which can fly faster, farther, and higher than any it had hitherto available, with a range long enough to allow it to escort American bombers deep into German territory in daylight raids on Nazi production centers.

The Two Months

(Continued from page 4)

city. By the end of the week, an International News Service dispatch from Stockholm reported that more than 400,000 of the population had fled Hamburg . . . and thousands more were leaving.

In Berlin, the arrival of trains bearing refugees from Hamburg showed what fate awaits all axis war production centers. Berlin newspapers said: "Berlin may be bombed tonight, or tomorrow night."

The example of Hamburg is spreading all over Europe today. People refuse to risk remaining in war production centers. In Italy, the people have been notified that the temporary attitude of their present government will cause the Allied air war on their military objectives to be resumed. Naples was bombed yesterday. And dispatches from Switzerland indicate that hundreds of thousands of Italians are leaving their homes in the industrial towns of northern Italy.

In the Balkans, new blackout hours have been ordered in the puppet state of Croatia. An air raid alert sounded over Sofia yesterday from noon to four-thirty in the afternoon. The mayor of Budapest has asked Hungarians to remove window panes and store them in cellars where they will not be shattered by air raids.

The example of Hamburg must constantly be in the mind of all those living in Balkan centers of war production. Yesterday's allied raid on Ploesti reminded the Balkan satellites that Allied planes can and will strike at any military target in Europe. Today, the citizens of Axis towns which are industrial or military targets, may well remember the words of Prime Minister Churchill spoken on May 19th, when he said:

"It is our policy to make it impossible for Germany to carry on any form of war industry, either in Germany, in Italy, or in the enemy occupied countries. Wherever these centers exist or are developed, they will be destroyed and the munitions population will be dispersed. If they don't like what's coming to them, let them disperse beforehand on their own."

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THE AHEPA



I Am Freedom

BY ALMA BURRETTE TEE

I fled from the lands that were old in tradition
Lands that were ruled by kings from their thrones
Lands that would never on any condition
Let any man call his soul his own.

When I came to your shores you were young, new and eager
Striving and praying to reach your dim goal
Hardships were many and comforts were meager,
But you gathered your strength from your newly-found soul

You cherished my teachings, and strove to preserve them
So those who came after could live here in peace
They were watchwords in towns and in hamlets and cities
And you carried the torch lest those watchwords should cease

And now you have risen again in your anger
To rid the wide world of the monster called Fear
The task will be long, bitter, brutal and violent,
There are those who would stop you, but your pathway is clear

So gather your people, your strength and your courage
Go Forward! And carry my banners so bright
I am Freedom, this is my home and my country.
Go Forward America. . . . God is your might!

BUY
WAR
BONDS

FROM YOUR LOCAL AHEPA COMMITTEE

ORDER OF AHEPA

**The Ahepan
Magazine**

**September - October
1943**

**Volume XVII
Number 5**

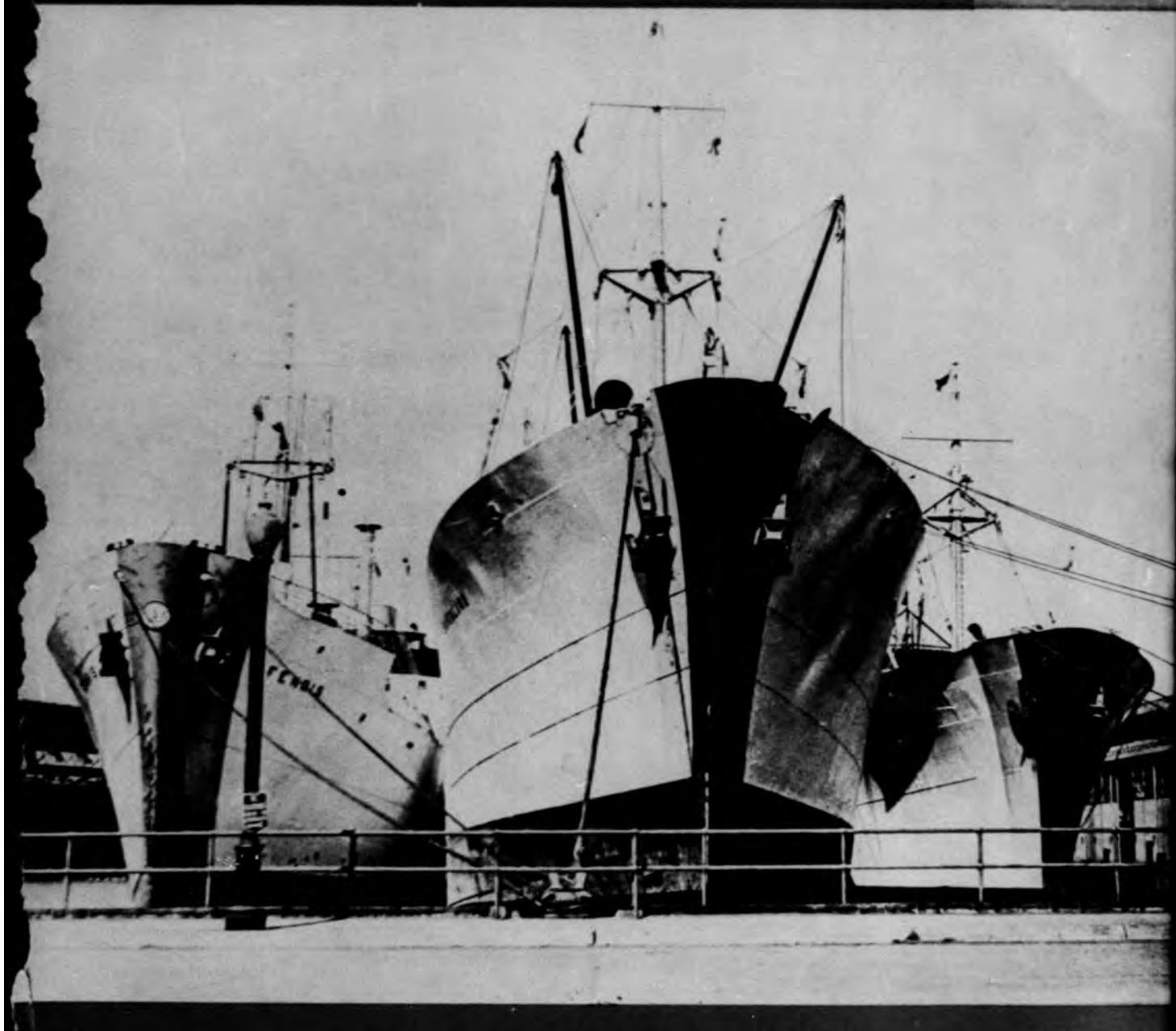
The

AHEPAN

September

October

1943



In this Issue

The story of America's nurses in the present war, on page 4, will inspire every woman reader of THE AHEPAN. They are a new kind of pioneers because the necessities of the war have taken them to far places where they have practiced their profession in the face of great difficulties.

Our Ally . . . China, which appears on page 7, is the second in a series of articles on our allies. China has been fighting for nearly seven years and the heroism and fortitude of her people is great and noble.

The Supreme President reports to you this month on the subject of his trip to Africa and the Middle East.

Ahepa's War Bond Drive continues, and reports will be found on pages 18 and 19. Members of the National Board of Coordinators are pictured on pages 20, 21 and 22.

OUR NEXT WAR BOND GOAL—\$100,000,000



Sealing NATURE'S SECRETS

● Nature's magic in bringing to ambrosial maturity such delicacies as grapes, raspberries and peaches, is sealed in their translucent preserves, jellies and marmalades in Sexton Shine Kitchens. Meticulous care and . . . proved recipes slow cooking in all batches . . . retain the exquisite flavor color. Your choice Edelweiss assures un- ing guest satisfaction the complete variety ts every taste.



JOHN SEXTON & CO. 1843

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVII

NUMBER 5

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, *Editor-in-Chief*

EDITORIAL BOARD

George C. Vournas Dr. C. B. Johannides Constantine Paulos

Editorial and Business Office

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U. S. NURSES GO ALL OVER WORLD WITH ARMED FORCES

The U. S. Army nurse is a familiar figure now wherever American troops appear. Trim and competent, she steps down the gangplank at ports all over the world—the typical American girl whose life might have followed a more conventional pattern had the war not swept her into professional service far from home. She is literate, personable, well-groomed, healthy, disciplined, and scientifically trained for her immediate task.

She may come from the foothill country of the eastern United States, the New York metropolis, from the prairie or the Texas desert; she may wear a parka in the Arctic circle, a blue uniform on Piccadilly, or light khaki in New Guinea; but wherever she appears she is a reassuring sight, a mellowing factor in the grim picture of war. Together with her sisters of the Navy Nurse Corps, she has already seen action, been under fire, received citations for bravery. She is an essential part of the U. S. fighting forces.

The number of American nurses is mounting daily; their sphere of action widens steadily. There are 16,000 nurses in the Army Corps, including one superintendent, 68 assistant superintendents, three directors, 668 chief nurses, as well as the rank and file. Normally the Navy Nurse Corps has a strength of 496 nurses. Now the American Red Cross Nursing Service, official reserve of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps since 1912, is feeding 2,500 nurses a month to the Army, 500 to the Navy. In December, 165 Red Cross chapters set up recruiting stations to meet the Army's goal of 30,000 nurses in 1943.

"Flying nurses" are being inducted for special assignment with the air ambulance service, adding a new touch to the total picture of America's nursing service in the war. They are airline stewardesses, trained to work at high altitudes, familiar with the problems of flying.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC

American nurses range in age from 21 to 40 years, with the majority in their late twenties or early thirties. They come from farms, from small towns, from city apartments, representing a wide cross-section of national life. A recent inventory of one group showed that 402 came from New England, 1,111 from New York and surrounding territory, 1,283 from the Midwest, 236 from the Pacific Coast.

They are preponderantly brunette, although blondes are numerous and redheads are not unknown. Some are pretty enough to make magazine-cover types. Mostly they are average girls of good physique, cheerful, healthy and serious about their tasks. Their physical examination is strict. They are presumed to be in perfect health, to be strong enough for the rigors of any climate, to be clear of phobias or ailments that might handicap them in times of stress. They may be tall or short, slim or plump, but Army convention suggests that they do not run to fat.

They are permitted considerable latitude in the way they do their hair and use make-up, provided they avoid extremes. Their hair must be short and look neat under forage caps. Dangling ends are frowned on by nursing superintendents. Their manual does not mention rouge, lipstick or nail polish, but the superintendents do. Rouge must be subtly applied. Nail polish must be colorless or the palest pink, if used at all. This is one of the first lessons that the young nurses learn; and one that they violate most often.

Lipstick in moderation is approved. In fact, their bon voyage gift from the Red Cross when they sail for foreign service includes lipstick, notepaper, shoelaces, sewing kit, a manicure set, a bar of chocolate, a book and various toilet articles. Mascara, eye shadow, exotic effects are all taboo as unsuited to their

uniform, their professional duties and the tradition of the nursing service. They are expected to stay in character, to look their best even under difficult conditions—with the emphasis on grooming and dignity. Few of them need a beauty parlor in the jungle or frozen north, since they know how to set their hair, do their nails, and launder their uniforms, as well as scrub floors, haul coal, and nurse the wounded. The nurses are versatile girls who can cook, sew, dance, play golf, and in some cases strum the guitar at the proper time and in the proper place.

In Iceland six nurses bunked in each Army hut, with furniture made from packing cases. They used cheap muslin to turn old boxes into dressing tables. They stumbled through frozen mud to line up for baths in the single tub serving an entire nursing corps. They carried buckets of coal for the fat stoves that warmed their living quarters. They ate Army field rations, rode over bumpy roads in Army jeeps, commandeered trucks to go to Army camp entertainments when the rigorous work of the day was done.

THE UNIFORM HAS CHANGED

The American nurse, 1943 model, is no longer the symbolic figure long familiar on the Red Cross poster. She now has five different outfits for her manifold duties under different climatic conditions. The regulation dress uniform is of covert cloth in two shades of blue. Khaki replaces blue in tropical areas. Parkas made of khaki cotton cloth, wind-resistant and water repellent, are provided for Alaska and Iceland. Each nurse is allowed six white uniforms, three white caps, one outdoor cape, one overcoat which also serves as raincoat, and one pair of white shoes. The dark blue cape of the Navy Nurse Corps has long been a favorite of the nursing service. The white cap worn by Navy nurses is distinguished by a black band indicating their rank in gold. Reserves on active duty get six white uniforms, cape, cap and sweater.

All military nurses must be high-school graduates; a few are college trained. They must also be graduates of an accredited school of nursing connected with a hospital that gives a three-year course in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pediatrics. The Army, Navy and Red Cross have recently approved two programs for speeding up student training at 250 nursing schools throughout the country. Initiates must be members of the American Red Cross and the American Nursing Association. Citizens of friendly countries such as Canada and the Philippines are accepted by the Army. The Navy takes only American citizens of ten years' standing.

Army nurses range in rank from second lieutenant to colonel; Navy nurses from ensign to lieutenant commander. They conform to Army and Navy etiquette, salute when they are saluted, and acknowledge the rank of superior officers of either sex. Their base pay is \$90 a month with maintenance, rising to \$350 for a superintendent with more than 12 years' service. A bill now pending in the U. S. Congress would allow them a minimum of \$150 and a maximum of \$400 a month. This would give them parallel pay with corresponding officers in the regular services.

Technically Army nurses have eight-hour duty, but when the need arises they cheerfully stay on the job until too fatigued to continue. At Bataan they suffered from malaria, dysentery and anemia from malnutrition, but none of them went to bed until unable to stand up any longer. They left just before Bataan fell and went to Corregidor, where they experienced their first heavy bombing raid a day later. The wounded were in a tunnel hospital, but five nurses were "topside" on the Rock when the bombers came over. Accustomed to handling ten patients at a time, they took care of 150 each under the trees

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and in the long caves in the Rock. They made nightly rounds with old lanterns to light their way—the Florence Nightingale emblem. They ate the same food as the men—rationed canned fare while it lasted, then mule, caribou and even monkey meat. They discarded their white uniforms for pants, khaki shirts, and over-sized boots. One 125-pound blonde wore a size 42 khaki overall, enormous Army shoes and—to make her colleagues laugh—a small town hat and veil sent by a friend who thought she might like to wear it when she returned home.

One nurse took vitamin tablets and drove a jeep through no man's land to give them to an officer at his gun emplacement. Others doled out sedatives to men they knew would be wounded and out of range of aid. Their morale was good. Not a nurse showed funk as the Japanese approached. Two days before Bataan fell, a batch of nurses left the comparative safety of the hospital and slogged their way to the front lines to give what aid they could. They were finally rounded up, dazed and exhausted, by officers who put them in a jeep and sent them to a point of embarkation.

NURSES GO WHERE ORDERED

The nurses must accept foreign service without question. They must go where they are ordered. However, the girl from Florida is more likely to be sent to the tropics; the girl from the North to northern latitudes. Specialists such as anesthetists or operating-room experts are used to the best advantage for special assignments. A nurse is assigned first to home service; then a brief period of orientation follows before she is shipped abroad. Reserves are now subject to all the rules that govern the regular Army and Navy nurses.

The work of the Navy nurse is slightly different from the Army nurse's routine. The major part of her work is to train Navy Corps men, so that they can take over all nursing duties on combat ships. She is not called on to sail on battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, but she follows the battle fleet on hospital ships, or is stationed at base hospitals. She can usually be found on transports. In this war, nurses of all types have had to cope with conditions undreamed of by American nurses in the past. They are seeing the world, buying in the bazaars of Cairo, crossing the Equator, celebrating Christmas in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, worshipping in tiny missions in the far north, bicycling along Irish lanes, living in grass huts in New Guinea, in desert tents, eating the foods of many lands, trying to bring health, hygiene, first-aid and good cheer wherever they are.

Whether their taste runs to pumpkin pie, chocolate, coca-cola or ice cream, they take what comes in typical Army fashion. They feasted on stewed turnips and bully beef with the Ameri-

can and Australian newspaper correspondents at Port Moresby. When one of their number got married at Bataan, they baked a cake but rats made off with most of it in the night. Sixty nurses, living in quarters built for 12, ate turkey and trimmings through two air raids on Christmas Day in another zone of battle.

The nurses share the officers' mess, participate in their recreation. Since they enter the Army as second lieutenants, they may join the officers' clubs at their posts, enjoy golf, tennis, dancing, swimming, or other club activities. Many of them are good dancers. They know the latest steps and the tunes that the radio brings to the most remote corners of the earth. Again, they must observe officers' etiquette when it comes to dancing partners and, to dates in off-duty hours.

MARRIED NURSES ACCEPTED NOW FOR SERVICE

As always in time of war, romance blooms among the nurses and recently they have been dropping out to get married at the rate of 300 a month. In November this situation was recognized with an official ruling that the Army would accept married nurses. The Navy has not yet followed suit.

This served immediately to augment the Army Corps ranks from nurses already married, and to pave the way for girls now in service to marry as they see fit. The only provisos are that married nurses must not be assigned to posts where their husbands are stationed; that if they have minor children they will be accepted only if adequate provision is made for the care of their family outside military reservations; that they must accept assignments without reservation; that they must retain their maiden names unless a change to their married names is specifically requested.

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the members of the second reserve of the Red Cross Nursing Service are married. A recent inventory showed that the married ratio for all nurses under 40 was 48.4 per cent, or a trifle higher than among other groups of professional women. The new ruling serves automatically to qualify 16,000 additional nurses for military duty, and is a popular move throughout the U. S. armed forces. There has been no adjudication yet on the delicate problem that will arise when a nurse of high rank decides to marry an Army private.

Meanwhile, the girl from the middle western United States plies her professional skill in a base hospital in Britain; the blonde from Chicago carries pails of precious water at a tropical outpost; the forty-year-old nurse from the mountainous West copes with various emergencies in Australia. Wherever American troops are stationed, the sisters of mercy stand by, ready for danger, for instant service, for the quick call to action.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

BLOCKADE LIFTS, U-BOATS HOLD FIRE, AS THESE SHIPS SPAN ATLANTIC WITH FOOD FOR GREECE

A rare picture taken in an unnamed Canadian port, showing three of the eight food ships credited with saving Greece from death by starvation. Making their first voyage between America and Greece in August, 1942, through the Greek War Relief Association, these three ships alone have so far carried over 60,000 tons of wheat, milk, vegetables and medicines to Greek ports.

Sailing with all lights burning, under safe-conduct guarantees from warring powers, the eight ships in the Greek relief service are a familiar sight on the high seas. Greek children know the slim shape of the Fenris, the sharp angle of the Bardaland's loading derricks, as soon

as the ships appear on the horizon off Piraeus. Because Americans keep the mercy ships sailing, International Red Cross reports indicate these critically weakened and disease-menaced Greek youngsters have a fighting chance for survival—till greater help can come.

The Greek War Relief Association is responsible for part of the charter hire of the ships, supplies for the distributing commission within Greece, milk for the children, food packages for wounded and tubercular Greek soldiers and Greek prisoners of war. The Association shares in the National War Fund.

OUR ALLY . . . CHINA

China Fights On After Six Years of War



China, who has been in the war longer than any other fighting ally, completed her sixth year of war on July 7 and entered her seventh. The sixth year has been her hardest year, and yet it has closed with a military victory to China's credit, and with the courage of China's people as strong as ever.

"It's like making a clearing for a house, building the house, planting the garden and harvesting the crops from it, and fighting a huge fire in the house all at the same time," a Chinese educator from Chungking remarked.

With all roads leading to her allies, except a meager airplane route, blocked by enemy seizures, China has had to continue her fight during the past year with less material aid to her war effort from the outside world than she has ever had before. This virtual blockade, caused by the loss of Hong Kong from which some supplies and considerable financial support had come in the earlier phase of the war, and by the cutting off of the Burma Road after the loss of Burma, has upset the economy within the country and has given rise to inflation. It has also forced the Chinese people to increase their already back-breaking efforts at production of war supplies at home.

With these additional difficulties, if China had merely continued to resist the enemy even with military losses, it should have been considered a year of progress. But she has done more than hold her own in her war effort during her sixth year of fighting, and has once more proved her strength as a nation and her determination to beat the Axis.

THE WAR FRONTS

On the military front, the year began and ended with victories for China and her Allies, July 7 one year ago saw the Chinese intensifying their attacks on enemy held key positions on the 500 kilometer front in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The Japanese, fresh from the shock of the Doolittle raid, had launched a campaign in the middle of May sweeping over central and western Chekiang, with the avowed purpose of destroying potential Allied air bases in China. Within two months they had captured a number of important cities, including Kinluva, Lishui and Chuhsien, and had gained temporary control over the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. But Japan's victories did not last for long. The Chinese took back more than a dozen of the captured cities, including the airfields at Chuhsien and Lishui, and the Japanese control over the railway line was broken.

The approach of this July 7 saw another major victory for China. With air assistance from the United States Army in China under the command of General Stilwell, the Chinese Army has been able to push the Japanese invaders back from an apparent attempt to press toward Chungking and to take control of the rich rice growing district in Hupeh and Hunan. The victory has shown that air assistance may turn the tide for the United Nations in China. "China for the first time has an air umbrella," Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying in Washington. Chungking editorials point out that given more planes, the Chinese could drive the Japanese out of any stronghold.

ON THE HOME FRONT

On the home front the work of the people of China has been equally difficult during the sixth year of war. But there has been progress here, too.

In spite of the tremendous difficulties this year offered to production, the Government enterprises completed between 60 and 80 per cent of their 1942 production schedule. Gasoline production and the manufacture of radio receiving and sending sets went over their scheduled amounts, and alcohol, pure soda, and transformers stayed close to 100 per cent of their scheduled amounts. The production of caustic soda, coal, tungsten, zinc and tin remained over 70 per cent of their estimated goal, while only iron and steel fell down to sixty per cent or less of their production schedules.

On the farms, more food was produced as a result of the program of improved seeds and improved farming methods which the Government has been carrying out. Free China farms yielded 48,064,962 piculs (one picul equals 110.23 lbs.) more of foodstuffs than ordinarily, and about 13,000,000 piculs above the goal which had been set.

Even roads and railroads continued to be built, in spite of the impossibility of getting new materials. About half the planned railway construction program was carried out, and the road building program went over its goal. A total of 1,092 kilometers of new highways were built. A pack animal trail was opened into India, and river transportation was improved with the addition of new junks and with new canalization of certain rivers.

TOWARD POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

Significant in the prosecution of the war in China is the progress toward political democracy which has been made through political organization and through education. Eighteen out of 28 provinces (some of which are in the hands of the invader) have set up People's Political Councils, which are representative bodies chosen from the people as forerunners of state legislatures. The new county system of representative government, by which each district sets up its own political and governmental bodies on an elective basis and the people learn the rudiments of democratic procedure and elective government, has been established in varying degrees in 21 of the 28 provinces. In the schools democracy is being taught to increasing numbers of students. The schools in free China increased in number by 4,526 over last year, and included nearly 9,000,000 more pupils.

These are signal achievements in democracy which give the



American supplies to sustain bravely fighting China.

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

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people not only a greater share in carrying on the war, but will give them a far greater share in the establishment of the peace. These are the achievements which make the people of China continue, even after six years, to go on fighting against the relentless war machine of Japan.

SIX YEARS OF WAR

Little did the world think that China would still be fighting in 1943 when she took up arms against Japan on July 7, 1937, after the Japanese opened fire on the Chinese Army at Luqouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) just outside of Peiping. China, Generalissimo Chiang declared at that time, had reached the limit of her patience and would now fight the Japanese aggressor to the end. Japan, and most of the rest of the world with her, thought that China could not hold out for more than three months. But during her first year of resistance China proved to the world three things. She proved that her own unity and her own will to resist was far greater than the world had suspected. She proved that her leadership was ready with the well-planned strategy of "trading space for time" and the two-edged program for the people of "resistance and reconstruction" which were more than a match for Japan's military might and her plan for world conquest. China proved as well, during that first year, that the Japanese army was by no means invincible when she routed the Japanese in her first great victory of the war in the Battle of Taierchwang in April, 1938.

In the years that followed Japan made attempt after attempt to "consolidate her gains" in China. She set up the traitor, Wang Ching-wei, as head of a puppet regime in Nanking in March, 1940. But Chinese guerrillas soon told what they thought of the puppet by their wrecking of trains and their burning of bridges. And the people of the puppet area have continued to make it as difficult as they can for the Japanese and their puppets to keep their hold.

CHINA'S "MAGNETIC" WARFARE

Japan aimed then to blockade China from the outside, and also to gain control of the entire north-south railway lines so that she could have direct land communication, which would give her a method of evading the American and British navies, all the way from Manchuria to Canton—and Indo-China. She succeeded in her blockade only after Pearl Harbor. And she has not yet succeeded in her plan to control the land communications. Three times she aimed at Changsha, key city in Hunan which would have opened up to her a strategic portion of the north-south railway lines. And three times, with her strategy of "magnetic warfare" (drawing the enemy in, as by a magnet, and then surrounding him), China stopped the enemy at the very gates of the city.

Even now, six years after Japan so confidently attacked China and so brazenly announced her intention of finishing her campaign in three months, Japan is still trying unsuccessfully to "consolidate her gains" in China.

CHINA AND HER ALLIES

China has been compared to a man who started out carrying a load on his back which was far too heavy for him. People thought he couldn't possibly stand the strain of the weight for the first mile. But he did. He carried it not only the first mile, but the second, the third, the sixth, the tenth, and even the twelfth mile. And by that time there were those who thought that he was a superman and could go on indefinitely.

There is this confidence in China, as she goes into her seventh year of back-breaking war. The past year, the hardest one she has had yet, ended to China's credit. But here people look to the year ahead as one which will not only call forth the same courage and exertion from them, but will also bring to them the promised assistance from their Allies.

★ GIVE WAR BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS ★

THE FIGHT GOES ON

By EVE CURIE

Special for THE AHEPAN

My country, which fought so hard to make the Four Freedoms live, has lost all of them—temporarily. Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear . . . however highly prized they may be in a nation which still has its liberty, I can tell you that they are even more highly prized after you have lost them.

And they can still be lost to America, to the United Nations, to the world. I do not want to seem unduly pessimistic at a time when the Allies are winning important military victories, but the Fascist enemies of the freedoms we cherish are far from beaten. As the dagger is inched closer to their hearts, they will fight more desperately, more ruthlessly than before.

Let us remember that the Four Freedoms do not constitute a mere slogan. The contribution of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was much greater than that, for a pledging that these freedoms would be extended to anyone, anywhere in the world who wanted them, they were crystalizing the ideals and the hopes of decent people everywhere.

No, the Four Freedoms, were not invented two years ago, and neither will they be waiting for us, wrapped in shiny packages, at the peace table. They must be fought for every minute, with vigor and courage. And when the war itself is finally won, the fight must go on—to refine those freedoms, to broaden their scope, to extend them to all who hold them dear.

A big undertaking? Yes, but not by any means a new one. In the Magna Carta, in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, in the American Declaration of Independence—the Four Freedoms are to be found. The words were different, perhaps. The ideas were the same.

And we of this generation have a magnificent opportunity—the greatest opportunity in history, perhaps—to make those freedoms permanent, to establish them for all time.

Never before, after all, has the issue been so simple. Today the lovers of freedom are fighting the haters of freedom . . . and slowly but sure'y, the lovers of freedom will win.

JUST AN ORDINARY GUY

By LANGSTON HUGHES
Special for THE AHEPAN

He's just an ordinary guy.
He doesn't occupy
A seat of government
Or anything like that.

He works hard every day,
Saturday brings home his pay—
He may take a glass of beer
Sometimes, at that.

He never had his name in lights.
He's never front page news
He stands up for his rights,
Yet doesn't beef or sing the blues.

But when his country gets in trouble
And it's time to fight and die,
He doesn't ask for a deferment—
He's just an ordinary guy.

Listen, Hitler!
About this ordinary guy,
You may wonder why
He's taken such an
Awful hate to you.

But you'll never understand
His kind of man.
You won't need to—
You'll be dead when he gets through.

He doesn't bully or act rough.
You never hear him bluff.
But there's one thing certain, Nazi,
He won't stand for your type of stuff!

He just doesn't like the idea
Of men being in a cage,
And the way you try to boss the folks
Puts him in a rage.

You've got the whole round world in trouble
With your boastings and your lies.
But you'll never beat us, Hitler—
Not us ordinary guys!

Said Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"Labor is beginning to do its part in enlightening the public. It is beginning to make crystal clear that 97 per cent of labor has cooperated 300 per cent with our Government in the war effort. More and more in the future labor will demonstrate that it can cooperate with both employers and agriculture in those measures which lead to increased employment, increased production and a higher standard of living. The people of America know that the second step toward fascism is the destruction of labor unions. There are Midget Hitlers here who continually attack labor. There are other demagogues blind to the errors of every other group who shout, 'We love labor, but . . .' Both the Midget Hitlers and the demagogues are enemies of America. Both would destroy labor unions if they could. Labor should be fully aware of its friends and of its enemies."

Message of the Supreme President



Captain George C. Vournas

white. I shall take each point separately.

CAMPS: The United States Camps abroad are the best in the world. I saw a number of them, from Casablanca to Cairo. They are as comfortable as a modern city. They have good modern conveniences plus a better inter-camp transportation system. Nothing has been left to chance. A place for everything and everything in its place. I may mention that the camp in the desert outside of Cairo is the only place in the entire African area where no flies are to be found. As the posters in the camp eloquently declare, "The war against the fly never ceases; guns must remain always loaded."

FOOD: The food served to our troops is excellent. It is so good that when detachments are not near an Army mess they find it almost impossible to duplicate the Army food in the best restaurants. When the words "G.I. Food" are used, they denote the best. Officers and men are served invariably from the same kitchen. Jam, sugar, butter, all types of sauces, and atabrine—quinine substitute—are always to be found on the table. In addition, there are the Post Exchanges where one may buy chocolates, chewing gum, fruit and vegetable juices, hard candy, etc., at a very reasonable cost. The price of cigarettes is five cents at the Post Exchange. All toilet articles are to be found in abundance, even in the most remote places, and they are much cheaper than they are at home. Had I known this, I would have saved myself the trouble of carrying a heavy load of toilet articles on my back at a great inconvenience.

EQUIPMENT: Friends and allies, from observation, and foes, from experience, acclaim American equipment as the best.

MEDICAL ATTENTION: The medical attention given to our men cannot be matched anywhere in the United States. The best proof of that is that a small percentage of persons wounded in battle perish. There are the field hospitals, base hospitals, and general hospitals. Owing to a mild indisposition I spent about ten days in one of our general hospitals which was put up at a high point in the desert. It is a thousand bed hospital with baths and running water and air-conditioning!!! Trees have been planted and prior to my departure, plans had been laid for an air field right in the front of it so that the wounded may be taken to it with the highest expedition. There have been no diseases among our troops. Malaria which has been a scourge in that part of the world for centuries, is being successfully fought with screens, mosquito nets, and atabrine.

RECREATION: Recreation is provided either through local talent (soldier groups) or U. S. O. or American Red Cross. Every city of any size in Africa and the Middle East has a number of American Red Cross Clubs for officers and enlisted men. Motion pictures are shown often. Dances and social functions are organized. In addition, they have U. S. O. traveling troops of professional entertainers. While I was there Jack Benny was roaming all over Africa and the Middle East, and when on my return through West Africa, I met another troupe proceeding east.

MORALE AND HEALTH: The American soldier enjoys excellent health and high morale. There is no such thing as a sickly looking United States soldier nor an inordinately depressed one—except possibly in cases where they do not receive any mail from home. And this brings me to the question of letter writing to men in the service.

A letter from home is without a doubt a 1-A item for the men in the service. Nothing is awaited more anxiously than a letter from home. I confess that I speak from personal experience. In fact, I had become the butt of every joke of my fellow officers and Ahepa brothers—Lt. (J.G.) Christ J. Petrow, U.S. N.R., Lt. Col. James Basbas, Lt. James Kellis, Lt. (J.G.) Nick Contreas, U.S.N.R. They were laughing at my expense because for weeks and weeks it appeared that I was the orphan of the lot so far as mail was concerned. Day after day their mail was being flashed in my face, making me green with envy. A just and deserving deflating process of your Supreme President.

What do the boys discuss? What do they think? We know how they act because their conduct is exemplary. Wherever they pass they make friends. They leave good will behind them from which the United States will reap benefits for a long time. They think of home, of course, of their families, their cities, their states, and their nation. They want to know how the people back home feel, how they behave toward the war effort, whether they buy bonds, support the Red Cross and the U. S. O.—which serves them so well—and whether in general the people back home, too, consider themselves soldiers in the service of the country.

When the Ahepa magazine reached the Middle East and traveled from hand to hand the item that impressed the readers most was that the Ahepa sold more than \$46,000,000.00 in War Bonds. It was a happy day when the first copy of the magazine reached that part of the world. Despite my protests that I had very little to do with the splendid war effort of the organization, giving the credit to the civilians back home who deserve it, still, I and all Ahepans, were recipients of many courtesies and favors. It spread through the ranks and as a result of it every Ahepan in uniform was proud of his organization, while non-Ahepans were inquiring as to whether they could join while serving in the Army. In fact, one of them, Lt. James Kellis, United States Army Air Force, was initiated by your Supreme President and other Ahepans herein above mentioned in Cairo.

When one writes letters to men in the service one must write about things of interest to them. Family activities, friends, clubs, fraternities, and civic activities are always of interest. Write in a "light vein." Do not write, "Aunt Marigo, in trying to reach the broom in the cellar, broke her neck and now the entire family is in despair for having on their minds not only a disagreeable old maid, but also one with a broken

(Continued on page 30)



SAPPHO'S ISLAND

Mytilene (Lesbos) and Its Wild Flowers

By W. L. CARTER

On modern maps of the Near East the island of Mytilene—ten miles off the coast of Asia Minor, between the Dardanelles and Smyrna—is just one of hundreds scattered in the Ionian and Ægean seas. It is not until one turns to a classical atlas that the island assumes another aspect. For this was ancient Lesbos, home of the famous Sappho, greatest poet of her day and for centuries later, and undoubtedly one of the most slandered women in ancient civilised history and literature.

Surviving fragments of her extensive works are few—Oxyrhynchus in Egypt yielded several scraps—but I was interested in her references to flowers, and made many visits in search of possible survivals on the actual sites Sappho once trod. This "Tenth Muse, daughter of Aphrodite and Eros," was born and lived in an island home whose flowers are among the loveliest of the ancient Ægean islands. What remains of Sappho's references confirm that this was so in her day.

In a letter to Atthis, one of her pupils, she speaks of a "field of flowers where the dew lies so far upon the ground, when the roses lift themselves up . . ." No such roses now flourish on Mytilene and one wonders to what type of rose Sappho referred. That she wrote of a rose she knew seems fairly certain, for many of her other flowers are easily recognisable to-day in the Lesbian meadows, by the little streams and on the sides of the hills, including the island mountain Olympus. The oldest rose known to history—the "hundred-leaved" rose of the ancient Greeks—that grew in Homer's day, is the pink cabbage-rose of cottage gardens. A peculiarity of this fragrant old beauty is that it invariably hangs its head. Modern rose culture somewhat crudely terms this weak-necked. Sappho's roses—they were stated by Philostratus to be sweet-scented and creamy-white—were probably a fine double form of the alba rose, which all the ancient gardens knew. Less likely, though not impossible, they may have been the flowers of a now lost white damask-rose.

The countryside of Lesbos can have changed little from the day when Sappho and her lifelong friend and rejected suitor, Alkaios, walked its undulating slopes. Not even the great earthquake two hundred years ago, when so much of western Asia Minor and the Ægean islands was damaged, seems to have left any impress upon the serene quietude and beauty. Still the same golden chick-pea, a pretty little flower, strews the seashore, while the sides of the gentle hills are spreads of floral loveliness. They are living examples of the flowery meads so beloved by the ancient Greeks and their contemporary civilisation. No matter at what season of the year I visited Lesbos, there were always wild flowers in bloom. Sappho wrote of wild hyacinths, and there are several flowers on the island that might be they. Her wild hyacinth of the mountainside "blooming purple"—she speaks of its bright colour—is probably a deep purplish-violet Mediterranean relative of the English blue-bell.

In May, the hillsides near Eresos, her birthplace, are studded with tall stems clothed in pale blue and white stars, whose anthers, dull purple with a bluish tinge, are the favourite visiting place of the small mountain bees. These bees are similar to

those which have busied themselves for many centuries among the aromatic thyme-spreads on Mount Hymettus in Greece. The Lesbian thyme, notably that found on the slopes of the island's Mount Olympus, is a thicker carpet with deeper lilac aromatic clusters than those of Greece. For yards around the patches the spicy fragrance haunts the warm summer air. It is especially powerful and lingering in the brief twilight of an Eastern Mediterranean summer night.

The view across the seas to the coast of Turkey is lovely in the extreme. I recall a cloudless day, a few years before the war, when a brazen sun hung in a sky of that deep blue only the Mediterranean and Egypt seem able to produce. A slight though steady breeze blew from across the sea, an almost still pool of reflected blue, to temper the severity of the solar heat. The air had tonic properties, and one could well understand how a woman of Sappho's birth and breeding would be moved to poetic expression in such idyllic surroundings. To the north lay the hilly country of the Troad, itself a land of ancient history to the budding poetess. Sappho doubtless read the works of eminent writers who had preceded her, including many now unknown authorities, although Homeric writings would probably rank supreme. Some of them would be Arion, Terpander, who came from Antissa, an adjacent town to Sappho's Eresos, Eumelos of Corinth, Stesichoros of Himera, Mimnermos of Smyrna, Olympos of Phrygia, and Archilochos of Thasos. A tiny point fifty miles distant from the summit of Lesbian Olympus marks Mount Ida, whereon the Greek gods watched the Græco-Trojan battles on the plain beneath. Seen from the heights of Lesbos, the mountains of the hinterland of Asia Minor assume a peculiar cloak, a blend of soft purplish-blue, never so beautiful as when viewed half-hidden, half-emerging from the mists and sunlight, shortly after the dawn of an early summer's day. Sappho's Eresos was one of the five cities founded on Lesbos by the Æolians, whose venturing to the island lies so far back in recorded history that one hesitates to mention a date.

It has often been said that the nightingales sing louder in the Lesbian copses than in those of any other Ægean isle. They are certainly unsurpassed by any I have heard elsewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. The birds sang in a perfect setting of a type that must have existed during Sappho's time. It was a tiny stream, scarcely more than a robust brook, whose course was marked by glittering pebbles of a whiteness and brilliance that reflected the blue ceiling overhead. Tamarisk clustered that reflected the blue ceiling overhead. Tamarisk clustered bushes, whose greenness contrasted with the rosy-red of countless blooms. Goats browsed among a herbage picked out by colonies of anemones, mostly shades of pink and red with a solitary yellow of a differing species. There were clumps of those large violets which grow on Crete among the burnt-out ruins of the Minoan palace at Knossos. These, and the wild parsley that flourish in many places on Lesbos, doubtless went to form part of the wreaths worn by victors in the local games. On drier sites—mostly on hummocks of stones thinly covered with grasses and mixed with a peculiar little magenta-purple

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EDITORIALS

SAFEGUARD AMERICAN AND ALLIED UNITY

On September 24th, 1943, His Excellency, Mr. Cimon Diamantopoulos, the Ambassador of His Majesty, the King of Greece, George II, to the United States, addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Washington Post* protesting a reference to Albanian guerrillas published in a news item in that paper. Said His Excellency:

"In a dispatch from Istanbul, published in your edition of September 19, 1943, referring to probable war developments in the Balkan Peninsula, mention is made of countries friendly to the Allies as distinguished from the satellites of the Axis. One is surprised to find Albania in the first group and questions what she has done to merit such a place of honor.

"The Greek people bear no enmity toward the Albanians and fully recognize their rights to a place under the sun. Yet, it seems advisable that reports which can only lead to confusion and erroneous views, should be avoided. . . ."

We do not know what impelled His Excellency, the Ambassador, to register a protest to what may well be considered an insignificant news item. We all know that *all* the Albanians were not Fascist sympathizers, nor *all* the Italians Fascists, nor *all* the Germans Nazis. There are authenticated reports that some Albanians are resorting to guerrilla fighting against Italians and Germans and it is hoped that they may in due course join hands with their Greek and Yugoslav brethren in a common cause. But that the Ambassador chose to protest and to use this particular method—appealing to the reader's column of the daily press—is, we confess, beyond our powers of comprehension.

A group titling themselves American Friends of Albania grasped His Excellency's letter as a heaven-sent opportunity and spread in the columns of the *Washington Post* a statement signed by Mr. Charles G. Hart, former American minister to Albania. Mr. Hart's venomous statement was as inaccurate as it was libelous. Said Mr. Hart:

"I have been elected to lead the American Friends of Albania. We have been ready to move for some time but were awaiting the cue. It came September 26 in a letter to the Editor from the Greek Ambassador, published in the *Washington Post*. Thank you, Mr. Diamantopoulos."

This was followed by "Letters to the Editor" by two others, one signing himself as the President of the Free Albania Organization. More insults and venom. All three wrote, of course, in the name of democracy and the sacredness of the present struggle. Then, there were more letters defending the Greek claims, forcing the *Washington Post*, in desperation, to announce that it would not waste any more space on the controversy. Then, a month later, some Epirotic Society, wasted good money (which would have done far more good if it had been contributed to the Greek War Relief Association) to answer Mr. Hart in a lengthy, unreadable, diatribe, placed in the

same paper also in the form of a paid advertisement.

We do not intend to take up in detail the arguments advanced by Mr. Hart and the other correspondents advancing Albanian claims, because they are devoid of good faith. Their ferociousness reminds us of Mussolini and Goebbels. If there are any Albanian anti-Fascists abroad Mr. Hart and the other correspondents cannot speak for them. Where were these gentlemen who pretend to speak in the name of democracy and the Atlantic Charter when Mussolini attacked Greece? Did they voice a protest against the attack or give a helping hand to the victims of Mussolini's aggression? Apparently they were quite satisfied either with the Italian occupation of Albania or the use of Albania as a stepping stone for the invasion of Greece.

When a heavy Winter blanketed the fate of the United Nations, Mr. Hart and his friends were silent, contented. Now that Spring is in the air, thanks to the thousands of Greek fighters whose heroic death upon the Albanian mountains saved Egypt and possibly Moscow by upsetting Hitler's time-table, these gentlemen come forth and repeat Mussolini's imperialistic arguments regarding "Southern Albania." They even have the impertinence to speak of "atrocities" perpetrated by the Greek armies in their pursuit of the sawdust-Caesar's legions almost into the Adriatic.

The Ahepa, an American Organization, took a stand on matters involving American unity more than five years ago. It denounced the efforts of Hitler to divide America into Jews and non-Jews. When Mussolini's infamous attack against Greece took place, the Ahepa urged all Americans of Greek descent not to fall victims to the Hitler-Mussolini propaganda whose aim was to divide Americans of Greek descent from their fellow citizens of Italian descent. The pages of this magazine and the National Conventions of the Ahepa have time and again preached the principle of American Unity. The President of the United States has pointed out repeatedly that when the hour of victory arrives the determination of all disputes among nations and peoples will be made in conformity with the Atlantic Charter. In addition, Mr. Roosevelt stated categorically on the occasion of the entry of German troops in Athens that Greece would again be free and made safe from any repetition of attack. There is where the matter lies today.

Even though our troops have occupied part of Italy, chased the Germans and Italians from Northern Africa, and the guerrilla fighters of Greece are organized and in possession of every hill and mountain range, and the hour of deliverance of that unhappy land is not very far distant, the enemy is still strong. It serves no purpose to promiscuously agitate questions of frontiers in the north, south, east, or west, either of Greece or any other nation. The arguments advanced by Mr. Hart and others despite their visible "made in Italy" trademark, we

(Continued on page 25)

The 28th of October in the Congress of the United States

We give you herewith, excerpts from statements made in Congress by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, and Representative Wright Patman of Texas, on the occasion of the anniversary of the invasion of Greece by Italy:

Senator Wiley: Mr. President, today I am reminded of that ancient land called Greece, the land of Pericles, of Anaxagoras, of Euripides, Socrates, and Plato, the land of Homer and of Aristotle, the mother of art, of oratory, of philosophy, mythology, and literature, a land of beauty, soul, and flame, which brought light to Europe and the world. Three years ago today, according to a newspaper article which I hold in my hand and



Senator Wiley

which I shall presently ask to have placed in the *Record*, there was a man who claimed sovereignty over Greece. His name was Mussolini. He told Greece "where to get off," but Greece did not obey him. She fought to sustain her sovereignty, and put up a tremendous battle. Mussolini then called on Hitler, and together they raped Greece. They slaughtered Greeks by the tens of thousands, and the sovereignty of Greece went out the window.

I do not want any such thing to happen here, Mr. President. In America the sons of old Hellas are making it sure that it shall not happen here. America will soon liberate Greece from the heel of Hitler, and once more Greece shall be free. The words of Byron come to me:

The isles of Greece! the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.

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.

Senator Chavez' remarks were made in connection with Senatorial consideration of Senate Resolution No. 192, which resolves "That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved":

Senator Chavez: Another nation which I believe we could join under the provisions of the resolution, because it is a free and sovereign nation, is Greece, the Greece which desired so much to be free and sovereign, and which dared to resist aggression. The Greeks desired only peace, and to be allowed to follow their way of life, and to live their allotted time as free people. Greece very easily could have submitted to the power of might, as did Rumania and Bulgaria, but loved freedom so much, and possessed such high moral courage, that she defied both Germany and Italy.

Yes, Mr. President, I would join with Greece, and the resolution makes it clear that we can join with China and Greece or with any other free and sovereign nation.

In order that there be no misunderstanding, allow me to say that in dealing with the winning of the war, it is my considered opinion that the people of Greece are anxious to cooperate with us and our allies in order to bring about those conditions which are necessary for a complete victory by the Allied powers, and the unconditional surrender of the Axis forces. But I feel that nothing must be done, or should be done, by the Allied forces which would indicate that we, of America, are willing to take in and suddenly become friendly with those Axis Powers responsible for the horrible suffering, misery, and death, brought to Greece, and which almost destroyed civilization.

Senator Chavez also made the following statement, entitled "The Glory That is Greece":

From the parchments of antiquity to the printed words of contemporary life, the tomes of historical records are replete with commentaries on the struggles of mankind toward the hallowed goal of human freedom. Upon every field where the arms of liberty and tyranny have met to determine the issues of human rights, and along every path of lofty effort to keep men free, may be found the monuments of Hellenic action and achievement against the forces of evil. The glorious victory of Marathon and the gallant defense of Missolonghi were but reminders to the ambitions of any future aggressor that the Greek Nation never has and never will cringe in the presence of any threat to its ideas of justice and right.

Anyone but an enemy of man would consider it the highest of honors to contribute even a phrase of commendation to the men, women, and children of modern Greece and to their kinsmen in America, on this, the third anniversary of the invasion of their homeland by the armies of destructive might. In the living we have that confidence born of a knowledge of past performance, and to these and to those who have fallen on the sacred battleground of honor we say with the Cuban poet, Joaquin Luaces:



Senator Chavez

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THE AHEPAN

Revenge, oh Greeks! Missolonghi in ruins
To Ibrahim fell with all her brave;
Let the Moslem find within her walls
The Greek a corpse but never a slave!

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Representative Patman: Gallant Greece which has been the seat of art, of culture, of the first principles of democratic government, today stands as a monument to all who are willing to fight, sacrifice, and die for freedom and the right to live as honest men.

Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, October 28, this Nation, and all of the United Nations fighting for freedom, had reason to



Representative Patman

pause a moment and reflect on the magnificent fight and the terrific sacrifices which one small country, Greece, has made for our cause. The opportunity was passed over and not much attention paid to the significance of that day in the age-long struggle for freedom and the sacrifices involved in that struggle. I, therefore, would like to say a few words to recall to our minds the debt that this mighty Nation owes to the freedom-loving people of Greece.

The gallant stand which this small country, with a total population of only 7,000,000 people, made

against the forces of fascism and nazi-ism, and the privations and starvation they have endured since, is a model for all nations who love freedom more than they love ease.

The Greek incident, as it is sometimes referred to, is marked already in the minds of many historians as one of the major turning points in the war. When Mussolini marched into Greece upon the curt rejection of his demands and was later chased out by the fighting men of Greece, whose major weapon was only a fierce love of their country's freedom, an example was set to the world. This was really the first major defeat that an army of the Axis had suffered. It stiffened the backbone of many a people wavering on giving up without any struggle whatsoever.

Mussolini's defeat in Greece forced Hitler to come to his aid, rousing the Balkans to flare up, particularly Yugoslavia, and upsetting completely his timetable for the subjugation of Europe. The time, manpower, and materials which Greece thus caused Hitler to expend have been given credit by some as the reason for Russia's ability to absorb Hitler's initial blows and get ready for the turn of the tide.

As a result of the gallant stand of Greece and her effect upon the Hitlerian era, the country since has been subjected to every terror and privation that could be devised by her conquerors.

It is to the historic fight made by this nation, to the willingness of these people to undergo the terror and the privations that have been visited upon them, that the United States owes a great debt. Greece through the ages has given the world much. She has been the seat of art, culture, of the first principles of democratic government. Today Greece stands as a monument to all who are willing to fight, sacrifice, and die for freedom and the right to live as honest men.

SOME ALLIES 7. Fighting Greeks



The Greeks had a word for it — democracy — and for them this war is just the continuation of a hundred others they've fought to establish an idea they thought up a few thousand years ago. A less hardy breed might have become discouraged but the Greeks have battled their way through the centuries, sometimes winning, sometimes losing, surviving wholesale massacres and providing an inspiration to poets, painters and politicians alike.

So in 1940 when the Italians made another attack on their hard-won freedom the son took over, immediately and unquestioningly, where the father had left off and the struggle continued. In face of seemingly hopeless odds both in men and material the whole Greek population rose against the invader.

The famous Evzones, the fierce ballet-skirted highland soldiers, harassed Mussolini's Roman Legions, dropping on them silently at night from rocky hideouts, slitting their throats (for ammunition was scarce) fighting an evasive, and deadly guerrilla war which completely nonplussed the heavily equipped Italians. Women and children carried ammunition and supplies to their men up mountain tracks that even the pack mules couldn't negotiate. The Italian army retreated, a demoralized, rag-tag lot beaten by a handful ill-equipped but determined men, women and children.

This made the final stab in the back from the German as even bitterer blow. Defiantly they turned to meet the new invader but the tired troops were powerless against the mechanized hordes thrown against them. Greece fell. And today her people are starving, but the fight still goes on, inside and outside the country, and this time they are not alone.

WHAT THE U. S. ARMY THINKS OF THE GREEKS

The above picture and article is from *The Stars and Stripes*, official paper of the United States Army.

★ GIVE WAR BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS ★

AHEPANS HERE AND ABROAD

The Sphinx Breaks Age-Long Silence

Welcomes Ahepans



Lieut. James Kellis

We present to our readers a picture of the Ahepa initiating team in Africa and the Middle East, which initiated Lt. James Kellis, AUS, to the Ahepa, taken beside the Sphinx of the Pharaohs. You will note that the head of the Sphinx is supported by stone and sand bags. Left to right: Lt. (J.G.) Christ J. Petrow, U.S. N.R., former Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles; Lt. Col. James Basbas, AUS, former President Manchester Chapter, New Hampshire; Captain George C. Vournas, AUS, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa; and Lt. (J.G.) Nick Contreas, Waukegan, Illinois, Ahepa sports hero.

I LOVE TO DREAM

I love to dream—reality is harsh
It lacks the soul, the warmth, the realms of dreams.
I want it cold in personality
Meddling in my well-planned array of schemes
Life is so short—thinking in terms of it
Makes it seem but a short, uncertain thread
Which may, at any time unknown to us
Be quickly slashed, leaving us with the dead.
Ah yes! I love to dream—reality is harsh.

ANNE PAPPS.

Manchester Ahepan Holds High Rank in U. S. Army

MANCHESTER, N. H.—One of the highest ranking American Hellenes in the United States Army is Lt. Col. G. H. Kapopoulos of this city, who is now stationed at Camp Berkeley, Texas, commanding the First Battalion of the 171st Medical Battalion.

Born in Costantinos, Messinia, Greece, September 24, 1901, he came to America in 1905 and settled in Manchester. After graduating from Manchester High School in 1920, he took a pre-medical course at New Hampshire State College and graduated from the Boston University Medical School in 1926, receiving his M.D. degree. He interned at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital.

Colonel Kapopoulos practiced in Clinton, Massachusetts, for two years and then returned to Manchester. He became a Reserve Officer in 1929 and attended many summer camps, serving with the C.C.C. for six months. He was inducted for active service in February, 1941, as a Major in the Medical Corps.

A very active member of Manchester Chapter, No. 44, Order of Ahepa, Brother Kapopoulos served as President in 1932, 1935, and 1940.



★ GIVE WAR BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS ★

THE AHEPAN

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Intellectual Relations Between Greece and the United States

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM BELL DINSMORE

Seventeen hundred and fifty-four! Such is the date that greets our eyes, emblazoned in electric lights on the campus, at the annual commencements of Columbia University. And some of us, I dare say, permit our minds to run back over the intervening century, and five-sixths of another century, to the time when, in a provincial town, New York, King's College was established at the lower end of Manhattan Island.

In that same year, in another small provincial town, called Athens, in a house close to the north slope of the Acropolis, dwelt two young British painters and architects, James Stuart and Nicholas Revett. In this town under Turkish rule, Stuart and Revett carried on an extensive program of study which began to reach the public in 1762, in Volume I of their great series, "The Antiquities of Athens." This was the first revelation to the world of the actual appearance of the ageless monuments of which Plutarch's ringing phrases written nineteen centuries ago are still true: "Such is the bloom of perpetual newness, as it were, upon these works, which makes them ever to look untouched by time, as though the unflinching breath of an ageless spirit had been built into them."

Stuart became known in England as "Athenian Stuart" and his book sold like wildfire. A copy passed into the library of Benjamin H. Latrobe, a practicing architect. Latrobe came from England to America in 1796, and three years later was commissioned to design the Bank of Pennsylvania. He immediately sent home for his well-thumbed copy of Stuart and Revett; but this was during our brief naval war with France, and his books were captured on the high seas by a French frigate. It was on his memory, therefore, that Latrobe had to rely; and it was through his effort of memory, transmuting the classic marble of Athens into terms congenial to the western hemisphere, that Latrobe designed the Ionic colonades of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the first Greek building in this country, and subsequently the interiors of the Capitol at Washington, of which he was placed in charge in 1803. A fresh influence had come out of living Greece, the Greek Revival.

While these events were occurring at Washington, namely in 1806, a young secretary of the American Legation at Paris, Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, turned his eyes toward Greece. It was at the same moment that Chateaubriand, journeying from Paris to Jerusalem, made his celebrated visit. Biddle was, I believe, our first American tourist in those parts of the world, and so well did he improve his opportunities that, on his return and transfer to the Legation at London, he loved to run up to Cambridge and dispute with the Dons on the differences and similarities between ancient and modern Greek. This contact, too, left a visual impress upon America; for in 1819 he was appointed by President Monroe as one of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, an institution which he served as President for seventeen years. And under his guidance the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, was erected by Latrobe as a copy of the Parthenon at Athens (1819-1824); and because of his insistence, also, Girard College at Philadelphia

(1834), a reflection of the Corinthian monument of Lysicrates at Athens, and his own country seat called "Andalusia" on the Delaware, rose as impressive classical Greek monuments.

It may seem paradoxical to trace back to the ruins of the Athenian Acropolis the influence of modern Greece, yet it is incontestably to this remote past, and to the fact that modern Greece is the residuary legatee of this past, that we must attribute the rapidity with which her struggle for recognition won the sympathy of the world.

Modern Greece, more than any other country, is the creation of its poets and writers in other fields. Her ancient poets were those who sowed the seed of Philhellenism in the rest of Europe and America, a Philhellenism which served as an answering chord when the proper moment came. But her modern poets were those who reawakened national self-consciousness after nearly four centuries of subjection to the Turks. We have such figures as Rigas, born in 1752, the bard of Greece under the Turkish yoke, crying from the slopes of Mt. Olympus:

"How long, my brave ones, shall we live in narrow confines,
Alone, like lions on the slopes of the mountain?"

How long shall we inhabit caves,
our only outlook

The tops of the trees beneath us?"

The first edition of his works, printed at Vienna, was seized by the Austrians in 1797 when he sought the assistance of Napoleon Bonaparte in establishing the independence of Greece, and he was surrendered to the Turks for execution. When Rigas died, in 1798, Dionysios Solomos was born, and in 1823 gave us the poem which

was one of the inspirations of the revolution, the "Hymn to Liberty," the present national hymn of Greece. In Paris worked Adamantios Korais, ostensibly editing the classic authors, but in reality enriching them with a wealth of commentary which illustrated to the modern Greeks their glorious past. It was with the spirit generated by these literary influences that the sacred banner of revolution was raised by Archbishop Germanos in the Hagia Lavra near Kalavryta, April 4, 1821, initiating the struggle which lasted nine long years.

Meanwhile had appeared the earliest American scholar to travel in Greece, the famous Edward Everett, born in 1794, and appointed Eliot Professor of Greek at Harvard in 1815, with the understanding that he should first study four years in Europe. Thus Everett came to Greece in 1818, and hence it was that he met the Greek scholar Adamantios Korais at Paris, and became the confirmed Philhellene who furthered the Greek cause in the United States, both during his academic life and afterwards in his political career.

Due to Everett and others, warm sympathy for the Greek cause was aroused in the United States. But the assistance of the Philhellenes was not limited to food and clothing. Men offered themselves as well. We all recall the spectacular end of Lord Byron, who in 1823 volunteered for service in Greece, with a retinue of twelve people, five horses, two cannon, and fifty thousand Spanish dollars, and died the next year at Mesolonghi while organizing the government of western Greece.

Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime;
And leave, if naught so bright may live,
All earth can take or Heaven can give.

From Hellas—by Percy Bysshe Shelley.

STMAS *

THE AHEPAN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943

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Closer to us was Francis Lieber, afterwards Professor in the Columbia School of Law. Born in Berlin in 1800, he joined the German army and fought in the battle of Waterloo at the age of fifteen; after taking his Ph.D. at Jena at the age of twenty, he volunteered for military service in Greece in 1822, and published a diary of his experiences. He was appointed to a professorship in Columbia College in 1857, and to the Law School in 1865. His experiences of guerilla warfare in Greece supplied him with the data for a judgment in 1862 on "guerilla parties considered with reference to the laws of War," and with material for a "Manual of Instruction for the Government of Armies in the Field," for the use of our own troops in the American Civil War. Another figure of this heroic age was Samuel Gridley Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe, to whom we owe the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Born in 1801, he

took his medical degree at Harvard in 1824, and immediately set out for the scene of warfare in Greece. There he spent six years, partly in guerilla warfare, and afterwards as surgeon-general of the Greek fleet. He published a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" in 1828, and, in spite of his later activity in the education of the blind, retained a fervid love of Greece which brought him back again during the Cretan insurrection of 1866-67, when he succeeded in smuggling food and clothing into the island, and afterwards in establishing an industrial school for Cretan refugees in Athens. One hundred and twenty-five years after Howe's birth, his daughter brought to Athens the gleaming helmet of Lord Byron, which Howe had acquired after Byron's death, and in 1926 presented it to the Historical and Ethnological Museum at Athens, where it now rests beside the marble tomb monument of Lord Byron carved by David d'Angers and, battered by the peasant marksmen of Mesolonghi, and beside the remains of the town clock which Lord Elgin presented to Athens as a substitute for the Elgin marbles.

During all the War of Independence shiploads of food and clothing were being sent out from America. Howe himself returned for one load. Others were sent under the charge of doctors and missionaries, many of whom stayed on. Dr. John D. Russ of New York was sent out with a ship in 1827, Jonas King the Arabic scholar in 1828. King, who had previously married a Greek lady of Smyrna, had an interesting career, for he remained in Greece as a missionary,—and I understand that Greeks are as loath to welcome interference with their religion

as they are with their language. So, though King was United States consular agent and consul in 1851-58, he was nevertheless anathematized by the Holy Synod of Athens in 1863 and one of his books was publicly burned. Eventually, however, he and the Metropolitan of Athens were reconciled and remained good friends to the end. Likewise during the War of Independence Dr. Rufus Anderson traveled in the Peloponnesus in 1829, to study the problem of establishing missionary stations in Greece; he published his "Remarks on the Condition of the Peloponnesus" in 1830. Most important of these, however, was a Columbia graduate of the class of 1807, John Henry Hill, who in 1830 went with his wife to Athens, then an abandoned town in which only one house retained its roof, apart from the quarters of the Turkish garrison on the Acropolis. Here, before the newly formed Greek Government had had an opportunity to

study the problem of education, Hill opened schools for both boys and girls, and when, in 1832, the Greek Government provided for the education of boys, the Hills confined their attention to the girls, of whom there were 700 fifty years later, in addition to the poorer children in the free school in the Agora. Besides teaching, he translated many books into modern Greek. During the last ten years of his life, Hill ranked as the earliest inhabitant of modern Athens; his private library formed the reference library for visiting American scholars; and the Hill Memorial School still survives.

Some of these visiting Americans have been commemorated in the street names of modern Athens; though by some odd fate the names of those so honored begin with the initial H, which in modern Greek is rendered as

CH. Thus Hill Street still mounts the north slope of the Acropolis. Odos Chaoulant commemorates a later benefactor, of the Resettlement Commission after the Smyrna disaster of 1922. Odos Howe formed a broad avenue leading up to the magnificent Gennadios Library, but its anomalous surface caused some way to point out that the name means in Greek the "Street of Chaos," whereupon a sensitive municipal government ordered the name changed to Marasleiou. But now that chaotic conditions have been eliminated by macadamizing the surface, I think it would be well to defy criticism by restoring the name, Odos Howe.

In the reverse direction came Greeks to America. Some of them were children, such as the boys rescued from the massacre of Chios; one of these was George M. Kalvokoressis, six years

ROBERT SHERWOOD ON GREEK WAR RELIEF

We Americans are pledged to support Greek War Relief because the people of Greece are our honored comrades in the great human army which will help us to win this war and to shape the new world of tomorrow. In that new world we shall stand with the people of Greece because we have learned that it is impossible for one nation to remain wholly free while any other remains enslaved.

It is our obvious duty to aid Greece. It is part of fighting this war. But there is more than cold calculation involved. Greece holds a unique place in our affections. In the fall and winter of 1940-41 the people of Greece and the people of Britain proved that Axis invincibility was a myth. The Greek people humbled and threw back an army many times more powerful. And Greek resistance did much to awaken America from its self-satisfied lethargy. It spurred us on so that we greatly increased the speed and volume of preparations for the attack upon our own country. We shall never forget the heroic fight that Greece put up in this war, or the tragic sacrifices that she has made at the hands of the barbarians.

Nor should we ever forget that the ideals of political democracy and religious and scientific and artistic freedom were born on the Athenian peninsula in ancient Greece. We built our own republic upon those fundamentals. As our American Expeditionary Force, together with our British and French allies, moves along the Mediterranean shores, as our armies gather closer to the Grecian homeland, we are inspired by this thought—we may soon be in a position to repay the debt we owe the country which gave birth to democracy. We will play an important part in returning to Greece that liberty which she bestowed upon us.

That is tomorrow's job. And tomorrow, you may be sure, the armies of the United Nations will take care of the assignment. But there is an essential task that we must perform today. We must get relief to the people of Greece. We must do everything within our power to save them from the most horrible cruelty the world has ever known. The depopulation of enslaved nations is a definite policy of our enemies, the Nazis. The Nazis are not squeamish about the method they use. Mass starvation suits them as well as any other—and is cheaper than most.

The spirit of common humanity is our greatest weapon against our common enemy. I am confident that the people of the United States will not be slow to take that weapon into battle.

(Mr. Sherwood, the famous American playwright, is now Director of Overseas Operations of the United States Office of War Information.)

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old at the time of the massacre in 1822, ransomed from the
Turks and educated in Vermont, a midshipman during the Ant-
arctic exploration of 1838-42, lieutenant commanding a landing
party which captured the barrier forts of Canton in 1856, and
commander in the United States Navy during the Civil War.
His son George P. Kalvokoreassis, who died recently in Con-
necticut was with Dewey at Manila Bay and became a rear
admiral in the United States Navy. From the cultural stand-
point the most important was Evangelinos Apostolidis
Sophocles, born in Thessaly in the little village of Tsangarada
on the slopes of Mt. Pelion, somewhere between 1800 and 1808.
He never would tell his age; perhaps he never knew! At any
rate he came to America toward the close of the war as a young
man between twenty and twenty-eight years of age, and taught
first at Yale and afterwards at Harvard, where in 1860 he was
given the title, without analogy either before or since, of Pro-
fessor of Byzantine and Modern Greek. He published a very
important "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Peri-
ods" in 1870, republished after his death in a memorial edition
in 1887. As a good Greek who had made his reputation abroad,
he constructed a bridge and water system for his native village
of Tsangarada. Another was Michael Anagnostopoulos, born
exactly one hundred years ago at Papingo in Epirus. He joined
Samuel Gridley Howe during the latter's second sojourn in
Greece at the time of the Cretan insurrection of 1867, and fol-
lowed him to America, where in 1876, upon Howe's death,
Anagos, as he now called himself was elected to succeed Howe
as director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

And so the interchange went on, and the intellectual bonds
grew stronger. More and more American scholars began to
visit and to travel in Greece. In 1848 came James M. Hoppin,
professor of the history of art at Yale; and in 1851 Henry M.
Baird, afterwards for more than forty years professor of Greek
at New York University; then in 1853 came Cornelius C. Felton,
professor of Greek at Harvard and afterwards President of
Harvard College. Baird published a book on "Modern Greece"
in 1856 and in the same year Felton published "Selections from
Modern Greek Writers," and "Greece: Ancient and Modern"
in 1867. Meanwhile, in 1856 came William W. Goodwin, W.
F. Allen, and W. S. Tyler, young graduates of Harvard, of
whom two subsequently became professors there, the third
president of Amherst. In 1858, came Lewis R. Packard, Timo-
thy Dwight, and William Wheeler, young Yale graduates who
subsequently became professors at New Haven; in 1860, Pro-
fessor James C. Van Benschoten of Wesleyan; in 1866 Packard
again and Professor Clement L. Smith of Harvard; in 1867
Professor Henry M. Tyler of Smith College and Frederic J. De
Peyster of New York (subsequently the treasurer of the Ameri-
can school); in 1872 John Williams White of Harvard, Mar-
tin L. D'Ooge of Michigan, and Thomas Day Seymour of Yale
(father of the present President of Yale). In 1875 came the
first American archaeologist, Dr. Sitlington Sterrett and Dr.
Alfred Emerson; and in 1879 came others, Thomas W. Ludlow,
Francis H. Bacon, and Joseph Thacher Clarke. Emerson and
Bacon are still with us, in the older generation of living
scholars. And with them we come to the threshold of recent
times.

Several of these visiting Americans had enrolled in the Na-
tional Capodistrian University of Athens, which had been
founded in 1837, exactly one hundred years ago, and was
housed in a beautiful Neo-Grec structure erected at the inter-
section of University and Korais Streets. The commemoration
of this centenary celebration has been described by one of the
speakers of this evening, Columbia University's delegate, Pro-
fessor Heuser. The first American student enrolled in 1851,
Henry M. Baird; in 1860-61, J. C. Van Benschoten; in 1866-67
Packard and C. L. Smith.

Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard never visited Greece. Yet

it was he who founded the teaching of the history of Fine Arts,
of which the teaching of Classical Archaeology in this country
is an offshoot. One of his favorite courses of lectures was en-
titled "Athens and Venice." It was he who founded the
Archaeological Institute of America in 1879, and became its
first president. And under his leadership a committee was ap-
pointed two years later, at the annual meeting of the Archaeo-
logical Institute of America in 1881, to devise a plan for the
creation at Athens of an American School of Classical Litera-
ture, Art and Antiquities, and to carry the plan into immediate
execution should it appear well to do so." The School thus
founded was opened in 1882, at first in a house on Amalia
Boulevard, nearly opposite the Arch of Hadrian. W. W. Good-
win, who had visited Athens twenty-six years earlier, was the
first Director. Five years later the Director was Augustus C.
Merriam, subsequently professor of Greek Archaeology and
Epigraphy at Columbia University (1890-1894); he died at
Athens in 1895, one of the many American scholars who rest
in the cemetery beyond the Olympieum. At this period, too,
a new building was being erected for the School on land do-
nated by the Greek Government just outside the city of Athens
as it then existed, from plans drawn by Professor William R.
Ware and Mr. (afterwards Professor) A. D. F. Hamlin, then
initiating architectural education in the School of Mines at
Columbia. Another intimate connection between the School
and Columbia University is to be found in the long period
which Professor James R. Wheeler held the Chairmanship of
the Managing Committee of the School (1901-1917).

From the very beginning, the American School plunged into
its various special fields, those of literary, historical, and
archaeological research, and of excavation. During its first
year the site chosen, appropriately in view of the present
gathering, was the Athenian Pnyx. As I look across this table,
symbolically planned in the form of the Greek letter Pi, to the
members of the PNYX Society, and their friends, my mind re-
verts to the subject of an address which I heard in the halls
of the Greek Archaeological Society in 1911—"The Pnyx is not
the Pnyx." But the story of how the Pnyx was re-established
as the Pnyx is one more chapter of Hellenic-American coopera-
tion. It was Kourouniotis who discovered within the great en-
closing wall the broken Roman pottery which showed that the
structure after which this Society is named was merely an
anachronistic creation of the Emperor Hadrian. But it was
Kourouniotis and Thompson, digging in partnership twenty
years later, who discovered within this Roman Pnyx two earlier
Pnyxes, the first that erected by the law-giver Cleisthenes.

This spirit of collaboration is exemplified to the fullest ex-
tent in one of the later buildings erected for the American
School. In 1926 was dedicated, at the head of Howe Street,
one of the landmarks of Athens, the Gennadios Library. The
land, opposite the School, was donated by the Greek Govern-
ment; the cost of the erection was supported by the Carnegie
Corporation of New York; the upkeep and personnel of the
Library are the responsibility of the American school; and the
contents, the magnificent and unique library illustrating Greek
civilization from ancient times to our own, was the gift of Dr.
Johannes Gennadios, long Greek Minister to London and Wash-
ington. In this Library the scholars of all nations, congregat-
ing at Athens, work together in the various fields not included
in the purely classical libraries of the various archaeological
schools. Fewer than the linguistic changes brought about in
English during the scant centuries since Chaucer's times are
those which differentiate the work of paparrhigopoulos and of
Thucydides. The modern Greek cannot only read the work of
his ancient predecessors, but also, if he could but decipher the
characters or discover a person who could read them off to him
phonetically, he could understand the writings of the pre-Greek
inhabitants of Mycenae up to 3,600 years ago.

(Continued on page 30)

HOW TO SELL WAR BONDS

Cleveland, Ohio—It didn't take the Cleveland American Hellenic National War Bond Drive Committee long to start after its quota in the second half of the drive. The splendid cooperation and unity of the American Greeks of Cleveland, which was so strongly manifested in helping to raise the first \$50,000,000,000 worth of U. S. War Bonds, is most effectively expressed in the advertisement from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of September 17, 1943, which is reproduced below.

GREEK-AMERICAN

\$100,000,000

NATIONAL WAR BOND DRIVE
\$1,500,000.00
CLEVELAND QUOTA

**BACK
THE ATTACK
WITH
BONDS**

**BUY
BONDS**

**NOW AND
EVERY MONTH**

PARTICIPATING CLEVELAND GREEK SOCIETIES

Greek Orthodox Church Koutalis	Ahepa Laconian	Andrion Panarcadian	Chios Prousa	Elion Pancretan	Epirotan Velvendinon	Eptanisos Panarcarian All Ladies' Societies	Gapa Panlesbian	Greek American Legion Panmicrasiotic
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REPEAT PERFORMANCE



In one week, the Springfield, Ohio, Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope did so well in selling War Bonds at a booth in the First National Bank and Trust Company, that they were invited to do a repeat performance. Three of the Daughters participating in the sale are pictured above. Left to right they are Angelina Keymas, Mary Jane Coushon, and Bessie Giannakopoulos.

Miss Liberty of All Nations



CHICAGO, ILL.—Miss Bessie Adams, daughter of Bro. George Adams, member of Garfield Chapter No. 203, was elected "Miss Liberty of all Nations" at a war bond pageant held June 20th at the Medinah Temple and sponsored by the Treasury Department. Twenty-one nationalities participated at the pageant and five thousand people were in attendance. The total sum of \$3,850,000 in

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**BUY
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Twenty-one
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THE AHEPAN

Let's Not Forget

That the war is still on; that Hitler fights like a cornered beast; that our boys are laying down their lives in the battlefields; that blood plasma saves the lives of our wounded; that the American Red Cross maintains appropriate establishments for the boys in all corners of the world; that bandages and other Red Cross supplies are needed; that the home front needs nurses aides to meet the tremendous war demands; that the Government needs every dollar available to keep the boys in the field well equipped to the day of final victory.

The Ahepa War Service Units constitute a war agency. Let us march together with Uncle Sam.

bonds was sold, out of which \$850,000 were sold by the Ahepa. The Ahepa was also the Issuing Agent for all the bonds. At this affair Brother Gus Maggus, the National Chairman of our War Service Units, bought in auction for \$100,000 in bonds, outbidding all contestants, a hand-made American Flag, a White House heirloom, donated for the occasion to the Treasury Department by the White House. Artistic director of the pageant was Bro. Emanuel Barumis and narrator Bro. A. T. Tsoumas, both members of the Pullman Chapter No. 265.

BOND SALESWOMAN



Ms. Eva N. Gulias, in charge of the Ahepa War Bond Booth maintained in the lobby of the Ambassador Theater in St. Louis. She has contributed and continues to contribute inestimable services towards the success of the Drive conducted by the St. Louis Chapter, and deserves sincere praise and congratulations.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943

ST. LOUIS WAR BOND FESTIVAL



St. Louis Chapter dedicated this year its time-honored annual May Festival to the war effort. The girls pictured above are contestants for the title of War Bond Queen. Miss Violet Anastas was the victor in the contest having sold the largest amount of war bonds. She was crowned Queen with appropriate ceremonies at the Chapter's war bond festival held June 6th. The Chapter has sold during our first campaign more than \$800,000.00 in bonds. The picture reads, left to right: Mary Constantine, Bessie Vassley, Kathryn Chiapel, Molly Porporis, Mary Lazanas, Ann Spros, Violet Anastas, the Queen, William Kocorakis, President of the Chapter, Georgia Theodore, Ann Sarantakis, Gloria Caporal, Agnes Dimpapas, Frances Pappas and Olga Thavorides.

TO THE AHEPAN
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please enter the following subscriptions and send THE AHEPAN as a Christmas Gift.

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

I enclose remittance in the amount of \$ _____
(\$1.50 per subscription).

Very truly yours,

Name _____

Address _____

★ GIVE WAR BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS ★

DR. CHARLES J. DEMAS
Washington, D. C.

Initiated in Washington Chapter No. 31, September 16th, 1924. Elected President of the Washington Chapter October 27, 1924. Reelected in 1925 and 1926. Elected President again in 1930. Delegate to Chicago (1925), Philadelphia and New Orleans Conventions. Supreme Governor 1927. Sons of Pericles advisor from 1928 to 1937. Served as Treasurer in 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942. Treasurer of Washington Chapter of the Greek War Relief Association. Treasurer, Washington Ahepa War Bond Committee.



Dr. C. J. Demas **J. K. Theo**

J. K. THEO

Shreveport, Louisiana

Charter member of the Shreveport Chapter No. 8. Served the major part of twenty-two years of Ahepa membership as executive secretary of chapter and for every drive or undertaking that was sponsored by chapter. Elected as District Secretary in 1938. In 1941, sponsored and edited the *Ahepa News*, a semi-monthly news bulletin in Greek and American for the Shreveport chapter. In 1942, was elected District Secretary again and at the same time as official editor and manager of the *16th District Ahepa News*, a monthly publication in both languages. Executive Secretary and Publicity Director of Shreveport Chapter's Ahepa War Bond Drive.

THOMAS D. LENTGIS
Seattle, Washington

Initiated into the Juan de Fuca Chapter, Seattle, Washington, in 1928. Served chapter in many capacities including that of President for two years. Served as Deputy Supreme Governor in 1930 and 1931. In that capacity he established six chapters in the State of Washington and one in Vancouver, B. C. Served one year as District Governor and two years as Supreme Governor, having been elected to that office at the Chicago Convention in 1935 and re-elected in St. Paul in 1936. Served as General Chairman of the Convention Committee of the 17th National Conven-

tion which was held in Seattle, Washington, in 1940. Prominently identified with the organization of the Maids of Athens since its inception, having sponsored its adoption by the 22nd District and serving as its first District Counsellor; and also sponsored its adoption as the official Junior Order for girls of the Order of Ahepa at the Chicago Convention in 1935. After its adoption, he was appointed and served as the first chairman of the National Council and was responsible for the drafting of the first constitution and ritual of the organization. Also served two terms as Supreme Counsellor for the Sons of Pericles. At present serving as Director of the Greek War Relief for the State of Washington. Also a member of the National Board of Directors of the Greek War Relief Association.



T. D. Lentgis **C. G. Marcus**

C. G. MARCOS

Miami, Florida

Charter Member of Miami Chapter No. 14. Served the chapter in many capacities, including three terms as President. Present Lt. District Governor.

NICHOLAS PARIS

Rochester, New York

Member of Flower City Chapter No. 67 since 1931. Chairman, Rochester Chapter's Ahepa War Bond Campaign. Chairman, Rochester Chapter, Greek War Relief Association. Director, New York State War Fund.



N. Paris **J. A. Jameson**

GUS L. CONSTANTINE
Birmingham, Alabama

Became an Ahepan in 1923. Served Chapter as President for five years. District Governor of District No. 1, in 1938 and 1939.



G. L. Constantine **C. E. Athas**

C. E. ATHAS

Salt Lake City, Utah

Entered Ahepa in 1928. Supreme Governor for three years. Served as Vice President of the Board of Directors, Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium, in 1937 and 1938. Served as District Governor in 1931 and President of the Beehive Chapter No. 146, Salt Lake City, two terms.

JAMES A. JAMESON

Detroit, Michigan

Served as Vice President and President of Icaros Chapter No. 163, Detroit, Michigan. Delegate to Kansas City and Columbus Conventions. Secretary of Ahepa Temple Association. National Advisor, Sons of Pericles. District Governor in 1934. In 1942, elected President, Alpha Chapter No. 40, Detroit. In 1942-43, Chairman, U. S. War Bond Committee of 1st Ahepa National Drive—\$1,400,000.00.

SAM BUSHONG

Wichita, Kansas

Joined the Ahepa in 1929. Served chapter as President and District as Governor. National Advisor to the Sons of Pericles.



S. Bushong **N. Notarys**

NICHOLAS NOTARYS
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Joined the ranks of the Ahepa in April, 1925, when he helped to organize the Harrisburg Chapter No. 64. Served as President in the first two years, 1925 and 1926. Elected President again for 1943. Delegate to National Conventions at Chicago (1925), Philadelphia, Miami, Detroit and Baltimore. Chairman of the Harrisburg Chapter, Greek War Relief Association.

NICHOLAS A. KANDIS
La Porte, Indiana

Initiated in South Bend Chapter No. 100 in 1927. Served as Vice-President and President of Chapter. Served as Deputy District Governor under Supreme Governor Leakas. Was elected District Governor of the Hoosier District No. 12 and again reelected as District Governor in 1940. State Director of the Greek War Relief Association, Inc.



N. A. Kandis

C. G. Paris

C. G. PARIS
Baltimore, Maryland

Joined the Ahepa in 1929. Served as President of Hill City Chapter No. 134, Lynchburg, Virginia, for two years. Served as Virginia State Governor in 1934-35; as District Governor of District No. 3, 1935-37. Served as Supreme Governor, 1937-38. Supreme Advisor to Order of Sons of Pericles. Member of the Excursion Committee to Greece in 1937 and 1938. Delegate to all National Conventions since 1930.

ANDREW E. FILLIAS

Elizabeth, N. J.

Joined Ahepa in 1931 as charter member of Thomas Jefferson Chapter No. 280, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Elected Chapter President in 1935 and District Lieutenant Governor in 1936.



A. E. Fillias

GEORGE K. DIAMOS
Tucson, Arizona

Joined Ahepa as Charter Member of Arizona Chapter No. 275 in 1932. Served as first Secretary of the Chapter. Chapter Vice President for one year and Chapter President for two. Elected



G. K. Damos

Lt. District Governor in 1936 and District Governor in 1937. Delegate to every District Convention from 1933 to 1942. Delegate to Seattle and Cincinnati National Conventions. State Director of the Greek War Relief Association as well as member of the National Board of Directors of the Greek War Relief Association.

D. N. KARALIS
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Charter member of Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of Minneapolis, which was organized in April, 1925. Served in practically every office in the Chapter, including that of President and Secre-



D. N. Karalis

tary. Also served as Lieutenant Governor in 1931 and again in 1938. Elected District Governor in 1939. Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago (1925), San Francisco, Chicago (1935), St. Paul, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Atlanta. Treasurer of the War Bond Committee in Minneapolis, Chairman of the Minneapolis Chapter of Greek War Relief Association.

Immortal Name

Washington Post, October 29, 1943

In the great ledger in which some day history will write down the respective contributions which the various members of the United Nations made to the defense of civilization against the barbarians of the twentieth century, a special page will have to be devoted to Greece. For when on October 28, 1941, that nation was treacherously invaded by the armed might of Mussolini's Italy the Greeks, though outnumbered by 10 to 1, refused to submit. True to their finest traditions, they stood their ground, fought back, and had thoroughly worsted the Italian enemy when Hitler intervened. Even then the Greeks fought on with dauntless courage and tremendous fortitude, an example and an inspiration to the civilized world which, alas, could at the time do little to help them. But Greek resistance was anything but in vain. By delaying Hitler's attack on Russia, Greek resistance may very well have played a decisive role in the war.

Since its occupation Greece and its heroic people have suffered bitterly. Despite Allied shipments of food that have somehow managed to reach Greece, hunger stalks the land, disease is rampant. But the fight against the conquerors goes on, and the Greeks can warm their spirits if not their bodies with the flame of hope that is fed by Allied victories in Russia, the Mediterranean and elsewhere. The day of liberation looms ahead, and when that day dawns, Greece, which has deserved so much of mankind, will again emerge to take her honored place among the free nations of the earth.—From *The Washington Post*, October 29, 1943.

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More War Bond Committees

DISTRICT No. 3

Chapter

2. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
George Kostakes, *Chairman*
John Carabateas, *Secretary*
Nick Morris
30. BALTIMORE, MD.
Theodore Papapavlos, *Chairman*
Anthony Raptis, *Vice-Chairman*
James Hajimihalts, *Secretary*
Robert G. Contos, *Treasurer*
132. BLUEFIELD, W. VA.
John Dellis, *Chairman*
Gus Curtis, *Secretary and Publicity Director*
Louis Spanos, *Treasurer*
Pete Cokalis
Christ Mitros
Pete Xeros
John Rousos
Alex Babalis

DISTRICT No. 4

Chapter

55. WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Thomas Alexander, *Chairman*
William Seras, *Vice-Chairman*
Peter Karambelas, *Vice-Chairman*
Peter Politis, *Vice-Chairman*
Nicholas G. Dennis, *Secretary*
John Karambelas, *Treasurer*
Peter Rigas, *Publicity Director*
- DISTRICT No. 5
- Chapter
108. JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Theodore G. Antonopoulos, *Chairman and Publicity Director*
Othis Scouris, *Vice-Chairman*
Edmund Matsoukas, *Secretary*
Nick Williams, *Treasurer*
- DISTRICT No. 7
- Chapter
48. WATERBURY, CONN.
George Pistolas, *Chairman and Publicity Director*

- Peter Laskas, *Treasurer*
Michael Leon
Harry Mihalakos
Rev. John Bersentes

DISTRICT No. 10

Chapter

292. BENTON HARBOR, MICH.
Louis Peters, *Chairman and Treasurer*
John Govatos, *Vice-Chairman*
Tom State, *Secretary*
George Andrews, *Publicity Director*

DISTRICT No. 11

Chapter

63. AKRON, OHIO
Gus Klienes, *Chairman*
John D. Petrou, *Vice-Chairman*
Philip C. Syracopoulos, *Secretary*
Gus Herouvis, *Treasurer*
Nicholas Economou, *Publicity Director*

DISTRICT No. 13

Chapter

46. CHICAGO, ILL.
Michael Lascaris, *Chairman*
332. AURORA, ILL.
George Lenard, *Chairman*
Harry Kouvas, *Vice-Chairman*
Paul D. Travers, *Secretary*
James Sotrop, *Treasurer*
George B. Kingsley, *Publicity Director*

DISTRICT No. 17

Chapter

146. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Pete Athas, *Chairman*
Sam Kounalis, *Vice-Chairman*
P. S. Marthakis, *Secretary and Treasurer*
182. GREEN RIVER, WYO.
Peter Argeres, *Chairman*
Gust Kocoralis, *Vice-Chairman*
John J. Kalivas, *Secretary*
E. Nomis, *Treasurer*
Steve Vrettas
Nick Barbarigos
Sam N. Poulos
Nick Toyias
264. SANTA FE, N. MEX.
Louis D. Carellas, *Chairman*
Jim Ipiotis, *Vice-Chairman*
P. C. Dakis, *Secretary*
Willie Rounseville, *Asst. Secretary*
Gus Mitchel, *Treasurer*
Nick Alexander, *Asst. Treasurer*
Pete Theodore
184. OGDEN, UTAH
Gus J. Cutruhus, *Chairman*

DISTRICT No. 20

Chapter

223. SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Emanuel E. Mouzas, *Chairman*
James Krooskos, *Vice-Chairman*
W. A. Maches, *Secretary, Treasurer, and Publicity Director*
J. P. Martikas
Peter Thompson
George Cheronas
William Maheras
John P. Litsas
George Kotitsa
Gust A. Glavas
Michael Pappajohn
Frank Demetre
Constantine Johns
John Kutruhas
Christ Siakotos

GREECE IS A NATION IN ARMS READY TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—"Not a day passes without some major act of sabotage or a swift foray against an enemy garrison in Greece," Capt. George C. Vournas, home from a military assignment in Cairo, said today at a war bond rally.

Captain Vournas is the president of the Order of Ahepa, American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which is composed of Americans of Greek descent.

"I've talked to men who have escaped from Greece recently," he said. "All reports agree on these important points: first, the food situation in Greece is appalling and the people are starving; second, the people's morale remains very high and third, the fight against the invaders is boiling ever more furiously.

"All over Greece there are cells of patriots who work in cooperation both in the fields of sabotage and actual warfare against the German and Bulgarian garrisons."

He said that one Greek liaison officer on several missions into occupied Greece had traveled for hours at a time contacting various patriot groups in the open country without encountering a single German soldier. He said occupation troops seldom venture outside the city limits except in organized groups, adding:

"The hills and mountains of Greece and Crete are alive with patriots. Spurred by the withdrawal of Italy from the war and by the brilliant successes of the Allies in all war theatres, the Greek patriots have intensified their activities. Greece is a nation in arms—ready to regain its freedom when the opportune moment arrives."

(The above dispatch was prepared and distributed overseas by the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information.)

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RECONSTRUCTION IN GREECE

PRIZE-WINNING DECLAMATION TOPIC

TRACY, CALIF.—Nick Margaros of this city, son of Brother G. Margaros, member of Stockton Chapter, No. 212, Order of Ahepa, was honored recently in a speaking contest conducted by the Lyons Club of Stockton. Nick, who is sixteen, and a junior in the Tracy High School, has won many other speaking contests in high school competitions. The speech, entitled *Reconstruction in Greece*, follows:

If the Gods of Ancient Greece could look down from Mt. Olympus, at the Parthenon, standing amid the desolation that is Athens; if they could see the once powerful Trojans reduced to the standing of homeless paupers, they would call upon Zeus for deliverance from the Barbarians. But the Gods have deserted the modern Greeks, who with the fortitude of the Old Trojans met the Nazi hordes on bloody fields, and stalwartly stand now fighting starvation and pestilence. We cannot wait for the ancient gods to come to the rescue of these valiant people—we the Allies must help them. *Our plans for reconstruction must include the rehabilitation of Greece.*

The first step we must take in helping Greece, is to send her food. The very same food we grow in such profusion, potatoes from Idaho, corn from the Middle West, grain from Kansas, and beef from our great cattle regions.

We must send Greece food because when the Germans, the ruthless Germans entered Greece, they requisitioned all food. Although it had never been a great food-producing country before the invasion, Greece had been getting along fairly well on the food she grew, having enough to go around, with a little left over. Greece was very much like a section of our own great America, she grew no more than she really needed. But when the Germans came, they not only took all excess, but they took all food, leaving nothing. Greece has been very rich in grapes and olive oil. The German people are starving especially for fats and greases of all kinds, so they requisitioned these supplies.

Because of the bombings, the drafting of men to forcibly work in German plants, because of the dead and wounded, the fields of Greece look desolate through the seasons, with no one to plow, plant, and reap. So, along with the fact that all food that Greece had was taken, comes the fact that no food of any kind is being grown.

The rations that the Germans are allowing the Greek people are ridiculous. From the December, 1942 *Reader's Digest's* article "This is Starvation" come these facts. Of Greece's normal population 7,000,000—it can be justly estimated that more than a fifth have died since the Nazis came. Municipal authorities have no accurate statistics, however, for most families try to hide their dead; they secretly cart them away in wheelbarrows and bury them without coffins. There is a good reason for this: to secure a burial permit, the bread card of the deceased must be relinquished. So desperate is the food situation.

In addition to alleviating the immediate horror of starvation, we must lend Greece funds, so that she may begin to reconstruct her agricultural life, and her homes and buildings which have been so unmercifully bombed by the invaders. When the Nazis attacked Greece, they poured tons of high explosives from the skies with their bombers and stukas. These bombs fell on an almost totally unprotected country. The homes have been blasted and ruined beyond repair! Greece must start from the rubble.

Greece needs funds so that she can begin the almost endless task of building an adequate system for taking care of the innumerable orphan children who wander the streets day and night, homeless, forlorn, and hungry.



NICK MARGAROS

After funds, Greece will need machinery: industrial machinery, tractors, plows, harvesters, and farm machinery first and foremost. When farming and growing begins those people again, will need machinery to speed production as much as possible, for as her people are now dying of starvation, after the war the race will be to get food to save as many people as possible. Speed will be the thing, and farming machinery is the essence of production speed.

Greece will need machinery to reconstruct her buildings which have been so ruthlessly bombed by the Nazis. Argos and Corinth along with Piraeas are some of the once fair and beautiful cities of Greece which have now been reduced to rubble, wreckage, and debris. In addition to the ever-important farm machinery, Greece will need seeds, and other necessary materials that are essential for the planting that must be done.

All means of transportation have been destroyed by the invaders and Greece will have to rebuild her transportation systems. Planes, railways, ships, and trucking facilities are what she will need most in order to be more closely knit together. She needs this solidarity so that she can get her needed commodities, clothing, and machinery to the places where they are more sorely needed.

Greece needs transportation most for transferring goods to world markets. This is really most imperative, for the way in which Greece can restore her trade and commerce is by transporting her goods to the places where they are to be sold. If Greece is ever to prosper, she must get her goods to the markets of the world. The products that Greece will send to world markets are important because she will trade for other things, and thus hasten her own reconstruction. This, in turn, will bring forward the day when Greece will be able to stand on her own feet again.

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The last and perhaps the most important thing we can do for Greece is to represent her at the peace table, for Greece is a symbol of what America is fighting for. 2,000 years ago a Greek philosopher said, "Everything flows." And for the last 200 years the stream of world events has flowed in one clear direction—Freedom. Emancipation of Negro Slaves, emancipation from religious persecution, and emancipation from kings and monarchies. The stream was stopped in America in the nineteenth century, and we fought a bloody war before it was set going again.

Now once more the stream is blocked—by the Axis dictators. Nations are dying to keep the affairs of men flowing in the path of Emancipation. There is no standing still, there is no going back. If we are to stay in the swift stream of Emancipation, America must go on with the struggle, sweeping with her Greece and all the small democracies.

We can do this by giving people knowledge of the enemy they are fighting. By explaining the principles our enemies have laid down to justify their bestialities. These brutalities are not accidents of war, they form a pattern, the result of a carefully planned philosophy. They intend to stamp America and Europe into this pattern. A hundred and sixty seven years

ago, we advanced a theory of government which was the result of the best minds of the world, from Plato to Washington. However, in previous struggles there have been Americans who have clearly defined the principle involved. Jefferson in the Revolution, and Lincoln in the Civil War "Government of the people and by the people shall not perish." But in this struggle no such clear voice has been heard. If we ask where democracy is threatened the answer comes only in the words of the old English poet John Donne, "Never send to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee."

We can clearly see then what our post war plans concerning Greece must be. Greece asks of us only the bare essentials of life. We must send her some material things, such as food, machinery, transportation facilities, and funds. But at the peace table we must stand steadfastly for the restoration of democracy in Greece and all the smaller nations of which she is a symbol. It is ours to decide whether Greece shall become great once more. It is our privilege to decide that instead of "the Glory that WAS Greece," it shall be "The Glory That IS Greece." We can be inspired by the fighting spirit of these people and by the ancient chant of the Greeks:

"Long Live Greece."

EDITORIALS

(Continued from page 11)

are certain will be advanced again in the future. There will be ample time for "airing and discussion." The time will come to present, analyze, and rebut. An account will be taken in determining the ethnic status of the provinces under dispute, not only of the living, but also of the dead. In the meantime, if Mr. Hart and his Albanian friends will permit us, let us fight the Germans and their Allies in the East and in the West.

SECURITY OF WAR INFORMATION

Conceit, faith, enthusiasm and ignorance. These are four of the Axis' most powerful secret weapons in America today. For these are the four chief causes of that dreaded saboteur—loose talk.

We all know what loose talk is—the thoughtless divulgence of any information that might be of value to the enemy, no matter how small. None of us mean to indulge in any loose talk, knowingly. Yet all too often one of the four bugaboos gets us in its clutches, and good resolutions seem to go by the board.

It's easy for us to see how CONCEIT can cause trouble. We all like to be "in the know" and show others that we have interesting facts at our fingertips. Today, more than ever before, many of us are in positions of responsibility, or have access to little publicized information. But our information bears with it not the right of broadcast, but rather the privilege of safeguarding it. If we want to boast, we can do all we want—just so long as our information is not of the sort that might prove in any way valuable to the enemy.

FAITH is another factor that often leads to trouble. No matter how careful we may usually be, there are always a few friends whom we "know" we can trust. Undoubtedly, we are often right about a person's trustworthiness, but we cannot always be sure of his judgment. With the best intentions in the world they may let slip the one little fact that is all that is necessary to complete an important secret. A good soldier never lets people in whom he has perfect faith even know he has a secret—for then there is no danger of its being spread.

It's not hard to see what a stumbling block ENTHUSIASM can be. When you're proud and interested in your work you

want to tell people about it. A soldier likes to tell the folks back home about his new experiences. The war worker is eager to tell people of his part in the great effort for victory. This enthusiasm is entirely natural and understandable. Yet when we are aroused like this it is more important than ever that we keep a careful watch for careless talk. There is no reason why we should keep interesting experiences and facts to ourselves, providing we first censor them carefully to make sure that we cannot possibly be the divulger of information that might usefully serve the enemy.

The most dangerous weapon we can hand the Axis is our own IGNORANCE. We do this every time we fail to *stop and think*. Take rumors for instance. Do we hurry to pass along some choice rumor before we have taken time to find out if it's true, and if it is some information that might not better be withheld from further circulation? Or are we perhaps guilty of failing to recognize that a seemingly innocent scrap of information might be dynamite in the wrong hands? Enemy agents are well-trained for their job. They need only the slimmest clue to start them on the trail of a vital secret. Are we running the danger of helping them because we forget to stop and think?

A slip of the lip has sunk many a ship. It could lose the war for us. One of our best defenses against loose talk is a watchful eye on those Axis-helpers: conceit, faith, enthusiasm and ignorance.

WAYFRERS

Dream-shadows of a phantom world,
At dawn they come across the boundless
On Time's opal wings.
At dusk they go away
In a long lingering line,
Along eternity's starpaths.
They ever come and go
Knowing not where,
Nor why.

THEODORE GIANNAKOULIS.

RANK AND FILE

OUR DISTRICT GOVERNORS

JOHN A. GIVAS
District No. 5

Initiated in the Ahepa December, 1924, as Charter member of Eureka Chapter No. 52, Newark, New Jersey. Served as Vice President in 1925, and as President in 1926. In 1931, transferred to Washington Rock Chapter No. 114, and served as its President in 1939. Was elected District Governor by the San Francisco National Convention and reelected at the first District Convention in 1932. Delegate to 14 national conventions. Has helped to organize six chapters in the state of New Jersey. Appointed by Dean Alfange, then Supreme President, as Chairman of a National Committee to devise ways and means for a National Ahepa Orphanage, report of which was given in the Kansas City National Convention. Served as Vice Chairman of the 1930 Excursion to Greece.



J. A. Givas **A. Condos**

ANTHONY CONDOS
District No. 16

Joined the Order in 1935. Elected President of Dallas Chapter in 1938, 1939, 1940. Served the District as Marshal two years; District Treasurer two years; District Secretary one year; Lieutenant Governor four months at one time and a full year in 1942-43; and now, District Governor. Brother Condos is reported to be the first Ahepan in the District to have held every office in the District Lodge.

GEORGE T. POOLITSAN
District No. 10

Initiated into the Order of Ahepa in March, 1927, by Liberty Chapter No. 127, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Served as secretary of the chapter at Cincinnati for two years and then founded the chapter

at Middletown, Ohio, to which he transferred his membership and served it two years as secretary and two years as president. Brother Poolitsan, as Special Deputy Supreme Governor of the Order, organized the chapters at Lexington, Ky., and at Indianapolis, Kokomo, Anderson and Muncie, Indiana. He represented his chapter as a delegate at the National Conventions in Kansas City, Mo., and in Baltimore, Md., and Atlanta, Ga. He was also a member of the Ahepa Excursions to Greece in 1928 and 1929.



G. T. Poolitsan **D. Soles**

DEAN SOLES
District No. 20

Brother Deal Soles recently succeeded to the office of governor on the death of his predecessor, Brother Gregory Panopoulos. An active member of the Order since his induction in 1929, he held various elective offices—Chairman of the Board of Governors of Hesperia Chapter No. 152 of Los Angeles, Vice President, and in 1935 was elected President of that Chapter. Was Delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati. Elected Lieutenant District Governor in 1942.

BEN ANATTOL
District No. 18



B. Anattol

Became a member of the Order of Ahepa in 1930, joining Missoula Chapter No. 239. Served Chapter as Secretary, Vice President and President. Served District as Secretary, Marshal, Lieutenant Governor and District Governor.

San Diego, Calif., Boys with Uncle Sam's Armed Forces

G. Angelos, T. Angelos, J. Angelos, A. Adams, J. Aggelopoulos, J. Balason, C. Balaban, L. Balaban, P. Cotsonis, G. Capitanos, E. Cantos, N. Cappos, B. Cantos, G. Capatanos, G. H. Dunis, D. Dallas, G. Demetris, G. Eliopoulos, J. Eliopoulos, G. Gotsiopoulos, J. Georgantias, M. Hadreas, B. Krooskos, A. Krooskos, K. Kolatsianos, P. Maroudis, W. A. Maches, Jr., R. D. Maches, P. Maheras, J. Nekas, E. Nekas, J. Pappas, A. Pappadopoulos, P. Rigopoulos, J. Ronis, N. Robsias, A. Rogers, N. Stamatopoulos, K. Stavros, J. Theodorelos, A. Trompas, Z. Theodorelos, D. Topouzes, G. Thompson, J. Royle, and H. Vlachos.

District Congress No. 8 Meets at Worcester

WORCESTER, MASS.—On Sunday, October 17, 1943, the Bay State District No. 8 held its fourth District Congress meeting. The District holds three Congress meetings annually, in different cities, besides the regular District Convention. These meetings are attended by the chapter officers, War Bond Committees, Auxiliary Advisors, War Service Units representatives, Past District Governors, and past and present Supreme Lodge Officers in the District.

The Presidents and Secretaries report on the activities of their respective chapters. Local and national projects of the community, the Fraternity, and the Nation, are discussed, and plans formulated for the successful promotion of the projects.

From the reports at this meeting it was shown that the District was never in a healthier condition financially and otherwise. It was over one thousand members in good standing, and the concerted effort of the chapters in the current membership drive is to double this number by June 30, 1944.

Following the reports on chapter activities, the Congress discussed the War Bond Drive, the Sanatorium, War Service Units, Victory Membership Drive, Red Cross Blood Donations, Greek War Relief, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens. Brother Peter S. Karagiannis, District Advisor of the Junior Auxiliaries, reported on the successful reorganization of the Cambridge and Boston chapters of the Sons of Pericles, and

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THE AHEPAN

received the pledged co-operation of the chapter representatives to help him revive and revitalize the chapters of the Junior Order in the District.

Brothers George Thompson, Charles Boyatis, and Soter Callichy were appointed to the Public Relations Committee to publicize the activities of the District.

The George Jarvis Chapter No. 80 of Worcester, Mass., was the host chapter. The Worcester Chapter, under the leadership of its President, Brother James Statson, held an elaborate Banquet at the Ahepa Hall in honor of the chapter representatives. The affair was attended by many Ahepans and friends.

The Chapters were represented at the

meeting as follows:

Boston: Spiros Stavros, Nickols, Peter S. Karagianis; *Brockton:* Charles Boyatis, Achilles Chitopoulos; *Cambridge:* Fred A. Kyros; *Haverhill:* George Pappoutsis; *Lowell:* James Sigalos, J. Mavrogianis; *Lynn:* Demitrios Pouleas, Charles Varoutsos, N. Kanelos; *Peabody-Salem:* Spyros Velonis, Soter Callichy, Costas Jabis; *Worcester, Mass.:* James Statson, Michael Vamvas, John Kotsilibas. The District Lodge: Basil S. Milonas, District Governor; Dr. Themistocles N. Zervas, Lt. Governor; Fred A. Kyros, District Secretary; James Athanasoulas, District Treasurer; Christ Colocousis, District Marshal; George P. Thompson, past District Governor.

OBITUARIES

Pro Patria

Lieutenant James Koulgeorge of Pittsfield, Mass., former Son of Pericles, killed in action on the Tunisian front.

Pvt. Anthony Melegrites, member of Worthington Chapter No. 30, Baltimore, Md., killed in an automobile accident in Berlin, New Jersey.

Pvt. Tom Demos, member of Cleveland, Ohio, Chapter No. 36, died as a result of sickness.

Gregory Panopulos



District No. 20 deeply grieves the passing under tragic circumstances of its District Governor, Brother Gregory Panopulos, who was killed in an accident July 23, 1943. He was a charter member of Neptune Chapter No. 233 which he had served in many capacities

including that of the President. He had also served his District as Marshal, Treasurer and Lieutenant Governor and was elected Governor in 1942. Our late Brother was one of our most energetic members and a staunch Ahepan. His passing is a serious loss to the Fraternity. THE AHEPAN extends its sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of the departed Brother and to the membership of the 20th District.

George T. Kisciras



The Fraternity at large will be deeply shocked to learn of the untimely death of Brother George T. Kisciras, past Supreme Governor of the Order and a most prominent figure in the Ahepa domain. He passed away suddenly on July 8, 1943. He was a member of the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Chapter No. 271, and one of the builders of the Ahepa in the Rocky Mountain region.

Born in the village of Fourgi, Messinias, Greece, he came to America in company with his father and brother in 1900. The family lived in Massachusetts for two years; moved to Chicago for a short time, and went to Wyoming in 1902. In 1908 they moved to Salt Lake City, but returned to Cheyenne to reside permanently in 1915.

Brother Kisciras entered his father's grocery business in Salt Lake City at the age of 14 and after moving to Cheyenne he operated the United grocery there for 20 years. His store was destroyed by an explosion in 1935. He was an extensive real estate holder in

Cheyenne and recently had been engaged as a broker for the Brown-Forman distilling Company.

Brother Kisciras was a leading figure in Cheyenne and in the Rocky Mountain region. He helped to organize the Cowboy Chapter of the Ahepa and after holding office locally and in the district, served the Ahepa as supreme governor for two consecutive terms in 1941 and 1942.

He was one of the driving forces in community activities and the war effort and was chairman of the War Bond Committee of the Cheyenne Chapter.

He served 22 months with the armed forces in World War I.

In the death of Bro. Kisciras Ahepa lost an outstanding leader and one who was deeply devoted to the Fraternity. His passing is mourned by the entire Fraternity. THE AHEPAN extends to Mrs. Kisciras and the members of the Cheyenne Chapter its deep sympathy and sincere regrets.

Tony Garufis

MASON CITY, IOWA — The grim reaper has stricken into the membership of this Chapter and taken away one of our most beloved Brothers and outstanding Hellene, the widely known Tony Garufis. The departed Brother was a staunch Ahepan and an energetic member of our Chapter and our Greek Community. He was a resident of this City for the past 25 years and was the proprietor of the United Cigar Store which he operated with Peter Lagios. He was born in the village of Civista, Korinthias, and emigrated to this Country at the age of 16. His Ahepa activities made him known to the entire 14th District. He is survived by his wife, Alexandra, four daughters, Heen, Louise, Mary and Katherine, one brother, Alex Garufis, all of Mason City and one sister, Mrs. Olga Daskalos of Des Moines, Iowa, and also other relatives in Greece. To the members of the Chapter and the bereaved family and relatives of the departed Brother, THE AHEPAN expresses its sincere sympathies and extends deep condolence.

An amber luminosity
Remembers all in a mirage.
New, young, chaste, innocent,
Whatever holds together
In a vision flows
With variations,
Trial and effort
Portray its events.

MICHAEL LEKAKIS.

AUXILIARIES

Daughters of Penelope Reorganized

Reports reaching the National Headquarters indicate that the recent decision of the Supreme Lodge to revamp and reorganize the Chapters of the Daughters of Penelope which are in existence and establish Chapters where no such now exist has met with the enthusiastic approval and response on the part both of the Ahepa and Daughters Chapters. New chapters are in the process of organization under the sponsorship of the Ahepa Chapters in the following cities: St. Louis, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Alton, Illinois, and Chicago, Illinois, under the aegis of Northshore Chapter No. 94 and Woodlawn No. 93.

Also the following chapters have been reorganized and become active again; Ino Chapter No. 56, Peoria, Illinois. The new officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. Louis Nellis, President, Mrs. Collette Chiamas, Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatzis, Treasurer and Miss Connie Stavros, Secretary.

Thetis Chapter No. 86, Fort Worth, Texas. The new officers are: Miss Helen Rousse, President; Mrs. Charles Dixie, Vice-President; Mrs. Pete Dear, Treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Dieb, Secretary.

Antikleia Chapter No. 68, Richmond, Virginia. The Secretary of the Chapter, Helen Matzganis, writes that the Chapter has been inactive for two years but it is now being reorganized and a campaign for new members is in progress.

District Lodge Officers for 1943

District No. 13:

Mrs. Mary Tampoorlos, Dist. Governor.

Mrs. Mary Pilikos, Lieutenant Gov.

Miss Poppy C. Paleologos, Dist. Secretary-Treasurer.

Miss Frances Carafotias, Dist. Marshal.

District No. 16:

Mrs. Bessie Spillios, Dist. Governor.

Mrs. Mary G. Pappas, Lieutenant Gov.

Mrs. Sara G. Angelos, Dist. Secretary-Treasurer.

Mrs. Helen T. Papadakis, Dist. Marshal.

District Convention

HOUSTON, TEXAS—District No. 16, Daughters of Penelope, held its fourth annual District Convention at the Rice

Hotel in this city on July 13th, when Achaia Chapter was hostess. Newly elected officers appear elsewhere on this page.

Principal discussion at the meeting concerned war work, and ways in which the Daughters could be of service. It was unanimously voted that the District continue to buy and sell War Bonds, and to take an even more active part in the various volunteer organizations.

Sister Bessie Spillios, reelected for the fourth time as District Governor, pledged herself to continue her untiring efforts in behalf of the Daughters. A joint installation was held in the evening, when Brother John Drossos of San Antonio, served as installing officer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Achaia Chapter No. 54, Daughters of Penelope, is justly proud of its membership of eighty-five, all of whom are working in behalf of the war effort. The Chapter has purchased more than \$1,110 in War Bonds, and the President, Sister Mary Pappas, has been appointed chairman of a committee to sell War Bonds for the duration. She is being assisted on the committee by Sisters Anastacia Vasos, Bessie Spillios, and Catherine Peet.

The Chapter has organized a Red Cross Group which meets every Friday at Red Cross headquarters to make surgical dressings. The members also meet once a week at the same place to sew for the Red Cross, and frequent contributions are made to the Red Cross. The Chapter has taken an active part in the Houston drive for scrap metal and rubber.

Achaia's members are very proud of the fact that one of their sisters is in the service of our country. She is Staff Sergeant Dorothy Zaharis. Sister Helen Adams is a member of the AWVS and Sister Sara G. Angelos is Staff Assistant at the American Red Cross headquarters, serving in the clerical department.

The Chapter was hostess to the District convention in July.

Ohio Daughters' Chapter Maintains Active Program

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—The Ithaca Chapter No. 22 of the Daughters of Penelope, Springfield, Ohio, is continuously giving its services for the war effort. Many of its members are registered as Red Cross workers. Their work

consists of sewing, knitting, preparing bundles containing bandages, sewing equipment, reading materials, etc., for the boys in the Armed Forces.

Mrs. Penelope Keymas, an active Daughter, recently donated a hand-crocheted tablecloth to raise funds for the Greek War Relief. A check for \$350.00, the sum gathered from the sale of the tablecloth, was forwarded to help the people of Greece.

The women of Springfield sold War Bonds and Stamps for one week at the First National Bank and Trust Company Bond Booth. They were again asked to sell bonds and stamps.

Maids of Athens

CHICAGO, ILL.—The year 1943, along with its many other events, marked the 5th anniversary of the Jacma Chapter No. 40 of the Maids of Athens. The party for this occasion was held October 9th at the home of the president, Miss Stella Constan. The honorary guests of this affair were: Mr. Paul Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Carteroulis, Mr. and Mrs. Zack Ritsos, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Salopulos, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mitchell. Jacma, the Mother Chapter of the Chicago Maids, will conclude the year 1943 with a card party, which will take place the 8th of December at the Three Links Hotel.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

OF THE AHEPA, published bi-monthly at Washington, D. C., on October 1, 1943, District of Columbia, Washington City.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maryland and county of Baltimore City, personally appeared John Ferguson, 24, who, after being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of THE AHEPA 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 1103, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, are:

Publisher—The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C.

Editor—George C. Voureas, Investment Office, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C.; George C. Voureas, President, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, notes, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

JOHN FERGUSON, Notary Public.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1943.

MARIE C. McLAUGHLIN,
(My commission expires May 7, 1945.)

Sappho's Island

(Continued from page 10)

trails, whose trails seemed to be threaded everywhere among the tamarisks—there grew clumps of yellowish-green fretted fritillaries, mingled with the pale blue hanging clusters of a species related to the humble culinary onion. The white stars of Bethlehem.

The brief Lesbian winter is cold, a fact confirmed in a short poem by Alkaios, Sappho's friend. He says the hill streams freeze and a cold wind blows, but it is not lasting. There is no reference in Sappho's works to flowers on the island of Mount Olympus, but from the summit on a very clear day it is said to have been possible to obtain a view of the whole of ancient Æolis and the eleven chief cities of the Æolian League. Farther south lay the cities of the Ionian Confederacy, including the island of Chios. This last was famed for the chastity of its women, and it was said that for many centuries no breath of scandal ever touched the Chian female.

It is unfortunate that Sappho's pupils, some of whom may well have learnt under her skilled guidance to compose good verse, have left little or nothing behind them. One, Anaktoria, came from Miletus, and I have sometimes wondered whether she did not bring with her the famous rose of Miletus, later famed in the ancient world when roses came into their own. This bright red rose is believed to have been none other than the deep crimson-red flat flower with the golden centre that centuries later was brought from Syria into western Europe as the result of a returning Crusader's whim. It has a stiff neck, and the velvety blooms "life themselves up" on the bushes, even though drenched with the heavy dews of an Ægean summer night.

Lesbos, like so many of the Ægean islands, and the Turkish hinterland opposite, is a wildflower lover's paradise. With the exception of the short winter period, when there is certainly a sharpness and severity about the air, the genial spring, hot summer, and prolonged warm autumn combine to stimulate wild flowers to put forth their best efforts. A wild crocus species, with pale lavender chalice opening nearly flat, studs the grassy meadows on the lower slopes of Olympus. In early spring a form of our little snowdrop unfolds its hanging bells in the shelter of the woodlands and on the fringe of the tamarisks. It is the same type that flourishes in Thessaly, far to the north on the mainland of Europe, while the saffron crocus thrives as freely as it has done for centuries in the Troad and Myocæan Greece and Crete. It may have been cultivated in Lesbos, as the dyestuff made from the powder taken from the dried stamens was used for dyeing the most expensive cloth reserved almost exclusively for the aristocracy. The typical yellow shade with its greenish tinge was recognizable at sight, and even now is not entirely extinct in the Near East. Some lovely wild hyacinths mingle with tiny asphodel species and an autumn-blooming form of the spring snowflake. This is not the asphodel of the legendary meadows over which Pluto was reputed to preside—several flowers have been suggested for that doubtful honor—but bears small milky-white stars on dwarf stems. In poor quality stony soils on Lesbos this gives way to another form, with white flowers clustering thickly on much taller stems.

I cannot refrain from mention of two very lovely wild irises I found on the island. One, which grows fairly freely on the fringe of the upper woodlands but not in shade, is the same as an iris species of the Troad. It has fine purple-red, chestnut, white, pale blue and purple flowers—all these colors in the same splendid bloom—carried on stems bearing at least eight of the charming flowers. It has a wonderfully attractive fragrance, and the night-flying moths of early summer seem to find it particularly enjoyable. The rarer iris grows in the stony, sandy, dry soils at the head of a few of the steep banks of streams. It follows the other species, and the sweet-scented silver-grey, deep lilac and creamy-white flowers—some of them six inches across—must surely have engaged Sappho's atten-

tion. Those persons who, in a misguided zeal, later destroyed nearly all her writings, probably ruined much recorded information on the floral beauty of the ancient world of Sappho's era. The few flower references that remain in Sappho's surviving fragments—her poetry alone is reputed to have filled an entire *ennead* or nine books, amounting to about twelve thousand lines—leave no doubt that she must have mentioned many flowers in her verses and lyric poems, but, alas, only the mere shadow is left.

Sappho's end, far from home—she leapt from the great promontory on the island of Leucas about fifty miles south of Corfu—was one that would have appealed to every great Greek tragedian. There is evidence that her ashes were brought back to Lesbos by her girlhood friend, Alkaios, and buried in her island home. Tullius Laurea, Cicero's freedman, who had seen the place of burial, wrote of it as the Æolian tomb, i.e. in Æolian Lesbos, of a poetess whose works still lived. Antipater spoke of the Æolian earth holding Sappho, whom the immortal Muses had praised as the mortal Muse.

The site of her tomb is lost, but I think it most probable this lay in a position Sappho herself would have chosen—perhaps she had done so—a place which is covered in spring and summer with wild flowers. A little brook even babbles of peace and quietude; the birds sing their lays in an almost unceasing psalm to the sun; the breezes play gently through the funeral cypresses and feathery tamarisks. It was here, near a little hillock, I fancy, the ashes of the poetess may well have been laid to rest.

In the soft Mediterranean night the scene is one Sappho described. Let her own words speak down the centuries: "Around the glorious wonder of the moon the bright beauty of the stars is lost when her silver radiance at its fullest lights the world."
—From Chambers's Journal—February, 1943.

Brothers Under the Skin, by Cary McWilliams. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, Mass.

Byron Darnton of the *New York Times* was killed on the New Guinea front and buried in the military cemetery at Port Moresby. He was buried along with another American, a Negro soldier, an Australian sailor and a native of the Papuan Infantry. This would have pleased him, *Time* commented, for "he had the firm conviction that all men would one day be brothers, or they would be slaves."

This is the lesson which America must learn, writes Cary McWilliams in his new book, *BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN*. We must realize that this war is a clash between the Nazi idea of racial superiority and the democratic concept of racial equality. And we must not short-change all those who look to us for leadership, who expect practice to be squared with preaching, theory with reality.

America is in a most fortunate position to exercise this leadership, the author says. For we are a "nation of nations" and this gives us the power to show that peoples of diverse racial and national origins, of different backgrounds and cultures can live and work together in a modern democracy. "If we fail in the world, we fail at home; and if we fail at home, we are not likely to succeed in the world."

Few realize the world consequences of our relations towards our minorities. Our minorities may be numerically small, but our treatment of them affects the fate of the American soldier in Africa, in the Far East and in the Caribbean. A small-town fracas may interfere, Mr. McWilliams points out, with Allied grand strategy. And Dr. Goebbels tries to see to it that it does. How we treat our twelve million Negroes has repercussions among the thirty-seven million of African origin in the Western Hemisphere and the four hundred million black people of the world. Thirty million Indians in Central and South America judge our Good Neighbor Policy on the basis of our attitudes toward the 390,000 Indians in the United States and Alaska.

That we have a strong ally in China is in no small measure due to the "sweet money" and heroic activities of Chinese resi-

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Athens

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THE AHEPAN SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943

dents in the United States, to whom we permitted every imaginable indignity. "The overseas Chinese," Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself said, "were the Mother of the Chinese Revolution." Yet in California, despite being the oldest immigrant group, belonging for the most part to the second, third and fourth generations, they remained outcasts.

Since Pearl Harbor changes have gradually taken place. The war has brought the Chinese out of Chinatown, and Mr. McWilliams urges us to lock the doors behind them. The placement of Chinese workers in clerical and professional positions has increased to about 38% of total placements. No longer does discrimination bar a Chinese from utilizing his best skills. This, the Chinese consul in Los Angeles told Mr. McWilliams, will serve a triple purpose. The new skills will help dissipate prejudice; they give promise of future emancipation in hitherto restricted business activities; and they will equip young Chinese-Americans to contribute to China's forthcoming industrialization.

In a remote and isolated village in northern New Mexico an old Hispano who spoke not a word of English walked from village to village selling defense bonds. Mr. McWilliams marvelled at the response from these poverty-stricken Spanish-American homes and was profoundly moved by their loyalty.

Yet have we fulfilled our obligations to them? Although they were thrust by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo into a radically different way of life, no provisions were made to protect their property rights nor any program of cultural rehabilitation undertaken. In New Mexico, those listing Spanish as their mother tongue number 221,740. However, it has only been in recent years that serious consideration has been given to bilingual instruction in the schools to combat the high illiteracy. Perhaps when we broadcast our Good Neighbor programs, Mr. McWilliams reminds us, we should also remember the three and a half million Mexicans in our midst.

One of the most difficult minority problems has arisen from the war measures invoked for Japanese-Americans. Here, our double policy has added to the unhappiness and confusion. In the United States the civil liberties of 71,000 were suspended without due process of law, while in Hawaii, where they constitute 37 per cent of the total population, the Japanese enjoy prewar rights and privileges.

"Where is the heart of America?" asks Manual Bauken. "I am one of many thousands of young men, born under the American flag, raised as loyal, idealistic Americans under your promises of equality for all, and enticed by glowing tales of educational opportunities. Once here, we are met by exploiters, shunted into slums, greeted only by gamblers and prostitutes, taught only the worst in your civilization. America came to us with bright-winged promises of liberty, equality, fraternity. What has become of them?"

Scores of Filipinos have raised this same question. They are loyal to the United States and the democratic system, but they are tired of so much dish-washing. Mr. McWilliams urges us to give them their chance. After the war, the new-found Filipino-American solidarity may abate, so remedial legislation should be enacted now. We should clarify the status of resident Filipinos, several thousand of whom will acquire citizenship through military service. And we should offer them specialized training in skills needed in the Islands to facilitate their return.

We have gone far from the laissez-faire doctrines in economics, Mr. McWilliams concludes, but we still pursue laissez-faire theories in population matters. Now is the time to adopt an affirmative national policy against discrimination and implement it by appropriate directives to every planning agency in the Government. A Congressional committee of inquiry should be created to investigate the whole problem. Perhaps a bureau concerned with minority rights should be established. For America now "possesses the will and the physical unity and the power to achieve what it should have achieved fifty years ago—total democracy."

DEAN LIMBERIS, New York, N. Y.

Intellectual Relations Between Greece and the United States

(Continued from page 17)

It is small wonder that the Greeks of today cherish their language and are prone to regard any change with suspicion. Where else in the world could there have been such woeful battles between the "demotiki" and the "katharevousa"? Where else in the world could such a fiery little man as Professor Georgios Mistrioni, resembling a modern Socrates—certainly no Apollo—in a passionate speech for preserving the purity of the language so inflame the students of the University that they took up arms in its defense, barricaded themselves within the University, and shut out the secretary of the University—Kostis Palamas, the greatest poet that Greece has produced in modern times, perhaps the greatest that Europe has seen in the twentieth century. Yes, this was in the twentieth century, and it was all caused by Alexander Pallis translating the New Testament into more popular language, and running it as a serial in a newspaper. The national speech was saved only after the army had been called in and eight students killed and sixty wounded.

Let us hope that those using the collection in South Hall will show more restraint. Let us hope that it will be a nucleus which will grow, until it becomes truly representative of the literature, history social and scientific studies of modern Greece, and that it will eventually serve this country as the counterpart of the munificent gift of Johannes Grenadios at Athens. *From a speech made by Professor William B. Dismoor in New York some years ago.*

Message of the Supreme President

(Continued from page 9)

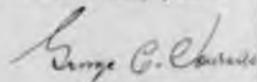
neck." If you cannot get a full pound of butter at the grocery there is no need of rushing to write about it to the boy who holds a rifle in his hands. You may think it unimportant but his thoughts are with you and anything that affects you adversely disturbs him. Any little agitation may cause lack of alertness and the loss of his life. Cheerful letters with a just now and then either at the expense of yourself or a mutual friend would be very appropriate. You may also write him that you buy bonds, that you help the American Red Cross, War Chest Campaign—where the U. S. O. and the Greek War Relief are included—that you have gone and given blood plasma which he knows will be flown right over to the hospital over there, and that you devote part of your time to the war effort in an organized way. Above all, you must write often. One must not say, "I have nothing to write about." A few lines, even ten words received from home break the monotony and keep the boys happy.

The army mail delivery is organized on a most efficient basis. It takes about ten days for V-mail or air mail. Use thin paper and thin envelopes and write the name and address clearly and distinctly.

Now a few words about Ahepa activities from the beginning of this fiscal year.

You will be more than happy to know that the Ahepa War Service Units function smoothly. Millions of dollars worth of bonds have been sold already and the campaign for the War Chest is progressing splendidly. I am confident that each and every one of us will allocate part of our time every day in the service of our country. Let the Ahepa War Service Units become the acclaimed leader of this patriotic endeavor in America.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,



Captain, AUS,
Supreme President

THE AHEPA

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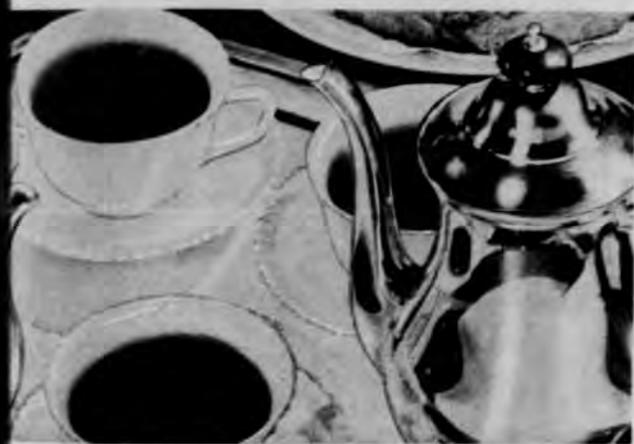
In this Issue

The editors are proud to present, in the department *The Two Months*, portraits of the world's four outstanding leaders. This page, we believe, serves as an inspiration for our readers for months to come. The portraits are reproduced through the courtesy of *The New York Times*.

Aegean Intrusion will make you proud of your Greek heritage. Descendants of a noble race, they are carrying on till a better day.

Featured in this issue, in the series of stories on our Allies, is *Russia*, whose people are brave as few people can be brave. We urge you to read it.

What kind of a peace are we fighting for? One answer is presented on page 16, titled *After Victory—What?* This is the first of a series of arguments, pro and con, and deserves the attention of every reader of THE AHEPAN.



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JOHN SEXTON & CO. 1943

November-December

1943

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVII

NUMBER 6

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, *Editor-in-Chief*

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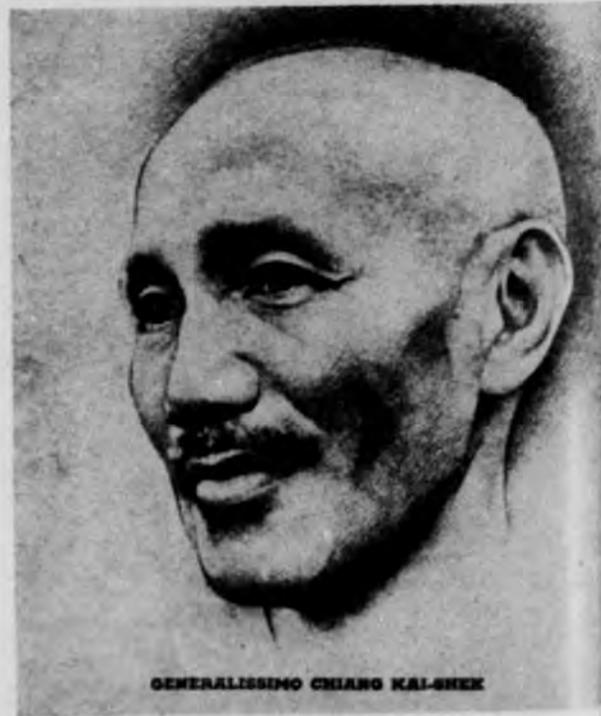
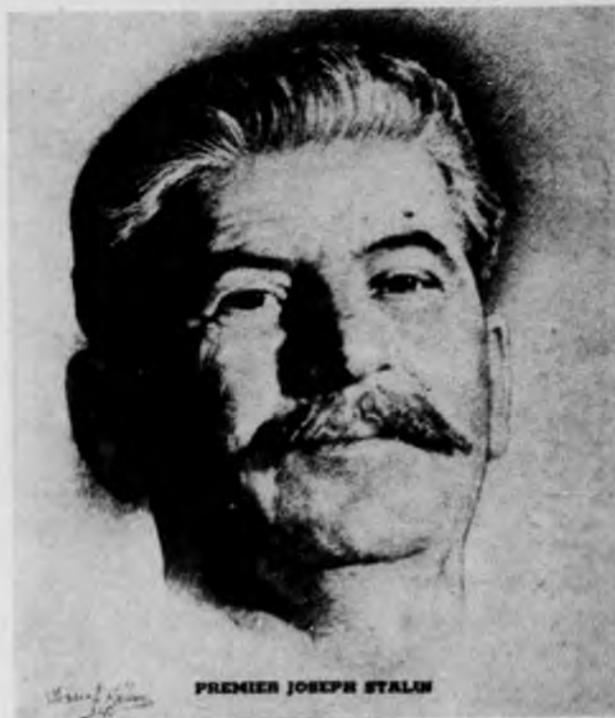
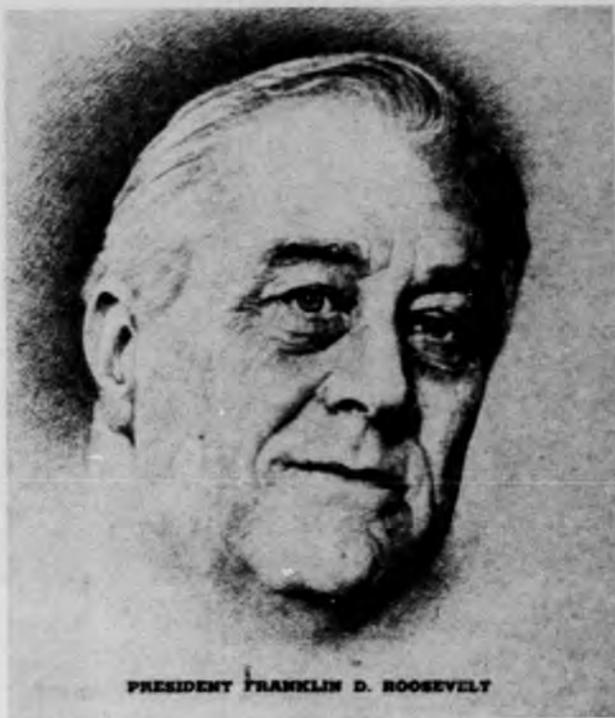
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Issued bi-monthly.

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

The Editors of THE AHEPAN know no better way to tell the story of the historic events of November and December than to present these studies of the great leaders



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Greek troops of the famous Sacred Brigade on the aerodrome before taking off on their journey to Samos Island.

AEGEAN INTRUSION

"Greek troops of the Sacred Brigade have been dropped by parachute on the island of Samos." With this news it is possible to release story and pictures by J. MURRAY SMITH, *Parade* Air Observer, who flew in one of the aircraft which carried out the operation.

The wing commander had been over there himself the night before and knew the drill. He stood leaning with one shoulder against the wall of the hut staring thoughtfully down at the scale model on the floor.

"I think you know," he said slowly, "that you're more likely to meet trouble with the weather than night fighters. Well, this is your course"—he turned to trace a line across a map—"and Samos is really an extension of a promontory with a channel, here, separating it from Asia Minor. Your way lies through the straits and you should be able to see the mountains on either side. Then turn left, and make landfall—here. Be careful not to drop the chums too soon because the coast is all murderous rock, impossible for landings in the dark. . . ."

It was very clear and precise.

Out on the hot desert aerodrome men of the Sacred Brigade were waiting for us, sitting about in groups or sprawled in the shade under the aircraft wings. Laden with Mae Wests, parachutes, rations and flasks of hot tea we climbed aboard and the death-or-glory boys cheerfully followed into their places. Our take-off was timed for 1600 and we watched a long line of Wellingtons go away first. With a load every ounce of 6,000

lb. we took a long time to tuck the wheels up even with 45 inches of boost and by then the tarmac had vanished and the desert was only just there through the perspex. With painful slowness we gained height and it was a long time before we were able to turn and make for the distant sea.

Control and navigation, during the first half hour, were matters for concentration, but at the dividing door the note of stern attention ended. The Greeks were not concerned. They piled their kit and parachute packs to make themselves comfortable and then, stretched out on seats

and floor, they began to sing fierce patriotic airs at first that were the very breath of defiance; but later, as time wore on, soft nostalgic harmonies, songs of the Aegean, born of the islands, and there was sea-spray and sunlight in them and sadness, too.

That absurdly green carpet which is the Delta, unrolled on the dusty desert floor, was left behind and three hours of steady flying over the Mediterranean lay before us. The automatic pilot, "George," was switched in and we settled down to wait.

Slowly the sun sank in the vault of the sky until it plunged with a last, dying glow into the ocean and was extinguished. Storm clouds loomed up in the dusk, to left and right of us, purest white at their summits where they reflected the last light, and black at their bases, deceptively beautiful, vastly ominous. Faint flashes of lightning, piercing the mist, warned us of the raging storms within them.

"Once into one of those," said the pilot, nodding toward the cloud masses, "and we should last about five minutes. These things aren't built for it with a load like ours. Besides—ice."

"What about the de-icing equipment?" He laughed. "Aint got none! They take it off the tail-plane so that it shouldn't foul the chums or something."

It is difficult to say why flying men refer to their paratroop passengers as "chums" but they do. It is a term of affection and admiration.

"Why not go over the top of the clouds?" we asked meekly.

"They're about 10,000 feet higher than our absolute ceiling."

We flew steadily on, following a path of clear night sky, until something the wing commander had said came back to us: "Look out for the lights of the Turkish coast." Sure

For a brief, thrilling moment the dispatches from Samos told of Greek troops dropping from the sky behind the Nazi lines. But again it was the old story of "too little—too late."

The ill-fated attempt to hold the brave little Greek island does not detract from the courage and determination of these Greek soldiers who eagerly grasped this first opportunity to fight back at the Nazis on Greek soil.

We proudly present this story from the Middle East picture magazine "Parade."
—The Editors.

enough in the distance ahead two faint yellow specks were winking a welcome. Out went "George" as we cautiously came lower and began to turn to the west. Soon the coast itself became faintly discernible and almost below us an island that held the navigator's interest for a long time. When he had done with peering down at it he returned to his maps and pored over them, biting his pencil. He was very young, with a faint down on his upper lip, and frowning slightly in the gleam from his desk lamp, he looked like a student swotting for exams.

It was a ticklish job he had to do, to pick a way through the labyrinthine Aegean, low down on the sea where the German radio location station would be less likely to pick us up, so low that we were grateful for the pale new moon which shed a useful if ghostly light on the innumerable tall islands.

The captain was leaning over the control column to stare ahead, his hands lightly clasping the wheel, and the blue glow from the instrument panel distorted the shadows of his face and made him look old, as Jason might have looked, old in responsibility, when he led the Argonautic expedition through these very islands.

There was no singing now, no jesting, either in the control room of the aircraft or among the troops. Forward there was an atmosphere of tension that you could feel and be a part of, your very arms aching from clenching and unclenching the fists. In the passenger compartment the "chums" were sitting, waiting, waiting.

Rhodes was somewhere not far ahead and we realized we were well inside the radius of German night fighters. For the next four hours we were to know that at any second a burst of cannon fire might suddenly crash through the aircraft. It was not as though we were in a bomber, with turret gunners waiting behind their armor to strike blow for blow.

We had taken off from our base in Egypt four hours ago and it seemed like four days. It was just eight o'clock when the 21 men who were to leave us began to stand and wrestle with their equipment in the darkness. The plane swayed violently with the unequal movement of so much of its load. Still, they were surprisingly quick, and it was only 20 minutes later that the tough, "regular" British sergeant forced his way through the crowd to the cockpit, to report that the chums were ready.

We went to have a last word with them, a quick handshake here and there in the dark. They stood in a compact mass, each man holding to the steel cable overhead—the static line—all very silent. Blink your eyes for a moment and this could be a mad imagining. One was tired, perhaps, going home in the black-out underground, and these were just straphangers, going home too.

Well, so they were for that matter. "Most of these Greeks were going to set foot again, however heavily, on the very bit of earth that had bred them, might even see their families again before long.

Now, at last, our objective was looming up before us, unmistakable, and we were going low through the straits between walls of rock that we knew were there because they were black whereas the sky between was lit by stars. We were flying slowly, engines throttled back, losing height, and the pilot had the mouthpiece of the intercom ready in his hand. Back at the open hatchway the British sergeant, the "despatcher," was waiting, balancing easily with legs apart, holding to the line with one hand, microphone in the other. The parachutists, monstrous shapes, stood tense.

We made a wide left-hand sweep and came over the island of Samos, between tall hills. A few moments later there was a faint flash of light from the valley, only a few hundred feet below. The sergeant dropped the microphone. He opened his mouth and a hideous noise, something between a shout and a scream, came out. It was a signal at which the 21 men began to shout and move as one, the first of them leaping clear out



When order to emplane was given paratroops scrambled into aircraft.

into space so that you could see him still running in thin air before he disappeared. Then the next and the next. Those furthest from the aperture pressed forward as though afraid of being left behind and the whole lot went out as quickly as if the plane had been on fire.

The next thing we knew was that we were down on our hands and knees, the remaining two of us, because the aircraft, suddenly lightened, had leapt hundreds of feet upwards in a single gigantic bound and was thrashing about like a mad thing. The trailing lines, hanging out of the aperture, were flapping in the slipstream and making a noise like a stormy sea. We set about hauling them in and when the job was done we sat on the floor almost exhausted.

"You needn't have pulled as hard as that," said the sergeant when he could speak, and we confessed we had feared a man was caught on the end. At which he stretched himself out and smiled and appeared to go to sleep.

We were flying out over the sea once more and within the big kite there was a strange feeling of desolation and anti-climax. A few moments ago all this space had been packed with human beings, vital, living, sweating men. Now they were thudding to earth somewhere back there in the blackness; and the emptiness they had left behind was still filled with their presence.

Still, we knew that another contingent of the Brigade had been delivered to Samos where they would be welcomed by the British garrison on the island.

BACK THE ATTACK . . . 4TH WAR LOAN

THE AHEPAN

YOUR BOY IN THE WAR—AND YOU

Special for THE AHEPAN

BY BOB HOPE



BOB HOPE

Well, folks, during the summer we popped in on your son over in Great Britain, Africa and Sicily, and Newfoundland and Iceland, and we had a great time with him, too. We ate Army chow with him, jumped into ditches with him when the Junkers came over. We saw the shadows of pain and tragedy on his face, and we've seen a belly laugh chase the shadows away. And he said to us, "When you get back to the States, tell the family I'm doin' fine." . . . Doin' fine! That's a soldier's way of saying nothing about a nightmare week of sudden death and suffering that felt like seven days of steady rain. And "Doin' fine" is a sailor's

way of saying nothing of the ocean burial of his buddy. . . . We spent three months with your son, and believe me, you come back and some things here don't seem real anymore. Saturday night the towns are buzzing with big payrolls, and some people wonder not how long the enemy will hold out, but how long this country's meat supply can hold out. At swanky hotel tables they wonder if the end of the war isn't just around the corner, but in Sicily I've seen men who wonder if one day could ever end! The white beaches on Sunday seem so far from those red beaches of Italy . . . and the black market gas station so far from a P-38 running out of gas over the Mediterranean . . . and the War Bond window at the local bank seems so far from those rows of little white crosses in North Africa. And maybe the cost of living is terrific, but Mister, we've still got plenty of work and self-denial and Bond-buying ahead of us before it equals the high cost of living on that beachhead on Salerno. We can do a lot to help bring our boys back. Let's do it! Because the sooner we bring them back, the more we'll bring back.

DO YOU FUMBLE FURLOUGHS?

Special to THE AHEPAN

BY ALMA DENNY

To those who are so fortunate as to have their boys within visiting distance, a word on how to handle a furlough may prove helpful. You are apt to be hysterical or desperate as the precious hours whiz by, and unless you think it all out ahead of time you may let a pout or flippancy slip out to spoil your boy's visit irretrievably.

Daydreaming about it for so long, you have his furlough planned and subdivided for him within an inch of its life—things we'd like to do, things we *should* do, things we *must* do, and so on. Forget it! Think about *him* first! You won't manage to cover half the ground you've charted, anyway. Don't catch yourself walking, talking, laughing fast—yes, even *imagining* fast. Don't cling to your guest of honor, or poke and bump him, just for the physical reassurance that he's still there, real and in the flesh.

Stick to these three simple rules when your come-and-go hero is on hand:

DON'T BLOCK OUT HIS TIME FOR HIM
LET HIM RELAX
SHARE HIM

Sometimes the one thing he wants to do more than anything else is sleep—away from buglers and drills and pup tents. His Commanding Officer has granted him this period to be "at ease," so don't run him ragged to show him off. He may want to lounge on all the soft chairs in the house and spend quiet, intimate hours among those who put—and keep—him at ease. Don't act as if you're being slighted if he mentions that he'd like to say hello to a few old pals on this visit, too. If you're his

mother, don't feel that he owes it to you not to leave your side while home. And if you're his wife, don't give him a spiel about forsaking all others when he speaks of taking a few hours to visit his sister. He'll probably do as you wish, but feel badly about it when he gets back.

Without being generous or appreciating the demands of his other allegiances, his mother . . . brother . . . grandma . . . cousin . . . uncle . . . girl friend . . . sister-in-law . . . all put in possessive bids for time and attention. How to please them all? How to avoid "hurting" some of them? Sometimes it's enough to make a boy dread a furlough—instead of looking forward to it.

When the furlough ends, there's an art to seeing him off well. Ought you weep? Should you talk a blue streak to keep his mind off what's happening? Maybe wisecracks are in order,—or a gem of wisdom, a gripping last word to ring in his ears. Watch the farewells at any large railroad terminal and you see all this and more. Some smile while others go to pieces. Some wave while others wring their hands.

The main guide to conduct, of course, is the boy and the picture you want him to carry away with him. It's tough to feel he's leaving a cry-baby, a softie, a so-sorry-for-me-gal. Let him see that you accept this separation as not of his choice or of yours. But as a piece of good fortune that you both could share. Be sure his last glimpse of you is clear and heartening, so that he can frame it in his mind with the caption, "A Good Sport."

BACK THE ATTACK . . . 4TH WAR LOAN

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WAR LOAN

Our Ally

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Huge in size and rich in resources, the Soviet Union covers a pre-war area of 8,350,000 square miles—a full sixth of the earth's total land surface. It has been credited with 21% of all coal reserves, 55% of all known oil reserves, 20% of all iron ore beds, 33% of all lumber supplies, and the largest black-soil region in the world.

Within the 10 autonomous republics of the Soviet Union live an estimated 193,000,000 people, about three-quarters of whom are Slavonic-speaking. The remaining quarter of the population comprises over 100 other different language groups.

The Soviet system of government and the Communist philosophy are, of course, profoundly different from our form of government and our political philosophy. But, in this war Russia is an ally of ours and along with the other United Nations is dedicated to the destruction of the enemy and the creation of a just and lasting peace.

From the day the German armies and their satellites invaded the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. has devoted its entire might and energy to fighting the enemy. The performance of the Russian armies and of the Russian people in this war can elicit nothing but admiration for their courage, skill, and determination. Whether one regards the Russians with enthusiasm or with skepticism, with confidence, or with caution, one fact remains—it is impossible to discuss the war or the post-war world realistically without recognizing the great strength and importance of the U.S.S.R. as one of the world's foremost powers.

At terrible cost to themselves, the men and women of Soviet Russia stemmed the greatest armed assault in history. Their defense of their country gave the rest of the United Nations an opportunity to arm and prepare so that all might join to wrest from the Germans and Italians the initiative held by the enemy since the start of the war.

RUSSIAN LOSSES

This contribution to the cause of the United Nations has been achieved only by tremendous suffering on the part of the Russian people. In two years of war, the Soviet Union lost more than 4,000,000 soldiers killed or missing, with many more wounded. Civilian losses have been almost impossible to estimate. Approximately 51,000,000 Soviet civilians have been held captive in territory occupied by the Nazis. Several hundred thousand of these are slaves of fascist industrialists and large landholders, or are being forced to work for the enemy military machine. The rest constantly know the terror of the Gestapo and the brutality of occupation troops.

The Soviet Union has also sustained severe losses in natural resources and industrial facilities. More than 500,000 square miles of her riches and most highly industrialized land area have been plundered or laid waste. The enemy has captured 37% of Russia's total railway mileage, 50% of her coal mines, 55% of her iron ore, 60% of her pre-war pig iron and steel

production facilities, 30% of her heavy industry, 36% of her pre-war agricultural areas.

And yet, despite these losses, the people of the Soviet Union are now not only holding the enemy, but attacking him.

THE EXPLANATION OF RUSSIAN RESISTANCE

The unsuspected strength of the Soviet Union, engendering such feats as the defense of Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad, seems to be based upon five important factors:

1. Behind the slogan of "Everything for the War," the U.S.S.R. has subordinated all else in a drive for victory. The mobilization of the Soviet Union is as total as that of any nation in history. Artists, technicians, school children, administrators, scientists, women, and every other conceivable group have been recruited for whatever work they are best suited to perform.

2. In the years before the war, Russia foresaw the possibility of enemy aggression and began to prepare for attack. Large stores of food and raw materials were amassed; planes and tanks accumulated. Numerous factories were built so that they might be easily converted to war production if the need arose—from tractors to tanks, from automobiles to airplanes. And, foreseeing the possibility that retreat might be necessary, much factory equipment was installed so as to permit swift and easy removal.

3. In the two decades since the last great war, the Soviet Union opened up and began industrial development of a vast territory east of the Ural Mountains. Pioneers built cities in the Siberian wilderness, reclaimed large stretches of land, dug mines and drilled wells, laid rail lines, and opened water highways. When war came, new industrial regions like Sverdlovsk, Magnitogorsk, Novosibirsk, and Chelyabinsk—all in or east of the Urals—were not only producing but even able to receive and put to work equipment evacuated from the west before the Nazi advance.

4. The complete control exercised by the Soviet government

over production, distribution and the entire economy of the U. S. S. R. made it possible to convert everything to a wartime status in a minimum of time.

5. The Soviet Union realized that, in a total war, the home front is merely an extension of the fighting front. Provision was therefore made so that—if war came—the entire home front would be geared to the needs of the Red Army, not only in producing for war but even by joining the Army and fighting whenever necessary. In regions still held by the enemy, civilians trained to handle light weapons are fighting with success as guerrillas, rendering the position of the invaders precarious.

vanced to administrative posts were immediately returned to the work bench and assembly line. Retired older people were called back to work. In the first year of war, vocational and railway schools and schools of factory apprenticeship supplied industrial and transport fields with some 1,000,000 new workers.

At the same time, several hundred thousand additional persons were mobilized for training within plants. Women, in particular, were called upon, with all those between the ages of 16 and 50 conscripted by law. (Only expectant mothers and women responsible for the care of children under eight have

Kiev—Sacrifice of War



The Kiev Pechersky Monastery, founded in 1089. The Dnieper River in the background.—Sovfoto



Photograph of the Monastery radioed after the siege of November 3-6, 1943.—Sovfoto

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Similarly, in the defense of cities and towns the workers have frequently joined the Red Army in converting every street and building into a fortified position. The enemy has been forced literally to battle every Russian in his path.

MOBILIZATION OF LABOR

Russia's labor force, before the outbreak of war, comprised about 31,000,000 industrial workers. Following the German attack, when the army was forced to call up trained men for its engineers, tank corps, and air force, a shortage of skilled labor developed. Many trained men and women who had ad-

been exempted.) By October 1941 the number of Russian women in war factories reached 45% of the total, contrasted with 37% in 1940.

Young people have also been called up. Labor reserve schools, where boys and girls of teen age are taught production skills through the actual manufacture of war equipment, increased by 200 between 1941 and the end of 1942. In addition, some 2,000,000 students attending colleges and technical institutes of higher learning are obliged to work part time. Many of them, after daily classes, go straight to factories. Others have converted sections of their school buildings into plants

that manufacture war goods. Still other students are used to construct new factories, install evacuated equipment, and assist in the administration of railways and industrial plants.

Besides all these, thousands of younger boys and girls from 12 to 15 are at work in "children's factories," turning out such articles as cases and packing for ammunition and spare parts needed by guns.

WARTIME PRODUCTION

There are few available figures on U. S. S. R. war production. The Soviet Union's industrial capacity was undergoing rapid expansion just prior to the Nazi attack of 1941. Despite losses in the occupied areas, it is reputedly still on the increase.

During the first quarter of 1943 industrial output was higher than during the same period of 1942. In some fields production was several hundred per cent greater. Tank production alone trebled during 1942, and the aircraft output was 75% more than in 1941. Arms production climbs higher each month. Machine-building and metal industries have gone from 44% of the U. S. S. R.'s total industry in 1941 to an estimated 70% in 1943.

Much of this showing has been made possible by the swift expansion of industry in the Urals and Siberia. The loss of iron ore, coal, blast furnaces, coke ovens, and open hearths in the Ukraine has been partially compensated for by new facilities at Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, and other pioneer cities of the east.

A further aid to the maintenance of production was the successful transfer of manufacturing equipment from western territory, threatened by invasion, to new sites a thousand and more miles eastward. Whole factories were loaded on flat cars, sometimes with engineers and technicians still working as they traveled, and rushed east to the new cities in the Urals and Siberia. The entire Leningrad munitions works was safely evacuated beneath the guns of an advancing enemy army.

In the east, with the growth of war industry, there has been a rapid exploitation of newly found natural resources, also a mobilization of previously untrained workers. Buriats, Kazakhs, Yakuts, Uzbeks, Tadzhiks, Turkmen, Ostiaks, Kirghiz, and other once-backward peoples have learned production skills, gone into war plants, and undertaken the development of new regions rich in coal, iron, manganese, copper, silver, lead, aluminum, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, arsenic, cobalt, mercury, mica, graphite, feldspar, quartzites, and other valuable minerals.

SACRIFICES OF THE PEOPLE

A constant level of war production has been attained only through enormous daily sacrifices by the Russian people. In

most war plants, workers observe a 65-hour week. Sometimes it is even longer. During the siege of Leningrad many of them stayed in the factories continuously, sometimes working 24 hours without stop and then sleeping briefly beside their machines.

In Stalingrad, tank factories continued uninterrupted production until the enemy came through the windows. Often new or repaired tanks rolled directly out of the plants and into the battle that raged through the surrounding streets of the city. At Kharkov and Sevastopol, workers labored in the factories by day and then at night fought beside the troops defending their cities.

About 80% of small industry in the Soviet Union is today producing only for war. Nearly all heavy industry does likewise. No clothing is being manufactured for civilians. Coal is utilized only in war production. People must chop wood to heat their homes during winter months. Last summer, 50,000 women and school children went out into nearby forests to cut wood for Moscow's winter heating. Civilians get no gasoline except for the most vital war transportation.

Food is strictly rationed, according to the amount and type of work that the individual performs. Persons in heavy industry receive the largest rations—one pound of bread a day and a monthly average of four pounds of meat or fish, one pound of sugar or chocolate, one pound of lard or vegetable oil, and four pounds of rice or potatoes. Butter and fats are usually unobtainable, although heavy-industry workers share whatever is available. Rations often vary to a considerable extent from region to region, depending on transportation and nearness to the front.

Transportation is one of the more serious problems in the Soviet Union. Available highways and railroads have been heavily overtaxed by the constant movement of troops and the evacuation of equipment and civilian populations. Diversion of fuel to war plants and the air force has also hampered transportation. Practically all civilian travel has been curtailed. Tractors and trucks, so far as possible, have been changed to operate on gas generated from charcoal and, in many cases, collective farms have reverted to the use of draught animals.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE

Farming, like industrial production, has been entirely geared to the war. The government held large stocks of foodstuffs in reserve at the time of the Nazi attack in June 1941, but it is believed that these are now nearly exhausted. The temporary loss of much fertile land in the Ukraine and the destruction of crops throughout the Don River basin during the summer and fall of 1942 made a serious food shortage in the Soviet Union inevitable.

(Continued on page 30)



Moscow, 1944

Message of the Supreme President

BROTHERS:

Reports received at the National Headquarters indicate that most of the Chapters have established their Ahepa War Service Units and are hard at work. War bond sales are progressing satisfactorily in a number of areas. The campaign for blood donors and the establishment or reorganization of Chapters of the Daughters of Penelope, the women's auxiliary constituting a part of the War Service Units, is also keeping appropriate pace.

While the campaign of this year, judged by concrete results, is far ahead of the schedule of the Ahepa War Bond Campaign of last year, still we must not lose sight of the fact that our quota for this year is \$100,000,000.00—exactly twice as much as the previous one. In addition, in our present effort the organization of groups of blood donors by the various Ahepa War Service Units and the reorganization of the Daughters of Penelope, not only as a part of the units but also as groups with the special tasks of doing work for the American Red Cross, require greater effort and more time. It is obvious that not only no slackening of effort should be indulged in during or after the holidays, but to the contrary, advantage should be taken to redouble all efforts in the entire front every succeeding day.

As it has often been stated, all groups, individuals, and organizations will be judged by their record during this National Emergency. That the Ahepa has responded is acknowledged by officials and is acclaimed by the public, but we must not rest on our laurels. We have set definite tasks for ourselves which must be performed. This is expected of all of us by our armed forces, our allies, and the oppressed, starving, but defiant Andartes of Greece. Every sign points to the intensification of the struggle on all fronts which in turn is bound to increase the needs of our armed forces in direct proportion. To relax now, two years after Pearl Harbor, would be to invite disaster.

All Governors, National Coordinators, and Chapter Officers are urged to intensify the Ahepa War Service Units activity in their respective jurisdictions. The greater the effort on the part of each free citizen, the quicker the enemy will collapse and the boys will be back home crowned with the laurels of victory!!

Our Supreme Secretary, Brother Stephen S. Scopas, who has been named Chairman of the Ahepa Victory Membership Drive, has already reported to the chapters on the enthusiastic response accorded the drive. Our goal is the enlistment of 5,000 recruits in new and reinstated members by July 30, 1944. In order to attain this goal, each chapter *must* meet its quota. So now, let's add a little action to our enthusiasm and we will hit the bull's eye by July 1st.

The month of March will see the greatest American Red Cross Drive since the formation of the Red Cross. At the specific



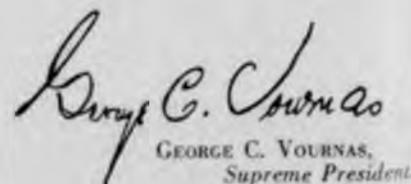
George C. Vournas
Captain, A.U.S.

request of the Army and Navy, expansion of already-wide Red Cross services both overseas and at home, will necessitate asking the American public to contribute at least \$200,000,000, according to present Red Cross budget estimates. This is a record sum, but so is the Red Cross program a record. Ahepa auxiliaries should organize units in advance, so that they may be prepared to take part in the March drive. This is imperative.

The Fourth War Loan Drive starts January 18 and ends February 15. According to U. S. Government statistics, 80 per cent of the people who did not buy any extra Bonds during the Third War Loan gave as their reason, "I can't afford to." What they really meant was that other expenditures *seemed* more important. Probably the difficulty lies in that many people cannot translate War Bonds into terms of rifles, cannons and bullets; tanks, bombs and airplanes; food and clothing for our Allies and the people of liberated countries; hospital equipment and life-saving apparatus.

As Ahepans, we should make certain that our Bond Committees get all the possible assistance during the Fourth War Loan Drive. As individuals, we should be able to proudly display the special window shield which states: "We Bought Extra Bonds."

May our united efforts help to fulfill our hopes for peace during 1944.


GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.



EDITORIALS

DEFINING OUR POLICY

TO BE or NOT TO BE an ostrich? That has been the problem of Ahepa magazine editors and editorial boards for many years. Whether the Ahepa magazine should serve merely as a file of vital statistics (births, deaths and marriages) or as a genuine recorder and a trustworthy guide of American Hellenic thought and action.

The present Editorial Board of THE AHEPAN feels that the official organ of the Order of Ahepa can serve as that now vitally needed mature force: examining, interpreting, and helping to clarify the multitudinous problems of national, international and American Hellenic affairs.

THE AHEPAN must assist in developing and directing the interests of its readers to an understanding of current events and their implications. It must be consistently alive and intelligent, a forum and a common meeting ground for the progressive tendencies which the founders of the Order of Ahepa envisaged. Here too, must be recognized the truism that the entire human society is diversified by an endless variation of attitudes, dispositions, characters, passions and emotions. Uniformity is, in no respect, an aim to be attained in life. In tackling the problems which confront all of us, consciously or unconsciously, the Editorial Board of THE AHEPAN fully realizes that there cannot be full agreement with all the material appearing herein. But, that in itself is the key. If there were no problems; if there were not two, three and more sides to every problem; there could be no need to discuss them. And discuss them openly.

The Order of Ahepa has, also, an educational obligation to the fields of economics, science, literature and the arts, which it can fulfill through the pages of THE AHEPAN by offering vigorous discussions on all of these subjects.

Our new generations are maturing fast. They need a voice. THE AHEPAN can be that voice. It can also offer them inspiration and encouragement.

The publication of signed articles in THE AHEPAN does not necessarily imply endorsement by the Order of Ahepa, the Supreme Lodge, or the Editorial Board.

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

One of the greatest fraternal organizations in the world is working today to help hundreds of Americans who once made epidemic headlines but for whom time has stopped for a while.

These Americans are victims of the 1943 infantile paralysis epidemic who still are in hospitals or receiving treatment while at home. The epidemic, the worst in the country in 12 years,

hit about 12,000 men, women and children last year as the nation was fighting a global war.

In more ways than one, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is a great American fraternal organization. It was founded and is maintained wholly by the American people through what might be called small "dues" collected once a year in the March of Dimes and the Annual Fund-Raising Appeal.

Its "benefits" are poured out to aid victims regardless of age, race, creed or color and to maintain a broad program seeking the cause, prevention and cure of this mysterious crippling disease. Care for a poliomyelitis patient runs as high as \$30 a day during its acute stage. It costs about \$1,800 to give a year's care and the Kenny treatment to one patient. Thus, if all of the 12,000 patients required one year of care and this type of treatment, the total cost would be \$21,600,000 or 216,000,000 dimes.

Fortunately, this is not required, for the dimes and dollars given by the American people materially lessened the toll by providing swift medical attention which spared many from crippling and also saved many dollars, the National Foundation points out in asking support for its 1944 Appeal which occurs January 14th to 31st in connection with the celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday. Join the March of Dimes and help conquer this mysterious enemy on the home health-front!

A HAPPY AND VICTORIOUS NEW YEAR

The confidence with which Americans invoke a "Happy New Year" upon one another is an inspiring testimony of their unshaken faith in a better world to come.

Few of us continue to think of the "good old days." For we know that they were not truly good old days. They were days of unrest, of selfishness, of economic maladjustments, of intrigue—of all the unhappy things which paved the way to war.

We know, too, that the moulding of the future is in the hands of ourselves and of those people aligned with us in the fight for freedom. We have confidence in America and in our Allies. It is the confidence born of right. It is the courage born of strength and of belief in a just cause.

America is our own community—multiplied thousands of times. Because of that, we know that the world will be a better place in which to live, for America's voice is a strong one. It is heard to the furthest reaches of the world.

With the coming of 1944, all of us find new and deep seated reasons for an inward happiness. We know that despite our sorrows, a greater world is rising from the ashes of the old.

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THE AHEPAN

SWIVEL-CHAIR COMMANDOS

The Swivel-Chair Commandos

Aye! Sing your song to the sailor
Who braves the infested sea—
And drink a toast
To those who boast
They're flying for victory.
We're proud to cheer the gallant Marine
Whose hymn the whole world knows,
But what of the men
Who fight with a pen,
The Swivel-Chair Commandos?

They're forced to live in Washington
Where quarters can't be found;
Without a fuss
They ride the bus
To make their way around.
Their job is a mighty headache
And countless are their woes,
In the dark of the morn
Out to carry on,
The Swivel-Chair Commandos.

They pave the way for the hero
To win his medal bright,
Yet what care they
After working all day
If the job lasts into the night.
For it's figures and forms and figures
(Not the kind that you see in the shows)
That rattle the brain
And drive insane
The Swivel-Chair Commandos.

Aye! Sing your hymn to the brave Marine,
Shout loudly your "Anchors Aweigh."
For the boy with the wings
Who does brave things
Give a rousing Hip! Hooray!
But when the final roll is called
And the horn of Gabriel blows,
There'll be extra toots
For those poor galoots,
The Swivel-Chair Commandos.



GIVE IT YOUR BEST!

TO: THE COLONEL
FROM: THE EDITORS

Despite generally prevailing ideas that Army and Navy officers prefer desk jobs, it can be authoritatively stated that the contrary is the case. A Lieutenant Colonel of the Army Air Forces whose persistent efforts to be sent on foreign duty were thwarted by his superiors with the admonition that he can better serve the war effort from his desk in Washington gave us permission to publish the items appearing on this page: "Executives," "The Swivel Chair Commandos" and the "Army Chair Corps." Colonel, we sympathize with you!

Executives

Executives are a fortunate lot, for as everybody in an office knows, an executive has nothing to do. That is, except:

To decide what is to be; to tell somebody to do it; to listen to reasons why it should not be done, why it should be done by somebody else, or why it should be done in a different way, and to prepare arguments in rebuttal that shall be convincing and conclusive.

To follow up to see if the thing has been done; to discover that it has been done but done incorrectly; to point out how it should have been done; to conclude that as long as it has been done, it may as well be left as it is; to wonder if it is not time to get rid of a person who cannot do a thing correctly; to reflect that the person in fault has a wife and seven children, and that certainly no other executive in the world would put up with him for a moment; and that, in all probability, any successor would be just as bad or worse—

To consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been done had he done it himself in the first place; to reflect sadly that if he had done it himself he would have been able to do it right in twenty minutes, but that as things turned out he himself spent two days trying to find out why it was that it had taken somebody else three weeks to do it wrong; but to realize that such an idea would have had a highly demoralizing effect on the organization, because it would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that an executive has really nothing to do.

Army Chair Corps Song

(Tune: Army Air Corps Song)

Here we go, into the file-case yonder,
Diving deep into the drawer.
Here it is, buried way down under
That God damned stuff we've been
searching for!

Off we go into the CO's office,
Where we get one helluva roar;
We live in miles of paper files,
But nothing will stop the Army Chair
Corps.

Chorus

Here's a toast to the host of those who
slave

With feet on desk so high,
To a friend we will send a message of
The trials of the swivel-chair guy.

We type and file, and though we have no
prop,
We're either in a spin or else we blow
our top.

A toast to the host of the men who coast
the Army Chair Corps!

Here we go, into the file-case yonder.
Keep the margins level and true.
If you'd live to be a gray-haired wonder,
Keep your nose out of the glue.
Office men, guarding the Army's red
tape,

We'll be there, followed by more;
With dictionary, we're stationary,
Nothing can move the Army Chair
Corps!

For Your Land . . .
and Your Country



Invest in

WAR BONDS

For Future Land Improvement

THE AHERA

AMERICAN RED CROSS AIDS GREEK SAILORS



NORFOLK, VIRGINIA—When four Greek LST boats docked at a Virginia seaport in early September with their crews dressed in tropical uniform, no one thought much about it. But when it was discovered that these Greek sailors had nothing but these tropicals (short-sleeved shirts and trunks) in which to face the winter, the American Red Cross considered this an emergency and went into action.

The Greek seamen were transferred from Egypt to this country to man the four LST's (Samos, Lemnos, Chios and Leros). The ships were turned over to the Greek Navy by the United States Government. The men came first to New Orleans.

Later, the Greeks docked at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia. There awaiting them was a supply of warm apparel, issued through the field director of the American Red Cross.

The items included 250 long-sleeved pull-over sweaters; 750 pairs of warm socks; 250 knitted caps (beanies) and 250 pairs of gloves.

The supplies were presented for the Red Cross by A. M. Gregg, field director, and were received for the Greeks by Captain Pyrrhus Lappas, of the Greek Navy.

A TRIBUTE TO AHEPA

CASPER, WYO.—Vice Commander A. W. Nilsson, of the George W. Vroman American Legion Post of this city, and chairman of the city's War Bond Sales Committee, paid a fine tribute to the Order of Ahepa recently, in an appeal to the residents of his city to support the War Bond Drive. He said "Certainly we can have no greater inspiration to spur us to do our best than to take example from our good friends and neighbors of Greek parentage. With them, buying war bonds is second only to their religion. Today, all chapters of the Order of Ahepa, national in scope, have received orders that their sponsorship of bond selling through their own issuing agencies, is to be continued for the duration, instead of terminating May 31, 1943. We salute our Greek Allies. Continue the fine job you have been doing so well."

AN OPEN LETTER TO HIROHITO

DEAR MR. HIROHITO:

I'm taking the liberty of writing you, although we've never met. You see, several of my family have already had dealings with you.

There's brother Doolittle, who dropped in to see you not long ago, and left his calling card, and cousin Wainwright, whom you long wooed and finally won—he is now your honored guest, and surely you remember brother Colin Kelly. He must have made quite an impression on you. These and many more of my family are well known to you. Some of them have brought back tales of your brave deeds at Bataan, your incomparable behavior at Nanking and your display of honor at Pearl Harbor. These tales have filled me with the desire to meet you personally and before long I shall meet you—I promise!

The head of our family, my Uncle Sam, is going to great pains to insure my preparation for this meeting. His training is stringent and even harsh at times. But, as you well know, the end justifies the means. I've drilled and exercised till my body cried out for rest and respite. I've studied and worked till my brain became tired and unresponsive. I've seen my ordinary rights turned into privileges to be earned, not taken for granted. I've had to "wipe off that smile"—"hit a brace"—"pop to" till my whole being demanded rebellion. I've been torn from home and loved ones. My work, my plans, my dreams—all have been taken from me. But one thing I have left, Mr. Hirohito, my ideals. These are the basis of mankind, and these shall be my blessing and your curse.

I'm coming to see you, O Son of Heaven, and you'd best be well prepared for this is my pledge:

For every mile I've marched, you will crawl ten on your belly—yes, for every bruise I've received you will lose ten of your subjects. For every friend I've lost you will lose ten of your cities, and for every hour it takes me to accomplish my end you and your subjects will spend a decade rebuilding your futures.

I'm coming soon, Mr. Hirohito, and my family with me. You'll meet us by the thousands and the meeting will prove a lasting lesson to you and those like you.

So, "wipe that smile off, mister," your rising sun is setting.

Very sincerely yours,

A/C JOE AMERICAN,
S.A.A.A.B. Pilot School,
Santa Ana, California.

(We are thankful to Past Supreme President, Brother Van A. Nomikos, for sending in the timely and expressive message presented above. It was written by Jack Harris, son of Brother John T. Harris, past president of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93, Chicago, Illinois.—The Editors.)

BACK THE ATTACK . . . 4TH WAR LOAN

AFTER VICTORY—WHAT?

Twenty years ago America fought in a war to end wars—to make the world safe for democracy. But was the peace which was made then a good peace? Or could it have been a better peace? For the peace which follows war is almost more difficult than the war itself, and now that we are again engaged in a war to save democracy, we should start thinking about the kind of peace we want after the war is over, and the part we must play to see that the world gets that kind of peace.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin have set down in black and white the peace aims they and their countries have in common—but is this enough? Many people feel it is a good start, but that we must go further. We must define more clearly our own concept of what we want the world to be, and analyze the reasons why the last peace did not last. We must accept our responsibilities in a warring world and do our part to see that the next peace is a good peace, good for victors and for vanquished, a peace that will make the world a better place to live in.

What kind of a peace are we fighting for?—The Editors.

The Anglo-American Policy Toward Greece and Yugoslavia

The Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean area were very prominent in the news throughout the past two months. The strategic blunders in the Aegean area were discussed in connection with the political blunders of the Allies respecting the peoples of the whole area, and the cobelligerent status of Italy was, and still is, a sore spot in this picture.

It is a highly complex picture to begin with, but when we could look at it only after its passage through the "doctored up" filter of British censorship, it was not the fault of the press, including the Greek dailies, if the picture was inadequate, obscure, and contradictory. The following points, however, appear with convincing clarity:

Up until the first week of November the British and United States Governments were openly supporting the Greek and Yugoslav kings and their respective governments-in-exile for three main reasons: (a) a moral obligation towards them because of their resistance to the Axis; (b) a desire for continuity and better control regarding the present and post-war situation in these countries; (c) fear of Communist activities, coupled with ignorance of the exact situation in both countries, and the belief that the restoration of King Peter and King George would be the best guarantee against the establishment of Communist regimes under Russian patronage in the Balkans.

Since early in November, however, there have been signs that the British have decided—at long last—to abandon this policy. And we mention only the British advisedly, since our own State Department so far has appeared content to follow the British, or simply not to interfere with the British views on this question. It is clear, therefore, that the change of policy which began with cautious and indirect maneuverings, was brought about by the imperious force of events, the briefest summary of which is impressive.

First was the violent reaction of the people of Yugoslavia and Greece, culminating in a brief flare-up of civil strife between the antartes of the EAM and those of Col. Zervas. It became incontrovertibly clear that the Yugoslavs (excepting the majority of the Serbs), and the vast majority of the Greek people, do not wish to see their respective kings restored to their Fascist-tainted thrones. And this view was impressively confirmed last summer in Cairo by the unanimous demands of the Greek representatives of all underground movements and guerrilla forces. There was also dependable information that the majority of the Partisans in Yugoslavia, and the large majority of the EAM members in Greece are not Communists. Then the British realized that resistance to the Axis had sprung from the will of the people, and was not due to their kings

and their governments. It also became clear that these governments-in-exile did not have any influence over their people, did not represent them, were out of touch with their present needs and problems, and out of step with their post-war aims and wishes. And it was finally realized that the original British policy was alienating the Greek and Yugoslav peoples, driving many of them into Communism, and also greatly facilitating German propaganda.

Perhaps the most definite indication of a change in policy was General Wilson's broadcast to Yugoslavia on November 8th. There have been three phases in the British policy toward the resistance groups in Yugoslavia. The first phase was characterized by unconditional support of Mihailovich; the second, by a naively prosecuted plan of conciliation, accompanied with declarations that both Tito and Mihailovich were "patriots", and the present phase appears to frown on the dubious Mihailovich, and to smile on Broz Tito as the only patriot leader.

Unfortunately, the conciliatory effort of the Allies was late and too clumsy to achieve any tangible results. The relations between the Partisans of Tito and the Chetniks of Mihailovich are now reported to be approaching open warfare. At the same time there are indications of a rift between Tito's forces and Macheck's Peasant Party, and a rapprochement between Macheck and Mihailovich is reported by the Swedish press. The source, of course, renders this report unreliable.

In Greece, however, patriotism proved stronger than pansanship, and the threat of civil war has abated for the present. But the ashes are still smouldering, and another error might easily start a tragic conflagration. There are two possibilities for such a catastrophic occurrence, and they should be meticulously avoided. One refers to the possibility that King George might refuse to conform to the unanimous manifesto of the Cairo representation—a possibility that does not seem very remote, in view of the King's recent and dubious declaration. But this is hardly possible without the sanction of the Allies, which brings us to the second possibility, namely, that the Allies might revert to their earlier policy if they allow themselves to be overcome by their irrational fear of revolutionary movements. And we say "irrational" because their very moral struggle, our struggle, implies and engenders a total revolution against Fascism and tyranny in all its hideous forms. To fear such a revolution and try to suppress its manifestation is like trying to sabotage our own war effort and delay our final victory. Let us understand this point thoroughly, and then let us bear it in mind lest the blood and the tears of countless people have been shed in vain!

A. V.

AFTER BORIS

By GEORGE NELSON

King Boris has gone. The Germans remain. It was German doctors who, with German sympathy, assisted the monarch to his grave. While Hitler was sending the bright first-class letters of condolence from the German Foreign Office pigeonholes, the German army was making its new dispositions on the Bulgarian coast and putting the Bulgarian mountains and valleys, along with the Bulgarian people, into their appointed dresses for the service of the German cause. The Germans are completing in Bulgaria what in Italy and Rome was completed a year ago. The two brightest and most heartfelt letters were reserved for the Queen (once an Italian citizen) and for the late King's brother, whom the Germans have earmarked as the *Gauleiter* of the "German-liberated" Bulgaria of tomorrow. The conclusion of the Bulgarian business is very simple: Germany must rule. When a King no longer serves, when he betrays an inner zigzag, when he begins to wriggle, his time has come. He had reached the position which a hard-pressed internee of a German internment camp reaches—he was offered the alternative choice of shooting himself or of being shot by someone else. To go on living in the German internment camp of Bulgaria was no longer attractive. The will to do so was at an end.

King Boris was fully conscious that he belonged to a diminishing Trade Union whose surviving members were doomed to live dangerously. Which year was it that he talked to me in a humorous, quizzical way, about the dangers of the royal job, and how he was minded to play a good game, preserve a whole skin, and, so to say, to sell his life dearly? It must have been the year 1926, or possibly 1927. The time, recall, when Stresemann was operating the German Racket and promising the late Crown Prince of Germany (who still had hopes) that he, Stresemann, would deliver via this German Racket an astonishing bag of returns for the Fatherland until such time as Germany had achieved rearmament. Did King Boris wish to see the Crown Prince of Germany have a come-back staged? Who can tell? There is strength in numbers. King Boris, for prudence, chose his bride from a land where a King still sat on the throne, reduced though his occupation was to playing dominoes and collecting stamps.

"Being a King," said His Majesty in 1926 or 1927, "is a dangerous trade." Those were days when the cry "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples" was singing an aspiration. We had held the year before an International Peace Congress in Athens—the first such Congress to penetrate this unknown part of Europe. I had had the opportunity of organizing and taking out the British contribution to the Congress. The thing that had interested all of us mainly was the question: Could we get the International Peace Congress in Athens to agree on a Resolution in favor of working for some kind of Federation in the Balkans. We had a Greek chairman. We pulled off the Resolution. In one or two papers it became, for a morning, front-pages news. I can still see myself hanging on to a pillar of the Acropolis, addressing the Athenian youth. They should rise from their graves and complete what, in a vague and fighting way, Sparta and Athens had begun, complete a Federation of the Balkans. That was how we felt; youthful, distinctly youthful. It was a time of hope. Germany was entering the League of Nations, and the Japanese had not yet blown up the railway line in Manchuria. The Balkan peoples, all doing business and politics together, with a common purpose, would add up to a Great Power. And, as a Great Power, they would be able to give notice to quit to all the other Great Powers. "Get out of the Balkans! We are in business on our own and mean to make a good job of it." The salvation of the Balkans through Federation, through common team work and a common unity.

Yes, we got quite excited. We even saw the Small Powers of the Balkans, united, setting an example to the highly individualistic and impossible Great Powers of Europe. Two or three Balkan Federation Bureaus were actively established in the Balkan capitals. A typewriter or two. That was how it was in 1927.

When I broke my journey in Sofia I was carrying this sort of luggage about. In Athens people had said to me that in any Federation project the Bulgarians would prove sticky. I went through all the motions which befall a visiting member of the mother of Parliaments: meeting the head of the Church, the leading politicians, writers, artists; backstairs talk with members of my "own" Party, and then—"Wouldn't I like to have a talk with King Boris?" Who wouldn't? We talked for an hour in the best Stresemann German I could muster. I expect I tried to sell Federation of the Balkans. And I got for my pains a lot of information about *Comitadjis* and the natural, powerful, suffering feelings of patriotism of the Bulgarian people. Then there were these Great Powers—Italy, Germany—always meddling. Life wasn't easy for a small Balkan people which had been unjustly treated. Yes, yes . . . working together? By George, it was a corking idea.

That was how it was in the years when Stresemann was milking Briand, and Hitler, still a corporal, was selling the new militarism to the highest bidders. King Boris took his cue. He married Italy. He did business with Schacht. German tourists multiplied in Bulgaria. The economy of Bulgaria was largely in German hands even before Hitler was publicly announced.

What is a weak king to do when the lion's share of his people's trade is with one country, and that country, Germany? When the year's agricultural crops are brought under a single contract? When Bulgaria's buyers, sellers, middlemen, politicians on the make, ambitious students out of a job, peasants, and therefore landlords, are all tied in by their life-line to Germany? Soon after 1933 Germany was economically in effective control of the public life of Bulgaria. More than any other Balkan country Bulgaria had become a controlled area, in advance, of German big-business for the military conquest of Europe and the world.

I will not expatiate on the personal qualities of the late King Boris. Theoretically, he might have done what Yugoslavia did, namely, reverse the State's engine at five minutes past midnight. He didn't. Let us say he was moved alone by the instinct of self-calculation and threw away every other misty and uncertain guide. Who should have said in 1939 that his was not a good hand of cards? Spain was down; Austria was down; Czechoslovakia was down; Germany seemed to have an insurance policy from Russia for the easy destruction of Western Europe. Hitler's "peace" policy for sending the West to sleep had been perfect; his brilliant military successes were a triumph on his own timetable. King Boris thought in backing this winner he was on the side of the surest thing in history.

A year ago he was pretty certain he was wrong.

What now?

The only democracy which matters in Bulgaria is one which the peasants themselves have worked out. The Bulgaria of tomorrow will be a peasant democracy, or it will continue to be founded on fraud. It will want an alternative choice to absorption in a German Schacht-economy. In the nature of things the appeal of Russia is bound to be stronger in Bulgaria than anything Britain and America can offer.

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A. V.



Literature and the Arts



Wind of Freedom, by Compton Mackenzie, recommended by the Book Society of England, published by Chatto & Windus, London, and The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited; 276 pages.

AERA! AERA! WIND! WIND!

The battle-cry of the Evzones.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, an author of numerous novels and romances and books on history, biography, short stories, criticisms and plays has written a most remarkable book covering the history of the invasion of Greece by the Axis powers in 1940-1941.

This book, a copy of which reached us from England, is both a marvelous history and a commentary of that epic struggle. Mr. Mackenzie's style, organization of material, and his painstaking examination of every bit of information thus far available make it an outstanding record. A number of books have been written on this subject by various authors. None, to our knowledge, however, can even remotely compare with this book.

Mr. Mackenzie presents to his readers a clear, artistic, and unbiased review of the events that led to invasion, the military operations in the Albanian mountains, and Hitler's attack from the north and east up to and including the conquest of Crete. In addition, it contains an excellent translation of the Greek National Anthem in verse made by Mr. Mackenzie himself, which is by far the best translation of Solomos masterpiece we have ever read.

While Mr. Mackenzie was confined during those days to London owing to illness and had to rely on the reports of others for his material, his physical absence from the scene of action has enabled him to examine persons and events with fairness and detachment. For once, the person of General John Metaxas is presented with its virtues and failings. The same thing is done with the King and every other person who played an important part in the struggle. The examination of events leading to the invasion and of the devices and pretexts of Duce and Ciano come also for a searching analysis.

He quotes frequently from the enlightening reports of the Greek Minister in Rome—Jean Politis—and shows step by step how the attack against Greece was planned by Fascists.

Mr. Mackenzie also turns the searchlight of inquiry and evaluation to the equally heroic deeds of the Greek Army against the German hordes. We quote from the pages of the book:

"At midnight on April 9th the following communique was issued:

"German armoured forces infiltrating through the valley of the Axios (Vardar) which had been held up to yesterday night in the Kilkis region, continued their attack toward Salonika and have entered the town. In spite of the difficult position in which that has placed them, our troops in Eastern Macedonia have not relaxed their resistance along the frontier and have kept their lines unbroken according to all the information which could reach us up to yesterday afternoon."

"At midnight on April 10th the following communique was issued:

"In Eastern Macedonia there is nothing more to report."

"Official communiqués do not provide an ideal epic narrative; but the stark record of those heroic four days in the exact form in which it was given to the world possesses a potency of evocation beyond the reach of a descriptive pen corroded by

the debased epithets of modern journalism. Homer could have sung of the men who died in defense of those little forts against myriads, for they were the peers of Achilles and Patroclus, of Ajax and Diomed and Philoctetes. The heroes endure, but lost is the simple eloquence with which they could be meetly celebrated.

"Karvalles, Rupel, Lesai, Kelkaya, Papádon, Ussita, Istimbey, Karatash, Nymphaios, Echinós, Dassavli, Parliouriones, Volax, Malianga, Agios Eustathios, Papanestiou, Perithóri—they seem to take the beat of hexameters, the names of those little forts whose defenders, obedient to their task, surrendered only to death.

"The famous epitaph of Simonides, written for the dead at Plataea, has endured through the centuries to serve again for the men who held those forts:

"If to give life away well be the greatest portion of virtue,
Then, above all other men, Fortune assigned it to us:
We who struggled to set the crown of freedom on Hellas,
Now in our glory lie here, glory that never grows old."

"Ageless, indeed, is their glory. Not a fort yielded to an attack of greater weight than that which swept through the Maginot Line. The two advanced fortified positions of Istimbey and Kelkaya were destroyed on the first day and one fort was overwhelmed; but every other fort held. The Germans broke into Perithóri and Dassavli, but the defenders put them out again in hand-to-hand fighting. When the Germans surged through the valley of the Strumitza on the way to capture Salonika the forts did not surrender. The doomed garrisons continued to fight on for another four days and their devotion enabled nearly half of the Greek forces cut off in Eastern Macedonia to be embarked and transported to Crete and the Anatolian islands. Stukas from aerodromes just across the frontier dived upon those forts from the skies. Heavy guns battered them. Heavy tanks charged them. Parachutists dropped behind them were annihilated or captured by the outposts. The order was to delay the German advance at all costs. The order was obeyed. The whole tale has not yet been told; but there can be very few of those defenders left alive to tell it, so completely, so sublimely was that order obeyed."

No student of history or person interested in the truly miraculous resistance of the Greeks in 1940-1941 can fail to read Mr. Mackenzie's book.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Washington, D. C.

Greece Fights On, by "Symmachos." Published by Lindsay Drummond, London.

This terrible book is one of that enlightening series "Europe under the Nazis." What Greece has had to suffer during the occupation almost passes belief, and we would doubt many of the statements made in this book were it not that place and date are always given, and the whole account is obviously authentic. We have before now heard from the Germans themselves that there is justice and German justice; as an example of the latter we have the Nazis' procedure of vicarious punishment. "N. Lambesis," runs a decision of November 1942, "ex-prefect, is convicted of having on April 26, 1941, appropriated for his own use 600,000 drachmae. Therefore his and his children's property, his father's, mother's, brothers' and sisters' property, to



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gether with that of his brother's wife, are confiscated." One is not surprised at the sorry relations which existed between Germans and Italians, the former disregarding the Italian's traffic regulations, and deriding their protests, or ostentatiously walking out of cinemas when Italian soldiers entered. The Germans prohibited the circulation of Italian currency at Salonica, while the Italians refused to recognize travel permits signed by the Germans alone. The Germans cancelled permits for the transport of goods from one part of Greece to another issued by their brothers-in-arms.

The misery to which the population has been reduced, the terrific mortality and the steps that have been taken to alleviate this are pretty well known. Not so well known are the German methods of "buying" Greek industries, mines and shipping by means of occupation marks which the reluctant sellers are forced to accept. Surely after the Germans retire into their own country after the war these occupation marks from all the countries they have overrun will, if there is any justice in the world, be acquired, *volens volens*, by the Germans and used for their internal affairs; no doubt the shrewd Dr. Schacht will explain to them how to make the best of it. The occupation costs in Greece, paid in cash, were officially fixed at 3 billion drachmae a month. In reality they were much higher. Not only had the Quisling Government to pay for the victualling and wages of the occupying troops—each soldier was paid 300 Rm., i.e. 18,000 drs. monthly, which is more than twice the pre-war salary of the Director-General of a Greek Ministry—but the Greeks had also to pay for the barracks, hospitals, dining-halls, billets, and the furnishing of all these buildings, as also for the construction of new roads, railways, aerodromes, and fortifications undertaken by the Axis authorities for their own requirements. Even the servants that every officer in the provinces, down to a sergeant-major, is entitled to have, are paid by the local authorities. And Greece is a poor country. Verily there will be a long bill to be paid, and though it may take years it must be paid, and with compound interest, by Berlin.

HENRY BAERLEIN,
London, England.

A Tribute To A Father

TO THE EDITOR:

I submit this poem to you in memory of my beloved father, Christos A. Nastos, a native of Tripoli, Greece, who passed away on October 17, 1942.

The marigold was his favorite flower, hence the inspiration for my poem.

Sincerely yours,
PATRICIA NASTOS,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

MARIGOLD

In far away, sunny Hellas
There's a flower beloved by all
A bloom as bright as sunrise
That shows its sweet face in fall.

As violets herald the spring
In all her glowing splendor
Does my marigold the fall
As it ushers in September.

The Spaniards found its beauty
When they searched for El Dorado.
They found it blooming in the fall
Around great Montezuma's Hall.

In Spain as Greece they loved the flower
And clustered it in Mary's Bower
So comes its name, beloved by all
Mary's gold that blooms in fall.

—PATRICIA NASTOS.

\$50,000 Offered for Post-War Employment Plans by Pabst Brewing Company

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The establishment of a series of awards totaling \$50,000 for the best plans to stimulate post-war employment in the United States was announced on December 1st in New York City by George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air, who will supervise the project.

A board of four distinguished judges will consider the entries in the competition. On the board are Dr. Clarence Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University; Dr. Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Entries will be judged solely on the basis of the practical contribution they offer to post-war employment and not on literary merit. A first prize of \$25,000 in war bonds (purchase price) will be paid for the best plan. There will be a second award of \$10,000 in bonds, and fifteen \$1,000 awards. Any citizen of the United States, including members of the armed services, is entitled to enter the competition.

The awards were made possible through a grant from the Pabst Brewing Company in celebration of its 100th anniversary, and are to be known as the Pabst Post-War Employment Awards. Judging of the entries is independent of the company, and all administrative details will be handled by the Pabst Post-War Employment Awards Committee of 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Members of the faculty of the economics department of Columbia University will assist the judges in supervising the preliminary judging of the expected thousands of manuscripts. Responsible Government officials and agencies concerned with post-war problems will receive copies of the winning plans, later to be distributed to the public in booklet form.

Competition for the awards will start immediately and close February 7, 1944. Announcement of the winners will be made on April 12th, or as soon thereafter as judging can be completed. Each plan must be stated in 2,000 words or less, although entrants in the competition are permitted to send supporting data. Manuscripts must be written in English, on one side of the paper, and preferably by typewriter. Illegible offerings will not be considered, and each manuscript must bear the entrant's signature, home address, and occupation. In the event of a winning entry, submitted jointly by more than one person, the amount of the prize will be divided equally among the collaborators.

If two entries are tied for an award each will receive the full amount of the award. Entries must be mailed and post-marked not later than midnight of February 7, 1944, and regardless of postmark must be received not later than March 27, 1944. The Pabst Post-War Awards Committee and the sponsoring company state that they will not be responsible for entries that are delayed, damaged, undelivered or lost. The board of judges have also reserved the right to require any entrant to furnish proof of authorship of a submitted plan.

BACK THE ATTACK . . . 4TH WAR LOAN

"MAYBE I AM WRONG"

By NICK JOHN MATSOUKAS

Sometime ago I attended church services with a young Lieutenant. My young friend had just returned from the battlefield where he had been wounded and we both felt that a church service would do us both good. It did. We both enjoyed the service, the chanting of the Byzantine music, the liturgy of St. John, the Chrysostom. We also listened to the "Polychronion" and it made us both think about ourselves and about the Greek Orthodox Church in America. We pondered over a number of questions: Is the Greek Orthodox Church in America a Greek organization? Is the Greek Orthodox Church in America an American organization? Or, is it both, a Greek and an American organization?

I confess I am somewhat bewildered. It seems to me that either someone is trying to kid somebody, or some Americans of Greek extraction are trying to be somewhat acrobatic in their affiliations and allegiances.

My friend, the young lieutenant, with whom I went to church is American born. His parents came here from Tripoli, of the famous Arcadia, Greece. This chap is a heroic soul. He is possessed with a great amount of strength and stamina and believes rather strongly in what he is fighting for. He feels that he is fighting to make men free. He is fighting against a world of tyranny. He is fighting so that he and millions of others will be free and won't have to greet their fellowmen with a Germanic salute of "Heil Hitler." He envisages a world free where persons like him will do as they please in the manner in which it pleases them as long as they don't transgress upon the rights of others. In short my young lieutenant friend is proud to be fighting under Uncle Sam's flag. Our flag. The American flag.

My friend the lieutenant is no atheist. He is a pious person. He believes in God. He believes in God not because he is afraid of retribution but because the Divine Being created him a free man. Having been brought up in the Greek Orthodox Church he is very much attached to it. He loves his church and is proud of the fact that the Greek Orthodox Church is deemed the Mother of all Churches.

We observed and followed the liturgy attentively. I must confess that he was more engrossed in the ceremony than I was. His expression was one of intense reverence as the beauty of the liturgy progressed and reached a climax; but, when the "Polychronion" was sung an expression of annoyance and dejection covered his face.

When we came out of the church I inquired about the change of expression in his face and if anything had gone wrong. From what he told me I concluded that I, who was born in Greece, never gave it a thought before, never thought of the true significance that the singing of the "Polychronion" has for the American born boys and girls. It seems that with me it's simply a case that I took the "Polychronion" for granted, just like the rest of the native born Greeks have taken many things for granted since the days of Constantine the Great when this Roman-Byzantine Emperor first introduced matters of political morale in church services. The "Polychronion" was not introduced as an essential religious rite, but as a subtle political interpolation whereby the Rulers in the country received some extra good will publicity in the churches, with a dash of divine invocation thrown in for good measure.

My friend the lieutenant didn't object to the "Polychronion" because His Majesty, King George II, and his brother, Prince

Paul, and his Crown Princess Fredericka are called "most pious." He believes that they may be pious, or can be, if they so desire. My friend the lieutenant, as far as he is concerned, wishes them a long, happy and prosperous life, as the "Polychronion" implies and implores. He explained to me that in Greece where the Church and the State are one, that might be an agreeable case of having the "Polychronion" sung in the church liturgy so that the Rulers may be eulogized.

My friend the lieutenant had an objection which was based strictly on the political implications of the "Polychronion." He is an American citizen, born and reared in America, educated in American schools and colleges. He and his family have been making their living in America. Today he is fighting for America and after the war is over he expects to take his place in the peaceful economic life of America. All in all, he explained to me, his loyalty and allegiance is strictly American. He serves no one but Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes. He is willing to die for them like any other good American patriot is. He is proud of his Greek ancestry. He is proud of the traditions that have been handed down to him by his parents and history. He loves Mother Greece and the stories that his father and mother have told him about Greece. He eats the foods of the Greeks; he sings their songs; drinks their drinks; dances the Greek dances with a gusto; and has the happiness and welfare of Greece at heart. In his pocketbook appeared many receipts of contributions to the Greek War Relief.

"When I go to church," he went on to say, "I want to pray and communicate with God. My prayers are addressed to the Divine Power for all that is dear to me. No political power should be allowed to exploit our church services. The singing of the 'Polychronion,' the eulogizing of 'our most pious king,' the Crown Prince, and his Princes can only serve the purpose of exposing the entire Greek population in the United States to the charge that they have a divided loyalty, of being a little nation within a big nation. To that I do not subscribe. I have no King nor Princes. I do not fight nor have I spilled part of my blood to make the world safe for Kings, Princes or dictators. When I hear the words 'our most pious King' in the 'Polychronion,' I feel both annoyed and insulted."

Maybe my friend, the lieutenant, is wrong. Maybe I am wrong for agreeing with him wholeheartedly. But his bewilderment gave genesis to the question over which I am still pondering.

Is the Greek Orthodox Church in America an organization whose policies are dictated by political agencies of Greece?

The latest dispatches from abroad indicate that "Our King" of the "Polychronion," namely, King George II of Greece, has indicated in a rather involved way that he will not return to Greece until the Greeks decide on the question of which they want to be: citizens of Greece or subjects of the King of Greece. Whether the King returns to Greece or not is no concern of ours, nor does there appear to be valid reason for special longevity prayers to be made for him and the royal family in our American churches. If the Greeks of Greece want to sing hymns or say prayers for their King in their Churches or other public places, that is their business. American Greeks and Americans in general are equally within their rights when they object to any king incense burning in American institutions. The matter becomes doubly objectionable in the case of naturalized citizens who of their own free will and accord foreswore allegiance to the same sovereign in open court. Is it not time for our church authorities, some of whom have acquired American citizenship by naturalization but recently, to take

(Continued on page 30)

* . . . Literally longevity prayer. Used only in connection with the King. Present text as released by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America: "Hail, O Lord, many years of life to our most pious King, George II, and to the most pious Prince Paul, the crown heir, and his most pious wife, Fredericka; protect them, O Lord, and grant them a life of many years, of many years."

RANK AND FILE

Oakland Chapter Marches On!

A report from Oakland, California:

"Oakland Chapter No. 171 of Oakland, California, with a quota of \$425,000 for the Ahepa War Bond Drive, went over the top by selling \$465,000 for the first drive which is the largest amount sold by any single chapter in the 21st District. After a brief pause our committee rolled up its sleeves again to help Uncle Sam on the 3rd War Loan Drive and from Sept. 7 to Sept. 30 has sold \$180,000 and still going strong.

"The greatest contributor to our Bond drive is Brother A. G. Papadakis who is the Ahepa Ambassador at Richmond, Calif. He has done a marvelous job by selling over \$170,000 by himself which is the highest amount sold by any one person in our chapter.

"The Ladies Philoptochos Society of Oakland have shown a fine spirit of cooperation by sponsoring a War Bond Rally on Sept. 16, with the valuable assistance of Mr. James Chavalas, chairman of the local Greek War Relief Committee and netted us the fine sum of \$36,000 Ahepa Bonds.

"The same spirit is shown by the entire community and particularly the Trustees of our church who purchased \$7,000 Series G, in the name of the Hellenic Community of Oakland. The Rev. Arsenios Pallicaris has also shown his cooperation with deeds. We are looking forward to more rallies by other organizations as the people realize more and more the credit that our people as a whole will receive from the Government for this splendid work we are doing during our country's need.

"The Oakland chapter is grateful to our President, Brother Andrew J. Sardell, who is now serving in the armed forces for the fine selection of Bond Committee he had made when the drive started and consisting of the following names:

"James D. Nitson, Chairman; George A. Bezaitis, Secretary; Tom J. Filis, Treasurer. Field Men: A. G. Papadakis, Constantine Rouskas, George Anast, Mike Barbis, Nick Batsakis, Bill Thanos, Stephen Samaras, John Cosmos, Gus L. Lekas, Andrew J. Sardell, Chris Carides, Tom Tsourakes, Sam Anastas, Sam Vlahas, Steve Stefos, Sam Pagonis, John Demas, John Marcellos, Margaret Bezaitis, Daughters of Penelope.

"HERE THEY DIED IN DEFENSE OF LIBERTY"

Deserving of especial praise for their campaign to sell more and more war bonds to their own kin and to their friends are Las Vegas citizens of Greek birth who have established headquarters in their places of business and are continuing to urge, by public press and by voice, additional loans to their Government.

The effort here has been in the hands of the Order of Ahepa, comprised of American citizens who have come to this nation from their motherland, or sons of immigrants, but in Las Vegas as over the country, all others, whether affiliated with the lodge or not, have been as active.

No other nation has enjoyed the democratic traditions of the Greek people. No other nation has fought so ferociously, or so wholeheartedly, throughout the centuries to preserve liberty. No other nation has given so much to the courage of the world. No other nation has suffered so much.

Basically it is because of these traditions, and these records, that the Greek people in the United States are so united in their aid to an adopted country and so hopeful that because of ultimate victory of their new-found homeland complete and defensible peace and liberty will come again to the motherland.

But just as probable is the knowledge that in World War I more Greeks served in the army of the United States per capita of population here than those of any other immigrating race, and that 90 per cent of them served by voluntary enlistment.

The world will never, must never, forget its debt to the Greek race. It must never forget the bravery with which the little Greek army turned back the Italians in the early days of the war, to be subjugated only by vast armies of the Germans who came to succor their defeated Italian allies.

And other Americans will not forget that in a time of need its citizens of Hellenic blood, linked with those of all other nations and all other creeds, stood resolutely in defense of America and its ideals.

—Las Vegas Tribune,
October 24, 1943.

"Despite the preoccupation by most all Ahepans with war defense work, armed forces service, civilian defense work, we still remember that there are plenty of good men who should become Ahepans, and, thanks to our new president, Brother Angelo Combis, and our secretaries, Bill Thanos and Sam Anastas, we had very fine initiations recently with 11 new members."



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NOT HALF A DOZEN PEARS

(The American Hellenic War Bond Drive has helped bring to the fore once again the ingenuity, industry and imagination of the Americans of Hellenic origin. And these qualities have again stirred the American press into paying exceptional attention and praise to our activities.)

We believe our readers will enjoy the following feature story which appeared in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* as much as we have. The story deals with the War Bond Drive and the experiences of one of the committee members, Brother Nicholas Paris of Rochester Chapter No. 67. The story was written by Henry W. Clune, in his well known column "Seen and Heard." —THE EDITORS.)

The outside wind was blowing a gale one recent morning when a small girl, carrying a paper bag which looked as though it might contain half a dozen ripe pears, entered the insurance office of Nicholas Paris in the Commerce Building and laid the bag on Mr. Paris' desk.

"My papa sent this for you," she said. Mr. Paris opened the bag, which wasn't even secured at the neck by a string. His hand reached inside and brought out \$2,300 in bills of not too large denominations.

"Whew," Mr. Paris explained, and his hands trembled as he sorted through the bills. For the little girl had come a considerable distance across town, carrying her paper bag of money. If the bag had been knocked from her hand, and the wind had flapped it open, Main Street to some eager and avaricious souls would have seemed like a new Golconda.

However, the money was safely counted and deposited to a good cause. It went for War Bonds. It had come from an American citizen, of Greek birth, who in toto now has bought nearly \$18,000 worth of War Bonds.

But this is only one incident in the splendid and interesting story of the sale of War Bonds to Rochester men and women of Greek nativity. At the time of the Second War Bond drive each of the local chapters of the Ahepa-American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Organization, the purpose of which is to instruct its members in American citizenship, were given set quotas for War Bond sales. The quota for the Rochester chapter was \$300,000, and Mr. Paris was made chairman of the bond drive committee. Through his own and the efforts of other members of the committee more than \$800,000 worth of War Bonds have been sold to American

citizens of Greek extraction in this city and county and the committee has pledged itself to continue its sales campaign until the end of the war.

First generation American-Greek citizens in this city feel very strongly about the war, since their native land has been ravaged and outraged by the Axis partners, but they also feel strongly about the money they have made in this country. Since the financial crash in the late 20s they have mistrusted the banks. They have believed that they themselves were the safest custodians of their own wealth, and many have cached thousands of dollars in chinks in cellar walls, hidden money in mattresses, flower pots, old shoes and under the flooring of the attic. Mr. Paris has gone into the homes of his fellow countrymen and pleaded with them to withdraw this money from static repositories and put it where it will work and grow. For a time he had difficulty convincing some of these people that if a United States War Bond went sour, so too would the \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$50 bank-notes bearing the imprint of the Treasury Department.

The American-Greek who has now chucked in nearly \$18,000 for War Bonds was hoarding all of his wealth in the attic when his wife attended a church War Bond rally conducted by Mr. Paris and bought a \$25 bond for \$18.75. When she took it home and showed its pretty engraving to the old man he nearly blew his top. He said that the missus had nothing in her hand except a piece of worthless paper, for which she had paid out good money, and the next day he rushed to Mr. Paris, who is a sort of father confessor to many expatriate Greeks, with violent complaints.

Mr. Paris sat the man down in front of him and gave him a good plain talking to on the fundamentals of finance; explaining how dollars grew through the exercise of what is known as "interest" into more dollars; how money in sound, interest-bearing investments worked night and day for the persons who held these investments. He must have talked well and convincingly, for two days later the little girl appeared with the paper bag filled with bank-notes and soon, so enthusiastic had the former skeptic become at the prospect of making a "percentage" on his previously dormant money, that he had turned in better than \$17,000 for the cause of the war and his own financial improvement.

Much of the money that has been pulled out from cellar crypts and old socks and what have you has been in

dollar bills. One contribution of 700 one dollar bills was sent into Mr. Paris in a shoebox. One Greek native who formerly had been exceedingly suspicious of War Bonds, in one day placed \$7,500 in cash in Mr. Paris' hands. He had seen the light and was investing practically his entire fortune.

It was near the close of the banking day, and Mr. Paris, considerably more nervous about the possession of all this cash than the man who brought it to him, hurried with it over to the bank. Tellers began to count the bills, many of which were of an overgrown size that had been formally recalled by the United States Treasury as far back as 1919. Waiting for the check-up, Mr. Paris noticed that the noses of the tellers were tilted at the angle of the man in one of those "Even your best friend won't tell you" advertisements. Then the tellers began to look suspiciously at Mr. Paris.

"Hold one of those bills close under your nose," he said, the least bit outraged.

The teller spoken to did and for an instant water ran into his eyes and the blood drained out of his face. The odor was that bad.

"What is it?" he cried.

"Only that that bill has probably been lying under a potato bin for the past quarter of a century," Mr. Paris explained.

"Gosh," said the teller, "that is what it smells like. A very moldy potato."

Not only did the bills smell badly, many of them were actually mildewy. Other money came out of hiding similarly ear-marked. Mr. Paris thinks his Greek compatriots should see the play, "You Can't Take It With You."

Besides the better than \$17,000 he got from one fellow for War Bonds and \$7,500 in very smelly money from another, he sold \$10,000 worth of bonds to another hoarder, who, however, had kept his money in a less evil-smelling repository.

The bank people are pretty happy about this new geyser of wealth Mr. Paris' efforts has spouted. They believe that once the American-Greek citizens of this city get the taste of making money work for money, as money does in War Bonds (to say nothing about the aid these bonds give to the United States' war effort) they will be dissatisfied, after the war, with holding their resources inert in musty attics and damp cellars. Mr. Paris, they say, has mined a bonanza.

BACK THE ATTACK—
4TH WAR LOAN

THE AHEPAN

Good Worker



Louis Peters

Louis Peters of Benton Harbor Chapter No. 292 has done an outstanding job not only in the bond drive but also in the Greek War Relief Drive. In the 3rd War Bond Drive the chapter sold \$44,200 worth of Bonds, of which Brother Peters sold alone over \$38,000. The chapter so far has sold \$128,950 and although it is small and its members are scattered, it aims to do its part.

As for the Greek War Relief, Brother Peters collects all the money for that drive and he spends a lot of time and deserves a lot of praise.

From the Flint Journal

November 5, 1943.

Again, the Greeks have remembered. Into the War Chest tonight will go \$3,500, representing a day's wages of every Greek in Flint and Wednesday's gross receipts from 59 Greek-owned restaurants and other institutions.

Conscious of their obligation to a world in which suffering and hardship are commonplace, Flint Greeks have done their part. W. F. Hufschader, president of the War Chest of Flint and Genesee County, said: "This represents a challenge to the entire County—to every citizen who must feel impelled to give from his heart."

The second report meeting, at 7:45 tonight at Hotel Durant, is expected to reveal a substantial gain over the \$205,942 total announced at the previous meeting Monday night.

Harry A. Yeotis, who suggested the idea of Greeks turning over the receipts to the drive, said all kinds of Greek busi-

ness places cooperated — restaurants, clothes-pressing establishments and shoe shine parlors.

It was not unusual, he said, for customers to pay \$5 for a cup of coffee, or \$1 for a sandwich. "They didn't pay any attention to ceiling prices."

There are about 300 American-Greeks in Flint, according to Mr. Yeotis, so the \$3,500 represents more than \$10 per person.

Muskegon Chapter Pushes Bond Drive

Members of Greater Muskegon chapter No. 213 launched the new War Bond drive on September 13. In one month they had sold over \$50,000 worth of bonds.

Peter Jerelos, co-chairman of the local drive, announced that \$11,000 worth of bonds were sold the first day. In its first campaign last spring, the chapter topped its \$120,000 quota by selling \$130,000.

Thomas Shoemaker is co-chairman with Mr. Jerelos and the following members comprising the local committee: William Chonis, treasurer; George Voulgaris, publicity chairman; George Stathes, Mrs. William Danigelis, Mrs. George Baldas and George Curtis.

In addition, the Muskegon Chapter of the Greek War Relief Association has been collecting over \$600 a month for the benefit of our starving brothers across the sea.

Officers of the Greek War Relief Committee are:

Brother William Danigelis, Chairman.
Brother Peter Jerelos, Vice Chairman.
Brother Angelo Ladas, Treasurer.
Nicholas George, Secretary.

Fair Sex Helps Detroit Drive

From June 1st to November 1st the Detroit American Hellenic War Bond Committee had sold approximately \$1,000,000 worth of War Bonds with the assistance of local American-Greek organizations. During the first drive total sales amounted to \$1,035,000.

During the first and present drives, the committee was fortunate in having the services of a few Greek girls who donated their time and efforts in writing bonds: Miss Athena George, Miss Alice Pappas, Miss Melba Artopolides, Miss Christine Voulgaris and a few others whose names are not now available. Sincere praise and congratulations are in order.

Proud of Ahepa

TO THE EDITOR:

I receive the AHEPAN regularly and as a member I would like to say that I am proud of the grand job our organization is doing under present conditions.

We in the service are more than proud of our friends back home in the factories who are carrying on such a determined fight on the home front. A war after all is won mainly by the effort which is put forth on the farm, in the mills, and in the factories.

Your recent Bond-Bardment idea was really a super one. It makes us guys feel more like doing our part when we know that you all are backing us up by investing all you can possibly spare in war bonds.

Keep 'em rolling, Ahepa! Keep 'em rolling to us and we'll keep 'em rolling to Berlin! Fraternally yours, PFC William J. Sebekos, Past President, Reading, Pa., Ahepa Chapter No. 61.

Flint War Chest Committee



From left to right: Rev. Vasilios Vreniotis, Mrs. John Pappas, Miss Angeline Boutarakos, Mrs. Harry Yeotis, Mrs. Peter Kostas, Ladies' Chairman, William Shambes, Chairman, and Henry Yeotes, Co-Chairman.

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Brooklyn Eagle, December 5, 1943

CHAMPION WAR BOND SALESMAN PUTS IN 18 HOURS A DAY AT TASK

A man with one of the highest records for war bond sales in the United States is a Brooklynite, Michael Loris of 1195 Union St.

He was New York State chairman of the Greek Division for the Third War Loan, and the Treasury Department officially acknowledged the achievements of the division. The department spokesmen become really lyrical when speaking of Mr. Loris' personal, individual sales.

For the 12 months ending Dec. 1, these add up to a total of nearly 25,000 bonds for a value of \$3,050,000. Others have sold bonds with greater money value—men who handle bank money or corporation money jumped to the seven-figure bracket in a single transaction. But no one has approached Loris' number of bonds sold, usually to small buyers of bonds in small denominations. Thus the Treasury Department gives a breakdown of Loris' sales as follows:

Number of \$25 bonds	11,038
\$50 bonds	4,956
\$100 bonds	6,818
\$500 bonds	817
\$1,000 bonds	513

That's 24,142 individual bonds, not counting bonds of the F and G series, which are not listed.

LOST 38 POUNDS

To achieve that record, Mr. Loris, who is a retired real estate and insurance man, now puts in "three times as much energy as I ever did in my private business," working roughly 18 hours a day, seven days a week. In the past year, he reports, his only time out has been three weekends of two days each, or a total of six days. In the process he has lost 38 pounds.

Why does he do it?

"I grasp the idea that we have to do something for the boys. My only argument in selling these bonds, eventually we have to do it, we have to win the war, so why not now? Why not finish it fast—quick—and save the lives of our boys and our friends' boys?"

Actual selling of the bonds is almost the least part of the job, he finds, twice as much effort and time and attention going to the incidental bookkeeping—every last detail of which he does himself. He calls for the bonds in person at the Federal Reserve Bank in Manhattan. He reports the sales. He makes out and keeps the elaborate records Uncle Sam

(Continued on page 26)



Champion Salesman—Michael Loris on the job.

Districts 16 and 20 Print Papers

Brother J. K. Theo, that indefatigable Louisianian, recently sent to Ahepa Headquarters a copy of the new printed "Ahepa District News," published for the Ahepans of the 16th District by Shreveport Chapter No. 3.

It is an interesting paper, filled with news about the 16th District, plus intelligent inspirational material intended to spur every Ahepan who reads it with spirit and determination.

Considerable space is devoted to the national Ahepa campaigns. The War Bond Drive and the Victory Membership Campaign receive plenty of attention, as do all other war-time jobs which the Ahepans of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are splendidly carrying out.

But is that all? Not by a long shot! Anyone who knows Brother Theo knows that he wouldn't just edit and print a four-page paper and then sit back and

be satisfied. No sir. Brother Theo also inserts some four or five pages of English and Greek texts, dealing with subjects and problems of particular interest to Ahepans. In this manner, every Ahepan in the 16th District has the feeling that his District Lodge is taking a personal interest in his work, his activities and his interest in his chapter and organization.

From the 20th District, too, Ahepa Headquarters has received an excellent District publication.

Entitled "Your Paper and Your Duty," an article in the November issue explains that "The decision to resume publication of *El Canino Real* is one fraught with great possibilities for the advancement of the order and for the benefit of all citizens of Greek ancestry—but this is only true in case the official

(Continued on page 28)

J. J. Starr Cited for Bond Sales

HARTFORD, CONN. — James J. Starr, Ahepa War Service Units Coordinator, who has already been awarded a distinguished service certificate for war bond sales, was again honored with the presentation of a certificate from the United States Treasury Department citing him for selling \$3,270,000 in war savings bonds.

The presentation was made by Oliver B. Ellsworth of the Hartford Board of Finance, at a testimonial dinner given in Bro. Starr's honor by Nathan Hale Chapter, Order of Ahepa, at the Hotel Bond. City officials were also present to express their appreciation to Bro. Starr.

Listed as third among American-Greek workers who have done outstanding work in selling war bonds, Bro. Starr was lauded for selling "\$525,000 worth of bonds during the Ahepa Drive. He was also responsible for the sale of \$2,750,000 worth by Civilian Defense workers in Hartford during the Third War Loan campaign."

Bro. Starr is chairman of Nathan Hale Chapter War Bond Committee, and was appointed chairman of the house-to-house campaign supervising the bond selling activities of the Police and Fire departments and the air raid wardens.

COMMENDED BY MAYOR

Mayor-elect William H. Mortensen in honoring Bro. Starr and members of the local Ahepa Chapter for their efforts in selling war bonds likened them to the valiant efforts of the Greeks in Thermopylae and Athens who made their stand against Nazi and Fascist forces.

"I hope that our successes in Italy will make it possible to ship aid from grateful Americans to the people now suffering in Greece," he declared.

"The money we spend for bonds is in direct relation to the number of lives we save," he asserted.

SCOPAS SPEAKS

Stephen Scopas, supreme secretary of Ahepa, of New York, pointed out that Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) is the only organization in the country outside of banks and theaters, which has the official issuing capacity granted by the Treasury Department.

During the association's drive last year, \$50,000,000 in bonds were sold and the goal for next year is double that figure.

Other speakers, introduced by E. F. Ahern, toastmaster, were Albert Prince, Thomas G. Fraser, chairman of the Hartford War Council, Police Chief Charles J. Hallissey, Fire Chief John C. King, and William Andreas, district governor of Ahepa.

Hartford Ladies Aid Bond Drive



Hartford ladies who helped the Ahepa Chapter during the first American Hellenic War Bond Drive are shown above. From left to right they are: Miss Bessie Mouyios, Miss Irene Dimitriou, Mrs. Pauline Adamis, Miss Bessie Poporis, Mrs. Angela Frazier, Thomas Frazier, Miss Penelope Tragakis. Second row, left to right: Miss Bessie Lake, James J. Starr, Mrs. James J. Starr, Mrs. Cleo Economou, Mrs. Costa Harovas.

THANKS COMMITTEE

After thanking his committee for their cooperation, Bro. Starr presented Chief Hallissey with a trophy for the Police Department for selling \$152,000 worth of bonds during the Third War Loan drive. The Fire Department, competitor for the trophy, sold \$148,000 worth of war bonds. Detective Sergeant John D. McSweeney was chairman of the campaign committee for the Police Department.

Bro. Starr also paid tribute to Louis Kosoff for selling, single-handed, over a quarter of a million dollars in war bonds.

Other guests at the speakers' table included Deputy Police Chief M. J. Godfrey, Deputy Fire Chief Thomas F. Lee, Mrs. Mortensen, Mrs. Ellsworth, Attorney William J. Mulligan and Winthrop U. Ford.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the dinner included Thomas Tzimoulis, chairman, Costas Harovas, vice-chairman, S. L. Patterson, Jordan Dekegoros and S. A. Pyros.

BACK THE ATTACK— 4TH WAR LOAN

Las Vegas Responds

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA—The Boulder Dam Chapter, No. 314, responded immediately to the Supreme Lodge's call for the establishment of Ahepa War Service Units. One of their first tasks was to entertain over 1,500 soldiers on two occasions at the local U.S.O. Club. Chapter members also have donated meal tickets to the U.S.O. Club which are distributed to soldiers short of cash.

Recognition of its excellent work came to the Chapter in the form of the following letter from the U.S.O. Club Director: "Gentlemen:

"May I take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of the USO Club and the men of the service for one of the best parties ever put on at the club.

"The delicious punch and cakes, the entertainment and the presence of the men of your organization and your genuine interest in the boys, all combined to make it a truly memorable evening.

"Our most sincere appreciation and we shall look forward with pleasure to your next night of sponsoring at the club. I also wish to thank your members who were kind enough to donate the meal tickets at their restaurants, which will assure us that no one will be turned away from our club hungry.

"John E. Kelly, Director."

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Senator Edwin C. Johnson and Clarence Adams Speakers at Meeting of Daughters of Penelope

DENVER, COLORADO—On September 12, the Athena Chapter No. 10 of the Daughters of Penelope at an open meeting had as its guests the Honorable Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado's senior Senator, who spoke on the subject: "United Nation's Debt to Greece," and Mr. Clarence Adams, banker and one of Colorado's leading citizens and State Chairman of the 3rd War Loan drive.

Said Senator Johnson, "the rejection of the Greeks of Mussolini's ultimatum and the defeat of his Hordes was the spark that encouraged and inspired the Democracies to resist the dictators. It was the determination of the Greeks to defend their freedom to the death that upset the plans of the dictators; the delay and temporary setback suffered by Hitler's panzer divisions in their invasion of Greece could be that difference that resulted in his (Hitler's) failure rather than success on the Russian front."

Mr. Clarence Adams who followed the Senator spoke on the 3rd War Loan drive and stressed the necessity of every person to subscribe to it, quoting a citizen of a small community as to why he was buying bonds. The citizen expressed it by saying: "It is my civic duty to my community to support the 3rd War Loan drive."

Following the addresses by the distinguished guests the Chairman of the meeting conducted a Bond Sale at which \$94,500.00 was subscribed and credited to the Ahepa Campaign in Denver.

The Campaign is proceeding at an accelerated pace and the quota assigned Denver is expected to be exceeded.

The meeting was opened by the President of Athena Chapter, Mrs. Minnie A. Dikeou, who turned it over to the State Co-Ordinator, Brother James Dikeou.

Musical numbers during the meeting were furnished by Mrs. Sandra Pann, accompanied at the piano by Miss Pauline Theo. Dikeou, Miss Catherine Tasinas and Miss Esther Theo. Dikeou who played America and the Greek National Anthem respectively.

The meeting which started at 3 o'clock was followed by the serving of refreshments, followed by Greek and American dancing.

The music for Greek dancing was under the direction of Maestro George Tasinas and his capable assistant Nick Nickodelis.

The Daughters have planned open meetings to be held every two months, at which leading educators, professional and business men are scheduled as speakers.

Ahepan Named to High Post



S. James Senes

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS—We are proud to announce that Brother S. (Speros) James Senes of the Joliet (Ill.) Chapter has been appointed Assistant Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education of the State of Illinois.

Brother Senes' Civic work began at an early age and he has served his community, our Fraternity and the public at large in many capacities. He served as Chairman of our last District Convention in Chicago, a duty which he discharged with admirable dexterity.

MICHAEL LORIS

(Continued from page 24)

requires. An office he used to have is full of such records. The dining room at his house is three-quarters filled. Filled with stubs, record files, bonds, money. And the Treasury Department relates that, with all that mass of detail to be recorded and transmitted, all done by one man in person, the department "has yet to find an error in Mr. Loris' accounts."

JUST LIKE A RIVER

"I really thought," Mr. Loris said yesterday, "that I'd stop. But in a thing like this, it's just like a river. It runs on. But one thing good about it is, you have nothing to regret. You know that you are doing it not for money—of course, there is no pay—and you know that you have sold the best security in the world. If these bonds are no good, then nothing is any good, not even money."

Mr. Loris came to this country from Greece in 1902. He is married and a father and grandfather. His son, Nicholas M. Loris, 35, was in charge of railroad construction work for the Government in Iran and is now doing similar work in Alaska.

THEY SET AN EXAMPLE



Springfield, Illinois—Reading from left to right, Brothers Gus Kerasotes, Governor, Alex Karon, Chairman, and Theodore Gray, President of Abraham Lincoln Chapter. The unwearied exertions of these officers and the members of the Chapter were rewarded as they sold \$350,000 worth of War Bonds in their recent drive. Let us all follow their example.

National Magazine Pays Tribute to Ahepan

NEW BRITAIN, Nov. 21—Probably the most famous soda shop in the world this week-end is the one operated by Mike Louis at 503 Main Street, this city.

Its fame stems from a story written by "Robert Stanley Williams" which is the nom de plume of three local men, William Fink, former investigator for Mayor Quigley and recently honorably discharged from the Army; Robert Sheriden of Seymour Street, a school teacher in Warehouse Point, and Stanley Dabkowski.

The story appeared recently in *This Week*, magazine supplement of Sunday newspapers circulating throughout the nation.

Entitled "The Gang," the story reads: "Every neighborhood has its fountain and luncheonette like Mike's. The place where the young crowd gathers for sodas.

"When Mike Louis, a fat, jovial Greek chap, opened this particular place in New Britain, Conn., spending money was scarce among the high school kids. But whether they had a lone nickel for soda pop or nothing more than a yen for companionship, they were welcome at Mike's; they could stay as long as they liked. For a dime they could get a gigantic milk shake.

"The war put New Britain on a 24-hour production basis. Money jingled in the young people's pockets. Mike's cash register jingled, too.

"But then the boys began to go to war. . . . And they began writing back to Mike, and Mike would pass their letters around among the crowd. Then he would answer the letters, telling the boys all about the other fellows and the gang.

"When it got to be more than a one-man job, he pressed girl customers into service, and began dictating to them as they sipped their sodas. The girls often added their own messages. One letter to Africa had 70 contributors. And all the boys get a gift from Mike and the crowd at Christmas.

"More than a year ago, Mike stripped the cardboard signs and candy boxes out of his window and filled it with photographs of the boys in uniform. A service flag which the crowd chipped in to buy has 170 stars.

"Boys home on furloughs make a beeline for Mike's. There Mike sets before them—on the house—banana royals such as were never seen elsewhere on earth. They get a complete load of



Mike Louis' Soda Shop
President of Ahepa Chapter No. 117, of New Britain, Conn.

REMINDERS TO THE MEMBERS AHEPANS, TAKE NOTE!!!

1. The dues of a member become due and payable in advance on January 1 for the first half of the year and on July 1, for the second half of the year. However, a member may pay his dues in advance in January for the entire year.
2. When a member is six months behind in the payment of his dues to his chapter he is listed as delinquent. Delinquent members are allowed to attend meetings only as silent observers. They have not the right to speak, vote or otherwise participate in the business of the chapter, nor receive the current password.
3. When a member is 12 full months behind in the payment of his dues to his chapter he becomes automatically suspended. In order to become in good standing again, he must be reinstated.
4. When reinstatement occurs the member's status with respect to the Emergency Fund is changed, for the amount of the benefit to which he will be entitled will depend upon his exact age at the time of his reinstatement and further, he will be entitled to that amount after twelve full months have elapsed from the date of his reinstatement.
5. Members who at the time of their reinstatement have reached their 60th birthday are not entitled to the benefits of the Emergency Fund.
6. When a member is six months behind in the payment of his dues, he does not receive the magazine.
7. Members who at the time of their death are in arrears in the payment of their dues for six full months or longer will not be entitled to the death benefit.

news. And it is an unwritten rule among the gang at Mike's that a boy on furlough has a date with any girl friend he wants to see, even if it means she has to stand up a civilian boy friend."

There is one important item the yarn

fails to mention and that is Mike's activities in behalf of the sale of War Bonds. He is local chairman of the Greek national organization, Ahepa, for War Bond sales and in his store alone he has sold \$30,000 worth.

ORIS

(page 24)

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U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS MAJOR



Major John W. Katsonis

ABERDEEN, WASH.—Maj. John William Katsonis, son of Bro. Wm. Katsonis of Aberdeen Chapter, No. 179, is said to be one of the youngest army majors in the world at the age of 21 years. He learned to fly at the age of 16 in Aberdeen, spent one year with the R. A. F. and is now stationed at Phoenix, Arizona.

Major Katsonis was born in Hoquiam, attended grade school in McCleary and graduated from the Aberdeen High School. He learned flying for the Aberdeen Airways when he was only 16. Following graduation he attended two years of college at Long Beach, Calif. While in college he took advantage of college aviation training after congress had passed a bill granting some \$25,000,000 to train 500,000 college student pilots.

In a short time the twin-harbor youth obtained a government pilot's license, and soon after he joined the Royal Air Force in England where he remained about a year. During that time he took part in numerous air battles, being wounded in the arm in one battle. Major Katsonis operated a spit-fire fighter plane for the R. A. F.

Just before the U. S. entered the war Katsonis joined the U. S. Army as a Captain in the Air Corps. Six months ago he was made a Major.

DISTRICTS 16 AND 20

(Continued from page 24)

paper of the District has the support and encouragement of its members and friends."

If the November issue is a sample, *El Camino Real* certainly deserves the support and encouragement of all the members of the 20th District. It is one of the neatest and maturest District publications that Headquarters has ever received. It is well made up, and it covers a wide range of subjects, including community, civic, Greek War Relief and other news.

MAIDS OF ATHENS CHAPTER NO. 70, WORCESTER, MASS.—First Aid Certificates were awarded to the members of this chapter by the Red Cross recently. Miss Anna Cocaine, past Treasurer, was leader of the First Aid Group.

At the Annual Ahepa Banquet, the Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles presented to the Ahepa Chapter a Service Banner with a star for every member of the Junior and Senior Orders in the armed forces. The presentation was a complete surprise and enthusiastically received.

Anti-Tank Major



Major Costomires

BERWYN, ILL.—One of the youngest majors in the U. S. Army is twenty-six year old Major Edward Costomires, of the Tank Destroying Division, Camp Hood, Texas.

Major Costomires volunteered in January, 1941, at which time he entered the army as a private. Throughout his military career he has shown outstanding ability and has solved many intricate and baffling problems of attack.

Major Costomires was born in New Haven, Connecticut. His father, Savas Costomires, who operates a confectionery store in Berwyn, Illinois, hails from the island of Mytiline.

This unusual record of progress and achievement is one of which we are all justly proud.

In Africa



S/Sgt. James Kilonis, former District Governor of the Sons of Pericles and member of Nashua, N. H., Chapter No. 35, Order of Ahepa, now serving somewhere in North Africa in the Ordnance Dept. of the U. S. Army.

Sgt. Kilonis is the son of Mrs. Dora Kilonis and the late Thomas Kilonis of 12 Central Street, Nashua, N. H.

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THE AHEPAN



Lt. Christos E. Pulos



Capt. Ted E. Pulos



Lt. William Pulos

Capt. Ted E. Pulos Sends Card from Jap Prison Camp, Two Other Brothers in Service

LINCOLN, NEBR.—From Capt. Ted E. Pulos of the Marines came the first word his parents have had since he was announced a prisoner of war in the Philippines. He was taken captive when Corregidor fell.

A card of the Imperial Japanese army was received by Bro. and Mrs. A. C. Pulos from the military prison camp where their son is held, saying that he was in good health and uninjured.

On the space left for a message, Capt. Pulos himself had written, "Keep health and spirits at best—hope I will see you soon."

Capt. Pulos is a graduate of Annapolis, and also attended the University of Nebraska.

Brother Pulos is a member of the Martha Washington Chapter of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

His brother Lt. Chris Pulos is now

stationed in the Medical Administrative office at Camp Edwards, Mass. Before entering the service he taught at Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri.

The third brother, Lt. William Pulos, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1943. He had received his appointment from the then Senator George Norris. Upon graduation he was commissioned in the Field Artillery and is now stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Signal Service



FORT WORTH, TEX.—T/Sgt. Ernest L. Chiacos, born at Fort Worth in 1921. Graduated from local Paschal High School and studied in business college. He served as secretary of the Sons of Pericles Chapter at Fort Worth. He was among the first to be sent to Africa, where he still is, attached to the Signal Service Regiment.

DENVER BROTHERS IN SERVICE



Lt. Perry Cavos

DENVER, COLO.—Out of the western skies came two Denver Brothers of Greek origin, following in the footsteps of their father, Dan D. Cavos, who when a boy fought in the armed forces in Greece, serving as cavalry officer during the Balkan conflict, also with Greece against Turkey. Coming from Greece to America, married an American girl and to the union was born two sons, Phillip, and Perry. The older brother, Phillip, born and reared in Denver, graduated from East High School. Went into business with his father until the war broke out. He joined the Glider Unit of the U. S. A. He was S/Sgt. in that unit until January 1942, when he was made an Air Cadet. He has finished



Phillip Cavos

the first phase of his training with a gold star merit award.

Perry, the younger brother, was graduated a year later from East High in Denver. Attended School of Mines two years. Joined the Air Force in April 1941, going to Texas. He was graduated in May at Eagle Pass, Texas, as Second Lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Flying Forts as co-pilot.

We wish to congratulate both Bro. and Mrs. Cavos and their sons, Perry and Phillip, upon their achievements and wish them Godspeed, and luck.

Both boys were Sons of Pericles, and their father is a member of Denver Chapter, No. 145, Order of Ahepa.

OUR ALLY

(Continued from page 10)

Matters are further aggravated because, with the transfer of 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 refugees from the Ukraine, many more mouths must be fed. To meet this shortage, the Russians increased their cultivated areas by 5,000,000 acres in 1942, and an increase of 15,000,000 acres was planned for 1943.

Many hundred thousands of these include hitherto uncultivated soil on the Asiatic steppes and in the Siberian north. Flax, hemp, winter wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables, also frost-proof and disease-proof potatoes are now being grown above the Arctic Circle for the first time.

In the Urals, 147 new varieties of grain, oil seeds, and leguminous plants have been developed for mass planting by Soviet scientists. Koksagyz, a rubber-bearing weed, as well as cotton in such natural colors as black, red, and green, have been raised on Soviet experimental farms.

The total food supply is also being augmented by 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 home and factory gardens planted to assure fresh vegetables for civilian consumption. The Soviet government has had much success in restoring agriculture throughout newly liberated areas. The Stalingrad and Rostov regions, for instance, in the spring of 1943, were already ahead of the previous year's planting.

WOMEN'S WORK

Women are on an equal basis with men in the Soviet Union, holding many of the same jobs and receiving equal pay. Today, much of the Russian home front is maintained by women. They constitute 25% of the coal miners, 33% of the metal miners, 35% of the workers in oil fields, and almost 29% of the personnel on Soviet railroads.

In the first year of war alone 190,000 women took jobs on the railroads. Nearly 38% of the workers in the new Magnitogorsk Iron & Steel Works are now women. Thousands of them head important factories, farms, and institutions. In agriculture, the main burden of collective farm work has been assumed by women who direct the harvesting, enforce proper techniques, and supervise work conditions. In the cities, they run the busses and trolley cars, operate snowplows, serve as traffic policemen, and participate in general community administration.

The successful integration of women into the Soviet program of war production has been attributed to three main factors:

1. The many nurseries, kindergartens, boarding schools, camps, community laundries, restaurants, and other facilities that simplify child-care and reduce household work. (Almost 19,000,000 Russian children are now being cared for in nursery schools, as compared with perhaps 7,000,000 in 1939.)
2. The high degree of Soviet mechanization.
3. The policy of equal pay for equal work, and equal treatment for men and women workers.

In addition, Russian women maintain civilian first aid and medical posts in factories, schools, apartments, on collective farms, and directly assist the Red Army as nurses, surgeons, communications officers, air-raid defense officers, and as snipers and guerrillas. All types of volunteer work are also performed by women, ranging from wood-cutting to participation in the armed defense of cities and towns.

EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

Like everything else in the U. S. S. R., education and most professions have been adapted to the war. Before 1941 there

were 40,000,000 students in the Soviet Union. Of these, 2,000,000 attended colleges. But as soon as hostilities began courses were drastically changed. By increasing the number of academic hours and shortening holidays, the graduation of students was speeded up. New subjects were introduced—field surgery, war transport, railroad repair, defense installations, chemistry of explosives, etc. In the year 1941-42, schools of higher learning were able to supply 170,000 trained specialists for war industries.

As the struggle progressed, many schools and colleges moved with the factories to the east. The Kharkov Medical College was transferred to Chelyabinsk. The Leningrad Conservatory of Music and the Kiev Industrial Institute found refuge in Tashkent. Students and professors rode on flat cars with their books and instruments, accompanying workers and engineers moving to the Urals.

Students today work part time in factories, the fields, or with the armies. Moscow students, 60,000 strong, helped build the ring of defenses around that city during its most crucial days.

Writers, musicians, scientists, and other professional people have similarly put their particular abilities to work for victory. Soviet scientists are busy in war plants and throughout the eastern areas, developing new resources found in the Urals and Siberia. Writers and musicians like Alexei Tolstoy, Dmitri Shostakovich, Rheingold Gliere and Mikhail Sholokov—to name some of the best known—are using their talents to inspire the Russian people. Soviet doctors and surgeons have an enviable record of lives saved in this war.

RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS

In Stalin's words of November 6, 1942, the aims of the U.S.S.R. are "*the abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime.*"

Recent and various moves undertaken by the Soviet government and the Communist party, such as the official pronouncements concerning religious freedom within the U.S.S.R., the action to dissolve the Comintern, and Soviet participation in the international food conference, are consistent with these aims.

MAYBE I AM WRONG

(Continued from page 20)

the appropriate steps and safeguard not only the good name and reputation of their churches and their congregations, but also their own personal interests? The time has come for the Greek Orthodox Church to be, act and think as an American religious institution, ministering to the spiritual needs of its members.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Upon completion of this article I submitted it to several American Greeks to read and give me their opinion. I was told by some not to submit the article for publication on the grounds that, "Matters of this sort should not be discussed publicly but must be kept quiet." After considering the matter thoroughly I decided to submit the article because I believe that matters of this sort should be discussed publicly and should not be kept quiet. Since we are living in a democratic society, an open discussion of the most vital issues concerning us will bring about the true and correct perspective as to our way of living. Open democratic discussion of vital issues is far more to be desired than the cryptic, under-the-bush periphrastic remarks.